



The International Association of
Students in Agricultural and Related
Sciences Bangladesh IUBAT



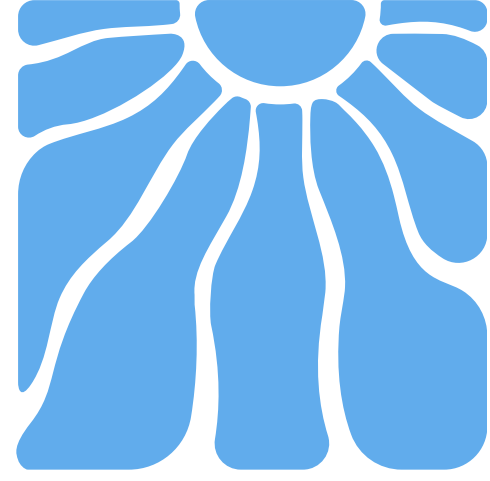
PROJECT GUIDELINES

Ratnavandar

Herbarium Project

"Preserving Nature's Legacy, One Specimen at a Time."

Prepared By : IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT Project Executive team



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IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT
IUBAT, Uttara, Dhaka-1230
Email : iubat@iaasworld.org
Official Facebook Page : IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT
Website : www.iaasbangladesh.com



Edited by

Sourav Kanti Bala (Research and Project Development Officer)
Shahriar Mannan Imon Talukder (Vice Director of External Relation)
Asmaul Hosna Poushi (Project Manager)



IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT



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IAAS Bangladesh



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Welcome To
IAAS BANGLADESH IUBAT





বাংলাদেশের জাতীয় সংগীত

আমার সোনার বাংলা, আমি তোমায় ভালোবাসি।
চিরদিন তোমার আকাশ, তোমার বাতাস, আমার প্রাণে বাজায় বাঁশি।
ও মা, ফাগুনে তোর আমার বনে ঘ্রাণে পাগল করে,
মরি হয়, হয় রে -
ও মা, অঘ্রানে তোর ভরা ক্ষেতে আমি কী দেখেছি মধুর হাসি।
কী শোভা, কী ছায়া গো, কী স্নেহ, কী মায়া গো-
কী আঁচল বিছায়েছ বটের মূলে, নদীর কূলে কূলে।
মা, তোর মুখের বাণী আমার কানে লাগে সুধার মতো,
মরি হয়, হয় রে-
মা, তোর বদনখানি মলিন হলে, ও মা, আমি নয়নজলে ভাসি।

রচয়িতা
রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর



OVERVIEW

Ratnavandar: A Visionary Initiative for Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation.

The Ratnavandar project is an ambitious and comprehensive herbarium initiative aimed at preserving and documenting the agricultural biodiversity of Bangladesh. This groundbreaking project focuses on collecting soil samples, weeds, and indigenous crop seeds from all 30 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) of the country. By creating an extensive repository, it captures the rich agro-environmental heritage of Bangladesh, showcasing the diversity and potential of the country's unique agricultural ecosystems.

This initiative not only seeks to conserve biodiversity but also provides a robust platform for agricultural research, innovation, and education. By preserving traditional agricultural practices, indigenous knowledge, and native crop varieties, Ratnavandar aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and contributes to fostering agricultural resilience. The herbarium will act as a long-term educational and research resource for students, researchers, and agricultural professionals, inspiring future generations to explore innovative and sustainable farming solutions.

The Ratnavandar project is designed to support environmental conservation and sustainable development by encouraging innovation in the agricultural sector. By promoting indigenous crop varieties and seeds, the initiative emphasizes the value of traditional farming systems while addressing modern agricultural challenges such as climate change, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss.

This herbarium will serve as more than just a database; it is envisioned as a living archive of Bangladesh's agricultural legacy, opening doors to cutting-edge research and interdisciplinary collaboration.

We invite all members of IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT, IUBAT, and the wider IAAS Bangladesh network to contribute to this transformative initiative. By working together, we can ensure the preservation of our nation's agricultural heritage and pave the way for a sustainable and prosperous future. Let us unite in shaping a green and innovative Bangladesh through Ratnavandar.

Welcome Message

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2
5



Sourav kanti Bala

Research & Project Development Officer

The Ratnavandar project is a groundbreaking initiative by IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT to conserve agricultural biodiversity in Bangladesh. By collecting soil samples, weeds, and indigenous crop seeds from all 30 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs), this herbarium aims to promote sustainable agriculture and serve as a long-term resource for education and research, benefiting students, researchers, and agricultural professionals. We extend our sincere gratitude to our mentors, advisors, and partners for their unwavering support and guidance, which have been instrumental in shaping this vision. Their dedication inspires us to achieve impactful results in agricultural conservation and innovation.

Finally, we acknowledge the relentless efforts of IAAS members, whose passion and commitment drive this project forward. Together, let us create a sustainable and greener Bangladesh.

Go Further, Go IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT. Think Globally, Act Locally.



Words From National Director



Md. Israfil Hossain

National Director (2024-2025)

IAAS Bangladesh National Committee



It is truly inspiring to witness the remarkable efforts of IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT in initiating and advancing the visionary 'Ratnavandar Herbarium Project'. This ambitious endeavor, aimed at documenting and preserving Bangladesh's agricultural biodiversity, is steadily progressing with several tasks already underway and more planned for the near future.

By systematically collecting and conserving soil, indigenous seeds, and weed specimens from all 30 Agro-Ecological Zones of Bangladesh, the Ratnavandar Herbarium Project aspires to establish a robust foundation for future research, education, and sustainable agricultural development beyond our community. Its potential impact is immense, serving as a beacon of innovation and collaboration for other LCs of IAAS Bangladesh as well.

I extend my heartfelt support and admiration to the dedicated team of IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT for their commitment and vision. Together, let us build on this initiative to inspire new possibilities for sustainability and resilience within our agricultural communities.

Go Further, Go IAAS!





Words From National RPDO



Jannatul Ferdawsi Miti

*National Research and Project
Development Officer (2024-2025)
IAAS Bangladesh National Committee*



It is a matter of great pride to witness the publication of the Ratnavandar Herbarium Project Guideline Book—a milestone reflecting IAAS Bangladesh’s commitment to agricultural biodiversity and sustainable development.

As the National Research and Project Development Officer, I’ve had the privilege of observing this transformative initiative from its inception. Ratnavandar is more than a documentation project—it is a research-driven movement to preserve our agro-ecological heritage and inspire the next generation of agricultural scientists. By systematically collecting soil samples, indigenous seeds, and weed specimens from all 30 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) of Bangladesh, this initiative establishes a valuable national repository that will support education, research, and innovation. This guideline book ensures scientific consistency, ethical integrity, and uniform standards across Local Committees. It reflects IAAS Bangladesh’s core values of transparency, accuracy, and collaboration, streamlining implementation and strengthening national unity in agricultural research.

I commend IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT for leading this remarkable effort and thank all students, advisors, and Local Committees for their contributions. May this guide empower more youth to pursue bold steps in conservation and research, building a greener, more resilient future grounded in knowledge and diversity.



Message From Local Director



Rezwana Jahan Oyshe

Local Director

"Ratnavandar," a vital project preserving Bangladesh's agricultural heritage. We're collecting soil from all 30 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs), indigenous seeds, and even resilient weeds. Contribute your knowledge, seeds, or simply spread the word! Ratnavandar is building a crucial resource for future agriculturalists, protecting our biodiversity, and fostering sustainable innovation. Get involved and help us cultivate a resilient tomorrow!

To the incredible team embarking on this exciting "Ratnavandar" project, I extend my heartfelt wishes for success. May your collective brilliance, unwavering dedication, and collaborative spirit shine through in every aspect of this endeavor.



Message From Project Strategic Adviser



Shahriar Mannan Imon Talukder

Vice Director of External Relations

Ratnavandar, meaning “Treasury of Jewels”, is a visionary initiative to safeguard Bangladesh’s agricultural legacy. By collecting soil from all 30 Agro-Ecological Zones, preserving indigenous seeds, and documenting resilient weeds, we aim to create an enduring resource for students and researchers. This project bridges classroom theory with the realities of biodiversity loss, soil health, and invasive species, empowering future agriculturists to innovate sustainably.

But preservation requires collective action. We invite farmers, institutions, and agriculture enthusiasts to join us share traditional knowledge, contribute seeds, or advocate for biodiversity. Together, let’s protect our roots and cultivate a resilient tomorrow and join Ratnavandar in sowing the seeds of heritage and hope!



Message From Head of Control Board



Shahoriar Sabbir Tulon

Head of Control Board

Agriculture is the backbone of our nation, deeply rooted in its rich biodiversity and traditional wisdom. Ratnavandar, an initiative by IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT, stands as a crucial step in preserving our agricultural heritage by collecting soil samples, conserving indigenous seeds, and documenting resilient weeds across Bangladesh's 30 Agro-Ecological Zones. This project not only safeguards invaluable resources but also empowers students and researchers with hands-on learning experiences in biodiversity conservation and sustainable farming.

