

Fisharbour - country's first safe fish outlet

Fish is one of the common dishes for meal in almost every household in Bangladesh. It is a part and parcel of our cuisine. Historically we are fond of fish as a nation. Moreover, Bangladesh's fish production has almost doubled in just over a decade, as fish farming becomes even more popular. However, Bangladesh's farmed fish market faces multi-faceted challenges. Besides, consumers are now highly cautious about the quality of fish farming inputs. Consumers also prefer hygienic marketplaces for fish. Keeping these in mind, ACI Agrolink Ltd established a fish outlet called Fisharbour at Mohammadpur, Dhaka. The starting point of Fisharbour was a discussion of these issues with Katalyst as part of its interventions in agriculture through the Katalyst Innovation Fund. A new business idea, which provides safe and healthy fish to the customers, was developed subsequently. Katalyst Innovation Fund (KIF) is providing co-funding and technical support to ACI Agrolink Ltd. in order

to establish and promote an efficient distribution channel for safe and healthy fish. Now, Fisharbour is Bangladesh's first fish outlet that provides guaranteed safe fish to its customers.

ACI is one of the largest agro-input sellers in Bangladesh right now. ACI also creates market linkage for trained farmers through innovative business models like Fisharbour. Fair price and timely payment has been ensured by integrating banking and mobile banking channels for our fish farmers, which is another innovative approach for this initiative. Besides ensuring wealth creation and sustainable forward market linkage for farmers, Fisharbour would create a new dimension for safer food in our country.

Dr. F H Ansarey
Executive Director
ACI Agribusiness



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Improvement of traditional rice cultivars through appropriate breeding technique

In Bangladesh, nearly 80 per cent of crop land is planted to rice producing about 35 million tons. Bangladesh has had a rich treasure of land races and indigenous/ traditional rice cultivars. However, with the advent of high yielding varieties having short stature and high fertilizer and irrigation responsive varieties of modern rice, farmers gradually abandoned cultivation of indigenous varieties. Most of the indigenous cultivars and landraces that endured generations and centuries are now extinct and those still survive remain threatened. Farmers grow traditional rice only in areas where agro-ecological conditions are not favorable for growing HYVs. These traditional cultivars are in fact selected out of the landraces. Traditional cultivars are extremely popular in the Southern Delta Region of the country, where land is subjected to seasonal flooding and remain inundated July through October; hence rice cultivation is seriously compromised. The high yielding modern rice varieties are dwarf to somewhat semi-dwarf, thus not suitable for growing in medium highland and medium lowland subject to inundation. Typically farmers in this region grow tall standard traditional cultivars such as Sadamota, Lalmota, Moulata, Nakhuchimota, Dudhkalom, Bhojon, etc. In fact it has been reported that the traditional cultivars work better in the tidal plains than the modern varieties. The reason behind their low yield at the moment is mostly associated with farmers' evolved production practices for growing indigenous varieties without giving much attention to the genetic yield potentials.

The ASRBC of ACI took initiative in not only protecting such materials but also improve those for farming community and market with specific traits leading to higher yields and acceptability using different plant breeding techniques. Some of the techniques like; mass selection followed by pure line selection having single seed descent component and even hybridization to transfer appropriate gene/s can produce enough breeding materials of future importance. Even though these techniques requires more space and time and appears to be costly, but still pure genotypes for the desired trait can be derived and released as cultivar with much ease. In case of pure line seeds from each selection are harvested individually and single progeny rows are grown. Selected progenies are also harvested individually. After this process is repeated for 4-6 rounds, most desired line having homogenous population is registered as variety One of the main disadvantages of this method is the loss of genetic variation from the population, but this can be improved again with directed hybridizations.

The ASRBC under the supervision of Dr. M A Salam, Chief Rice Breeding Consultant has registered one such variety "ACI Dhan 101", an "awnless" Jeerashail giving higher yield. The support of Ms Adeeba Raihan in getting this write up is highly acknowledged. .

