Dr. Nana Danapriatna, M.P.

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI ARTIKEL

PERTANIKA JOURNAL OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE (JTAS)

(Universiti Putra Malaysia)

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Comments to the Corresponding Author
1. Please indicate the source of the decomposer organism (Laktobacillus sp., Rhodopseudomonas sp., Actinomycetes sp., Streptomyces sp., yeast, and cellulose decomposing fungus). How did you prepare the inoculum?
2. Give more detail (name of standard methods and references) about the method that you use to analyze the physical and chemical characteristics of soil in Table 1, soil nutrients in Table 3, the content of rice straw compost in Table 4 and rice nutrients in Table 5.
3. Why did you know the increasing nutrient in rice resulted from soil nutrients after straw compost applying?
4. It's better to analyze carbon sequestration in the soil in future work.

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Corresponding Author

This study examined the effects of rice straw compost on soil characteristics and rice yield, taking into account the principles of regenerative agriculture. However, the prologue's introductory paragraph appears lengthy and lacks conciseness, thereby hindering the clarity of the research question. Furthermore, the knowledge gap, hypothesis, and objectives, which are vital components of the research process, were not adequately elucidated in the paper. The experiment setup and procedure were insufficiently detailed, making it difficult to understand the results obtained. Other recommendations that could improve its overall quality are embedded in the manuscript.

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Effect of Straw Compost on Crop Production

Effect of Straw Compost (*Oryza sativa* L.) on Crop Production

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List of Tables/Figure:Tables
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Effect of Straw Compost (*Oryza sativa* L.) on Crop Production

ABSTRACT

Agricultural productivity depends mainly on soil fertility, particularly in intensified-paddy fields. Heavily relying on synthetic agrochemicals in intensified agriculture potentially be changed to regenerative agriculture that utilizes cultivation wastes to achieve sustainable food production. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effectiveness of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) straw compost for intensified-rice cultivation. Rice straw compost from the previous planting season was composted on the field (*in situ*). The composting used "Effective Microorganisms version 4" (EM-4), which contains *Lactobacillus sp.*, *Rhodopseudomonas* sp., *Actinomycetes* sp., *Streptomyces* sp., yeast, and cellulose-decomposing fungus. The test field used 4 tons of straw compost and treatments adopted from the local farmers' planting style named Legowo 4:1. Observations on these treatments include the plant nutrients, plant contents, rice components, and yield production. The differences in the results were analyzed using the paired*t*-test. The results show that the application of straw compost provides a significant increase in dry grain weight, panicle length, and the number of grains per rice plant. However, thetreatment did not give significant results on the clumps number and rice grain weight. Besides improving rice production, straw compost improved the C-organic, total N, and K levels in the soil. Based on this study, rice straw compost brings benefits for paddy cultivation as well as reuses of agricultural waste in a simple way, especially in tropical low-land areas of Indonesia.

Keywords: Agricultural waste, crop productivity, paddy, rice cultivation, sustainability

INTRODUCTION

The degradation of farmland poses a significant threat to both biodiversity and soil fertility. Consequently, a shift towards regenerative agricultural practices is needed to counteract this trend. Regenerative agriculture can address global challenges such as limited arable land, greenhouse gas emissions, and biodiversity loss (Lal, 2020; Meybeck & Redfern, 2016). The main objective of regenerative agriculture is to prevent soil degradation and agroecosystem threats through high-quality as well as non-hazardous soil management practices (El-Ramadyet al., 2014; LaCanne & Lundgren, 2018). These methods for improving soil quality can have positive effects on crop yield and resource management efficiency (Ogunwole et al., 2014). De Moura et al. (2016) showed that continuous cultivation depends on soil quality, including nutrient content and organic matter.

Intensive cultivation of rice is a growing threat to biodiversity, especially in tropical and sub-tropical regions such as Southeast and East Asia. In Indonesia, lowland rice production is heavily reliant on soil nutrients, which are threatened by erosion, pollution, land conversion and climate change (Dede, Asdak, et al., 2022; Wahyunto & Dariah, 2014). Consequently, farmers use excessive inorganic fertilizers to maintain soil fertility, leading to new problems such as soil acidity, nutrient imbalances, and low crop yields (Médiène et al., 2011). Unsustainable cultivation practices also result in greenhouse gas emissions and increasedproduction costs (Thiyageshwari et al., 2018). However, sustainable agriculture should prioritize productivity, quality yield, and preservation of resources (Bilali et al., 2018). Rice straw can help maintain soil fertility, but burning it damages soil nutrients and contributes to environmental pollution, also causing the loss of important nutrients, especially N (up to 80%), P (25%), K (21%), Si (4-60%), and soil organic matter (Mandal et al., 2004).