I urge students, collaborators, and stakeholders to actively engage with Ratnavandar, ensuring a resilient and self-sustaining future for Bangladesh's agriculture.





About

IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT

The International University of Business Agriculture and Technology (IUBAT) proudly became the **16th member of IAAS Bangladesh** (International Association for Students in Agriculture and Related Sciences), marking its distinction as the **first private university** in Bangladesh to join this national alliance of agricultural institutions. Officially inaugurated on **14th November, 2024**, the chapter began with eight founding students from the Bachelor of Science in Agriculture program, united by a shared vision to advance agricultural education and innovation.

At its core, IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT is powered by a **30-member student-led Quality Board (QB)**, supported by a **5-member Executive Board (EB)** and **3-member Control Board (CB)** all composed of driven undergraduates. These teams collaborate to design and implement initiatives that align with IAAS Bangladesh's mission of fostering leadership, research, and sustainability in agriculture.

Guiding this dynamic student body is a **10-member Advisory Board**, led by the Dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences and nine esteemed professors, who provide strategic insights and academic mentorship. By integrating student passion with institutional expertise, IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT bridges theoretical knowledge with real-world agricultural challenges.

As the pioneering private university in this network, IUBAT amplifies its commitment to nurturing future agricultural leaders while contributing fresh perspectives to Bangladesh's agrarian development. Through collaboration, innovation, and education, the chapter stands as a beacon of progress within the IAAS community and beyond.

EXECUTIVE BOARD 2024-25



Rezwana Jahan Oyshe

Local Director

Email: 22209019@iubat.edu



Rokhsana Alal Maria

Vice Director of Finance

Email: roksanaalalmaria09@gmail.com



Shahriar Mannan Imon Talukder

Vice Director of External Relations

Email: shahriarmannanimon@gmail.com



Md Atikuzzaman Shuvo

Vice Director of Exchange

Email: shuvoatikuzzaman20gmail.com



Kamrul Hassan Rabbi

Vice Director of Communication

Email: kamrulhassank756@gmail.com

CONTROL BOARD 2024-25



Shahoriar Sabbir Tulon

Head of Control Board

Email : shahoriartulan2002@gmail.com



Sourav Kanti Bala

Research and Project Development Officer

Email : 22309066@iubat.edu



MD. Ahnaf Tahmid

Membership Officer

Email: ahnafsfat618@gmail.com

Our Vision

"To promote the exchange of experience, knowledge, and ideas, and to improve the mutual understanding between students in the field of agriculture and related sciences all over the world."



Visit Our Website:

www.iaasbangladesh.com



Visit Our Location:

IUBAT, Uttara, Dhaka-1230



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PROJECT

BACKGROUND



The International University of Business Agriculture and Technology (IUBAT), established in 1991, is Bangladesh's first non-government university, pioneering in agro-economic development. Inspired by the visionary leadership of its founder, Dr. M. Alimullah Miyan, the university is dedicated to addressing agricultural challenges through human resource development. Accredited under the 1992 Non-Government University Act, IUBAT champions the principles of self-reliance and sustainable agriculture. By integrating rigorous academic programs with practical training, the university equips students with the skills and knowledge needed to transform Bangladesh's agricultural economy while fostering sustainable development.

In alignment with its mission to advance education and research, the IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT Local Committee has initiated its flagship project, Ratnavandar. This ambitious initiative focuses on the systematic collection and documentation of soil, seed, and weed samples from across Bangladesh. With active participation from IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT members, IUBAT students, and the broader student community, the project aims to establish a state-of-the-art herbarium center to serve as a hub for future research. Designed as a long-term, ongoing effort, Ratnavandar underscores the university's commitment to innovation, research, and sustainable agricultural advancement.



WHAT IS

HERBARIUM

A herbarium is a carefully curated collection of preserved plants, soil samples, and seeds, organized to document and study the natural world. It acts as a vital repository of biodiversity, offering insights into plant species, ecosystems, and environmental changes.

Serving as a library of nature, it systematically stores dried plant specimens, soil types, and seeds. These collections support education, research, and conservation, aiding scientists and students in understanding ecological dynamics and preserving natural heritage for future generations.



Weed Herbarium:

Catalogs and studies various weed species to identify invasives and develop effective management strategies for protecting crops and native vegetation.

Soil Samples:

Preserves soil samples to analyze fertility, composition, and health, supporting agricultural and environmental research for sustainable land management.

Indigenous Seeds:

Conserves traditional native seeds to promote biodiversity, sustainable farming, ecological balance, and food security.

Vision

A future where Bangladesh's agricultural legacy flourishes through innovation, with Ratnavandar as a beacon of biodiversity conservation, inspiring generations to safeguard indigenous knowledge, combat soil degradation, and develop resilient food systems that harmonize tradition and science, ensuring sustainable agriculture, ecological balance, and food security for future generations.

Mission

01

Preserve and showcase Bangladesh's agricultural heritage through the systematic collection of soil, indigenous seeds, and resilient weeds.

02

Develop an educational resource that equips students and future agriculturists with essential knowledge and practical skills.

03

Address biodiversity loss by promoting conservation efforts and sustainable farming practices.

04

Foster ecological awareness and resilience to tackle agricultural and environmental challenges effectively.



OBJECTIVE

Soil Herbarium

> **Soil Sample Collection :**

- Collect representative soil samples from all 64 districts of Bangladesh, covering 30 AEZs (Agro-Ecological Zones).

> **Systematic Preservation :**

- Preserve and document soil samples systematically for educational and research purposes.

> **Comparative Analysis :**

- Facilitate comparative studies on soil properties and characteristics across different regions.

> **Soil Health Monitoring :**

- Assessing and tracking the nutrient status and overall health of soils to promote sustainable land management practices.



OBJECTIVE

Seed Herbarium

> **Seed Identification and Preservation :**

- Facilitate the identification of indigenous crop variety seeds while preserving seeds of rare or endangered plant species.

> **Education and Research Support :**

- Serve as a teaching aid and support research on seed morphology, viability, and adaptation.

> **Conservation of Genetic Diversity :**

- Contribute to the conservation and understanding of plant genetic diversity for sustainable development.

> **Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture:**

- Support the cultivation of diverse crop varieties by ensuring the availability of quality seeds, fostering resilience against climate change and enhancing food security.



Herbarium

OBJECTIVE

Weed Herbarium

- **Weed Identification and Management :**
 - Facilitate recognition of weeds, understanding their characteristics, and developing effective control strategies.
- **Biodiversity and Ecosystem Studies :**
 - Document the distribution and impact of weeds on ecosystems and agricultural biodiversity.
- **Education and Awareness :**
 - Provide training to farmers, students, and researchers on weed identification and its effects on agriculture.
- **Policy Development:**
 - Support the formulation of policies for sustainable weed management and biodiversity conservation.

Future Plan



The Ratnavandar project envisions collecting representative soil from every upazila, advancing research on collected seeds, and publishing scientific papers. All herbarium data will be digitized and accessible through an app. Ultimately, the goal is to establish a herbarium or germplasm center under IUBAT's supervision to preserve biodiversity sustainably.

01

Soil will be collected from all upazilas for regional research.

02

Collected seeds will undergo advanced agricultural studies.

03

Herbarium data will be digitized and app-based.

04

A herbarium center will be set up under IUBAT's guidance.



Activity Plan



2025 : Expansion & Infrastructure



Objective :

- Strengthen collections and build robust preservation systems.



Activities :

- Complete soil sampling from all 30 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) and catalog with GPS data.
- Expand indigenous seed collection to 100+ varieties, partnering with rural farming communities.
- Establish a climate-controlled seed bank and soil archive at IUBAT.
- Launch a pilot “Weed Atlas” documenting 50+ species with ecological/agricultural impact notes.



Partnerships :

- Collaborate with Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) for technical support.

2026–2027 : Education & Outreach



Objective :

- Integrate Ratnavandar into academic and public learning.



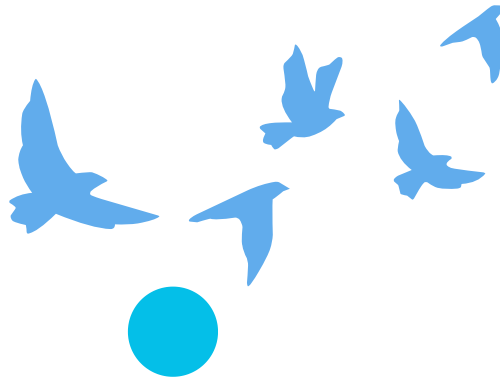
Activities :

- Develop a digital platform with 3D soil profiles, seed databases, and weed identification tools.
- Host annual “Agro-Heritage Festivals” showcasing collections, inviting schools, farmers, and policymakers.
- Publish research papers on soil health trends and indigenous seed resilience.
- Train 500+ students via workshops on seed preservation and weed management.



