

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Environment and Climate Change
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJECC_75367
Title of the Manuscript:	Management of Mungbean Yellow Mosaic Virus (MYMV) disease using chemical insecticides and bio-pesticides
Type of the 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:

<http://peerreviewcentral.com/page/manuscript-withdrawal-policy>

Review Form 1.6

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	<p>Major revision:</p> <p>The Ms needs major revision technically. Language also needs improvement. Result and Discussion segment should be rephrased so as to make it more lucid to the readers. Followings are the comments for authors to respond before resubmitting MS after revision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract needs to be rephrased to make it more clear for the readers. It must contain results (information) about effect of treatments on disease incidence and whitefly population <i>vis a vis</i> control or check • Data on area, production and productivity should be latest. • Authors need to provide basis on which the virus is claimed to be MYMV as yellow mosaic disease of mungbean is known to be caused by two distinct virus species viz., MYMV and Mungbean yellow mosaic India virus (MYMIV) • The variety of the mungbean used in the study should be indicated • Treatment details should be clearly stated in the materials and methods. It needs to be clarified that all treatment consisted of seed priming and foliar sprays or they were separate treatments! • Duration of seed priming needs to be provided. • Why was disease incidence not recoded before first spraying • How was whitefly population recorded is indicated but are the number of whitely recoded per plant or per trifoliolate is not clear. • Results may be better discussed based on pooled data i.e. based on average of two years data. • The insecticides used are not specific to whitefly, the vector of yellow mosaic disease then How do authors conclude that the gain in yield was due to reduction in whitefly population? This needs to be discussed under the heading Results and Discussion. • In Table 1, white fly population at 20 DAS in all the treatment is around 18-27. At 30 DAS, this population is reduced to 3.1-6.13 in different treatments. This is understandable but reduction in whitefly population from 27 at 20 DAS to 7.57 at 30 DAS in control without any treatment needs explanation. • Table 1 and 2 should be merged and the title of the combined table may be - • Table 1: Effect of chemicals and bio-pesticides on population of whitefly, incidence of yellow mosaic disease and yield in <i>V. radiata</i> during 2018-19 & 2019-20. • I do not know about the pattern of reference followed by the journal, but I feel the references cited do not follow uniform style. Authors may be advised to follow the pattern of the journal. 	
Minor REVISION comments		

Review Form 1.6

Optional/General comments		
----------------------------------	--	--

As per the guideline of editorial office we have followed VANCOUVER reference style for our paper.

Kindly see the following link:

<http://sciencedomain.org/archives/20>

PART 2:

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

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Naimuddin
Department, University & Country	ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research Kanpur, India