BIODIVERSITY PROFILE OF THE AMPARA DISTRICT

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Content

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Executive Summary

Introduction: Ampara District, situated in the south-eastern part of the country, has an extent of 4495 km2, which is nearly 7% of the total land area of the country or 45% of the total land area of the Eastern Province. It is a coastal district with a 110 km long coastal belt; therefore, it has a range of natural ecosystems from terrestrial, aquatic, coastal and marine.

History: Ampara District was part of the ancient Rohana Kingdom and was called Deeghawapi (meaning long lake in Pali) or Digamadulla in Sinhala. According to the chronicle, Digamadulla was established by the Aryan Prince Deegayu, a brother of Bhadda Kachchayana, the chief Queen of the King Panduwasudeva, who ruled Sri Lanka during the period 504 to 474 BC. The chronicle also says that the area was inhabited by Yakkas, a group of people who were genealogically linked to pre-Aryan Kirat people of Northern India. During the time of King Kavan-tissa, who ruled Ruhuna Kingdom during 3rd Century BC, Digamadulla was governed by his younger son, Saddhatissa. In 1638 this region was granted to the Dutch by King Rajasinghe II and the Dutch dislodged the Portuguese who were ruling the eastern coast then. In 1726, King Senerat settled Arab Refugees in this region and the present-day Muslims are taught to be descendants of them. In 1924, the British government declared this region an administrative area named Wevehampattu under the Government Agent of Batticaloa.

Land use: Approximately 94% of the district comprises land while 6% can be categorized as surface water bodies. The district's major land uses and cover are forests, scrub, agriculture, home gardens and water bodies. Forest and scrub cover 34% and 12% of the total land area in the district, respectively. Paddy is the dominant agricultural use that covers about 22% of the total land area.

Climate: The Ampara district falls primarily within the dry zone of Sri Lanka, and a small section of the district (north-western section) comes within the intermediate zone. The average annual air temperature ranges from 25-27 °C while the average monthly minimum and maximum temperatures vary from 22-26 °C and 27-33 °C, respectively. Months from November to January are the coolest months, and March and April are the hottest. The mean annual rainfall is around 1750 mm. Much rainfall is received between November and February during the period of the North-eastern Monsoon. Some rain is received during the first Inter Monsoon in April. The two rainfall peaks coincide with the main cropping seasons, Yala (during the first Inter-monsoon) and Maha (during the North-east monsoon). The mean monthly day time and nighttime relative humidity vary between 68-77% and 83-91%, respectively.

Water resources: Ampara District is bounded by two major river basins, Kumbukkan Oya in the south and Gal Oya in the north. Between these two river basins, 13 other small basins, Bagura Oya, Girikula Oya, Helawa Oya, Wila Oya, Heda Oya, Karanda Oya, Saymena Ara, Tandiadi Aru, Kangikadichi Ara, Rufus Kulam, Pannela Oya, Ambalam Oya and Gal Oya are located. In addition, the upper and middle sub-basins of the Mundeni aru area is also located within the Ampara District. These rivers release directly to the ocean or into a string of lagoons such as Periya Kalapuwa, Korai complex, Thimbutu, Komari, Pottuvil-ureni, Arugam, Panama, Panakala, Solambe, Kunukala, Helawa, Shastrawela, Okanda, Girikula, Bagura, Andarakala, Itikala, Yakkala and Kumana located on the 100 km long coastal belt of the Ampara district. These lagoons and estuaries support rich mangrove vegetation as well as provide habitats to a large number of waterbirds. In addition, there are about 350 large, medium and small man-made tanks serve as freshwater bodies.

Zonation: Biogeographically, the Ampara District lies within the low country Dry Zone. Ampara District comes mainly under the Dry and Arid Lowlands Floristic Zone (AII) where Tropical Dry Mixed Evergreen Forests, Tropical Thorn Forests, Damana and Villu Grasslands, Flood-plain Wetlands, Riverine and Gallery Forests are the typical natural veg-

etation formations present. The coastal zone comes under the coastal and marine belt floristic zone (A I) where mangroves, salt marsh, sand dunes and strand vegetation are the typical natural vegetation formations observed. Out of these 46 agro-ecological regions, two, namely Low Country Dry Zone (DL) and Low Country Intermediate Zone (IL) are found in the Ampara District. Approximately 80% of the Ampara District comprises the Low Country Dry Zone (DL), divided into five sub-regions, viz, DL1b, DL1c, DL2a, DL2b, and DL5. Among the faunal zones defined for Sri Lanka, Ampara district comes within the Dry Zone ichthyological zone, monsoon forest and grasslands mammalian zone and Low country wet and Uva avifaunal zones.

Methodology: This biodiversity profile was prepared using secondary data sources based on previous biodiversity surveys conducted in the Ampara District and primary data collected at 89 new sites to cover sites that were not investigated in the previous biodiversity surveys. The data compilation focused on eight taxonomic groups, viz, vascular plants, dragonflies, butterflies, freshwater fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. For primary data collection, visual encounter surveys using the plot sampling method or line transect method were used with minor variations for specific taxa (e.g. VCPs for birds, litter clearance for herpetofauna) to capture maximum diversity within a short period.

Ecosystems: Since Ampara is a coastal district, many ecosystems, such as terrestrial, freshwater, coastal brackish water and marine, can be seen. The terrestrial ecosystems can be broadly categorized in to natural and manmade. Natural ecosystems, in turn, can be subdivided into forests and grasslands. Forest ecosystems include moist mixed evergreen forests, dry mixed evergreen forests, arid mixed evergreen forests, streamside and riverine forests, rock outcrop-associated forests, plantation forests and scrublands. Grasslands comprise two types, namely savannah and damana. In addition, the number of manmade habitats such as home gardens, paddy lands, perineal plantations and chena cultivations is present. The freshwater ecosystems include perineal and seasonal rivers, manmade tanks, water holes, marshlands and paddylands, while the coastal and marine ecosystems include lagoons, estuaries, mangroves, beaches, sand dunes and coastal rock outcrop present along the coastal zone and off shore coral reefs.

Species: Altogether, 760 species of plants and 453 species of animals were recorded from various ecosystems present in the Ampara district. This included 61 species of endemic fauna, 48 species of endemic flora, 51 species of threatened fauna and 92 species of threatened flora. A further 64 species of near-threatened plants and 56 species of near-threatened animals were recorded. Further, Ampara District supports a significant proportion of the species reported in Sri Lanka for the eight taxonomic groups considered in the biodiversity assessment. Concerning the seven faunal groups assessed, the proportion found in the Ampara District varies between 11% to 48% with an average of 31% while for flowering plants, 24% of the species recorded in Sri Lanka have been. The same trend was observed in endemics, with the proportions varying between 9% to 35% for fauna with an average of 13%.
In contrast, among the flowering plants, 5% of the endemic species recorded in Sri Lanka were reported. An interesting observation is that the species richness of non-protected sites is just as high as the protected areas, with 85% of the species recorded and 86% of endemic and threatened species recorded in the Ampara District being recorded in the non-protected area. This implies that the non-protected areas are equally important for biodiversity conservation in the Ampara District.

Notable Species: Many rare species listed as Critically Endangered in Sri Lanka have been recorded among protected and non-protected sites. This includes *Stachyphrynium spicatum* (Hulan Kiriya), a native species listed as Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct), an endemic dragon fly species, *Cyclogpmphus gynostylus* (Transvestite clubtail), one native butterfly species, *Ionolyce helicon* (Pointed Lineblue), one endemic frog species, *Nannophrys nayakkaei* (Nilgala rock frog) that is restricted to the eastern region, two native bird species *Perdicula asiatica (*Jungle bush-quail) and *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* (Black-necked Stork) of which the latter is mainly restricted to the Ampara district.

Further several species that are listed as data deficient due to a lack of information on these species were recorded during this study. These include four species of flowering plants, *Calophyllum calaba* (Gurukina), *Cleistanthus collinus* (Madara), *Stemona tuberosa*, *Clitoria ternatea* (Katarodu) and one species of butterfly *Nacaduba berenice* (Rounded 6 lineblue). Another notable observation was the endemic fish, *Rasbora adisi*, which was described for the first time in 2021 and was recorded in several streams and tanks studied. Finally, two possible new species belonging to the genus Cnemaspis was recorded.

Conservation Status: The Ampara District has an extensive network of protected areas. Some of these protected areas are located entirely within the district, while others extend to adjacent districts. According to the Landuse and Policy Planning Department, the total extent of protected areas managed by the Forest Department and Department of Wildlife Conservation are 91,775 ha and 56,902 ha, respectively. Further, according to the Landuse and Policy Planning Department, the total extent of forests in the district stands around 200,000 ha; much of this falls within the protected area network (ca 150,000 ha). Thus, the extent of protected areas is approximately 45% of the extent of the district. Most of the protected areas are located within the Lahugala DS division, followed by Maha Oya, Pottuvil, Padiyathalawa, Thirukkovil and Ampara DS divisions. In addition to these protected areas, other line agencies that manage protected areas include the Department of Archaeology and Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management, which manage a smaller areas as Archaeological or Coastal reserves.

Drivers of Change: Loss of forest cover due to large-scale development projects (Rambaken Oya, Morana, Mundeni Aru Development project has resulted in large-scale forest loss in the district. According to the Global Forest Watch, from 2001 to 2020, the loss of tree cover in the Ampara has been estimated to be around 7550 ha, and the loss of primary forest in the district has been estimated to be around 770 ha accounting for 11% of its total tree cover loss in the same period. In addition, encroachment by people and forest conversion due to slash-and0burn cultivation also results in the loss and degradation of forests. Loss of forest cover in turn, leads to loss of habitats and escalation of human-wildlife conflict, especially with elephants which is a major concern in the district. Even though there is no empirical data, based on the cases filed by Department of Wildlife Conservation and Forest Department against people caught hunting or extracting timber illegally, it can be inferred that this is another driver that negatively influences biodiversity in the district. The number of invasive species listed nationally has been recorded on many sites during the survey which indicates that the spread of invasive species pose both a direct (outcompeting native species, converting habitats displacing native species) and indirect (increased risk of forest fires, depletion of soil nutrition) threat to the native species.

In this backdrop, the move by the national government to release forests listed as other state forests to the custody of Divisional Secretaries to be used for development projects will further exacerbate these drivers. As shown by this study, the non-protected areas (such as other state forests) harbor rich assemblages of species bot endemic and threatened and therefore releasing these lands for development without a proper assessment will contribute to loss of rich biodiversity present in the district, which in turn will result in the loss of goods and services received by local communities from natural ecosystems as well as loss of opportunities to develop other potential economic activities such as tourism as the district has a very high potential for tourism development based on its natural and cultural resources base. Therefore, the findings of this study stresses the need for caution when utilizing natural resources of the district as unplanned development can result in the loss of these resources and the ability to accrue both tangible and intangible benefits offered by the natural resources.

Abbreviations

CR	-	Critically Endangered
CR(PE)	-	Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct)
DD	-	Data Deficient
DS	-	Divisional Secretary
DSD	-	Divisional Secretariat Divisions
DWC	-	Department of Wildlife Conservation
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EN	-	Endangered
FD	-	Forest department
FR	-	Forest Reserve
GND	-	Grama Niladhari Divisions
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Evaluation
LC	-	Least Concern
MC	-	Municipal Councils
NE	-	Not Evaluated
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NP	-	National Park
NT	-	Near Threatened
PS	-	Pradeshiya Sabhas
RLS	-	National Red List Status
SEA	-	Strategic Enviornment Assessment
VCP	-	Variable Circular Plot
VU	-	Vulnerable
UC	-	Urban Council

01 Ampara District

1.1 Introduction to Ampara District

Ampara District is situated in the southern part of the Eastern Province. It is bounded in the north and north-east by Polonnaruwa and Batticaloa Districts, in the northwest and west by Matale, Kandy and Badulla Districts, in the south by Moneragala and Hambantota District and in the east by the Indian Ocean by a coastal belt of 110 km in length. The Ampara District has an extent of 4495 km2, which is nearly 45% of the total land area of the Eastern Province or 7% of the total land area of the country.

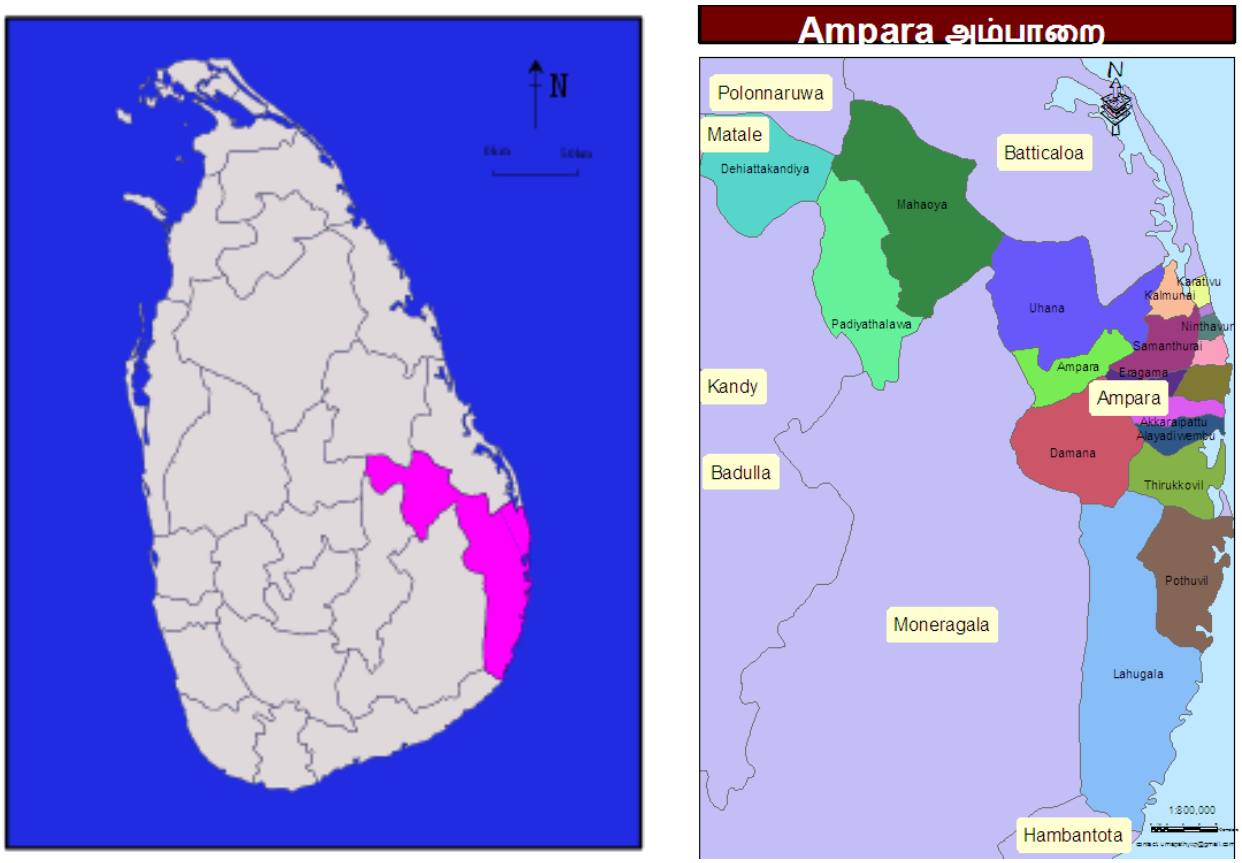


Figure 1: Location of the Ampara District

1.2 Historical Background

Ampara District was known in ancient Sri Lanka as Deeghawapi (meaning long lake in Pali) or Dighamadulla or Digamadulla in Sinhalese. Digamadulla, belonged to the Rohana Kingdom. According to the chronicle, Digamadulla was established by the Aryan Prince Deegayu, a brother of Bhadda Kachchayana, the chief Queen of the King Panduwasudeva who ruled Sri Lanka during the period 504 to 474 BC. The chronicle also says that the area was inhabited by Yakkas, a group of people who were genealogically linked to pre-Aryan Kirat people

of Northern India even before that. During the time of King Kavan-tissa, who ruled Ruhuna Kingdom during 3rd Century BC, Digamadulla was governed by his younger son Saddhatissa. In 1638 this region granted to Dutch by King Rajasinghe II and in return the Dutch were to dislodge the Portuguese who were ruling the eastern coast at that time. In 1726, King Senerat settled Arab Refugees in this region and the present day Muslims are taught to be descendants of them, In 1924, the British government declared this region as an administrative area named Wevehampattu under the Government Agent of Batticaloa (DSA, 2018).

1.3 Present Administrative Areas of Ampara District

In 1961, Wevehampattua and several other administrative areas (Akkraipattu, Binthannapattu, Panamapattu, Sammanthuraipattu, and Nintavurpattu) was declared as the Ampara District. In 1980, Dehiattakandiya was attached to the district. There are 20 Divisional Secretariat Divisions (DSD), 503 Grama Niladhari Divisions (GND), 2 Municipal Councils (MC), 1 Urban Council (UC) and 17 Pradeshiya Sabhas (PS) in the present Ampara District (see table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: DS Divisions and their extents in Ampara District

DS Divisions	Number of GNDs	Extent (ha)	%
Addalachchenai	32	5696	1.27
Akkaraipattu	28	6041	1.34
Alayadiwembu	22	8259	1.84
Ampara	22	13927	3.10
Damana	33	44414	9.88
Dehiattakandiya	13	40131	8.93
Eragama	12	6665	1.48
Kalmunai*	58	1966	0.44
Karativu	17	894	0.20
Lahugala	12	92330	20.54
Mahaoya	17	68070	15.14
Navithanveli	20	6986	1.55
Ninthavur	25	3630	0.81
Padiyathalawa	20	38693	8.61
Pottuvil	27	27183	6.05
Sainthamarathu	17	303	0.07
Samanthurai	51	12301	2.74
Thirukkovil	22	18708	4.16
Uhana	55	53355	11.87
	503	449552	100

** Includes two divisions (Kalmunai Tamil Division and Kalmunai Muslim Division) Source: DSA*

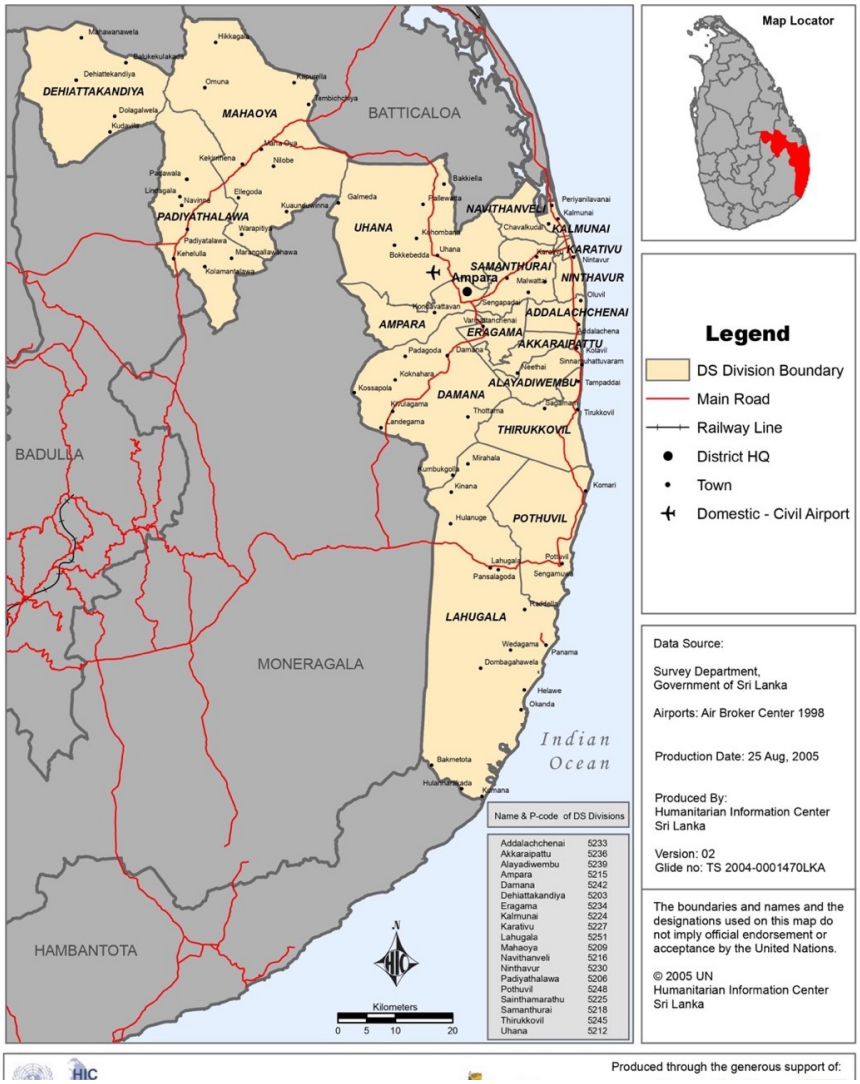


Figure 2: Divisional Secretary Divisions of the Ampara District.

02 Physical Features of Ampara District

2.1 Landuse

Approximately 94% of the district comprises land, while 6% can be categorized as surface water bodies. The district's significant land uses and cover are forests, scrub, agriculture, home gardens and water bodies. Forest and scrub cover 34% and 12% of the total land area in the district, respectively. Paddy is the dominant agricultural use that covers about 22% of the total land area.

Table 2: Land Use types of the Ampara District (Source: LUPPD, 2016).

Land Use Category	Subcategory	Extent (ha)	%
Non-Agricultural lands		3,966	0.8
Home gardens		42,641	9.5
Agricultural Lands	Paddy	97,268	21.6
	Field crops	16,865	3.8
	Coconut	1,162	0.3
	Cashew	411	0.1
	Sugar cane	6,570	1.5
	Rubber	880	0.2
	Other perennial crops	663	0.1
Natural Habitats	Natural Forests	144,080	32.1
	Forest Plantations	8,114	1.8
	Scrub Lands	55,096	12.3
	Grasslands	19,715	4.4
	Marshes	2,058	0.5
	Mangroves	155	0.034
	Rock outcrops	16,237	3.6
Vacant lands		3,346	0.7
Water Bodies	Beaches	1,590	0.4
	Lagoons	5,502	1.2
	Tanks	18,668	4.2
	Rivers and Streams	4,399	1.0

2.2 Climatic zones

The Ampara district falls primarily within the dry zone of Sri Lanka, and a small section of the district (north-western section) comes within the intermediate zone. In the dry zone, the annual rainfall occurs during a very narrow window (November to February) and during the rest of the dry conditions prevail. The intermediate zone has slightly wetter conditions compared to the dry zone.

2.3 Temperature

The average annual air temperature in the Ampara District ranges from 25-27 °C. The monthly minimum and maximum temperatures vary from 22-26 °C to 27-33 °C, respectively. According to the average mean monthly temperature, November to January is considered the coolest months and March to April is considered the hottest month.

Figure 3: Average Monthly Temperature in Ampara District[1]

2.4 Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall of the Ampara District is around 1750 mm. Much rainfall is received between November and February during the period of the North-eastern Monsoon. Some rain is received during the first Inter Monsoon in April. Therefore, the rainfall is seasonal and has two distinct rainfall peaks in the year, showing a bi-modal rainfall pattern. The two peaks are Yala (in April during the first Inter-monsoon) and Maha (November to February consisting of North-east monsoon) seasons. The Ampara District is usually wet and humid, where the mean monthly day time and nighttime relative humidity varies between 68-77% and 83-91%, respectively[1].

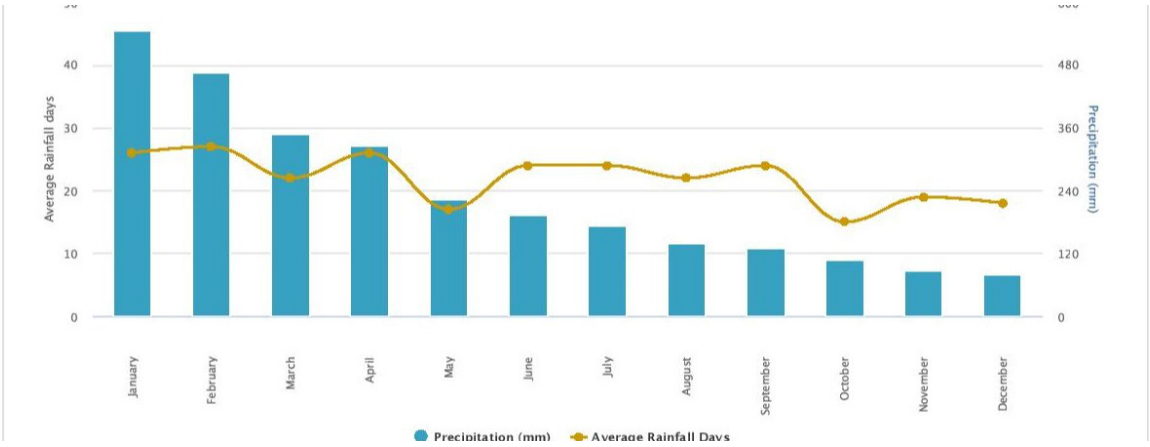


Figure 4: Average rainfall in Ampara District[2]

[1] https://www.worldweatheronline.com/ampara-weather-averages/eastern-province/lk.aspx

[2]https://www.worldweatheronline.com/ampara-weather-averages/eastern-province/lk.aspx

2.5 Topography

The topography of the district varies from flat to undulating. The elevation ranges from sea level to 500 m. Some erosional remnants rise to 700m. There are several isolated hills (inselbergs) scattered throughout the district. Some examples include Rajagala, Nuwaragala, Kudumbigala, Kokagala and Budhangala.