About 73% of paddy fields in Indonesia have low organic content (2%) due to past volcanic eruptions and sedimentation processes (Adviany & Maulana, 2019; Dede, Wibowo, et al., 2022; Rahayu et al., 2014). Straw is an organic material that contains carbon and major nutrients such as N, P, K, Ca, and Mg (Simarmata et al., 2016), but this requires an ideal treatment. Rice straw increases nitrogen fixation when converted into compost containing *Azotobacter* and cellulolysis microorganisms, thereby making the soil healthier and fertile for plant growth (Galsim et al. 2021). Research has shown that combining rice straw with organic fertilizers is more effective than rice ash to improve nutrient levels as well as soil quality for plant development (Watanabe et al., 2017; W. Lin et al., 2019). Incorporating rice straw and organic fertilizers into intensive rice cultivation practices can be a regenerative solution for tropical and sub-tropical regions.

Different from previous research that referred to the usage of rice straw in soil quality and health, this study aims to analyze the effectiveness of straw compost (*Oryza sativa* L.) on crop production. This research was conducted in Karawang, Indonesia, which is a well-known placefor national rice production. Currently, rice farmers in Karawang heavily rely on agrochemicalsmaterial, whose input reaches more than 100,000 tons per year for 98,000 ha of lands, such as urea, sulphur-phosphate "SP-36", ammonium sulfate, or *zwavelzure ammoniak* "ZA", and NPK fertilizers (Sundari & Halim, 2020). Also, large external input is a necessity to produce more than 1 million tons of rice per year (Aenunnisa et al., 2022). The researchers hypothesizedthat the application of straw compost can improve soil quality that affects paddy nutrients and productivity. This study addresses a field experiment of straw compost on lowland paddy varieties (IR-32) for tropical areas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Experiment

The research was conducted in Rengasdengklok, Karawang Regency, West Java, Indonesia, for two seasons, covering the cultivation period of dry and rainy. This area has a tropical monsoon climate with annual rainfall of 1,000-1,500 mm per year (Sukowati & Kusratmoko, 2019; Arumingsih et al., 2022). According to Nugrahatama and Utami (2021), Rengasdenglok has an annual average temperature of 27^{o}C and 85% humidity, thereby making it a fertile-alluvial region for intensive rice farming in Pantura, Northern Java. This region has large expanse of Entisols making it ideal for rice cultivation, the detailed characteristics are presented in Table 1. Materials for this study are rice straw, decomposer organisms named EM- 4 (*Laktobacillus* sp., *Rhodopseudomonas* sp., *Actinomycetes* sp., *Streptomyces* sp., yeast, and cellulose-decomposing fungus), clean water, inorganic fertilizers, and rice seed (variety IR-32).

EM-4 is an "Effective Microorganisms" (EM) Indonesia product widely sold in agricultural stores. This product is an effective inoculum derived from tropical microorganisms(Syahid et al., 2020). The decomposer organism needs to be prepared before mixing with rice straw, this solution becomes an activator. Composting started by making a solution made from
arEM-4 "PT Songgolangit Persada" (Indonesia), molasses "Tetes Murni " (Indonesia),

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(ratio 1:1:1,000 ml). Every 1 m^3 of rice straw needs 100-200 liters of activator solution from “PT Songgolangit Persada” (Indonesia). The compost is ready for use when rice straw was physically changed to brown-black color, soft texture, and crushed. Additionally, the pile's temperature should be near the initial conditions of composting, and this process typically takesaround one month. A trial was set up in the lowland rice cultivation area with a local cropping culture called "Legowo 4:1", adapted from the farmers in Karya Sari Village. Legowo 4:1 isthe rice cultivation practice, where every four rows of crops are interspersed by an empty row, this method provides air circulation and sunlight for paddy (Abdulrachman et al., 2012). The paddy field for this research was two plots, with 1,000 m^2 each.

