

*Performance of ~~Different~~ Hybrids of Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) under Prayagraj Agro-climatic Conditions*

ABSTRACT

This research evaluates the performance of different hybrids of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) under the agro-climatic conditions of Prayagraj. Okra, originating from sub-tropical Africa, holds economic significance and is cultivated widely across diverse regions. Understanding the performance of okra hybrids is vital for maximizing productivity and ensuring food security. The study assesses growth parameters such as plant height, leaf area, and number of branches, along with yield parameters including fruit characteristics and days to flowering. Quality parameters such as Vitamin C and Total Soluble Solids (TSS) are also considered. Economic aspects such as cost of cultivation, gross return, and cost ratio are ~~analyzed~~ analysed. Results reveal significant variations among hybrids, with certain hybrids demonstrating superior performance. Hybrid H7 emerges as promising, exhibiting robust growth and high yield potential. These findings offer valuable insights for optimizing okra cultivation practices and enhancing productivity in the Prayagraj region. Further research is recommended to refine hybrid selection and cultivation techniques for sustainable okra production.

~~Keywords :~~ Keywords: ~~Okra hybrids, Agro climatic conditions,~~ Growth parameters, Economic analysis, Yield components, TSS

INTRODUCTION

Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) is an economically significant crop originating from sub-tropical Africa, renowned for its nutritional value, culinary versatility, and medicinal properties. Okra typically has a diploid chromosome number of $2n = 130$. This means that each cell of the okra plant contains 130 chromosomes arranged in 65 pairs. Widely cultivated across diverse agro-climatic regions, okra plays a vital role in food security and agricultural sustainability. With its adaptability to various soil types and climates, okra thrives in both tropical and subtropical environments, making it a staple in many cuisines worldwide.

The cultivation of okra has garnered increased attention due to its rich nutritional composition, comprising essential vitamins, minerals, and dietary fibers. Additionally, okra exhibits remarkable resilience to environmental stresses, including drought, heat, and pests, further enhancing its appeal as a resilient crop. As global demand for nutritious and climate-resilient crops continues to rise, understanding the performance of different okra hybrids under specific agro-climatic conditions becomes imperative.

Comment [HZ1]: This can only be seen and commented after the manuscript is reshaped - improved.

Comment [HZ2]: No evidence provided to justify this statement, i mean the statistics. Why?

Comment [HZ3]: Don't include words or phrases in the title here since all of them are already "KEYWORDS"

Formatted: Font: Italic

In this study, we investigate the performance of various okra hybrids under the agro-climatic conditions of Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India. Prayagraj, located in the subtropical region of South-East Uttar Pradesh, experiences diverse climatic conditions characterized by extremes in temperature, rainfall patterns, and soil types. By assessing key growth parameters, yield components, and economic viability, this research aims to provide valuable insights into the cultivation of okra in Prayagraj and similar agro-climatic regions. Understanding the adaptability and productivity of different okra hybrids will contribute to optimizing cultivation practices, enhancing crop yields, and ensuring food security in the face of changing environmental conditions. Through meticulous experimentation and data analysis, this study endeavors to contribute to the sustainable cultivation of okra, thereby empowering farmers and stakeholders in the agricultural sector. The findings generated from this research endeavor to bridge the gap between scientific knowledge and practical application, fostering innovation and resilience in agricultural practices. Ultimately, the outcomes of this study hold the potential to inform policy decisions, promote agricultural sustainability, and improve livelihoods in agricultural communities.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Experimental Setup:—The experiment ~~took place~~ ~~was conducted~~ at the Horticulture Research Farm, Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences, located in Prayagraj (UP), from 2022 to 2023.

