



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Environment and Climate Change
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJECC_52132
Title of the Manuscript:	Adaptation approaches for direct seeded rice to reduce greenhouse gas emission in the perspective of climate change
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/sdi-general-editorial-policy>)



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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	Please include precise elements of identification for the location of the experimental field used in this study: longitude, latitude, altitude, type of soil, moisture content, orientation etc.	
Minor REVISION comments	The article must definitely be revised for the English language.	
Optional/General comments	<p>Well, this experimental work demonstrates us, with precise figures and facts, that rice cultures may, under certain culture circumstances, release GHGs into the atmosphere, thus contributing to the on-going climate change, namely to the ongoing heating of the atmosphere. In this case, we'll probably discover soon that we, humans, we'll all have to suicide ourselves because we exhale too much carbon dioxide, which greatly contributes to global warming. So far, we know that breeding some domestic animals, like cows, is also unhealthy for the Earth's atmosphere, now we are shown that rice fields may also release important amounts of carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and methane into the air and so on, besides the tremendous anthropogenic industrial emissions, so that there will probably no other alternative left for terrestrials but to become extinct either because they will not be allowed to breathe out carbon dioxide, or because they'll simply die from starvation because their cultures will prove to increase GHG concentration in the air, consequently enhancing the greenhouse effect. This will be a good dilemma for future mankind to solve: will humans be rather willing to disappear in order to keep their atmosphere clean, fresh and thermally-comfortable or will they be willing to pay the price in order to survive?</p> <p>These were just some of my thoughts while reading the present article... On one hand, I consider that such perspectives of experimentally demonstrating some unanimously agreed-upon scientific findings are necessary because they multiply and magnify the real implications of any conclusion, but on the other hand, I consider that scientific findings, in general, should not be so strictly taken as irreversible, fundamental truths, as other fundamental laws have also shown us that, after all, everything is relative!</p> <p>In this case, the measurements on carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide and methane concentrations over a rice field on an experimental farm at Bihar Agricultural College Farm, Sabour (I personally don't know what country!), where a combination of tillage and nutrient management practices were tested, has demonstrated that zero tilled or no tilled system of crop establishment not only reduces soil disturbance but also increases soil organic matter accumulation, consequently increasing crop yield. In fact, the authors demonstrate that direct seeded rice (DSR) technique is the only probable alternative related to reducing GHG emissions, by offering certain advantages like saving irrigation water, labour, energy, time etc.</p> <p>Basically, the main attributes of this research paper are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The field study was carried out on an experimental plot, in subtropical climate conditions, for which general outlines are provided, during the kharif (????) season from 2017 to 2018; - The soil status, treatment combinations being applied, the rice variety being planted, the sowing time and density, the harvesting time and yields are clearly explained and systematically grouped on six experimental categories; - The GHGs collection was performed on specified conditions and with adequate instruments; their gas emission analysis was based on standard procedures; - Statistical analysis was applied to determine the significance of treatment effects; - The results being obtained are well accounted for with accompanying relevant tables and graphs; - Total GHGs emissions from rice crops are analyzed both as individual 	



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	<p>concentrations in air and as their relative contribution to the global warming potential (GWP). The main conclusion being drawn actually refers to the fact that zero tilled method of crop establishment along with split application of nitrogenous fertilizer would not only boost the yields but also decreases the greenhouse gases emissions as well as their global warming potential. But it had to be thoroughly demonstrated with precise facts. So, nitrous fertilizers do not prove to damage to global climate. But what about the human health?</p>	
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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(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)</i>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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