

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56682

Title: Contribution à l'inventaire de la diversité phytoplanctonique de la mare d'Albarkaizé, département de Gaya au Niger.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- Algae are a diverse group of photosynthetic, mostly aquatic organisms ranging from single-celled microalgae to multicellular seaweed (kelp), lacking true roots, stems, or leaves. They are critical primary producers, responsible for half of the world's photosynthesis, and are used in bioenergy, wastewater treatment, and food production.**
- Algal blooms, especially harmful ones (HABs), can cause health issues in humans through skin contact, ingestion, or inhalation, leading to symptoms like skin rashes, eye irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headaches, and respiratory problems (coughing, wheezing). Severe exposures or repeated contact with toxins can potentially affect the liver and nervous system, causing more serious issues, and blooms can also contaminate drinking water, as seen in events like the Toledo water crisis.**
- Algae-affected water may not be suitable for drinking, recreation or agricultural use. Contact with affected water can cause skin irritation, mild respiratory effects and hayfever-like symptoms.**

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Ingesting toxins can cause gastroenteritis symptoms, such as vomiting, diarrhoea, fever and headaches.

4. Phytoplankton are microscopic, plant-like organisms (including algae and cyanobacteria) that drift in sunlit waters, performing photosynthesis to create food and release oxygen, forming the base of marine food webs and producing much of the Earth's oxygen. These tiny powerhouses convert sunlight and carbon dioxide into energy, supporting vast ocean ecosystems and playing a crucial role in the global carbon cycle.
5. Phytoplankton benefits humans by providing highly bioavailable Omega-3s (EPA/DHA) for brain and heart health, acting as a complete protein source, and supplying antioxidants, vitamins, and minerals that boost cellular energy, support immune function, reduce inflammation, and promote skin health, making it a potent, sustainable superfood.
6. Algae are sometimes considered protists, while other times they are classified as plants or choromists. Phytoplankton are made up of single-celled algae and cyanobacteria. As algae can be single-celled, filamentous (string-like) or plant-like, they are often difficult to classify.
7. Diversity refers to the presence of difference within a setting, encompassing varied identities, backgrounds, and perspectives such as race, gender, age, ability, and culture. It fuels innovation, improves decision-making, and creates a more equitable society or workplace by fostering inclusion and bringing unique, valuable viewpoints together.
8. Diversity is the presence and acceptance of differences that may include race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, culture, citizenship, marital status, life and career paths, socioeconomic status, educational background, workplace position, language or dialect, (dis)ability, age, religious.
9. Key words are good to understand.
10. Result part is awesome with tables and pie chart and pictures.
11. Summary points only can be included.
12. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.