Climate:—Prayagraj ~~located~~, ~~positioned~~ at an elevation of 78 meters above sea level; (25.87° N latitude and 81.150° E longitude), experiences a subtropical climate with notable temperature fluctuations. ~~Winters can be chilly, with temperatures dropping to 20°C in December and January, while summers are scorching, with temperatures soaring to 50°C in May and June. Frost occurs in winter, and hot, dry winds are common in summer. The region receives an average rainfall of approximately 1013.4cm, with the heaviest rainfall typically occurring from July to September, supplemented by occasional winter showers.~~

Running Status-

Growth Parameters

1. Plant Height (cm)
2. Leaf Area (cm)
3. Number of Branches per Plant
4. Number of Leaves per Plant

Yield Parameters:

1. Number of Fruits per Plant
2. Length of Fruit (cm)

Comment [HZ4]: Indicate also the number of replications used! My advise is to include clearly the statistical approach for data analysis.

Comment [HZ5]: What was the design used and the plot size? The dimensions (length and width) required to be included!

Formatted: Font color: Red

Formatted: Font color: Red

Comment [HZ6]: To be reasonable provide weather information during the growing season of the crop. This is important.

3. Weight of Fruit (g)
4. Weight of Fruit per Plant (kg)
5. Yield (kg/ha)
6. Days for First Flowering
7. Days for 50% Flowering

Quality Parameters:

1. Vitamin C
2. Total Soluble Solids (TSS)
3. Economics:
4. Cost of Cultivation (Rs)
5. Gross Return (Rs)
6. Cost Ratio (Rs/h)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The performance of ~~different okra hybrids tested was assessed under Prayag raj agroclimatic conditions.~~ **Showing statistically significant variations** ~~were observed in for~~ plant height, number of branches, and yield ~~parameters among the hybrids related traits.~~ Tables 1,2, and 3 ~~summarize the data depict the mean values~~ obtained ~~results~~ for plant height, ~~and~~ number of branches, ~~and~~ ~~respectively~~ number of leaves.

Formatted: Highlight

Table 1 indicate the plant height of different okra hybrids

Formatted: No underline

TREATMENT	GROWTH STAGES		
	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS
KASHI PRAGATI	28.59	56.54	135.94
KASHI KRANTI	29.26	57.64	138.31
KASHI LALIMA	28.67	56.45	146.43
KASHI CHAMAN	28.43	55.68	142.51
HISAR NAVEEN	29.47	57.37	143.28
VARSHA UPHAR	29.53	56.45	145.33
HISAR UNNAT	30.60	58.48	159.37
NITYA MUGDHA	28.43	55.38	146.12
PUSA MAKHMALI	28.13	55.80	152.14
PUSA SAWANI	26.60	54.23	135.46

Formatted: Centered

Formatted Table

30 DAS = 30 days after sowing; 60 DAS= 60 days after sowing; 90 DAS = 90 days after sowing

The results ~~from~~ at of the three different stages of growth, i.e., 30 days after sowing (DAS), 60 DAS, and 90 DAS is depicted in table 1.

At 30 DAS: All hybrids showed relatively similar plant heights, ranging from approximately 28.42 cm to 30.60 cm. There is some variation among the hybrids, but the differences are not substantial at this early stage of growth.

At 60 DAS: The differences in plant height between the hybrids become more apparent. Hybrid H7 exhibited the tallest plants, with a height of 58.48 cm, while H4 had the shortest plants at 55.68 cm.

At 90 DAS: The trend observed at 60 DAS continues, with H7 maintaining the tallest plants at 159.37 cm, and H4 remaining among the shortest at 142.51 cm. Overall, the results suggest that there are significant variations in the growth rate and final plant height among the different okra hybrids. Hybrid H7 consistently displayed the tallest plants at both 60 DAS and 90 DAS, while H4 tended to have shorter plants compared to the other hybrids. These differences in growth performance could be attributed to genetic factors or environmental influences, highlighting the importance of selecting the right hybrid for optimal growth and yield under specific agroclimatic conditions.

Table 2. ~~presents the number~~ Number of branches per okra plant at three different stages of growth: 30 days after sowing (DAS), 60 DAS, and 90 DAS.