Prof. Lutfur Rahman

Advisor, ACI Agribusiness & Head of Advanced Seed Research & Biotech Centre



K-Pain® Vet – Bolus/Injection

On 2 February 2016, ACI Animal Health launched K-Pain® Vet – Bolus/Injection. Each ml of injection contains Ketoprofen BP 100 mg. and each bolus contains Ketoprofen BP 400 mg. K-Pain® Vet can be used for the treatment of lameness of traumatic origin, fractures, tendonitis etc, management of post-surgical pain, relieving chronic pain (e.g. arthritis) and for the symptomatic treatment of fever (e.g. ephemeral fever, FMD etc.). It also helps in reducing pyrexia and distress associated with bacterial respiratory disease when used in conjunction with antimicrobial therapy, reducing

oedema of the udder associated with calving. K-Pain® Vet improves the recovery rate in acute clinical mastitis, including acute endotoxin mastitis, caused by gram-negative bacteria in conjunction with antimicrobial therapy. It works as a supportive treatment of parturient paresis (Milk Fever) associated with calving, alleviation of inflammation and pain associated with musculoskeletal disorders, alleviation of visceral pain associated with colic. It is available as 1 box of 10 injection vials (each 10 ml) and as 8x5 boluses in each box.



Events and Activities

IRRI-ACI tie up to modernize rice production

On 22 February 2016, The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) announced a partnership with Advanced Chemical Industries (ACI) Limited, to build a state-of-the-art rice breeding program in Bangladesh. The partnership will help improve the lives of rice farmers and boost rice production through supporting better rice varieties and agricultural technologies. The collaboration will also support a wide range of projects aimed to accelerate genetic research and advanced breeding and product development for the Bangladesh rice ecosystem, the IRRI said. This agreement builds on the successful partnership developed between the two organizations through the Hybrid Rice Development Consortium (HRDC), started in 2014, which is a public-private partnership that enhances the dissemination of hybrid rice technology. HRDC, of which ACI has been a member since May 2014, was established at IRRI in 2008. IRRI's unique expertise and technology platform will be available to ACI in the form of an intensive

technology-transfer program, partially financed by the US Agency for International Development (USAID).

In addition, ACI will deploy specific elite varieties developed by IRRI that are suitable for Bangladesh agro-climatic conditions. A strong screening program, developed by ACI with the help of IRRI specialists, will yield a robust pipeline of new elite varieties. ACI will be responsible for the market introduction of the best varieties.

"The objective of this collaboration with ACI is to facilitate higher rice yields, better quality, climate-change-tolerant varieties, and improved sustainability of rice production in Bangladesh", IRRI Director General Matthew Morell said while commenting on the partnership. "We are pleased to partner with IRRI, a recognized leader in rice research and development, to address the need to improve the lives of rice farmers through better rice varieties and agricultural technologies, which ensure creating wealth for farmers," said Dr. FH Ansarey, Executive Director for ACI Agribusiness.



Visit to PDS Trail Stations in Comilla and Jessore

On 13 and 17 February 2016, Business Manager-Seed Mr. Sarder Ali Mortuza visited PDS Trial Stations at Comilla and Jessore respectively. PDS Officers of respective trial stations briefly discussed agronomic practices and selection methods of different existing trial material scientifically. They also discussed how data to be recorded from the trial plot to evaluate yield performance for screening better crop varieties. PDS officers also exchanged their experience and shared farmers' opinion about the existing products in the field. BM-Seed

shared his profound knowledge and great experiences in seed sector development and expressed his kind gratitude to PDS team for conducting scientific trials for product development. He also suggested for developing some formats which will help to strengthen PDS activities and gear up the business. BM-Seed met with trial farmers discussing the steps needed to help the farming sector for changing their livelihood. Dr. Mohammad Muhebbullah Ibne Hoque, Assistant PDS Manager accompanied him at Jessore.



Events and Activities

Balanced Fertilization: Extensive Promo under Partnership Projects

In February 2016, ACI Fertilizer conducted 22 Retailers Training Program, 16 DAE Meeting, 118 Farmers Training Program, 36 Farmers Campaign Program, 28 Demo Plot set up under 4 projects in 18 areas. The business growth is over 30% on an average in the project areas.

As the largest integrator in agriculture inputs sector, ACI is working closely with several development agencies to

promote quality inputs among the farmers and traders in different areas of the country. ACI Fertilizer is working with the partners under different projects to promote balanced fertilizer including organic fertilizer, micronutrients fertilizer and PGR products. ACI Fertilizer, as a leading brand in the market of these fertilizers, is helping farmers to take an informed decision through such promotional activities.



Increased Fruit Production unleashes new Potentials

In February 2016, the Field Force of ACI Fertilizer conducted training programs for the farmers and retailers on fertilizer products' application dose, methods and key benefits targeting the fruit cultivators. The main programs were held in Chittagong, Khagrachari, Rajshahi and Natore.

