



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

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 Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
I miss literature relevant to dead vegetative material effect as allelopathy. However, in the basis of the current study, no toxin was determined in soil as data and no reference related to similar information was cited. Finally, there is no evidence of allelopaty: (1)During organic matter decomposition micro-organic can temporally immobilized soil nutrient imparing plant growth- (2) Imperata occurrence was identified in degraded soils which are also characterized low organic matter. Therefore, adding organic matter to a given soil could limited the growth of Imperata, and (3) creeping species are known to be very competitive against erectile material when referring to light, nutrient and water	Thank you very much for your valuable contributions and comments that have shaped the paper. However, if plant or cover crops residues (leaves litters or other plant parts of a plant or cover crops that are already detached from the living plant are qualify as residues) that are not living can exhibit allelopathy whether placed on the soil surface, incorporated or used as extract or ground and incorporated then we not far from it.(The following literatures might help: <i>Advances in Environmental Biology</i>, 5(11): 3543-3549, 2011; <i>HortScience</i> April 2007 42:289-293; <i>International Journal of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry</i> 2010; 2:1-5, April 2010; <i>Plant Soil</i>, 318: 169-184)