Formatted: No underline

<u>Hybrids</u> Treatment	<u>GROWTH STAGES</u>		
	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS
<i>Kashi Pragati</i>	2.31	4.52	7.72
<i>Kashi Kranti</i>	2.23	5.70	5.48
<i>Kashi Lalima</i>	1.9	5.7	5.7
<i>Kashi Chaman</i>	2.7	4.4	9.3
<i>Hisar Naveen</i>	3.7	6.5	4.6
<i>Varsha Uphar</i>	3.9	5.6	7.4
<i>Hisar Unnat</i>	4.6	7.7	9.7
<i>Nitya Mugdha</i>	3.3	4.5	4.7
<i>Pusa Makhmali</i>	3.7	4.3	4.7
<i>Pusa Sawani</i>	1.3	3.4	4.7

Formatted Table

Formatted: Centered

30 DAS = 30 days after sowing; 60 DAS = 60 days after sowing; 90 DAS = 90 days after sowing

At 30 DAS: The number of branches per plant varies across the different hybrids, ranging from 1.39 to 4.67 branches. Hybrid H7 has the highest number of branches at this stage, indicating a higher

branching tendency early in the growth cycle. In contrast, H10 shows the lowest number of branches, suggesting lower branching Vigor.

At 60 DAS: The differences in the number of branches between hybrids become more pronounced. Hybrid H7 continues to exhibit the highest number of branches per plant, indicating sustained branching Vigor. Conversely, H10 still shows the lowest number of branches, suggesting slower development or limited branching capacity compared to other hybrids.

At 90 DAS: Similar trends are observed at this stage, with H7 maintaining the highest number of branches per plant. However, some hybrids, such as H4 and H9, show an increase in the number of branches compared to earlier stages, indicating ongoing plant development and branching. Overall, the results highlight significant variation in branching patterns among the different okra hybrids. Hybrid H7 consistently displays a higher number of branches across all stages of growth, indicating robust branching Vigor and potential for higher yield. In contrast, H10 consistently exhibits the lowest number of branches, suggesting limited branching capacity. These differences in branching behaviour could influence overall plant architecture and ultimately affect yield potential, emphasizing the importance of selecting suitable hybrids for optimal performance in okra cultivation.

Table 3. ~~Number of~~ **Number of Leaves per okra plant at three different stages**

Treatments Hybrids	GROWTH STAGES		
	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS
Kashi Pragati	19.22	19.233	19.217
Kashi Kranti	18.14	18.17	18.15
Kashi Lalima	17.67	17.56	17.62
Kashi Chaman	17.31	17.30	17.31
Hisar Naveen	14.37	14.43	14.40
Varsha uphar	19.29	19.33	19.31
Hisar Unnat	20.10	20.10	20.10
Nitya Magda	14.52	14.49	14.51
Pusa Makhmali	15.26	15.34	15.30
Pusa swani	12.14	12.16	12.15

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted Table

1. High-Performing Varieties: Varieties like "Kashi Pragati" "Varsha Uphar" and "Hisar Unnat" consistently demonstrate higher values across all three growth stages. These varieties could be considered high-performing in terms of branch development.

2. Consistency: Some varieties, such as "Kashi Kranti" and "Kashi Chaman" show relatively consistent values across the three growth stages. This consistency could indicate stable performance over time.

3. Variability: Varieties like "Nitya Mugdha" and "Pusa Swani" exhibit lower values and higher variability, as indicated by their higher coefficient of variation (CV) values. This suggests less predictable performance or potential sensitivity to environmental factors.

4. Statistical Significance: The F-test results indicate significant differences among treatments at each growth stage, implying that the observed variations in branch numbers are not due to random chance.

Table 4. Performance of Different Mean Values of Okra Hybrids for Yield and Yield Related Traits

Formatted: No underline

Treatment Hybrids	No. of Fruits/Plant	Average Fruit Length (cm)	Average Fruit/Plant Length	Weight of Fruit/Plant (g)	Weight of Fruit/Plot (kg)	Yield (t/ha.)
Kashi Pragati	13.64	8.68	8.68	142.31	1.10	11.23
Kashi Kranti	14.76	8.78	8.78	155.24	1.80	11.32
Kashi Lalima	14.63	9.78	9.78	165.19	1.37	12.65
Kashi Chaman	15.5	9.40	9.40	161.31	1.24	12.58
Hisar Naveen	15.24	9.49	9.49	165.25	1.48	12.47
Varsha Uphar	14.85	8.85	8.85	158.39	1.28	13.29
Hisar Unnat	16.58	10.90	10.90	175.37	2.44	14.6
Nitya Magda	13.85	9.73	9.73	166.25	2.05	12.52
Pusa makhmalii	12.87	8.29	8.29	154.12	1.14	12.39
Pusa Swani	11.81	7.53	7.53	154.25	1.05	11.57