Table 1

Characteristics of Entisols at the study site

Parameter	Value	Information	Acquisition
Soil texture		Silt loam	Hydrometer (Faé et al., 2019)
Sand	3		
Silt	70.7		
Clay	26.3		
pH H_2O	7.04	Neutral	Potentiometer (Singh et al., 2021)
pH KCI	6.2	Neutral	
C-organic (%)	2.22	Medium	Walkey and Black (Munawaroh et al., 2022)
Total N (%)	0.162	Low	Kjeldahl (Todorova et al., 2011)
K_2O (mg/100g)	12.4	Low	$HClO_4$ + HNO_3 (Sulaeman et al., 2005)
P_2O_5 (mg/kg)	10.2	Medium	Olsen (Steinfurth et al., 2021)
Cation (cmol/kg):			Conductometric (Makarychev & Motuzova, 2013)
K	0.1	Low	
Na	0.1	Low	
Ca	9.5	Medium	
Mg	3.6	High	
CEC (cmol/kg)	36.1	High	Colorimeter (Matula, 2011)
Alkaline saturation (%)	37.1	Medium	Spectrophotometer (X. Lin et al., 2021)
Exchangeable aluminum (cmol/kg)	0.01	Low	KCl (Antonangelo et al., 2022)
Exchangeable hydrogen (cmol/kg)	0.4	Low	
Azotobacter (× 10^6 $cfug^{-1}$)	7.4	Not analyzable	Plate-count (Aasfar et al.,

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Azospirillum ($\times 10^6$ $cfu g^{-1}$)	8.3	Not analyzable	2021)

Note. KCI = Potassium chloride; K_2O = Potassium oxide; P_2O_5 = Phosphorus pentoxide; CEC = Cation exchange coefficient; $HClO_4$ = Perchloric acid; HNO_3 = Nitric acid

The effect of combining straw with compost was determined by referring to anexperimental approach which compares a test field (A) and the control field (B) (Hansson, 2019). This research is based on an experimental approach that intends to analyze the effect of treatments on certain samples with the same characteristics (de Janvry et al., 2017). In the first field A, cultivation of lowland rice applied 4 tons of straw per hectare (ha) with compost from paddy stubble obtained through the cultivation style adopted by the local farmers in Karawang (Legowo 4:1). However, field B, which is the control only applied the cultivation style of these local farmers. Field A was a regenerative rice farming model that is environmentally friendly and seeks to reuse the remaining resources, whereas field B was a conventional model that was highly dependent on external inputs.

Cultivation Stages and Data Analysis

This research started by composting rice straw and stubble from the previous harvest, with the process lasting 1 month before planting time. The composted materials are the major input for rice cultivation in field A. Characteristics of the treatment in field A include land flooding, application of fertilizer (urea 300 kg/ha andSP-36 200 kg/ha, from “Petrokimia Gresik” Indonesia), plant spacing of 25 x 25 cm^2, pests control method adopted from the local farmers, and application of compost the day before planting. However, field B with the control only applied cultivating styles of the local farmers. Also, soil and plant sampling took place during the maximum vegetative phase (fifth-seventh leaf stage), which helps to know the effectivenessof the treatment (Moldenhauer et al., 2001). Sampling of the rice IR-32 was taken on the 55th day after planting with six samples from each group. These samples were obtained through random selection and by transects (crop plots) measuring 1 x 1 m^2 (Purnama et al., 2020; Riginos et al., 2011). Furthermore, the content analysis for soil and plants was carried out in collaboration with university laboratories and the government's agricultural research centers in West Java.

Table 2

Parameters of soil and rice observations

Parameter	Acquisition
Water	Gravimetry (Pasha et al., 2016)
pH	Potentiometer (Singh et al., 2021)
C-organic (%)	Walkey and Black (Munawaroh et al., 2022)
Total N (%)	Kjeldahl (Todorova et al., 2011)
C/N	Ratio (Zhang et al., 2016)
P_2O_5 (%)	$HClO_4$ + HNO_3 (Sulaeman et al., 2005)

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K_2O (%)	
Ash (%)	Wet incineration (Sulaeman et al., 2005)
Si (%)	
Number of clumps	Count (Longland & Dimitri, 2016)
Straw weight (kg)	Scale (Kumar et al., 2021)
Dry grain weight (g)	
Panicle length (cm)	Tape measure (Bao et al., 2019)
Grains per panicle	Count (Wu et al., 2019)
Weight per 1,000 gram	Scale (Thakur et al., 2010)

Note. P_2O_5 = Phosphorus pentoxide; K_2O = Potassium oxide; $HClO_4$ = Perchloric acid; HNO_3 = Nitric acid

