

Original Research Article

Homestead plant diversity at the ship breaking areas of Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

Unplanned ship breaking at the Sitakund coast in Chittagong, Bangladesh is contaminating the surrounding vegetation mainly through the discharge of heavy metals from the discarded ship paints. Therefore, the present study was conducted with an aim to explore homestead plant diversity in ship breaking areas at Sitakunda sub-district in Bangladesh from where Salimpur and Kumira union was selected as ship breaking areas (SBA) whereas Bansbaria and Barabkunda as non-ship breaking areas (NSBA). In total 104 households were surveyed to ascertain plant diversity. Present study revealed that NSBA have more plant diversity than SBA. A total of 27 tree species including fruits, timber, fuel wood, aesthetics and medicinal were found in SBA while 30 species were found in NSBA. Shanon Winner index value was 2.5 in SBA whereas in NSBA it was 2.7. Agro-crop diversity in both areas was almost same. A total 15 species were found in SBA and 16 species in NSBA. Average production of rice in SBA (2251.91 kg/yr/household) was quite higher compared to the NSBA (380.2 kg/yr/household). This study prioritizes the importance of soil properties analysis in both the areas to check if there is any significant relationship with the growth of vegetation.

22 Keywords: Diversity, Index, Household, Agri-crop, Tree species

23

24 **1 Introduction**

25

26 From ecological and conservation point of view assessment of biodiversity of any habitat or locality has been regarded as one of the
27 vital issue for careful preservation, promotion and management of the variety of life-forms. Increased human population and
28 associated development activities in the last few decades has resulted directly and indirectly in depletion of the natural vegetation
29 which in turn increase the pressure on the homestead forest specially in the developing countries to meet various needs of the human
30 beings. In this circumstances correct inventory and assessment of biodiversity in different habitats is necessary for evolving a long
31 term strategy for conserving the endangered species and improvement of the existing species.

32 Bangladesh is situated at the complex interface of the Himalayan and the Southeast Asian Bio-geographic regions, and historically
33 was well endowed with very diverse complements of terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna (Quamrul 2001). Homestead forest in
34 Bangladesh covers an area of 0.27 million ha. (Occupied by 15.4 million homesteads) while state owned forests cover 2.25 million ha
35 (Mukul et al. 2008).

36

37

38

Comment [PK1]: Put a reference

39 Homestead is an operational unit in which a number of crops including trees are grown with livestock, poultry and fish production
40 mainly for the purpose of satisfying the farmer's basic needs. It is the most prospective form of production site along with the
41 seat/shelter of the family. Homestead fulfill basic needs of the people such as food, shelter, cash etc and high species diversity of the
42 homestead help to reduce the environmental deterioration commonly associated with monoculture production system. Moreover, they
43 have been producing sustained yields for a century in a most resources efficient way.

44 Study on homestead forest was carried out in different regions of Bangladesh. But no study was so far carried out solely on the status
45 of homestead forest biodiversity in the south-eastern coastal region specially at the ship breaking areas of Sitakund sub-district under
46 Chittagong district of Bangladesh.

47 Ship breaking is the process of dismantling the obsolete vessel's structure for material recovery or disposal. Ship breaking is a
48 challenging process, due to the structural complexity of ships and the many environmental, safety, and health issues involved (OSHA,
49 2001). It includes a wide range of activities from removal of all gears and equipment to cutting down the ship's infrastructure.

50 Bangladesh (20°34' and 26° 38' N latitude and 88°01' and 92°41' E longitude) is a small South Asian country that borders India on the
51 west, north, and northeast, Myanmar on the southeast, and the Bay of Bengal to the south. Bangladesh has repeatedly been blamed by
52 many stake holders for exerting harmful impacts on the coastal and marine environment, particularly for causing soil contamination.
53 The waste water that are discharged from the industries, passed through directly by the drains to the sea and partially fallen nearby soil
54 and hence soil is contaminated for their indiscriminate cutting of ship. These metals are leached out through the rain water to the
55 ground and washed out by both heavy rainfall and tide and wave to the sea. On the other hand, while flowing through the open drains,

the waste and foul waters also pollute its surrounding environments with its foul nature. These are very harmful for the people living nearby and also for the plants. Germination and initial growth of seedling are the stages of tree development that are often most sensitive to adverse environmental factors (Boland, 1993). The physiological process of plant and crop are also affected and consequently their yield and production are reduced. There is also a chance of incorporation of pollutants into the food chain through the crops. Therefore, this study site is likely to be an appropriate candidacy of conducting research with an aim to check what kind of homestead plant including tree and agro-crop species are growing at these ship breaking and non-ship breaking areas to find out further research priority areas at those homestead areas. The study will also investigate the contribution of homestead plant diversity in rural household economy. Furthermore, it will identify the management system and the problems faced by the households in the growing/cultivating plants in the homesteads of ship breaking and non-ship breaking areas.

