Review of: "Yield Forecasting Model for Maize Using Satellite Multispectral Imagery Driven Vegetation Indices"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Introduction:

The introduction effectively outlines the significance of timely crop yield prediction, the role of remote sensing, and the specific context of maize cultivation in Bangladesh. It establishes the need for advanced methods, citing limitations of traditional approaches and emphasizing the potential of satellite-based remote sensing. Integration of studies and models using Landsat 8 and Sentinel 2 data strengthens the argument. The author appropriately highlights the increasing trend in maize cultivation in Bangladesh and identifies gaps in existing research, setting the stage for the study's objective. However, briefly mentioning specific study objectives in the introduction would enhance clarity.

Materials and Methods:

The "Materials and Methods" section is well-structured, providing an overview of the study design, data collection, and processing procedures. Specific comments include clarifying criteria for selecting maize fields during data collection and specifying bands used for NDVI calculation from Landsat 8 (OLI) and Sentinel-2A (MSI) datasets.

Results and Discussion:

Consider providing more context on limitations and challenges during data collection and analysis. Discuss the implications of findings for agricultural practices and the potential for scaling up the model to offer a more nuanced understanding of research outcomes in the broader agricultural science context.