

Table 3 Absolute growth rate per plant of swamp cabbage cultivars at different days after transplanting (DAT)

Cultivar	Absolute growth rate (cm/day)						
	14 DAT	21 DAT	28 DAT	35 DAT	42 DAT	49 DAT	56 DAT
V1	0.44 a	0.54 a	0.56 a	0.58 a	0.58 a	0.58 a	0.62 a
V2	0.24 c	0.27 c	0.33 c	0.36 c	0.43 b	0.42 b	0.59 b
V3	0.36 b	0.38 b	0.47 b	0.49 b	0.54 a	0.58 a	0.43 c
LSD (0.05)	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03
CV (%)	7.30	2.38	5.38	5.66	4.62	2.75	2.43

Note: V1 = BARI swamp cabbage-1; V2 = La procesa swamp cabbage-1; V3 = Nice green swamp cabbage; NS = Non-significant. Means in the same column with different letter(s) are significant at the 0.05 level of probability

The AGR results show that V1 has a notable early growth advantage that might be utilized to maximize production plans by using staggered planting methods or early harvests (Tsiakaras et al., 2014).

3.3 Number of leaves per plant

The number of leaves per plant varied significantly among swamp cabbage cultivars at various DATs (Table 4). All cultivars showed a rise in leaf yield over time, however V1 (BARI swamp cabbage-1) produced the most leaves over all DAT compared to V2 (LP-1) and V3 (Nice Green). Compared to V2 (6.67) and V3 (8.33), V1 exhibited the highest leaf number (8.66) at 7 DAT. At 56 DAT, V1 had 32.33 leaves, V2 had 25.33, and V3 (31.00) was right behind V1. Its genetic potential for high photosynthetic efficiency which is necessary for ideal development and yield is highlighted by V1's enhanced leaf output.

Table 4 Number of leaves per plant of swamp cabbage cultivars at different days after transplanting (DAT)

Cultivar	Number of leaves per plant							
	7 DAT	14 DAT	21 DAT	28 DAT	35 DAT	42 DAT	49 DAT	56 DAT
V1	8.66 a	11.33 a	14.67 a	18.00 a	22.00 a	25.00 a	27.67 a	32.33 a
V2	6.67 b	9.33 b	11.33 b	13.67 b	16.00 b	18.67 b	22.33 b	25.33 b
V3	8.33 a	10.67 ab	14.33 a	17.67 a	21.33 a	24.33 a	27.33 a	31.00 a
LSD (0.05)	1.15	1.63	1.53	1.49	1.76	1.48	1.15	1.48
CV (%)	7.32	7.82	4.29	4.53	4.46	3.29	2.24	2.52

Note: V1 = BARI swamp cabbage-1; V2 = La procesa swamp cabbage-1; V3 = Nice green swamp cabbage; NS = Non-significant. Means in the same column with different letter(s) are significant at the 0.05 level of probability

The amount of leaves per plant varied significantly as a result of variability at different DAT. V1 consistently produced more leaves than other cultivars, which may have been due to its genetic potential. According to Haque et al. (2022), this implies that V1 is an excellent choice for maximizing foliage, which is essential for overall production.

3.4 Number of branch per plant

At 14, 28, 35 and 42 days after the transplant (DAT), a significant difference in the number of branches per plant was observed in the swamps (Table 5). With 8.33 branches up to 42 DAT, V1 was again in the lead, followed by V3 (7.33) and V2, which very few (5.33) had. V1 developed most branches (3.00) at 14 DAT and exceeded V2 (2.00), while V3 (2.33) entered the middle. Over time, the industry production with V1 (Bari Swamp Cabbage-1) continuously rose, which produce V2 (LP-1) and V3 (beautiful green). V1's ability to produce more branches reflects its strong growth habits and the potential for higher biomass and earnings. At 21 DAT, however, no such difference was found.

Branching ability is a significant factor in determining the overall yield potential. V1's higher branching contributed to its superior performance. Because of its improved branching, which facilitates better light interception and nutrient usage, V1 is a good choice for high-yielding systems (Karim et al., 2018).