



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">American Journal of Experimental Agriculture</a>
Manuscript Number:	2014_AJEA_14814
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Mycelia growth and sporulation of <i>Phytophthora colocasiae</i> isolates under selected conditions</b>
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:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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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><u>Compulsory</u></b> REVISION comments		
<b><u>Minor</u></b> REVISION comments	The manuscript is not sufficiently descriptive. In the first part, the authors state that four isolates of <i>P. colocasiae</i> were used. But after that, they do not discriminate between the isolates used. So, it is understood that all the data presented come from a single isolate tested under different conditions and on four taro varieties. If the authors want to discuss the characteristics of four fungal isolates, more information should be provided, and also more experiments and the statistics (mean of each isolate and repeats).	Ten improved and four local cultivars of taro were used to carry out a pathogenicity test of <i>Phytophthora colocasiae</i> isolates from which one virulent isolate from both improved cultivar BL/SM123, and BL/SM120, were selected and subsequently used in determining the effect of media, temperature, pH, and light on growth parameters- mycelia growth and spores density.
<b><u>Optional/General</u></b> comments	The data are of sufficient interest, and at a glance it appears that the two improved varieties (BL/SM132, BL/SM120) provide a better material that has greater resistance to the spread of fungi. However, if this effect is found with all the four isolates, the meaning will be higher.	We worked based on the virulent strain on the varietal resistance here.