



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Agriculture and Ecology Research International
Manuscript Number:	2014_JAERI_15450
Title of the Manuscript:	Evaluation of Potential Allelopathic relationship between Velvet bean (<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> var. <i>cochinchinensis</i>) and Speargrass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeushel) with Selected methods
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: 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 Title of this study should change, because of the contents: - Allelopathy process is living vegetation effect as toxin secretion. Hence, incorporation of dead material cannot be relevant to allelopathy. - In turn, liquid extrat of mucuna may have sense when exploring it potential of allelopathy. But, no measurement of phyto-toxin was done during the experiment. Similar comments are also referred to interplanting method. Of these, the study just describe "different scenarios of mucuna adversing effects on speargrass growth"	Thanks. Fresh mucuna parts were collected and incorporated, and not dried or necrotic mucuna tissues or parts. Also allelopathy is not limited to living vegetation as you suggested. Though its demonstration is entirely a living process activity but its application is also valid. Decaying plant litter exudates (especially leaf litters) or leachates may exhibit allelopathic effect to neighbouring plants depending on the species involved. This is also the application of allelopathy. There are a lot of resources in literature that monitored the interference of plant species in this way to establish allelopathic potentials. That is why we used three methods that include interplanting which reflects the natural scenario.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Typewritting editing is required along the text. Unusefull spaces should be formatted.	Noted. Thanks
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	See the text body including my comments market in yellow.	Thank you.