

National Agricultural Research Institutes of Bangladesh

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BARI (Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute)

BARI (Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute) is the largest multi-crop research institute conducting research on a large number of crops. This institute also carries out research on non-commodity areas, such as soil and crop management, disease and insect management, irrigation and water management, development of farm machinery, improvement of cropping and farming system management, post-harvest handling and processing, and socio-economics studies related to production, marketing, and consumption.

Head office

Joydebpur, Gazipur-1701, Bangladesh

Objectives/Mandate of BARI

The mandates of the institute are to:

- Approve the course study in broad outlines;
- Undertake research to ensure a stable and productive agriculture through scientific management of land, water, evaluation of new varieties of various agricultural products and development of appropriate technologies and pest management methods;
- Provide farmers with information necessary for carrying out their farming business efficiently and profitably;
- Set up research centers, sub-stations, project areas and farms in different regions on various problems of agriculture;
- Carry out demonstrations, tests or trials of new varieties of crops and their management practices;
- Publish annual reports, agricultural manuals, monographs, bulletins and other literatures related to crop research and activities of the institute;
- Train research and extension officers in the improved technology of crop production;
- Provide post-graduate research facilities;
- Organize seminars, symposia and workshops on selected problems which may afford specialists from different research institutes and stations opportunity to exchange ideas and be acquainted with the recent advancements in agriculture;
- Perform such other function as may be necessary for the purpose of the Act.

Research Program Areas

a. Variety Improvement of Field Crops

1. Minor cereals, 5. Oilcrops, 6. Pulses

b. Variety Improvement of Horticultural Crops

1. Tuber Crops, 2. Fruits, 3. Vegetables, 4. Palms and Nuts, 5. Betel Leaf, 6. Spices, 7.

Floriculture

c. Crop Husbandry

1. Crop Husbandry of Field Crops, 2. Crop Husbandry of Horticultural Crops

d. Soil-Plant Nutrient Management and Fertilizer recommendation

e. Disease Management

1. Fungal Diseases, 2. Bacterial Diseases, 3. Viral Diseases, 4. Nematode Diseases

f. Pests Management

1. Invertebrate Pests Management, 2. Vertebrate Pests Management



- g. Irrigation and Water Management
- h. Farm Machinery and Post Harvest Process Engineering
- i. Postharvest Technology
- j. Hill Farming
- k. Farming System Research and On-Farm Verification of Advanced Technologies
- l. Maintenance and Preservation of Genetic Resources
- m. Socio-economic Studies on Production, Utilization and Marketing

BARI has so far developed a total of 1050 technologies of which 545 are improved crop varieties (commodity) and 505 technologies on different non-commodity areas.

A. Commodity:

| Named of crops | No. of released varieties* |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Cereal crops | 78 |
| Oilseed Crops | 46 |
| Pulse Crops | 42 |
| Tuber Crops | 109 |
| Vegetable Crops | 120 |
| Fruit Crops | 85 |
| Flower Crops | 19 |
| Spices Crops | 39 |
| Fibre Crops | 06 |
| Narcotic Crops | 01 |
| Sub-Total | 539 |

B. Non-Commodity:

| Research Fields | No. of technologies* |
|---|----------------------|
| Crop, Soil, Water and Insect & Disease Management | 225 |
| Farm Machinery | 39 |
| Irrigation and Water Management | 36 |
| Post-harvest Technology | 29 |
| Farming Systems Research | 156 |
| Biotechnology | 20 |
| Sub-Total | 505 |

Total number of technologies (Commodity + Non-commodity): 545 + 505 =1050*

BARI has also developed a self-contained gene bank where more than 10000 germplasm accessions of pulses, oilseed, vegetables have been preserved.