2.6 Geology and soils

The geology of the Ampara District is varied and ranges from the oldest Precambrian age to the more modern quaternary period. The Precambrian strata that underlie more than 90% of Sri Lanka date as far back as 2 billion years. The Precambrian age was comprised mainly of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. The Other widespread geology includes the Highland series and the Vijayan Complex. The Vijayan complex, formed by the metamorphosis of sedimentary layers in pre–Cambrian times, is the most widely distributed. It is composed of granite gneiss, argon gneiss, biotite gneiss, hornblende biotite gneiss and magmatic feldspar, graphite, calcite granulite gneiss and crystalline rocks. The hornblende biotite gneiss and biotite gneiss are the most widespread species covering over 50% of the land. These black-and-white and grey rocks are found throughout the district, particularly near the north western and southern borders. Granite gneisses can be seen in the southern half of the district interposed between biotite gneiss layers. Argon gneiss can be seen on the southern border and the southeastern extremity. Rocks containing marble-dominant calcite granulite gneiss can be seen in minor quantities along the south eastern shoreline. Further, quaternary deposits belonging to the Pleistocene and Holocene periods are also found in the district. The most important is the river alluvium, delta deposits and shore deposits which are widely distributed from north to south along the shoreline. Alluvium can be seen on the plains bordering the flood plains, while deltaic sedimentary deposits and lagoon clay are present around lagoons.

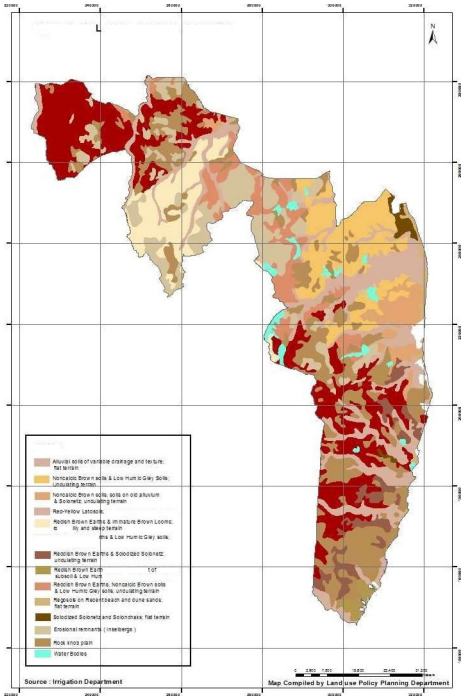
Sand dunes and outcrops of sand deposits formed as barrier ridges occur around lagoon mouths and between the lagoons south of Panama. Dunes in the Ampara District spread over an estimated extent of 357 ha (ca. 5% of the dunes coverage in Sri Lanka). Dunes are wind-blown accumulations of sand that occur above the tide line and have a distinctive structure compared to other land forms such as beaches and tidal flats that occur along the southeastern shoreline. The outermost margin of the dune facing towards the sea has a bare zone composed of saline and loose sand, while the landward side is covered by vegetation above the high water mark.

Geologically, the crustal block of Sri Lanka is mainly divided into four lithotectonic units, namely Highland Complex, Vijayan Complex, Wanni Complex and Kadugannawa Complex (Cooray, 1984). Out of these four crust types, Ampara District comprises of the Vijayan Complex. The Vijayan Complex contains variably migmatised, upper-amphibolite facies gneisses with a wide variation in the proportion of hornblende and biotite. Isolated occurrences of pink feldspar granite, often controlled by numerous shear zones, typically form narrow,

elongated ridges a few metres to tens of kilometres long.

The district's dominant soil group (approximately 38% of the total extent of land) comprises Reddish Brown Earth (RBE) with other soil groups as soil associations found mainly in undulating terrain. The next dominant soil group is alluvial soils, which occupy about 16% of the total land area. The rest of the area comprises Regosols, Solodized Solonetz & Solonchanks, Inselbergs and Rock Knob Plains. The physical and chemical properties of most of the RBE associations are generally suitable for agriculture. However, the major constraint to crop production in the district is the low water availability rather than the soils' limitations.

2.7 Water bodies and stream network



Ampara District is bounded by two major river basins: Kumbukkan Oya in the south and Gal Oya in the north. Between these two river basins, 13 other small basins (Bagura Oya, Girikula Oya, Helawa Oya, Wila Oya, Heda Oya, Karanda Oya, Saymena Ara, Tandiadi Aru, Kangikadichi Ara, Rufus Kulam, Pannela Oya, Ambalam Oya and Gal Oya) are located in the Ampara District. These river basins' lower and middle sub-basins are located within the district (Jayasingham, 2008). In addition, the upper and middle sub-basins of Mundeni aru are also located within the Ampara District.

The eastern side of Ampara District is bound by the Indian ocean and comprises a long coastal belt of 110 km. The coastal belt contains a string of lagoons such as Periya Kalapuwa, Korai complex, Thimbutu, Komari, Pottuvil-ureni, Arugam, Panama, Panakala, Solambe, Kunukala, Helawa, Shastrawela, Okanda, Girikula, Bagura, Andarakala, Itikala, Yakkala and Kumana, which supports rich mangrove vegetation as well as provide habitats to a large number of waterbirds.

2.8 Hydrology

The water is found as surface water and groundwater. Ampara District receives much of its surface water from the central highlands. The total water resources in the Maha Season in Ampara District account for about 3% of the country's total water resources. In the Yala Season, the water resources account for 1%. The district's surface water depth is less than the average for the whole island. One hundred eighty working tanks and 46 anicuts provide irrigation water for about 3611 ha of cultivated land. In addition, there are also 77 abandoned tanks and anicuts. There is no excess of water in this district, and water is neither imported nor exported. Water coming from other districts is not used at present. Still, it could be imported as the district experiences a moderate water shortage during both seasons, especially during the Yala. Therefore, groundwater becomes the major source of freshwater during the dry season. Ground water is mainly used for drinking purposes. However, ground water does not meet some of the human health standards. For instance, the hardness of the ground water and the chloride content (500-2000 ppm) is higher than the levels recommended by the WHO. Further, groundwater fluoride level (from 1.0 to 3.0ppm) is also higher than the recommended level for drinking water. It may cause discolouration of teeth in children and an increased incidence of dental caries. However, the Nitrate levels are acceptable for human use.

03 Ecological Features of Ampara District

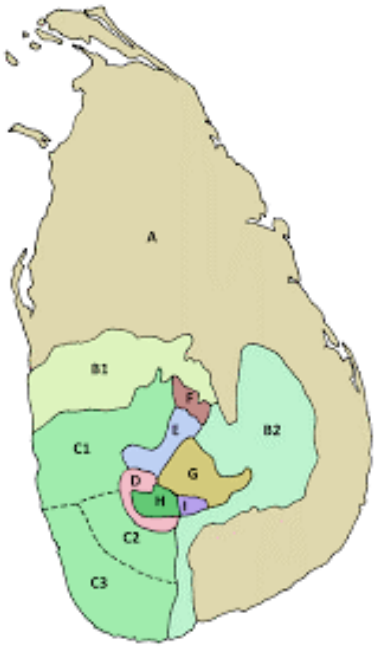
3.1 Regions

3.1.1 Bio region

Sri Lanka is divided into 15 bio-regions (MFE, 1999) based on climate and geo-physical classifications, the distribution patterns of fauna and flora, and the biodiversity richness of different parts of the country. Biogeographically, the Ampara District lies within the low country Dry Zone.

3.1.2 Florisitic region

Sri Lanka is divided into 15 floristic regions (Ashton and Gunatilleke, 1987). Ampara District comes mainly under the Dry and Arid Lowlands Floristic Zone (AII). Tropical Dry Mixed Evergreen Forests {Manilkara Community, Mixed community (Chloroxylon-Vitex-Berrya-Schleichera series)}, Tropical Thorn Forests (Manilkara-Chloroxylon-Salvadora-Randia series), Damana and Villu Grasslands, Flood-plain Wetlands, Riverine and Gallery Forests are typical natural vegetation formations in Dry and Arid Lowlands Floristic Zone. The coastal zone comes under the coastal and marine belt floristic zone (A I). Marine mangroves, salt marsh, dunes and strand vegetation are the typical natural vegetation formations seen in the coastal and marine belt floristic zone



3.1.3 Agro-ecological region

Based on a combination of climate, soil and relief characteristics, Sri Lanka has been subdivided into 46 agro-ecological regions. Two of these 46 agro-ecological regions are found in the Ampara District (Table 3). These include the Low Country Dry Zone (DL) and Low Country Intermediate Zone (IL) agro-ecological regions. Approximately 80% of the Ampara District comprises the Low Country Dry Zone (DL), which is divided into five sub-regions, viz, DL1b, DL1c, DL2a, DL2b, and DL5. The remaining 20% comprises the Low country Intermediate zone, which is categorized as IL2. DL1 region receives comparatively higher amounts of rain from North-east Monsoon over an extended period. DL2 region is characteristically having a unimodal pattern of rainfall. The IL region is wetter than DL region. The agro-ecological regions and their extents as a percentage of the total land area of the district are given in the Table 3 and the regions are shown in Figure 3.

Table 3: Agro-ecological regions and their extents (%) in the Ampara District

Agro-ecological region	Percentage of the total land area
DL1b	10
DL1c	11
DL2a	34
DL2b	29
DL5	04
IL2	12
Total	100

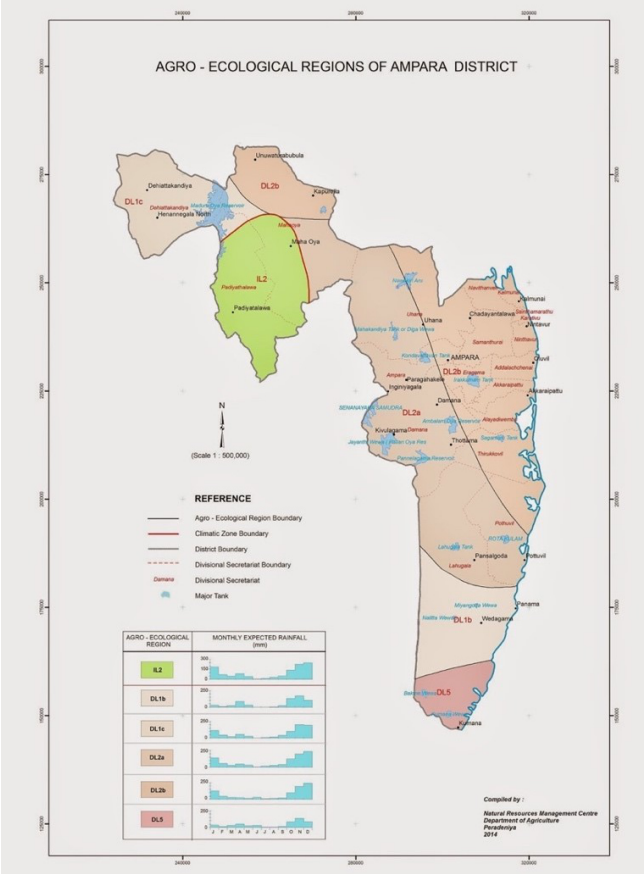


Figure 5: Agro-ecological regions in the Ampara District

3.1.4 Faunal Zones

Based on the distribution of animals, several zonation patterns are recognized in Sri Lanka. Based on the distribution patterns of the freshwater fish, Senanayake and Moyle (1982) have identified four ichthyological zones, namely Mahaweli Zone, Dry Zone, Transition Zone and Southwestern Zone. Out of these four zones, the Southwestern ichthyological zone supports the highest species richness and endemism. The Ampara District comes within the Dry Zone ichthyological zone.

Eisenberg and McKay (1970) also proposed a system for classifying the habitats of mammals in Sri Lanka based on the climate map of Muller-Dombois and Sirisena (1967), who recognized seven mammalian zones, namely monsoon scrub jungle in the northwest (A1) and southeast (A2), monsoon forest and grassland (B),

inter monsoon forest (C), rain forests and grasslands below 3000 feet (D1), between 3000-5000 feet (914.4-1524 m; D2) and above 5000 feet (>1524 m; D3). Out of these, most of the endemic and threatened mammals of Sri Lanka are restricted to zones D1, D2 and D3. The Ampara District comprise of monsoon forest and grasslands zone, which support large charismatic mammals such as Elephas maximus (Asian elephant), Panthera pardus (Leopard), Melursus ursinus (Sloth bear) and many medium and small mammal species.

Sri Lanka is divided into six Avifaunal Zones based on the distribution patterns of the resident bird species (Kotagama, 1993). These include the Northern zone, Low country wet zone, Mid country wet zone, Hill country wet zone, Dry zone and the Uva zone. As in the case of mammals, the low, mid and hill country wet zone harbours the highest species richness as well as endemicity. The Ampara District comes within the Low country wet avifaunal zone and Uva avifaunal zone. The Low Country Wet avifaunal zone generally supports common breeding residents and large numbers of wetland birds as most of the manmade tanks are located in this zone. Uva avifaunal zone supports at least three bird species, Treron phoenicoptera (Yellow-footed Green Pigeon), Francolinus pictus (Painted Francolin) and Perdicula asiatica (Jungle Bush-quail) that are restricted to this zone.

3.2 Available Information on the biodiversity of Ampara District

A number of studies have been carried out under various projects with a main emphasis on the coastal zone. These include studies conducted under the North East Coastal Community Development Project (NECCDP) that has generated a number of reports that also address various aspects of biodiversity in the Ampara District. The Coast Conservation Department has also commissioned several studies on the biodiversity of the coastal region of Ampara. In addition, there are studies conducted for Environmental Impact Assessments as well as Strategic Environmental Assessments that contain information on biodiversity that can be extracted to develop the overall biodiversity profile of the district. These literature sources are described in Table 4 below.

Table 4: List of literature sources that can be used to support the development of the biodiversity profile of Ampara District.

Coverage	Source	Description
National	Rajasuriya, 2005	An assessment of the coral reef ecosystems in the aftermath of the 1998 coral bleaching event and 2004 Tsunami
	Samarakoon *et al*., 2005	An assessment of the impact of the 2004 Tsunami on coastal ecosystems
Provincial	EML, 2010	An analysis of the current and future economic value of goods and services provided by the coastal resources
	GreenTech, 2009a	A review of the status and threats to the coral reefs
	GreenTech, 2009b	An assessment of the change in the mangrove coverage
	GreenTech, 2009c	An assessment of the changes in the shoreline
	GreenTech, 2010	An assessment of the potential to develop Bird watching based nature tourism
	GreenTech, 2010	An analysis of the Past, Present, and Potential impact of rural and urban development on coastal resources

	Jayasingham 2008	An overview about the biodiversity
	NECCDP, 2009b	A strategic plan for tourism development
	NECCDP, 2009b	An integrated plan for coastal resources management
	NECCDP, 2010	An assessment of the status of the fisheries sector
District	NECCDP, 2009c	A coastal resource profile
	Kaleel, 2016	An analysis of the land degradation in the coastal area
Sub District	NECCDP, 2009d	Coastal resource profile for Pottuvil Divisional Secretaries' Divisions
	NECCDP, 2009e	Coastal resource profile for Lahugala Divisional Secretaries' Divisions
	NECCDP, 2009f	Development of a special area management plan for the Pottuvil-Arugam bay-Panama special area
	GreenTech, 2009d	Topography of sand dunes and landuse patterns in the Pottuvil and Lahugala Divisional Secretaries' divisions
	GreenTech, 2009e	Seasonal variation in the water quality of the Arugam Lagoon
	IUCN, 2007	Biodiversity Assessment of Panama Lagoon
	Ramsar 2009	Information sheet on Kumana Ramsar site
	IUCN 2010	Biodiversity Profile of Periya, Palakuda and Potuvil Lagoon System
	IUCN Sri Lanka 2016	Development of an Ecotourism Plan for Pottuvil (Urani and Kottukal) Lagoon
	Weerakoon, 2014	Description of the biodiversity and key ecological process of the Savanna Ecosystem in Nilgala
	Weerakoon et al., 2014	Description of the coastal habitats of the Potuvil-Arugambay-Panama special area management zone
Environment assessments	CECB, 2006	EIA report of the Rambaken oya reservoir
	CECB, 2012	SEA report of the Morana reservoir
	CECB, 2013	EIA report of the Kalugal oya reservoir
	SMEC, 2012	SEA report of the Mundeni Aru River basin
	CEA, 2017	SEA report of the Mundeni Aru River basin
	MIWRM, 2018	SEA for Water Resource Development and Irrigation Development in Sri Lanka

Most of the data presented in these reports focus mainly on the coastal ecosystems. Using these data, a detailed biodiversity profile can be constructed for the coastal zone. However, information on the biodiversity of many inland areas is unavailable except for Yala East and a few other locations based on EIA and SEA reports.

Therefore, during the field investigations, the main focus has been collecting data from proposed forest reserves, which do not have any legal status and are likely to be exploited for various development activities. The next priority sites for field assessment will be the protected areas that have low levels of protection, such as sanctuaries, for which there is no data as these are the next most vulnerable sites that can be affected by development activities.

3.3 Data sources for the report

To compile this biodiversity profile data were gathered from secondary sources available with the team based on previous biodiversity surveys conducted in the Ampara District and primary data collected at 89 new sites, to cover sites that were not investigated in the previous biodiversity surveys.

Secondary data sources used

1. EML (2012) Consultancy services for establishing baseline inventories of flora and fauna in three identified coastal ecosystems in the eastern province part II – Pothuvil to Panama
2. Weerakoon, D.K. and Peiris, N. (2016). Ecological impact assessment of the Maduru Oya right bank canal development project.
3. IUCN Sri Lanka (2016). Developing of an ecotourism plan for pottuvil (Urani and Kottukal) lagoon in the Ampara District, Sri Lanka Country Office, iv + 166 pp.
4. Infotechs (2019). Environmental impact assessment report of the Mundeni Aru river basin development project in Ampara and Baticaloa Districts.

Primary data collection

The initial literature survey conducted on the availability of data on the biodiversity of the Ampara district indicated that several data sets (listed above) could be used to develop the biodiversity profile of the Ampara District. However, these studies have focused only on certain parts of the Ampara District; therefore, additional data collection is necessary to construct a more comprehensive biodiversity profile for the district. Therefore, additional sampling was carried out to address identified data gaps using a similar methodological approach to ensure that a similar type of data is collected, which would allow amalgamation of the generated data with the data extracted from secondary sources.

3.4 Methods used for primary data collection

The data collection focused on eight taxonomic groups: vascular plants, dragonflies, butterflies, freshwater fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Common sampling plots and transects were used for all taxa with minor variations for specific taxa (e.g. VCPs for birds, litter clearance for herpetofauna) to capture maximum diversity within a short time. A summary of techniques used for the different taxa is given in Table 5.

Table 5: Brief description of the methods used for the different taxonomic groups..

Taxonomic Group	Methodology adopted
Vascular plants	Plot sampling method and line sampling method was used. In the plot sampling method, vascular plants present within 10 m x 10 m plot placed in the sampling sites, including trees, herbs, epiphytes and lianas, were recorded. The presence of species encountered along a transect between quadrats was recorded separately. Any other observations of interest were also recorded.

Dragonflies and Butterflies	The visual encounter survey method was used for these two taxonomic groups by recording the species encountered along the transects used for the vegetation study. The presence of additional species encountered elsewhere were also recorded separately. Water bodies were specially sampled for the presence of dragonflies and damselflies.
Freshwater fish	The major rivers or streams within the district were sampled for fish. Other large water bodies, such as ponds, tanks and swamps, were sampled where accessible. Fish were sampled using sweep, throw, gill and seine nets and by snorkelling or bank counts (in streams where clear water is present). Night sampling was done at selected sites to capture fish that are active at night. The presence of species reliably reported by fishermen was also recorded.
Amphibians and Reptiles	The litter clearing technique in the 10m x 10 m plots that were used for sampling the plants were used for sampling amphibians and reptiles. The litter was cleared, logs rolled over, and soil and litter raked. The presence of additional species encountered along transects between quadrats or elsewhere was recorded separately. Visual Encounter Surveys at night were carried out to record nocturnal species.
Birds	Variable Circular Plots (VCPs) established along the transects used for the vegetation were used to record birds. Both direct and indirect (calls) observations were recorded for 10 minutes at each VCP. The distance from the observer is recorded, based on three radial zones (0-10 m radius, >10-20 m radius and > 20 m radius). The VCP is divided into quarters, each of which is recorded for 2 1 / 2 minutes. Any bird seen or heard outside the monitored area is recorded as outside. Similarly, birds observed while travelling along a transect between VCPs are recorded as outside. For water birds, observations were done from the edge of the water body. The presence of additional species encountered elsewhere was recorded separately.
Mammals	Small mammals were sampled using small aluminium box traps (Sherman traps), placed 10 m apart within a transect. The period of trapping and baits used for this survey was based on the availability of time as this is a rapid biodiversity survey. Direct observations were made along the transects. Arboreal species were recorded whenever observed. The presence of additional species encountered elsewhere was also recorded separately. Further, indirect evidence, such as scat, body parts, footprints etc., was also used to determine the presence of a species.

Table .6: Locations sampled during the primary data collection.

Site No.	Site Name	Protected	Habitat Type	Latitude	Longitude
1	Maduru Oya	No	Rivers and streams	7.663601	81.22129
2	NDK Tank	Yes	Tank	7.671008	81.23838
3	Tampitiya	No	Rivers and streams	7.613312	81.43115
4	Tampitiya Tank	No	Tank	7.603954	81.42754
5	Tampitiya Forest	Yes	Dry mixed Forest	7.58096	81.42935
6	Pulaweli Forest	Yes	Dry mixed	7.583446	81.40398
7	Magalawatuwan Ara	No	Rivers and streams	7.518469	81.49955
8	Nuwaragala FR	Yes	Moist-mixed Forest	7.536083	81.45851
9	Mahaoya-Ampara road	Yes	Rock outcrop	7.532666	81.44874
10	Helakomana Road	No	Moist-mixed forest	7.320888	81.31425
11	Helakomanagala	Yes	Damana grassland	7.296807	81.31406
12	Helakomanagala road	No	Rivers and streams	7.308382	81.31661
13	Nagiri Len Viharaya	No	Moist-mixed forest	7.35656	81.33064
14	Borapola Tank	No	Tanks	7.524845	81.3964
15	Kokagala FR	Yes	Moist-mixed forest	7.422701	81.22045
16	Bamunugala Aranya	No	Rivers and streams	7.446035	81.21842
17	Bamunugala Aranya	Yes	Rock outcrop	7.456834	81.20705
18	Forest Patch	No	Moist-mixed	7.453695	81.24254
19	Tank	No	Tanks	7.474209	81.2443
20	Dehiattakandiya	No	Rivers and streams	7.690926	81.06025
21	Mahaweli Ganga	No	Rivers and streams	7.669978	80.99582
22	Ellekotaliya	No	Rivers and streams	7.66376	81.00119
23	Serupitiya	No	Dry mixed	7.621572	80.98345
25	Wewmedagama	No	Tanks	7.532245	81.05098
26	Rathkinda Tank	No	Tanks	7.508035	81.05513
27	Henanigala Temple	No	Rock outcrop	7.585879	81.07036
28	Maduru Oya NP	Yes	Tanks	7.638515	81.10193
29	Hennanigala	Yes	Dry mixed	7.671919	81.10282
30	Gal Ode Oya	No	Rivers and streams	7.388376	81.25472
31	Kehelulla	No	Tanks	7.375072	81.2474
32	Thalapitaoya	Yes	Moist-mixed	7.375225	81.25067
33	Gal Ode Oya	No	Rivers and streams	7.423253	81.26479
34	Irakkamam Wewa	No	Tanks	7.260186	81.73285
35	Deegavapiya	No	Dry mixed	7.279822	81.79541

36	Deegavapiya	No	Dry mixed	7.278054	81.77227
37	Gal Oya	No	Rivers and streams	7.295614	81.77064
38	Navakiri Tank	No	Tanks	7.469886	81.61844
39	Rajagala	No	Moist-mixed	7.48979	81.61675
40	Namal Oya	No	Dry mixed	7.290452	81.52638
41	Namal Oya Forest	Yes	Moist-mixed	7.295951	81.52518
42	Gal Oya at Polwaththa	No	Rivers and streams	7.220267	81.56706
43	Owagiriya	No	Moist-mixed	7.219424	81.56248
44	Inginiyagala Dam	Yes	Dry mixed	7.205028	81.53731
45	Gal Oya SE Sancuary	Yes	Dry mixed	7.175288	81.53785
46	Pannathgoda	No	Rock outcrop	7.14736	81.55197
47	Jayanthi Wewa	Yes	Moist-mixed	7.138561	81.55164
48	Wadinagala	Yes	Moist-mixed	7.10352	81.55582
49	Kalugal Oya Reservoir	Yes	Moist-mixed	7.434892	81.53626
50	Kalugal Oya Reservoir	No	Tanks	7.433298	81.53737
51	Kalugal Oya	No	Moist-mixed	7.433114	81.54475
52	Samangala	Yes	Moist-mixed	7.409218	81.57921
53	Koswaththhela Forest	Yes	Moist-mixed	7.416031	81.59362
54	Walagampura	Yes	Moist-mixed	7.384344	81.58754
55	Morana	No	Tanks	7.00265	81.65407
56	Duviligaha Oya	No	Rivers and streams	7.023251	81.65708
57	Bakmitiyawa Forest	Yes	Dry mixed	7.072023	81.6558
58	Pannalgama Reservoir	No	Dry mixed	7.082289	81.64629
59	Eggaloya Aranya	Yes	Dry mixed	7.159705	81.64034
60	Eggaloya Reservoir	No	Tanks	7.175649	81.61677
61	Buddhangala	Yes	Rock outcrop	7.3324	81.70348
62	Samanabadda	No	Dry mixed forest	7.342174	81.64888
63	Tharulengala	No	Moist-mixed forest	6.928694	81.65493
64	Lahugala	Yes	Tanks	6.891923	81.69185
65	Kudumbigala	Yes	Moist-mixed forest	6.670499	81.74417
66	Naulla Wewa	No	Tanks	6.802086	81.78835
67	Naulla wewa road	No	Dry mixed forest	6.796615	81.80372
68	Okanda Devalaya	Yes	Dry mixed forest	6.651577	81.77294
69	Okanda lagoon	Yes	Mangrove	6.652306	81.77101
70	Panama-Kumana 1	Yes	Sandy shore	6.658774	81.76957
71	Panama-Kumana 2	Yes	Villu	6.666632	81.76543

72	Kudumbigala road	Yes	Dry mixed forest	6.675623	81.75253
73	Panama-Kumana 3	Yes	Canal	6.681633	81.76137
74	Kudumbigala Sanctuary	Yes	Dry mixed forest	6.694892	81.76522
75	Weheragama	Yes	Rock outcrop	6.700228	81.77636
76	Panama	No	Sand dune	6.754638	81.81584
77	Sastravela	No	Moist-mixed Forest	6.807571	81.81788
78	Hada Oya Bridge	No	Rivers and streams	6.815763	81.80622
79	Neelagiri	Yes	Dry mixed	6.844069	81.70036
80	Hada Oya	No	Rivers and streams	6.862715	81.71149
81	Magula Maha Viharaya	No	Temple forest	6.867618	81.73656
82	Sengamuwa	No	Tanks	6.894757	81.76411
83	Kanagarkiramam	Yes	Arid-mixed forest	6.935382	81.84715
84	Komari	No	Arid-mixed forest	6.971157	81.84665
85	Sangamankanda	No	Dry mixed forest	7.01584	81.84848
86	Akulobekandiya	No	Damana grassland	7.504096	81.4066
87	Nuwaragala FR	Yes	Rock outcrop	7.499625	81.4235
88	Nuwaragala FR	Yes	Moist-mixed forest	7.494921	81.42793
89	Kokagala FR	Yes	Moist-mixed forest	7.42657	81.21464

04 MAJOR ECOSYSTEMS

4.1 Major Natural Ecosystems

Although Sri Lanka is a small island, it has a wide variety of climatic, topographic and soil conditions that have resulted in a diverse array of aquatic and terrestrial habitats. According to the available historical records and fossil evidence, much of the island has been previously covered with forests. However, the forests in Sri Lanka have been subjected to major remodeling by natural forces such as climate change in the past and in more recent times by activities of man. Currently, more than two-thirds of the forest habitats in Sri Lanka are found in the dry zone. However, the tree density, diversity and endemicity in the dry zone forests are comparatively lower than in the wet zone forests.

