3.6 Number of pod and pod weight

The number of pods per plant is statistically significant at 0.1% level of significance (Table 5). The maximum number of pods is found in Swaraj Pan 2155 (10.46) followed by Rohini (8.50) and NOL 303 Julie (7.50). Similarly, minimum number of pods is found in Super Anamika (5.10) which is at par with Arka Anamika, Selection no.07 and Bhindi F1.

The individual pod weight is statistically similar ranging from 14.58 to 13 gram.

3.7 Yield per plant and yield per hectare

Yield per plant is found to be statistically significant at 1% level of significant (Table 5). The maximum yield per plants obtained in Swaraj Pan 2155 (105.33 gram) where Selection no.07, Bhindi F1 and Rohini are statistically at par and minimum yield per plant is found in Super Anamika (58.73) gram.

Similar result is recorded in yield per hectare where maximum yield per hectare is obtained in Swaraj Pan 2155 (7.04 ton per hectare) which is statistically at par with Selection no.07, Bhindi F1 and Rohini. Similarly, minimum yield is recorded in Super Anamika (3.91 ton per hectare).

Table 5 Number of pods, weight per pod, yield per plant and yield per hectare of pod of different varieties of Okra at Chakarghatta, Sarlahi

Variety	No of pod	Weight per pod	Yield per plant	Yield per hectare
Arka Anamika	6.43^{cd}	13.67	79.50^{b}	5.30^{b}
Selection no. 07	6.00^{cd}	14.58	87.33^{ab}	5.82^{ab}
Bhindi F1	6.03^{cd}	14.00	89.33^{ab}	5.95^{ab}
Rohini	8.50^{b}	13.00	96.00^{ab}	6.39^{ab}
Super Anamika	5.10^{d}	14.58	58.73^{c}	3.91^{c}
NOL 303 Julie	7.50^{bc}	14.00	84.33^{b}	5.62^{b}
Swaraj Pan 2155	10.46^{a}	14.13	105.33^{a}	7.04^{a}
Grand mean	7.14	13.80	85.84	5.72
SEm (±)	0.48	1.12	5.68	0.37
LSD (0.05)	1.49	3.46	17.51	1.16
CV (%)	11.75	14.13	11.46	11.46
F test	***	ns	**	**

Note: LSD: Least Significant Difference, SEm: Standard Error of Mean; CV: Coefficient of Variation, letters “a”, “b”, “c” represent the ranking of treatments according to DMRT at 0.05 level of significance, DAS: Days After Sowing, ns: Non-Significant, * significant at 5% level of significance, ** significant at 1% level of significance, *** significant at 0.1% level of significance

4 Discussion

The height variation observed among varieties is more plausibly attributed to inherent genotypic differences than to agronomic factors, a pattern also reported by Magar et al. (2024). Notably, Selection No. 07, despite being the shortest variety, produced the highest number of leaves and primary branches, suggesting a possible compensatory growth pattern in which reduced height was associated with greater lateral branching and foliage production rather than height acting as a limiting factor for leaf development. Magar et al. (2024) similarly proposed that branch number, plant height, and photosynthetic capacity could jointly contribute to differences in leaf number among hybrids. This trend is further supported by Dulal et al. (2024), who reported statistically significant differences in leaf number across most growth stages except at 20 DAS. In the present study, leaf number was statistically similar at 50 and 60 DAS, possibly reflecting reduced nutrient demand for vegetative growth at these later stages.

Delayed flowering, as observed in some varieties, may similarly be linked to prolonged vegetative growth induced by environmental factors such as photoperiod (Aminu et al., 2016). Pod length in the present study was consistent with Khan et al. (2000), though slightly higher value, a difference likely attributable to genotypic variation among varieties. Pod diameter was statistically similar to that reported by Nepali et al. (2025), possibly reflecting the strong adaptability of these cultivars to local environmental conditions (Rahman et al., 2012).