

**Review Form 1.7**

Journal Name:	<b>International Journal of Plant &amp; Soil Science</b>
Manuscript Number:	<b>Ms_IJPSS_108529</b>
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Influenced of different sowing date and nutrient management on dry matter accumulation and correlation study for grain yield of wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>. L.)</b>
Type of the Article	<b>Research article</b>

## Review Form 1.7

### 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)
<p><b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments</p> <p><b>1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community?</b> (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)</p> <p><b>2. Is the title of the article suitable?</b> (If not please suggest an alternative title)</p> <p><b>3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?</b></p> <p><b>4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?</b></p> <p><b>5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?</b></p> <p><b>6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.</b></p> <p><b><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The term "Green revolution" refers to the series of agricultural changes that occurred as a result of the use and exploitation of the Norin10 dwarfing gene in wheat after 1965.</li> <li>• India became self-reliant in the production of food grains as a result of the Green Revolution.</li> <li>• As per the earlier reports, the supreme cereal wheat, in India, has covered an area of 31.76 million hectares with an over-all production of 109.52 million tonnes and productivity of 3464 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>.</li> <li>• Furthermore, the prior chronicles discoursed that wheat is an inordinate food for your health, with 9.2 g of fat, 44.7 g of carbohydrate, 28.7 g of starch, 16.0 g of total sugar, 22 mg of vitamin E, 45 mg of niacin, 0.72 mg of riboflavin, and 2.01 mg of thiamin per 100 g.</li>   <li>• Yes, the title of the manuscript is appropriate enough.</li> <li>• Yes, the abstract written is comprehensive.</li> <li>• Yes, they are appropriate enough illustrating the general sub-sections viz., Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion, and Conclusion as well.</li> <li>• The data pertaining to the study have been concisely documented in the tabular forms.</li> <li>• The split-plot design presented is archetypical.</li>   <li>• The study revealed that the date of planting is a critical management decision to escalate wheat grain yield. The preliminary findings delineated that in correlation to late sowing, normal sowing has a longer growth period, which permits the accretion of more biomass, directing to better grain and biological yields.</li> <li>• It has been revealed earlier that wheat requires a good supply of nutrients especially nitrogen for its growth, stressing the integrated use of chemical and organic fertilizer/manures that ought to serve an imperative role in nourishing soil fertility and crop productivity.</li> <li>• A scrutiny of data revealed that grain yield of wheat was suggestively and positively correlated with biomass yield, test weight, number of grain ear<sup>-1</sup> head, spike length, grain weight ear<sup>-1</sup> head. Since the correlation coefficient was found to be significant, therefore linear relationship appeared to have existed between grain yield and yield parameters. The quantum of change in grain yield for a unit change in yield parameters.</li> <li>• The references cited are adequate and recent enough.</li> </ul>	