65

66 **2 Materials and Methods**

67 **2.1 Study Area**

68 Sitakunda is an administrative unit in the Chittagong District of Bangladesh. It is a seashore area situated a few kilometers north of
69 Chittagong where most of the ship breaking yards are concentrated. The Ship breaking area along the Chittagong sea shore is situated
70 on 22°N Latitude and 91 ° E Longitude and at a stretched 14 kilometer from Fouzdarhat to Kumira under Sitakunda sub-district. The
71 ship breaking industry has started its operation in Bangladesh in 60's and it was widely spread in 80's in Sitakunda, Chittagong,
72 Bangladesh. In different years the industry broke the highest numbers of ships in the world. All the ship breaking industries of

73 Bangladesh are located in this belt with more than 140 ship breaking yards in Salimpur, Kumira, Bhatiary, BarabKunda, Fouzdarhat
74 zone in Chittagong showing the map as Figure 1(a) and Figure 1(b). Therefore, this study was carried out to investigate the homestead
75 plant diversity in Sitakund sub-district specially near it's ship breaking areas along the Chittagong Sea shore from Bhatiary to Kumira.
76 Ship breaking industry covers an area of about 8 km² (Hussain, 1999). The study was conducted in Salimpur, Kumira, Bansbaria,
77 Barabkunda unions under Sitakuda coastal area (Figure 1b).

78



Fig. 1(a)



Fig. 1(b)

Figure 1(a) & 1(b) Bangladesh Map showing ship breaking yards and map of Sitakunda Upazila showing (red circle) the study area.

Comment [PK2]: Figure 1a has been downloaded from the Internet. In science this is unacceptable, you should quote the link or the source of the figure. In addition, we are in the 21st century and in all universities and research centers there is a mapping unit that can produce very pretty maps. The proposed map is ugly; the resolution is very bad

83 The area is subtropical with a long dry season extending from September to April and an unpredictable period of rain storm from May
84 to August. Mean annual rain fall in the study site is 3207mm and mean annual temperature is 26.24°C. Southwest monsoon air
85 provides about 94% of the total rain fall. This lead to a period of saturation and gives rise to a phase of intense plant growth.

86 The information and relevant literature that were required for preparing this paper were collected from different books, journals and
87 published papers of the library of Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, University of Chittagong. Very recent and updated
88 information and literature were collected from Internet.

89 **2.2 Study Design**

90 From a total of 20 upazila of Chittagong district, Sitakund upazila was selected purposively as this is the only upazila of Chittagong
91 district where ship breaking yards are established. Out of 09 unions in Sitakund upazila, four unions (Salimpur, Kumira, Bansbaria
92 and Barabkunda) were firstly selected randomly. Two unions were selected from ship breaking areas and two from non ship breaking
93 areas. Then two villages from each union were randomly selected. The total number of villages was twelve (08). The selected villages
94 were Uttor Salimpur, Moddom Salimpur, Boro kumira, Alekdia, Kazipara, Nonabil, Moddhom Mahmudabad, Mandaritola
95 respectively. Thirteen (13) households from each village (total households 104) were selected for interview under this study. Total
96 number of households in each village was obtained from the District census published by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS,
97 2007). Before starting the actual survey, a reconnaissance survey was carried out at the study area. The objective of the survey was to
98 get familiarized with the community, to get some idea of vegetation composition from the rural people of the study area.

99

100

101 **2.3 Data Collection**

102 **2.3.1 Formal Interview**

103 In order to collect relevant information, interview schedule was carefully designed keeping the objectives of the study in view. The
104 questionnaire contains both open ended and closed form of questions. All households were visited with the assistance of local student
105 living at the study area. Most of the information were obtained through interview with household members. The distribution of plant
106 species on the homestead was surveyed physically. Collected information was verified through discussion with the household
107 respondent. Information on agro-crop production cost, consumption, sale value per year was also collected from the household
108 member. Besides, information on particular issues like problems of home garden plantation, sources of seedlings, preferences of
109 species selection, farmer's recommendation was also collected from the household level.