Funding :

- Seek grants from UNESCO or FAO for biodiversity education.



2028–2029 : Policy Advocacy & Scaling



Objective :

- Influence agricultural policies and regional collaboration.



Activities :

- Partner with the Ministry of Agriculture to advocate for indigenous seed protection laws.
- Expand collections to include rare medicinal plants and climate-resilient crop varieties.
- Launch a “Seed Guardians” network, empowering farmers to conserve and exchange local seeds.
- Replicate Ratnavandar in 2–3 regional universities (e.g., India, Nepal) for cross-border knowledge sharing.



Technology :

- Use AI to predict weed spread patterns and soil degradation risks.

2030: Legacy & Global Recognition



Objective :

- Cement Ratnavandar as a global model for agro-biodiversity preservation.



Activities :

- Publish a State of Bangladesh’s Agro-Biodiversity report, endorsed by international bodies.
- Establish an endowment fund for long-term project sustainability.
- Partner with IUCN to list Ratnavandar as a “Best Practice” case study.
- Host an international conference on agro-heritage preservation, inviting global stakeholders.



Legacy :

- Seek grants from UNESCO or FAO for biodiversity education.

PARTICIPANTS



Location of IAAS Bangladesh 16th Local committee
Think Globally, Act Locally





NATIONAL HERBARIUM OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Monday to Friday 9 am – 5 pm
www.botanicgardens.org.au
Botanical Identification Service
Monday to Friday 10 am – 1 pm

PROJECT

OUTCOMES

The Ratnavandar Project (2025–2030) is a visionary initiative dedicated to the systematic collection of crop seeds, soil samples from every union, and weed species across Bangladesh. By achieving its annual collection targets, the project will establish an extensive and well-documented repository of genetic and soil resources, crucial for agricultural research and biodiversity conservation.



A key component of this initiative is the digitalization of collected data, ensuring accessibility for researchers, educators, and policymakers. This digital transformation will enhance research capabilities and contribute to sustainable agricultural development.

With the strong support of IUBAT, Ratnavandar will evolve into a permanent institutional repository, laying the groundwork for the establishment of a cutting-edge Herbarium and Germplasm Center. This center will serve as a hub for advanced scientific research, offering state-of-the-art facilities for faculty and students. It will play a pivotal role in preserving genetic diversity, promoting sustainable farming practices, and driving innovation in agricultural science.

Ultimately, the Ratnavandar Project aspires to strengthen national and global collaborations in seed conservation, soil research, and weed management, positioning itself as a landmark initiative in agricultural sustainability and biodiversity preservation.



& RATNAVANDAR

The Ratnavandar project aligns closely with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by contributing to environmental sustainability, biodiversity conservation, and agricultural development. Here's how the project supports specific SDGs:

2 ZERO HUNGER



> **SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER**

The seed collection segment promotes sustainable agricultural practices by preserving and studying plant species crucial for food security. This initiative supports the development of resilient agricultural systems, ensuring food availability for future generations.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



> **SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION**

The project's focus on soil and weed collection helps in understanding soil health and combating land degradation. By identifying and addressing invasive weeds, the project contributes to climate-resilient agricultural systems.

15 LIFE ON LAND



> **SDG 15: Life on Land**

As a herbarium project, Ratnavandar directly supports biodiversity conservation by cataloging native plant species and their ecological roles. The data collected serves as a valuable resource for protecting ecosystems and promoting sustainable land use.



> SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

Ratnavandar provides a hands-on learning opportunity for students and researchers, fostering knowledge about plant diversity, soil science, and ecological balance. This contributes to skill development and awareness about environmental sustainability.



> SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The project encourages collaboration among academic institutions, local communities, and environmental organizations, creating a network of stakeholders committed to sustainability.



> SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

The Ratnavandar project fosters sustainable resource management by preserving and studying seeds, soils, and weeds, promoting eco-friendly practices, reducing waste, and encouraging responsible resource use.



IMPORTANCE

FOR IUBAT

The Ratnavandar Herbarium Project is crucial for both IUBAT and the IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT Local Committee, with the ultimate goal of establishing a Herbarium Center. Its importance can be summarized as follows:

1. Enhancing Education and Research :

- The project provides a platform for students to engage in practical learning about plant taxonomy, soil science, and biodiversity.
- It creates a valuable resource for academic research and references, supporting the university's mission to promote hands-on education.

2. Creating Research Opportunities :

- A herbarium acts as a center for studying biodiversity, climate change impacts, and sustainable agriculture.
- It encourages interdisciplinary research, fostering innovation in environmental and agricultural sciences.

3. Building Institutional Reputation :

- The herbarium project reflects IUBAT's commitment to sustainability and environmental conservation, strengthening its reputation in academic and professional networks.

4. Contributing to Sustainability Goals :

- The project aligns with global efforts to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity, supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

5. Foundation for Future Development :

- It lays the groundwork for establishing specialized centers, such as a herbarium, which can act as a long-term asset for the university, attracting researchers, students, and collaborations globally.



1. Strengthening Identity and Recognition :

- The project establishes IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT as a leader in innovative and impactful initiatives, gaining recognition within IAAS's national and international networks.

2. Developing Leadership and Teamwork :

- Members gain hands-on experience in project management, teamwork, and research, preparing them to take on larger roles in the future.

3. Empowering Youth for Environmental Action :

- The project engages young agricultural students in biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices, showcasing their role in addressing global challenges.

4. Foundation for Future Initiatives :

- This project serves as a stepping stone for other initiatives, such as research collaborations, exchange programs, and environmental campaigns.

Ultimate Goal : Establishing a Herbarium Center

The Ratnavandar Herbarium Project aims to lay the foundation for a full-fledged Herbarium Center, which will serve as a hub for education, research, and conservation. This center will not only benefit IUBAT and IAAS Bangladesh IUBAT but also contribute to global efforts in preserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable agriculture, leaving a lasting legacy for future generations.

SOILS OF

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh's soil is categorized into 30 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) and 7 soil tracts, namely the Tista, Barind, Madhupur, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Meghna, and Chittagong Hill Tracts. These divisions are based on variations in topography, soil characteristics, and hydrology. Historically, Bangladesh's fertile soils have been shaped by the sediment deposition of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna river systems, which contribute to its alluvial plains. This natural process has made Bangladesh one of the most agriculturally productive regions in the world. The cropping pattern in Bangladesh varies with soil type and topography.



The soil color in Bangladesh varies with location and composition. Alluvial soils in floodplains are usually gray to dark gray, while upland soils, like those in the Madhupur Tract, are reddish-brown due to iron content. The texture also ranges widely, from sandy and silty loam in river floodplains to clayey soils in regions like the Barind Tract and Madhupur Tract.

The soil of Jashore, located in the Ganges Floodplain (AEZ-11), is one of Bangladesh's oldest and most fertile. It is calcareous to non-calcareous with a silty loam texture, ensuring high fertility, which supports the cultivation of rice (Boro, Aus, Aman), jute, and vegetables. In contrast, Gazipur (AEZ-28), part of the Madhupur Tract, has reddish-brown, slightly acidic clayey soils with moderate fertility, supporting crops like rice, mustard, pineapple, and vegetables. Proper soil management is essential in Gazipur's undulating terrain. The diverse soils of Bangladesh play a crucial role in agricultural production and food security.

INDIGENOUS VARIETIES OF BANGLADESH

Bangladesh has a rich heritage of indigenous crop varieties, crucial for biodiversity, food security, and climate resilience. Among cereals, rice is the most significant, with over 12,500 traditional varieties once cultivated. However, many varieties like বান্দরজটা, লেতপাশা, উড়িচেঙড়া, ধলাকান্দি, কলারমোচা, গৌরকাজল, করচামুড়ি, খড়াদীঘা, কাপুড়াদীঘা, খৈয়ামুরগী, মারচাল, রাজামোড়ল, বাঘরাজ, কালাহোরা are nearly extinct. The Bangladesh Rice Research Institute



(BRRI) has preserved 8,000 varieties in a gene bank, including লক্ষ্মীদীঘা, হিজলদীঘা, খৈয়ামুরগী, শিশুমতি, দুধকলম, দেবমণি, বাঁশিরাজ, মানিকদীঘা, রায়েন্দা, জাবরা, লালদীঘানহ. The তুলসী মালা rice from Shariatpur has received a GI Tag for its unique quality.