The prime domestic locations for fruits' cultivation are Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabgonj, Natore and Pabna. Moreover, the fruits especially mango, litchi, pineapple cultivation

is increasing rapidly in Chittagong, Khagrachari, Rangamati and Bandarban areas. There is also a huge land in fallow condition. So there is a huge scope to increase the fruits cultivation and develop a potential market in the hilly areas. Considering the potentiality in fruits market, ACI Fertilizer is promoting organic fertilizer, micro nutrients fertilizer and PGR products – Bioferti, Color Win, Bumper Folon, GA3 etc. for increasing fruits production as well as quality.



Training Program held for Fertilizer Market Promoters at Kishorgonj

ACI Fertilizer arranged training program on new products; like – NEB, Gypsar Plus, Fertimix, NPKS, ACI BF Fertilizer etc. for the Market Promoters of Kishorgonj area on 8 February 2016. The main discussion was about product knowledge; it's promotional strategy in the field. The Territory Officers were also trained up about

their job responsibility. Mr. Azharul Islam Fakir, Area Manager, Kishorgonj arranged the program at Sadar, Kishorgonj. Mr. Mustafizur Rahman Khan, RSM, Dhaka Zone; Mr. Yusuf Alam, Product Manager, ACI Fertilizer gave their valuable speeches in the training session.



Launching program of ARIAKE3 in Mymensingh

On 22 February 2016, ACI Animal Health has launched a new product (Japanese probiotics) named ARIAKE3 for water management in aquaculture farm at Spandan, a conference hall of Mashkanda, Mymensingh where Mr. Minoru Maeda, Ph.D. Director of Kyushu Medical Co. Ltd., Japan, Rian Hernawan Nugrahina, Asst. Manager of Ariake Indonesia presents the technical session and Mr. M. Bahanur Rahman, Ph.D. Professor of Department of Microbiology & Hygiene, Bangladesh Agricultural University was present as special guest. Mr. Zahirul Huque, Product Manager, Fisheries of ACI Animal Health presided over in this program. Mr. Ritish Pandit owner of Relience Aqua Farms, Md. Abdul Kadir Tarafder owner of Sharnalata Agro Fisheries Ltd, Md Siam Faraji Director of Soudia Feeds Pvt. Ltd., Product

Executive of ACI Animal Health Mr. Shounak Tehjib and Mr. Aftab Uddin Chowdhury, three Farm managers of DOF and other twenty renowned aquaculture consultants and model farmers were present in this launching program.

ARIAKE3 is a product designed for aquaculture. After screening 3,500 strains isolated from marine environments, we selected a useful bacterial strain with the ability to adapt to environments. This product mainly consists of 3 spore-forming strains and is safe for use in humans and plants. Since spores are resistant to temperature and dryness, the product is very stable. When the spores are released into a farming environment, they grow vigorously and can bring about various effects.



Events and Activities

ACI Agribusiness at EWU Agro-BiZ-Expo 2016

ACI Agribusiness have successfully participated in Agro-BiZ-Expo 2016 organized by Agro-Industrialization Club, East West University on 3 February 2016 in Dhaka. The day started with the inauguration ceremony chaired by Dr. Mohammed Farashuddin, Chairperson, Board of Trustees & Founder Vice Chancellor of East West University and former governor of Bangladesh Bank. The day long program continued with the partici

pation of students, faculty members, other officials and guests, till the evening. The closing ceremony was marked by the speech of Begum Matia Chowdhury, Agriculture Minister, Prof. Dr. Gowher Rizvi, International Affairs Adviser to Prime Minister, and Mr. M. Anis-Ud-Dowla, Chairman of ACI Ltd. Agro-BiZ-Expo 2016 was sponsored and powered by ACI Motors.



FAEC 2015: The Quest for Next Agri Entrepreneur is Ending

ACI Agribusiness, as the largest integrator in agriculture, livestock and fisheries, is searching for the next agri entrepreneur through the Future Agri Entrepreneur Contest 2015 (FAEC 2015). In February 2016, contestants of FAEC have gone through the last phase of the contest. After the first three steps, 5 groups consisting of

3 members each were selected for the final round. The 3rd and final workshop of FAEC 2015 was held on 4th February 2016. All the groups participated in this interactive workshop to develop better performance and skills for the finale. Now these 5 groups will compete in the final of this quest for Next Agri Entrepreneur.



