

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Biology & Biotechnology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JABB_119027
Title of the Manuscript:	Bio-ecology and management of Brinjal shoot and fruit borer
Type of the Article	Review 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://journaljabb.com/index.php/JABB/editorial-policy>)

Review Form 1.7

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)
<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"> To some extent the manuscript important for scientific community. The review article included scientific data stopped at the year 2018. The review could be improved and updated by recent studies. Yes Yes Yes Yes The references can be easily updated from 2019 to 2024. <p>For example:</p> <p>Mollah MMI, Hassan N, Khatun S. (2022). Evaluation of Microbial Insecticides for the Management of Eggplant Shoot and Fruit Borer, Leucinodes orbonalis Guenee. Entomol Appl Sci Lett.; 9:9-18.</p> <p>Farha Tamanna Ila Haque, Rinki Akter, Md. Shamim Hossain, Md. Mamunur Rahman and Md Ruhul Amin. (2023). A Review on Comprehensive Management Strategies of Brinjal Shoot and Fruit Borer. Ecol. J. 5: 229-235.</p> <p>Please note that through the article: words highlighted with blue is used for deletion, while the red color is used for modifications and corrections.</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Lines 8-10,</p> <p>persist in depending on pesticides to address this problem; nevertheless, excessive pesticide application has resulted in negative impacts on the environment, unintended beneficial organisms, phytotoxicity, pesticide resistance as well as pest resurgence, bioaccumulation, and secondary pest outbreaks.</p> <p>Lines 10-12,</p> <p>In different regions of the world, it has been discovered that a number of insects, including Various pests such as the Fruit and Shoot Borer, White Fly, Leaf Hopper, Thrips, Mites, Leaf Roller, and Red Spider Mite contribute to losses in eggplant.</p> <p>In different regions of the world, it has been discovered that a number of insects, including various pests such as the fruit and shoot borer, white fly, Leaf hopper, thrips, mite, leaf roller, and red spider mite, all contribute to losses in eggplant.</p> <p>Lines 13 & 14,</p> <p>in eggplant. Moreover, these insects can also cause severe harm to other vegetables within the</p>	

Review Form 1.7

	<p>Solanaceae family, acting as an alternative host. An adult insect can eventually withstand the problems of chemical</p> <p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Line 48, (Plazas <i>et al.</i>, 2013), (Stommelet <i>et al.</i>, 2015). Please correct: (Plazas <i>et al.</i>, 2013, Stommelet <i>et al.</i>, 2015).</p> <p>Lines 58-60, important solanaceous crop economically, trailing behind tobacco, tomato, potato, and pepper. According to Frary <i>et al.</i> (2007), eggplant is among the top five vegetable crops cultivated in Asia and the Mediterranean. Please modify: Eggplant is among the top five vegetable crops cultivated in Asia and the Mediterranean (Frary <i>et al.</i> 2007).</p> <p>Line 64, Europe in second place (1.8%), America in third place (0.7%). and Ocenia placing last (0%).</p> <p>Line 70, biguttula biguttula biguttula (Ishida), and Tetranychus macfarlanei (Baker and Pritchard) (Srinivasan R ... biguttula biguttula biguttula (Ishida), and Tetranychus macfarlanei (Baker and Pritchard, Srinivasan R 2009) Baker and Pritchard ... where is the year?? Also, this reference didn't add to the references, please add or delete it. Baker E.W., Pritchard A.E. 1960. The tetranychoid mites of Africa. Hilgardia. 29:455–574.</p> <p>Lines 72 & 73, L. orbonalis is the harmful pest found in Asia, (Patial <i>et al.</i>, 2008), (Thapa RB 2010) among them (Latif <i>et al.</i>, 2010), (Chakraborty <i>et al.</i>, 2011), and (Saimandir <i>et al.</i>, 2012). Please modify as follows: L. orbonalis is the harmful pest found in Asia, (Patial <i>et al.</i>, 2008, Thapa RB 2010, Latif <i>et al.</i>, 2010, Chakraborty <i>et al.</i>, 2011, Saimandir <i>et al.</i>, 2012).</p> <p>Lines 81 & 82, pests vary from season to season and from place to location (Shukla <i>et al.</i>, 2010), (Bhushan <i>et al.</i>, 2011), (Gautam <i>et al.</i>, 2019). Please modify all along the article. pests vary from season to season and from place to location (Shukla <i>et al.</i>, 2010, Bhushan <i>et al.</i>, 2011, Gautam <i>et al.</i>, 2019).</p> <p>Line 83, can also lower fruit quality and production (Taher <i>et al.</i>, 2017), (Netam <i>et al.</i>, 2018). Presently, farmers can also lower fruit quality and production (Taher <i>et al.</i>, 2017, Netam <i>et al.</i>, 2018).</p> <p>Line 88,</p>	
--	--	--