4.2 Terrestrial vegetation types found in the Ampara District

The terrestrial vegetation can be broadly categorized in to natural and anthropogenic habitats. Natural habitats can be further subdivided into forest and grasslands. Forests include moist mixed evergreen forests, dry mixed evergreen forests, arid mixed evergreen forests, streamside and riverine forests, rock outcrop associated forests, plantation forests and scrublands. Grasslands comprise two types, namely savannah and damana. In addition, number of manmade habitats such as home gardens, paddy lands, perineal plantations and chena cultivations are present in the Ampara District. Further, coastal habitats such as mangroves, beaches, lagoons, marshes, estuaries and sand dunes are present along the coastal zone. A brief description of the main ecosystem types that can be observed in the Ampara District is given below.

Moist Mixed Evergreen Forests

Very small areas of the eastern province have these forests. These are closer to the borders of the intermediate zone. The forests that border the Ampara- Moneragala borders of Nilgala region around Senanayake Samudra have these forests in place. Tropical moist evergreen forests are found in between the Tropical rain forest in the lowland wet zone and the tropical dry mixed evergreen forest in the dry zone. Therefore this forest can also be considered a transitional or ecotone forest primarily found in the foothills of isolated mountains in the district, such as Rajagala, Helakomana and Tharulengala.

This forest type is widespread in the intermediate zone at or below 900 m elevation. The main species are *Mangifera zeylanica* (etamba), *Pamelia pinnata* (gal mora), *Filicium decipiens* (pihimbiya) and *Glycosmis pentaphylla* (dodan pana), *Acronychia pedunculata (*ankenda), *Cleistanthus pallidus* (Olupeliya), *Erythroxylum zeylanicum*, *Dimorphocalyx glabellus* (weliwenna), *Streblus taxoides* (gongotu), *Streblus asper* (geta nitul), *Miliusa indica* (kekili messa) and *Huberantha korinti* (Ul kenda). They also have species such as *Dimocarpus longan*, (mora), *Vitex altissima* (milla), *Adina cordifoila* (kolon) etc. as the deciduous component.

Dry Mixed Evergreen Forest (Dry Monsoon Forest)

Tropical dry mixed evergreen forests are the most extensive forest type present in Sri Lanka, covering the en-

tire dry zone, which is the predominant forest type in the Ampara district. This forest type contains a sparse canopy of about 20-25 m in height, a sub-canopy of about 10-15 m and a well-developed shrub/herb layer. The dominant tree species that can be seen in this forest type includes *Manilkara hexandra* (palu), *Chloroxylon swietenia* (burutha), *Vitex altissima* (milla), *Berrya cordifolia* (hal milla), *Pityranthe verrucosa* (dikwenna), *Cassia fistula* (ehela) and *Diospyros ebenum* (kaluwara), *Alseodaphne semecarpifolia* (wewarana) and *Drypetes sepiaria* (wira), *Dimorphocalyx glabellus* (weli weanna), *Diospyros ovalifolia* (kunumella), *Walsura trifoliolata* (Kiri kon), *Benkara malabarica* (pudan), *Adina cordifolia* (kolon), *Grewia helicterifolia* (bora-damaniya), *Phyllanthus racemosus* (kuratiya), *Canthium coromandelicum* (kara), *Lepisanthes tetraphylla*, *Syzygium cumini* (ma-dan), *Lannea coromandelica* (hik), *Pterospermum suberifolium* (Welang) and *Diaspyros ovalifolia*. *Derris scandens* is a common liana and species such as *Glycosmis pentaphylla* (dodam pana) and *Croton laccifer* (keppetiaya) form the herb/shrub layer. This type of ecosystem is known from non-protected areas such as Sangamankanda archaeological reserve, forests surrounding Deegawapiya, Serupitiya etc.

The vegetation does not have high endemism as in the rain forest. However, the flora comprises many valuable timber species. This habitat also supports large charismatic mammals such as leopards, sloth bears, elephants, spotted deer, sambhur etc. Most of the forests are protected as national parks, sanctuaries or reserves, viz. Yala East National Park, Lahugala National Park, Maduru Oya National Park. Kumbukkana Forest Reserve, Nuwaragala Forest Reserve etc., etc.

Arid-mixed evergreen forest

This forest type is dominated by thorny shrubs and trees such as *Diospyros ferrea* (kaluhabaraliya), *Catunaregam spinosai* (kukurumana), *Ehretia microphylla* (heen-thambala), *Dracaena zeylanica* (niyanda), *Gmelina asiatica* (demata), *Premna tomentosa* (seru), *Croton klotzschianus*, *Hugonia mystax* (bu-getiya), *Flueggea leucopyrus* (heen katupila) and *Tarenna asiatica* (tarana). This is the prominent ecosystem present bin the semi-arid zones of Sri Lanka and it is found in Amapara in its south-eastern coastal areas.

Forest Plantations

Several forest plantations managed by the Forest department can be seen in the AMpar District. These plantations are monocultures of mostly *Tectona grandis* (teak), *Khaya senegalensis*, *Acacia auriculiformis* (Acacia) and *Leucaena leucocephala* (Ipil-ipil). Further, *Casuarina equisetifolia* (Casuarina) plantations can be seen in the coastal area (e.g. Muhudu maha Viharaya).

Scrubland

Another dominant type of vegetation found in the area is scrubland, which is also secondary in origin due to agriculture practices. Some of the common shrub species observed in this habitat included *Flueggea leucopyrus* (Katupila), *Ziziphus oenoplia* (Heen Eraminiya), *Helicteres isora* (Lihiniya), *Carissa spinarum* (Heen Karamba), *Dichrostachys cinerea* (Andara) and *Catunaregam spinosa* (Kukuruman). The common tree species that can be seem among scrubland includes species such as *Bridelia retusa* (Ketakala), *Bauhinia racemosa* (Maila), *Cassia roxburghii* (Wa), *Syzygium cumini* (Madan) and *Premna tomentosa* (Seru). It was also noted that the scrubland found in the area is at different levels of natural succession. Some have reached an advanced state of succession judging by vegetation characters, such as a lower number of introduced species and supporting a higher number of endemic tree species.

Stream and river Associated Vegetation

The Ampara District has an extensive network of seasonal rivers and streams. Investigation of these stream systems revealed that *Cryptocoryne nevillii*, an endemic and threatened species is the only aquatic species

found here. A thin belt of stream side vegetation was found to be associated with the streams and rivers, It contained tree species such as Mi (*Madhuca longifolia*), Magul Karanda (*Pongamia pinnata*), Kumbuk (*Terminalia arjuna*), Makulu (*Hydnocarpus venenata*), Thimbiri (*Diospyros malabarica*) and *Cynometra zeylanica*.

Rock Outcrop Vegetation

Isolated hills and rock outcrops are a prominent geographic feature in the Eastern part of the country, including Ampara District. Numerous prominent hills such as Nuwaragala, Ethbeddagala, Walimbehela, Kudumbigala, and Kokagala are located within the existing protected area network. Some hills and small to medium rock outcrops are also located outside the protected area network including Rajagala, Sastravela, Pannathgoda and Tharulengala. The special ecological features of these areas are the presence of rock shelters and caves, moist rock surfaces and patches of vegetation with plants adapted to the rocky habitats such as *Wrightia angustifolia*, *Osbeckia octandra* (heen bovitiya), *Eugenia roxburghii*, *Gardenia fosbergii* (kola kada), *Chionanthus zeylanicus* (geratiya), *Commiphora caudata* (simbilla), *Reissantia indica*, *Ficus mollis* (wal aralu), *Psydrax dicoccos* (pana karaw) and *Memecylon capitellatum* (didi-kaha).

Tropical Savannahs:

Savannahs are a grassland type of ecosystem present in the Uva province. It can be seen in both intermediate and dry zone. The ecosystem has a characteristic structure, tall trees scattered among tall grasslands. There are two types of savannahs: low-altitude savannahs found at altitudes below 300 m and high-altitude savannahs between 300-500 m, with rainfall below 1400 mm or around 1400-2000 mm respectively. Only the low-altitude savannah type is present in the Ampara District. Savannahs can be defined as a fire-driven ecosystem as they are subjected to fire during the dry season, as grasses can catch fire easily when dry. The trees in savannah ecosystems are fire resistant and can withstand fire. The origin of savannahs is un-answered as to whether it is anthropogenic controlled by fire, or natural due to soil conditions and events inclusive of fire. Fire also causes loss of vegetation, followed by soil erosion, exposing rocks in many places.

The savannahs have two layers with scattered trees dispersed in the grasslands forming a 10-15 m stratum. Characteristic vegetation of the savannahs include *Terminalia bellirica* (bulu), *Terminalia chebula* (aralu), *Phyllanthus emblica* (nelli), *Careya arborea* (kahata), *Anogeissus latifolius* (devu) and grasses such as *Aristida setacea*, *Cymbopogon nardus*, *Imperata cylindrica* (iluk) and *Themeda triandra*. Low altitude savannahs are found towards the northwestern part of the Ampara District. Further, Savannah with *Cycas sp*. dominance has been described at the borders of Ampara District. Burning for grazing is a common feature associated with this ecosystem during the periods of May-August and the new growth begins in November with the rains.

Damana grasslands

Extensive grasslands which cover most of the dry zone are called the Damana grasslands. They may vary in their structure from place to place based on rainfall, temperature and soil characters. However, they share common features. Damana grasslands are found mainly in the northern and northwestern parts of the Ampara District. They serve as grazing lands for most of the wildlife and cattle in the area. Often found with scattered trees but has shorter grasses such as *Brachiaria remota*, *Eragrostis gangetica* (ela kuru-thana) compared to Savannahs. The common plant species that can be seen in this ecosystem include Terminalia bellirica (bulu), *Terminalia anogeissiana* (dawu), *Careya arborea* (kahata), *Pterocarpus marsupium* (gammalu), Ketakala (*Bridelia retusa*), Daminiya (*Grewia damine*), Kolon (*Haldina cordifolia*) and Seru (*Premna tomentosa*) and *Imperata cylindrica* (iluk). Termite mounds are common in these ecosystems and make available a colonizing space for the vegetation. Grazing pressure creates thick vegetation amidst these grasslands, which is characteristic of these fire-affected grasslands. Heavy grazing pressure, frequent fires, increasing soil erosions, and

population pressure turn these grasslands into barren lands. This is the area's most abundant secondary vegetation due to past agriculture practices and fire.

Grasslands

In addition to Damana and Savannah grasslands, small grasslands with different vegetation structure and composition can be seen in the northwestern part of the Ampara District. These grasslands were much smaller in extent and may have resulted possibly due to abandoned cultivated areas. The dominant grass species recorded here included Grasses such as, Iluk (*Imperata cylindrica*), Kara Wata Mana (*Themeda cymbaria*) and Rata Tana (*Panicum maximum*) while Pila (*Tephrosia villosa*), *Crotalaria laburnifolia*, *Macroptilium lathyroides*, Nidikumba (*Mimosa pudica*) and Heen Undupiyaliya (*Desmodium triflorum*) were the other common species associated with grassland vegetation.

Chena Cultivation

A number of abandoned chena can be seen throughout the district, which is now been converted to scrubland In addition, active chena lands are also present in the district. The common cultivated crop species in chenas include, *Sesamum indicum* (tala), *Vigna unguiculata* (cowpea), *Vigna radiata* (mun-eta), *Capsicum annuum* (miris), *Solanum melongena* (batu), *Zea mays* (bada iringu), *Arachis hypogaea* (rata kadju), and *Manihot esculenta* (maiyokka),

Home Garden

The command area already has a number of human settlements, so home gardens are one of the most abundant habitat types within the command area. The common home garden tree species identified within the area include species such as *Mangifera indica* (amba), *Azadirachta indica* (kohomba), *Anacardium occidentale* (cadju), *Thevetia peruviana* (kaha kaneru), *Carica papaya* (gas labu), *Jatropha curcas* (weta endaru), *Leucaena leucocephala* (ipil ipil), *Moringa oleifer* (murunga) *Limonia acidissima* (divul), *Tectona grandis* (tekka).

4.3 Inland Wetland Ecosystems Found in Ampara District

Tanks and Associated Vegetation

A number of seasonal and few perennial tanks were observed within the district. Some of the common aquatic, semi aquatic plant associated with tanks include *Nymphaea pubescens* (olu) *Eichhornia crassipes* (japan jabara), *Ceratophyllum demersum, Salvinia molesta* (salvinia), *Ludwigia adscendens* (beru diyanilla), *Ipomoea aquatica* (kankung) *Hygroryza aristata* (go jabba), *Hygrophila schulli* (niramulliya), *Schoenoplectus articulatus, Ludwigia perennis*, *Cyperus sp*. and *Alternanthera sessilis* (mukunuwenna). In the area surrounding the tanks tree species such as *Terminalia arjuna* (kumbuk), *Pongamia pinnata* (magul karada), *Barringtonia acutangula* (ela mudilla), *Streblus asper* (nitulla) and *Vitex leucoxylon* (nabada) were observed.

Paddy Lands

This is the most abundant habitat type found within the command area and *Oryza sativa* (paddy) is main crop species. *Panicum maximum* (rata tana), *Imperata cylindrica* (iluk), *Sida acuta* (gas bevila), *Tephrosia purpurea* (pila), *Cassia tora, Croton hirtus* (wal tippili) and *Cyperus sp*. are the other species found associated with paddy.

Some seasonal paddy lands can also be seen within the Ampara District, which is cultivated only once a year or sometimes once in two or three years based on the availability of rain water. These paddy lands harbors aquatic and semi-aquatic plants and act as marshlands during the non cultivated season. Seasonal paddy lands surrounding are colonized by aquatic and semi-aquatic plants, species such as *Nymphaea pubescens* (Olu), *Limnophyton obtusifolium, Eichhornia crassipes* (Japan Jabara), *Typha angustifolia* (Hambupan), *Nymphaea nouchali* (Manel), *Ludwigia adscendens* (Beru Diyanilla), *Ipomoea aquatica* (Kankung), *Cyperus spp*., *Fimbristylis spp*., *Hydrilla verticillata* (Halpenni), *Aeschynomene aspera* (Maha Diya Siyambala), *Marsilia quadrifolia, Monochoria vaginalis* (Jabara), *Neptunia oleracea* (Diya Nidikumba) and *Ottelia alismoides* during the non cultivated season. This habitat is very important for water birds including migratory species. According to local farmers, at the beginning of migratory season, migratory birds first appear on these habitats before they distribute to other locations. According to local farmers, at the beginning of the migratory season, migratory birds first appear on these habitats before distributing to other locations.

Water Holes and Marshlands

Several natural water holes filled with freshwater can be observed in the south eastern part of the district, especially in the Panama area closer to the coast that functions as important habitat for water-associated fauna and flora, especially birds. Two of these water holes (Ulla Wala and Kimbul Wala) and surrounding marshlands were observed during the study. Ulla Wala is a comparatively larger water body, about 700m long and 325m wide, whereas Kimbul Wala is a small water body, about 70m long and 50m wide.

Figure 6: The Ulla walla, a coastal freshwater waterhole

Figure 7: Coastal freshwater marshland

Floristically, both water bodies Ulla wala and Kimbul Wala, supported fewer species compared to other freshwater ecosystems such as Tanks and Marshlands (seasonal Paddy) found in the area. The dominant plant species observed in the Ulla wala include *Nelumbo nucifera* (Nelum) and *Typha angustifolia* (Hambupan) while in the Kimbula wala *Eichhornia crassipes* (Japan Jabara) was the dominant plant species present. In addition to these species the other recorded aquatic and semi-aquatic plant species observed in the Ulla Wala include *Cyperus spp., Fimbristylis spp.* and *Hydrilla verticillata* (Halpenni). In Kimbul wala, *Typha angustifolia* (Hambupan), *Cyperus spp., Hydrilla verticillata* (Halpenni) are the other aquatic plant species recorded. However, both water bodies are important habitats for water birds and in addition Kimbul Wala, as the name implies, is also inhabited by Crocodiles.

4.4 Coastal Wetland Ecosystems Found in Ampara District

The coastal wetlands in the Ampara District are found mostly towards the southeastern part of the district. These include lagoons, estuaries (where the dominant vegetation types found are mangroves and back mangroves), sand dunes, beaches and beach-associated scrub lands and coastal rock outcrops.

Lagoons

The coastal zone of Ampara District contains a string of lagoons, viz., Periya Kalapuwa, Korai complex, Thimbutu, Komari, Pothuvil, Arugam, Shastrawela, Ragamwela, Panama, Panakala, Solambe, Kunukala, Helawa, Okanda, Girikula, Bagura, Andarakala, Itikala, Yakkala and Kumana. The main vegetation types associated with these lagoons include mangroves, back mangroves and scrublands. Panama is the only lagoon that has a large extent of mangrove vegetation, while Pothuvil, Shastrawela, Ragamwela, and Okanda lagoons have a moderate coverage of mangroves. The rest of the lagoons have very little mangrove coverage limited to few small, isolated patches or trees.

Estuaries

Ampara District is bounded by two major river basins: Kumbukkan Oya in the south and Gal Oya in the north. Between these two river basins, the lower and middle sub-basins of 13 other small river basins, namely Bagura Oya, Girikula Oya, Helawa Oya, Wila Oya, Heda Oya, Karanda Oya, Saymena Ara, Tandiadi Aru, Kangikadichi Ara, Rufus Kulam, Pannela Oya and Ambalam Oya are located (Jayasingham, 2008). These are seasonal rivers, and their estuaries can best be described as barrier-built types where the opening remains separated from the sea during the dry season by sand barriers. The main vegetation type associated with these estuaries is mangroves and scrublands.

Mangroves

Seven out of the 22 true mangrove species recorded in Sri Lanka and 21 mangrove associates were recorded in the lagoons that are present in the study area (table 8). The highest species diversity was observed in the Panama lagoon followed by Pothuvila, Shastrawela and Okanda lagoons. Out of the seven true mangrove species, *Excoecaria agallocha* (Tela Kiriya) and *Lumnitzera racemosa* (Beriya) shows a wide distribution while *Heritiera littoralis* (Etuna) was restricted to only two lagoons.

Among the mangrove associates, species showing a wide distribution includes *Sporobolus virginicus* (Mudu Etora), *Clerodendrum inerme* (Burenda), *Derris trifoliata* (Kala Wel), *Thespesia populnea* (Suriya) and *Hibiscus tiliaceus* (Beli Patta). The mangrove associates that showed a restricted distribution includes *Dolichandrone spathacea* (Diya Danga), *Premna obtusifolia* (Maha Midi), *Sporobolus virginicus* (Mudu Etora), *Dendrolobium umbellatum*, *Pemphis acidula*, *Wedelia biflora* (Mudu Gam Palu), *Typha angustifolia* (Hambupan), *Calophyllum inophyllum* (Domba), *Barringtonia acutangula* (Ela Midella), *Sesuvium portulacastrum* (Maha Sarana), *Suaeda maritima*, *Eclipta prostrata* (Kikirindiya) and *Phragmites karka*.

Table .7: A comparison of the true mangrove and mangrove associated species observed in the selected group of lagoons present in the Ampara District

Name of the Species	PN	PV	SW	OK	RW	HL	KK	SL	PK	AB
True Mangroves										
Avicennia marina	+	+		+					+	
Excoecaria agallocha	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+
Rhizophora mucronata	+	+	+	+						
Lumnitzera racemosa[NT]	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	
Bruguiera gymnorhiza[VU]	+	+	+	+						
Acanthus ilicifolius	+	+								
Heritiera littoralis[NT]		+	+							
Species Richness	**6**	**7**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Mangrove Associates										
Hibiscus tiliaceus	+	+	+	+	+		+	+		
Thespesia populnea	+	+	+	+		+		+	+	+
Clerodendrum inerme	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Dolichandrone spathacea[NT]	+	+								
Derris trifoliata	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	
Premna obtusifolia	+			+						
Sporobolus virginicus	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dendrolobium umbellatum[VU]	+									
Acrostichum aureum	+		+	+					+	
Pemphis acidula[NT]	+									
Fimbristylis spp.	+	+	+	+	+					+
Cyperus spp.	+	+	+							
Wedelia biflora	+			+						
Typha angustifolia	+		+							
Calophyllum inophyllum	+									
Barringtonia acutangula	+									
Sesuvium portulacastrum[NT]	+									
Suaeda maritima[NT]	+									
Eclipta prostrata	+									
Phragmites karka			+			+				
Cyperus stoloniferus						+		+	+	+
Species Richness	**19**	**8**	**10**	**8**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**6**	**6**	**4**

Abbreviations Used:

PN - Panama, PV - Pothuvila, SW - Shastrawela, OK - Okanda, RW - Ragamwela, HL - Helawa, KK - Kunukala, SL - Solamba, PK - Panakala and AB - Arugam Bay

Only a single parasitic epiphyte, *Dendrophthoe falcata* (Pilila) was observed on both true mangrove species and the mangrove associates. Freshwater rheophyte, *Terminalia arjuna* (Kumbuk) was also recorded among the mangrove vegetation towards the back of the mangrove. *Phoenix pusilla* (Indi) and *Mikania cordata* (Wathu Palu) are the other terrestrial plant species recorded among the mangrove vegetation.

Scrublands were recorded in the back of the mangrove. These scrublands, characterized by open grasslands or forblands mixed with scrubby vegetation comprised mainly of *Phoenix pusilla* (Indi), *Calotropis gigantea* (Wara), *Ipomoea sepiaria* (Rasa Tel Kola), *Azadirachta indica* (Kohomba), *Vitex negundo* (Nika), *Asparagus racemosus* (Hathawariya), *Bauhinia racemosa* (Maila), *Cassia auriculata* (Ranawara), *Clitoria ternatea* (Katurodu), *Colubrina asiatica*, *Cordia curassavica*, *Crateva adansonii* (Lunu Warana), *Crotalaria verrucosa*, *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (Putu Tana), *Dendrophthoe falcata* (Pilila), *Desmodium triflorum* (Undupiyaliya), *Dichrostachys cinerea* (Andara), *Euphorbia hirta* (Budadakiriya), *Grewia orientalis*, *Hemidesmus indicus* (Iramusu), *Hyptis suaveolens* (Madurutala), *Indigofera sp*., *Lantana camara* (Gandapana), *Macroptilium lathyroides*, *Manilkara hexandra* (Palu), *Melochia corchorifolia* (Gal Kura), *Mimosa pudica* (Nidikumba), *Ocimum americanum* (Heen Madurutala), *Oldenlandia umbellata*, *Salvadora persica* (Maliththan), *Sesbania bispinosa, Tephrosia villosa* (Bu Pila), *Terminalia arjuna* (Kumbuk), *Urena sinuata* (Heen Epala), *Vernonia cinerea* (Monara Kudumbiya), *Waltheria indica*, *Ziziphus oenoplia* (Heen Eraminiya), *Wedelia biflora* (Mudu Gam Palu), *Clerodendrum inerme* (Burenda), *Fimbristylis spp*., *Cyperus spp*., *Suaeda maritima*, *Thespesia populnea* (Suriya), *Excoecaria agallocha* (Tela Kiriya).

Figure 8: Typical mangrove vegetation that can be seen associated with some of the lagoons and estuaries in the Ampara District

Figure 9: A typical back mangrove vegetation can be seen associated with many of the lagoons.

Sand Dunes

Sand dunes were observed in the Panama coastal area and the lagoon openings of Solamba, Kunukala and Pothuvila lagoons. The front or the windward face of the dune comprises stunted trees and shrubs while the back or the landward face comprises scrublands and/ or coastal forests. Ipomoea pes-caprae (Mudu Bin Thamburu), Spinifex littoreus (Maha Ravana Revula), Hydrophylax maritima (Mudu Geta Kola), Bulbostylis barbata, Cyperus arenarius, Euphorbia thymifolia (Bindadakiriya), Emilia baldwinii, Gisekia pharnaceoides (Atthiripala), Launaea sarmentosa are the commonest herbs and creepers observed on the sand dunes.