Genome Sequence of Cultivated Groundnut Completed

The International Peanut Genome Initiative (IPGI), including researchers from the University of Georgia and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), has completed sequencing the ancestral genomes of groundnut. The groundnut that is grown today comes from the hybridization of two wild species, *Arachis duranensis* (V14167, A-genome ancestor) and *A. ipaensis* (K30076, B-genome ancestor), cultivated in South America. To map the groundnut's genome structure, the researchers sequenced the two ancestral parents, and the sequences provide researchers access to 96% of all groundnut genes in their genomic context. A comparison of the DNA sequences of one of the wild species with the cultivated groundnut showed that they are 99.96% identical.

"Improving groundnut varieties to be more drought, insect and disease resistant using the genome sequence, can help farmers in developing nations produce more groundnuts with fewer pesticides and other chemicals and help these farmers feed their families and build more secure livelihoods," said Dr. Rajeev Varshney, Research Program Director – Grain Legumes and Director, Center of Excellence in Genomics at ICRISAT.

(Source: Crop Biotech Update, International Service for Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications. www.isaaa.org)



Naturally Occurring Plant Enzyme to Increase Wheat Yields

Scientists at Lancaster University, Rothamsted Research, and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) have studied the naturally occurring plant enzyme Rubisco to explore its ability to increase wheat yields. The research team measured photosynthesis in 25 genotypes of wheat, including wild relatives of bread wheat, and found that variation exists even among closely related genotypes. Superior Rubisco enzymes for improving photosynthesis were identified from each genotype. The researchers found that two of the most efficient were Rubisco from *Aegilops cylindrica* (jointed goatgrass) and *Hordeum vulgare* (barley), both showed promising Rubisco catalytic properties that could be explored to improve wheat photosynthesis and grain yield. It is suggested that incorporating the new enzymes into wheat could increase photosynthesis by 20 percent under field conditions.

(Source: Crop Biotech Update, International Service for Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications. www.isaaa.org)



Potatoes Wild with Calcium

Have you ever cut into a potato to find a dark spot or hollow part? Early research shows that these defects are likely the result of calcium deficiencies in the potato -- and that tuber calcium is genetically linked to tuber quality. Neither consumers at grocery stores nor the companies that make potato chips and fries want these low calcium defects. In addition to the cosmetic issues, these potatoes are more likely to rot.

Most farmed varieties of potatoes have naturally low levels of calcium. So researchers at the USDA-ARS and University of Wisconsin-Madison, including Shelley Jansky, John Bamberg, and Jiwan Palta looked to wild potatoes. Their purpose: to breed new potato cultivars with high calcium levels. Many wild potato relatives are still present in South America. Their presence means growers' potato plants in that region often exchange genes with wild species. "That's a way they continue to evolve as the climate changes or as disease and pest patterns change," says Jansky. "But (in the United States), we have removed our potatoes from that environment. We have to breed new genes in from these wild relatives when we want to improve our cultivars." These wild relatives are an invaluable resource for scientists across the country. "If you go down there and drive along the roadside you can see these weedy, wild plants growing along the roads and fields," says Jansky. "Whenever we have looked for any trait in wild potato species, we have been able to find it." And so it was with searching for a high calcium potato. The team found a wild potato with almost seven times as much calcium as a usual variety.

(Source: Agriculture and Food News, ScienceDaily. www.sciencedaily.com)



Time of Day Can Impact Spray

Some herbicides are more effective when applied at noon compared to early morning or late evening applications, according to data from the University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture. The study evaluated three protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) herbicides applied to glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth in soybean plots at sunrise, noon and sunset. After 14 days, the noon applications on average performed 15-20 percent better than the sunrise applications. The noon applications outperformed the sunset applications by an average of approximately 10 percent.

"We're definitely getting better control when these herbicides are applied in the middle part of the day," says Garret Montgomery, lead author and doctoral student with UT's Department of Plant Sciences. PPO herbicides work by inhibiting an enzyme involved in chlorophyll production. Researchers explain that this family of herbicides is significant to agricultural producers as it's the only post-emergence mode of action available for controlling glyphosate-resistant weeds in glyphosate-tolerant soybeans. Soybeans are Tennessee's top crop. The study's findings were consistent with earlier research performed by UTIA and other universities on herbicides with different modes of action, like glufosinate. In these earlier studies, tested herbicides were also most effective when applied at midday.

