



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of Plant & Soil Science
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJPSS_9021
Title of the Manuscript:	Evaluation the Efficacy of Baker Yeast (<i>Saccaromyces cerevisiae</i>) and Chitosan to Controlling <i>Penecillium digitatum</i> Sacc. That Cause Green Mold Decay of Kumquat Fruits.

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
- Correct "<i>Penicillium digitatum</i>" throughout the text; -Pg.3, line 110: What is the origin of the baker yeast (commercial formulation ?); -Pg.4, line 147: Was used three replicate plates per treatment ?; -Pg.6-7, lines264-272: Discuss the possible effect of induced resistance of chitosan on fruits; -Pg.7-8, Tables 3.4-3.6: Perform analysis of variance (Tukey test) for the data of % disease severity; -Pg.5-8: Try to discuss the results with other results involving the use of <i>Saccharomyces</i> 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 <i>Penicillium digitatum</i> on Tarocco orange fruits (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>). <i>Food Microbiol.</i> 2012; 30: 219-225. PIMENTA, RS. et al . Biological control of <i>Penicillium italicum</i>, <i>P. digitatum</i> and <i>P. expansum</i> by the predacious yeast <i>Saccharomycopsis schoenii</i> on oranges. <i>Braz. j. microbiol</i>;39(1):85-90, 2008. BENHAMOU N. Potential of the Mycoparasite, <i>Verticillium lecanii</i>, to Protect Citrus Fruit Against <i>Penicillium digitatum</i>, the Causal Agent of Green Mold: A Comparison with the Effect of Chitosan. <i>Phytopathology.</i> 2004; 94(7):693-705. WAHAB, W.M.A.; RASHID, I.A.S. Safe postharvest treatments for controlling <i>Penicillium</i> molds and its Impact maintaining navel Orange Fruits quality. <i>American-Eurasian J. Agric. & Environ. Sci.</i>, 12 (7) 973-982, 2012. -Conclusion, Pg.8: The conclusion is not consistent with the observed results, as BY 2% alone had lower incidence compared associations with chitosan.	

Note: Anonymous Reviewer