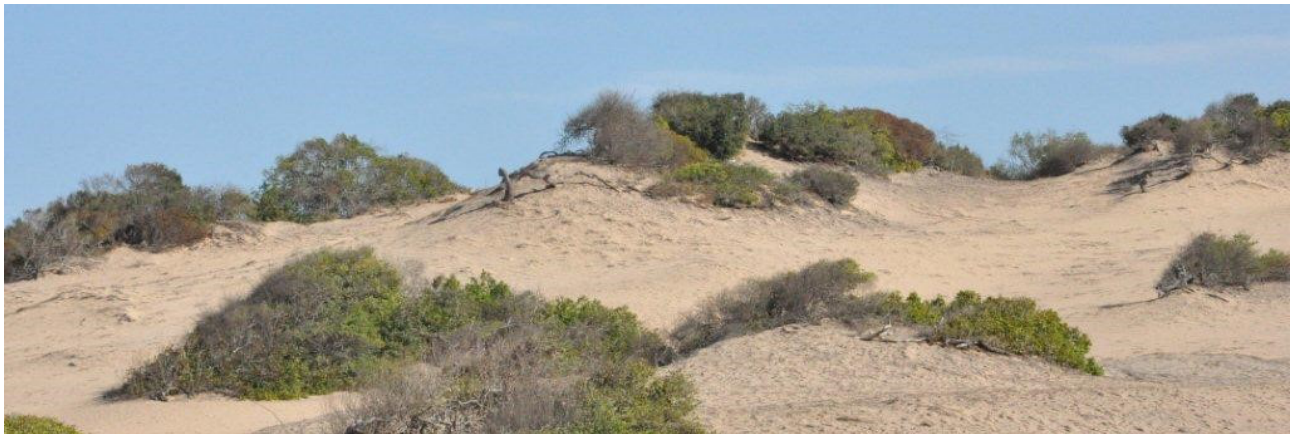


Figure 10: A typical sand dune can be seen in the study area.

The common species of shrubs and trees encountered in the sand dunes include *Calotropis gigantea* (Wara), *Bauhinia racemosa* (Maila), *Salvadora persica* (Maliththan), *Manilkara hexandra* (Palu), *Cassine glauca* (Neralu), *Pleurostylia opposita* (Panakka), *Syzygium cumini* (Madan), *Azima tetracantha*, *Capparis rotundifolia, Azadirachta indica* (Kohomba), *Maba buxifolia*, *Memecylon umbellatum* (Korakaha), *Walsura trifoliolata* (Kiri Koon), *Scaevola plumieri* (Heen Takkada), *Maytenus emarginata*, *Atalantia monophylla*, *Capparis zeylanica* (Sudu Welangiriya), *Crateva adansonii* (Lunu Warana), *Cissus vitiginea, Pavetta indica* (Pavatta) and *Asparagus racemosus* (Hathawariya). The other common plant species encountered in this habitat are *Sansevieria zeylanica* (Niyanda), *Justicia betonica* (Sudu Puruk), *Crinum zeylanicum*, *Sesamum prostratum*, P*achygone ovata, Dendrophthoe falcata* (Pilila), *Cissus quadrangularis* (Heressa), *Tridax procumbens*, A*systasia gangetica* (Puruk), *Eupatorium odoratum* (Podisinnamaran), *Lantana camara* (Gandapana) and *Ixora pavetta* (Maha Ratambala).

Beaches and Beach Scrubs

Ipomoea pes-caprae (Mudu Bin Thamburu) is the commonest plant species observed on the beaches. The other common species observed in the beach vegetation includes species such as *Calotropis gigantea* (Wara), *Spinifex littoreus* (Maha Ravana Revula), *Aeluropus lagopoides*, *Scaevola plumieri* (Heen Takkada), *Cyperus arenarius, Launaea sarmentosa, Spermacoce hispida, Crinum zeylanicum, Cyperus stoloniferus, Hydrophylax maritima* (Mudu Geta Kola), *Canavalia rosea* and *Euphorbia thymifolia* (Bindadakiriya).

Figure 11: A coastal scrubland that can be seen associated with the beaches.

Beach scrubs were observed in the back of Helawa and Okanda beach areas. The common plant species observed in this habitat includes, *Asystasia gangetica* (Puruk), *Justicia betonica* (Sudu Puruk), *Crinum zeylanicum*, *Calotropis gigantea* (Wara), *Asparagus racemosus* (Hathawariya), *Eupatorium odoratum* (Podisinnamaran), *Tridax procumbens*, *Vernonia zeylanica* (Pupula), *Ehretia laevis*, *Cassine glauca* (Neralu), *Pleurostylia opposita* (Panakka), *Maytenus emarginata*, *Capparis rotundifolia*, *Capparis zeylanica* (Sudu Welangiriya), *Crateva adansonii* (Lunu Warana), *Bulbostylis barbata*, *Maba buxifolia*, *Coccinia grandis* (Kowakka), *Acacia caesia* (Hinguru Wel), *Bauhinia racemosa* (Maila), *Cassia auriculata* (Ranawara), *Cassia roxburghii* (Ratu Wa), *Indigofera sp*., *Reissantia indica*, *Leucas zeylanica* (Thumba), *Strychnos potatorum* (Ingini), *Dendrophthoe falcata* (Pilila), *Hibiscus micranthus* (Bebila), *Hibiscus vitifolius* (Maha Epala), *Thespesia populnea* (Suriya), *Memecylon sp*., *Memecylon umbellatum* (Korakaha), *Azadirachta indica* (Kohomba), *Tinospora cordifolia* (Rasakinda), *Gisekia pharnaceoides* (Atthiripala), *Syzygium cumini* (Madan), *Boerhavia diffusa*, *Ochna obtusata* (Mal Kera), *Pedalium murex*, *Hemidesmus indicus* (Iramusu), *Plumbago zeylanica* (Ela Netul), *Canthium coromandelicum* (Kara), *Morinda coreia* (Ahu), *Pavetta indica* (Pavatta), *Spermacoce hispida*, *Atalantia monophylla*, *Salvadora persica* (Maliththan), *Allophylus cobbe* (Kobbe), *Manilkara hexandra* (Palu), *Gmelina asiatica* (Demata), *Lantana camara* (Gandapana), *Cissus quadrangularis* (Heressa), *Cissus vitiginea*, *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (Mudu Bin Thamburu), *Sesamum prostratum*, *Colubrina asiatica*, *Euphorbia thymifolia* (Bindadakiriya), *Flueggea leucopyrus* (Katu Pila), *Caesalpinia bonduc* (Kalu Vavulatiya), *Walsura trifoliolata* (Kiri Koon), *Spinifex littoreus* (Maha Ravana Revula), *Ziziphus oenoplia* (Heen Eraminiya), *Lepisanthes tetraphylla* (Dambu), *Waltheria indica*, *Premna obtusifolia* (Maha Midi) and *Vitex negundo* (Nika).

Coastal Rock Outcrops

Rock outcrops were observed in the Panama, Ragamwela and Shastrawela areas and therefore categorized as coastal rock outcrops. The plant diversity of the coastal rock outcrops is relatively low compared to rock outcrops with more inlands or other coastal habitats observed in the study area, such as sand dunes and costal scrublands. However, rock outcrops are considered a unique habitat as some plant species observed in the study area were found only on rock outcrops. For example, *Ficus mollis* (Wal Aralu) was recorded on all three rock outcrops sampled but not in any other habitats studied. Further, some forest plant species commonly found in the area such as *Hugonia mystax* (Bugetiya) and *Drypetes sepiaria* (Wira) were recorded only on rock outcrops but not within the vegetation that was observed in sand dunes and scrublands.

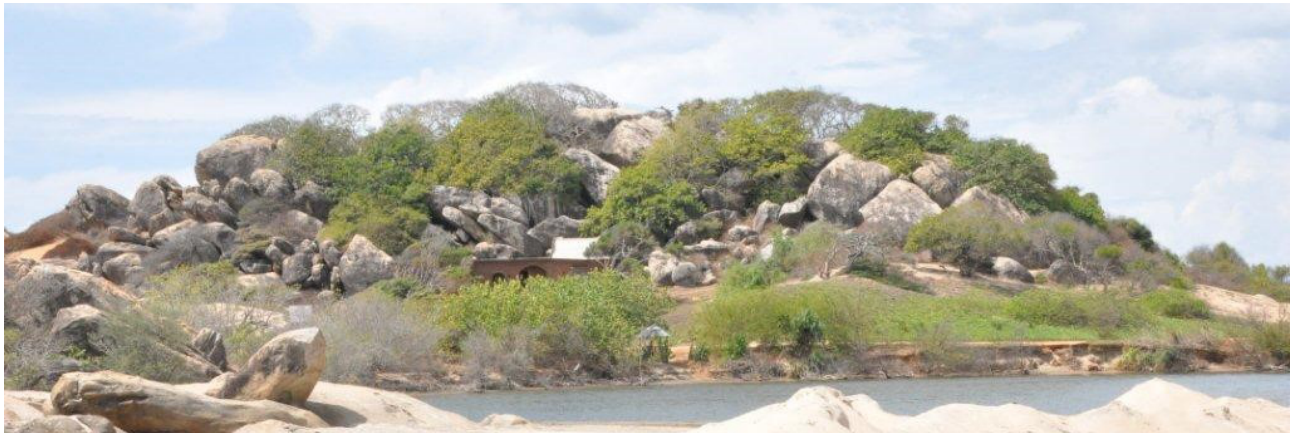


Figure 12: A typical coastal rock outcrop observed in the southwestern part of the Ampara District shows the patchily distributed vegetation that can be seen associated with such rock outcrops

The other plant species commonly observed in this habitat include, *Azima tetracantha*, *Cassipourea ceylanica*, *Ficus benghalensis* (Nuga), *Manilkara hexandra* (Palu), *Memecylon umbellatum* (Korakaha), *Asparagus racemosus* (Hathawariya), *Eupatorium odoratum* (Podisinnamaran), *Capparis zeylanica* (Sudu Welangiriya), *Pleurostylia opposita* (Panakka), *Maba buxifolia*, *Flueggea leucopyrus* (Katu Pila), *Jatropha gossypiifolia*, *Syzygium cumini* (Madan), *Ixora pavetta* (Maha Ratambala), *Cissus quadrangularis* (Heressa), *Walsura trifoliolata* (Kiri Koon), *Clerodendrum inerme* (Burenda), *Salvadora persica* (Maliththan), *Sarcostemma brunonianum* (Muwa Kiriya) and *Sansevieria zeylanica* (Niyanda). The endemic plant species, *Derris parviflora* (Kala Wel) and *Vernonia zeylanica* (Pupula) were also recorded among the vegetation found on the rock outcrops.

05 SPECIES DIVERSITY

5.1 Overview of the species diversity in the Ampara District

The overall species richness of the Ampara District was assessed based on the data gathered during the detailed biodiversity assessment supplemented with data from reliable secondary sources. Altogether 760 species of plants and 453 species of animals were recorded. This included 61 species of endemic fauna, 48 species of endemic flora, 51 species of threatened fauna and 92 species of threatened flora. A further 64 species of Near threatened plants and 56 species of near-threatened animals were recorded. A summary of the species recorded under different taxonomic groups during the biodiversity assessment is presented in table 9. The detailed list of endemic, threatened and near threatened fauna and flora observed in the Ampara District is given in Annexes 2 through 9.

Table 8: Summary of the total fauna and flora recorded during the biodiversity assessments supplemented with secondary sources.

Taxa	Species	Endemic	CR (PE)	CR	EN	VU	Threatened	NT	DD
Plants	760	48	1	1	24	66	92	64	4
Odonata	50	10		1	3	6	10	13	
Butterflies	118	5		1	2	7	10	12	1
Freshwater Fish	42	12			1		1	5	1
Amphibians	13	5		1		3	4	1	
Reptiles	39	15			3	2	4	6	
Birds	157*	12		5	1	3	9	15	
Mammals	34	2			4	8	12	4	
Total	**1213**	**109**	**1**	**9**	**39**	**95**	**143**	**120**	**6**

Abbreviations Used:
*CR(PE) - Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct); CR - Critically Endangered; EN - Endangered; VU – Vulnerable, NT - Near Threatened. * this includes 23 migrant species.*

An interesting observation is that the species richness of non-protected sites is just as high as the protected areas with 85% of the species recorded and 86% of endemic and threatened species recorded in the Ampara District being recorded in the non-protected area. This implies that the non-protected areas are equally important for biodiversity conservation in the Ampara District. A summary of the species recorded under different taxonomic groups in non-protected habitats during the biodiversity assessment is presented in table 10. The detailed list of endemic, threatened and near threatened fauna and flora observed in non-protected habitats in the Ampara District is given in Annex 1.

Table 9: Summary of the fauna and flora recorded in the non-protected habitats in the Ampara District during the biodiversity assessments supplemented with secondary sources.

Taxa	Species	Endemic	CR (PE)	CR	EN	VU	Threatened	NT	DD
Plants	603	40	1	1	19	47	68	61	4
Odonata	50	10		1	3	6	10	13	
Butterflies	118	3		1	2	7	10	12	1
Freshwater Fish	28	9			2		2	5	1
Amphibians	13	5		1		3	4	1	
Reptiles	28	14			2	1	3	2	
Birds	153	12		3		2	5	11	
Mammals	32	1			4	8	12	0	
Total	**1025**	**94**	**1**	**7**	**32**	**74**	**114**	**105**	**6**

Abbreviations Used:
CR(PE) - Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct); CR - Critically Endangered; EN - Endangered; VU - Vulnerable, NT - Near Threatened; DD - Data Deficient.

This study also indicates that Ampara District supports a significant proportion of the species reported in Sri Lanka for the eight taxonomic groups considered in the biodiversity assessment (Table 10). Concerning species, the proportion found in the Ampara District varies between 11% to 48%, with an average of 31% for the seven faunal groups assessed. In contrast, for flowering plants, 24% of the species recorded in Sri Lanka have been recorded within the Ampara District. Concerning endemics, the same trend was observed, with the proportions varying between 9% to 35% for fauna with an average of 13%. In contrast, among the flowering plants, 5% of the endemic species recorded in Sri Lanka were reported.

This indicates that Ampara District is a vital biodiversity refuge for native and endemic species. Further, the results of this assessment suggest that the non-protected areas in Ampara District can play an important role in biodiversity conservation and, therefore, should receive equal attention as the protected areas. Thus, using these unprotected areas for various development projects will significantly reduce their populations in the area, which may eventually lead to the destruction of some of these species from the Ampara District, which will, in turn, lead to a reduction in species richness. This would make these development projects rather unsustainable as the development will come at a high cost in terms of biodiversity loss.

Table 10: Comparison of the species recorded in the Ampara District with those recorded for Sri Lanka for the eight taxonomic groups considered in the assessment.

Taxa	Total Species	Endemic Species	All Species Recorded in Sri Lanka			
			Total	%	Endemic	%
Dragonflies	50	10	130	38	58	17
Butterflies	118	5	248	48	31	16
Freshwater Fish	42	12	97	43	58	21
Amphibians	13	5	120	11	107	5
Reptiles	39	15	243	16	158	9
Birds	157	12	515	30	34	35
Mammals	34	2	96	35	23	9
Sub-Total (Fauna)	**453**	**61**	**1449**	**31**	**472**	**13**
Plants	760	48	3120	24	904	5
Total (Species)	**1213**	**109**	**4569**	**37**	**1376**	**8**

5.2 Overview of the eight main taxa studied

Flowering Plants

The total number of 760 plant species were recorded in the various sites investigated within the Ampara District. These included 48 endemic species, 92 threatened species, 64 near threatened species and 4 species listed as data deficient. It is also noteworthy that *Stachyphrynium spicatum* (Hulan Kiriya), a native species listed as Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct), was recorded in the Nuwaragala Forest Reserve. Further, four species of plants, *Calophyllum calaba* (Gurukina), *Cleistanthus collinus* (Madara), *Stemona tuberosa, Clitoria ternatea* (Katarodu) listed as data deficient, were recorded in several sites. These species are considered data deficient due to a lack of distribution data on these species. Therefore, the presence of these rare species is important as they would facilitate future red-list assessments. A detailed list of plant species recorded and the endemic, threatened, and near-threatened species recorded in habitats that are not-protected in the Ampara District is listed in Annex 2 and Annex 1, respectively.

Dragonflies

Total number of 50 species of dragonflies and damselflies were recorded in the various sites investigated within the Ampara District. These included 10 endemic species, 10 threatened species and 13 species listed as near threatened. The dragonflies recorded included one endemic species, Cyclogpmphus gynostylus (Transvestite clubtail) listed as Critically Endangered, recorded at a tank habitat at Wewmedagama. The dragonflies and damselflies were recorded mostly from tanks, freshwater bodies, lagoons, and forested areas. A detailed list of dragonflies recorded and the endemic, threatened, and near-threatened species recorded in habitats that are not-protected in the Ampara District is listed in Annex 3 and Annex 1, respectively.

Butterflies:

The total number of 118 species of butterflies were recorded in the various sites investigated within the Ampara District. These included 5 endemic species, 10 threatened species and 12 species listed as near threatened. The butterflies recorded included one native species, Ionolyce helicon (Pointed Lineblue), listed as Critically Endangered, which was recorded at a tank habitat at Morana. Further, a native species listed as data

deficient, Nacaduba berenice (Rounded 6 line blue) was recorded at three sites. This is another important observation, as this species had very few records. The butterflies were recorded mostly from forested habitats, followed by grasslands and tanks. A detailed list of butterflies recorded and the endemic, threatened, and near-threatened species recorded in habitats that are not-protected in the Ampara District are listed in Annex 4 and Annex 1, respectively.

Freshwater Fish:

Altogether 42 species of freshwater were recorded in the various sites investigated within the Ampara District. These included 11 endemic species, 1 threatened species, and 5 listed as near threatened. The freshwater recorded included one endemic species, Rasbora adisi, described for the first time in 2021, recorded in stream and tank habitats in 19 sites surveyed. A detailed list of freshwater fish recorded and the endemic, threatened, and near threatened species recorded freshwater habitats and habitats that are not-protected in the Ampara District is listed in Annex 5 and Annex 1, respectively.

Amphibians:

Total number of 13 species of amphibians were recorded in the various sites investigated within the Ampara District. These included 5 endemic species, 4 threatened species and 1 species listed as near threatened. The amphibians recorded included one endemic species, Nannophrys nayakkaei (Nilgala rock frog) listed as Critically Endangered and restricted to the Uva province, which was recorded at several protected and non-protected forest habitats. A detailed list of amphibians recorded and the endemic, threatened, and near-threatened species recorded in habitats that are not-protected in the Ampara District is listed in Annex 6 and Annex 1, respectively.

Reptiles:

Total number of 39 species of reptiles were recorded in the various sites investigated within the Ampara District. These included 15 endemic species, 4 threatened species and 6 species listed as near threatened. The reptiles recorded included at least two species belonging to the genus Cnemaspis, possibly new species. Both of these species were recorded in protected and not-protected habitats, indicating that these not-protected habitats may still harbor species that are yet to be discovered. The reptiles were recorded mostly from forested habitats, tank and coastal habitats. Turtles frequently use the beach area south of Panama as breeding sites. An in situ conservation programme for breeding turtles operated by an NGO with the support of villages has been observed in the Kunukala area. They have reported that three threatened species of turtles nest in this area. A detailed list of reptiles recorded and the endemic, threatened, and near-threatened species recorded in habitats that are not-protected in the Ampara District are listed in Annex 7 and Annex 1, respectively.

Birds

Birds were the most abundant group of animals observed in the study area, represented by 157 species. This was expected as the study area is well known for bird diversity, especially the series of lagoons located in the southeastern part of the district, including Kumana (Yala east) National Park, where the main conservation target is birds. The birds observed included 12 endemics, 6 threatened and 15 near-threatened species. Nearly 15% (23 species) of the bird species recorded in the area are migrant species. Six of these migrant species also have resident breeding populations. Another important observation is the presence of *Perdicula asiatica*

(Jungle bush-quail), which is listed as a Critically Endangered species. Four other Critically Endangered bird species were recorded in the Ampara District. All of these have small breeding populations and substantially large migrant populations, and the breeding population is listed as Critically Endangered. Of these four species, *Merops philippinus* (Blue-tailed Bee-eater) is the only species that have a breeding population in the Ampara District (sand dunes present at the mouth of the Kunukala lagoon), while the breeding population of the other three species are restricted to the north and what has been recorded in Ampara District are most likely to be migrants. The freshwater holes in the Panama area and seasonal paddy fields are also important habitats for the water birds as these habitats first receive the migrant birds before they distribute into other habitats in the area. The lagoons also provide an ideal habitat for water birds, including the Critically Endangered *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* (Black-necked Stork). A detailed list of birds recorded and the endemic, threatened, and near-threatened species recorded in habitats that are not-protected in the Ampara District is listed in Annex 8 and Annex 1, respectively.

Mammals

A total number of 34 species of mammals were recorded in the various sites investigated within the Ampara District. These included two endemic species, 12 threatened species and four species listed as near threatened. The mammals recorded in the Ampara district included most of the large charismatic species present in Sri Lanka, such as the Asian Elephant, Leopard, Sloth bear and Sambhur. A detailed list of mammals recorded and the endemic, threatened, and near-threatened species recorded in habitats that are not-protected in the Ampara District are listed in Annex 8 and Annex 1, respectively.

06 CONSERVATION

6.1 In Situ Conservation

The Ampara District also has an extensive network of protected areas. A list of protected areas present within the district and their extent are shown in table 12. Some of these protected areas are located entirely within the district, while others extend to adjacent districts.

Table 11: The list of protected areas located within the Ampara .

Management Agency	Category	Name of Protected Area	Extent (ha)
Forest Department	Conservation Forest	Kumbukkan	38,275
	Forest Reserve	Nuwaragala	72,522
		Kokagala	2,751
		Samangala	290
		Namal Oya	214
		Bakmitiyawa	47,136
		Thambalegala	1,581
		Miriswatta	1,213
		Mitirigala	500
		Bajjangoda	171
		Pugalkanda	17
		Kotakanda	195
		Dambukanda	10
	Sub Total		**164875**[1]
Department of Wildlife Conservation	National Park	Gal Oya (Partly)	25900
		Maduruoya (Partly)	58850
		Yala East (Kumana)	5131
		Lahugala-Kithulana	35664
	Sanctuaries	Senanayake Samudra (Partly)	9324
		Gal oya Northeast	12432
		Gal oya Southwest (Partly)	15281
		Sangamam	616
		Buddangala	1841
		Kudumbigala-Panama	6533
	Sub Total		**171572**[2]
Total extent of the Ampara District (ha)			**443100**
The area protected under FD or DWC			**336447**[3]

1 Based on the landuse data reported by the Land use and Policy Planning Department based on a detailed assessment carried out in 2013 for the Ampara , the total extent of protected areas managed by the Forest Department is around 91,775 ha

2 Based on the land use data reported by the Land use and Policy Planning Department based on a detailed assessment carried out in 2013 for the Ampara , the total extent of protected areas managed by the Department of Wildlife Conservation is around 56,902 ha

3 Based on the land use data reported by the Land use and Policy Planning Department based on a detailed assessment carried out in 2013 for the Ampara , the total forest extent of the district stands around 200,000 ha and much of this fall within the protected area network (ca 150,000 ha). Thus, the extent of pro-

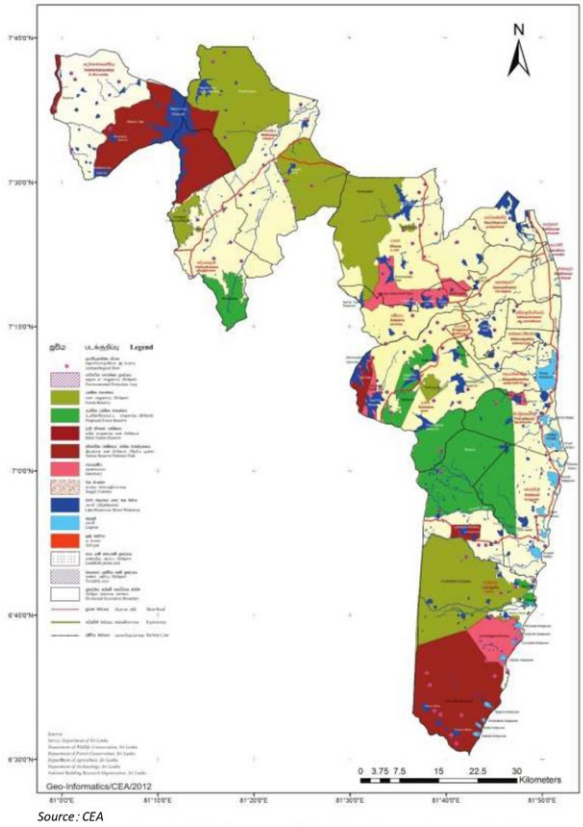


Figure 13: Protected areas in the Ampara District.

Most protected areas are located within the Lahugala DS division followed by Maha Oya, Pottuvil, Padiyathalawa, Thirukkovil and Ampara DS divisions (Table 13).