In the Aus season, the rice varieties cultivated include ধারিয়াল, দুলাল, হাশিকলমী, কটকতারা, কুমারি, পানবিরি, কালামানিক, শনি, শংকবটি, ষাইটা, জাগল, কালোবকরি, ভইরা, মূলকে আউশ, ভাতুরী, দুধেকটকী, কাদোমনি, খরাজামরি, etc.

In the Aman season, the rice varieties cultivated include দাদখানি, দুধসর, হাতিশাইল, ইন্দ্রশাইল, যশোবালাম, লতিশাইল, পাটনাই, ঝিঙাশাইল, তিলককাচারী, বাদশাভোগ, কাটারীভোগ, কালিজিরা, রাধুনিপাগল, বউআদুরী, চিনিগুড়া, মহোনভোগ, বড়চালানী, দিঘা, বাঁশফুল, etc.

In the Boro season, the rice varieties cultivated include খৈয়ামুরগী, জাগলীবোরো, টুপাবোরো, মুখকালানী, গঞ্জালী, কালোসাইটা, সোনালীবোরো, তুফান, টেপাবোরো, বলংগা, ষাটেবোরো, বোয়ালীবোরো, etc.

Other key crops include wheat, maize, oilseeds, and jute s. Preserving these varieties through herbarium seed collection is essential for sustainable agriculture and future research.



WEEDS OF

BANGLADESH

Weeds in Bangladesh are a significant concern in agriculture, impacting both crop productivity and the environment. With over 400 species, they compete with crops for essential resources like water, nutrients, and sunlight, often resulting in reduced yields and increased production costs. Weeds also serve as hosts for pests and diseases, further threatening agricultural output.

Bangladesh's tropical climate and nutrient-rich soils provide ideal conditions for the growth of weeds, including aquatic species like water hyacinth, water lettuce, and alligator weed, which disrupt water bodies and agricultural activities. Despite their negative impacts, weeds also offer ecological benefits, such as preventing soil erosion, improving soil structure, and enhancing biodiversity by supporting beneficial organisms.

Weed characteristics like drought tolerance, rapid growth, and pest resistance can inspire traits for developing high-yield crop varieties. For example, deep root systems in weeds improve nutrient uptake, while their adaptability to diverse environments can guide breeding resilient crops. Leveraging such traits supports sustainable agriculture and enhances productivity under challenging conditions.



Soil Collection Methods

1st Step : Select the Field

- Choose a field used for cultivation throughout the year. For regular agricultural areas, select land where crops are grown 2-3 times annually. In haor (wetland) regions, select land that produces at least one crop per year.

2nd Step : Collect Topsoil

- Gather soil from the surface layer (1–15 cm depth) after clearing weeds or other unwanted materials from the soil surface.

3rd Step : Document with Photographs

- Immediately after collecting the soil, take photographs of the collected sample, including any associated materials such as weeds, stones, worms, or other objects.

4th Step : Prepare the Soil

- Remove all unwanted materials (e.g., weeds, stones, worms) from the collected soil. Air-dry the soil properly to eliminate moisture.

5th Step : Package and Submit

- Store the dried soil in a clean polythene bag and fill out the required data form. Submit the sample to the responsible team. The team will weigh the soil and label 100 grams in a container for storage and analysis.





Seed Collection Methods

To collect seeds of indigenous varieties of rice (cereal crops) and horticultural crops from the 64 districts of Bangladesh, follow these six steps:

1. Ensure Indigenous Varieties :

While collecting seeds, ensure the varieties are native to Bangladesh. Verify their origin to avoid non-indigenous or hybrid varieties.

2. Document Characteristics :

Gather information about the seed variety from the farmer or source, including its distinctive features and physical or morphological characteristics.

3. Sort and Remove Defective Seeds :

Separate damaged, pest-infested, or rotten seeds from the healthy ones to ensure quality.

4. Dry the Seeds Properly :

Sun-dry the seeds thoroughly to reduce their moisture content below 15%, ensuring optimal storage conditions.

5. Package and Submit :

Place the dried seeds in a clean plastic bag and fill out a data form. Hand over the seeds and the form to the Seed Supervisor.

6. Measure, Label, and Record :

The Seed Supervisor will measure 50 grams of seeds, label them in a container, and prepare a data book for systematic documentation and storage.



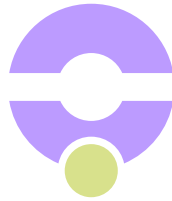


Weed Collection Method



1st Step

Weed identification



2nd Step

Photo Taken Post-Collection

3rd Step

Collected weeds are dried in a book.



4th Step

Set the whole plant on a paper and label it.



CONSRVATION MATERIALS



Soil Sample Jar



Seed Sample Jar



Weed Sample File



Soil Sample Data Form



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Ratnavandar

Soil Sample Data

- Date of Collection :
- Weight :
- Division :
- District :
- Upazila :
- Union :
- Village :
- Land Type :
- (Perennial Cropland / Double Cropped / Single Cropped / Fallow / Riverbank / Char / Forest / Hill / Coastal Area)
- Region (Soil Tract) :
- Agro-Ecological Zone (AEZ) :
- Soil Type :
(Sand, Clay, Silt, Loam, Peat, Chalk)
- Soil Colour :
- Crop / Cropping Pattern :
- Special Features :

Sample Collector Formal Photo

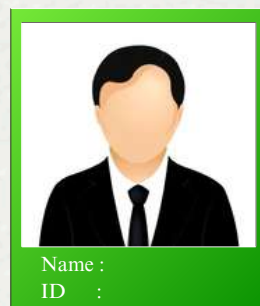


Photo Taken Post-Collection

Future Test Result and Comments :

Seed Sample Data Form



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Seed Sample Data

- Date of Collection :
- Weight :
- Division :
- District :
- Upazila :
- Union :
- Village :
- Crop Name :
- Variety Name :
- scientific Name :
- Characteristics :

Sample Collector Formal Photo



- Special Features :

Seed Picture / Plant Picture

Future Test Result and Comments :

Weed Sample Data Form



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Weed Sample Data

- Date of Collection :
- Division :
- District :
- Upazila :
- Union :
- Village :
- Land Type :
- (Perennial Cropland / Double Cropped / Single Cropped / Fallow / Riverbank / Char / Forest / Hill / Coastal Area)
- Scientific Name :
- Family Name :
- English Name :
- Bengali Name :
- Characteristics :

Sample Collector Formal Photo



Photo Taken Post-Collection

Future Test Result and Comments :



PROJECT EXECUTIVE TEAM



■ **Sourav Kanti Bala**
Project Leader



■ **Shahriar Mannan Imon
Talukder**
Strategic Adviser



■ **Rifatul Islam Kanon**
Research Coordinator



■ **Asmaul Hosna Poushi**
Project Manager

SOIL TEAM



■ Mahfuj Alam Pranto
Soil Supervisor



■ Md. Nahid Mahmud
Soil Manager



■ Kollol Das
Soil Manager

SEED TEAM



■ **Md. Atiqur Rahman Ovi**
Seed Supervisor



■ **Shyikh Ahmed Alif**
Seed Supervisor



■ **MD Maynul Islam**
Seed Manager



■ **Jannatul Nayem**
Seed Manager

WEED TEAM



■ **Jahanara Zaman
Noboni**
Weed Supervisor



■ **Nazmus sakib**
Weed Manager



■ **S M Mahmudul Hasan
Munna**
Weed Manager

APPENDIX

SHORT LIST OF LOCAL RICE VARIETIES OF BANGLADESH

FLOOD-PRONE AREAS
BARIND REGION
CHAR REGION
COSTAL REGION



RATNAVANDAR



The International Association of
Students in Agricultural and Related
Sciences Bangladesh IUBAT



