Review of: "Assessment of soil erosion in the Cesar watershed, an initial step toward the restoration of the Cesar River"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This paper focuses on the analysis of soil erosion in the Cesar River watershed. The study identifies erosion hotspots using the Getis-Ord method and emphasizes the need for targeted action in these areas to reduce soil loss. The paper highlights the importance of understanding erosion rates for the identification of critical areas and the application of management practices. It also emphasizes the need for comprehensive strategies that address both high and low-erosion areas.

There are several points where the paper could be improved:

Introduction
The paper focuses on the preservation of a vital water resource and the identification of soil erosion rates within a watershed. The authors have provided a comprehensive review of relevant studies and methodologies used in assessing soil erosion risk. However, there are a few areas where the paper could be improved.

Methodology
The authors have effectively utilized the G* statistic to identify hotspots and coldspots of soil erosion rates. However, it would be beneficial to provide more details on the specific attributes and spatial weights used in the analysis. Additionally, the significance level of $P<0.05$ is mentioned, but it would be helpful to explain how this threshold was determined.

Results and Discussion
The paper briefly mentions the results and discussion section, but no specific findings or insights are provided. It would be valuable to include a summary of the key results and their implications. Additionally, discussing the limitations of the study and potential areas for future research would enhance the paper's contribution.

References
The paper includes a limited number of references, primarily focusing on studies related to soil erosion and water management. It would be beneficial to include a broader range of references, including studies on best management practices, sediment reduction, and watershed management.

Conclusion In conclusion, the paper provides a solid foundation for understanding soil erosion rates and their implications

for water resources. However, there is room for improvement in terms of methodology details, results and discussion, and the inclusion of a more diverse range of references. Addressing these areas would enhance the overall quality and impact of the paper.