6.2 Other protected areas

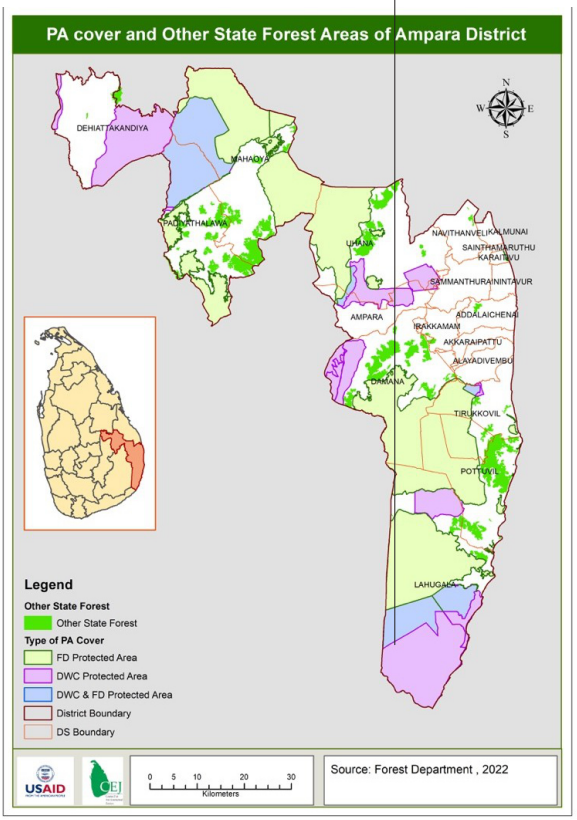
Nearly 99% of the protected areas in the Ampara District are managed by either Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) of the Forest Department (FD), where FD has the larger share of the land. In addition to these protected areas, other line agencies that manage protected areas include the Department of Archaeology and Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management, which manage a smaller areas as Archaeological or Coastal reserves. Some of the notable archaeological reserves present in the district include Bamunugala aranya, Buddhangala, Deegavapiya, Kudumbigala, Magul maha viharaya, Nagiri len viharaya, Neelagiriya, Owagiriya, Rajagala, Samanabadda, Sangamankanda, Shastravela and Tharulengala.

Table 12: Distribution of protected areas within the DS divisions of the Ampara.

DS Divisions	Extent (ha)	FD	DWC	Coastal	Archaeological
Addalachchenai	5696	123	n.a.	54	75.
Akkaraipattu	6041	100	n.a.	24	n.a.
Alayadiwembu	8259	3	n.a.	14	6
Ampara	13927	933	2353	n.a.	37
Damana	44414	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	76
Dehiattakandiya	40131	513	12003	n.a.	29
Eragama	6665	129	n.a.	n.a.	10
Kalmunai	1966	n.a.	n.a.	55	n.a.
Karativu	894	4	n.a.	21	n.a.
Lahugala	92330	47199	33178	383	225
Mahaoya	68070	20646	n.a.	n.a.	76
Navithanveli	6986	n.a.	n.a.	47	n.a.
Ninthavur	3630	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16
Padiyathalawa	38693	2825	8067	n.a.	n.a.
Pottuvil	27183	14444	257	184	7
Sainthamarathu	303	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.
Samanthurai	12301	n.a.	51	n.a.	n.a.
Thirukkovil	18708	4855	993	221	0.2
Uhana	53355	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	298
	449552	91775	56902	1005	856

6.3 Non-protected areas

In addition to these protected areas, several other natural habitat patches are not listed as protected areas. However, these habitats support a rich biodiversity, and some critical species recorded during this study were recorded only within these non-protected areas. Further, 85% of all the species recorded, including 86% of the endemic and 80% of the threatened species were recorded in non-protected habitats (refer table 10 for the summary of species recorded in non-protected habitats and Annex 1 for the detailed list of endemic, threatened and near threatened species recorded in the non-protected habitats in the Ampara District. Therefore, non-protected habitats are extremely important to maintain



07 IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY

7.1 Changes in Vegetation cover and Forest Cover

Changes in forest cover presented in this chapter have been based on an analysis of data reported in the Global Forest Watch website (https://www.globalforestwatch.org/). However, when analyzing the data reported in Global Forest Watch, there are discrepancies within the data set and data reported by the Landuse and Policy Planning Department based on a field survey carried out in 2013. Therefore, this analysis should be used to get an idea of the district's general trends in vegetation and forest cover.

Vegetation cover

In year 2000 the tree cover of the Ampara stood at 202,000 ha (45% of the land area of the district) while the remaining 247 ha has been classified as non-forest land. In Ampara as of 2010, the top 2 regions represent 56% of all tree cover. Lahugala had the most tree cover at 78.3kha compared to an average of 9.08kha. Lahugala (78300 ha), Damana (18700 Ha), Uhana (1740 ha), Padiyathalawa (1650 Ha), Pothuvil (12200 ha),

From 2001 to 2020, the loss of tree cover in the Ampara has been estimated to be 7550 ha, equivalent to a 3.7% decrease in tree cover since 2000, and 2.61Mt of CO_2e emissions. Around 77% of the vegetation cover loss has taken place in five DS divisions, viz., Lahugala (1990 ha), Damana (1410 Ha), Padiyathalawa (1070 Ha), Pothuvil (802 ha), Uhana (541 ha).

From 2001 to 2012, Ampara gained 807 ha of tree cover, equal to 3.1% of all tree cover gained in Sri Lanka. Lahugala had the most tree cover gain at 217 ha. Concerning tree cover gain, the top five DS divisions include Lahugala (217 ha), Damana (140 Ha), Uhana (137 ha), Padiyathalawa (98 Ha), Pothuvil (43 ha), which were responsible for 79% of all tree cover gain between 2001 and 2012.

Forest Cover

Out of these 202 Kha of vegetation cover in the Ampara in 2000, primary forest comprised 57,400 ha, and the remaining 144,000 ha comprised degraded forest, scrub and other natural vegetation types. From 2002 to 2020, the primary forest loss in the Ampara district has been estimated to be around 770 ha, accounting for 11% of its total tree cover loss in the same period. The total area of humid primary forest in Ampara has decreased by 1.3% in this period.

Carbon fluxes

Between 2001 and 2020, forests in Ampara emitted 130 $ktCO_2e$/year and removed 719 $ktCO_2e$/year. This represents a net carbon flux of -589 $ktCO_2e$/year. The 130kt per year released into the atmosphere can be attributed to tree cover loss. The total amount of emitted from 2001 to 2020 has been estimated to be

around 2.61Mt of CO_2e.

Ampara has a total carbon store of 57.8Mt, with most of the carbon stored in the soil. The carbon storage in the district includes soil carbon (40.7 Mt), above-ground carbon (13.5 Mt) and below-ground carbon (3.51 Mt). In 2000, Ampara had an aboveground live woody biomass density of 142 bt/ha, and a total aboveground biomass of 28.7 Mt, while the soil organic carbon density stood at 2.28 ktC/ha with a total carbon storage of 40.7 Mt.

7.2 Forest Fires

The peak fire season in the Ampara begins in mid-July and lasts around 13 weeks. In 2021, no fire alerts were reported considering high confidence alerts only. This is unusually low compared to previous years going back to 2012. No land has burned during 2021. This is normal compared to the previous years going back to 2001. The most fires recorded in a year was in 2005

There were 17 GLAD alerts (GLAD alerts become "high confidence" when the loss is detected in multiple Landsat images. Only a small percentage of recent alerts will be "high confidence" (because it can take weeks or

08 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Ampara District is located within the dry zone of Sri Lanka, supporting fewer endemic and threatened species. Further, species richness per unit area in dry zone habitats tends to be less compared to the natural habitats in the wet zone. However, dry zone habitats support large populations of native species, especially megafauna (Asian elephants, leopards, sloth bears, sambhur and spotted deer) and medium-sized carnivores (wild cats, mongooses and jackals). Also, dry zone has a large extent of wetlands ranging from manmade tanks and paddy lands fed by them to coastal wetlands such as lagoons, estuaries and mud flats which provide habitats for many water birds and water associated birds, including migrants. Finally, the riverine forests and forests associated with inselbergs have unique vegetation systems that provide habitats that are somewhat similar to wet zone forests and the number of wet zones restricted endemic species that tend to inhabit these habitats (e.g. Red-faced malkoha, Purple-faced langur). Therefore, dry zone habitats play a critical role in the overall biodiversity conservation of Sri Lanka.

The findings of this assessment indicate, located in the dry zone of Sri Lanka, supports a rich species assemblage (refer to table 10 for a comparison of the biodiversity of Ampara District concerning the overall biodiversity of Sri Lanka). The number of endemic and threatened species recorded is low compared to the wet zone. However, the natural habitats (both protected and non-protected) are important to maintaining viable populations of native and endemic species that will ensure their long-term survival. Further, this study has proven that non-protected habitats support many species and therefore are vital for the long-term conservation of species. Thus, releasing these habitats for development will have profound implications for the long-term conservation goals of Sri Lanka as well as the reduction in ecosystem services provided by these natural habitats, such as recreation, pollination, regulation of water and air and above all, climate resilience.

Thus, this study recognize that;

1. There is a great need to shift from the current paradigm of clearing natural habitats for establishing marginal agriculture will deprive Sri Lanka of the benefits that can be accrued by maintaining these habitats. Any proposal to convert these non-protected natural habitats must be subjected to a careful analysis of all the possible trade-offs between conserving them versus exploiting them.

2. It is also important to carry out alternative paradigms such as promoting technology-based agriculture that will provide high outputs within a smaller area, pursuing different developmental models such as investing more on the command area instead of large reservoirs, which would allow high output in a smaller land extent as the main driver for habitat loss in the Dry Zone is large scale agricultural development projects that promotes subsistence agriculture, which is less efficient in terms of cost of production.

3. Sri Lanka must also think of a different model for resettlement where the current practice of providing settlers around 0.5 ha per family is a highly wasteful land use strategy, especially given the land availability in Sri Lanka. It is high time Sri Lanka explores the possibility of alternate options such as vertical development, even in rural areas where the housing needs of rural communities can be met within a smaller land area whilst providing them better access to services.

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ANNEX 1

Endemic, Threatened and Near Threatened fauna and flora observed in the habitats located outside the protected area network in the Ampara District

Abbreviations used: DS - Distribution status; RLS - National Red List Status; CR - Critically Endangered; DD - Data Deficient; EN - Endangered; LC - Least Concern; NE - Not Evaluated; NT - Near Threatened; VU - Vulnerable

.

[1] Indicate bird species that has both breeding and migrant populations. Only known breeding site is located in Ampara district. Therefore, if species is observed, especially in the southeastern part of the district and during non-migrant season it is most likely a breeding resident and should be considered as Critically Endangered. The migrant population is listed as least concern.

[2] Indicate bird species that has both breeding and migrant populations. Only known breeding site is located in Mannar district. Therefore, the species is observed are most likely belongs to the migrant population and should be considered as least concern.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	DS	RLS
Flowering Plants				
Acanthaceae	*Rhinacanthus flavovirens*	Anitta	Endemic	VU
Acanthaceae	*Rhinacanthus polonnaruwensis*		Endemic	LC
Acanthaceae	*Strobilanthes exserta*		Endemic	EN
Achariaceae	*Chlorocarpa pentaschista*	Patma	Endemic	VU
Achariaceae	*Hydnocarpus venenatus*	Makulu	Endemic	LC
Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera zeylanica*	Atamba	Endemic	LC
Anacardiaceae	*Spondias xerophila*		Endemic	VU
Anacardiaceae	*Spondias xerophila*		Endemic	VU
Annonaceae	*Xylopia nigricans*	Heen Kenda	Endemic	LC
Apocynaceae	*Holarrhena mitis*	Kiri-Mawara	Endemic	VU
Apocynaceae	*Tabernaemontana dichotoma*	Divi-Kaduru	Endemic	LC
Apocynaceae	*Wrightia angustifolia*		Endemic	LC
Araceae	*Cryptocoryne wendtii*	Athiudayan	Endemic	VU
Asteraceae	*Jeffreycia zeylanica*	Wal-Pupula	Endemic	LC
Calophyllaceae	*Calophyllum calaba*	Gurukina	Endemic	DD
Celastraceae	*Cassine balae*	Nareloo	Endemic	LC
Dipterocarpaceae	*Vatica obscura*	Dunmala	Endemic	VU
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros nummulariifolia*		Endemic	LC
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum zeylanicum*		Endemic	LC
Fabaceae	*Cynometra zeylanica*	Gal mandora	Endemic	NT
Fabaceae	*Humboldtia laurifolia*	Gal-Karanada	Endemic	LC

Fabaceae	*Painteria nitida*	Diya Mara	Endemic	VU
Lamiaceae	*Coleus velutinus*	Bolvila	Endemic	VU
Lamiaceae	*Glossocarya scandens*		Endemic	NT
Lamiaceae	*Premna corymbosa*	Gal-Kera	Endemic	LC
Malvaceae	*Pavonia fryxelliana*		Endemic	EN
Malvaceae	*Pityranthe verrucosa*	Dikwenna	Endemic	LC
Melastomataceae	*Memecylon capitellatum*	Dedi-Kaha	Endemic	LC
Melastomataceae	*Memecylon petiolatum*		Endemic	NT
Melastomataceae	*Osbeckia octandra*	Heen-bovitiya	Endemic	LC
Moraceae	*Allaeanthus zeylanicus*	Alandu	Endemic	VU
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia willdenowii*		Endemic	LC
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus ceylanicus*	O Keiya	Endemic	VU
Phyllanthaceae	*Cleistanthus pallidus*	Olupeliya, Visa	Endemic	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Sauropus rigidus*		Endemic	NT
Rubiaceae	*Gardenia fosbergii*	Kolla kada	Endemic	VU
Acanthaceae	*Pseuderanthemum latifolium*		Native	NT
Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum zeylanicum*		Native	NT
Annonaceae	*Artabotrys hexapetalus*	Yakada wel	Native	VU
Annonaceae	*Mitrephora heyneana*	Kanu	Native	NT
Annonaceae	*Polyalthia suberosa*	Kalati	Native	VU
Apocynaceae	*Anodendron parviflorum*	Aswel	Native	VU
Apocynaceae	*Catharanthus pusillus*		Native	EN
Apocynaceae	*Rauvolfia serpentina*	Ekaweriya	Native	EN
Apocynaceae	*Wrightia arborea*	Weradi kelinda	Native	NT
Apocynaceae	*Boucerosia umbellata*	Weluk	Native	EN
Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum viminale*	Muwa-kiriya	Native	NT
Aponogetonaceae	*Aponogeton natans*	Kekatiya	Native	EN
Araceae	*Amorphophallus sylvaticus*		Native	NT
Araceae	*Typhonium roxburghii*	Polong-ala	Native	NT
Arecaceae	*Calamus rotang*	We-wel	Native	NT
Asparagaceae	*Dracaena zeylanica*	Niyanda	Native	NT
Asteraceae	*Blepharispermum petiolare*		Native	VU
Begoniaceae	*Begonia dipetala*		Native	EN
Capparaceae	*Capparis brevispina*	Wal-dehi	Native	NT
Celastraceae	*Pleurostylia opposita*	Panakka	Native	NT
Celastraceae	*Salacia chinensis*	Heen-himbutu-wel	Native	NT
Celastraceae	*Salacia oblonga*	Gal Himbutu	Native	EN
Clusiaceae	*Garcinia spicata*	Gonapana	Native	NT
Combretaceae	*Combretum ovalifolium*	Kaduru-ketiya wel	Native	NT
Commelinaceae	*Cyanotis pilosa*		Native	VU
Commelinaceae	*Cyanotis thwaitesii*		Native	NT
Cornaceae	*Alangium salviifolium*	Ruk Anguna	Native	VU

Cucurbitaceae	*Trichosanthes scabra*		Native	VU
Dioscoreaceae	*Dioscorea oppositifolia*	Hiritala	Native	NT
Dioscoreaceae	*Trichopus zeylanicus*	Bim-pol	Native	VU
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros ebenum*	kaluwara	Native	VU
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros oocarpa*	Kalu-Kadumberiya	Native	VU
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum monogynum*	Devadaram	Native	VU
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton persimilis*	Akurella	Native	NT
Fabaceae	*Abrus melanospermus*	Ella-Olinda	Native	VU
Fabaceae	*Derris benthamii*	Han-kala-wel	Native	EN
Fabaceae	*Dialium ovoideum*	Gal Siyambala	Native	VU
Fabaceae	*Entada rheedei*	Pus wel, Us-wel	Native	NT
Fabaceae	*Mundulea sericea*	Gal-buruta	Native	VU
Fabaceae	*Phyllodium pulchellum*	Hampilla	Native	NT
Fabaceae	*Pleurolobus gangeticus*	Salaparni	Native	EN
Fabaceae	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	Gammalu	Native	NT
Fabaceae	*Saraca asoca*	Diya-Rathambala	Native	VU
Fabaceae	*Uraria picta*	Puswenna	Native	NT
Fabaceae	*Vigna trilobata*	Bin-me, Munwenna	Native	NT
Gentianaceae	*Hoppea fastigiata*		Native	VU
Gentianaceae	*Fagraea ceilanica*	Etamburu	Native	NT
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola taccada*	Takkada	Native	VU
Lamiaceae	*Leonotis nepetifolia*	Maha-yak-wanassa	Native	NT
Lamiaceae	*Orthosiphon thymiflorus*		Native	NT
Lamiaceae	*Vitex altissima*	Milla	Native	NT
Lauraceae	*Alseodaphne semecarpifolia*	Wewarana	Native	NT
Linderniaceae	*Bonnaya ciliata*		Native	NT
Melastomataceae	*Osbeckia zeylanics*		Native	VU
Meliaceae	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Hulanhik, Hiri-kita	Native	NT
Meliaceae	*Dysoxylum gotadhora*		Native	NT
Meliaceae	*Munronia pinnata*	Bin-Kohonba	Native	EN
Menispermaceae	*Diploclisia glaucescens*	Eta thiththa wel	Native	VU
Menispermaceae	*Tiliacora acuminata*		Native	VU
Menispermaceae	*Tinospora sinensis*	Titta-kinda	Native	VU
Menispermaceae	*Tinospora sinensis*	Bu-kinda	Native	VU
Moraceae	*Antiaris toxicaria*	Riti	Native	NT
Moraceae	*Ficus heterophylla*	Wal-Ehetu	Native	EN
Moraceae	*Maclura spinosa*	Katu-Timbol	Native	VU
Oleaceae	*Chionanthus albidiflorus*	Embul-Korakaha	Native	VU
Oleaceae	*Jasminum coarctatum*	Geta pichcha	Native	VU
Orchidaceae	*Habenaria plantaginea*	Narilatha	Native	VU
Orchidaceae	*Rhynchostylis retusa*	Narinaguta wel	Native	EN
Orchidaceae	*Taprobanea spathulata*		Native	VU

Orchidaceae	*Tropidia thwaitesii*		Native	EN
Orchidaceae	*Vanda tessellata*		Native	VU
Orobanchaceae	*Striga angustifolia*		Native	NT
Orobanchaceae	*Striga asiatica*		Native	VU
Pedaliaceae	*Sesamum prostratum*		Native	CR
Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Nelli	Native	VU
Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus pinnatus*	Patossa	Native	VU
Poaceae	*Hygroryza aristata*	Go-jabba	Native	NT
Pontederiaceae	*Pontederia hastata*	Diya-habarala	Native	NT
Primulaceae	*Embelia tsjeriam-cottam*		Native	NT
Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus xylopyrus*	Kakura	Native	NT
Rubiaceae	*Coffea wightiana*		Native	VU
Rubiaceae	*Geophila repens*	Agu-karni	Native	VU
Rubiaceae	*Neolamarckia cadamba*	Embul-Bakmi	Native	NT
Rubiaceae	*Pavetta gleniei*	Gal Hambella	Native	NT
Rutaceae	*Atalantia racemosa*		Native	VU
Rutaceae	*Chloroxylon swietenia*	Burutha	Native	VU
Rutaceae	*Chloroxylon swietenia*	Burutha	Native	VU
Rutaceae	*Glycosmis angustifolia*	Bol-Pana	Native	NT
Sapotaceae	*Manilkara hexandra*	Palu	Native	NT
Tetramelaceae	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Mugunu	Native	NT
Ulmaceae	*Holoptelea integrifolia*	Goda-Kirilla	Native	NT
Dragonflies and Damselflies				
Chlorocyphidae	*Libellago adami*	Adam's Gem	Endemic	VU
Chlorocyphidae	*Libellago greeni*	Green's Gem	Endemic	EN
Gomphidae	*Cyclogpmphus gynostylus*	Transvestite Clubtail	Endemic	CR
Gomphidae	*Gomphidia pearsoni*	Rivulet Tiger	Endemic	EN
Gomphidae	*Megalogomphus ceylonicus*	Sri Lanka Sabretail	Endemic	EN
Gomphidae	*Paragomphus campestris*	Lowland Hooktail	Endemic	NE
Platycnemididae	*Elattoneura centralis*	Dark-glittering Threadtail	Endemic	VU
Platycnemididae	*Prodasineura sita*	Stripe-headed Threadtail	Endemic	LC
Platystictidae	*Platysticta secreta*	Eastern Forestdamsel	Endemic	NE
Aeshnidae	*Gynacantha dravida*	Indian Duskhawker	Native	NT
Calopterygidae	*Vestails nigrescens*	Black-tipped flashwing	Native	VU
Libellulidae	*Hydrobasileus croceus*	Amber-winged Glider	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Indothemis limbata*	Restless Demon	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Lathrecista asiatica*	Pruinosed Bloodtail	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Neurothemis intermedia*	Paddyfield Parasol	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Orthetrum luzonicum*	Marsh Skimmer	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Orthetrum pruinosum*	Pink Skimmer	Native	NT

Libellulidae	*Rhodothemis rufa*	Spine legged Redbolt	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Trithemis festiva*	Indigo Dropwing	Native	VU
Libellulidae	*Zyxomma petiolatum*	Dingy Duskflyer	Native	NT
Macromiidae	*Epophthalmia vittata*	Blue Eye Pondcruiser	Native	NT
Butterflies				
Nymphalidae	*Mycalesis patnia*	Gladeye Bush Brown	Endemic	LC
Nymphalidae	*Mycalesis subdita*	Tamil Bush Brown	Endemic	LC
Nymphalidae	*Ypthima singala*	Sri Lanka Jewel Four Ring	Endemic	EN
Papilionidae	*Troides darsius*	Sri Lanka birdwing	Endemic	LC
Pieridae	*Appias galane*	Sri Lanka Lesser albatross	Endemic	LC
Hesperiidae	*Parnara bada*	Smallest Swift	Native	NT
Hesperiidae	*Sarangesa dasahara*	Common Small Flat	Native	NT
Lycaenidae	*Cheritra freja*	Common imperial	Native	VU
Lycaenidae	*Deudorix epijarbas*	Cornelian	Native	VU
Lycaenidae	*Ionolyce helicon*	Pointed Line Blue	Native	CR
Lycaenidae	*Iraota timoleon*	Silverstreak blue	Native	NT
Nymphalidae	*Ariadne merione*	Common Caster	Native	VU
Nymphalidae	*Charaxes psaphon*	Tawny Raja	Native	NT
Nymphalidae	*Charaxes solon*	Black Raja	Native	NT
Nymphalidae	*Junonia orithya*	Blue Pansy	Native	NT
Nymphalidae	*Pantoporia hordonia*	Common Lascar	Native	NT
Nymphalidae	*Tirumala septentrionis*	Dark Bluetiger	Native	NT
Papilionidae	*Papilio crino*	Banded peacock	Native	VU
Pieridae	*Eurema laeta*	Spotless grass yellow	Native	VU
Freshwater Fish				
Bagridae	*Mystus nanus*	Striped Dwarf Catfish	Endemic	LC
Cyprinidae	*Amblypharyngodon grandisquamis*	Sri Lanka Large Silver Carplet	Endemic	LC
Cyprinidae	*Garra ceylonensis*	Sri Lanka Stone Sucker	Endemic	NT
Cyprinidae	*Labeo fisheri*	Sri Lanka Mountain Labeo	Endemic	EN
Cyprinidae	*Laubuka lankensis*	Sri Lanka Blue Laubuca	Endemic	NT
Cyprinidae	*Pethia melanomaculata*	Sri Lanka tic tac Barb	Endemic	LC
Cyprinidae	*Puntius thermalis*	Swamp Barb	Endemic	LC
Cyprinidae	*Rasbora adisi*		Endemic	NE
Cyprinidae	*Systomus martenstyni*	Sri Lanka Martenstyn's Barb	Endemic	EN
Channidae	*Channa kelaartii*	Brown Snakehead	Native	NT
Cyprinidae	*Tor khudree*	Masheer	Native	NT
Frogs and Toads				
Dicroglossidae	*Nannophrys nayakkaei*	Nilgala rock frog	Endemic	CR
Rhacophoridae	*Pseudophilautus regius*	Polonnaruwa shrub frog	Endemic	VU

Bufonidae	*Duttaphrynus scaber*	Schneider's toad	Native	VU
Reptiles				
Agamidae	*Calotes ceylonensis*	Painted-liped Lizard	Endemic	NT
Agamidae	*Otocryptis nigristigma*	Low land Kangaroo Lizard	Endemic	LC
Colubridae	*Ahaetulla nasuta*	Green Vine Snake	Endemic	LC
Gekkonidae	*Calodactylodes illingworthorum*	Sri Lankan Golden Gecko	Endemic	EN
Gekkonidae	*Cnemaspis podihuna*	Small Day Gecko	Endemic	VU
Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus depressus*	Kandian Gecko	Endemic	LC
Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus hunae*	Spotted Rock Gecko	Endemic	EN
Scincidae	*Eutropis madaraszi*	Spotted Skink	Endemic	VU
Scincidae	*Lankascincus fallax*	Common Supple Skink	Endemic	LC
Crocodylidae	*Crocodylus palustris*	Mugger Crocodile	Native	NT
Birds				
Bucerotidae	*Ocyceros gingalensis*	Sri Lanka Grey Hornbill	Endemic	LC
Columbidae	*Treron pompadora*	Sri Lanka Green-pigeon	Endemic	LC
Hirundinidae	*Cecropis hyperythra*	Sri Lanka Swallow	Endemic	LC
Megalaimidae	*Psilopogon rubricapillus*	Sri Lanka Barbet	Endemic	LC
Pellorneidae	*Pellorneum fuscocapillus*	Sri Lanka Brown-capped Babbler	Endemic	LC
Phasianidae	*Galloperdix bicalcarata*	Sri Lanka Spurfowl	Endemic	NT
Phasianidae	*Gallus lafayettii*	Sri Lanka Junglefowl	Endemic	LC
Picidae	*Chrysocolaptes stricklandi*	Sri Lanka Greater Flameback	Endemic	LC
Picidae	*Dinopium psarodes*	Sri Lanka Lesser Flameback	Endemic	LC
Pycnonotidae	*Pycnonotus melanicterus*	Sri Lanka Black-capped Bulbul	Endemic	LC
Timaliidae	*Pomatorhinus melanurus*	Sri Lanka Scimitar-babbler	Endemic	LC
Vangidae	*Tephrodornis affinis*	Sri Lanka Woodshrike	Endemic	LC
Accipitridae	*Elanus caeruleus*	Black-winged Kite	Native	NT
Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus ichthyaetus*	Grey-headed Fish-eagle	Native	NT
Accipitridae	*Lophotriorchis kienerii*	Rufous-bellied Eagle	Native	NT
Accipitridae	*Pernis ptilorhyncus*	Oriental Honey-buzzard	Native	NT
Ciconiidae	*Ciconia episcopus*	Woolly-necked Stork	Native	NT
Ciconiidae	*Leptoptilos javanicus*	Lesser Adjutant	Native	VU
Cuculidae	*Surniculus dicruroides*	Drongo Cuckoo	Native	NT
Dicruridae	*Dicrurus paradiseus*	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	Native	NT
Falconidae	*Falco tinnunculus*	Common Kestrel	Native	EN
Laridae	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	Gull-billed Tern	Native	CR[2]
Meropidae	*Merops philippinus*	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	Native	CR[1]

Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	Great Cormorant	Native	NT
Phasianidae	*Perdicula asiatica*	Jungle Bush-quail	Native	CR
Psittacidae	*Psittacula cyanocephala*	Plum-headed Parakeet	Native	NT
Strigidae	*Glaucidium radiatum*	Jungle Owlet	Native	NT
Mammals				
Cercopithecidae	*Macaca sinica*	Sri Lanka toque monkey	Endemic	LC
Elephantidae	*Elephas maximus*	Elephant	Native	EN
Emballonuridae	*Taphozous melanopogon*	Black-bearded sheath-tailed bat	Native	VU
Herpestidae	*Herpestes vitticollis*	Stripe-necked mongoose	Native	VU
Hipposideridae	*Hipposideros galeritus*	Dekhan leaf-nosed bat	Native	VU
Megadermatidae	*Megaderma spasma*	Lesser False Vampire bat	Native	VU
Mustelidae	*Lutra lutra*	Otter	Native	VU
Vespertillionidae	*Pipistrellus coromandra*	Indian pipistrel	Native	VU

ANNEX 2

List of flowering plants observed in the Ampara District.