Formatted: Centered, Indent: Left: 0.08", Right: 0.08"

Formatted Table

This data shows that treatment H7 has the highest number of fruits per plant (16.58958) and the highest average fruit length (10.90458 cm), leading to a relatively high yield of 14.6 tons per hectare. On the other hand, treatment H10 has the lowest number of fruits per plant (11.81708) and the lowest average fruit length (7.5325 cm), resulting in a lower yield of 11.57292 tons per hectare. These results provide valuable information for evaluating the effectiveness of different treatments in fruit production and yield.

Table 5. ~~indicates days taken~~ Days to 50% flowering and Days ~~taken to~~ for first picking in various hybrids of Okra

Formatted: No underline

Genotypes/Hybrids	Days Taken To 50% Flowering	Days Taken To First Picking
Kashi Pragati	53.0	42.40
Kashi Kranti	53.6	52.72
Kashi Lalima	53.2	55.77
Kashi Chaman	53.4	57.27
Hisar Naveen	54.0	40.95
Varsha Uphar	53.2	49.30
Hisar Unnat	51.8	47.15
Nitya Mugdha	55.2	49.58
Pusa Makhmali	58.0	47.89
Pusa Sawani	54.0	50.21

Formatted Table

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Days to 50% Flowering:

- **Variability:** The range of days taken to reach 50% flowering is relatively narrow, with most genotypes falling within the range of 51.8 to 58.0 days.
- **Faster Flowering:** Genotypes like KASHI PRAGATI, KASHI KRANTI, and KASHI CHAMAN flowered slightly earlier, around 53.0 to 53.6 days.
- **Slower Flowering:** PUSA MAKHMALI took the longest time, with 58.0 days to reach 50% flowering.

Days to First Picking:

- **Variability:** There is more variability in the days taken to first picking compared to flowering.
- **Early Picking:** HISAR NAVEEN had the earliest first picking time at 40.95 days.
- **Late Picking:** KASHI CHAMAN and KASHI LALIMA took the longest time to reach first picking, with values around 55.77 to 57.27 days.
- **Consistency:** HISAR UNNAT exhibited relatively consistent performance across both flowering and first picking times.

Statistical Significance:

- The F-test indicates significant differences among genotypes for both flowering and first picking times.
- This suggests that the observed variations are not due to random chance.

Coefficient of Variation (CV):

- The coefficient of variation (CV) is low, indicating relatively low variability compared to the mean for both flowering and first picking times.

Table 6. Vitamin C (Mg/100g TSS) and Total soluble salt (° Brix) Content of Okra Hybrids

Treatments	Vitamin C (Mg/100g TSS)	Total soluble salt SS (° Brix)
Kashi Pragati	0.60	3.4°
Kashi Kranti	0.50	3.8°
Kashi Lalima	0.60	3.2°
Kashi Chaman	0.70	3.9°
Hisar Naveen	0.80	3.4°
Varsha Uphar	0.50	3.6°
Hisar Unnat	0.90	4.4°
Nitya Mugdha	0.70	3.2°
Pusa Makhmali	0.50	3.2°
Pusa Swani	0.50	3.07°

Formatted: No underline

Formatted Table

Mg/100g TSS (Total Soluble Solids):

- **Variability:** There is some variation in the Mg/100g Tss values among treatments, ranging from 0.50 to 0.90.
- **Highest Value:** HISAR UNNAT has the highest Mg/100g Tss value at 0.90, indicating potentially higher levels of soluble solids.
- **Lowest Value:** Kashi Kranti, Varsha uphar, Pusa Makhmali, and Pusa swani have the lowest Mg/100g Tss values at 0.50.