Indigenous Rice Varieties of Bangladesh

• Short List of Local Rice Varieties in Flood-Prone Areas

• Aus Rice

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. সাইটা | 38. জামিরসোপ | 75. মতিচাক | 109. সোনাআঞ্জল |
| 2. ভাতুরী | 39. ফুলবাদাম | 76. ধলিসাইটা | 110. কালোচেপা |
| 3. কালামানিক | 40. আগল | 77. বীরকোনা | 111. লক্ষ্মীদিঘা |
| 4. ঘুনি | 41. কইয়াজুরী | 78. জামির মাতচাল | 112. অশানি |
| 5. সোনামুখী | 42. বাইশমুন্ডরী | 79. দত্তরভোগ | 113. ডিঙ্গামতি |
| 6. পারঙ্গী | 43. লাস্জিটা | 80. পোখরাজ | 114. মোরাবাজাল |
| 7. সূর্যমুখী | 44. মানিকমন্ডল | | 115. ভাওয়াল |
| 8. সাত্তাভোগ | 45. হাঁসকুমর | • Broadcasted | 116. পানিয়ামোটা |
| 9. পঞ্জীরাজ | 46. চাঁনমানিক | • Aman rice | 117. বাঁশনল |
| 10. বিন্যাফুল | 47. মাটিচাক | 81. চামারাদিঘা | 118. দুধশাইল |
| 11. সরিষাফুল | 48. লক্ষ্মীলতা | 82. হরিঙ্গাদিঘা | 119. বাঁশমোটা |
| 12. দুধেকটকি | 49. কালিতারা | 83. বাওইঝাক | 120. পানিডাঙ্গা |
| 13. কটকতারা | 50. বীমন্ডল | 84. মরিচফুল | 121. দুধরাজ |
| 14. করচামুড়ি | 51. বোয়ালিয়া | 85. মধুশাইল | 122. গনকরায় |
| 15. হাইটা | 52. ঝটা | 86. লোহাডাং | 123. বাঁশমালতি |
| 16. কাউরা | 53. গয়াল | 87. কার্তিকশাইল | 124. ওমরচামারা |
| 17. কালভাতুরী | 54. সবরিভোগ | 88. ভাওয়ালিয়া | 125. লালচেপা |
| 18. ঘৈরাল | 55. কাচিলন | 89. বাঁশীরাজ | 126. আড়াইরাল |
| 19. কানাইভোগ | 56. কাথবগি | 90. বুলদিঘা | 127. হিয়াল |
| 20. চাপিলা | 57. কয়রাপরাঙ্গী | 91. সোনাদিঘা | 128. খমন |
| 21. বাদামফুল | 58. ভাঙ্গাপরাঙ্গী | 92. ভাওয়ালিয়াদিঘা | 129. গোরি |
| 22. ধলাবকরী | 59. কৈঝুড়ি | 93. মালভোগ | 130. কাজল |
| 23. ছিটকাধান | 60. বৌপাগল | 94. বকঝুল | 131. কার্তিকঝুল |
| 24. আশাকুমরি | 61. কুমচারাল | 95. সাদাবাজাল | 132. লানি |
| 25. ছয়াফুল | 62. সন্ধ্যামনি | 96. বাজাল | 133. দুলন |
| 26. মশরুম | 63. মানিকমোড়ল | 97. বাওয়াল | 134. বিলডুবি |
| 27. নারিকেলঝোপা | 64. বলিয়ান | 98. কালোবাজাল | 135. মালিকাশাইল |
| 28. হাঁসফুল | 65. গাজল | 99. ইঞ্জলদিঘা | 136. সোনাগিরি |
| 29. হাসাকুমারী | 66. গাড়িয়া | 100. সোনাজলি | 137. কাজলগিরি |
| 30. ধইরাইল | 67. মহিষদল | 101. পাটনল | 138. ডুমরাজ |
| 31. বাইলাবকরী | 68. পাজরা | 102. চেপা | 139. জলডুবি |
| 32. মাধবজাত | 69. হাসাবোয়ালিয়া | 103. ধলামোটা | 140. বাসনা |
| 33. মাটিয়া | 70. সেচিমোলকি | 104. জলচেপা | 141. লতামোটা |
| 34. নারিকেলবাদি | 71. ভাঁগচাপরী | 105. দুধবাজাল | 142. লাইটা |
| 35. কাটাখড়ি | 72. ভাগরকতুলী | 106. চেপাশাইল | 143. হরহরী |
| 36. চাপালো | 73. বৈলাম | 107. লালচামারা | 144. ইজল |
| 37. ফুল চাপালো | 74. বিন্নামুড়ি | 108. পানিশাইল | 145. রাজামোড়ল |

Indigenous Rice Varieties of Bangladesh

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|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 146. হামুজতা | 186. হলুদজারন | 226. পালাবীর | 263. রাজাভোগ |
| 147. কইতরমনি | 187. শামুকাটা | 227. মধুমালা | 264. সোনাভলি |
| 148. ধলাদিঘা | 188. বগঝুল | 228. আশ্বিনাদিঘা | 265. মানিক |
| 149. জলিবরন | 189. ইজলদিঘা | 229. শিয়াললেজী | 266. আগরসন্ধি |
| 150. কইয়ামুগরী | 190. কাইকা | 230. কাফিদিঘা | 267. যশা |
| 151. গনকরায় | 191. হলদেকাটা | 231. রায়েদা | 268. শুংদাওয়াই |
| 152. সোনানজুল | 192. বাইলাবেত | 232. কাউয়াঝুড়ি | 269. গোপালভোগ |
| 153. রাজালাল | 193. মেঘশাইল | 233. রাঙ্গাদিঘা | 270. লালঝুচকা |
| 154. বেনীজাল | 194. কেচলাবরন | 234. ভোজনকুরকুরি | 271. কাইকা |
| 155. বারোগাদি | 195. লোচিবরন | 235. কালাদিঘা | 272. মটুঙ্গা |
| 156. রাজদীঘা | 196. মোল্লাদিঘা | 236. ভরলতা | 273. কানাইবাঁশ |
| 157. লক্ষ্মীকাজল | 197. গোদাআমন | 237. কুমারভোগ | 274. সোনাগড়াই |
| 158. রাজভোগ | 198. বাজাইল | 238. কমলভোগ | 275. দুধশাইল |
| 159. দুলিয়াবরন | 199. লইটা | 239. লোকীদিঘা | 276. সাদাবিনি |
| 160. বনহেস | 200. খাঁদি | 240. কৈয়ামটর | 277. হিরাচিকন |
| 161. বোগাঙ্ল | 201. আসিনা | 241. গিলামেথী | 278. লুঙ্গা |
| 162. আশফুল | 202. আজলদিঘা | 242. গাজীভোগ | 279. লতা |
| 163. ডুবরাজ | 203. বোরন | 243. মুকতারা | 280. কাদিশাইল |
| 164. কিরণদিঘা | 204. সরসরি | 244. বনগাঁজা | 281. আলই |
| 165. মইরস | 205. দুধকলম | | 282. সাদাশাইল |
| 166. চেপা | 206. মালভোগ | | 283. মালামোটা |
| 167. কৈকা | 207. ঝাংগাশাইল | | 284. ফুলমতি |
| 168. অঞ্জল | 208. ডালকচু | | 285. ফুলগাইন |
| 169. নলোজ | 209. মুক্তার | | 286. লাসিম |
| 170. যাত্রামুকুট | 210. গিলামাতিয়া | | 287. লালগাছি |
| 171. গদামন | 211. গৌরকাজল | | 288. রূপস্বর |
| 172. অলিরাঙ্গ | 212. বুড়ালক্ষ্মী | | 289. গুতক |
| 173. কাজলা | 213. কাহিয়া | | 290. মাটিসল |
| 174. আঁড়াইল | 214. বেড়াঙ্গ | | 291. চিনিকাবাই |
| 175. হালই | 215. ঝিল্লামুড়ি | | 292. বউজামাই |
| 176. জলচেপা | 216. ওকরাশাইল | | 293. বাঁশমতি |
| 177. রাজামন্ডল | 217. লেতপাশা | | 294. কদমফুল |
| 178. হরিলক্ষ্মী | 218. বেতক | | 295. গিরিনশাইল |
| 179. বাওয়ালিয়া | 219. লোথা | | 296. রাজামন্ডল |
| 180. তিলবাঙ্গ | 220. বেতলী | | 297. মুকুটশাইল |
| 181. নেপা | 221. বানরজটা | | 298. পাইজাম |
| 182. খামা | 222. ধলাদিঘা | | 299. সোমাগঞ্জল |
| 183. দুলাই | 223. হিজলদিঘা | | 300. মিপল |
| 184. আশমতি | 224. কেরানীশাইল | | 301. মহারাণী |
| 185. হেচিআমন | 225. ঝৈয়ামুগরী | | 302. মোটাযশোয়া |

• Transplanted Aman rice

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 245. চিনিসাগর | 263. রাজাভোগ |
| 246. আবছায়া | 264. সোনাভলি |
| 247. পাটিশাইল | 265. মানিক |
| 248. লালবিনী | 266. আগরসন্ধি |
| 249. তুলসীমালা | 267. যশা |
| 250. শালি | 268. শুংদাওয়াই |
| 251. পানকাইচ | 269. গোপালভোগ |
| 252. তিলকাজল | 270. লালঝুচকা |
| 253. চিকনল | 271. কাইকা |
| 254. জেলাগঞ্জ | 272. মটুঙ্গা |
| 255. ইকনল | 273. কানাইবাঁশ |
| 256. চাপামনি | 274. সোনাগড়াই |
| 257. দুধকচু | 275. দুধশাইল |
| 258. পাটজাগ | 276. সাদাবিনি |
| 259. ধলাশাইল | 277. হিরাচিকন |
| 260. বাঁশফুল | 278. লুঙ্গা |
| 261. আরগোল | 279. লতা |
| 262. আরিয়া | 280. কাদিশাইল |

