

**Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">International Journal of Plant &amp; Soil Science</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJPSS_86744
Title of the Manuscript:	Identification of Resistance Resources to Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. glycines in Soybean using Excised Leaf Technique
Type of the Article	Original Research 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> )

## 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)
<b><u>Compulsory</u></b> REVISION comments	In this table, Effect of leaf age and incubation temperature on rooting and survival of excised leaves in soybean after 27°C and 30°C. Rooting and survival has been affected. Wherein in this table, Response of soybean to different Xag inoculum concentration and incubation temperature only at 27°C and 30°C, there is response and symptoms do appear. Kindly check the temperature wherein the rooting, survival and appearance of symptoms do occur.	
<b><u>Minor</u></b> REVISION comments	Only few minor corrections mentioned in manuscript	
<b><u>Optional/General</u></b> comments	<p>Among the biotic stresses, bacterial pustule (BP) disease caused by <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>glycines</i> (Xag) is a major bacterial disease of soybean prevalent worldwide. Considerably yield losses has been reported. The screening for BP disease in natural field conditions is highly dependent on various factors like inoculum load, growth stage of the plant at infection and presence of congenial environmental conditions etc. The excised leaf technique is an <i>in-vitro</i> technique which uses excised leaves from the plants for disease screening has been developed in this study. Further screening of soybean genotypes for the identification of resistance sources to BP disease using the developed technique seems to be an appreciable one.</p> <p>The manuscript has been well written citing recent literature relevant to the manuscript. Introduction part has been written with updated references. Materials and methods were given in excellent manner in context to the topic. Results were given with appropriate tables and figures. Finally, the results were nicely discussed with the proper justification. At last, with one final suggestion, the genotypes categorized as susceptible, moderately resistant and resistant in the study can be screened under natural conditions at hotspot locations before these genotypes were practically cultivated under farmer's field against the bacterial disease.</p>	

### **PART 2:**

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

### **Reviewer Details:**

Name:	Valarmathi Pandian
Department, University & Country	ICAR- Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), India