



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	American Journal of Experimental Agriculture
Manuscript Number:	2013_AJEA_8109
Title of the Manuscript:	Comparative efficacies of phytopesticides in the management of Podagrica spp and mosaic disease on okra (Abelmoschus esculentus L.)
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	(1) Certain essential information is missing in the Ms, for example: a) Was a fixed genotype of okra used for all experimentation? b) Were all the leaves for extract preparation drawn from the same plant? Were the leaves of same age? Were the plants selected from same geographical location? c) What is the sensitivity of the trees, used for extract preparation, towards the concerned aphid and insect vectors? (2) Table 4: The severity of the disease even for the untreated plants was not high at all (statistically insignificant). Hence further lowering of the same with the extract treatment does not hold much significance. I guess the experiments need to be carried out with higher incidences of vector population to achieve higher amount of the disease. (3) Table5: (a) What is the mean yield (control) without any disease? (b) It should be established that the extract treatment per se has no effect on the fruit yield.	a) The same okra genotype (Asontem) was used throughout the experiment. b) The plant extracts were collected from the same plants and from the same geographical location.. The leaves were also of the same age. The garlic was also purchased from the from same source i. e. the market. c) We did not investigate the sensitivity of the trees used for extract preparation towards insect vectors. We checked from the internet but did not find the relevant literature. We beg to differ. The analysis of variance gave significant differences among the treatments at $P < .05$. Hence the results were significantly different irrespective of magnitude of infection. Besides, the difference in severity between control (3.16%) and neem extract (1.52) was higher than the l.s.d. of 0.84, hence there is significant different between them. Note that generally the population of insects and severity of okra mosaic disease are lower during the major rainy season when this experiment was conducted. a) The experiment was conducted under natural conditions and not under controlled environment; it was therefore not possible to have plants without any disease infection to



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		measure the yield. b) No we disagree. The fruit yields of plants treated with neem extracts, garlic extracts and bougainvillea extracts were significantly higher than the untreated control. This means these plant extracts had significant effect on the fruit yield.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	1. Fig1: Did the severity of disease eventually become the same for the treated and untreated plants at times beyond the 84 days' observation? 2. Much of the discussion is just repeat of the results and hence the discussion part could be trimmed substantially.	1. From Fig 1 it is obvious that beyond the 84 days observation the control plants still had higher disease severity than the treated plants. 2. The discussion has been trimmed down by removing the repetitions.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		