



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>Physical Science International Journal</u>
Manuscript Number:	2014_PSIJ_9390
Title of the Manuscript:	Spectral Discrimination of Coral Reefs on the Small Islands,Spermonde Archipelago, Indonesia
Type of the Article	Original Research 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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>On lines 84, 85, 179, 180, -221.224, 225.227 219, 229-232, correct conjointly written Latin. You also need to fix the spelling of the Latin table 1.</p> <p>Also correctly write <i>Seriatopora stellata</i>, <i>Porites mayeri</i>, <i>Acropora macrostoma</i></p> <p>123 lines <i>Seriatopora stellata</i> and – <i>Seriatopora stellata</i> and</p>	Revised see the Yellow background color
Minor REVISION comments	<p>Sentence, “<i>Dead coral are not actually pure because trace amounts of macroalgae were visible on the surface</i>» there are not correct. When corals (polyps) as an animal to die from them remain only calcareous skeletons. They may not be partially or not partially dead, they do not exist in nature, but there is only the carbonate basis on which you can settle any corallobionts</p>	<p>This statement is correct. The fact (survey) we found many dead coral, caused exposed fishing (bombing and chemical).</p> <p>The replacement or overgrowth of live coral by algae does not prove that the algae have outcompeted the corals: the coral may have been killed by some other, unrelated factor □e.g. bleaching, corallivory, storm damage, eutrophication, disease), potentially unknown to the researcher. The algae may have increased as a consequence of the coral loss, and may have been having little or no inhibitory effect on the corals. (Reference : McCook., et all, 2001. Competition between corals and algae on coral reefs: a review of evidence and mechanisms. Coral reefs (2001) 19:400417</p>



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<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The article contains non-trivial research methods of a coral reef that will be of interest to readers	
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