(Source: Agriculture and Food News, ScienceDaily. www.sciencedaily.com)



New research shows that PPO herbicides applied to glyphosate-resistant weeds like Palmer amaranth, exhibit better control when applied at midday compared to early morning or early evening applications. Determining the optimal time of day to apply herbicides has long-term implications for weed management.

Photo credit: Larry Steckel, courtesy UTIA

Flowers Tone Down Iridescence for Bees



Iridescent flowers are never as dramatically rainbow-coloured as iridescent beetles, birds or fish, but their petals produce the perfect signal for bees, according to a new study published today in *Current Biology*. Bees buzzing around a garden, looking for nectar, need to be able to spot flower petals and recognise which coloured flowers are full of food for them. Professor Beverley Glover from the University of Cambridge's Department of Plant Sciences and Dr Heather Whitney from the University of Bristol found that iridescence -- the shiny, colour-shifting effect seen on soap bubbles -- makes flower petals more obvious to bees, but that too much iridescence confuses bees' ability to distinguish colours.

Whitney, Glover and their colleagues found that flowers use more subtle, or imperfect, iridescence on their petals, which doesn't interfere with the bees' ability to distinguish subtly different colours, such as different shades of purple. Perfect iridescence, for example as found on the back of a CD, would make it more difficult for bees to distinguish between subtle colour variations and cause them to make mistakes in their flower choices. "In 2009 we showed that some flowers can be iridescent and that bees can see that iridescence, but since then we have wondered why floral iridescence is so much less striking than other examples of iridescence in nature," says Glover. "We have now discovered that floral iridescence is a trade-off that makes flower detection by bumblebees easier, but won't interfere with their ability to recognise different colours."

Bees use 'search images', based on previously-visited flowers, to remember which coloured flowers are a good source of nectar.

(Source: Agriculture and Food News, ScienceDaily. www.sciencedaily.com)



Bee on non-iridescent flower.

Photo credit: Edwige Moyroud

Climate Targets Won't Be Met If We Eat This Way



Unless greenhouse gas emissions from food consumption are reduced substantially, EU climate targets will not be met, according to a new study from Swedish researchers. Currently accounting for about 25 percent of greenhouse gas emissions, emissions from food and agriculture need to be cut by about three-quarters by 2050 to meet the targets.

Researchers at Chalmers University of Technology and SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden studied a range of measures for cutting food-related emissions. Besides reductions in beef and dairy consumption, they found that technology improvements will be crucial. Under favorable conditions, better technology could cut these emissions by as much as 50 percent. "Emissions from manure storage can all but be eliminated if the facilities are covered and waste gases are flared, says David Bryngelsson, lead author of the study. And emissions from fertilizer production can largely be avoided by using the latest technology. However, far more ambitious climate policies for agriculture are needed to make these technology improvements happen." The technological prospects for cattle are less promising, according to the researchers. This is a critical finding, since cattle account for a very large share of the emissions. The study therefore concludes that reductions in beef consumption are necessary for meeting the climate targets.

(Source: Agriculture and Food News, ScienceDaily. www.sciencedaily.com)



Each brick represents 10 kilos of carbon dioxide emissions per kilo of protein, equaling 200 kilos for beef, 30 for pork and 10 for poultry.

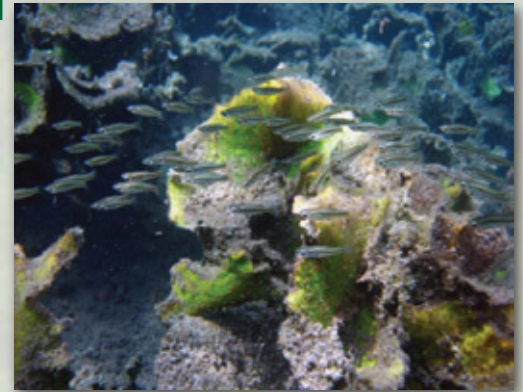
Photo credit: Christian Löwhagen

Freshwater Biodiversity Impacts Food Security

Inland freshwaters with a greater variety of fish species (biodiversity) have higher-yielding and less variable fisheries according to a new study from the University of Southampton and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). At least two billion people depend directly on inland freshwaters, such as lakes, rivers and wetlands, for the provision of food. However, despite thousands of freshwater species contributing to food security, the relationship between biodiversity and yield remains poorly understood.