The response variables in soil and plants (N, P, K, C, Si), water content, and pH were all measured. In addition, the rice yield and plant components from the two fields were measured as shown in Table 2. Data obtained were analyzed using the paired *t*-test, which is employed when analyzing the difference in means of the two groups that are correlated (Dede, Wibowo, et al., 2022). Paired *t*-test is commonly used to analyze the differences and significance in data involving the test and control groups as shown in Equation 1 (Hugar & Savithramma, 2017). Significant differences are shown by the *t*-value which is greater than the *t*-table. This is also referred to as the *p*-value with a 95% confidence level.

$$t = \frac{D}{SD/\sqrt{N}} \quad (1)$$

where *t* is the *t*-count value, D is the average measured value for groups 1 and 2, SDindicates the standard deviation, and N represents the number of samples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Soil Characteristics and Paddy Nutrients

The results showed that the field with the compost treatment were beneficial to both the plants and the soil. The increase observed in the nutrient levels are as follow: C-organic (5.69%), totalN (16.67%), P (7.53%), and K (42.34%). Statistically, it was shown that there was a significant increase in nutrient levels, although there was an exception for P, as shown in Table 3. Descriptively, the increase in P levels was higher compared with the C-organic in the soil. Thisis since the C-organic at the study site was at moderate levels, different from P, which was previously low. The P content was indeed the lowest compared with other nutrients, as observed in Table 4. Almohammedi et al. (2014) and Rakotoson et al. (2021) argued that the insignificant P increased in the soil after using straw compost is an indication that the presence of this nutrient depends on inorganic fertilizers and naturally occurring phosphate compounds excreted as wastes by bats (guano). Also, significant increasing C-organic, total N, and K levels have previously been partially investigated by scientists. Based on the study of T. Li et al., (2019), increasing C-organic is caused by the ability of microorganisms to break down carbon compounds, which easily blend with the soil. However, Moe et al. (2019) showed that the application of 50% fertilizer mixed with compost contained less than 4% of N, showing a similar effect to the conventional cultivation, which is fully dependent on inorganic fertilizers. Consequently, the use of straw-based compost should be encouraged for optimal doses of this nutrient, while also reducing the farmers' dependence on inorganic fertilizers.

Table 3

Differences in nutrient content of the soil

Parameter	Treatment	Mean	SD	*t*-value	*p*-value
C-organic (%)	A	2.97	0.11	-2.726	0.02
	B	2.81	0.09		
Total N (%)	A	0.28	0.02	-3.413	0.01
	B	0.24	0.02		
P (ppm)	A	2.57	0.15	-2.208	0.05
	B	2.39	0.15		
K (ppm)	A	104.25	17.44	-3.826	0.00
	B	73.24	9.49		

Note. Treatment A = test field (with straw compost); Treatment B = con trol field

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Table 4

Content of rice straw compost

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Water	60	P_2O_5 (%)	0.17
pH	7.25	K_2O (%)	0.6
C-organic (%)	15.24	CaO (%)	5.52
Total N (%)	0.75	MgO (%)	1.25
C/N	20.32	CEC (cmol/kg)	19.08

Note. P_2O_5 = Phosphorus pentoxide; K_2O = Potassium oxide; CaO = Calcium oxide; MgO = Magnesium oxide; CEC = Cation exchange coefficient

Table 5

Differences in straw weight and rice nutrients

Parameter	Treatment	Mean	SD	*t*-value	*p*-value
Dry grain weight (g)	A	89.91	12.92	-2.84	0.02
	B	62.97	19.34		
C-organic (%)	A	51.63	9.79	-3.21	0.01
	B	38.78	0.71		
Ash (%)	A	16.12	0.8	1.35	0.21
	B	16.9	1.16		
Si (%)	A	11.08	0.93	-0.88	0.4
	B	10.63	0.83		
N (%)	A	1.33	0.14	-3.81	0
	B	1.08	0.08		
P (%)	A	0.23	0.01	1.61	0.14
	B	0.24	0.02		
K (%)	A	1.76	0.12	-2.39	0.04
	B	1.63	0.06		

