Review of: "Comparison of Vegetation Community Diversity, Biomass, and Sediment Properties among Constructed and Reference Salt Marshes at Deer Island, Mississippi, U.S.A."

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Comments on the BPgC5I8E manuscript

It is possible that the greater richness of species in the built sites is still a reflection of the succession processes that occur in all new habitats, subsequently, the vegetation becomes mature, and natural selection acts, leaving only the most suitable. Evidence of this may be the higher underground biomass and higher organic content of sediments at the natural site.

The species *J. roemarianus* must be a species more adapted to the final conditions of the habitat, hence its dominance in natural areas.

If target vegetation is planted trying to colonize or try to make the colonization natural, it is difficult for it to be maintained over time, given the variability of conditions. Even when the physical and chemical characteristics of the sediment are maintained, the effect of interaction with other communities and especially the subtle changes that can occur at different time scales should not be ruled out. Obviously, this has repercussions for the ecological functions of the site.

Some of your goals (1, 2, and 4) may have a longer time interval to make them comparable.

Many variables (elevation, microtides, etc.) do not act separately and can have concatenated effects.

If the 10-year site and the 100-year site remained constant in their coverage, it is possible that the pulse of this habitat is from this period. These changes are indicated by the highest H' alpha at the built sites.