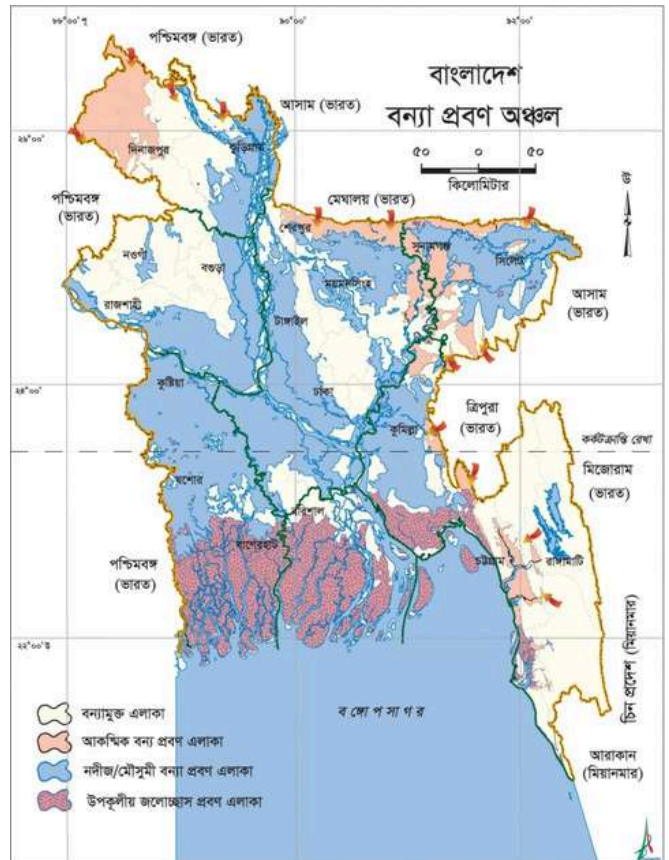
Indigenous Rice Varieties of Bangladesh

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 303. বাঁশফুল | 343. ধয়নুস |
| 304. সুরমাশাইল | 344. গোলাপী |
| 305. জবসিরি | 345. চাকলী |
| 306. মধুমালা | 346. লক্ষ্মীদিঘা |
| 307. দলকচু | 347. লোহাগড়া |
| 308. কালিজিরা | 348. নোয়াটি |
| 309. সালই | 349. বাঁশীরাজ |
| 310. বাঁশিরাজ | 350. নুনিয়া |
| 311. রঘুশাইল | 351. দুধসাগর |
| 312. বকুলবিচি | 352. দুধলতিয়া |
| 313. কাইসাফুল | 353. শ্যামরস |
| 314. ময়নামতি | 354. কালিজিরা |
| 315. রসুনভোগ | 355. সাদাচিকন |
| 316. কৃষ্ণচুড়া | 356. দুধশাইল |
| 317. সীতাভোগ | 357. চিকন ধান |
| 318. লতিশাইল | 358. রোপামোটা |
| 319. পাটজাগ | 359. কার্তিকশাইল |
| 320. কইকী | 360. কলম |
| 321. গাতিশাইল | 361. বাঁশপাতা |
| 322. চিনিগুড়ি | 362. চেপাশাইল |
| 323. গহিঞ্জা | 363. সোনাশাইল |
| 324. গৈঞ্জা | 364. চিনিচক্র |
| 325. হালই | 365. বাদশাভোগ |
| 326. গুয়ামুড়ি | 366. মুগী |
| 327. মালতী | 367. পাকরী |
| 328. চপল | 368. মালশিরা |
| 329. মালফী | 369. শীলফসল |
| 330. গারোবিনি | 370. সাদাভোগ |
| 331. কৈয়াসাগুন | 371. লালভোগ |
| 332. জলকুমরী | 372. বাঁশীকোলন |
| 333. দুধসাগর | |
| 334. কাঁশিয়াবিনী | |
| 335. জলদুসরী | |
| 336. আসন | |
| 337. বুটী | |
| 338. সকালমুখী | |
| 339. জমা | |
| 340. রায়মুখী | |
| 341. যশা | |
| 342. কুমারী | |

• Boro rice

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| 373. ঘিটকা হাইটা |
| 374. বোরোজবা |
| 375. বোরোচালান |
| 376. বোরোচিকন |
| 377. বোয়ালীবোরো |
| 378. বেরো ভাওয়া |
| 379. বাওলাআউশ |
| 380. জাগলীবোরো |

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| 381. লাইকইল | 400. কাউকাবোরো |
| 382. বরবোরো | 401. কাকুয়াবোরো |
| 383. বোয়ালীবোরো | 402. খৈয়াবোরো |
| 384. কুনাইল | 403. শাইলবোরো |
| 385. আমবোরো | 404. সোনালীবোরো |
| 386. সাদাবোরো | 405. গেমামুড়ি |
| 387. কালীবোরো | 406. কাঁচাবোরো |
| 388. খেয়ালীবোরো | |
| 389. চন্দন | |
| 390. টেপীবোরো | |
| 391. খৈল | |
| 392. নরশাইল | |
| 393. কুইনাল | |
| 394. বাঁশফুল | |
| 395. বগলী | |
| 396. জামির | |
| 397. লাকী | |
| 398. বৈশাখী | |
| 399. খইয়া | |



Indigenous Rice Varieties of Bangladesh

• Short List of Local Rice Varieties in Barind region

• Aus Rice

1. শনি
2. সাইটা
3. ভইরা
4. কালাবকরী
5. ঠাকুরভোগ
6. লক্ষ্মীবিলাস
7. বিনাফুল
8. কর্চামুড়ি
9. দুধকটকী
10. খরাজামরী
11. মুলকে আউশ
12. শংকপেটি
13. কাদোমনি
14. কানাই বকরী
15. সাদাবকরী
16. জাগল
17. কটকবিচি
18. সাদাআউশ
19. বুড়িরতন
20. জামিরশাইল
21. পঞ্জীরাজ
22. নয়নমনি
23. সাদাবকরী
24. কুচি
25. কুমরি
26. ভাদই
27. সলই
28. শংকবটি
29. কালোবজরা
30. মানিকজোড়
31. চৈলদম
32. লেচামনি
33. লালজামির
34. গর্ভা
35. কইতুরমনি
36. কবুলত
37. কমরভোগ
38. কাঁচানলী
39. ইন্দা
40. ভোরা
41. হরিণজলা
42. লরই
43. পিঁপড়াশাইল
44. হিজলি
45. সন্ধ্যামনি
46. চাকলাগরি
47. দুধিচাকলা
48. কটকী
49. লক্ষ্মীপুরা
50. জবাফুল
51. কালাপাকরী
52. কুমড়া
53. পাথরকুচি
54. সোনাবটি
55. খুঁইদাবরন
56. চকোলতোয়া

• Broadcasted Aman rice

57. কালিরায়
58. লাউজান
59. কালোকচু
60. বেতো
61. জটা
62. মাটিয়া
63. বেতি
64. আজলদিঘা
65. ধলামোটা
66. মোল্লাদিঘা
67. আশ্বিনা
68. ভাদুই
69. ঝিৎগাশাইল
70. চেংগল
71. উজল

72. নাড়াআমন
73. শৃংগলা আমন
74. জগদলা
75. গরল
76. শুলি
77. আশনাদিঘা
78. জনাডালা
79. মুক্তাহার
80. রাঙ্গলদারি
81. শুলনজটা
82. উরিরাজ
83. চান্দাআমন
84. কাটমারা
85. মাইটা গরাল
86. কালার
87. লালকালারা
88. ভরিয়ালতা
89. কালোবয়রা
90. কেদারাদন
91. মইশবাদাম
92. কাজলগর
93. দুলাই
94. ধলাগোটা
95. কালিআমন
96. গুয়াশুলি
97. ঝামরাজা
98. উড়াবেত
99. হাঁসকোল
100. ভজনকপূর
101. বধুশাইল
102. বোরনী
103. রাজাবদল
104. হরিগাছি
105. করঞ্জা
106. ধরারাজ
107. মৈতগড়ল
108. কিচর

• Transplanted

Aman rice (রোপা)