Family	Species	Common Name	DS	RLS
Acanthaceae	*Acanthus ilicifolius*	Ikiri	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Andrographis alata*		Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Andrographis echioides*	Hakan	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Asystasia gangetica*	Puruk	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Asystasia variabilis*	Ganda puruk	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Barleria prionitis*	Katu Karandu	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Blepharis maderaspatensis*		Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Crossandra infundibuliformis*		Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Ecbolium ligustrinum*	Kawu thumba	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Elytraria acaulis*	Heen eththadi	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Eranthemum capense*		Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Hygrophila auriculata*	Katu ikiriya	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Hygrophila schulli*	Katu ikiriya	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Justicia adhatoda*	Adathoda	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Justicia diffusa*		Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Justicia gendarussa*	Kalu Weraniya	Exotic	NE
Acanthaceae	*Justicia procumbens*	Mayani	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Justicia tranquebariensis*		Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Lepidagathis fasciculata*		Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Nicoteba betonica*	Sudu puruk	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Pseuderanthemum latifolium*		Native	NT
Acanthaceae	*Rhinacanthus flavovirens*	Anitta	Endemic	VU
Acanthaceae	*Rhinacanthus polonnaruwensis*		Endemic	LC
Acanthaceae	*Rostellularia diffusa*		Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Ruellia prostrata*	Nil puruk	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Ruellia tuberosa*	Heen amukkara	Exotic	NE
Acanthaceae	*Strobilanthes cordifolia*	Bu nelu	Native	LC
Acanthaceae	*Strobilanthes exserta*		Endemic	EN
Acanthaceae	*Thunbergia alata*		Exotic	NE
Acanthaceae	*Avicennia officinalis*	Manda gas	Native	NT
Achariaceae	*Chlorocarpa pentaschista*	Makulla	Endemic	VU
Achariaceae	*Hydnocarpus venenatus*	Makulu	Endemic	LC
Aizoaceae	*Sesuvium portulacastrum*	Maha Sarana	Native	NT
Alismataceae	*Limnophyton obtusifolium*		Native	LC
Alismataceae	*Limnocharis flava*	Diya Gova	Exotic	NE

Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthes aspera*	Gas-karalheba	Native	LC
Amaranthaceae	*Aerva lanata*	Polpala	Native	LC
Amaranthaceae	*Allmania nodiflora*	Kumatiya	Native	LC
Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*		Exotic	NE
Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus blitum*	Thampala	Exotic	NE
Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Kura Thampala	Exotic	NE
Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena celosioides*		Exotic	NE
Amaranthaceae	*Ouret lanata*	Polkudu pala	Native	LC
Amaranthaceae	*Psilotrichum scleranthum*		Native	NT
Amaranthaceae	*Pupalia lappacea*	Wal karalheba	Native	LC
Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum viviparum*	Heen tolabo	Native	LC
Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum zeylanicum*		Native	NT
Anacardiaceae	*Anacardium occidentale*	Kaju	Exotic	NE
Anacardiaceae	*Lannea coromandelica*	Hik	Native	LC
Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera indica*	Amba	Exotic	NE
Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera zeylanica*	Atamba	Endemic	LC
Anacardiaceae	*Nothopegia beddomei*	Bala	Native	LC
Anacardiaceae	*Spondias xerophila*		Endemic	VU
Annonaceae	*Artabotrys hexapetalus*	Yakada wel	Native	VU
Annonaceae	*Huberantha cerasoides*	Patta ul Kenda	Native	LC
Annonaceae	*Huberantha korinti*	Ul Kenda	Native	LC
Annonaceae	*Miliusa indica*	Kekili Messa	Native	LC
Annonaceae	*Mitrephora heyneana*	Kanu	Native	NT
Annonaceae	*Monoon coffeoides*	Ketilla	Native	LC
Annonaceae	*Monoon longifolium*	Devadaru	Native	LC
Annonaceae	*Polyalthia suberosa*	Kalati	Native	VU
Annonaceae	*Uvaria macropoda*	Attu Muddah	Native	NT
Annonaceae	*Uvaria sphenocarpa*		Endemic	LC
Annonaceae	*Uvaria zeylanica*	Palanga	Native	LC
Annonaceae	*Xylopia nigricans*	Heen Kenda	Endemic	LC
Apocynaceae	*Adenium obesum*	Japan Araliya	Exotic	NE
Apocynaceae	*Aganosma cymosa*	Muwa kiri wel	Native	LC
Apocynaceae	*Alstonia scholaris*	Ruk-Attana	Native	LC
Apocynaceae	*Anodendron parviflorum*	Aswel	Native	VU
Apocynaceae	*Boucerosia umbellata*	Weluk	Native	EN
Apocynaceae	*Calotropis gigantea*	Wara	Native	LC
Apocynaceae	*Carissa spinarum*	Heen-Karamba	Native	LC
Apocynaceae	*Cascabela thevetia*	Kaha kaneru	Exotic	NE
Apocynaceae	*Catharanthus pusillus*		Native	EN
Apocynaceae	*Chonemorpha fragrans*	Bulu-Wal-anguna	Native	VU
Apocynaceae	*Cryptostegia grandiflora*		Exotic	NE

Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum viminale*	Muwa-kiriya	Native	NT
Apocynaceae	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Heen iramusu	Native	LC
Apocynaceae	*Holarrhena mitis*	Kiri-Mawara	Endemic	VU
Apocynaceae	*Ichnocarpus frutescens*	Gerandi-Dul	Native	LC
Apocynaceae	*Marsdenia tenacissima*	Muruwa	Native	EN
Apocynaceae	*Pergularia daemia*	Madahangu	Native	LC
Apocynaceae	*Plumeria rubra*	Araliya	Exotic	NE
Apocynaceae	*Rauvolfia serpentina*	Ekaweriya	Native	EN
Apocynaceae	*Secamone emetica*	Mudu Kiriya	Native	LC
Apocynaceae	*Tabernaemontana dichotoma*	Divi-Kaduru	Endemic	LC
Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum indicum*	Bin-nuga	Native	LC
Apocynaceae	*Wrightia angustifolia*		Endemic	LC
Apocynaceae	*Wrightia arborea*	Weradi kelinda	Native	NT
Apocynaceae	*Wattakaka volubilis*	Anguna	Native	LC
Aponogetonaceae	*Aponogeton natans*	Kekatiya	Native	EN
Araceae	*Amorphophallus sylvaticus*		Native	NT
Araceae	*Colocasia esculenta*	Gahala	Native	LC
Araceae	*Cryptocoryne nevillii*		Endemic	EN
Araceae	*Cryptocoryne wendtii*	Athiudayan	Endemic	VU
Araceae	*Lasia spinosa*	Kohila	Native	LC
Araceae	*Lemna perpusilla*	Diya Panshi	Native	LC
Araceae	*Pothos scandens*	Pota-Wel	Native	LC
Araceae	*Typhonium roxburghii*	Polong-ala	Native	NT
Arecaceae	*Borassus flabellifer*	Thal	Exotic	NE
Arecaceae	*Calamus rotang*	We-wel	Native	NT
Arecaceae	*Caryota urens*	Kithul	Native	LC
Arecaceae	*Cocos nucifera*	Pol	Exotic	NE
Arecaceae	*Phoenix pusilla*	Wal indi	Native	LC
Aristolochiaceae	*Aristolochia indica*	Sapsanda	Native	LC
Asclepiadaceae	*Calotropis gigantea*	Wara	Native	LC
Asclepiadaceae	*Pergularia daemia*		Native	LC
Asclepiadaceae	*Sarcostemma brunonianum*	Muwa Kiriya	Native	NT
Asclepiadaceae	*Tylophora indica*	Mudu Bin Nuga	Native	LC
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus officinalis*		Exotic	NE
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus racemosus*	Hatawariya	Native	LC
Asparagaceae	*Dracaena zeylanica*	Niyanda	Native	NT
Asphodelaceae	*Aloe vera*	Komarica	Exotic	NE
Asteraceae	*Acmella uliginosa*	Heen akmella	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Hulan-tala	Exotic	NE
Asteraceae	*Blepharispermum petiolare*		Native	VU
Asteraceae	*Blumea axillaris*	Kukula	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Blumea obliqua*	Mudu-mahana	Native	LC

Arecaceae	*Calamus rotang*	We-wel	Native	NT
Arecaceae	*Caryota urens*	Kithul	Native	LC
Arecaceae	*Cocos nucifera*	Pol	Exotic	NE
Arecaceae	*Phoenix pusilla*	Wal indi	Native	LC
Aristolochiaceae	*Aristolochia indica*	Sapsanda	Native	LC
Asclepiadaceae	*Calotropis gigantea*	Wara	Native	LC
Asclepiadaceae	*Pergularia daemia*		Native	LC
Asclepiadaceae	*Sarcostemma brunonianum*	Muwa Kiriya	Native	NT
Asclepiadaceae	*Tylophora indica*	Mudu Bin Nuga	Native	LC
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus officinalis*		Exotic	NE
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus racemosus*	Hatawariya	Native	LC
Asparagaceae	*Dracaena zeylanica*	Niyanda	Native	NT
Asphodelaceae	*Aloe vera*	Komarica	Exotic	NE
Asteraceae	*Acmella uliginosa*	Heen akmella	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Hulan-tala	Exotic	NE
Asteraceae	*Blepharispermum petiolare*		Native	VU
Asteraceae	*Blumea axillaris*	Kukula	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Blumea obliqua*	Mudu-mahana	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Chromolaena odorata*	Podi-singno-maran	Exotic	NE
Asteraceae	*Cyanthillium cinereum*	Watu-palu	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Eclipta prostrata*	Kikirindi	Exotic	NE
Asteraceae	*Elephantopus scaber*	Eth-adi	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Emilia baldwinii*		Endemic	NT
Asteraceae	*Emilia sonchifolia*	Kadupahara	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Jeffreycia zeylanica*	Wal-Pupula	Endemic	LC
Asteraceae	*Launaea sarmentosa*		Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Mikania cordata*	Gam-palu	Exotic	NE
Asteraceae	*Sphaeranthus africanus*	Wel-mudda	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Sphaeranthus indicus*	Mudu mahana	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Synedrella nodiflora*		Exotic	NE
Asteraceae	*Tridax procumbens*	Wasu suda	Exotic	NE
Asteraceae	*Vernonia cinerea*	Monara Kudumbiya	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Vicoa indica*	Ran-hiriya	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Wedelia biflora*	Mudu Gam Palu	Native	LC
Asteraceae	*Xanthium strumarium*	Uru-kossa	Exotic	NE
Avicenniaceae	*Avicennia marina*	Manda	Native	LC
Balsaminaceae	*Impatiens oppositifolia*		Native	NT
Begoniaceae	*Begonia dipetala*		Native	EN
Begoniaceae	*Begonia tenera*	Bim-Hakambala	Native	EN

Begoniaceae	*Dolichandrone spathacea*	Diya danga	Native	NT
Bignoniaceae	*Oroxylum indicum*	Totila	Native	LC
Bignoniaceae	*Stereospermum colais*	Dunu Madala	Native	LC
Bignoniaceae	*Tabebuia rosea*		Exotic	NE
Bignoniaceae	*Stereospermum tetragonum*	Lunumidella	Native	LC
Boraginaceae	*Coldenia procumbens*		Native	LC
Boraginaceae	*Cordia curassavica*		Exotic	NE
Boraginaceae	*Cordia dichotoma*	Lolu	Native	LC
Boraginaceae	*Cordia monoica*	Lolu	Native	LC
Boraginaceae	*Cordia oblongifolia*		Endemic	EN
Boraginaceae	*Ehretia aspera*		Native	LC
Boraginaceae	*Ehretia laevis*		Native	LC
Boraginaceae	*Ehretia microphylla*	Hin-Thambala	Native	LC
Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium indicum*	Dimi-biya	Exotic	NE
Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium marifolium*		Native	LC
Boraginaceae	*Varronia curassavica*		Exotic	NE
Burseraceae	*Commiphora caudata*	Simbilla	Native	LC
Cactaceae	*Cereus peruvianus*		Exotic	NE
Cactaceae	*Cereus repandus*		Exotic	NE
Cactaceae	*Opuntia dillenii*	Katu-pathok	Exotic	NE
Cactaceae	*Opuntia monacantha*	Katu-pathok	Exotic	NE
Calophyllaceae	*Calophyllum bracteatum*	Walu Kina	Endemic	NT
Calophyllaceae	*Calophyllum calaba*	Gurukina	Endemic	DD
Calophyllaceae	*Calophyllum inophyllum*	Domba	Native	LC
Calophyllaceae	*Mesua ferrea*	Na	Native	LC
Cannabaceae	*Celtis philippensis*	Meditella	Native	LC
Cannabaceae	*Trema orientale*	Gadumba	Native	LC
Capparaceae	*Capparis brevispina*	Wal-dehi	Native	NT
Capparaceae	*Capparis rotundifolia*	Balal katu	Native	LC
Capparaceae	*Capparis roxburghii*	Katu-illan-gedi	Native	LC
Capparaceae	*Capparis zeylanica*	Sudu-wellangiriya	Native	LC
Capparaceae	*Crateva adansonii*	Lunuwarana	Native	LC
Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea corymbosa*		Native	LC
Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina equisetifolia*	Kasa	Exotic	NE
Celastraceae	*Cassine balae*	Nareloo	Endemic	LC
Celastraceae	*Cassine congylos*		Endemic	VU
Celastraceae	*Glyptopetalum zeylanicum*		Native	VU
Celastraceae	*Maytenus emarginata*		Native	LC
Celastraceae	*Pleurostylia opposita*	Panakka	Native	NT
Celastraceae	*Cleome aspera*		Native	LC
Celastraceae	*Reissantia indica*		Native	LC

Celastraceae	*Salacia chinensis*	Heen-himbutu-wel	Native	NT
Celastraceae	*Salacia oblonga*	Himbutu	Native	EN
Celastraceae	*Salacia reticulata*	Kotala Himbutu	Native	EN
Cleomaceae	*Cleome rutidosperma*		Native	LC
Cleomaceae	*Cleome viscosa*	Wal-aba	Native	LC
Clusiaceae	*Garcinia spicata*	Gonapana	Native	NT
Colchicaceae	*Gloriosa superba*	Niyagala	Native	LC
Colchicaceae	*Iphigenia indica*		Native	NT
Combretaceae	*Combretum indicum*		Exotic	NE
Combretaceae	*Combretum ovalifolium*	Kaduru-ketiya wel	Native	NT
Combretaceae	*Lumnitzera racemosa*	Beraliya	Native	NT
Combretaceae	*Terminalia anogeissiana*	Dawu	Native	LC
Combretaceae	*Terminalia arjuna*	Kumbuk	Native	LC
Combretaceae	*Terminalia bellirica*	Bulu	Native	LC
Combretaceae	*Terminalia catappa*	Kottan	Exotic	NE
Combretaceae	*Terminalia chebula*	Aralu	Native	LC
Commelinaceae	*Commelina benghalensis*	Diya-meneriya	Native	LC
Commelinaceae	*Commelina indehiscens*	Gira-pala	Native	NT
Commelinaceae	*Commelina petersii*		Native	LC
Commelinaceae	*Cyanotis axillaris*		Native	LC
Commelinaceae	*Cyanotis axillaris*		Native	LC
Commelinaceae	*Cyanotis pilosa*		Native	VU
Commelinaceae	*Cyanotis thwaitesii*		Native	NT
Commelinaceae	*Dictyospermum montanum*		Native	VU
Commelinaceae	*Murdannia nudiflora*		Native	LC
Commelinaceae	*Murdannia spirata*		Native	LC
Commelinaceae	*Murdannia zeylanica*	Goda-Kotiya	Native	VU
Connaraceae	*Connarus monocarpus*	Radaliya	Native	LC
Convolvulaceae	*Argyreia osyrensis*	Dumbada	Native	LC
Convolvulaceae	*Argyreia zeylanica*		Native	LC
Convolvulaceae	*Camonea pilosa*	Kirimadu	Native	LC
Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides*	Visnu-kranthi	Native	LC
Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus nummularius*	Sudu vishnukranthi	Exotic	NE
Convolvulaceae	*Hewittia malabarica*	Wal-trastawalu	Native	LC
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea aquatica*	Kankun	Native	LC
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea obscura*	Maha madhu	Native	LC
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea pes-caprae*	Mudu-bin-thamburu	Native	LC
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea pes-tigridis*	Divi-adiya	Native	LC

Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea sagittifolia*	Rasa-tel-kola	Native	LC
Convolvulaceae	*Merremia hederacea*	Kaha-tel-kola	Native	LC
Convolvulaceae	*Xenostegia tridentata*	Hawari-madu	Native	LC
Cornaceae	*Alangium salviifolium*	Ruk Anguna	Native	VU
Crassulaceae	*Kalanchoe pinnata*	Akkapana	Exotic	NE
Cucurbitaceae	*Coccinia grandis*	Kowakka	Native	LC
Cucurbitaceae	*Diplocyclos palmatus*	Pasengilla	Native	LC
Cucurbitaceae	*Momodica charantia*	Batu Karavila	Native	LC
Cucurbitaceae	*Trichosanthes cucumerina*	Dummella	Native	LC
Cucurbitaceae	*Trichosanthes scabra*		Native	VU
Cycadaceae	*Cycas nathorstii*	Maha Madu	Native	VU
Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis barbata*	Uru hiri	Native	LC
Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis thouarsii*		Native	LC
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus arenarius*	Mudu-kalanduru	Native	LC
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus michelianus*		Native	LC
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus platystylis*		Native	NT
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus rotundus*	Klanaduru	Native	LC
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus stoloniferus*		Native	LC
Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis dulcis*	Boru-pan	Native	LC
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis furruginea*		Native	LC
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis pubisquama*		Native	LC
Cyperaceae	*Fuirena ciliaris*		Native	LC
Cyperaceae	*Fuirena uncinata*		Native	LC
Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectiella articulata*	Maha-geta-pan	Native	LC
Dioscoreaceae	*Dioscorea bulbifera*	Bakamunu-wel	Native	LC
Dioscoreaceae	*Dioscorea oppositifolia*	Hiritala	Native	NT
Dioscoreaceae	*Dioscorea pentaphylla*	Katu-ala	Native	LC
Dioscoreaceae	*Dioscorea tomentosa*	Uyala	Native	LC
Dioscoreaceae	*Dioscorea trimenii*	Dehiya-ala	Endemic	EN
Dioscoreaceae	*Trichopus zeylanicus*	Bim-pol	Native	VU
Dipterocarpaceae	*Vatica obscura*	Dunmala	Endemic	VU
Droseraceae	*Drosera burmannii*	Wata essa	Native	VU
Droseraceae	*Drosera indica*	Kandul-essa	Native	VU
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros affinis*	Eta-thimbiri	Native	NT
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros ebenum*	Kaluwara	Native	VU
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros ferrea*	Kaluhabaraliya	Native	LC
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros malabarica*	Thimbiri	Native	LC
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros nummulariifolia*		Endemic	LC
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros oocarpa*	Kalu-Kadumberiya	Native	VU
Ebenaceae	*Diospyros ovalifolia*	Kunumella	Native	LC

Ebenaceae	*Diospyros vera*	Thurana	Native	LC
Ebenaceae	*Maba buxifolia*		Native	LC
Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon cinereum*		Native	LC
Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon quinquangulare*	Heen kokmota	Native	LC
Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon truncatum*		Native	LC
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum monogynum*	Devadaram	Native	VU
Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum zeylanicum*		Endemic	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Blachia umbellata*	Goda-ratmal	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton aromaticus*	Wel-Keppetiya	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton bonplandianus*		Exotic	NE
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton hirtus*	Gan-veda	Exotic	NE
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton klotzschianus*		Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton laccifer*	Gas Keppetiya	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton persimilis*	Akurella	Native	NT
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton tiglium*	Jayapala	Exotic	NE
Euphorbiaceae	*Dimorphocalyx glabellus*	Weliwenna	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia antiquorum*	Daluk	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia hirta*	Bu-dada-kiriya	Exotic	NE
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia indica*	Ela-dada-kiriya	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia rosea*	Mudu-dada-kiriya	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia thymifolia*	Bin-dada-kiriya	Exotic	NE
Euphorbiaceae	*Excoecaria agallocha*	Talakiriya	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Falconeria insignis*	Kaduru	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Givotia moluccana*		Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Jatropha gossypiifolia*	Rathu erandu	Exotic	NE
Euphorbiaceae	*Macaranga peltata*	Kenda	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus eriocarpus*	Vel-keppetiya	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus philippensis*	Hamparilla	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus repandus*	Wel keppetiya	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus resinosus*	Ma-endaru	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus rhamnifolius*	Molabe	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus tetracoccus*	Bu-kenda	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Microstachys chamaelea*	Rat-pitawakka	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis*	Endaru	Exotic	NE
Euphorbiaceae	*Sapium insigne*	Tel-Kadura	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Suregada lanceolata*		Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Tragia hispida*	Wel-Kahmbiliya	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Tragia involucrata*	Wel-Kahmbiliya	Native	LC
Euphorbiaceae	*Trigonostemon nemoralis*		Native	VU
Fabaceae	*Abrus melanospermus*	Ella-Olinda	Native	VU

Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius*	Olinda	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Acacia auriculiformis*		Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Acacia caesia*	Hinguru Wel	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Acacia eburnea*	Gini andara	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Adenanthera pavonina*	Madithiya	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Aeschynomene americana*		Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Aeschynomene aspera*	Maha-diya-siyambala	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Aeschynomene indica*	Diya-siyambla	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Albizia odoratissima*	Huri Mara	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Alysicarpus vaginalis*	Aswenna	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Bauhinia racemosa*	Maila	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Bauhinia tomentosa*	Kaha-Petan	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia bonduc*	Kumburu-Wel	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*	Monara-mal	Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Cajanus scarabaeoides*	Wal-Kollu	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Canavalia rosea*	Mudu-awara	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Cassia fistula*	Ehela	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Cassia roxburghii*	Ratu-Wa	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Chamaecrista absus*	Bu-tora, Bodi	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Chamaecrista mimosoides*	Bin-Siyambala	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Grona triflora*	Heen-undupiyaliya	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Guilandina bonduc*	Kalu-Wavul-Atiya	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Humboldtia laurifolia*	Gal-Karanada	Endemic	LC
Fabaceae	*Indigofera hirsuta*	Averiya	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Indigofera linnaei*	Bin Awari	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Indigofera nummulariifolia*		Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Indigofera oblongifolia*	Nari Mun	Native	NT
Fabaceae	*Indigofera trita*	Wal-awari	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Leucaena leucocephala*	Ipil-Ipil	Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*		Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Macroptilium lathyroides*		Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Mimosa diplotricha*	Wel Nidikumba	Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Mimosa pudica*	Nidi-kumba	Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Mundulea sericea*	Gal-buruta	Native	VU
Fabaceae	*Neptunia prostrata*	Diya-nidikumba	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Painteria nitida*	Diya Mara	Endemic	VU
Fabaceae	*Phyllodium pulchellum*	Hampilla	Native	NT
Fabaceae	*Piliostigma racemosum*	Maila	Native	LC

