



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Journal of Agriculture and Ecology Research International</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAERI_46090
Title of the Manuscript:	Traditional Knowledge Based Camel Feed Characterization in Ethiopia Somali Region Rangelands
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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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:

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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)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p><b>METHODOLOGY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add data collection period.</li> </ul> <p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add some new references</li> </ul>	
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<p><b>TITLE</b> Line 2, 3: Traditional Knowledge Based Camel Feed Characterization in Ethiopia Somali Region Rangelands</p> <p><b>Write it as</b> Traditional Knowledge Based Camel Feed Characterization in Ethiopian Somali Region Rangelands</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><b>Line 9, 10:</b> seasonal availability in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. A semi-structured questionnaire, group discussions, field observations, and key informant interviews were used as the primary data</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> seasonal availability in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. A semi-structured questionnaire through group discussions, field observations, and key informant interviews was used as the primary data</p> <p><b>Line 12, 13:</b> were selected purposively for formal interview. The result showed that most of the respondents were male (90.7%). Of the sampled households, 85.3% were illiterate. The study revealed</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> were selected purposively for formal interview. The results showed that most (90.7%) of the respondents were male and 85.3% of the sampled households were illiterate. It was revealed</p> <p><b>Line 15, 16, 17:</b> areas. Although the quality and quantity of camel feed vary in the dry and wet seasons, trees and shrubs were the major feed resources at all seasons, for example</p>	



SDI Review Form 1.6

	<p>88% in the wet season and 66% in the dry season, while the herbaceous species cover only 34% in both pastoral agro-</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> areas. Although the quality and quantity of camel feed vary in dry (66%) and wet (88%) seasons; trees and shrubs were the major feed resources at all seasons, while the herbaceous species cover only 34% in both pastoral and agro-</p> <p><b>Line 38, 39:</b> Camels are an extremely important livestock species in the arid and semiarid zones in Asia and Africa, and significantly contribute to the livelihood of the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists living in these fragile</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> w Camels are an extremely important livestock species in arid and semiarid zones of Asia and Africa, that significantly contribute to livelihood of the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists living in these fragile</p> <p><b>Line 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50:</b> resources, and are used via communal land grazing and browsing, cut-and-carry feeding, hay and crop residues [7, 8, 9]. During the dry season in the mid Rift Valley of Ethiopia, pastoralists and farmers collect pods of tree species and retain them to feed calves and sick animals that cannot walk long distances in search of feed and water [10]. For small ruminants (especially goats), herders lead the animals to <i>Acacia</i> trees and shake the pods from the trees to feed the animals. Animal feed from a trees are considered as an effective insurance against seasonal feed shortages for animals in some areas [11, 12, 2].</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> resources through communal land grazing and browsing, cut-and-carry feeding, hay and crop residues [7, 8, 9]. During dry season in the mid Rift Valley of Ethiopia, pastoralists and farmers collect pods of tree species and retain them to feed calves and sick animals that cannot walk long distances in search of feed and water [10]. Small ruminants (especially goats), herders lead the animals to <i>Acacia</i> trees and shake the pods from the trees to feed the animals. Animal feed from trees are considered as an effective insurance against seasonal feed shortages for animals in some areas [11, 12, 2].