Research Centers/divisions and stations

Research Centre

1. Tuber Crops Research Centre (TCRC)
2. Horticulture Research Centre (HRC) – Flower Division, Fruits Division; Vegetables Division
3. Oilseed Research Centre (ORC)
4. Plant Genetic Resource Centre (PGRC)

Research Divisions

1. Soil Science Division
2. Agronomy division
3. ASICT Division
4. On Farm Research Division
5. Plant Pathology Division
6. Plant Breeding Division
7. Agricultural Economics Division
8. Machinery Repair & Maintenance Division
9. FMPE Division



10. Postharvest Technology Division
11. IWM Division
12. Seed Technology Division
13. Farm Division
14. Plant Physiology Division
15. Entomology Division
16. Bio-technology Division
17. Vertebrate Pest Management Division

Regional Agricultural Research Stations

1. Regional Agricultural Research Station, Jamalpur
2. Regional Agricultural Research Station, Hathazari, Chattagram
3. Regional Agricultural Research Station, Jashore
4. Regional Agricultural Research Station, Moulvibazar
5. Regional Agricultural Research Station, Ishurdi, Pabna
6. Regional Agricultural Research Station, Rahmatpur, Barisal
7. Regional Agricultural Research Station, Rangpur
8. Regional Agricultural Research Station, Cumilla

Crop Research Stations/Sub-Stations

1. Spice Research Centre, Shibgonj, Bogra
2. Regional Spice Research Centre, Magura
3. Spice Research sub-center, Faridpur
4. Spice Research sub-center, Lalmonirhat
5. Regional Pulse Research Station, Madaripur
6. Tuber Crop Research Sub Station, Bogura
7. Tuber Crop Research Sub Centre, Munshiganj
8. Regional Horticulture Research Centre, Shibpur, Norshingdi
9. Regional Horticulture Research Centre, Chapainawabgonj
10. Regional Horticulture Research Centre, Lebukhali, Dumki, Patuakhali
11. Citrus Research Centre, Jaintiapur, Sylhet
12. Fruit Research Station, Binodpur, Rajshahi
13. Lakha Research Centre, Chapai Nawabganj
14. Breeder Seed Production Centre, Debiganj, Panchagarh
15. Agricultural Research Sub-Station, Thakurgaon
16. Agricultural Research Station, Pahartali, Chattogram
17. Agricultural Research Station, Rajbari, Dinajpur
18. Hill Agricultural Research Station, Khagrachari
19. Hill Agricultural Research Station, Ramgarh
20. Hill Agricultural Research Station, Raikhali
21. Agricultural Research Station, Benerpota, Satkhira

On-Farm Research Divisions

1. On-Farm Research Division, Tangail
2. On-Farm Research Division, Norshindi
3. On-Farm Research Division, Mymensingh
4. On-Farm Research Division, Kishorgonj
5. On-Farm Research Division, Pabna
6. On-Farm Research Division, Bogura
7. On-Farm Research Division, Barind, Rajshahi
8. On-Farm Research Division, Rangpur
9. On-Farm Research Division, Kushtia
10. On-Farm Research Division, Faridpur
11. On-Farm Research Division, Sylhet
12. On-Farm Research Division, Doulatpur, Khulna
13. On-Farm Research Division, Patuakhali
14. On-Farm Research Division, Cumilla
15. On-Farm Research Division, Noakhali



16. On-Farm Research Division, Hill Tracks Area
17. On-Farm Research Division, Bhola
18. On-Farm Research Division, Gopalganj
19. On-Farm Research Division, Sherpur
20. On-Farm Research Division, Cox's Bazar
21. On-Farm Research Division, Gaibandha
22. On-Farm Research Division, Manikgonj
23. On-Farm Research Division, Shyampur, Rajshahi

Research wing of this institute consisting of 6 crop research centers, 6 regional research stations and 24 research stations and sub-stations, 9 farming system research and development sites (FSRD), 72 multi location testing sites (MLT) located at different agroecological zones of the country.

Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRI)

The name “Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRI)” is closely associated with Bangladesh’s proud journey of the last fifty years from deficits to surpluses in food, from the bane of hunger to the respite of food security.

Established on Oct 1, 1970, the Institute was renamed, after the liberation of Bangladesh, as “Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRI)” through Parliamentary Act X, 1973. BRI is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, and is now a major component of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) of Bangladesh. BRI currently functions in accordance with Parliamentary Act XIX of 2017.