110 **2.3.2 Vegetation Survey**

111 During taking interview, vegetation survey was conducted at each household compound to ascertain plant diversity. The number of plants
112 and occurrence of that plant in number of homestead counted with the help of household member and local students. The local name of the
113 plant in the homesteads was collected from the respondent. Seasonal crops like vegetables of herb category were also included in the study.

114 **2.3.3 Secondary Information Collection**

115 Secondary information and data were collected from different organizations such as IFESCU library and from various scientific
116 journals, articles etc. The identification of the species was done with the help of specialist of Institute of Forestry and Environmental
117 Sciences, University of Chittagong. Local name were collected from local people and from different books.

118 **2.4 Data Analysis**

119 Microsoft excel program was used to process all collected information and in preparing tables, charts and graphs. Moreover, Shannon
120 Index was used for finding out the species diversity using quantitative approach at the study area.

121 ***Species diversity index***

122 To ensure the abundance and diversity of different plant species. Shannon-Wiener species diversity index (H) (Nath et al. 2000) as
123 shown below was used:

124 **Shannon Index (H)** = $-\sum (P_i \ln P_i)$

125 In the Shannon index, **p** is the proportion (n/N) of individuals of one particular species found (n) divided by the total number of
126 individuals found (N), **ln** is the natural log, Σ is the sum of the calculations, and **s** is the number of species.

127 **4 Results**

128 **4.1 Plant diversity**

129 A total 27 different species were found in ship breaking areas (SBA) Where *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut), *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
130 (Eucalyptus) and *Mangifera indica* (Mango) were found the most dominant (Table 1). On the contrary, a total 30 different plant
131 species were found in non-ship breaking areas (NSBA) where *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (Eucalyptus), *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut) and
132 *Carica papaya* (Papaya) were found the most dominant (Table 1). Among the found species, 26 plant species were present at the both
133 areas where only one species *Achras sapota* (Safeda) was found only in ship breaking areas and three (3) plant species e.g. *Psidium*
134 *guajava* (Guava), *Averrhoa carambola* (Kamranga), *Bombax malabaricum* (Shimul tula) found in non-ship breaking areas. Shanon
135 Winner index for ship breaking areas show the value of 2.5 whereas in non-ship breaking areas it is 2.7 which present that there is less
136 variation in plant diversity in both the areas (Table 2).

137 **Table 1 Plant diversity in both ship breaking and non-ship breaking areas**

Species Overlapped in both areas

Local Name	Scientific Name	Local Name	Scientific Name
Acacia	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Kanthal	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Labu	<i>Citrus lemon</i>
Amra	<i>Spondia spinnata</i>	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>
Banana	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	Mehegoni	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>
Bilimbi	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Ata	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Gab	<i>Diospyros perigrina</i>	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Gamar	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Segun	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
Ganda	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Silkoroi	<i>Albizia procera</i>
Jaba	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Supari	<i>Areca catechu</i>
Jam	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Tulsi	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>
Jambura	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Boroi	<i>Zyzyphus mauritiana</i>
Jhau	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Khejur	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>

Comment [PK3]: sapientum

Comment [PK4]: mauritiana

Species found only in non-ship breaking areas

Local Name	Scientific Name
------------	-----------------

Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
Kamranga	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>
Shimul tula	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i>

138

139

140 **Table 2 Shanon Winner diversity index**

Areas	Shanon Winner Index
Ship breaking	2.5
Non-ship breaking	2.7

141

142 **4.2 Agriculture crop production status**

143 Agro-crop diversity in ship breaking and non-ship breaking areas were almost same. A total of 16 agri-crop species were found in
 144 non-ship breaking areas and 15 in ship breaking areas. Common species between these two areas were *Oryza sativa* (Rice), *Solanum*
 145 *melongena* (Eggplant), *Abelmoschus esculentus* (Okra), *Amaranthus gangeticus* (Red Amaranth), *Basella alba* (Spinach), *Phaseolus*
 146 *vulgaris* (Bean), *Solanum lycopersicum* (Tomato), *Brassica oleracea* (Cauliflower), *Lathyrus sativus* (Khesari dal), *Lens culinaris*
 147 (Mosur dal). Mean annual productions of rice per family among all crops grown in farms in ship breaking areas were the highest
 148 (2251.9kg/year) whereas it was (380.2 kg/year) in non-ship breaking areas. Production of rice in ship breaking areas was quite high