</p> <p><b>Line 51, 52, 53:</b> In a study conducted in the mid Rift Valley of Ethiopia [10] identified a large reserve of local plant species potentially useful for livestock feeding that could increase regional livestock production and productivity. At the same study, woody browse species have exhibited</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> Study conducted by Shenkute et al. (2012) in the mid Rift Valley of Ethiopia [10] identified a large reserve of local plant species potentially useful for livestock feeding that could increase regional livestock production and productivity and reported that woody browse species has exhibited</p> <p><b>Line 56, 57, 58:</b> For various reasons, plant species used as camel feed in Ethiopian rangelands are facing degradation, and affecting camel production in the Ethiopian Somali Region. To cope with dwindling feed resources, planning for the herd size to be compatible with rangeland carrying capacity should be a priority [14].</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> For various reasons, plant species present in rangelands used as camel feed are facing degradation, that affects camel production in Ethiopian Somali Region. To cope with dwindling feed resources, planning for the herd size to be compatible with rangeland, carrying capacity should be a priority [14].</p> <p><b>Line 64:</b> Since camel production in the Ethiopia Somali region mainly depends on rangeland feed resources,</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> Since camel production in the Ethiopian Somali region mainly depends on</p>	
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	<p>rangeland feed resources;</p> <p><b>Line 66:</b> and conservation of browse species needs a description of potential rangeland species s. Furthermore,</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> and conservation of browse species needs a description of potential rangeland species. Furthermore,</p> <p><b>Line 69,70, 71:</b> Little information is available in the study area except for some research findings covering only a spatially limited part of the region. The lack of such information could have far-reaching consequences on the sustainability of camel productivity and profitability, and potentially restrict the need to boost the</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> Little information is available in the study area except for some research findings covering only a spatial / limited part of the region. Lack of such information could have far-reaching consequences on the sustainability of camel productivity, profitability and potentially restrict the need to boost the</p> <p><b>Line 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83:</b> Traditional knowledge is the knowledge hub where local people govern their environment and conduct their livelihood strategies. <i>“Traditional knowledge refers to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities around the world. Developed from experience gained over the centuries and adapted to the local culture and environment, traditional knowledge is transmitted orally from generation to generation. It tends to be collectively owned and takes the form of stories, songs, folklore, proverbs, cultural values, beliefs, rituals, community laws, local language, and agricultural practices, including the development of plant species and animal breeds. Traditional knowledge is mainly of a practical nature, particularly in such fields as agriculture, fisheries, health, horticulture, and forestry.”</i> [28].</p> <p><b>Delete all with its relevant reference in bibliography.</b></p> <p><b>Line 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93:</b> People in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas are very knowledgeable about their environment and the behavior of their animals. They apply their indigenous knowledge for feeding their animals, breed management; health management, traditional medicine, and predicting the season in terms of feed and water availability. Indigenous knowledge is a very important tool to identify and describe the feed resources based on traditionally accumulated wisdom. The report by [16] was indicated the power of indigenous knowledge on the identification of local woody plant species that used for animal feed in the communal farming areas. Indigenous knowledge was used to characterize the camel brows species, and its seasonal availability in the current study. This study was therefore conducted with the objective of characterizing the major camel browse and grazed plant species and their seasonal availability in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas.</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> People in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas are much familiar about their environment and animals behavior. They apply their indigenous knowledge for feeding, breed management and health management of their animals along with traditional medicine practice and predicting the season in terms of feed and water availability. Indigenous knowledge is a very important tool to identify and describe the feed resources based on traditionally accumulated wisdom. Marius et al. (2016) indicated the power of indigenous knowledge on the identification of local woody plant species that used for animal feed in the communal farming areas [16]. This study was therefore conducted with</p>	
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SDI Review Form 1.6