Head office

Joydebpur, Gazipur-1701, Bangladesh

Objectives/Mandate of the BRI

- Conduct research on all aspects of rice improvement and production;
- Establish research centers and substations in different regions of Bangladesh for conducting research on different problems of rice;
- Establish project areas for demonstration of new varieties of rice developed by the institute and training of farmers for the cultivation of these varieties of rice;
- Train agricultural extension personnel and progressive farmers on modern techniques of rice production;
- Publish annual reports, monographs, bulletins and such other documents relating to research activities of the institute;
- Advise the Government on rice related policy issues

Program Areas

| Program area | Component divisions |
|---|--|
| Varietal Development | Plant Breeding |
| | Biotechnology |
| | Genetic Resources and Seed |
| | Grain Quality and Nutrition |
| Crop-Soil-Water Management | Agronomy |
| | Soil Science |
| | Irrigation and Water Management |
| | Plant Physiology |
| Pest Management | Entomology |
| | Plant Pathology |
| Rice Farming Systems | Rice Farming Systems |
| Farm Mechanization and Postharvest Technology | Farm Machinery and Post Harvest Technology |
| | Workshop Machinery and Maintenance |
| Socioeconomic and Policy | Agricultural economics |



| Program area | Component divisions |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | Agricultural Statistics |
| | Farm management |
| Technology Transfer | Adaptive Research |
| | Training |

Research stations

BRRRI has ten experimental stations including its head quarter at Gazipur. Other experimental stations (12) named as BRRRI Regional Stations are located at Cumilla, Habiganj, Feni, Bariasal, Faridpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Satkhira, Kusthia, Sirajganj and Gopalganj districts.

BRRRI's Contribution

Since its establishment in 1970, BRRRI has been serving the nation through development of high-yielding rice varieties and improved production practices, BRRRI has been developed and released 115 (107 inbreds and 8 hybrids) high yielding modern rice variety. which have been instrumental almost in tripling the annual rice production within the last 50 years. For this, BRRRI has earned a very high reputation in Bangladesh as well as in the world rice community.

The high-yielding modern varieties (MVs) developed by BRRRI presently covers 82% of the Boro (winter rice), 36% of the Aus (summer rice), and 47% of the T-Aman (wet season rice) areas of Bangladesh. The overall adoption MVs in Bangladesh is 79.55%. These varieties account for about 85% of the total annual rice production in the country.

Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI)

Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI) was established in 1951 in order to do research to improve jute crops and allied fibers like kenaf, mesta etc.

Head office:

Manik Mia Avenue, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh.

Mandate of BJRI

- To promote agricultural, technological and economic research on JAF and their manufactures and dissemination of results thereof.
- To organize production, testing and supply of improved jute seeds and multiplication, procurement & their distribution to recognized organization, selected growers and such other agencies as may be approved by the Board.
- To set up research centers, sub-station, pilot projects and farms in different regions of the country for carrying out research on different problems of JAF, jute products and allied materials.
- To establish project areas for demonstration of new varieties of jute developed by the institute and to train the farmers for cultivation of these varieties of jute.
- To publish annual reports, monographs, bulletins and other literatures relating to jute research and the activities of the institute.
- To organize training of officers & progressive farmers on modern improvement method of cultivation of JAF and also to train technical hands for utilization of technological findings.

Areas of research

1. Agricultural Research on Jute and Allied Fibers
2. Technological Research on Jute and Allied Fibers
3. Economics and Marketing Research
4. Jute and Textile Products Development Centre

Agricultural Research on JAF crops

BJRI has a wing carrying out agricultural research on Jute & Allied Fiber (JAF) crops. The main achievements in this field are:



1. Varietal Improvement Program: BJRI has developed and released 49 High Yielding Varieties of JAF crops (Kenaf and Mesta), for the various agro-ecological Zones in country. Among the varieties 25 for white jute, 17 for tossa jute, 4 for kenaf and 3 for mesta.

2. Collection of Germplasm: BJRI has developed a large collection of more than 5000 accessions of JAF Germplasm from home and abroad.

3. Crop and Soil Management: A package of improved jute production technologies has been released for the farmers.

4. Pest Management: Effective botanicals for seed-dressing and plant-protection chemicals were developed from locally available plants like neem, garlic, jute seed and such others.

5. Improvement of Fiber Quality: Improved retting (Ribbon-Retting) techniques were devised to ensure the production of high-quality fiber.

6. Jute Farming Systems: 20 improved cropping patterns were identified throughout the country; in 18 of them jute has already been incorporated.

