



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Plant & Soil Science
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJPSS_24488
Title of the Manuscript:	Antifungal properties of onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>), Ginger (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>) and Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>) on <i>Alternaria solani</i> in vitro
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://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	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>
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>This part should be removed from method. Tomato leaves showing symptoms of the disease were collected from naturally infected tomato plants in 77 a greenhouse. Initial symptoms on leaves appear as small 1-2 mm black or brown lesions and under 78 conducive environmental conditions the lesions will enlarge and are often surrounded by a yellow 79 halo. Lesions greater than 10 mm in diameter often have dark pigmented concentric rings. As lesions 80 expand and new lesions develop entire leaves may turn chlorotic and dehisce, leading to significant 81 defoliation [3].</p> <p>“Tomato leaves showing symptoms of the disease were collected from naturally infected tomato plants in 77 a greenhouse. Initial symptoms on leaves appear as small 1-2 mm black or brown lesions and under 78 conducive environmental conditions the lesions will enlarge and are often surrounded by a yellow 79 halo. Lesions greater than 10 mm in diameter often have dark pigmented concentric rings. As lesions 80 expand and new lesions develop entire leaves may turn chlorotic and dehisce, leading to significant 81 defoliation [3].” This part should be removed from method.</p>	



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Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments	İkenbi published after duing recommended revision	

Reviewer Details:

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