



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Journal of Applied Science & Technology
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2012/BJAST/2200
Title of the Manuscript:	Human-induced Disturbances Influence Bird Communities of Coastal forests in Eastern Tanzania Human-induced disturbances influence on bird communities of coastal forests in Eastern Tanzania

General guideline for Peer Review process: *(Note: Title of different sections as proposed below may differ in case of review paper / case reports)*

- *Is the problem/objective of this study original and important? SCIENCEDOMAIN international strongly opposes the practice of duplicate publication or any type of plagiarism. However, studies which are carried out to reconfirm / replicate the results of any previously published paper with new dataset, may be considered for publication. But these types of studies should have a 'clear declaration' of this matter. If you suspect any unethical practice in this manuscript, kindly write it in the report with some proof/links.*
- *Materials & methods (Kindly comment on the suitability and technical standards of the methods. Sufficient details of the methods/process should be provided so that another researcher is able to reproduce the experiments described)*
- *Results & discussion (Kindly comment on: 1. Are the data well controlled and robust? 2. Authors should provide relevant and current references during discussion. 3. Discussion and conclusions should be based on actual facts and figures. Biased claims should be pointed out. 4. Are statistical analyses must for this paper? If yes, have sufficient and appropriate statistical analyses been carried out?)*
- *Conclusion (Is the conclusion supported by the data, discussed inside the manuscript? Conclusions should not be biased and should be based on the data, presented inside the manuscript only. Authors should provide adequate proof for their claims without overselling them)*
- *Are all the references cited relevant, adequate? Are there any other suitable current references authors need to cite?*
- *SDI believes in constructive criticism. Reviewers are encouraged to be honest but not offensive in their language. It is expected that the reviewer should suggest the authors on how they can strengthen their paper to make it acceptable. Comments of the reviewers should be sufficiently informative and helpful to reach a Editorial Decision. We strongly advise that a negative review should also explain the weaknesses of any manuscript, so that the concerned authors can understand the basis of rejection and he/she can improve the manuscript based on those comments. Authors also should not confuse straightforward and true comments with unfair criticism.*
- *We are very much reluctant to go against suggestions (particularly on technical areas) of the reviewers. Therefore, authors are requested to treat the suggestions of reviewers with utmost importance.*
- *This form has total 9 parts. Kindly note that you should use all the parts of this review form.*



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PART 2: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)																																																																						
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The critical need to conserve the forest has to be brought out by showing clearly the impact of human-induced disturbance on forest-dependent species of the forest under study because the number and proportion of forest-dependent birds is a key useful indicator of overall forest condition. Otherwise bird generalists can be found in the middle (core) of disturbed forest. Very useful reference for this aspect is: Bennun, L. & Fanshawe, J. 1997. Using forest birds to evaluate forest management: an East African perspective. Pp. 10–22 in Doolan, S. (ed.) <i>African rain forests and the conservation of biodiversity</i>. Oxford: Earthwatch Europe. Bennun, L., Dranzoa, C. & Pomeroy, D. 1996. The forest birds of Kenya and Uganda. <i>Journal of East African Natural History</i> 85: 23-48 Example: Summary of the bird species recorded from the study sites <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Gendagenda</th> <th>Kwamsisi</th> <th>Msumbugwe</th> <th>Kino Zaraninge</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Variable</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total number of species</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total no. of threatened species</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FF species</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>% FF species</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F species</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>% F species</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest dependent species (FF+F)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>% forest dependent spp</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f species</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>% f species</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>s species</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>% s species</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Key: FF, forest-specialist species; F., forest-generalist species ; f, forest visitors; s, savanna/woodland species comparison of forest depended species is recommended to visualize actual influence of the disturbance on the		Gendagenda	Kwamsisi	Msumbugwe	Kino Zaraninge	Variable					Total number of species					Total no. of threatened species					FF species					% FF species					F species					% F species					Forest dependent species (FF+F)					% forest dependent spp					f species					% f species					s species					% s species					-Table 3 added based on the suggested format - Suggested references sourced, used to re-analysed the data based on bird's habitat ecology. -Papers included on reference list
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	forest pristine status	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	<i>The authors could also rank the forest portions in order of disturbance levels or importance in being habitats for forest-dependent birds (including or also threatened species) for prioritised conservation efforts using the available data. This can strengthen paper more and make their recommendations readily adoptable by relevant conservation agency.</i>	-The forest dependant birds' categories show that no significant differences in terms of distribution, status and abundance, suggesting that all the forests are equally important as their habitats. -This paper calls for protection of all coastal forests.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	<i>Good objective paper that after correction will greatly influence the conservation of the stated forest portions</i>	