

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56886

Title: Evaluation of a biopesticide containing essential oils from *Ocimum gratissimum* L., *Cymbopogon citratus* L., and *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe, and propiconazole, on the growth of strains of *Sporisorium scitamineum*, the causative agent of smut disease, collected in Côte d'Ivoire.

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		Good		
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. Biopesticides are eco-friendly, natural-derived pest control agents—including microbes, plant extracts, and engineered genes—used in agriculture to target pests while minimizing toxicity to humans, beneficial organisms, and the environment. Acting via methods like infection, disruption, or direct toxicity, they offer a sustainable alternative to conventional pesticides within Integrated Pest Management (IPM).
2. Biopesticides are pesticides derived from natural materials such as animals, plants, bacteria, and minerals, used to manage pests with minimal environmental impact. Unlike synthetic chemicals, they are generally non-toxic, target-specific, and decompose rapidly. Key types include microbial pesticides, biochemicals, and plant-incorporated protectants (PIPs).
3. Biopesticides control pests through natural mechanisms, including microbial infection (bacteria, fungi, viruses), biochemical disruption (plant extracts, pheromones), and ecological competition. Key modes of action include direct contact killing, ingestion of toxins (e.g., Bt), metabolic disruption, and inducing plant resistance, offering a lower-risk alternative to synthetic pesticides.

REVIEWER'S REPORT

4. Essential oils are highly concentrated plant extracts capturing natural aromas and therapeutic properties, widely used for aromatherapy, skincare, and natural cleaning. Benefits include stress reduction, enhanced energy, relaxation, and wellness. Common uses involve diffusing, topical application with carrier oils, and inhalation.
5. Fungicides are chemical or organic agents used to kill or inhibit fungal spores and mycelium, primarily protecting plants from diseases like mildew, blight, and rust. They are applied by spraying or dusting foliage, focusing on even coverage, ideally at the first sign of symptoms or as a preventative measure every 7–10 days.
6. Anthracnose is a group of common fungal diseases caused by pathogens like *Colletotrichum* or *Gloeosporium*, causing necrotic, sunken spots or blight on leaves, stems, flowers, and fruits. It thrives in cool, wet spring weather, often causing premature leaf drop on trees such as sycamore, ash, oak, and maple. Treatment involves removing infected debris, pruning affected branches, and applying fungicides.
7. Getting rid of anthracnose requires a combination of sanitation, proper cultural practices, and, if necessary, fungicide applications. Key actions include removing fallen leaves and twigs, pruning infected branches to improve air circulation, avoiding overhead watering, and applying fungicides (e.g., chlorothalonil, copper) early in the spring.
8. Anthracnose appears as small, water-soaked, tan, brown, or black spots on leaves, often accompanied by leaf curling, distortion, and premature drop. It causes necrotic, sunken blotches on leaves and twigs, often following leaf veins. On fruit, it causes sunken, circular, rotting spots.
9. Key words are given good.
10. Abstract is good.
11. Result part is awesome with tables and pictures.
12. Summary points also be added.
13. References should be in alphabetical and should align with numbers.
14. After those changes good to publish in your journal.