	<p>the objective of characterizing the major camel browse and grazed plant species and their seasonal availability in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas by using indigenous knowledge approach.</p> <p><b>Line 96:</b> The study was conducted in the Ethiopia Somali Region, located in east and south-eastern Ethiopia</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> The study was conducted in the Ethiopian Somali Region, located in east and south-eastern Ethiopia</p> <p><b>Line 97, 98, 99, 100:</b> between 4° to 11° N latitude and 40° to 48° E longitude. It is the second largest Regional State of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, with an estimated area of 281,900 km<sup>2</sup>. 80% the topography of the region is dominated by lowland plains, with an altitudinal range of 900 to 1600 meters above sea level.</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> between 4° to 11° N latitude and 40° to 48° E longitude. It is the second largest Regional State of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, with an estimated area of 281,900 km<sup>2</sup>, while 80% topography of the region is dominated by lowland plains having an altitudinal range of 900 to 1600 meters above sea level.</p> <p><b>Line 101, 102:</b> Almost 80% of the region has an arid and semi-arid climate. Rainfall is extremely variable and low, with bi-modal distribution, with average annual rainfall from 200 to 700mm. Mean annual temperature ranges from 20°-45°C. Strong wind circulation further causes moisture loss from soil and plants. Vegetation is sparse, composed mainly of grass, bushes and scrub. The natural vegetation contains a high proportion of endemic plants of Ethiopia. It has a large variety of <i>Acacia</i>, <i>Boswellia</i> and <i>Chomiphora</i> species. Medicinal plants and gum, incense and myrrh producing plants are abundant. As a result of dry climatic condition and scarce surface water, the proportion of better adapted animals specs such as camels and goats are higher compared to other animals in the region.</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> Almost 80% of the region has an arid and semi-arid climate; rainfall is extremely variable and low having bi-modal distribution with an average annual rainfall from 200 to 700mm. The mean annual temperature ranges from 20° to 45°C. Strong wind circulation further causes moisture loss from soil and plants. Vegetation is sparse and mainly composed of grass, bushes and scrub. Natural vegetation contains a high proportion of endemic plants of Ethiopia, that are a large variety of <i>Acacia</i>, <i>Boswellia</i> and <i>Chomiphora</i> species; medicinal plants and gum while incense and myrrh producing plants are abundant. As a result of dry climatic condition and scarce surface water, the proportion of better adapted animal species such as camels and goats are higher compared to other animals in the region.</p> <p><b>Line 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116:</b> The study was conducted in five zones of Ethiopian Somali regional state. From each zone one district was selected based on accessibility, the security situation and the potential camel population. Degehabur, Hamaro, Kabridahar, Warder, and Dhakasuftu districts were selected from Jarar, Nogob, Qorahey, Dollo, Liban zones respectively. A subjective sampling procedure was used since strictly random sampling procedure was less feasible because of the mobile, scattered and less accessible nature of pastoral communities. From each district, 30 household heads of dominant camel producers were selected, making a total of 150 households from five districts for household survey.</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> The study was conducted in five zones (Jarar, Nogob, Qorahey, Dollo, Liban) of Ethiopian Somali regional state, from each zone one district (Degehabur, Hamaro, Kabridahar, Warder, and Dhakasuftu) was selected based on accessibility, security situation and having potential camel population. A subjective sampling procedure was used since strictly random sampling procedure was less feasible because of the</p>	
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	<p>mobility, scattered and less accessible nature of pastoral communities. From each district, 30 household heads of dominant camel producers were selected, making a total of 150 households from five districts for household survey.</p> <p><b>Line 117, 118, 119, 120:</b> By using key informants interviews, household surveys, field observation and focus group discussions with pastoralists and agro-pastoralist camel herders, primary data were collected. Secondary data were collected from published and unpublished data from the district and regional Bureau of Agriculture and NGOs reports on the Ethiopia Somali region.</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> Primary data was collected by using key informant's interviews, household surveys, field observation and focus group discussions with pastoralists and agro-pastoralist camel herders, while secondary data was collected from published and unpublished data of district and regional Bureau of Agriculture and NGO's reports on the Ethiopian Somali region.</p> <p><b>Line 121, 122, 123:</b> A semi-structured questionnaire was designed to collect both qualitative and quantitative data on the types camel feed and plants species with camel diet value, as well as seasonality of camel feed resources in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. The questionnaire data collection was carried out by an</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> A semi-structured questionnaire was designed to collect both qualitative and quantitative data on types of camel feed and plants species with their diet values, as well as the seasonality of camel feed resources in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. The questionnaire data collection was carried out by an</p> <p><b>RESULTS</b></p> <p><b>Line 138, 139, 140:</b> The average age of camel herder respondents was ranged from 20 to 65 years. 73% of the respondents were between the ages of 35-60 years. Regarding gender distribution, 91% of the respondents were from male households. Of the sampled respondents, 85% were illiterate, 13.3% were able to read and write</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> The average age of camel herder respondents was ranged from 20 to 65 years, while 73% of the respondents were between the age of 35-60 years. Regarding gender distribution, 91% of the respondents were male households. Of the sampled respondents, 85% were illiterate, 13.3% were able to read and write</p> <p><b>Line 151, 152, 153, 154, 155:</b> In the study districts, browse plant species were the major feed sources utilized by camels. Although crop residue availability was very low, maize and sorghum straw were fed mainly in agro-pastoralists during the dry season. Except for some discrepancies in the dry season, trees and shrubs are important sources of camel feed throughout the year in the region As 88% of the respondents</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> In the study districts, browse plant species were the major feed sources utilized by camels. Although crop residue availability was very low, while maize and sorghum straw was fed mainly in agro-pastoralists during the dry season. Except for some discrepancies in the dry season, trees and shrubs are important sources of camel feed throughout the year in the region. As 88% of the respondents</p> <p><b>Line 181:</b> , Totally 12 indigenous shrub species were identified as locally important camel browse species (Table 4).</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> Totally 12 indigenous shrub species were identified as locally important camel browse species (Table 4).</p>	
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SDI Review Form 1.6