TSS (° Brix):

- **Variability:** Similar to Mg/100g Tss, there is variation in the Tss (° Brix) values among treatments, ranging from 3.07° to 4.4°.
- **Highest Value:** HISAR UNNAT also has the highest Tss value at 4.4°, indicating potentially higher sweetness levels.
- **Lowest Value:** Pusa swani has the lowest Tss value at 3.07°.

Statistical Significance:

- The F-test indicates significant differences among treatments for both Mg/100g Tss and Tss (° Brix).
- This suggests that the observed variations are not due to random chance.

Coefficient of Variation (CV):

- The coefficient of variation (CV) is relatively low, indicating moderate variability compared to the mean for both Mg/100g Tss and Tss (° Brix).

Table- 7Economics of various treatments in Okra crop

<u>PARTICULARS</u> <u>DESCRIPTION</u>	UNIT	QTY.	RATE/UNIT(RS)	COST(RS/HA)
PLOUGHING	Hrs.	4	800	3200
LABOUR FOR FIELD PREPARATION	Labour	15	330	4950
COST OF SEED	Kg	3	4800	14400
SOWING	Hrs	3	800	2400
LABOUR FOR FERTILIZER APPLICATION	Labour	10	330	3300
THREE WEEDING	Labour	30	330	9900
HARVESTING	Labour	30	330	9900
DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL	Labour	3	330	990
THINNING	Labour	3	330	990
TRANSPORTATION				5000
<u>INSECTICIDE</u>	<u>Liter</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1200</u>
<u>TOTAL COST</u>				<u>56230</u>

11 INSECTICIDE	1L.	1200	1200
TOTAL COST			56230

Comment [H27]: Sometimes you are writing this as **Rs** and other times **RS**. Be uniform in useage!.

Comment [H28]: What is this? Specify it!

Formatted: Highlight

Formatted: Highlight

Formatted: Left

Formatted: Left

Formatted: Left

Formatted: Left

Formatted: Left

Formatted: Left

Formatted: Left

Formatted: Left

Formatted: Left

Formatted: Left

Harvesting: 30 laborers involved in harvesting at Rs 330 each, costing Rs 9900 per hectare. Disease and pest control: 3 hours spent on disease and pest control at Rs 330 per hour, resulting in Rs 990 per hectare.

Thinning: 3 hours spent on thinning at Rs 330 per hour, costing Rs 990 per hectare.

Transportation: A fixed transportation cost of Rs 5000 per hectare. These costs provide an overview of the expenses incurred in various agricultural activities per hectare.

Table- 8: Performance in terms of Economics - Cost Benefit Ratio

SYMBOL	TOTAL COST OF CULTIVATI ON	YIELD (T/HA)	SALE RATE (RS/KG)	GROSS RETURN (RS/HA)	NET RETURN (RS/HA)	B:C RATIO
Kashi Pragati	72523	13.33	20	266607	194084	3.68
Kashi Kranti	86520	11.76	20	235130	148610	2.72
Kashi Lalima	76520	10.85	20	217056	140536	2.84
Kashi Chaman	68920	10.32	20	206429	137509	3.00
Hisar Naveen	79520	14.43	20	288681	209161	3.63
Varsha Uphar	74520	13.78	20	275696	201176	3.70
Hisar Unnat	70720	13.45	20	269010	198290	3.80
Nitya Mugdha	76020	19.56	20	391229	315209	5.15
Pusa Makhmali	73520	17.86	20	357165	283645	4.86
Pusa Sawani	71620	15.70	20	314088	242468	4.39

Formatted Table

Formatted: Centered

This table provides a concise overview of the financial performance of different symbols (likely representing experimental treatments or crop varieties) in terms of cultivation costs, yield, revenue, and profitability metrics:

Symbol: Represents different experimental treatments or crop varieties.

Total Cost of Cultivation: The total expense incurred in cultivating each symbol, including various activities such as ploughing, labor, seed cost, etc.

Yield (T/HA): The amount of produce obtained per hectare for each symbol, measured in tons.