149 compared to the non-ship breaking areas. Unique species for non-ship breaking areas were *Ipomoea batatas* (Sweet Potato),
 150 *Momordica charantia* (Bitter gourd) and *Trichosanthes cucumerina* (Snake gourd) while
 151 *Luffa cylindrica* (Sponge gourd) and *Brassica oleracea var capitata* (Badhakopi) for the ship breaking areas shown in (Table 3 &
 152 Table 4). Various agro-crops were found in the non-ship breaking areas such as *Oryza*
 153 *sativa* (Rice), *Solanum melongena* (Eggplant), *Trichosanthes cucumerina* (Snake gourd), *Abelmoschus esculentus* (Okra), *Momordica*
 154 *charantia* (Bitter gourd), *Cucurbita maxima* (Misti Kumra), *Amaranthus gangeticus* (Red Amaranth), *Lagenaria siceraria* (Bottle
 155 gourd), *Capsicum annuum* (Green Chili Pepper), *Basella alba* (Spinach), *Phaseolus vulgaris* (Bean), *Solanum lycopersicum* (Tomato),
 156 *Brassica oleracea* (Cauliflower), *Lathyrus sativus* (Khesari dal), and *Lens culinaris* (Moshur dal). Among them rice plays the most
 157 significant role in the rural economy of the non-ship breaking areas. Rice production in each family was 380 kg/yr where consumption
 158 was 344.2 kg/yr and production cost was 1908.6 BDT. Respondents got 835.3 BDT on an average by selling surplus rice. There were
 159 no surplus for Spinach and Cauliflower after own consumption. These crops were grown only for own consumption shown in (Table
 160 4).

161 **Table 3 Average production of agro-crop in ship breaking areas**

Name of the crops	Average Production (kg/yr) in each	Average Consumption (kg/yr)	Average Production cost (Tk)	Average Sale value(Tk) for surplus crop)
----------------------	--	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--

Family				
Badhakopi	4.6	2.32	174.4	1325.5
Eggplant	3.13	3.9	16.2	11.6
Okra	16.69	3.1	7.8	258.2
Sponge gourd	50	1.04	139.53	979.06
Cauliflower	46.51	4.65	162.79	1046.5
Misti Kumra	11.16	0.69	26.74	156.97
Red Amaranth	3.83	0.58	8.37	65.11
Bottle gourd	66.86	8.48	377.9	715.11
Green Chili	2.39	1.46	110.9	18.6
Musur dal	3.48	0.81	23.25	76.16
Spinach	0.81	0.58	2.32	3.48
Rice	2251.9	320	4546.51	2401.39
Bean	30.81	5	124.41	610.46
Tomato	27.67	3.37	111.62	400
Khesari dal	4.18	1.27	46.51	93.02

162

163 **Table 4 Average production of agro-crop in non-ship breaking areas**

164

Name of the crops	Average Production (kg/yr)	Average Consumption (kg/yr)	Average Production cost(Tk)	Average Sale value for surplus crop (Tk)
Rice	380.2	344.2	1908.16	835.3
Eggplant	2.65	2.14	28.77	10.2
Snake gourd	0.918	0.71	5.1	4.1
Okra	14.69	2.65	6.83	217.34
Bitter gourd	8.16	1.02	81.63	229.59
Misti Kumra	8.46	1.12	25.51	110.2
Red Amaranth	5	0.81	21.63	76
Bottle gourd	2.04	1.02	16.53	17.85
Green Chili	3.06	0.3	76.53	469.38
Spinach	0.61	0.61	2.04	0

Bean	23.46	6.02	105.1	348.9
Tomato	14.79	3.87	112.24	165.8
Cauliflower	1.63	0.51	10.2	0
Khesari dal	1.63	0.2	30.61	42.85
Sweet potato	6.12	0.61	20.4	82.65
Mosur dal	5.1	1.22	8.16	310.2

165

166 **4.3 Sources of seedlings**

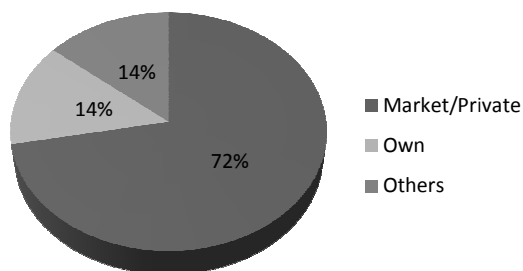
167 Three different sources of seedling were found in ship breaking areas. These are private source, own production and other sources i.e
168 bringing from relative, neighbors. Major seedling sources was private sources (72%) followed by others (14%) and own (14%)
169 respectively shown in Figure 2(a). On the contrary, three different sources of seedling were found in non-ship breaking areas. These
170 are private source, own production and other sources i.e. bringing from relative, neighbors. Major seedling sources was private
171 sources (86%) followed by others (8%) and own (6%) respectively shown in Figure 2(b).

