

**THE EFFECT OF BUILDING ELEVATION ON THE GROWTH AND
YIELD OF SUMMER VEGETABLES OKRA (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)
AND MALABAR SPINACH (*Basella alba*) IN ROOFTOP GARDENING**

Abdul Halim*

Executive Summary

An experiment was conducted to determine the height of a building effects on growth, yield and yield contributing characters of okra and Malabar spinach. The experiment was conducted on April to in the Agroforestry research field and on the roofs of various building of Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University maintaining RCBD with four replications. The treatments of this experiment were T_1 = Control (Ground level, 0.0 m), T_2 = Rooftop of three storied building (11.28 m), T_3 = Rooftop of six storied building (21.34 m), T_4 = Rooftop of ten storied building (34.75 m). Different building height showed significant influence on different growth, yield contributing parameters and yield of okra and Malabar spinach. The treatment T_1 showed the highest plant height, stem diameter and leaf number at different stages and final harvest, where the lowest was found in T_4 treatment. Treatment T_1 showed the highest yield per plant and highest moisture content of pot soil. The lowest soil and air temperature and light intensity was found at T_1 and the highest was recorded in T_4 . The sequence of growth, yield and yield contributing characters except SPAD value and moisture content of pot soil was $T_1 > T_2 > T_3 > T_4$, but in case of soil and air temperature and light intensity the sequence was $T_4 > T_3 > T_2 > T_1$.

*Assistant Professor, Dept. of Agroforestry and Environmental Science, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka, Bangladesh