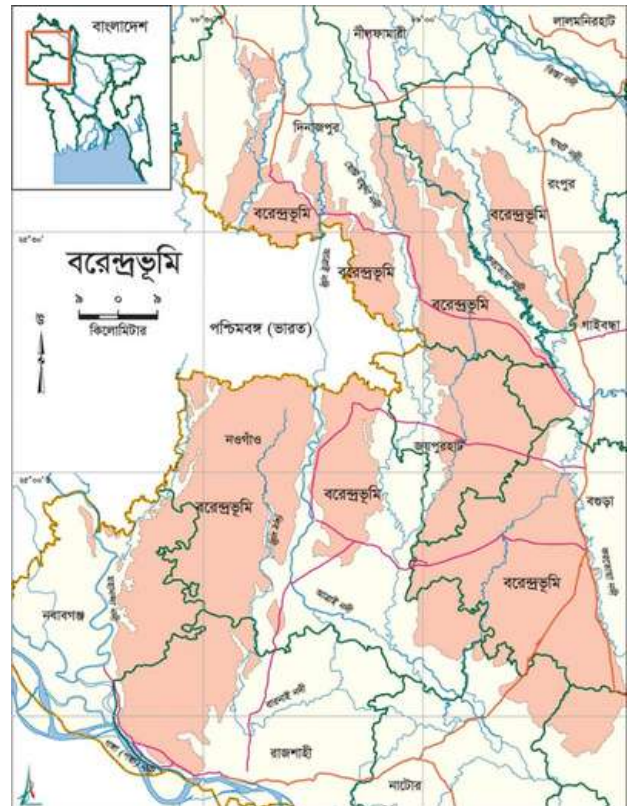
109. দুধসর
110. হিয়ালী
111. চিনিআতব
112. ইন্দুশাইল
113. চিনিসাগর
114. বাওইঝাক
115. কনকচুড়
116. চিনিসাক্কর
117. রঘুশাইল
118. জটাবাঁশফুল
119. সোনাশাইল
120. পাকরী
121. বাদশাভোগ
122. চিনিগুড়ি
123. মোহনভোগ
124. নাজিরশাইল
125. ময়নাগুড়ি
126. বেগুনবিচি
127. লক্ষ্মীবিলাস
128. লালহিদা
129. বুচি
130. মোহিনি
131. নয়রাজ
132. বকশাইল
133. বাঘাই
134. কাটাখালি
135. সাপাহার
136. মালতি
137. কানাইফুল
138. পাটনাই
139. গঙ্গামানিক
140. বিরুপাক
141. বকমালতি
142. দুধলতি
143. মাধবলতা

Indigenous Rice Varieties of Bangladesh

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| 144. দাদখানি বাঁশকলম | 184. হরমা | 132. হেলাীবোরো |
| 145. কার্তিকা | 185. বুলন | 133. বোরোজবা |
| 146. মরিচবিচি | 186. গুজিএলাই | 134. জাগলিবোরো |
| 147. খুশবুচিকন | 187. নাসাবাঁশফুল | 135. ধুসরিবোরো |
| 148. কাচিপানা | 188. উকুনমধু | 136. সাদাবোরো |
| 149. মুক্তাহার | 189. মালসারা | 137. দেশীবোরো |
| 150. ধলবদল | 190. কাইশাফুলি | 138. মিঠাবোরো |
| 151. হিলিমতি | 191. চেসুল | 139. সাটিবোরো |
| 152. বেতিশাইল | 192. ভাসামানিক | 140. কৌলি |
| 153. সোনাজলি | 193. পারিজাত | 141. বোরোআতব |
| 154. বেগুনবিচি | 194. কালোজিরা | 142. বোয়ালগারি |
| 155. ঝিংগাশাইল | 195. রাধুনিপাগল | 143. কলিমপং |
| 156. ক্ষিরসাপাত | 196. সোনাকাঠি | 144. নাড়াবোরো |
| 157. রাধুনিপাগল | 197. সোনাশাইল | 145. সান্ধাবোরো |
| 158. বিরই | 198. বোটাশাইল | 146. তুলাটেপী |
| 159. বিরুপাক | 199. নিদানশাইল | 147. ইতালী |
| 160. ভবানীভোগ | 200. আশরিশাইল | 148. কালজটা |
| 161. হিদা | 201. গুচিরোপা | 149. সাইটাবোরো |
| 162. চিনিসর | 202. লালগুচি | 150. টেপী |
| 163. করোগদী | 203. খেজুরঝুপি | 151. খৈয়াবোরো |
| 164. বালাশোলী | 204. গান্ধিরোপা | 152. বনজিরা |
| 165. দমফেরো | 205. টেকিশাইল | |
| 166. মুগী | 206. বানকলম | |
| 167. খাটোচালানী | 207. কদমশাইল | |
| 168. বগঝুল | 208. টেপী | |
| 169. বড়চালানী | 209. বনজিরা | |
| 170. ছোটচালানী | 210. পশুশাইল | |
| 171. বাতরাজ | 211. বেতোশুলি | |
| 172. কাজলকুঁড়ি | 212. খেজুরদিঘা | |
| 173. মেঘী | 213. মোল্লাদিঘা | |
| 174. সাদাবোচা | 214. রঙ্গবদল | |
| 175. কোলামুচা | 215. মালবয় | |
| 176. হিদা | 216. কাটারীভোগ | |
| 177. কালপত | 217. বেত | |
| 178. কেকী | 218. জিরাশাইল | |
| 179. কাজলগৌরি | | |
| 180. তিলকাউর | | |
| 181. বোটাকলম | | |
| 182. বিলাসকলম | | |
| 183. পাথরকুচি | | |

• Boro rice

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| 129. রাতা |
| 130. বোরোআরজা |
| 131. টেপিবোরো |



Indigenous Rice Varieties of Bangladesh

• Short List of Local Rice Varieties in char region

• Aus Rice

1. সূর্যমুখী
2. খইয়ামকরি
3. খইরা
4. খুমরি
5. বোয়ালিয়া
6. গোয়াই
7. জামিরশাইল
8. গোয়ালমুরি
9. আবজাই
10. চেংরীমুরলী
11. কচিলুইন
12. দুবাই
13. মুরালি
14. উষা
15. রাইমুরলী
16. তেরপলি
17. হলদিমোরা
18. মুনশীমুরলী
19. খইয়ামনি
20. আড়াই
21. বউরাশ
22. কালচেংরী
23. তারাবালি
24. ডুমাই
25. কাচালতা
26. কালআড়াই
27. হরিনাআড়াই

• Broadcasted Aman rice

28. বাদল
29. পানিতরঙ্গ
30. ভাসান
31. জলকুমড়
32. হোগলাপাতা
33. জলচেপা
34. খাগা
35. খামা
36. গঙ্গাসাগর
37. পাটনল
38. লারনল
39. রঙ্গিখামা
40. দিগমালতী
41. লতিরাজ
42. হাতিয়ামোটা
43. লক্ষ্মীদিঘা
44. পানিতারং
45. চাপলাশ
46. পানিলডি
47. আশকল
48. পুথিবিরণ
49. ঝড়াবাদল
50. নাপতা
51. মুকবাদল
52. কটকটিয়া
53. খামা
54. খাগা
55. জোয়ালভাংগা
56. কালামাকানি
57. ধলামাকানি
58. লাকিআমন
59. কালোকোড়া
60. কালিমিকরী
61. চিত্রাকচু
62. মোরাবাদল
63. মোপাইয়া
64. বাগদা
65. চিরমুইন
66. পলিনলি
67. ঋতুবালাম
68. গোয়ালগাদা
69. জলবাগদান
70. খোসালত
71. আফগাচিয়া

72. লালবিরন
73. সাদাবিরন

• Transplanted Aman rice

74. মধুমাধব
75. নুনিয়াশাইল
76. ফুলমালতী
77. তুলসীমালা
78. মধুমালতি
79. খইয়াশাইল
80. ঠাকুরভোগ
81. মালতি
82. ময়নাশাইল
83. গঙ্গামালতি
84. আলাই মালতি
85. লাঠিশাইল
86. জলকুমারী
87. খিরনলী
88. লাউজান
89. আলিফ
90. আরগোল
91. জলমোটা
92. হাতিবান্ধা
93. শৈবাল
94. ময়নাগুড়ি
95. কনকমালতি
96. জয়ামালতি
97. ঝুলমালতী
98. কমল
99. যদুবিরন
100. মধুবিরন
101. গান্ধীশাইল
102. লোটাংগ
103. হালিনদামেথী
104. পুতিবিরন
105. হলদেমন
106. কলাহিরা
107. সোনারঝড়ি
108. হাতকড়া
109. বেতিশাইল
110. লাতমা
111. ধোলমেঘ
112. হাতিরমোড়া
113. বিরইল
114. ইকরা
115. ঝরিয়া
116. আরফা
117. নাগরাশাইল
118. পাটিশাইল
119. বিরুইন
120. বাংগাজিরা
121. শাবেলশাইল
122. মনিপুরি
123. চক্কশাইল
124. বথুবালাম
125. মুলাশাইল
126. ধুরিশাইল
127. তেরফনি
128. আচরাবালাম
129. মতিচিকন
130. মনবিরইন
131. বিনকাজল
132. জুয়ারচর
133. ঢেঁকীশাইল
134. মটরশাইল
135. মিয়াফুল
136. কইরং
137. চোনধোয়া
138. নিআলু

