

Line	Comment
L58	essential nutrients = redundant (plant nutrient = essential element)
L58	enhance its structure: neither of the cited references evaluated soil structure
L96	essential nutrients
2.6 Pedoclimatic Assessment	Not sure what is the purpose of this evaluation
Table 4	There is a surplus line with Mg content after the total major element sum. Maybe the trace elements could be informed in a supplementary material, except maybe for those that are also micronutrients (Zn, Ni and Co).
L274-275	Actually on Table 4
L344	parent material instead of parent rock
L379-380	Not necessary, since this information was already provided in the methodology.
L394	Actually on Table 10
L430 Table 10	Please review how the standard deviation for yield was calculated, because the values for all treatments are the same, which is unlikely.
L524	basalts in larger font size
Conclusion	<p>Should provide short sentences that summarize the most important results, such as:</p> <p>The soils in Guiring are dominated by a high sand content (62-82%) and low clay (13-23%) and silt (5-15%) contents and mineralogically, these soils are composed of kaolinite, smectites, sepiolite, and quartz.</p> <p>The cation exchange capacity (18.7-25.0 cmolc kg⁻¹) is high, while exchangeable bases (Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, K⁺, Na⁺) and phosphorus are low to moderate, with base saturation varying between 23.6 and 42.4%.</p> <p>The study area has very favourable climatic conditions for maize growth (suitability index of 91.4), while the land suitability index is 62.4, classifying it as S2sf, indicating moderate suitability for maize cultivation.</p>

	<p>The control treatment (T0) showed the lowest yield, with 645.8 kg ha⁻¹. Treatments T1 (2362.9 kg ha⁻¹) and T2 (2763.9 kg ha⁻¹) showed notable improvements with trachyte powder application. Treatments T3 (2558.6 kg ha⁻¹) and T4 (2931.2 kg ha⁻¹) highlighted the positive effect of basalt powder. Treatment T5 achieved the maximum yield of 3164.5 kg ha⁻¹.</p>
L850	Reference without publication year