172

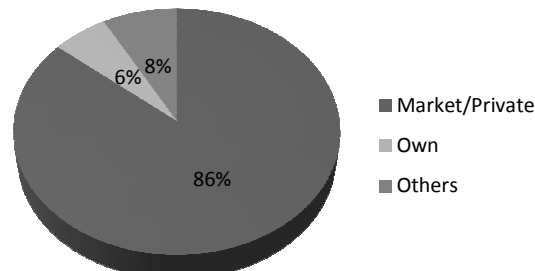
173

174

175



2(a)



2(b)

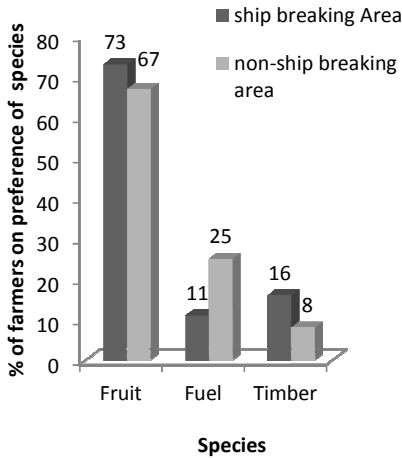
Figure 2(a) Seedling sources in ship breaking areas

Figure 2(b) Seedling sources in non-ship breaking areas

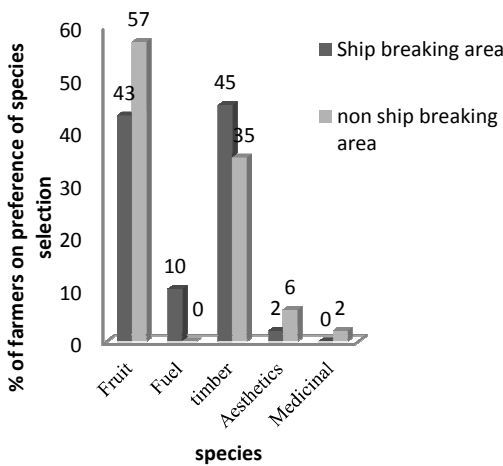
4.4 Preference of species selection

Present choice of preference of species selection is confined to fruit, fuel and timber species for both ship breaking and non-ship breaking areas. Among them preference was given to the fruit tree species for both areas. However percentage varied from each other. In non-ship breaking areas 57% people chose fruit species while 73% people chose fruit tree species in ship breaking areas. After fruit species fuel species was given preference in non-ship breaking areas while timber was given preference in ship breaking areas (Figure 3a). Past choice of species were confined to fruit, timber, aesthetics and medicinal species for non-ship breaking areas and fruit, fuel, timber and aesthetics for ship breaking areas (Figure 3b). Among them preference was given to the fruit tree species in non-ship breaking areas while timber species was given preference in ship breaking areas. In non-ship breaking areas 57% people chose fruit species while

187 43% people chose fruit tree species in ship breaking areas. In ship breaking areas 45% people chose timber species while 35% people
188 chose timber species in non-ship breaking areas. Respondents of non-ship breaking areas were used to plant medicinal species, on the
189 other hand respondents of ship breaking areas were used to plant fuel species (Figure 3b).