7. Seed Production: An improved Late Seed Production Technology proved very effective and widely acceptable to the farmers.

8. Technology Transfer: Nowadays, more tossa jute is cultivated: the ratio white jute vs. tossa jute has changed from 65:35 to 35:65.

9. The Impact of Agricultural Research on Jute: Jute is constantly pushed to marginal land, yet the yield per acre has increased due to the effective research on jute.

Research stations and sites

- Jute Agriculture Experimental Station, Manikgonj
- Faridpur Regional Station
- Rangpur Regional Station
- Cumilla Regional Station
- Kishoregonj Regional Station
- Monirampur, Jashore Center
- Narayangonj Centre
- Pakhimara Centre
- Nashipur, Dinajpur Centre

Bangladesh Sugarcrop Research Institute (BSRI)

Bangladesh Sugarcrop Research Institute (BSRI) is one of the oldest research institutes of Bangladesh conducting research on Sugarcane, Palmyra palm, Date palm and sugarbeet, the raw material sugar, gur and cane juice.

Head office:

Ishurdi, Pabna, Bangladesh

Mandate of BSRI

- Development of crops/plants for the production of Sugar, Gur and Syrup.
- To prepare production programs of sugar, gur and syrup producing carbohydrate enriched crops/plants.
- To conduct research on sugarcane-based farming systems and to identify its economic advantages.
- To take necessary measures regarding appropriate uses of technologies of sugar, gur and syrup producing crops/plants.
- To develop and maintain germplasm bank by collecting diverse sugarcane varieties/clones.
- To undertake (with the approval of the Government) sugarcane-related collaborative program with national and international research, education and training institutes.
- To extend cooperation to any individual or organization that are working in the field of sugarcane research and development.
- To publish a journal and reports to disseminate research results and recommendations of the institute.
- To help the Government on sugarcane policy formulation and to advise the Government, local authority or any institution regarding any matter related to sugarcane.
- To educate and train up sugarcane farming community.
- To take any necessary steps for implementation of aforesaid functions.



Research divisions

Research wings of BSRI consist of 11 research divisions, one quarantine station and seven regional stations.

- Breeding Division
- Biotechnology Division
- Physiology & Sugar Chemistry
- Agronomy and Farming Systems Division
- Soil & Nutrition Division
- Entomology Division
- Pathology Division
- Ag- Engineering Division
- Training & Tech- Transfer Division
- Ag- Economics Division
- On-farm Research Division

Substations

Chuadanga, Rajshahi, Joypurhat, Jamalpur, Barishal, Sirajganj and Chunarughat.

Quarantine Station

The Quarantine station located within the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) campus, Gazipur has been working since 1980 to provide quarantine follow-up of imported varieties.

Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture (BINA)

BINA conducts research adopting nuclear techniques for the purpose of ensuring a stable and productive agriculture.

Head Office

Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2200, Bangladesh.

Functions of BINA

The functions of the Institute are to-

- undertake research adopting nuclear techniques for the purpose of ensuring a stable and productive agriculture
- undertake agronomic and soil-plant studies;
- publish agricultural manuals, monographs, bulletins and other literature relating to crop research;
- train research and extension officers in the improved technology of crop production;
- provide post-graduate research facilities;
- organize seminars, symposia and workshops on selected problems relating to agriculture and agricultural research and technology;

Divisions and stations of BINA

BINA has got 11 full-fledged research divisions viz. Plant Breeding, Soil Science, Crop Physiology, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Agronomy, Agricultural Engineering, Training, Communications & Publications, Biotechnology, Horticulture, and Agricultural Economics.

At present, BINA has got 1 regional office at Sreepur, Gazipur and 13 substations located in various parts of the country namely Rangpur, Ishurdi, Magura, Satkhira, Comilla, Jamalpur, Khagrachari, Sunamganj, Sherpur, Barisal, Gopalganj, Noakhali and Chapainawabganj. BINA has also developed a rich soil museum with collections of various soil samples of Bangladesh.

