

Editor comments:

- 1.- Which is the hypothesis?
- 2.- In Table 1 must use international units ($\text{Cm} \text{ cmol}_c \text{ dm}^{-3}$). Soil density is bulk density
- 3.- Why used as irrigation level 80-90% field capacity
- 4.- Indicate units of equations in lines 143-147-153-157 (mm, cm)
- 5.- Figure 4 : Absolute growth rate (AGR) is better
- 6.- Avoid acronyms in all Figures. Absolute growth rate instead of AGR
- 7.- Conclusion . The effects of silicon is not the same in the three cultivars

Author's feedback:

- 1.- Knowing that Silicon is a beneficial element for plants, especially in ecosystems subject to stress, the hypothesis of this research is that silicon can optimize the growth of cotton cultivars of naturally colored fiber in a semi-arid region in Northeast Brazil.
- 2.- The data were converted to $\text{cmol}_c \text{ dm}^{-3}$, this being the unit most used internationally.
- 3.- Irrigations were carried out daily to keep the soil close to 100% of the field capacity, taking care that this moisture did not fall below 80% of the field capacity, because although cotton is considered moderately tolerant to water deficit, soil below 80% can cause stress due to water deficiency. We emphasize that this irrigation condition was used in all the experimental plots so that there was no water effect, but to test the silicon effect.
- 4.- The units of the input variables of the equations were duly inserted in lines 143-147 and 153-157.
- 5.- The labels of the axes of the figure were adjusted to fit this request of the Editor.
- 6.- The captions have been replaced with texts to meet this request of the Editor.
- 7.- The conclusion was made based on the results obtained for each cultivar. In general, the growth of naturally colored cotton fiber plants is optimized for the conditions of cultivation in the semi-arid.