**Supporting Information**

for

**A comparative study for oil-absorbing performance of octadecyltrichlorosilane treated** **Calotropis gigantea fiber and kapok fiber**

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**Fig. S1** SEM images of CGF (a), OTS-CGF (b), KF (c) and OTS-KF (d). The scale bar is 1 μm

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**Fig. S2** SEM images of CGF (a,b) and OTS-CGF (c,d) at lower magnification

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**Fig. S3** FTIR spectra of (a) KF and (b) CGF

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**Fig. S4** FTIR spectra of (a) CGF and (b) OTS-CGF



**Fig. S5** Thecontact angles against water for original CGF and KF

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**Fig. S6** Oil absorbency and OTS percentage as a function of treatment time for KF. The engine oil (Mobil 5w-40 SN) was used to test the oil absorbency

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**Fig. S7** Oil absorbency and OTS percentage as a function of treatment time for CGF. The engine oil (Mobil 5w-40 SN) was used to test the oil absorbency

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**Fig. S8** Oil-absorbing percentage as a function of time for OTS-CGF and OTS-KF. The soybean oil was used to test the absorption kinetics

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**Fig. S9** Digital photographs for removal of Sudan III dyed-soybean oil from the surface of water. (a) 2 mL red-colored soybean oil was mixed with 50 mL distilled water to form an oil layer, (b) OTS-KF can quickly absorb the red-colored oil layer and then float on the water, and (c) With the removal of OTS-KF from the water, a transparent aqueous solution was observed