
OKRA CONTAINS POTASSIUM VITAMIN B VITAMIN C FOLIC ACID & CALCIUM



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Guide on Vegetable Production
Department of Agriculture
Regional Field Unit – VII
Mandaue City, Cebu

Okra Production Guide
Bureau of Plant Industry

Okra Production Guide
Department of Agriculture
Regional Field Unit – II



OKRA

PRODUCTION GUIDE

OKRA

(*Abelmoschus esculentus L.*)

Soil and Climatic Requirements

- Okra grows well in any type of soil but grows best in sandy loam with pH ranging from 5.5 to 7.0.

Selection of Varieties

- Choose varieties that are high yielding, resistant to pest and diseases, adaptable to local climatic conditions and acceptable to the consumer.

Land Preparation

- Plow and harrow 2 or 3 times alternately at 1 week interval at a depth of 15cm to 20 cm.
- Prepare the plots/beds at 1 m wide x 20 m length. Apply the basal fertilizer. Install the plastic mulch.

Planting

- Direct:
 - Sow 2-3 seeds per hill, 1 cm deep with a distance of 20cm between hills and 25cm between rows.
 - Replant missing hills immediately.
 - Thin the plants to two (2) seedlings per hill 15 days after planting



Reminder: Soak the seeds in clean water a night before sowing. Sow the seeds immediately or air dry the seeds before sowing

Irrigation

- Water the plants regularly whenever the soil is dry or the plants show wilting.

Fertilization

- Basal Fertilizer: One (1) sack organic fertilizer (chicken dung), 3 kls complete fertilizer (14-14-14), 2 kilo urea (46-0-0). Cover the fertilizer with soil or mix them thoroughly with the soil.
- Drenching: can be done using the 16 liters of water at 150 ml solution per hill.

FERTILIZER DOSAGE PER WEEK/PLANT

Weeks	Urea	Complete Fertilizer
1 st week	75 grams	
2 nd week	150 grams	
3 rd week	-	75 grams
4 th week	-	150 grams
5 th week	-	225 grams

Weeding/Cultivation

- Hill up one month after emergence or 15 days after off-barring to cover the base of the plants. Hand-pull the remaining weeds between plants.

Insect pest and diseases

- Insect pests that commonly attack okra are squash cotton stainer and stink bug. Diseases, on the otherhand are cercospora blight, powdery mildew, fruit rot and root knot nematode.
- Uproot and bury infected plants and maintain the cleanliness of the field.
- Practice good cultural management and sanitation to prevent insect pests damage and disease infection. Can be managed by using high resistant varieties, cultural, biological and chemical control measures.

Harvesting

- Okra starts to flower 40-75 days after planting. Young and tender fruits can be harvested 4-6 days from flowering.
- Harvest fruits that measures 3-4 inches long at 2 -3 days interval.