3(a)



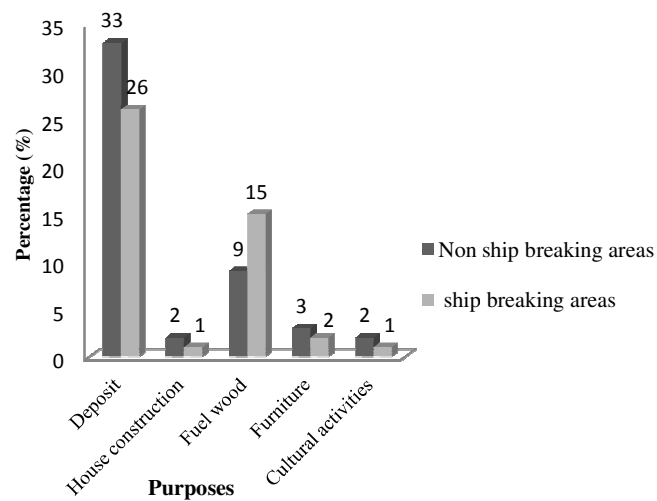
3(b)

190
191 **Figure 3(a) & 3(b) Percentage of farmers on present and past preference of tree species selection in both the areas.**

Comment [PK5]: put both graphics in the same skill

196 **4.5 Purpose of planting trees in home garden**

197 Major purpose of planting trees in home garden were deposit, house construction, fuel wood, furniture and cultural activities for both
198 ship breaking and non-ship breaking areas. Among them the most dominant purpose was deposit for both areas. However percentage
199 varied from each other. In ship breaking areas 26% people's purpose was deposit while 33% people's purpose was deposit in non-ship
200 breaking areas followed by fuel wood and furniture (Figure 4).



201
202 **Figure 4 Various purposes of planting trees in home garden**
203

204 4.6 Discussions

205 Vankatash *et al.* (2003) found that in tropical home gardens species diversity is generally believed to be very high. Home gardens
206 reached high levels of developments in terms of plant diversity, labor input and income derived from garden in region where
207 population densities are high and create a forest like multistory canopy structure. Moreover, species diversity sue, shape and plant
208 density also vary from place to place depending on cultural, ecological and socio economic factors which is consistent with the
209 findings of present study where a total of 27 tree and 16 agri-crop species including fruits, timber, fuel wood, aesthetics and medicinal
210 were found in ship breaking areas while 30 tree and 16 agri-crop species were found in non-ship breaking areas which support the study of
211 Atta-krah *et al.* (2004), Acharya (2006), and Ouinsavi & Sokpon (2008) where our traditional agro-forestry practices support
212 biodiversity through in situ conservation of tree species on farm level and there are many factors behind the selection of integrated tree
213 species in the farming system existed. This study has similar findings with Pandey *et al.* (2006) that documented more diverse crops in
214 the home gardens in the South Andamans.

215 In this project, major seedling sources were found from private, own production and other sources e.g. relative, neighbors at both ship
216 breaking and non-ship breaking areas. It is similar to the maximum findings (Roy 2013) of homestead plantation seedling sources in
217 Bangladesh. Surprisingly, relative and neighbors play an important role as seedling source, sometimes as seed or seedling.
218 For the majority of respondents surveyed, the selection criteria of tree species in the system were dependent on cash income as output
219 followed by house construction, fuel wood, furniture and cultural activities for both the ship breaking and non-ship breaking areas.

220 This study was found similar to the study conducted by Salam et al. (2000) where they mentioned that farmers' decisions of whether or
221 not to plant trees have been based primarily on economic rather than ecological concerns. Homestead forestry can generate additional
222 income to alleviate the poverty of rural people by increasing overall household income. Moreover, Shannon–Wiener index of this
223 study was 2.5 in ship breaking and 2.7 in non-ship breaking areas, which is consistent with findings of a similar study Muhammed et
224 al. (2011) reported this index as 2.62–3.33, for different-sized home gardens of Bangladesh.

225

226 **5 Problems and Recommendations**

227 Household members mentioned oil leakage from ship breaking yards to the agri-land may cause soil infertility. Moreover, they also
228 mentioned crops damaged animals, storm, children, lack of technical knowledge, unavailability of space as major problems for
229 cultivation of agri-crops and planting trees at the homestead level in both ship breaking and non-ship breaking areas. Household
230 members suggested some measures against those problems which are mentioned below:

- 231 • Ship breaking industry should follow certain guidelines provided by Govt. so that it cannot effect negatively on cultivation
232 and production of agri-crops and plantation of trees.
- 233 • Use of multipurpose trees should be encouraged considering the increasing demand of forest resources.
- 234 • To ensure safe and reliable source of planting materials i.e. establishment of Govt. nursery.
- 235 • Indigenous techniques practiced by the farmers should be modernized.

- Use of species that can withstand stormy weather for protection and can survive in ship breaking areas should be planted.
- Proper training and technical support should be made available by appropriate authority about home garden management to make home garden more productive.

