

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-59519

Title: Petrography of the magmatic and metamorphic rocks of the western Korhogo area (northern 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	Excellent			
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. Magmatic petrography is the branch of igneous petrology that involves the detailed description and classification of rocks formed from molten magma, focusing on their mineral composition, grain size, texture, and structural characteristics using thin-section microscopy.
2. Magmatic petrography is the systematic description and classification of igneous rocks based on their mineral composition, grain size, texture, and structural characteristics. By examining these rocks under a polarizing microscope or in hand specimens, geologists decode the cooling history, chemical evolution, and plumbing systems of ancient and active magma reservoirs.
3. Petrography of metamorphic rocks is the systematic description, optical analysis (via thin-section microscopy), and classification of solid-state recrystallized rocks. It evaluates mineral assemblages, grain-to-grain relationships, and internal fabrics to reconstruct the pressure-temperature-time ($(P\text{-}T\text{-}t)$) paths and tectonic history of the crust.
4. Metamorphic petrography focuses on the systematic description and classification of rocks transformed by intense heat, pressure, and

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chemically active fluids. By studying minerals and structures under a polarized light microscope, geologists decode the texture, mineral assemblages, and evolutionary history (P-T-t paths) of these rocks.

5. A greenstone belt is a regional-scale zone of variably metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic volcanic sequences interleaved with sedimentary rocks. These ancient, elongated formations typically exist within Archean and Proterozoic cratons, tightly wedged between lighter granite and gneiss complexes (specifically Tonalite-Trondhjemite-Granodiorite suites, or TTGs). They are highly valued by geologists because they preserve records of Earth's earliest lithospheric history, primitive oceans, and the formation of stable continents.
6. Gold mineralization is the geological process that concentrates gold from deep within the Earth into economically recoverable deposits through hydrothermal, magmatic, or sedimentary activity.
7. Gold mineralization is the geological process where gold is dissolved from diffuse sources deep within the Earth, transported by hot fluids, and concentrated into economically viable deposits within host rocks. This complex interplay of structural plumbing, fluid chemistry, and temperature-pressure regimes dictates where and how gold precipitates.
8. Key words are good.
9. Pictures with significant points are very impressive.
10. Result part can be made tables with graphs for values.
11. Summary points only can be included.
12. References are good.
13. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.