



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_CJAST_41052
Title of the Manuscript:	CHARACTERIZATION OF VIRULENCE DIVERSITY OF RHIZOCTONIA SOLANI CAUSING SHEATH BLIGHT DISEASE IN RICE
Type of the Article	ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

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://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



SDI 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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Abstract: Proposed Key words: Rice cultivars, Sheath blight, Rhizoctonia solani, Virulence diversity, Characterization. Introduction: correct Between line 20 and line 23, add references Materials and methods *Add the isolation technique, the culture media used and the conservation technique of the collected isolates * Sclerotia require more time to form on crops (4 days ?????) * An incubation period of 12 hours remains low to observe the symptoms Results and Discussion *This paragraph must integrate material and methods (between line 123 and line 127): Isolation of <i>R. solani</i> In the present study, 25 isolates were taken for studying variability. Sheath blight infected rice plants were collected and the pathogen <i>R. solani</i> was isolated and purified by single hyphal tip / single sclerotial method. Cultures were maintained on sterile PDA slants in test tube, at 4°C for further study *Table 1 , material and methods References *The following references are corrected: -González, D. Cubeta, M.A. Vilgalys, R., (2006). Phylogenetic utility of indels within ribosomal DNA and betatubulin sequences from fungi in the <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> species complex. <i>Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution</i>. 40(2):459–470. [PubMed: 193 16647865] -Groth, D. E., 2008. Effects of cultivar resistance and single fungicide application on sheath blight, yield, and quality. <i>Crop Protection</i>. 27(7): 112–11305. -IRRI. (2002). Standard evaluation system for rice (SES). Manila, Philippines: International Rice Research Institute, Philippines. -Jayaprakashvel, M. and Mathivanan, N. (2011). Morphological and pathological variations of rice sheath blight inciting south Indian <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> isolates. <i>Archives of Phytopathology and Plant Protection</i> 45:455-467 (Correct this reference (2011) in text) -Madhavi, M., Reddy, P. N., Reddy, R. R., Sudarshan, M. R., (2012). Evaluation of maize genotypes against banded leaf and sheath blight disease incited by <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> sp. <i>sasakii</i> (Khun) Exner. <i>Journal of Research ANGRAU</i> 2012. 40 (4):20-23	INTRODUCTION- Corrected Materials and Methods 1.done 2. it took more than 4 weeks to form on crops, we can see sclerotia when it is severely infected 3. Sheath blight is fast growing pathogen, symptoms will develop 2 hrs after inoculation but the data has taken at 3 different dates at 7 days interval Results and Discussion 1. Done (it was in Materials and Methods) 2. Total 50 isolates were collected



SDI Review Form 1.6

	-Manibushanrao, K., Manian, S. And Zuber, M., (1979). Sheath blight disease of rice in South East Asia, in : sheath blight of rice (ed. K. Manibhushanrao). Trinagar, Delhi, pp 1-101. -Sharma, N.R., Teng, P.S., and Oliver, F.M., (1990). Comparisons of assessment methods for rice sheath blight disease. <i>Philipp. Phytopathology</i>. 26:20-24. Wheeler, B. E. J., 1969, An Introduction to Plant Diseases, John Wiley and Sons Limited, London, 374 p -Zeng, Y. X., Ji, Z. J., Ma, L. Y., Li, X. M., Yang, C. D., (2011). Advances in mapping loci conferring resistance to rice sheath blight and mining Rhizoctonia solani resistant resources. <i>Rice Science</i>, 18(1), 56–66 -Zhu, Q., Zheng, X., Luo, J., Gaut, B.S., Ge, S., (2007) Multilocus analysis of nucleotide variation of <i>Oryza sativa</i> and its wild relatives: severe bottleneck during domestication of rice. <i>Molecular Biology and Evolution</i>, 24:857–888 -Zou, J. H., Pan, X. B., Chen, Z. X., Xu, J. Y., Lu, J. F., Zhai, W. X., Zhu, L. H., 2000. Mapping quantitative trait loci controlling sheath blight resistance in two rice cultivars (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.). <i>Theoretical and Applied Genetics</i>, 101:569–573. * Check this reference: -Alam, S. and seth, R.K., (2015). Role of bio-control agent, trichoderma harzianum to control sheath blight disease of paddy caused by rhizoctonia solani. <i>Journal of ecoscan</i> 9(3&4): 1045-1048	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		