

**Review Form 1.6**

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|--------------------------|---|
| Journal Name:            | <a href="#">International Journal of Plant &amp; Soil Science</a>                 |
| Manuscript Number:       | Ms_IJPSS_85661  |
| Title of the Manuscript: | Genetic Appraisal of Wheat Progenies for Grain Yield and Yield Attributing Traits |
| 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:

(<https://www.journalijpss.com/index.php/IJPSS/editorial-policy> )

**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) |
|--|--|---|
| <b><u>Compulsory</u></b> REVISION comments | The paper was well developed and very well articulated. It conducts a survey of F3 and F4 wheat progeny to study gene interactions and attribution characteristics during the 2014-15 and 2015-16 Rabi season. The crop was grown in the research area of the wheat and barley section, department of genetics and plant breeding, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar. Most of the traits studied were positively biased and were governed by several genes indicating quantitative inheritance. Asymmetry and kurtosis indicated a dominance-based complementary gene interaction involving a large number of genes that have a decreasing effect in inheritance of plant height, tip length, number of grains per tip, weight of 1000 grains and the biological yield per plant in both progeny However, the duplicate interaction was observed for grain length, number of spikelets per ear, grain yield per plant and crop index in both. offspring, therefore, genetic gain will be rapid with mild selection. The grain yield per plant and associated traits showed that the platykurtic distribution indicated the involvement of few genes in the inheritance of these traits. This indicates that selection could be practiced for these component traits to increase grain yield per plant. Hence, as a conclusive observation based on shape measurements in both F3 and F4, directional selection of progeny will effectively improve the performance of these yield attribution traits. All the work is really well structured: the introduction is exhaustive, as is the whole part concerning the steps of the survey. The graphics are also complete and easy to read. The bibliography is complete and ensures the possibility, to readers, of being able to deepen the topics covered. | Noted   |
| <b><u>Minor</u></b> REVISION comments      |  |   |
| <b><u>Optional/General</u></b> comments    |  |   |

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**PART 2:**

|  | 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> |
|--|--|--|
| Are there ethical issues in this manuscript? | <i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i> |  |