Review Form 1.7

	<p>insecticide survey (40). You used names not numbers. Please correct, insecticide survey (Jat and Pareek 2003), No. forty in the references.</p> <p>Line 102, it unsuitable for human eating (Alam et al., 2003). Please modify: makes it unsuitable as a human food (Alam et al., 2003). Also, at the end of introduction please mention the aim of this Review Article.</p> <p>Lines 112 & 113, A single female may deposit anywhere between 5 and 242 eggs over her lifetime, according to studies by (Alam et al., 1982) and (Kavitha et al., 2008). Please delete according to studies by, and correct, A single female may deposit anywhere between 5 and 242 eggs over her lifetime (Alam et al., 1982, Kavitha et al., 2008).</p> <p>Line 146, sequential-ly. On the sixth day following pupation, Please correct, sequentially.</p> <p>Line 195, lowest temperatures, rainfall, and wind speed. According to (Meena et al., 2012), the highest percentage</p> <p>Line 199, weeks (43.3 and 40.1%, respectively). According to (Kumar et al., 2013) from Kanpur, please along the review, don't repeat According to, write the sentence and then add the reference.</p> <p>Line 110, Biology of <i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i> The fruit borer and brinjal sprout life cycle (egg, larvae, and adult) is represented in Fig. 1. Please add this sentence because you didn't mention Fig. 1 in the text. And then continue</p> <p>Egg A single female may deposit anywhere between 5 and 242 eggs over her lifetime, according to studies by (Alam et al., 1982) and (Kavitha et al., 2008). Most of the time, eggs were placed individually, albeit</p> <p>Lines 243 & 244, the nearest tender shoot, petioles, developing bud, and flower. Subsequently, as the fruits develop, they penetrate into the fruit and consume its mesocarp, leading to the destruction of the fruit tissue (Fig. 2). Please add (Fig. 2) as shown, because you didn't mention Fig. 2 in the text.</p> <p>Line 305, The effects of applying neem and pongamia to various plants on vegetables were evaluated by Krishnamoorthy et al. (2001).</p> <p>Line 309, increased the yield by approximately 68% and decreased the incidence of borer to 8%. According to (Prakash et al., 2002), Please modify: According to Prakash et al. (2002),</p> <p>Line 311, infestation. (Go-dase et al., 2003) observed the impact</p> <p>Please modify: Go-dase et al. (2003) observed the impact</p> <p>Lines 316-318,</p>	
--	---	--

Review Form 1.7

	<p>application of neem cake at 240 kg/ha. Ven-katesh et al., (2004) looked at the effects of applying five different organic manures on L. orbonalis in brinjal: neem cake, pongamia cake, castorcake (all at 1.0 t/ha), farmyard manure, and vermicompost (10.0 t/ha). Neem was found to be the best cake of all.</p> <p>Please modify: application of neem cake at 240 kg/ha. Ven-katesh et al., (2004) studied the effects of applying five different organic manures on L. orbonalis in brinjal: neem cake, pongamia cake, castorcake (all at 1.0 t/ha), farmyard manure, and vermicompost (10.0 t/ha), and found that neem was the best cake of all.</p> <p>Line 340, In order to combat brinjal shoot and fruit borer, Puranik et al. (2002) compared several</p> <p>Line 349, According to (Patra <i>et al.</i>, 2009), plots treated with Spinosad 2.5 SC Please avoid the repeating of According to, and so modify:</p> <p>In a study achieved by Patra et al. (2009), it was reported that plots treated with Spinosad 2.5 SC</p> <p>Line 408, Integerated pest management</p> <p>Please correct: Integrated pest management</p>	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</p>	<p>Yes, the language/English quality of the article is suitable and good</p>	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>		

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

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Shadia M. Abdel-Aziz
Department, University & Country	National Research Centre, Egypt

Review Form 1.7