**Line 215, 216:** *Sesbania somalensis* (88.7%) *Cadaba longifolia* (86.7%), *Hyphaene benadirensis* (86.7%), and *Abutilon fruticosum* (84.7%) (Table 6).

**Write instead:** *Sesbania somalensis* (88.7%), *Cadaba longifolia* (86.7%), *Hyphaene benadirensis* (86.7%) and *Abutilon fruticosum* (84.7%) (Table 6).

**Line 223, 224:** Similar to the herbaceous plants, grass is also not a priority feed for camel in the wet season, although this plant category is abundant at that time. However, grasses enhance food choices diversity, and

**Write instead:** Similar to the herbaceous plants, grass was also not a camel's priority feed in wet season; although this plant category is abundant at that time. However, grasses enhance food choices diversity and

**DISCUSSION**

**Line 240:** Although detailed species list is not available, the reports in other parts of Ethiopia show that camels

**Write instead:** Although detailed species list is not available, the reports in other parts of Ethiopia shows that camels

**Line 245, 246:** critical feed shortage in the dry season. The selectivity by animals of certain plants is affected by circumstances such as the availability of other plants in the vicinity [22]. For camels, browse preferences

**Write instead:** critical feed shortage in the dry season. Selectivity of certain plants by animals are affected by circumstances such as availability of other plants in the vicinity [22]. For camels, browse preferences

**Line 248, 249, 250:** compared with other vegetation categories, tree species are a very important camel feed resource in the Ethiopia Somali region. Comparison of the dominant browse trees at the family level indicated that the *Fabaceae* was ranked first (31.6%), followed by *Burseaceae*. The percentage of tree species family

**Write instead:** compared with other vegetation categories, tree species are an important camel feed resource in the Ethiopian Somali region. Comparison of the dominant browse trees at family level indicated that *Fabaceae* specie was ranked first (31.6%) followed by *Burseaceae*. Percentage of tree species family

**Line 161, 162, 163:** patches common phenomena in the rangelands of the Ethiopia Somali region. Data from group discussions indicated charcoal production practices were common in the rangelands using harvest from *Acacia* species. These species are slow growing and the most preferred camel browsed tree species; yet

**Write instead:** patches common phenomena in the rangelands of Ethiopian Somali region. Data from group discussions indicated charcoal production practices were common in rangelands using harvest from *Acacia* species. These species are slow growing and the most preferred camel browsed tree species; yet

**Line 269:** species during the wet season. Camels demand grass and herbaceous fodder only when there is severe

**Write instead:** species during the wet season. Camels demand grass and herbaceous fodder only when there are severe



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	<p><b>Line 303:</b> The current study has revealed how much this feed group is supporting camel production in the study</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> The current study revealed how much this feed group is supporting camel production in the study</p> <p><b>Line 181:</b> feed in the pastoral and agropastoral districts of the Ethiopia Somali region, their management, current</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> feed in the pastoral and agro-pastoral districts of the Ethiopian Somali region, their management, current</p> <p><b>Line 313:</b> also rarely available to be grazed by camels. Long term overutilization of feed resource has resulted in</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> also rarely available to be grazed by camels. Long term over-utilization of feed resource has resulted in</p> <p><b><u>CONCLUSION</u></b></p> <p><b>Line 319:</b> Camels are the main livelihood option in the Ethiopia Somali region since other animals are less adapted</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> Camels are the main livelihood option in the Ethiopia Somali region since other animals are less adapted</p> <p><b>Line 322:</b> scarcity due to the degradation of species is challenging camel producers in the Ethiopia Somali region.</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> scarcity due to the degradation of species is challenging camel producers in the Ethiopian Somali region.</p>	
<p><b>Optional/General</b> comments</p>	<p><b>TITLE:</b></p> <p><b>Line 2, 3:</b> Traditional Knowledge Based Camel Feed Characterization in Ethiopia Somali Region Rangelands</p> <p><b>Write instead:</b> Camel Feed Characterization of Ethiopian Somali Region Rangelands through Traditional Knowledge</p>	

**PART 2:**

	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>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</b></p>	<p><i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i></p>	

**Reviewer Details:**

Name:	<b>Kamran Baseer Achakzai</b>
Department, University & Country	<b>Pakistan</b>