

Review Form 1.7

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| Journal Name: | International Journal of Environment and Climate Change |
| Manuscript Number: | Ms_IJECC_104945 |
| Title of the Manuscript: | Diversity of Chrysanthemum (Dendranthema grandiflora T.) varieties under open field condition in Prayagraj |
| Type of the Article | Review – Case reports |

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.journalijecc.com/index.php/IJECC/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) |
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| <p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript) Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title) Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate? Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct? Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form. <p><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The article is beneficial for community with a lot of effects. The title is well defined and suitable The abstract needs to be modified and more comprehensive The subsections are competing and well organised It is scientifically correct References are enough I add some comments down with full details;- <p>- This is an interesting study and the authors have collected a unique dataset using cutting edge methodology, literature reviews.</p> <p>- The paper is generally well written and structured.</p> <p>- However, in my opinion the paper has some shortcomings in regards to some data analyses and text, and I feel this unique dataset has not been utilized to its full extent</p> <p>-it needs alphabetical review, adjust fonts, spaces, paragraphs, do all same font with same design</p> <p>-adjust abstract as in form of introduction, methods, result, and conclusion.</p> <p>-remove all graphs, tables, legends or figures from inside article and put all after references at end of article</p> <p>-review all references and adjust font, design for all references and organize in numerical order</p> <p>-review discussion paragraph as a whole</p> <p>-the research is relevant and interesting</p> <p>-the paper is well written, the text is clear and easy to read but needs some font, design and alphabetical review with corrections</p> <p>-the conclusion is consistent with the evidence and arguments presented</p> <p>- Maximum 1000 words allowed per research</p> | |
| <p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I think English language is well adjusted and suitable for the article. <p>- Where improvements are needed, a recommendation for major revision is typical.</p> <p>- I am ready to do the post-revision review too.</p> <p>-Review title as first.</p> <p>-Add name of author, affiliation, qualifications abbreviations after title</p> <p>-the English is understandable but the paper has some typographical and grammatical errors</p> <p>- Keep images, graphs and data tables in clear view at end of article</p> | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- You need to check referencing for accuracy, adequacy and balance.-limit research article to maximum 1000 words.-add more keywords. | |
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| <p>Optional/General comments</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Good research, worthy for study- the Abstract highlights the important findings of the review of fertilizers.-the tables or figures, aid understanding and superfluous- the research is relevant and interesting- good sampling in analytical papers-clarify the validity of questions, the use of a detailed methodology and the data analysis being done systematically (in qualitative research) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- good reviews of all types and modalities of fertilizers used for agriculture in India <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the paper's premise is interesting and important <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the methods used are appropriate <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the data support the conclusions <p>Article after Grammar and paraphrasing corrections:-</p> <p>Varieties of chrysanthemums (<i>Dendranthema grandiflora</i> T.) in outdoor conditions in Prayagraj abstract. The field experiment was conducted from September 2022 to January 2023 at the Horticultural Research Center, Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Research Institute, SHUAC. The experiment consisted of a randomized block design repeated three times. Experiments were conducted on 15 species of chrysanthemums. Kanadee, Flood, Winter Queen, Basanti, White Bonsai, Local Yellow, Ravi Kiran, Button Type, Rani, UBC 12, Wall Street, Bidhan Rajat, Bidhan Antara, British gold and Vijay. Experimental analyzes have shown that all traits are strongly influenced by different treatments of the breed. From the experimental findings, it was found that maximum height was found in the variety Bidhan Antara(40.79cm), plant spread(30.55cm), primary branches(6), whereas earliness in flowering was found in the variety Bidhan Rajat, flower yield per plant (176.76g) was found maximum in the variety Bidhan