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## Executive Summary

During 2013-14 fiscal year updated “Upazila Nirdeshika” survey was carried out at 30 upazilas where remarkable changes in land use were observed in every upazila and in some cases changes in land types were also found. It is observed that vegetables cultivation gaining popularity among the farmers. Thirty Upazila Nirdeshika was published.

Changes in soil fertility due to land use and management practices were observed in monitoring sites. In general soils are deficient in organic matter and nitrogen. Changes in Phosphorus, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Manganese, Sulfur and Boron were erratic. There is also, evidence of lower pH value in soils of many upazilas.

In Khulna region soil salinity in shrimp cultivated area gradually increased from 1990s. This salinization may be due to the effect of saline water flooding for long period, slow permeability, presence of highly saline ground water at shallower depth almost throughout the year and lack of flashing facility after shrimp harvest etc. River water salinity of Satkhira district is higher than that of Khulna and Bagerhat district. In Satkhira, river water salinity was found highest in May/June, whereas in Khulna and Bagerhat it was highest in April/May. Different river water salinity in greater Jessore district of 2014 has been decreased than that of 2013. River water remains saline during April-June as rainfall is low during this prolong period. In Barisal both soil and water salinity was higher compared to previous year due to protons droughty condition. During the dry season most of the DTW and STW water remains saline. Generally Barisal experiences lower rainfall during November to March. In Patuakhali, both soil and water salinity starts to increase in January/February attains its peak in March and starts to decrease in May/June at the onset of monsoon. In Chittagong soil salinity starts to increase in December attains its peak in March and then gradually decrease at the onset of monsoon. Water salinity starts to increase in January and attains its peak in March-May. In greater Noakhali soil salinity starts to increase in January and attains its peak in March. The highest salinity is observed in Baraitala, Kabirhat over time followed by Abu Majhirghat, Companiganj and Chairman ghat, Hatiya. Water salinity starts to increase in November-December attains its peak in March/April and then gradually decreases. Noakhali canal at Baraitala (Kabirhat), Chhilania river estuary at Jagatpur (Daganbhuiya), little Feni river at Abu Majhirghat (Companiganj) and Chhilania river at Chhilania Bazar (Daganbhuiya) experiences highest salinity in dry season.

A surface water salinity map was prepared by using the monitoring data.

Some innovative technology for slopping hill soil management was generated by Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Centre (SCWMC), Meghla, Bandarban of which Bench Terrace for year round crop production, Gabion check dam for gully erosion control, Jute Geo-Textile for rehabilitating degraded land, establishment of hedge rows in farmer’s field for soil erosion control are most important.

Some innovative technology for saline soil management was generated by Salinity Management and Research Centre (SMRC), Batiaghata, Khulna of which pitcher irrigation, double mulching and raised bed for vegetables cultivation was proved worthy. There techniques can be disseminated to other saline areas.