Note. Treatment A = test field (with straw compost); Treatment B = control field

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Furthermore, the increasing nutrients in the soil after applying straw compost are well- absorbed by rice plants. This is evident from the rice yield and the nutrient in the crops such as C-organic, total N, K, and Si. According to Table 5, the weight of the dry straw in field A increased by 29.96% compared with the conventional method and there was an increase in the nutrient content of the plants. However, this treatment did not increase the ash and P content of the rice, while the conventional cultivation in the control field resulted in higher values for both components, 4.84 and 4.35%, respectively. Statistically, the increase in nutrients for Si is not significant. Basically, this compost treatment showed increasing C-organic, total N, and K, with no effect on ash, P, and Si contents. Ash and Si are components associated with each otherand useful for stemming pest attacks, plant resistance to diseases, and producing agroecosystems restoring enzymes (Karam et al., 2022; Mahmad-Toher et al., 2022; Ratnayakeet al., 2018). The ash and Si levels were not significant in plants due to the high pH of the soil, thereby preventing the well-absorption of these substances by the roots. Increasing C-organic, N, and K should be compatible with P in crop, as shown in Figure 1. Zhao et al. (2016) found that organic matter and essential nutrients contribute positively to the productivity of agricultural land, because plants grow optimally. Hence, it is observed that there is need for thesupply of P from inorganic fertilizers while reprocessing straw compost are needed for the compounds making up the plant nutrients.

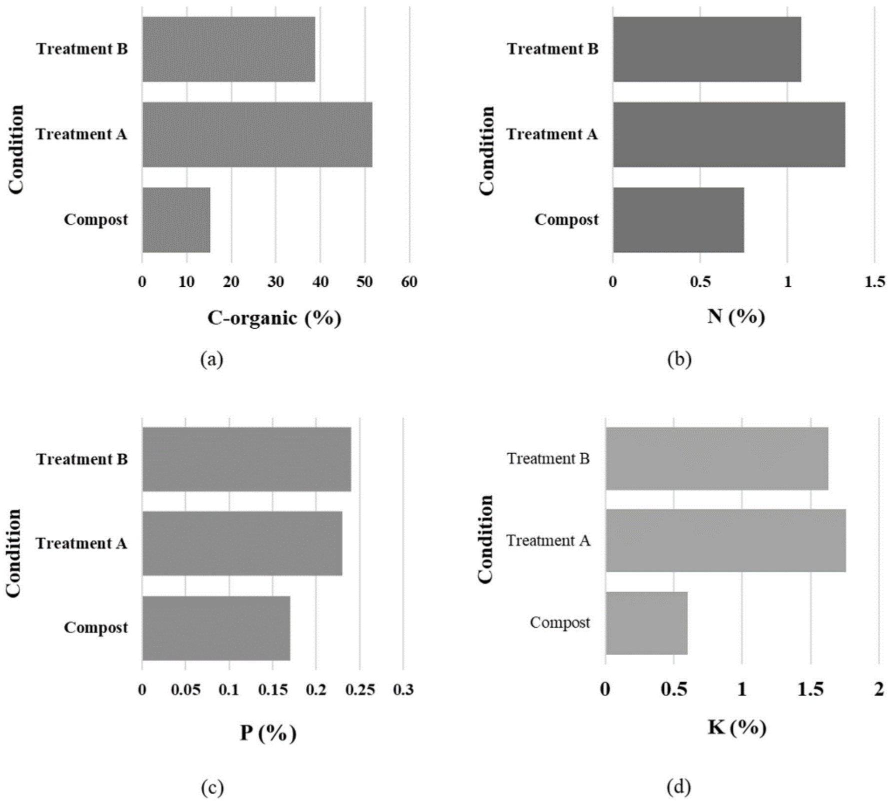

Figure 1. Comparison of various nutrient content in compost and its absorption in rice plant. The application of straw compost increased C-organic (a), nitrogen (b), and potassium (d) levels, but not in phosphorus (c)

Note. Treatment A = test field (with straw compost); Treatment B = control field

Paddy Yield and Its Components

The application of straw compost significantly increased the number of clumps and dry grain weight in rice. It also increased the grains per panicle, panicle size, and grain weight as shown in Table 6. Also, the significant increase, with a *p*-value of less than 0.05, was seen in dry grain weight, panicle length, and grains per panicle. Furthermore, the treatment did not have any effect on straw weight due to the same value obtained from the two fields. This shows the effectiveness of the application of straw compost together with the conventional cultivation style by the local farmers, as the dry grain weight increased by 10.95%. These results are inline with research conducted by Xie et al. (2015), which showed the effectiveness of compost on soil organic matter content and rice production up to 7.1-12.1%. Additionally, the increase

in dry grain weight is an indication of abundance of grains per panicle. Applying straw compost

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raised the number of grains in each panicle by almost 10%, showing that the abundance of rice grains does not reduce its quality. The combination of compost, proper treatment, and right timing for harvest are the keys to improved rice production (Ho et al., 2022).