Using datasets from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and IUCN covering 100 countries in Africa, Europe and parts of Asia, researchers from the University of Southampton have conducted the first large-scale test of the impact of freshwater biodiversity on fishery yields and the variability of yield over time. After taking into account other factors that would be expected to have an effect on yield, such as fishing effort, the size of lakes, and temperature and precipitation, they found that those fisheries with a higher number of species are also producing higher yields. In addition, they showed that in parts of the world where there was a higher number of fish species there was also more stability in the yield year on year. Countries with the strongest relationship included Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo, Vietnam and Thailand.

(Source: Agriculture and Food News, ScienceDaily. www.sciencedaily.com)



Bangladeshi shrimp farming gets app-savvy

The quick reading codes (QRC) app is helping consumers of shrimps farmed in Bangladesh to trace the antecedents of what they are eating. Introduced to the farmers in southern Bangladesh by the research organisation WorldFish to enhance the safety of shrimp production and to make its marketing transparent, the QRC can trace all shrimp right from the larva stage supplied to farmers. The QRC can be used in combination with another app, SourceTrace's platform eServices Everywhere (ESE), which can process and analyse data to offer traceability details throughout the production process — from hatchery to harvest and beyond. "The technology is used not only to give information about the shrimp but also addresses safety concerns and some other vital issues," Main-Uddin Ahmad, owner of the MKA Hatchery in Cox's Bazar, told SciDev.Net.

With a quick scan, consumers can learn the date of delivery, whether banned substances were used during the processing, if production complied with bio-safety rules, was environment-friendly and avoided using child labour. Ahmad added, "The traceability technology is actually used to get first-hand feedback on the MKA post-larvae from farmers, other shrimp value chain actors and field staff, so it is possible to identify improvement opportunities for larger scale business." The initiative, supported by USAID and implemented by WorldFish, will run for the first five months of 2016, with SourceTrace providing the technology. As the programme expands it will benefit some 200,000 shrimp farmers in Bangladesh. Bangladesh earns around US\$9mn from shrimp exports annually, most of it to the European Union.

(Source: Far Eastern Agriculture, www.fareasternagriculture.com)



The initiative is aimed at reducing the cost of traceability and the cost of monitoring the production methods of farmers.

Photo Credit: Jinhokim/Pixabay



Believe it or not!



It takes 24 to 26 hours for a hen to produce an **egg**.



A **honey** bee can fly 15 miles per hour.



The **banana plant** can grow as high as 20 feet tall. That's as big as a two-story house!



Almost a third of the world's total land area is covered by **forests**.

If you ate a different kind of **apple** everyday, it would take more than 19 years to eat each variety of apples grown on earth!



Calorie Chart

Fresh Fruits		
Food Type	Quantity	Calories (Kcals.)
Carrot	78 gm	30
Cauliflower	99 gm	25
Cucumber	99 gm	10
Green Cabbage	84 gm	25
Mushrooms	84 gm	20

Source: www.fda.gov

Agro Tips

For the proper care of crops, we have to use pesticides in many cases. Practically, all pesticides are toxic to humans, animals, and nature. Therefore, great care should be taken in storing, using and disposing of them. For safe handling of pesticides, the following simple precautions should be taken:

- Keep the insecticides in closed, properly labeled containers. Use the pesticides strictly according to the instructions and recommended doses.
- The containers containing pesticides should be stored in dry and cool place away from food and fodder, away from the reach of children and animals.
- Persons handling pesticides should avoid the contact of the pesticides with their skin and inhalation of vapors or mists (by wearing rubber gloves and covering face with a suitable mask).
- The operators should not smoke, eat or drink anything while applying pesticides. While spraying in open fields, the direction of the wind should be kept in mind.

Sharing is caring!

No soil? No problem. From Dhaka to Tokyo, vertical farms have been sprouting around the world, growing crops in places where traditional agriculture would have been impossible. Vertical farms are multiple stories, often have a hydroponic system and some contain artificial lights to mimic the sun. These green hubs are attractive in a variety of ways since food can be produced with less water (since it just recirculates), creates less waste and takes up less space than traditional farming, ultimately leaving a smaller footprint on the environment. Moreover, it can bring some aesthetically pleasing looks!



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ACI Agribusinesses

Creating Wealth for Farmers

ACI Agribusinesses, the leading agriculture integrator in Bangladesh, is dedicated to gaining prosperity of Bangladesh through food security. ACI Agribusinesses offers complete solutions to farmers and also educates them about the technical know-how.