6 Conclusions

Home garden is one of the most elaborate system of indigenous forestry, found most often in tropical and sub-tropical areas. It was found from the study that homestead people prefer fruit, fuel wood and timber species to plant which are a direct source of cash income as well as play role to fulfill their own demand. This preference of species selection should be considered while planning the homestead plantation program at the local level. Farmers should be provided incentives to plant their preferred tree species as well as endangered tree species for biodiversity conservation point of view. Moreover, agro-crop diversity was quite similar in both the ship breaking and non-ship breaking areas, even though there should be a depth research whether there is any impact of soil properties including heavy metals contamination on growth of agro-crop and tree species in ship breaking areas perhaps soil contamination due to ship cutting in the yard is happening there. In addition, farmers should be made conscious if there are any changes of production of agro-crop at the ship breaking areas and they should search the causes behind the changes. Moreover, strong co-ordination and linkage among different stakeholders from agriculture, forestry, land-use practitioners and finally the local people should be developed for sustainable homestead forest management.

7 References

- Acharya, K.P. (2006). Linking trees on farms with biodiversity conservation in subsistence farming systems in Nepal. *Biodiversity Conservation*, 15,631–646.
- Ahmed, M.F.U. (1999). Homestead agroforestry in Bangladesh: A case study of Gazipur.

257 Atta-Krah, K., Kindt, R., Skilton, J.N., Amaral, W. (2004). Managing biological and genetic diversity in tropical agroforestry.
 258 Agroforestry Systems, 61–62,183–194.
 259
 260 BBS. (2007). Statistical Pocket Book of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Govt. of Bangladesh.
 261 Boland, R.G.A. (eds.) (1993). Production Management and the Environment. Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New
 262 Delhi, India. 18-35.
 263 Hussain, M.M. (1999). Present status of ship breaking yard and its effect on environment. A review paper submitted to institute of
 264 forestry and environmental sciences, university of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh.pp:6-10.
 265
 266 Islam, KL. Hossain, M.M. (1986). Effect of ship scrapping on the soil and sea environment in the coastal area of Chittagong,
 267 Bangladesh. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 17, 462-463.
 268 Muhammed, N. Masum, M.F.H., Hossain, M.M., Chakma, S., Oesten, G., Von Detten, R. (2011). Floral composition and biodiversity
 269 conservation in homestead forests in Mymensingh, Bangladesh. International Journal of Biodiversity Sciecncce, Ecosystem Service and
 270 Management, 7, 247–257.
 271 Mukul, S.A., Uddin, M.B., Uddin, M.S., Khan, M.A.S.A., Marzan, B. (2008). Protected Areas of Bangladesh: Current Status and
 272 Efficacy for Biodiversity Conservation. Proceedings of the Pakistan Academy of Sciences, 45, 59-68.
 273
 274 Nath, TK. Hossain, M.K., Alam, M.K. (2000). Assessment of tree species diversity of Sitapahar forest reserve, Chittagong Hill Tracts
 275 (south) forest division, Bangladesh. Indian Forester, 126, 16-21.
 276

277 OSHA. (2001). Ship breaking Fact Sheet. U.S Department of Labor: Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Available
 278 at. www.osha.gov
 279
 280 Ouinsavi, C., Sokpon, N. (2008). Traditional agroforestry systems as tools for conservation of genetic resources of *Milicia excelsa*
 281 Welw. C.C. Berg in Benin. *Agroforestry Systems*, 74, 17–26.
 282
 283 Pandey, C.B., Lata, K., Venkatesh, A. Medhi, R.P. (2006). Diversity and species structure of home gardens in South Andaman.
 284 *Tropical Ecology*, 47, 251–258.
 285 Quamrul ,I.C., (2001). Bangladesh State of Bio-Diversity. Forum of Environmental Journalist of Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
 286 Roy, Bishwajit, Rahman, Md. Habibur, Fardusi, Most. Jannatul.(2013). Status, Diversity, and Traditional Uses of Homestead Gardens
 287 in Northern Bangladesh: A Means of Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation. *ISRN Biodiversity*, 2013, Article ID 124103, 11
 288 pages.
 289 Salam, M.A., Noguchi, T., Koike, M., (2000). *Agroforestry Systems*, 50, 77. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1006403101782>
 290
 291 Vankatash, A., Bharathi, L.K., Medi, R.P., Barkha, R., Panday, C.B., Lata, K. (2003). Central Agriculture Research Institute, Port
 292 Blair, Andman & Nicobar Islands.