Table 6

Plant components and rice productivity after treatments

Parameter	Treatment	Mean (%)	SD	*t*-value	*p*-value	Difference
Number of clumps	A	32	3.56	-1.69	0.12	6.67
	B	28	4.59			
Straw weight (kg)	A	2.58	0.26	0.00	1.00	0.00
	B	2.58	0.45			
Dry grain weight(g)	A	1,274.17	122.56	-2.53	0.03	10.95
	B	1,022.67	210.47			
Panicle length(cm)	A	23.3	0.67	-2.59	0.03	3.88
	B	21.56	1.5			
Grains per panicle	A	163	13	-2.70	0.02	9.76
	B	134	23			
Weight per 1,000 gran	A	30	0	-1.58	0.14	2.86
	B	28.33	2.58			

Note. Treatment A = test field (with straw compost); Treatment B = control field

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The presence of straw compost triggered the proper growth of the rice components suchas the clumps, panicle length, and grain. This treatment is beneficial to the farmers because it can reduce costs for agrochemical fertilizers, since it has proven to produce higher quality rice plants compared with the conventional cultivation method. In tropical regions, rice straw compost is good in increasing the growth and productivity of crops. Its application alsoimproved the soil health for rice cultivation. Straw compost helps to solve the problems of low organic matter, because the C-organic in the soils are low to moderate (80.1%) during rice cultivating in Karawang (Balai Penelitian Tanah [Balittanah], 2010). Also, treatment with straw compost during rice cultivation increased soil organic matter and reduced leaching of soil nutrients (Lenin et al., 2021). Straw compost improved absorption of essential nutrients forrice plants thereby increasing the cation exchange coefficient (CEC) in the soil (J. Li et al., 2014).

This positive result shows that the success of restoring paddy fields is vital in food security and self-sufficiency. There is need for general coordination from the government, academics, researchers, and agricultural activists on the proper use of straw compost during rice cultivation, thus improving the farmers' welfare. In addition, the utilization of harvested straw as compost is a good means of eradicating the burning of agricultural wastes, which releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Regenerative farming activities are easier to achieve because the life cycle of rice plants produces zero or less wastes, as all its parts, except for rice grain and bran, are useful on the fields as input for the next cultivation process. Furthermore, rice is one of the major cereal's humans depend on for carbohydrates, hence, the sustainability of its cultivation needs serious attention from all stakeholders. Conclusively, the use of straw compost during rice cultivation is more environmentally friendly and is in line with sustainable principles.

CONCLUSSION

The application of straw compost during intensive rice cultivation has shown to increase both the soil and plant nutrients. It also improved the rice growth and its productivity, compared with the conventional cultivation practices using agrochemicals. The use of straw in theprevious planting season is more profitable to the farmers than burning it to ashes. Specifically,it increased the C-organic, N, and K contents of the soil and the rice plants. The rice plants had a better growth as seen from its number of clumps, panicle length, and weight per panicle. Additionally, this treatment during rice planting resulted in higher dry grain and grain weight compared with the conventional methods used by local farmers. Furthermore, it helps in solving problems to tackle agricultural waste, more environmentally friendly, prevents high emission greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, and a major means of implementing regenerative agriculture for intensive rice planting. These results can be a reference for wider trials through the development of large-scale research in rice cultivation. However, it requires further studies to know the effects of straw compost when applied to a wider area and varying elevation, different soil, rice varieties, and climates in tropical to sub-tropical environments, especially in low-land areas. Research on carbon sequestration in soils in the future can supportthe impact of utilizing straw compost at a certain time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank to famers who support in the field experiment, also to Millary Agung Widiawaty (BATAN-BRIN) for all support in this manuscript preparation. This research was funded by Universitas Islam 45 Bekasi through 'Hibah LPPM Unisma' (123/LPPM.UNISMA/1.1.I/II/2021) to the first author.

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16-Mar-2023

Dear Dr. Danapriatna:

Your manuscript entitled "Effect of Straw Compost (Oryza sativa L.) on Crop Production" has been successfully submitted online and is presently being given full consideration for publication in the Journal of Tropical Agricultural Science.

Your manuscript ID is JTAS-2704-2023.R2.