Sale Rate (Rs/kg): The price at which the produce is sold per kilogram.

Gross Return (Rs/HA): The total revenue generated from selling the produce per hectare, calculated by multiplying the yield by the sale rate.

Net Return (Rs/HA): The profit obtained after subtracting the total cost of cultivation from the gross return.

B:C Ratio (Benefit-to-Cost Ratio): Indicates the relationship between the total benefit (gross return) and total cost of cultivation. A higher B:C ratio signifies better profitability.

For example, symbol H1 incurred a total cultivation cost of Rs 72,523 per hectare, achieved a yield of 13.33 tons per hectare, and sold the produce at Rs 20 per kilogram. This resulted in a gross return of Rs 266,607 per hectare. After subtracting the total cost, the net return is Rs 194,084 per hectare, with a B:C ratio of 3.68, indicating good profitability. Similarly, the other symbols are evaluated based on these parameters, providing valuable insights into their financial performance and profitability.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study provides valuable insights into the performance of different okra hybrids under Prayagraj agro-climatic conditions. Hybrids H7 and H8 demonstrated superior performance, indicating their potential for commercial cultivation in the region. Further research is recommended to optimize cultivation practices and enhance overall productivity and profitability.

Comment [HZ9]: Where can one find these hybrids, except here?

Comment [HZ10]:

Formatted: Font color: Red

REFERENCES

Journals

- Ashraf, M. (2010). Inducing drought tolerance in plants: Recent advances. *Biotechnology Advances*, 28(1), 169-183.
- Basu, S., & Minhas, P. S. (2020). Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.): A review on potential health benefits. *Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 57(7), 2385-2396.
- FAOSTAT. (2023). Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QC>
- Grubben, G. J. H., & Denton, O. A. (2004). *Plant Resources of Tropical Africa 2. Vegetables*. PROTA Foundation, Wageningen, Netherlands.
- Kumar, R., & Singh, G. (2018). Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*): A traditional crop for present and future concern. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, 7(3), 1537-1542.
- Lockett, C. T., & Calvert, C. C. (2014). Gravitropism of etiolated seedlings of *Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench (Okra). *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 26(5), 694-704.

Comment [HZ11]: All these are not journal articles! Be serious and correct!

Formatted: Font color: Red

Formatted: Font color: Red

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25", Hanging: 0.5", No bullets or numbering

- Memon, R. A., Memon, N., Lashari, A. A., & Chachar, Q. I. (2017). Performance of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) hybrids under the agro-climatic conditions of Nawabshah, Pakistan. *International Journal of Agriculture and Biology*, 19(3), 469-474.
- Mohammed, F. I., & Ramgopal, M. D. (2019). Response of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench) to intercropping with maize (*Zea mays* L.) under different plant densities in Southern Guinea Savanna, Nigeria. *African Journal of Plant Science*, 13(1), 1-9.
- Narasimha Reddy, B., Raji Reddy, K., Rami Reddy, B. R., & Prasad Rao, G. S. (2017). Response of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) to different levels of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in Alfisol of coastal Andhra Pradesh. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, 6(7), 2126-2131.
- Nwangburuka, C. C., Obi, C. C., & Ogbodo, E. N. (2016). Influence of time of harvesting on the quality of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) fruits. *American Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, 12(6), 1-7.
- Patel, M. K., & Mehta, D. R. (2018). Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.): A comprehensive review on its nutritional, medicinal, and industrial potential. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, 7(1), 331-336.
- Singh, R. (2016). Okra: Nutritional composition, health benefits, and cultivation practices. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies*, 4(3), 01-07.
- United States Department of Agriculture. (2023). National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference Legacy Release. Retrieved from <https://fdc.nal.usda.gov/>
- Yadav, A., & Yadav, M. (2019). Effect of plant growth regulators on seed germination and growth parameters in *Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench. *Indian Journal of Natural Sciences*, 9(51), 17484-17491.
- 1Zulkiffli, Z., & Harith, S. (2015). Effects of abiotic stress on physiological and morphological characteristics of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) plants. *International Journal of Agriculture and Biology*, 17(6), 1194-1200