Rajat, average flower weight was recorded more in the variety Rani(7.19g), duration of flowering (71.2days) and benefit-cost ratio(4.32:1) was found maximum in the variety Bidhan Rajat. INTRODUCTION Chrysanthemum (<i>Dendranthema grandiflora</i> T.) belongs to the Asteraceae family. It is believed to be native to the northern hemisphere chiefly Europe and Asia and was believed to have been originated in China. The basic chromosome number of chrysanthemum is 9, while 2n ranges from 36 to 75 though most of them are hexaploid. It is the national flower of Japan. She is commonly referred to as "Queen of the East", "Queen of Autumn", "Guldadi" in India, and "Mother" in America. The word chrysanthemum comes from the Greek words "chryos" meaning "gold" and "antemon" or "anthos" meaning "flower". In the global flower market, chrysanthemum is the second largest cut flower and fifth largest potted plant after roses. It is grown commercially in many parts of the world. The Netherlands, Italy, Colombia, Spain, Germany and the United States are important countries where it is grown mainly in greenhouse conditions. Japan is the world's largest producer of chrysanthemums. In India, it is grown commercially in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. In 2016-2017, Chrysanthemum covered an area of 20,090 hectares in India and produced 1,85,240 tonnes of delicate flowers and 14,930 tonnes of cut flowers. Karnataka is the most famous chrysanthemum cultivation area with 5,100 ha and 61,200 tons of chrysanthemums produced in 2014-2015. It is grown under different names in different states of India. Gouldaudi in the Hindi Belt, Chandramalika in the East, Samanti in the South and Shevanti in West India. Ease of cultivation, high returns and increasing market demand are the main reasons for this crop's popularity. In India, the chrysanthemum is a proud cash crop and a popular flower. Upright and tall varieties are suitable for background planting in borders. On the other hand, dwarf, densely growing varieties are suitable for planting in front rows or growing in pots. Decorative, fluffy, small-flowered varieties are ideal for making wreaths and headdresses. Varieties with very large flowers are used for display</p> | |
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| | <p>purposes. Loose flowers are used for wreaths, brooms, worships, etc. Long stems or cut flowers are used in bouquets and vases. Chrysanthemums of many shades of red, yellow, white and purple grow in abundance in North India. Landscape decoration in the ground or in a pot. However, in South India, yellow flowers are generally preferred and are grown as loose flowers for sale. The cultivation of chrysanthemum is gaining importance in Gujarat due to its relative ease in cultivation, high returns and increasing market demand. METHODS AND MATERIALS The field experiment was carried out at Horticulture Research Field, Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences (SHUATS), Allahabad, during September 2022 to January 2023. Geographical location of the experimental site: The experimental site is being located at a latitude of 25.41° North and a longitude of 81.84 ° East, with an altitude of 98 meters above the mean sea level (MSL). Climatic conditions of the experimental site: The Prayagraja region enjoys a humid subtropical climate characterized by warm and wet monsoons, hot and dry summers and cold and dry winters. The average annual temperature is 26.1°C and the average monthly temperature is 18-29°C. The average daily high is around 22°C and the low is around 9°C. Average annual precipitation is 1042.2 mm. Temperatures in these places reached 46°C-48°C, with the lowest recorded temperature being 4°C-5°C. The relative humidity range for this location is 20-94%. Results and Discussion This study was conducted for "veterinary evaluation of chrysanthemum (Dendranthema grandiflora L.) in Prayagraj field". kind. To this end, 15 varieties were introduced three times using the RBD (Randomized Block Design) method. Varieties: Kanadi, Flood, Winter Queen, Basanti, White Bonsai, Local Yellow, Ravi Kiran, Button Type, Rani, UBC 12, Wall Street, Bidhan Rajat, Bidhan Antara, British Gold and Vijay. These chrysanthemum varieties were planted in Rabi 2022-23. In this experiment, data were collected for various traits: (A) growth parameters: plant height (cm) 30, 60, 90 DAP; Plant span (cm) 30,60,90 DAP; Number of primary branches, (B) Flower parameters: . Days to first bud, days to 50% flowering, number of flowers per tree, flower shape, flower color, flower diameter (cm), disc color 8. Stem length (cm), yield per plant (g), flower yield per hectare (q), flower mass (g), flowering time (days); (D) Economic parameters: cultivation cost, gross profit, net profit, benefit-cost ratio. The results of this operation are displayed under the following headings.</p> | |
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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) |
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| 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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