Research areas



BINA conducts its research activities in ten different areas. These are:

1. Crop improvement through induced mutation
2. Biotechnology
3. Soil management and biofertilizer
4. Irrigation and water management
5. Pest management
6. Physiological aspects of crop productivity
7. Crop management
8. Improvement of horticultural crops
9. Technology transfer & impact assessment
10. Socio-economic research.

Achievements of BINA

BINA has so far succeeded in developing and releasing 117 modern varieties of 18 important crops by using nuclear techniques and these varieties are now making significant contributing to raise the agricultural productivity of Bangladesh. It has also been able to identify nine rhizobial inocula for fixing higher biological nitrogen in soils of increase the seed yield of bean, pulses and oil crops.

Soil Resources Development Institute (SRDI)

SRDI is a government Institute aimed to perform inventory soil and land resources and to investigate soil-related problems for agricultural research and development

Head Office

Farmgate, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh

Objectives

SRDI aims to achieve self-sufficiency in food and ensure food security for all through appropriate Land & soil (the ultimate resource of Bangladesh) management for sustainable as well as environmentally friendly agriculture.

Mission/ Vision

- Inventory of soils of Bangladesh and generate information for sustainable crop production through improved soil management and preservation of environment.
- Soil conservation by managing hilly and saline soils

Mandate of SRDI

- Inventories and survey of soil and land resources.
- Interpretation and analysis of soil and land resource data
- Advice and service related to soil.
- Farmers' service.
- Analysis of soil, water, plant, fertilizer and heavy metal including Arsenic.
- Quality control of soil analytical services done by laboratories of GO/NGOs.

Wings, Divisions and offices

- **Field Services Wing**
- **Analytical Services Wing**
- 7 Divisional Offices
- 33 Regional Offices
- 7 Divisional Laboratories
- 16 Regional Laboratories
- 2 research centers.
- 10 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories (MSTL) is also providing on farm soil testing facilities including balanced fertilizer recommendations to the farmers.

Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (BFRI)



The Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (BFRI) was set up as a Forest Products Research Laboratory (FRL) in 1955 by the Government of the then Pakistan. In 1965, the Laboratory was named as the East Pakistan Forest Research Laboratory (EPFRL) under the Ministry of Agriculture to conduct research on the management of the Forest Department. BFRI is the only institute to conduct forest management and forest products utilization research. BFRI conducts research to develop management practices to increase productivity of national forests.

Head Office

Chittagong, Bangladesh

Objectives of BFRI

- Optimize productivity in hill, plain, village and coastal forests through the application of technological input to alleviate the poverty.
- Provide research backup to forestry and agroforestry in waste and marginal land for optimum and sustainable utilization.
- Rational utilization of forest produces through the application of technological input.
- Help in conservation of biodiversity and environmental balance in national and rural forests.
- Increase liaison with regional and global organizations and networks.

Program area

BFRI has 19 Research Stations and Sub-Stations under five Field Divisions covering different forest types spread over eight dendro-ecological regions of the country.

BFRI has 21 field stations.

BFRI is conducting research on different forestry problems and issues. At present the Institute has been conducting research on the following issues:

- Provide technological backup and know-how to the forestry sector for increased and sustained production of forest resources in the hills and plain land, helping overall development of forest plantations through application of generated knowledge, transfer of technology and sharing practical experience.
- Research on social forestry and farming systems, and devising social and agro-forestry models through participation of small and landless farmers and poor women.
- Research for increased production, preservation, minimum wastage, increased service life, optimum utilization and multipurpose use of fibrous raw materials like wood, bamboo, cane, etc. for small and cottage industries
- Generating system of maximum utilization and profitable use of both natural and man-made mangrove forests and coastal land.

Bangladesh Tea Research Institute (BTRI)

Bangladesh Tea Research Institute (BTRI) is an organization under the Bangladesh Tea Board (BTB).

Head Office

Srimangal, Sylhet, Bangladesh

Objectives of BTRI

- to solve various problems of growing and manufacturing tea
- to establish the industry on sound scientific footing
- to develop new varieties of tea
- to develop improved production technologies on tea

Research Divisions:

- Soil Science Division
- Botany Division
- Agronomy Division



- Entomology Division
- Plant Pathology Division
- Biochemistry Division
- Technology Division
- Statistics & Economics Division

Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI)

Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI) contributes research on livestock which includes animal and poultry.

