

Editor's comment :

Substantiation:

1. The chemical composition of the soil on which the experiment was conducted is abnormal.
2. No weather conditions for conducting research were presented in the manuscript.
3. The experimental material is very poor.
4. Nitrogen doses evaluated explain nothing. That the yield obtained after applying 90 kg N per ha will be greater than without fertilization of N was known without performing the experiment.
5. Interactions between factors in shaping the corn yield were not presented.
6. The manuscript contains numerous technical shortcomings

Author's feedback :

1.) The editor is right about the values of the chemical composition of the soil. There was an error in the data transformations for the unit g / kg. Data has been corrected.

2.) Climate factors were added.

3.) It is an initial experiment to evaluate the efficiency of corn cultivars to the use of nitrogen. For this, cultivars in use in the region and two levels of N (0 and 80 kg ha⁻¹) were used.

We agree with the editor that the use of the combination of only two doses of N and three corn cultivars is not enough. Associated with this, only biometric and yield characteristics were evaluated, making the research very simple.

4.) In fact, the highest productivity of corn at 90 kg ha was expected. However, the objective of this study was to evaluate the efficiency of N use. For this, a low level of N (without fertilization) and a high level of N were used (recommended amount for maize in the region). Despite the small number of cultivars, they differed in efficiency, mainly agronomic and recovery.

5.) The interaction of the cultivar factors and N doses were presented for the characteristics that were significant. The interactions are presented in table 1.

6.) Because it was an initial research, where standard characteristics related to biometrics of the corn plant and productivity were evaluated, it makes the manuscript simple. However, with important results, which can be used as reference for more accurate research.