Please mention the above manuscript ID in all future correspondence or when calling the office for questions. If there are any changes in your street address or e-mail address, please log in to ScholarOne Manuscripts at https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/upm-jtas and edit your user information as appropriate.

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Sincerely,
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Cc: danapriatna.nana@gmail.com, m.dede.geo@gmail.com

30-Mar-2023

Dear Dr. Danapriatna:

Manuscript ID JTAS-2704-2023.R2 entitled "Effect of Straw Compost (Oryza sativa L.) on Crop Production" which you submitted to the Journal of Tropical Agricultural Science, has been reviewed. The comments of the reviewer(s) are included at the bottom of this letter.

Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to the Journal of Tropical Agricultural Science, your resubmitted manuscript should be returned to me as soon as possible by 13 Apr. 2023. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision by this date, please contact the journal officer to request for extension. Please DO NOT create a new manuscript ID.

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Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Journal of Tropical Agricultural Science and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely,

Chief Executive Editor, Journal of Tropical Agricultural Science

Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Corresponding Author
I am satisfied with the revision of this mauscript, this manuscript is accepted.

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Corresponding Author
The manuscript has undergone significant improvements and partial revisions following the suggestions provided by the reviewers. However, there are still additional suggestions, as demonstrated in the manuscript. Notably, the authors are needed respond fully to all queries and recommendations made by the reviewers, both in the letter of reviewer comments and those embedded in the manuscript, to guarantee that the paper is of the best quality achievable.

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18-Apr-2023

Dear Dr. Danapriatna:

It is a pleasure to accept your manuscript entitled "Effect of Straw Compost (Oryza sativa L.) on Crop Production" in its current form for publication in the Journal of Tropical Agricultural Science. The comments of the reviewer(s) who reviewed your manuscript are included at the foot of this letter.

An official acceptance letter will be sent to you from my office in due course of time.

By the way, please fill in the attached copyright form and send it back to journal.officer-1@upm.edu.my asap.

Thank you for your fine contribution. On behalf of the Editors of the Journal of Tropical Agricultural Science, we look forward to your continued contributions to the Journal.

Sincerely,
Dr. Chief Executive Editor
Chief Executive Editor, Journal of Tropical Agricultural Science
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Dear Editor
Journal of Tropical Agricultural Science

Greetings, thank you for the information. We are delighted because your journal accepted our manuscript yesterday. Based on the previous email, hereby, I attached the copyright form and payment proof to JTAS.
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Sincerely,
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Dear Dr. Nana,

The files are well received with thanks.

Best regards,
[Kutipan teks disembunyikan]
--

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(Ms. Syin Ying, Tee on behalf of CEE)

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Cc: PERTANIKA EXECUTIVE EDITOR / UPM <executive_editor.pertanika@upm.edu.my>

Dear Author(s),

I am writing to you in reference to an article entitled **"Effect of Straw Compost (*Oryza sativa* L.) on Crop Production"** with author(s): **Nana Danapriatna, Ismarani, Ridwan Lutfiadi and Moh. Dede**, submitted to *Pertanika* on 22 February 2023 for intended publication in PJTAS.

Your paper has been anonymously peer-reviewed by two to three referees competent in the specialized areas appropriate to your manuscript independently evaluating the scientific quality of the manuscript.

I am pleased to tell you that based on the clarity, technical approach and scientific validity presented; your paper **has been accepted** by the Editorial Board on 18 April 2023, and is ***tentatively*** scheduled for publication in **PJTAS Vol. 46(3) Aug. 2023**.

Henceforth, your manuscript will be undergoing the publication process. You shall receive the proof of your manuscript from our Pre-Press section, in due course of time. Please review the proof carefully for accuracy and consistency before returning it to the Pre-Press officer.

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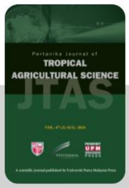

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ISSN 1511-3701

Effect of Straw Compost (*Oryza sativa* L.) on Crop Production

Nana Danapriatna, Ismarani, Ridwan Luthfiadi and Moh. Dede

Pertanika Journal of Tropical Agricultural Science, Volume 46, Issue 3, August 2023
DOI: https://doi.org/10.47836/pjtas.46.3.17

Keywords: Agricultural waste, crop productivity, paddy, rice cultivation, sustainability
Published on: 30 August 2023

ISSN 1511-3701
e-ISSN 2231-8542

Article ID
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