Head Office

Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Objectives

- to identify the basic problems affecting livestock and poultry;
- to solve these problems of through multi and inter-disciplinary and inter-institutional research;
- to develop techniques and knowledge for livestock and poultry production to help food and nutrition security for the increasing population, poverty alleviation, employment creation and environment pollution control;
- to train scientists in the appropriate fields of research;
- to strengthen research-extension- NGO linkage and quick dissemination of the developed and introduced techniques.

Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI)

Head Office

Mymensingh, Bangladesh

Objectives of FRI

- To carry out basic and adaptive research for development and optimum utilization of all living aquatic resources and coordinate fisheries research activities in Bangladesh;
- To develop techniques for maximizing productions and better management of living aquatic resources;
- To identify new production opportunities;
- To develop skilled research manpower through training;
- To transfer the technologies to users; and
- To advise the Government in all matters relating to research and management of living aquatic resources

Bangladesh Sericulture Research and Training Institute (BSRTI)

In 1978 Bangladesh Sericulture Board (BSB) was created and the Institute was brought under the control of BSB and renamed as Bangladesh Sericulture Research & Training Institute (BSRTI) in 1980.

The Government separated Bangladesh Sericulture Research and Training Institute (BSRTI) from BSB and established as an Independent Institute through the Act no. 25 of 2003.

In 2013 Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board (BSDB) is formed through unification of Bangladesh sericulture Board, Bangladesh Sericulture Research and Training Institute and Bangladesh Silk foundation. The Institute is included as a member of National Agriculture Research System (NARS) in 2012 by the act of BARC- 2012.

Vision

To transform this institute into a dynamic institute which will be capable to provide help with research and developmental support for the development of silk industry.

Prepared by Mirza Hasanuzzaman

www.mirzahasan.info.bd



Mission

- Increasing the production of raw silk by developing sustainable technology.
- Improvement of the productivity through using low cost innovation technology.
- To provide technical assistance for creating skilled manpower and extension of silk production technology in view of making silk production well organized.

Objectives:

- To identify the current and long term science and technology needs and preparing research and development programs suitable for the country.
- To adopt research activities for low cost environment friendly technology along with emphasizing on quality and productivity.
- To create skilled manpower for sericulture sector through training.
- To enhance the effectiveness of the transfer and adoption of the available technology in the field level.

Bangladesh Cotton Development Board (BCDB)

Cotton Development Board (CDB) was established under the Ministry of Agriculture in 1972 to promote cotton production in the country. CDB started functioning in 1974-75 and started growing American Upland Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) on experimental basis. Extensive program of Upland Cotton production was taken up in 1976-77 with the introduction of new variety from the USA. The responsibility of cotton research was transferred from Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) to Cotton Development Board (CDB) in 1991.

Mandate

1. To promote cotton cultivation by organizing cotton growers association or societies and ensure supply of agricultural inputs and improved seeds, fertilizers, plant protection measures, irrigation and such other related matters;
2. To arrange for training of cotton farmers and establishment of demonstration plots; program and conduct research for uninterrupted extended production of cotton.
3. To encourage the development of ginners for processing seed cotton produced by the farmers;
4. To render assistance in the marketing of seed cotton at growers level;
5. To extend cotton cultivation

Activities of CDB

- Research
- Seed production
- Training
- Extension
- Marketing and ginning
- Microcredit distribution

Research stations

CDB has been implementing its research program in five disciplines like as:

- Breeding
- Agronomy
- Soil Science
- Entomology
- and Plant Pathology

CDB has 5 research farms/stations and three research sub-stations. Those are:

1. Cotton Research, Training and Seed Multiplication Farm, Sreepur, Gazipur
2. Cotton Research, Training and Seed Multiplication Farm, Sadarpur, Dinajpur
3. Cotton Research, Training and Seed Multiplication Farm, Jagadishpur, Jessore
4. Cotton Research Station, Mahigonj, Rangpur



5. Hill Cotton Research Station, Balaghata, Bandarban
 - Hill Cotton Research Sub-station, Raicha, Bandarban
 - Hill Cotton Research Sub-station, Kaokhali, Rangamati
 - Hill Cotton Research Sub-station, Matiranga, Khagrachari

Disclaimer:

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