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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: **IJAR-52720** Date: 11-07-2025

Title: Effets comparatifs de trois biopesticides sur l anthracnose, la bacteriose et la rouille en verger d anacardiers en Cote 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		✓		
Techn. Quality			✓	
Clarity		✓		
Significance		✓		

Reviewer Name: Tahir Ahmad

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

Abstract Evaluation:
The abstract offers a clear and well-structured overview of the study's objectives, methodology, and results. It contextualizes the pest-related threats to cashew production in Côte d'Ivoire and introduces the three diseases under study—anthracnose, bacterial blight (bactériose), and rust. The design and execution of the experiment are concisely described, highlighting the use of three biopesticides and the split plot design. The statistical reporting of disease incidence and severity before and after treatment demonstrates methodological rigor. The abstract concludes with a strong statement about the superior efficacy of Carapa oil, reinforcing its potential for biological control in cashew orchards.

Résumé Evaluation:
The French version of the abstract (résumé) maintains consistency with the English abstract, accurately translating and presenting the same structure and content. It effectively communicates the study's importance, methodological approach, and context-specific relevance to Côte d'Ivoire. Terminology is precise and scientifically appropriate, and the structure is coherent.

Research Scope and Relevance:
The study addresses a significant agricultural issue in West Africa, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire, where cashew cultivation represents a vital economic sector. The focus on biological alternatives to chemical pesticides is timely and aligns with global trends toward sustainable agriculture. The diseases targeted are among the most critical affecting cashew production, lending high relevance to the research.

Methodological Soundness:
The research design is clearly explained, with an appropriate experimental structure (split plot), and includes details about the timing, frequency, and mode of biopesticide application. The selection of data collection intervals (5, 10, and 15 days after treatment) is appropriate for tracking disease progression. Quantitative data on disease incidence and severity are presented with means and standard deviations, enhancing the reliability and interpretability of the findings.

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Results and Interpretation:
The results are systematically reported, showing both pre- and post-treatment metrics across the different biopesticide treatments and control. Carapa oil's consistent performance in reducing disease incidence and severity across all three pathologies is well demonstrated through comparative data. The inclusion of control data strengthens the internal validity of the findings. The conclusion that Carapa oil is the most effective of the three tested biopesticides is supported by the evidence presented.

Overall Impression:
The manuscript presents a focused, data-driven evaluation of biopesticide efficacy in cashew orchards. It successfully integrates field experimentation with practical agricultural concerns. The clarity of structure, relevance of content, and robustness of the data all contribute to a strong and credible scientific contribution to the field of plant protection and sustainable agriculture.