Fabaceae	*Pleurolobus gangeticus*	Salaparni	Native	EN
Fabaceae	*Pongamia pinnata*	Magul-Karanda	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Pseudarthria viscida*	Gas-gonika	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	Gammalu	Native	NT
Fabaceae	*Saraca asoca*	Diya-Rathambala	Native	VU
Fabaceae	*Senegalia caesia*	Hinguru	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Senegalia pennata*	Goda-Hinguru	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Senna alata*	Bu-Tora	Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Senna auriculata*	Ranawara	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Senna hirsuta*		Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Senna occidentalis*	Peni-Tora	Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Senna spectabilis*	Kaha-Kona	Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Senna surattensis*	Wal ahalla	Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Senna tora*	Peti-tora	Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Sesbania bispinosa*		Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Tamarindus indica*	Siyambala	Exotic	NE
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia maxima*		Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia purpurea*	Pila	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Tephrosia villosa*	Bu-Pila	Native	LC
Fabaceae	*Uraria picta*	Puswenna	Native	NT
Fabaceae	*Vigna trilobata*	Bin-me, Munwenna	Native	NT
Fabaceae	*Zornia gibbosa*		Native	LC
Flacourtiaceae	*Casearia zeylanica*	Wal Waraka	Native	LC
Gentianaceae	*Canscora heteroclita*		Native	VU
Gentianaceae	*Hoppea fastigiata*		Native	VU
Gentianaceae	*Fagraea ceilanica*	Etamburu	Native	NT
Gisekiaceae	*Gisekia pharnaceoides*	Atthiripala	Native	LC
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola plumieri*	Hin-Takkada	Native	NT
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola taccada*	Takkada	Native	VU
Goodeniaceae	*Tribulus terrestris*	Gokatu	Native	LC
Hernandiaceae	*Gyrocarpus americanus*	Diya-labu-gas	Native	LC
Hippocrateaceae	*Reissantia indica*		Native	LC
Hippocrateaceae	*Salacia chinensis*	Heen Himbutu Wel	Native	NT
Hydrocharitaceae	*Blyxa aubertii*	Diyahawariya	Native	LC
Hydrocharitaceae	*Hydrilla verticillata*	Halpenni	Native	LC
Hydrocharitaceae	*Ottelia alismoides*		Native	LC
Hydroleaceae	*Hydrolea zeylanica*	Diya-kirilla	Native	NT
Hypoxidaceae	*Curculigo orchioides*	Bim thal	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Anisochilus carnosus*	Gal-kapuru-walliya	Native	LC

Lamiaceae	*Anisochilus paniculatus*		Native	VU
Lamiaceae	*Anisomeles indica*	Yak-wanassa	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Basilicum polystachyon*	Karal thala	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum inerme*	Burenda	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum phlomidis*	Gas pinna	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Coleus strobilifer*	Gal-kapuru-walliya	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Coleus velutinus*	Bolvila, Bolila	Endemic	VU
Lamiaceae	*Glossocarya scandens*		Endemic	NT
Lamiaceae	*Gmelina asiatica*	Demata	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Hyptis capitata*		Exotic	NE
Lamiaceae	*Leonotis nepetifolia*	Maha-yak-wanassa	Native	NT
Lamiaceae	*Leucas biflora*	Geta-Thumba	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Leucas zeylanica*	Geta-Thumba	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Mesosphaerum suaveolens*	Ali thala	Exotic	NE
Lamiaceae	*Ocimum americanum*	Heen Madurutala	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Ocimum gratissimum*	Gas tala	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Ocimum tenuiflorum*	Maduru-tala	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Orthosiphon thymiflorus*		Native	NT
Lamiaceae	*Platostoma menthoides*		Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Pogostemon stellatus*		Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Premna corymbosa*	Gal-Kera	Endemic	LC
Lamiaceae	*Premna serratifolia*	Midhi	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Premna tomentosa*	Seru	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Tectona grandis*	Thekka	Exotic	NE
Lamiaceae	*Vitex altissima*	Milla	Native	NT
Lamiaceae	*Vitex leucoxylon*	Nebeda	Native	LC
Lamiaceae	*Vitex trifolia*	Nika	Native	NT
Lamiaceae	*Volkameria inermis*	Boerende	Native	LC
Lauraceae	*Alseodaphne semecarpifolia*	Wewarana	Native	NT
Lauraceae	*Cassytha filiformis*		Native	LC
Lauraceae	*Litsea glutinosa*	Bombi, Bomi	Native	LC
Lauraceae	*Neolitsea cassia*	Dawul-Kurundu	Native	LC
Lecythidaceae	*Barringtonia acutangula*	Era-Midella	Native	LC
Lecythidaceae	*Barringtonia asiatica*	Diya midella	Native	LC
Lecythidaceae	*Careya arborea*	Kahata	Native	LC
Lecythidaceae	*Couroupita guianensis*	Sal	Exotic	NE
Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia aurea*	Diya-pasi	Native	LC
Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia bifida*	Kaha indian tharu	Native	NT
Linaceae	*Hugonia mystax*	Bu-Getiya	Native	LC

Linderniaceae	*Bonnaya ciliata*		Native	NT
Linderniaceae	*Lindernia pusilla*		Native	LC
Linderniaceae	*Lindernia rotundifolia*		Native	LC
Linderniaceae	*Torenia crustacea*		Native	LC
Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme prolifera*		Native	NT
Loganiaceae	*Strychnos benthamii*		Endemic	NT
Loganiaceae	*Strychnos minor*	Kaduru	Native	LC
Loganiaceae	*Strychnos nux-vomica*	Goda-Kaduru	Native	VU
Loganiaceae	*Strychnos potatorum*	Ingini	Native	LC
Loranthaceae	*Dendrophthoe falcata*	Delum pilia	Native	LC
Loranthaceae	*Taxillus incanus*		Endemic	NT
Lythraceae	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Muruta	Native	LC
Lythraceae	*Lawsonia inermis*	Marathodi	Native	LC
Lythraceae	*Pemphis acidula*		Native	NT
Lythraceae	*Sonneratia caseolaris*	Kirala	Native	LC
Malpighiaceae	*Hiptage benghalensis*	Puwak-Gediya-wel	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Abutilon hirtum*		Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Abutilon indicum*	Anoda	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Abutilon pannosum*		Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Berrya cordifolia*	Halmilla	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Bombax ceiba*	Katu-Imbul	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Corchorus aestuans*	Jaladara	Exotic	NE
Malvaceae	*Gossypium barbadense*		Exotic	NE
Malvaceae	*Grewia damine*	Daminiya	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Grewia helicterifolia*	Bora-daminiya	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Grewia orientalis*	Wel-keliya	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Grewia tiliifolia*	Daminiya	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Helicteres isora*	Liniya	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Heritiera littoralis*	Etuna	Native	NT
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus furcatus*	Napiriththa	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus lobatus*		Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus micranthus*	Bebila	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus platanifolius*	Kapu Kinissa	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus surattensis*	Hin-napiriththa	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus tiliaceus*	Belipatta	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Hibiscus vitifolius*	Maha Epala	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Melochia corchorifolia*	Gas-kura	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Microcos paniculata*	Kohu-kirilla	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Pavonia fryxelliana*		Endemic	EN
Malvaceae	*Pavonia zeylonica*		Native	LC

Malvaceae	*Pityranthe verrucosa*	Dikwenna	Endemic	LC
Malvaceae	*Pterospermum suberifolium*	Welang	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Sida acuta*	Gas-Bevila	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Sida cordata*	Bevila	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Sida cordifolia*	Hin-Anoda	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Sida mysorensis*	Giriwadi-bavila	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Sterculia foetida*	Telabu	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Sterculia urens*	Dadiya	Native	NT
Malvaceae	*Thespesia populnea*	Suriya	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Triumfetta pentandra*	Epala	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Urena lobata*	Patta-epala	Native	LC
Malvaceae	*Waltheria indica*	Punnikki	Exotic	NE
Marantaceae	*Stachyphrynium spicatum*	Hulan Kiriya	Native	CR(PE)
Marsiliaceae	*Marsilia quadrifolia*		Native	LC
Martyniaceae	*Martynia annua*	Naga-Darana	Exotic	NE
Melastomataceae	*Memecylon capitellatum*	Dedi-Kaha	Endemic	LC
Melastomataceae	*Memecylon petiolatum*		Endemic	NT
Melastomataceae	*Memecylon umbellatum*	Kora-Kaha	Native	LC
Melastomataceae	*Osbeckia aspera*	K	Native	NT
Melastomataceae	*Osbeckia octandra*	Heen-bovitiya	Endemic	LC
Melastomataceae	*Osbeckia zeylanica*		Native	VU
Meliaceae	*Aglaia elaeagnoidea*		Native	LC
Meliaceae	*Azadirachta indica*	Kohomba	Exotic	NE
Meliaceae	*Chukrasia tabularis*	Hulanhik	Native	NT
Meliaceae	*Cipadessa baccifera*	Hal-Bembiya	Native	LC
Meliaceae	*Dysoxylum gotadhora*		Native	NT
Meliaceae	*Khaya senegalensis*		Exotic	NE
Meliaceae	*Melia azedarach*	Lunu Midella	Exotic	NE
Meliaceae	*Munronia pinnata*	Bin-Kohonba	Native	EN
Meliaceae	*Walsura trifoliolata*	Kiri koan	Native	LC
Menispermaceae	*Anamirta cocculus*	Titta-wel	Native	LC
Menispermaceae	*Cissampelos pareira*	Diya-Mitta	Native	LC
Menispermaceae	*Cyclea peltata*	Kaha-Pittan	Native	LC
Menispermaceae	*Diploclisia glaucescens*	Eta thiththa wel	Native	VU
Menispermaceae	*Pachygone ovata*		Native	VU
Menispermaceae	*Tiliacora acuminata*		Native	VU
Menispermaceae	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Rasakinda	Native	VU
Menispermaceae	*Tinospora crispa*	Titta-Kinda	Native	VU
Menispermaceae	*Tinospora sinensis*	Bu-kinda	Native	VU
Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides hydrophylla*	Kumudu	Native	LC
Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides indica*	Olu	Native	LC

Molluginaceae	*Gisekia pharnaceoides*	Atthiripala	Native	LC
Molluginaceae	*Glinus oppositifolius*	Heen-ala	Native	LC
Molluginaceae	*Hypertelis cerviana*	Pathpadagam	Native	LC
Molluginaceae	*Paramollugo nudicaulis*		Native	NT
Molluginaceae	*Trigastrotheca pentaphylla*		Native	LC
Moraceae	*Allaeanthus zeylanicus*	Alandu	Endemic	VU
Moraceae	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Kos	Exotic	NE
Moraceae	*Antiaris toxicaria*	Riti	Native	NT
Moraceae	*Ficus amplissima*	Ela-Nuga	Native	LC
Moraceae	*Ficus arnottiana*	Kaputu-Bo	Native	LC
Moraceae	*Ficus benghalensis*	Maha-Nuga	Native	LC
Moraceae	*Ficus heterophylla*	Wal-Ehetu	Native	EN
Moraceae	*Ficus hispida*	Kota-Dimbula	Native	LC
Moraceae	*Ficus microcarpa*	Panu-nuga	Native	LC
Moraceae	*Ficus mollis*	Wal-Aralu	Native	LC
Moraceae	*Ficus nervosa*	Kala-madu	Native	LC
Moraceae	*Ficus racemosa*	Attikka	Native	LC
Moraceae	*Ficus religiosa*	Bo	Exotic	NE
Moraceae	*Ficus tsjakela*	Kiripela	Native	LC
Moraceae	*Maclura spinosa*	Katu-Timbol	Native	VU
Moraceae	*Streblus asper*	Geta-Netul	Native	LC
Moraceae	*Streblus taxoides*	Gongotu	Native	LC
Moringaceae	*Moringa oleifer*	Murunga	Exotic	NE
Musaceae	*Musa x paradisiaca*	Kesel	Exotic	NE
Myristicaceae	*Myristica ceylanica*	Malaboda	Native	LC
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia roxburghii*		Native	LC
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia willdenowii*		Endemic	LC
Myrtaceae	*Psidium guajava*	Pera	Exotic	NE
Myrtaceae	*Syzygium cumini*	Ma-Dan	Native	LC
Nelumbonaceae	*Nelumbo nucifera*	Sudu Nelum	Native	LC
Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia diffusa*	Pita-sudu-pala	Native	LC
Nymphaeaceae	*Nymphaea nouchali*	Manel	Native	VU
Nymphaeaceae	*Nymphaea pubescens*	Olu	Native	LC
Ochnaceae	*Ochna lanceolata*	Bo-Kera	Native	LC
Ochnaceae	*Ochna obtusata*	Mal-Kera	Native	LC
Olacaceae	*Olax scandens*		Native	LC
Oleaceae	*Chionanthus albidiflorus*	Embul-Korakaha	Native	VU
Oleaceae	*Chionanthus zeylanicus*	Geratiya	Native	LC
Oleaceae	*Jasminum angustifolium*	We-Kenda	Native	LC
Oleaceae	*Jasminum auriculatum*	Wal pichcha	Native	LC
Oleaceae	*Jasminum coarctatum*	Geta pichcha	Native	VU

Onagraceae	*Ludwigia adscendens*	Beru-diyanilla	Native	LC
Onagraceae	*Ludwigia decurrens*		Exotic	NE
Onagraceae	*Ludwigia perennis*	Piduruwella	Native	LC
Onagraceae	*Ludwigia peruviana*	Beru diyanilla	Exotic	NE
Opiliaceae	*Cansjera rheedii*	Etamburu	Native	LC
Orchidaceae	*Acampe praemorsa*		Native	LC
Orchidaceae	*Cymbidium bicolor*	Visa Duli	Native	LC
Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium macrostachyum*		Native	LC
Orchidaceae	*Eulophia graminea*		Native	EN
Orchidaceae	*Geodorum densiflorum*		Native	VU
Orchidaceae	*Habenaria dichopetala*		Native	EN
Orchidaceae	*Habenaria plantaginea*	Narilatha	Native	VU
Orchidaceae	*Rhynchostylis retusa*	Narinaguta wel	Native	EN
Orchidaceae	*Taprobanea spathulata*		Native	VU
Orchidaceae	*Tropidia thwaitesii*		Native	EN
Orchidaceae	*Vanda tessellata*		Native	VU
Orchidaceae	*Vanda testacea*		Native	LC
Orobanchaceae	*Centranthera indica*	Dutu-satutu	Native	LC
Orobanchaceae	*Sopubia delphinifolia*		Native	LC
Orobanchaceae	*Striga angustifolia*		Native	NT
Orobanchaceae	*Striga asiatica*		Native	VU
Oxalidaceae	*Biophytum reinwardtii*	Gas Nidikumba	Native	LC
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus ceylanicus*	O Keiya	Endemic	VU
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus kaida*	Watta-Keiya	Native	LC
Pandanaceae	*Pandanus odorifer*	Mudu keyiya	Native	LC
Passifloraceae	*Adenia hondala*	Hondala	Native	LC
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora foetida*	Pada Gedi	Exotic	NE
Pedaliaceae	*Pedalium murex*	Gokatu	Native	LC
Pedaliaceae	*Sesamum indicum*	Tala	Exotic	NE
Pedaliaceae	*Sesamum prostratum*		Native	CR
Pedaliaceae	*Sesamum radiatum*		Exotic	NE
Phyllanthaceae	*Actephila excelsa*	Et-pitawakka	Native	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma alexiteria*	Hin-Embilla	Native	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Antidesma ghaesembilla*	Bu-Embilla	Native	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia retusa*	Wal-Murunga	Native	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia vitis-idaea*	Gas-kayila	Native	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia retusa*	Keta-Kela	Native	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Cleistanthus collinus*	Madara	Native	DD
Phyllanthaceae	*Cleistanthus pallidus*	Olupeliya, Visa	Endemic	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Cleistanthus patulus*	Hankenda	Native	LC

Phyllanthaceae	*Flueggea leucopyrus*	Heen Katu pila	Native	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Margaritaria indica*	Karawu	Native	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus amarus*	Pitawakka	Native	NE
Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Nelli	Native	VU
Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus myrtifolius*	Gangawerella	Endemic	VU
Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus pinnatus*	Patossa	Native	VU
Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus racemosus*	Kuratiya	Native	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus reticulatus*	Wal Kaliya	Native	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus simplex*		Native	LC
Phyllanthaceae	*Sauropus rigidus*		Endemic	NT
Phyllanthaceae	*Suregada lanceolata*		Native	LC
Phytolaccaceae	*Rivina humilis*	Dimibiju	Exotic	NE
Picrodendraceae	*Mischodon zeylanicus*	Thammanna	Native	LC
Piperaceae	*Piper fallax*	Mala-Miris-wel	Native	LC
Plantaginaceae	*Bacopa monnieri*	Lunuwila	Native	LC
Plantaginaceae	*Dopatrium junceum*	Bin-savan	Native	LC
Plantaginaceae	*Dopatrium nudicaule*		Native	LC
Plantaginaceae	*Limnophila indica*		Native	LC
Plantaginaceae	*Scoparia dulcis*	Wal koththamalli	Exotic	NE
Poaceae	*Apocopis mangalorensis*		Native	LC
Poaceae	*Bothriochloa bladhii*		Native	LC
Poaceae	*Brachiaria remota*		Native	LC
Poaceae	*Chrysopogon aciculatus*	Tuttiri	Native	LC
Poaceae	*Chloris barbata*	Mayura Tana	Exotic	NE
Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon*	E thana	Native	LC
Poaceae	*Cynodon radiatus*		Native	LC
Poaceae	*Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum*	Deni-thana	Native	NT
Poaceae	*Cyrtococcum trigonum*		Native	NE
Poaceae	*Digitaria bicornis*		Native	LC
Poaceae	*Digitaria ciliaris*	Guru-tana	Native	LC
Poaceae	*Echinochloa stagnina*	Wel-maratu	Native	LC
Poaceae	*Eragrostis gangetica*	Ela-kuru-tana	Native	LC
Poaceae	*Eragrostis unioloides*		Native	LC
Poaceae	*Eriochloa procera*		Native	LC
Poaceae	*Hygroryza aristata*	Go-jabba	Native	NT
Poaceae	*Imperata cylindrica*	Illuk	Native	LC
Poaceae	*Oplismenus compositus*		Native	LC
Poaceae	*Oryza nivara*	Uru Wi	Native	NT
Poaceae	*Panicum paludosum*		Native	LC
Poaceae	*Panicum repens*	Etora	Native	LC
Poaceae	*Perotis indica*		Native	LC

Poaceae	*Sacciolepis interrupta*		Native	LC
Poaceae	*Setaria flavida*	Ha-tana	Native	LC
Poaceae	*Spinifex littoreus*	Maha-rawana-revula	Native	LC
Poaceae	*Urochloa distachya*		Native	LC
Poaceae	*Urochloa maxima*	Gini tana	Exotic	NE
Poaceae	*Urochloa mutica*	Diya-tana	Exotic	NE
Poaceae	*Urochloa reptans*		Native	LC
Polygalaceae	*Polygala arvensis*		Native	LC
Polygalaceae	*Polygala javana*	Tiloguru	Native	LC
Polygalaceae	*Polygala polifolia*		Native	LC
Polygonaceae	*Persicaria barbata*		Native	LC
Polygonaceae	*Persicaria attenuata*	Sudu Kimbulwenna	Native	LC
Polypodiaceae	*Drynaria quercifolia*	Benduru	Native	LC
Pontederiaceae	*Monochoria vaginalis*	Diya-habarala	Native	LC
Pontederiaceae	*Pontederia crassipes*	Japan-jabara	Exotic	NE
Pontederiaceae	*Pontederia hastata*	Diya-habarala	Native	NT
Pontederiaceae	*Pontederia vaginalis*	Diya-habarala, Jabara	Native	LC
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca pilosa*		Exotic	NE
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca quadrifida*	Heen-genda-kola	Native	LC
Portulacaceae	*Talinum triangulare*		Exotic	NE
Primulaceae	*Ardisia missionis*	Lunupan	Native	LC
Primulaceae	*Embelia tsjeriam-cottam*		Native	NT
Pteridaceae	*Acrostichum aureum*	Karan koku	Native	LC
Pteridaceae	*Hemionitis arifolia*		Native	LC
Putranjivaceae	*Drypetes gardneri*	Eta-Wira	Endemic	NT
Putranjivaceae	*Drypetes sepiaria*	Wira	Native	LC
Rhamnaceae	*Scutia myrtina*		Native	LC
Rhamnaceae	*Ventilago madraspatana*	Yakkada wel	Native	LC
Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus mauritiana*	Maha-Debara	Native	LC
Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus oenopolia*	Hin-Eraminia	Native	LC
Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus xylopyrus*	Kakura	Native	NT
Rhizophoraceae	*Bruguiera gymnorhiza*	Mal kadol	Native	VU
Rhizophoraceae	*Cassipourea ceylanica*	Pana	Native	LC
Rhizophoraceae	*Rhizophora mucronata*	Kadol	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Adina cordifolia*	Kolon	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Benkara malabarica*	Pudan	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Canthium coromandelicum*	Kara	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Catunaregam spinosa*	Kukurumana	Native	LC

Rubiaceae	*Coffea wightiana*		Native	VU
Rubiaceae	*Dentella repens*	Pati emiya	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Discospermum sphaerocarpum*		Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Gardenia fosbergii*	Kolla kada	Endemic	VU
Rubiaceae	*Geophila repens var. asiatica*	Agu-karni	Native	VU
Rubiaceae	*Hydrophylax maritima*	Mudu getakola	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Ixora coccinea*		Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Ixora pavetta*	Maha-Rathambala	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Mitragyna parvifolia*	Helamba	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Morinda coreia*	Ahu	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Mussaenda frondosa*	Mussenda	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Nauclea orientalis*	Bak-Mi	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Neolamarckia cadamba*	Embul-Bakmi	Native	NT
Rubiaceae	*Oldenlandia corymbosa*	Wal-pathpadagam	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Oldenlandia herbacea*	Wal koththamalli	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Oldenlandia umbellata*	Saummal	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Pavetta blanda*	Parvatta	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Pavetta gleniei*	Gal Hambella	Native	NT
Rubiaceae	*Pavetta indica*	Parvatta	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Psydrax dicoccos*	Pana-Karaw	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Scleromitrion diffusum*		Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce articularis*		Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce exilis*		Exotic	NE
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce hispida*	Hin-geta-kola	Native	LC
Rubiaceae	*Tarenna asiatica*	Tarana	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Acronychia pedunculata*	Ankenda	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Aegle marmelos*	Beli	Exotic	NE
Rutaceae	*Atalantia ceylanica*	Yakinaran	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Atalantia monophylla*	Dodan Pana	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Atalantia racemosa*		Native	VU
Rutaceae	*Chloroxylon swietenia*	Burutha	Native	VU
Rutaceae	*Clausena anisata*		Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Clausena dentata*	Etkara-Bemiya	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Clausena indica*	Migon-Karapincha	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Glycosmis angustifolia*	Bol-Pana	Native	NT
Rutaceae	*Glycosmis mauritiana*		Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Glycosmis pentaphylla*	Dodan-Pana	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Limonia acidissima*	Divul	Native	LC

Rutaceae	*Micromelum minutum*	Wal-Karaphincha	Endemic	LC
Rutaceae	*Murraya koenigii*	Karapincha	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Murraya paniculata*	Etteriya	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Pamburus missionis*	Pambura	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Paramignya monophylla*	Wellangiriya	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Toddalia asiatica*	Kudu-Miris	Native	LC
Rutaceae	*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*	Katu-Kina	Native	VU
Salicaceae	*Casearia zeylanica*	Wal-Waraka	Native	LC
Salvadoraceae	*Azima tetracantha*	Wel dehi	Native	LC
Salvadoraceae	*Salvadora persica*	Malittan	Native	LC
Salviniaceae	*Salvinia molesta*		Exotic	NE
Santalaceae	*Santalum album*	Sudu handun	Exotic	NE
Sapindaceae	*Allophylus cobbe*	Bu-Kobbe	Native	LC
Sapindaceae	*Dimocarpus longan*	Mora	Native	LC
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa*	Et-Werella	Native	LC
Sapindaceae	*Filicium decipiens*	Pihimbiya	Native	LC
Sapindaceae	*Lepisanthes tetraphylla*		Native	LC
Sapindaceae	*Sapindus emarginatus*	Penela	Native	LC
Sapindaceae	*Schleichera oleosa*	Kon	Native	LC
Sapotaceae	*Madhuca longifolia*	Mi	Native	LC
Sapotaceae	*Manilkara hexandra*	Palu	Native	NT
Sapotaceae	*Mimusops andamanensis*		Native	EN
Smilacaceae	*Smilax zeylanica*	Kabarossa	Native	NT
Solanaceae	*Brugmansia suaveolens*	Rata-Attana	Exotic	NE
Solanaceae	*Physalis angulata*		Exotic	NE
Solanaceae	*Solanum seaforthianum*		Exotic	NE
Sphenocleaceae	*Sphenoclea zeylanica*	Maha mudumahaa	Native	LC
Stemonaceae	*Stemona tuberosa*		Native	DD
Talinaceae	*Talinum fruticosum*		Exotic	NE
Tetramelaceae	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Nigunu	Native	NT
Typhaceae	*Typha agustifolia*	Hambu-pan	Native	LC
Ulmaceae	*Holoptelea integrifolia*	Goda-Kirilla	Native	NT
Urticaceae	*Pouzolzia zeylanica*		Native	LC
Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	Ganda-pana	Exotic	NE
Verbenaceae	*Phyla nodiflora*	Herimana-detta	Native	LC
Verbenaceae	*Stachytarpheta indica*	Balunakuta	Exotic	NE
Verbenaceae	*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*	Balu-nakuta	Exotic	NE
Verbenaceae	*Tectona grandis*	Thekka	Exotic	NE
Violaceae	*Afrohybanthus enneaspermus*	Maha yotu wenna	Native	LC

Violaceae	*Hybanthus enneaspermus*	Maha yotu wenna	Native	LC
Vitaceae	*Ampelocissus indica*	Rata-Bulath	Native	NT
Vitaceae	*Ampelocissus phoenicantha*		Endemic	NT
Vitaceae	*Cissus latifolia*	Wal diya labu	Native	LC
Vitaceae	*Cissus quadrangularis*	Heeressa	Native	LC
Vitaceae	*Cissus vitiginea*	Wal Nivithi	Native	LC
Vitaceae	*Leea indica*	Gurulla	Native	LC
Zingiberaceae	*Curcuma oligantha*		Native	NT
Zingiberaceae	*Globba marantina*	Hinguru piyali	Native	EN
Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus terrestris*	Gokatu	Native	LC

ANNEX 3

List of dragonflies and damselflies observed in the Ampara District.

