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Anisa Septiasari <smujo.id@gmail.com>

to me

Oedjijono:

I believe that you would serve as an excellent reviewer of the manuscript, "Soil properties and sulfur-oxidizing bacterial diversity in response to different planting patterns of shallot," which submission's abstract is inserted below, and I hope that you will consider undertaking this important task for us.

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Thank you for considering this request.

Anisa Septiasari
sectioneditor1@smujo.id

"Soil properties and sulfur-oxidizing bacterial diversity in response to different planting patterns of shallot"

Sulfur is one of the primary elements required by plants for the growth and development. With the help of sulfur-oxidizing bacteria (SOB), it is oxidized to sulfate, which is a major form of s soil properties and SOB diversity in response to different planting patterns of shallot. Soil properties observed included organic C, total N, C/N ratio, organic matter, pH, total P₂O₅, total K₂ porosity and cation exchange capacity (CEC). Isolation of bacteria was performed to determine bacterial strains and SOB diversity. Phylogenetic relationships among bacterial strains in c determined based on 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis. Results showed that shallot planting patterns influence soil properties and SOB diversity. Soil samples in PP3 had the highest su ratio (9.57) contents and SOB diversity (*Burkholderia cepacia*: 74.5x10⁴ cfu/mL; *Klebsiella variicola*: 1790x10⁴ cfu/mL; *Klebsiella aerogenes*: 390x10⁴ cfu/mL). *K. variicola* is a species of ʹ cultivated in Brebes Regency.

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