



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Physical Science International Journal</a>
Manuscript Number:	2014_PSIJ_12970
Title of the Manuscript:	Effect of High Voltage on Texture, Color, and Growth of Aloe Vera Leaves
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.

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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (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)
<b><u>Compulsory</u></b> REVISION comments		
<b><u>Minor</u></b> REVISION comments		
<b><u>Optional/General</u></b> comments	<p>I am not impressed with this report at all. Actually, I cannot figure out what this paper is for. Effect of external electric field upon flora and fauna is described in numerous sources. Well, the authors present that effect upon Aloe vera and do it, likely, as the first in the World. However, the question arises, how to rationalize this study. Is that plant commonly cultivated under high voltage transmission lines? Another words, what is practical significance of this study? How realistic are conditions applied in the experiments described?</p> <p>The plants under study were exposed to 50 kV from the distance of 15 (Plant 1) and 50 cm (Plant 2). What L1. L2 and L3 in Table 1 mean? In Fig. 7 one sample is denoted as parallel . If so, which samples are perpendicular?</p> <p>The samples exposed to the field and control samples were examined by taking the length of the leaves, checking their hardness, color and damage in terms of black spots and shrinking.</p>	<p>Sir, thanks for the remarks. Yes, we know that several researchers have talked about the effect of high voltages on plants in general but no report on their exact effect is available. In this paper, we have investigated the effect on a particular and important plant. We even do not know whether the other plants would show the similar results as the voltage bearing capacity may be a function of the shape, size, and constituents of the leaves as well.</p>



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	<p>All these results seem to be meaningless . First of all number of studied objects is too low to be sure that the differences in the size of leaves along their long axis are statistically significant. Moreover, in the field exposure, the leaves could expand along other axes, that is, they could get broader and/or either thicker or thinner. Examination of the hardness of leaves and their color were carried out by touch and visually, respectively. Such examinations are not serious.</p> <p>There are no attempts of the explanation of the results. How authors know that black spots developed on field exposed leaves were caused directly by the field and not by microorganisms located on the leaf surface? If authors cannot answer that question, they know that they know nothing.</p> <p>The conclusion on time-dependent repairing system acting in the field exposed plant is unsound.</p> <p>In my opinion this paper should not be published.</p> <p>I am adding some readings which could be interesting to the authors.</p> <p>-J. Mazurkiewicz, P. Tomasik, Contribution to understanding weak electrical phenomena, Natur. Sci., 2, 1195-1202 (2010).</p> <p>- J. Mazurkiewicz, P. Tomasik, Effect of external electric field upon charge distribution, energy and</p>	
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	<p>dipole moment of selected monosaccharide molecules. Nat. Sci., 4 278-285 (2012).</p> <p>-J. Mazurkiewicz, P. Tomasik, Effect of external electric field upon lower alkanols, Adv. Natur. Sci., 5(4) 28-35 (2012).</p> <p>-J. Mazurkiewicz, P. Tomasik, Effect of external electric field to porphin and selected metalloporphin systems, Compl. Alter, Med. Sci., 1, 13-21 (2013).</p> <p>- J. Mazurkiewicz, P. Tomasik, Effect of external electric field on selected proteogenic amino acids, Adv. Nat. Sci. (Canada), 6(1) 1-16 (2013).</p>	
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