**Reviewer 1:**

**1/ The authors should add some references to make the below paragraph clearer (Section Introduction, page 2, line 80-87).  
“Support vector machine, LSTM, extreme learning machine(ELM), random forest, artificial neural network, and multi-layer perceptron techniques are used to predict crop/plant disease based on weather parameters. Similarly, CNN, MLP, RF, ELM, and support vector regression techniques are frequently used to forecast crop/plant disease based on images. Along with images and weather data, data from different sources – i.e. remotely sensed variables like vegetation index, water stress index, land surface temperature, leaf area index, and soil temperature - are used to predict the crop/plant disease at its early stage.”**

Answer: References are added to support the above said paragraph. (line no: 81)  
 **2/ The authors should rewrite this paragraph because it is difficult to understand. What does ‘They’ mean?  
“A new deep LSTM method is proposed to predict the rice crop pest with the help of anomaly climate data (Wahyono et al., 2021). They developed two models to compare the results. They are the first model with anomaly data, the second model without anomaly data, and found good accuracy in the first model with 100 epochs.”**

Answer: The paragraph is rewritten with proper content. (line no:112) **3/ In Section Sources of Data, the authors should show and analyze about Arecanut disease data and weather data in Fig. 1. What were the data preprocessing techniques used? Why?  
The authors should show the data before and after applying preprocessing techniques?  
What are kind of input data and groundtruth labels? How did the authors split dataset for training and testing stage?  
From that view, readers can easily understand Algorithm 1.**

Answer: More explanation about the data and preprocessing techniques are given. The data before and after preprocessing is shown. (line no: 217)

Data set split is shown in (line no: 372) **4/ Actually, I doubt this statement “A recurrent neural network is the best technology to work with sequential data.” (Section Methods, page 6, line 218).  
The authors should prove this statement.  
Recently, most famous translation models are Transformer-based applications.**

Answer: The two references are given to prove that statement. Those papers have mentioned that RNN is best for sequential data. (line no: 254)  
 **5/ Because, the authors did not show any information about the dataset that was applied in this study, I hardly understand the loss equation (Eq. 6) and Section Results and Discussion.**

Answer: More explanation about the dataset is given in Material and methods section. (line no: 217)

**6/ “The proposed study and the existing study [26] were compared in Table 3” What is reference [26]?  
Ref. [26] used the same dataset with the present study?  
Because the authors wrote this study is the first time approach.**

Answer: I modified Ref [26] with (Krishna et al., 2022). It was typing mistake. (line no: 500)

(Krishna et al., 2022) uses the same dataset, but experimented with machine learning models.

Present study states that Deep learning models are used for the first time for arecanut crop disease prediction.  **7/ The authors should discuss more details about the results of the present study and Ref. [26] in Table 4.**

Answer: One paragraph is added in the discussion section. (line no: 386)

**Minor issues  
8/ The authors should remove dot line in Equation line.**

Answer: Dotted lines are removed **9/ “K fold cross-validation is used to validate the model. It is a statistical method that estimates the performance of the learning models on new data samples. Here the parameter k refers to the number of splits of the dataset. K value 5 is taken in the present experiment.”  
(Uppercase) K and (lowercase) k is same?**Answer: Its typing mistake. I have corrected it.(line no: **303)  
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**Reviewer 2 report:  
(1) The abstract, despite being well defined, the authors fail to say their final result and a conclusion for the work. The abstract must present a briefing of all sections. In this case the author does not highlight his result.**

Answer: Abstract is modified and result is added.

**(2) The introduction section should be rewritten by including the state-of-the-art research in this field. Novelty is missing in the manuscript. In the introduction section, mentioned the objectives pointwise by clearly defining the novelty of the current work.**

Answer: The introduction section is modified and objectives/novelty of the current work is added. (line no: 187) **(3) The novelty and research gaps are unclear. The novelty of this work is not clear; so it needs more justification.**

Answer: The introduction section is modified and objectives/novelty of the current work is added along with research gap. (line no:187)

**(4) I suggest the author a careful review of the manuscript to avoid mistakes as typo and grammar issues.**

Answer: Did the grammar and typo using Grammerly software.

**(5) The discussion is also too simple, even no comparison with other related studies, and only one literature was cited in Section "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION". In general, the discussion has not given a valuable information.**Answer: One paragraph is added in the discussion section. (line no: 386)

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**Reviewer 3 report:  
  
The paper presents problems of structure. The methodology used is not explained with sufficient detail and it cannot be replicated. The description of input and output datasets are not clear, the reference (Rajashree et al., 2022) is not in References section.**

Answer: The name used to cite in the text was wrong. Corrected it. More description about the dataset is given. Reference is also corrected. (line no: 217)

**The software for deep learning modelling is not described.**

Answer: the software description is added. (line no: 308)

**Thera are the same information in Tables and Figures and they are not necessary.  
Conclusions are not supported by data.**

Answer: The conclusion is modified accordingly. (line no: 411)