

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_CJAST_90112
Title of the Manuscript:	Evaluation and Identification of Silkworm (<i>Bombyx mori</i> L) Genetic Resources Tolerant to Abiotic Stress
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:

(<https://www.journalcjast.com/index.php/CJAST/editorial-policy>)

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the major corrections made in the track mode in manuscript file has to be incorporated. Title of the paper mentioned abiotic stress, whereas the parameters considered in the study was restricted to temperature and humidity. Title may be modified accordingly. The results of the data subjected for ANOVA mentioned in the materials and methods is not mentioned anywhere in results and discussion. If done, then <i>P value</i> of the same can be used for interpretation in the result and discussion part in order to indicate "significant difference" grammar may be checked again. Temperature has a direct influence on larval duration. However, the data from larval duration is not presented in the manuscript. For instance, larval duration of bivoltine silkworm in temperate is about 25, whereas in sub-tropical and tropical regions larvae starts to spin within 22-23 days of brushing. In addition, larval duration varies with different seasons. The same can be discussed with few more reference studies. Information related to out performance of some of the accessions in the present could be explained in the discussion part. For instance, the APS-4 was evolved Andhra Pradesh by APSRDI where high temperature regimes is recorded. Similarly, NB4D2, CSR2, CSR4, CSR26 were evolved in tropical regions of Southern India. Thus, out performance of the same in Southern part like Chitradurga can be explained. 	
Minor REVISION comments	<p>Standard Deviation / Standard Error can be mentioned for individual values mentioned in the table. Similarly, Evaluation Index could have been used for better interpretation. Following reference may be incorporated for the interest of readers. The references mentioned below covers the importance of region and season specific hybrids required for varied agro climatic conditions of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iyengar S M N. 1998. The concept of season and region specific silkworm breeds. <i>In: Silkworm breeding</i>. (Eds) Reddy S. G. Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. pp 159. Kogure M. 1933. The influence of light and temperature on certain characters of the silkworm, <i>Bombyx mori</i>. <i>Journal of the Department of Agriculture</i>, Kyushu Imperial University 4(1): 1-93. Kumaresan P. 2002. Quality silk production: some economic issues. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> 37(39): 4019. Kiran Rudramuni, Bharath Kumar Neelaboina, Shivkumar, Mir Nisar Ahmad and Sukhen Roy Chowdhury (2019) Scope for Region and Season Specific Mulberry Silkworm (<i>Bombyx mori</i> L) in Temperate Regions of Jammu and Kashmir, <i>Research Journal of Agricultural Sciences</i>, 10(5/6): 809-814. Kumari S S, Subbarao S V, Misra S and Murty U S. 2011. Screening strains of the mulberry silkworm, <i>Bombyx mori</i>, for thermotolerance. <i>Journal of Insect Science</i> 11(116): 1-14. Rahmathulla V K. 2012. Management of climatic factors for successful silkworm (<i>Bombyx mori</i> L.) crop and higher silk production: A Review. <i>Psyche</i>. pp 1-12. Shimizu M and Tajima Y. 1972. Silkworm races suitable for spring, summer and autumn rearing. <i>In: Handbook of silkworm rearing</i>. (Eds) Shimizu M and Tajima Y. Agric. Tech. Man. I. Fuji Publication. Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. pp 304-307. Suzuki C, Karasawa T and Kimura R. 1962. Relation between the occurrence of silkworm disease and the three factors, air-current, air-composition and temperature. <i>The Journal of Sericultural Science of Japan</i> 31(3): 134-138. 	
Optional/General comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review article by article Rahmathulla can be referred for improvement of discussion part. 	

PART 2:

	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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

Reviewer Details:

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