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Journal Name:	**International Journal of Plant & Soil Science**
Manuscript Number:	**2014_IJPSS_9021**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Evaluation the Efficacy of Baker Yeast (Saccaromyces cerevisiae) and Chitosan to Controlling Penecillium digitatium Sacc. That Cause Green Mold Decay of Kumquat Fruits.**
Type of the Article	**Original Research 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	- Correct "*Penicillium digitatum*" throughout the text, including in the title; -**Introduction**, pg.2, lines 51-53 "The problem of stimulation ... (Fig.1.) [5]": The phrase is confusing; **-Materials and Methods**, pg.3, line 95: What is the origin of the fruits (city, country); -Pg.3, line 100: What is the collection of *P. digitatum* isolates? It is a Mycology collection ?; -Pg.3, lines 102-104: Delete "The pathogen was isolated ... on mango fruits" -Pg.3, line 104: How *P. digitatum* has been identified? Based on morphology? (Cite the Reference); -Pg.3, line 110: What is the origin of the baker yeast (commercial formulation); -Pg.3, line 125: What is the origin of the chitosan (commercial formulation); -Pg.3, line 129: Was used three replicate plates per treatment ?; -Pg.4, line 146: Was used three replicate plates per treatment ?; -Pg.4, line 155: Describe the position of the fruit where the wound was made and the size of the wound; -Pg.4, lines 160, 173 and 186: The fruits were stored at 20±2°C or 5°C?; -Pg.4, line 190: Describe the statistical design of experiments;	

	-Results and Discussion, Pg.5, line 194: Replace "baker yest" by "chitosan"; -Pg.5, Table .1.: Replace "19.5 f" by "19.5 e" ; -Pg.5-10, Delete Figures located below Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, because they are unnecessary; -Pg.6, line 215: Replace "chitosan" by "baker yest"; -Pg.5-7, I suggest putting the linear regression equation and the value of significance (*p*) of the regression to the results obtained in vitro -Pg.7-9, Tables 3-5: Insert "Figures with the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.05)." below Tables 3-5; -Pg.8, lines265-273: Discuss the possible effect of induced resistance of chitosan; -Pg.8-10, Tables 4-6: Perform analysis of variance (Tukey test) for the data of % disease severity; -Pg.8-10: Try to discuss the results with other results involving the use of *Saccharomyces* and chitosan in control of green mold in Citrus spp. Some works follow below: PLATANIA C, RESTUCCIA C, MUCCILLI S, CIRVILLERI G. Efficacy of killer yeasts in the biological control of *Penicillium digitatum* on Tarocco orange fruits (*Citrus sinensis*). *Food Microbiol*. 2012; 30: 219-225. PIMENTA, RS. et al . Biological control of *Penicillium italicum*, *P. digitatum* and *P. expansum* by the predacious yeast Saccharomycopsis schoenii on oranges. Braz. j. microbiol;39(1):85-90, 2008.	

	BENHAMOU N. Potential of the Mycoparasite, *Verticillium lecanii*, to Protect Citrus Fruit Against *Penicillium digitatum*, the Causal Agent of Green Mold: A Comparison with the Effect of Chitosan. Phytopathology. 2004; 94(7):693-705. WAHAB, W.M.A.; RASHID, I.A.S. Safe postharvest treatments for controlling Penicillium molds and its Impact maintaining navel Orange Fruits quality. American-Eurasian J. Agric. & Environ. Sci., 12 (7) 973-982, 2012. **-Conclusion**, Pg.11: The conclusion is not consistent with the observed results, as BY 2% alone had lower incidence compared associations with chitosan.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

Note: Anonymous Reviewer