**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

*Determination of the point of zero charge*

Eleven Erlenmeyer flasks were prepared with 20 mL of NaCl solution (0.1 mol L–1). The pH of these solutions was adjusted to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 using HCl or NaOH (0.1 mol L–1). Then, 0.05 g of sisal fibers was inserted in each flask and, stirring was performed for 24 hours at 150 rpm and 25 °C. Solutions were filtered and the final pH was determined using a digital ion mark pH. pHZPC was determined from the plot of final pH *versus* initial pH (Postai et al., 2016). This graph is presented in Figure 1S.



Figure 1S: Graph used for the determination of the point of zero charge of the sisal fibers.

Table 1S: Comparison of sisal fibers with other adsorbents in terms of adsorption capacity.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Adsorbent | Dye | Experimental conditions | *qmax* (mg g–1) | Reference |
| Sisal fibers | MB | 298 K; pH=8; *C0*=30–300 mg L–1 | 553.4 | This work |
| Activated biochar | 298 K; pH=6.5; *C0*=0–500 mg L–1 | 161 | Franciski et al. (2018) |
| Silica nanoparticles | 298 K; pH=6; *C0*=0–500 mg L–1 | 679.9 | Peres et al. (2018) |
| Hydrochar | 303 K; pH=7; *C0*=0–250 mg L–1 | 200 | Islam et al. (2017) |
| Zeolite | 328 K; pH=8; *C0*=0–300 mg L–1 | 548.2 | Brião et al. (2018) |
| Sisal fibers | RB5 | 328 K; pH=2; *C0*=30–300 mg L–1 | 310.2 | This work |
| Chitosan | 298 K; pH=4; *C0*=50–500 mg L–1 | 654.3 | Moura et al. (2016) |
| Activated carbon | 298 K; pH=5.2; *C0*=500 mg L–1 | 198.0 | Alvin et al. (2010) |
| Mesoporous carbon | 293 K; pH=7; *C0*=500 mg L–1 | 215.0 | Galán et al. (2013) |
| Banana peel | 318 K; pH=3; *C0*=50–300 mg L–1 | 164.6 | Munagapati et al. (2018) |