Indigenous Rice Varieties of Bangladesh

• Boro rice

139. রাতাবোরো
140. জাগলীবোরো
141. টেপী বোরো
142. লালবোরো
143. বোরোভাওয়া
144. বোরোমোটা
145. খইয়াবোরো
146. রাতা
147. কন্দীবোরো
148. বিচিবোরো
149. জাগলীবোরো
150. সাধুটেপী
151. নলবিরন
152. সোনারাতি
153. গচি
154. বোনাভাত
155. লতাবোরো
156. কইয়াবোরো
157. নিমুরিয়া
158. পাকনাই
159. টেপী
160. পাশাইল
161. বাউশ

• Short List of Local Rice Varieties in Coastal region

• Aus Rice

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. বড়ধান | 39. নাতিজি | 76. গোপালভোগ |
| 2. চিন্নাল | 40. চিকনল | 77. লালধান |
| 3. সোনামই | 41. চাবিচি | 78. বাতনখিজ |
| 4. খোয়াশ | 42. গড়া | 79. কাঁচামোটা |
| 5. চাকুলে | 43. মিজরী | 80. মনডুলাচিকন |
| 6. চমকা | 44. লালবিন্নি | 81. জগাবেতি |
| 7. হাসনাচিকন | 45. মোগিচিকন | 82. হোসনাচিকন |
| 8. তোতামনি | 46. মসলাচিকন | 83. চপ্পল |
| 9. সোনালী পাইজার | 47. রায়চিকন | 84. ঝামগাবিথী |
| 10. বউআদুরী | 48. বালাম | 85. কাঁচাবিথী |
| 11. মুখকালালী | 49. রাজকুমারচিকন | 86. কাঁগাইট |
| 12. নারিকেলঝোপা | 50. সড়কী | 87. আজববিথী |
| 13. চিকনল | 51. কুমড়াবৈলাম | 88. গোড়াধান |
| 14. বৈলাম | 52. চককল | 89. গইটাচিকন |
| 15. ডালিআউশ | 53. চাঁদমনি | 90. জামাইচিকন |
| 16. লুমারো | 54. দুলবেতি | 91. গেলন |
| 17. কেরনদল | 55. সাদাবিন্নি | 92. লেমবুড়া |
| 18. গুটিরইলাম | 56. পর্বা | 93. চক্কল |
| 19. ফুলবাদাম | 57. লালমোটা | 94. কানগৈদে |
| 20. আউশখেসরী | 58. হিয়ালীবরন | 95. খাঁদোলাচিকন |
| 21. আউশবালাম | 59. স্বাক্ষরখোড়া | 96. রায়চপ্পল |
| 22. নরই | 60. জুটিবালাম | 97. লাডুম |
| 23. বাওই | 61. জামরুল | 98. ভিয়াগধান |
| 24. লেবুশৈল | 62. সোনামুখী | 99. গিরিধান |
| 25. বোলন | 63. সাহেবচিকন | 100. কষ্টমনি |
| 26. ইয়াসিন | 64. বেলেষু | 101. জিরাধান |
| 27. চিরতী | 65. গাইঞ্জলী | 102. গাচা |
| 28. মহিষদল | 66. বেতিবালাম | 103. রাজভোগ |
| | 67. মোতাধান | 104. সাহেবচিকন |
| | 68. বরিশাল | 105. ধুলরবীজ |
| | 69. নোয়াখালী | 106. সুন্দরশাইল |
| | 70. রাজাশাইল | 107. ক্ষেতকুমরা |
| | 71. আশানল | 108. বোয়ারা |
| | 72. জামাইআদুরী | 109. আকুল্দি |
| | 73. খিরনলী | 110. হরিভোগ |
| | 74. পোলাও | 111. সরকচু |
| | 75. রাইচালাল | 112. গোপালভোগ |

• Broadcasted Aman rice

33. নাগপেচী
34. লাতুরী
35. লালমতি
36. দুধরাজ
37. কালোমেঘ
38. মইধান

Indigenous Rice Varieties of Bangladesh

113. রাঙ্গহোগলা
114. চুনসী
115. কইজুড়ি
116. বুকড়া
117. চিনিকলাই
118. কাঁকনচরকী
119. লালু
120. বতরা
121. গরামুড়ী
122. বুয়ারবত
123. নেরাসিডিয়ার
124. হলুদগোতা
125. শৈলেরপানা
126. আমলজুর
127. মঈদল
128. দুইধাভোগ
129. চন্দ্রহার
- **Transplanted Aman rice**
130. লাডুম
131. চপ্পল
132. চলুচিকন
133. বাচাধান
134. আজববেতি
135. লেইঙাচিকন
136. গোবিন্দভোগ
137. থাম্বুর
138. রাই
139. কালিমন্ড
140. দুধকমল
141. জামাইচিকন
142. শ্যামলাই
143. আইলচিকন
144. মংখই সাদা
145. রাইচিচা
146. লংপাং সাদা
147. মংখন সাদা
148. মিপাজং
149. গংসি
150. মুংশাইল
151. চুংগি
152. মাকনেটিং
153. ছিংজোড়া
154. সাদা সচখ
155. মহাকা
156. চাকলিমোটা
157. চাঁদমনি
158. রাংঙামনি
159. চস্তল
160. সালবীচি
161. বরবরা
162. চিটগানারী
163. গাতচাল
164. রাক্সবতি
165. বড়ভোগ
166. মাতাহারি
167. লালমতি
168. জালাল বাই
169. বাঁচা
170. তুলবলি
171. গজালি
172. তম্বর
173. চাংমনি
174. গোয়েন্দাঘোষ
175. রায়চিয়ন
176. বাদশাবটি
177. পেডি
178. পুলবিনি
179. ধুয়াচিয়ন
180. কুচলীচিয়ন
181. ঝামাবেতী
182. কমালিয়া
183. কেলাবেইলী
184. মুঁইধান রোইল্লা
185. রাইধান
186. নাক্রিংসি

• Short List of Local Rice Varieties in Char region

• Aus Rice

1. বকরী
2. কালামানিক
3. মাটিচাক
4. বাদামফুল
5. দুংরা
6. চাপানো
7. চৈতোন
8. ভুশরী
9. বকরী
10. দয়রুজ
11. কালামানিক
12. কেরণদল
13. মাটিচাক
14. কালোশাইটা
15. ফুলবাদাম
31. গঞ্জিয়া
32. কাজলশাইল
33. রাজাশাইল
34. কার্তিকশাইল
35. লালমোটা
36. লালসরু
37. জোসুয়া
38. খিরসাপাত
39. যশোর
40. পানিশাইল
41. বিদিপাকরী
42. সাভিরা
43. খিরসাপাত
44. জাসোয়া
45. বচি
46. শুলকুমার
47. লালচিকন
48. পরজা
49. তালচিড়া
50. চাপলাইস
51. গরচা
52. লোটা
53. সাকরমোড়ল
54. কুটিআগুনি
55. নাকপেচী
56. কালগরু
57. বকবুল

• Broadcasted Aman rice

16. বেতো
17. হিজলদিঘা
18. বড়দিঘা
19. বকবুল
20. কার্তিকবুল
21. লালচেপা
22. হুরহুরি
23. লাল ভাওয়ালিয়া
24. মালভোগ
25. সাদাদিঘা
26. সাদা ভাওয়ালিয়া
27. ভাসাদিয়া
28. কাশাহাম
29. সংরাজ
30. লেমু

• Transplanted Aman rice

30. নয়রাজ

• Boro rice

58. সাদাবোরো
59. কালাবোরো
60. কাশাহাস
61. বেতো
62. সংরাজ
63. লেমু



The Ratnavandar project was officially announced on January 10, 2025.



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Herbarium Project Ratnavandar

"Preserving Nature's Legacy, One Specimen at a Time."

Weed collection

Soil Collection from 64 Districts

Seed collection of local crop varieties from Bangladesh

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CONTACT FOR

PARTICIPATION

For any inquiries or participation opportunities related to the seed, weed, and soil divisions of the Ratnavandar Project, please reach out to the designated authorities at the address provided below. Your valuable partnership will contribute to the growth and success of the Ratnavandar Project.

We sincerely appreciate your support in advancing this initiative.



+8801882-053465 (RPDO)



iubat.@iaasworld.org



www.iaasbangladesh.com



IUBAT - International University of Business Agriculture and Technology
4 Embankment Drive Road, Sector-10 (Off Dhaka-Ashulia Road) Uttara
Model Town, Dhaka-1230. Bangladesh

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"Ratnavandar: A pioneering herbarium project dedicated to collecting, preserving, and studying soil, seeds, and weeds for biodiversity conservation."



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