The hormonal regulation of ARF has been studied by many researchers. At the same time. Much research has been done from the spray-and-pray perspective or just a little bit more scientific. This makes the writing of a review difficult. Below some suggestions / criticisms.

* The review is on ARF in ornamentals. There is nothing special about the rooting of ornamentals, except that ARF is more important in ornamentals than e.g. in vegetables. Most ornamentals are propagated vegetatively, so rooting is a major issue in ornamentals. From the scientific point of view, ornamentals are just like other plants and this gets also clear from the review: the authors refer to many nonornamental species. I suggest that the authors just mention this.
* Even though the authors consider ARF as a developmental process (see e.g. fig. 3), this should be stressed far more. This should be included in the discussion of auxin and ethylene (in both very different effects have been obtained depending on the timepoint of administration).
* About ethylene and adventitious regeneration (usually shoot regeneration) there is a lot of literature, usually stating that STS promotes regeneration. What about rooting?
* There is a paper of De Klerk (somewhere in the 2nd half of the 1990s, in which it is reported that low concentrations of CKs are necessary. They used statins as inhibitors. (Statins are used by humans to lower cholesterol but they seem to inhibit CK synthesis.)
* To study the effect of hormones, inhibitors are essential. So for GA paclobutrazole, for ABA fluridone, for ethylene STS and AVG. This should be included.
* You have not dealt with phenolic compounds. They are not true hormones acting via auxin but this might have been added. In this respect, the most relevant phenolic compound is phloroglucinol. What about polyamines? There have been various studies that they are promotive (Hausmann and Gaspar). At the same time you include ABA but this PGR does not seem to have any effect on ARF.
* You may add a table about the effects of the various hormones.
* I didn’t understand Fig. 3. I particular, the authors mention AR formation and AR induction but have not indicated what they mean with these terms.
* About hormones, a major aspect is the localization in a tissue. Such study is difficult but has been performed (e.g. Plant Physiology, 119, 111-121 (1999)). Results indicate that in tissues hormone levels can locally be much higher. So often, determination of endogenous hormones may not yield any results since relevant cells/tissues and nonrelevant ones are pooled.
* On p. 4, line 4. You say “[auxins] ….induce adventitious root growth”. Chnge into “[auxins] ….induce adventitious root formation”, since growth is usually inhibited by auxin. The same holds for the title of this section.
* There is a small section on salicylic and jasmonic acids (why together?). You might mention a paper on ARF and jasmonate (recently in Planta, Altamura was one of the authors).
* In the same section you mention that “that SA may induce ARF by stimulating oxidation of auxin”. That sounds strange to me. Of course there should be inhibition.
* The paper ends with “Full understanding of the endogenous signals that control ARF will give us a better appreciation of AR development in general, and can be applied in the manipulation of adventitious rooting for plant propagation industry.” This is almost completely blocked by governmental regulations in Western-Europe (I don’t know about Canada). In WE, rooting powder is classified as a herbicide. To get admission it has to be admitted and this costs some million euros. As the market for rooting chemicals is economically small, application for ex-vitro rooting is excluded. They may be used in vitro, though. Such discussion may be appropriate for POP.