



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Agriculture and Ecology Research International
Manuscript Number:	2014_JAERI_15710
Title of the Manuscript:	Evaluations Pellets Bentonite Sulfur Application on Fe and Zn Bioavailability of Saline and Sodic Soil
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>)



SDI Review Form 1.6

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 authors should give us: -The meanings of abbreviations that cited: EC; Zn DTPA ... ie diethylentriamene pentaacetate (DTPA) - An objective conclusion. Indeed; the given conclusion is not clear and does not meet the objectives of the study. - The company or the brand of sulphur used in this work. We do not know if it really is degradable. it is used under which chemical form? - For which crop this type of manure and amendments could be recommended to use? - a response on whether or not the DTPA chelate can not with other elements of the soil studied? Cations, for example? - Which kind of manure was used? -the soil moisture level maintained during the experiment? - What reactions were conducted by Thiobacillus in your study? And what species of Thiobacillus did you use. - the soil is little bit basic (pH= 8). How an acidophilic organism as Thiobacillus can grow under this saline alkali soils? Ie; <i>T. ferroxidans</i>	It was corrected on the same page It was corrected on the same page It was corrected on the same page It was recommended for main crop cultivated in the study region such as wheat and barley. It was corrected on the same page The soil moisture level maintained during the experiment by moisture monitoring Surfur (S) is converted to SO₄ which creates H₂SO₄ with the combination with water. Produced surfuric acid finally combines with CaCO₃, a reaction which releases Ca⁺² cation. The released Ca⁺² will replace soil sodium (Na⁺¹).



SDI Review Form 1.6

		Since <i>T. thiooxidans</i> cells growing only in acidic conditions, can produce sulfuric acid, the cells must have acidic periplasmic space. Externally added sulfite must penetrate both the outer membrane and inner membrane to reach the neutral cytoplasm where it is oxidized. Experimental results indicate that sulfite enters the cells in the form of undissociated (or protonated) sulfurous acid or sulfur dioxide (SO₂). Sulfur dioxide as a gas will easily diffuse through the membranes. The situation is analogous to the ammonia oxidation by <i>Nitrosomonas europaea</i> in which NH₃ rather than NH₄⁺ is used as substrate although at its optimal pH of 8 for the oxidation ammonia largely exists as NH₄⁺.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		