Our Seed Our Tradition আমাদের বীজ আমাদের ঐতিহ্য



Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha

Our Seed Our Tradition (A Traditional Seed Catalogue)

Published December 2017

Editor Ripan Chakma

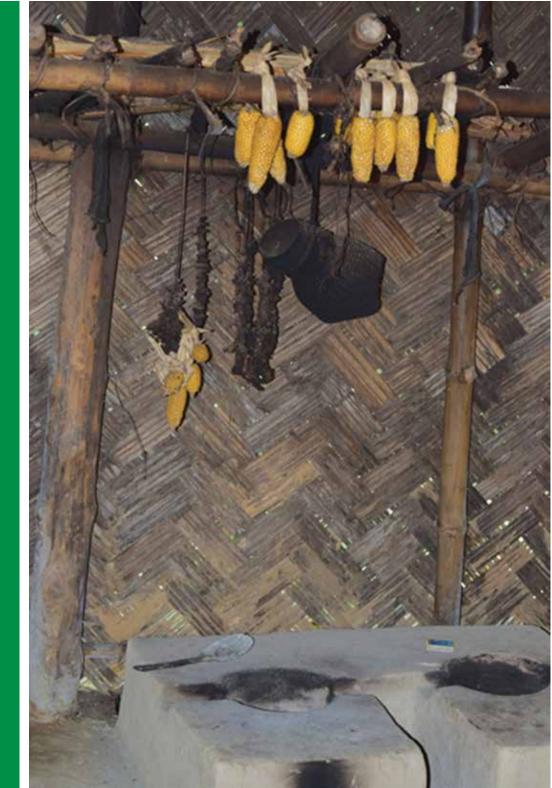
Associates Sujash Chakma Sukiron Chakma

Cover Ripan Chakma

Photographs Ripan Chakma and Trinamul Photo Archives

Design & printed Tangsree Color System

Copyright © Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha



Preamble

Chittagong Hill Tracts is located in the South Eastern part of Bangladesh that comprises of the three Hill Districts of Bandarban, Rangamati and Khagrachari. It shares common international border with Myanmar and India (the states of Mizoram and Tripura). The region is largely hilly and rocky which made the region different from other parts of the country. There are 11 ethnic communities have been living with their rich cultural practices and heritage from time immemorial. The ethnic communities have been living with subsistence based economy, which is largely dependent on forest. Besides plough cultivation, fisheries, livestock and poultry, the jum or hill firming and gathering of forest produces are major sources of traditional livelihood of the people of the region. Therefore, these peoples have strong indigenous knowledge and practices on natural forest management. There were hundreds of local varieties of seeds, diversity of cultivation methods and associated traditional knowledge which nurtured and conveyed for generations for maintaining livelihood and upholding local culture. In this modernized world and technological advancement the good practices are extinct owing to replacement of hybrid seeds against local seeds. The widespread of the 'hybrid seed' is alarming and taking the local seeds out from the hands of indigenous peoples and local communities, after modifying those hybrid seeds imposing to farmers. In this regard, TUS has taken initiative to protect and promote traditional verities of local seeds through proper documentation for sustainable hill farming and climate resilience livelihood in CHT. Since November, TUS collected samples of 31 rice and grain varieties, which include modern species also. The collection was enriched with 34 species of vegetable seeds out of 65 species, some of which are very rare.

Paddy Seed



Pic-1: Koborok Dhan



Pic-2: Kamarang Dhan



Pic-3: Huchchheri Dhan



Pic-4: Gelong Dhan



Pic-6: Song Gelong Dhan



Pic-7: Lonkapora Bini Dhan



Pic-5: Rangya Gelong Dhan



Pic-8: Ahous Bini Dhan



Pic-9: Bandornok Bini Dhan



Pic-10: Boro Badoi Dhan



Pic-11: Rengui Dhan



Pic-12: Uttosse Bini Dhan



Pic-15: Koba Bini Dhan



Pic-10: Boro Badoi Dhan



Pic-16: Horingya Bini Dhan



Pic-14: One2 Bini Dhan



Pic-17: Tumbas Bini Dhan



Pic-18: Rangya Putti Dhan



Pic-21: Begunbiji Dhan



Pic-24: Rangamoni Dhan



Pic-19: Dub Putti Dhan



Pic-22: Bodahujum Dhan



Pic-25: Hallejire Dhan



Pic-20: Compani Dhan



Pic-23: Sonomugi Dhan



Pic-26: Chitto Pajom Dhan







Pic-9: Tumbas Porol Biji



Pic-12: Soropya Somi Biji



Pic-15: Hala Gochchhe Biji



Pic-10: Jummo Verogulo Biji



Pic-13: Hoide Biji



Pic-16: Tettolgulo Biji



Pic-11: Narahaba Somi Biji



Pic-14: Mammara Biji



Pic-17: Fohlo Biji

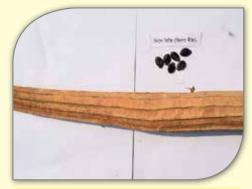




Pic-27: Hogeya Biji



Pic-28: Lumful Biji



Pic-30: Jhige Biji



Pic-31: Ujon Shak Biji



Pic-34: Sabarang Biji



Pic-32: Kadames Shak Biji



Pic-35: Chindre Biji



Pic-33: Mochcho Baor Biji



Pic-36: Mulo Biji