Abbreviations used: DS - Distribution status; RLS - National Red List Status; CR - Critically Endangered; DD - Data Deficient; EN - Endangered; LC - Least Concern; NE - Not Evaluated; NT - Near Threatened; VU - Vulnerable.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	DS	RLS
Aeshnidae	*Anax indicus*	Elephant Emperor	Native	LC
Aeshnidae	*Gynacantha dravida*	Indian Duskhawker	Native	NT
Chlorocyphidae	*Libellago adami*	Adam's Gem	Endemic	VU
Chlorocyphidae	*Libellago greeni*	Green's Gem	Endemic	EN
Coenagrionidae	*Agriocnemis pygmaea*	Wandering Wisp	Native	LC
Coenagrionidae	*Ceriagrion coromandelianum*	Yellow Waxtail	Native	LC
Coenagrionidae	*Ischnura senegalensis*	Common Bluetail	Native	LC
Coenagrionidae	*Pseudagrion microcephalum*	Blue Sprite	Native	LC
Coenagrionidae	*Pseudagrion rubriceps*	Orange-faced Sprite	Native	LC
Calopterygidae	*Vestails nigrescens*	Black-tipped flashwing	Native	VU
Euphaeidae	*Euphaea splendens*	Shining Gossamerwing	Endemic	NT
Gomphidae	*Cyclogpmphus gynostylus*	Transvestite Clubtail	Endemic	CR
Gomphidae	*Gomphidia pearsoni*	Rivulet Tiger	Endemic	EN
Gomphidae	*Ictinogomphus rapax*	Rapacious Flangetail	Native	LC
Gomphidae	*Megalogomphus ceylonicus*	Sri Lanka Sabretail	Endemic	EN
Gomphidae	*Paragomphus campestris*	Lowland Hooktail	Endemic	NE
Lestidae	*Lestes praemorsus*	Scalloped Spreadwing	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Acisoma panorpoides*	Asian Pintail	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Aethriamanta brevipennis*	Elusive Adjutant	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Brachydiplax sobrina*	Sombre Lieutenant	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Brachythmis contaminata*	Asian Groundling	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Bradinopyga geminata*	Indian Rockdweller	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Crocothemis servilia*	Oriental Scarlet	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Diplacodes trivialis*	Blue Percher	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Hydrobasileus croceus*	Amber-winged Glider	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Indothemis limbata*	Restless Demon	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Lathrecista asiatica*	Pruinosed Bloodtail	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Macrodiplax cora*	Coastal Pennant	Native	VU

Libellulidae	*Neurothemis intermedia*	Paddyfield Parasol	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Neurothemis tullia*	Pied Parasol	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Orthetrum glaucum*	Asian Skimmer	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Orthetrum luzonicum*	Marsh Skimmer	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Orthetrum pruinosum*	Pink Skimmer	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Orthetrum sabina*	Green Skimmer	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Pantala flavescens*	Wandering Glider	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Potamarcha congener*	Blue Pursuer	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Rhodothemis rufa*	Spine legged Redbolt	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Rhyothemis variegata*	Varigated Flutter	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Tholymis tillarga*	Foggy-winged Twister	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Tramea basilaris*	Keyhole Glider	Native	VU
Libellulidae	*Tramea limbata*	Sociable Glider	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Trithemis aurora*	Crimson Dropwing	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Trithemis festiva*	Indigo Dropwing	Native	VU
Libellulidae	*Urothemis signata*	Scarlet Basker	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Zyxomma petiolatum*	Dingy Duskflyer	Native	NT
Macromiidae	*Epophthalmia vittata*	Blue Eye Pondcruiser	Native	NT
Platycnemididae	*Copera marginipes*	Yellow Featherleg	Native	LC
Platycnemididae	*Elattoneura centralis*	Dark-glittering Threadtail	Endemic	VU
Platycnemididae	*Prodasineura sita*	Stripe-headed Threadtail	Endemic	LC
Platystictidae	*Platysticta secreta*	Eastern Forestdamsel	Endemic	NE

ANNEX 4

List of butterflies observed in the Ampara District.

Abbreviations used: - DS - Distribution status; RLS - National Red List Status; CR - Critically Endangered; DD - Data Deficient; EN - Endangered; LC - Least Concern; NE - Not Evaluated; NT - Near Threatened; VU - Vulnerable.

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Chlorocyphidae	*Libellago greeni*	Green's Gem	Endemic	EN
Coenagrionidae	*Agriocnemis pygmaea*	Wandering Wisp	Native	LC
Coenagrionidae	*Ceriagrion coromandelianum*	Yellow Waxtail	Native	LC
Coenagrionidae	*Ischnura senegalensis*	Common Bluetail	Native	LC
Coenagrionidae	*Pseudagrion microcephalum*	Blue Sprite	Native	LC
Coenagrionidae	*Pseudagrion rubriceps*	Orange-faced Sprite	Native	LC
Calopterygidae	*Vestails nigrescens*	Black-tipped flashwing	Native	VU
Euphaeidae	*Euphaea splendens*	Shining Gossamerwing	Endemic	NT
Gomphidae	*Cyclogpmphus gynostylus*	Transvestite Clubtail	Endemic	CR
Gomphidae	*Gomphidia pearsoni*	Rivulet Tiger	Endemic	EN
Gomphidae	*Ictinogomphus rapax*	Rapacious Flangetail	Native	LC
Gomphidae	*Megalogomphus ceylonicus*	Sri Lanka Sabretail	Endemic	EN
Gomphidae	*Paragomphus campestris*	Lowland Hooktail	Endemic	NE
Lestidae	*Lestes praemorsus*	Scalloped Spreadwing	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Acisoma panorpoides*	Asian Pintail	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Aethriamanta brevipennis*	Elusive Adjutant	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Brachydiplax sobrina*	Sombre Lieutenant	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Brachythmis contaminata*	Asian Groundling	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Bradinopyga geminata*	Indian Rockdweller	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Crocothemis servilia*	Oriental Scarlet	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Diplacodes trivialis*	Blue Percher	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Hydrobasileus croceus*	Amber-winged Glider	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Indothemis limbata*	Restless Demon	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Lathrecista asiatica*	Pruinosed Bloodtail	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Macrodiplax cora*	Coastal Pennant	Native	VU
Libellulidae	*Neurothemis intermedia*	Paddyfield Parasol	Native	NT

Libellulidae	*Neurothemis tullia*	Pied Parasol	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Orthetrum glaucum*	Asian Skimmer	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Orthetrum luzonicum*	Marsh Skimmer	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Orthetrum pruinosum*	Pink Skimmer	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Orthetrum sabina*	Green Skimmer	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Pantala flavescens*	Wandering Glider	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Potamarcha congener*	Blue Pursuer	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Rhodothemis rufa*	Spine legged Redbolt	Native	NT
Libellulidae	*Rhyothemis variegata*	Varigated Flutter	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Tholymis tillarga*	Foggy-winged Twister	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Tramea basilaris*	Keyhole Glider	Native	VU
Libellulidae	*Tramea limbata*	Sociable Glider	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Trithemis aurora*	Crimson Dropwing	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Trithemis festiva*	Indigo Dropwing	Native	VU
Libellulidae	*Urothemis signata*	Scarlet Basker	Native	LC
Libellulidae	*Zyxomma petiolatum*	Dingy Duskflyer	Native	NT
Macromiidae	*Epophthalmia vittata*	Blue Eye Pondcruiser	Native	NT
Platycnemididae	*Copera marginipes*	Yellow Featherleg	Native	LC
Platycnemididae	*Elattoneura centralis*	Dark-glittering Threadtail	Endemic	VU
Platycnemididae	*Prodasineura sita*	Stripe-headed Threadtail	Endemic	LC
Platystictidae	*Platysticta secreta*	Eastern Forestdamsel	Endemic	NE

ANNEX 5

List of freshwater fish observed in the Ampara District.

Abbreviations used: - DS - Distribution status; RLS - National Red List Status; CR - Critically Endangered; DD - Data Deficient; EN - Endangered; LC - Least Concern; NE - Not Evaluated; NT - Near Threatened; VU - Vulnerable.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	DS	RLS
Adrianichthyidae	*Oryzias cf. dancena*	Common Blue Eye	Native	DD
Cyprinidae	*Rasbora dandia*	Broad line Striped Rasbora	Native	LC
Cyprinidae	*Systomus martenstyni*	Sri Lanka Martenstyn's Barb	Native	EN
Bagridae	*Mystus gulio*	Long-Whiskered Catfish	Endemic	LC
Bagridae	*Mystus zeylanicus*	Sri Lanka Mystus	Endemic	LC
Cobitidae	*Lepidocephalichthys thermalis*	Common Spiny Loach	Endemic	LC
Cyprinidae	*Garra ceylonensis*	Sri Lanka Stone Sucker	Endemic	LC
Cyprinidae	*Labeo heladiva*	Sri Lanka Mountain Labeo	Endemic	LC
Cyprinidae	*Laubuka lankensis*	Sri Lanka Blue Laubuca	Endemic	LC
Cyprinidae	*Puntius dorsalis*	Long-Snouted Barb	Endemic	LC
Cyprinidae	*Puntius thermalis*	Swamp Barb	Endemic	LC
Anabantidae	*Anabas testudineus*	Climbing Perch	Native	LC
Anguillidae	*Anguilla bengalensis*	Long Finned Eel	Native	LC
Anguillidae	*Anguilla bicolor*	Level Finned Eel	Native	LC
Aplocheilidae	*Aplocheilus parvus*	Dwarf Panchax	Native	LC
Channidae	*Channa kelaartii*	Brown Snakehead	Native	LC
Channidae	*Channa punctata*	Spotted Snakehead	Native	LC
Channidae	*Channa striata*	Murrel	Native	LC
Cichlidae	*Etroplus suratensis*	Green Chromide	Native	LC
Cichlidae	*Pseudetroplus maculatus*	Orange Chromide	Native	LC
Cyprinidae	*Amblypharyngodon grandisquamis*	Sri Lanka Large Silver Carplet	Native	LC
Cyprinidae	*Dawkinsia filamentosa*	Sri Lanka Filamented Barb	Native	LC
Cyprinidae	*Devario malabaricus*	Giant Danio	Native	LC
Cyprinidae	*Pethia melanomaculata*	Sri Lanka tic tac Barb	Native	LC
Cyprinidae	*Puntius bimaculatus*	Redside Barb	Native	LC
Cyprinidae	*Rasbora microcephalus*	Narrow line Rasbora	Native	LC
Gobiidae	*Glossogobius giuris*	Bar-Eyed Goby	Native	LC
Heteropneustidae	*Heteropneustes fossilis*	Stinging Catfish	Native	LC
Mastacembelidae	*Mastacembelus armatus*	Marbled Spiny Eel	Native	LC
Osphronemidae	*Pseudosphromenus cupanus*	Spike Tailed Paradise Fish	Native	LC

Cyprinidae	*Rasbora adisi*		Endemic	NE
Cichlidae	*Oreochromis mossambicus*	Mozambique Thilapia	Exotic	NE
Cichlidae	*Oreochromis niloticus*	Nile Thilapia	Exotic	NE
Loricaridaedae	*Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus*	Sucker Mouth Catfish	Exotic	NE
Osphronemidae	*Osphronemus goramy*	Giant Gourami	Exotic	NE
Osphronemidae	*Trichopodus pectoralis*	Snake Skin Gourami	Exotic	NE
Osphronemidae	*Trichopodus trichopterus*	Three Spot Gourami	Exotic	NE
Claridae	*Clarias brachysoma*	Sri Lanka Walking Catfish	Endemic	NT
Cyprinidae	*Esomus thermoicos*	Sri Lanka Flying Barb	Endemic	NT
Bagridae	*Mystus nanus*	Striped Dwarf Catfish	Native	NT
Cyprinidae	*Systomus sarana*	Olive Barb	Native	NT
Cyprinidae	*Tor khudree*	Masheer	Native	NT

ANNEX 6

List of amphibians observed in the Ampara District.

Abbreviations used: - DS - Distribution status; RLS - National Red List Status; CR - Critically Endangered; DD - Data Deficient; EN - Endangered; LC - Least Concern; NE - Not Evaluated; NT - Near Threatened; VU - Vulnerable.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	DS	RLS
Bufonidae	*Duttaphrynus scaber*	Schneider's toad	Native	VU
Bufonidae	*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*	Common toad	Native	LC
Ranidae	*Indosylvirana temporalis*	Bronzed frog	Endemic	NT
Ranidae	*Hydrophylax gracilis*	Sri Lanka wood frog	Endemic	LC
Microhylidae	*Microhyla ornata*	Ornate narrow mouth frog	Native	LC
Dicroglossidae	*Nannophrys nayakkaei*	Nilgala rock frog	Endemic	CR
Dicroglossidae	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Indian skipper frog	Native	LC
Dicroglossidae	*Euphlyctis hexadactylus*	Indian green frog	Native	LC
Dicroglossidae	*Minervarya agricola*	Common paddy field frog	Native	LC
Dicroglossidae	*Hoplobatrachus crassus*	Jurdon's bullfrog	Native	LC
Rhacophoridae	*Pseudophilautus regius*	Polonnaruwa shrub frog	Endemic	VU
Rhacophoridae	*Pseudophilautus fergusonianus*	Ferguson's shrub frog	Endemic	VU
Rhacophoridae	*Polypedates maculatus*	Spotted tree frog	Native	LC

ANNEX 7

List of reptiles observed in the Ampara District.

Abbreviations used: - DS - Distribution status; RLS - National Red List Status; CR - Critically Endangered; DD - Data Deficient; EN - Endangered; LC - Least Concern; NE - Not Evaluated; NT - Near Threatened; VU - Vulnerable.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	DS	RLS
Agamidae	*Calotes versicolor*	Garden Lizard	Native	LC
Gekkonidae	*Calodactylodes illingworthorum*	Sri Lankan Golden Gecko	Endemic	EN
Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus hunae*	Spotted Rock Gecko	Endemic	EN
Crocodylidae	*Crocodylus porosus*	Saltwater crocodile	Native	EN
Agamidae	*Otocryptis nigristigma*	Low land Kangaroo Lizard	Endemic	LC
Colubridae	*Ahaetulla nasuta*	Green Vine Snake	Endemic	LC
Colubridae	*Oligodon sublineatus*	Streaked Kukri Snake	Endemic	LC
Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus depressus*	Kandian Gecko	Endemic	LC
Natricidae	*Xenochrophis asperrimus*	Sri Lanka Keelback	Endemic	LC
Scincidae	*Lankascincus fallax*	Common Supple Skink	Endemic	LC
Agamidae	*Calotes calotes*	Green forest Lizard	Native	LC
Colubridae	*Lycodon aulicus*	Common Wolf Snake	Native	LC
Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Asian House Gecko	Native	LC
Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus leschenaultii*	Bark Gecko	Native	LC
Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus lankae*	Termite-hill Gecko	Native	LC
Elapidae	*Naja naja*	Indian Cobra	Native	LC
Homalopsidae	*Atretium schistosum*	Olive keelback water-snake	Native	LC
Homalopsidae	*Cerberus rynchops*	Dog-faced water snake	Native	LC
Natricidae	*Xenochrophis piscator*	Checkered Keelback	Native	LC
Pythonidae	*Python molurus*	Indian python	Native	LC
Scincidae	*Eutropis carinata*	Common Skink	Native	LC
Trionychidae	*Lissemys ceylonensis*	Flapshell turtle	Native	LC
Varanidae	*Varanus bengalensis*	Land Monitor	Native	LC
Varanidae	*Varanus salvator*	Water monitor	Native	LC
Gekkonidae	*Cnemaspis gotaimbarai*	Gotaimbara's Daygecko	Endemic	NE
Gekkonidae	*Cnemaspis nilgala*	Nilgala Daygecko	Endemic	NE
Gekkonidae	*Cnemaspis nandimithrai*	Nandimithra's daygecko	Endemic	NE
Agamidae	*Sitana ponticeriana*	Pondichéry fan-throated lizard	Native	NE
Agamidae	*Calotes ceylonensis*	Painted-liped Lizard	Endemic	NT
Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis bifrenalis*	Boulenger's Bronze-back	Endemic	NT
Crocodylidae	*Crocodylus palustris*	Mugger Crocodile	Native	NT

Colubridae	*Sibynophis subpunctatus*	Black-headed Snake	Native	NT
Colubridae	*Liopeltis calamaria*	Lesser Striped-necked Snake	Native	NT
Testudinidae	*Geochelome elegans*	Indian Star Tortoise	Native	NT
Gekkonidae	*Cnemaspis podihuna*	Small Day Gecko	Endemic	VU
Scincidae	Eutropis *madaraszi*	Spotted Skink	Endemic	VU
Geckonidae	Cnemaspis sp.			
Geckonidae	Cnemaspis sp. 1			

ANNEX 8

List of birds observed in the Ampara District.

Abbreviations used: DS - Distribution status; RLS - National Red List Status; CR - Critically Endangered; DD - Data Deficient; EN - Endangered; LC - Least Concern; NE - Not Evaluated; NT - Near Threatened; VU - Vulnerable

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[1] Indicate bird species that has both breeding and migrant populations. Only known breeding site is located in Ampara district. Therefore, if species is observed, especially in the southeastern part of the district and during non-migrant season it is most likely a breeding resident and should be considered as Critically Endangered. The migrant population is listed as least concern.

[2] Indicate bird species that has both breeding and migrant populations. Only known breeding site is located in Mannar district. Therefore, the species is observed are most likely belongs to the migrant population and should be considered as least concern.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	DS	RLS
Accipitridae	*Haliastur indus*	Brahminy Kite	Native	LC
Accipitridae	*Spilornis cheela*	Crested Serpent-eagle	Native	LC
Accipitridae	*Nisaetus cirrhatus*	Changeable Hawk-eagle	Native	LC
Accipitridae	*Elanus caeruleus*	Black-winged Kite	Native	NT
Accipitridae	*Accipiter badius*	Shikra	Native	LC
Accipitridae	*Lophotriorchis kienerii*	Rufous-bellied Eagle	Native	NT
Accipitridae	*Pernis ptilorhyncus*	Oriental Honey-buzzard	Native	NT
Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	White-bellied Sea-eagle	Native	LC
Accipitridae	*Ictinaetus malayensis*	Black Eagle	Native	NT
Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus ichthyaetus*	Grey-headed Fish-eagle	Native	NT
Accipitridae	*Hieraaetus pennatus*	Booted Eagle	Migrant	NE
Aegithinidae	*Aegithina tiphia*	Common Iora	Native	LC
Alaudidae	*Alauda gulgula*	Oriental Skylark	Native	LC
Alaudidae	*Mirafra affinis*	Rufous-winged Bushlark	Native	LC
Alaudidae	*Eremopterix griseus*	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-lark	Native	LC
Alcedinidae	*Alcedo atthis*	Common Kingfisher	Native	LC
Alcedinidae	*Halcyon smyrnensis*	White-breasted Kingfisher	Native	LC
Alcedinidae	*Ceryle rudis*	Pied Kingfisher	Native	LC
Alcedinidae	*Pelargopsis capensis*	Stork-billed Kingfisher	Native	LC
Alcedinidae	*Ceyx erithaca*	Oriental Dwarf-kingfisher	Native	NT
Anatidae	*Dendrocygna javanica*	Lesser Whistling-duck	Native	LC
Anhingidae	*Anhinga melanogaster*	Oriental Darter	Native	LC
Apodidae	*Aerodramus unicolor*	Indian Swiftlet	Native	LC

Apodidae	*Apus affinis*	House Swift	Native	LC
Apodidae	*Cypsiurus balasiensis*	Asian Palm-swift	Native	LC
Ardeidae	*Ardea cinerea*	Grey Heron	Native	LC
Ardeidae	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	Native	LC
Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	Little Egret	Native	LC
Ardeidae	*Ardea purpurea*	Purple Heron	Native	LC
Ardeidae	*Ardeola grayii*	Indian Pond-heron	Native	LC
Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	Cattle Egret	Native	LC
Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	Intermediate Egret	Native	LC
Ardeidae	*Egretta gularis*	Western Reef-egret	Migrant	NE
Artamidae	*Artamus fuscus*	Ashy Woodswallow	Native	LC
Bucerotidae	*Anthracoceros coronatus*	Malabar Pied Hornbill	Native	LC
Bucerotidae	*Ocyceros gingalensis*	Sri Lanka Grey Hornbill	Endemic	LC
Burhinidae	*Esacus recurvirostris*	Great Thick-knee	Native	LC
Campephagidae	*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*	Small Minivet	Native	LC
Campephagidae	*Coracina melanoptera*	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	Native	LC
Campephagidae	*Pericrocotus flammeus*	Scarlet Minivet	Native	LC
Charadriidae	*Vanellus indicus*	Red-wattled Lapwing	Native	LC
Charadriidae	*Vanellus malarbaricus*	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	Native	LC
Charadriidae	*Charadrius mongolus*	Lesser Sand Plover	Migrant	NE
Charadriidae	*Charadrius dubius*	Little Ringed Plover	Migrant	NE
Chloropseidae	*Chloropsis jerdoni*	Blue-winged Leafbird	Native	LC
Ciconiidae	*Mycteria leucocephala*	Painted Stork	Native	LC
Ciconiidae	*Ciconia episcopus*	Woolly-necked Stork	Native	NT
Ciconiidae	*Anastomus oscitans*	Asian Openbill	Native	LC
Ciconiidae	*Leptoptilos javanicus*	Lesser Adjutant	Native	VU
Cisticolidae	*Cisticola juncidis*	Zitting Cisticola	Native	LC
Cisticolidae	*Prinia sylvatica*	Jungle Prinia	Native	LC
Cisticolidae	*Orthotomus sutorius*	Common Tailorbird	Native	LC
Cisticolidae	*Prinia hodgsonii*	Grey-breasted Prinia	Native	LC
Cisticolidae	*Prinia inornata*	Plain Prinia	Native	LC
Cisticolidae	*Prinia socialis*	Ashy Prinia	Native	LC
Columbidae	*Spilopelia suratensis*	Spotted Dove	Native	LC
Columbidae	*Treron pompadora*	Sri Lanka Green-pigeon	Endemic	LC
Columbidae	*Columba livia*	Rock Pigeon	Native	CR
Columbidae	*Ducula aenea*	Green Imperial-pigeon	Native	LC
Columbidae	*Chalcophaps indica*	Emerald Dove	Native	LC
Columbidae	*Treron bicinctus*	Orange-breasted Green-pigeon	Native	LC

Coraciidae	*Coracias benghalensis*	Indian Roller	Native	LC
Corvidae	*Corvus macrorhynchos*	Large-billed Crow	Native	LC
Corvidae	*Corvus splendens*	House Crow	Native	LC
Cuculidae	*Centropus sinensis*	Greater Coucal	Native	LC
Cuculidae	*Taccocua leschenaultii*	Sirkeer Malkoha	Native	VU
Cuculidae	*Phaenicophaeus viridirostris*	Blue-faced Malkoha	Native	LC
Cuculidae	*Clamator jacobinus*	Pied Cuckoo	Native	LC
Cuculidae	*Cacomantis sonneratii*	Banded Bay Cuckoo	Native	NT
Cuculidae	*Surniculus dicruroides*	Drongo Cuckoo	Native	NT
Cuculidae	*Cacomantis passerinus*	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	Migrant	NE
Cuculidae (M)	*Hierococcyx varius*	Common Hawk-cuckoo	Migrant	NE
Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	Native	LC
Dicruridae	*Dicrurus caerulescens*	White-bellied Drongo	Native	LC
Dicruridae	*Dicrurus paradiseus*	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	Native	NT
Estrildidae	*Lonchura striata*	White-rumped Munia	Native	LC
Estrildidae	*Lonchura punctulata*	Scaly-breasted Munia	Native	LC
Estrildidae	*Lonchura malacca*	Tricoloured Munia	Native	LC
Falconidae	*Falco tinnunculus*	Common Kestrel	Native	EN
Hemiprocnidae	*Hemiprocne coronata*	Crested Treeswift	Native	LC
Hirundinidae	*Hirundo rustica*	Barn Swallow	Migrant	NE
Hirundinidae	*Cecropis hyperythra*	Sri Lanka Swallow	Endemic	LC
Jacanidae	*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	Native	LC
Laniidae	*Lanius cristatus*	Brown Shrike	Migrant	NE
Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	Whiskered Tern	Migrant	NE
Laridae	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	White-winged Tern	Migrant	NE
Laridae	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	Gull-billed Tern	Native	CR
Laridae (M)	*Hydroprogne caspia*	Caspian Tern	Migrant	NE
Leiotrichidae	*Turdoides affinis*	Yellow-billed Babbler	Native	LC
Megalaimidae	*Psilopogon zeylanicus*	Brown-headed Barbet	Native	LC
Megalaimidae	*Psilopogon haemacephalus*	Coppersmith Barbet	Native	LC
Megalaimidae	*Psilopogon rubricapillus*	Sri Lanka Barbet	Endemic	LC
Meropidae	*Merops orientalis*	Little Green Bee-eater	Native	LC
Meropidae	*Merops leschenaulti*	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	Native	LC
Meropidae (M)	*Merops philippinus*	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	Migrant	NE
Monarchidae	*Hypothymis azurea*	Black-naped Monarch	Native	LC
Monarchidae	*Terpsiphone paradisi*	Asian Paradise-flycatcher	Native	LC
Motacillidae	*Anthus rufulus*	Paddyfield Pipit	Native	LC
Motacillidae	*Dendronanthus indicus*	Forest Wagtail	Migrant	NE

Motacillidae	*Dendronanthus indicus*	Forest Wagtail	Migrant	NE
Motacillidae	*Anthus richardi*	Richard's Pipit	Migrant	NE
Muscicapidae	*Saxicoloides fulicatus*	Indian Robin	Native	LC
Muscicapidae	*Copsychus saularis*	Oriental Magpie-robin	Native	LC
Muscicapidae	*Kittacincla malabaricus*	White-rumped Shama	Native	LC
Muscicapidae	*Cyornis tickelliae*	Tickell's Blue-flycatcher	Native	LC
Muscicapidae	*Muscicapa dauurica*	Asian Brown Flycatcher	Migrant	NE
Muscicapidae	*Muscicapa muttui*	Brown-breasted Flycatcher	Migrant	NE
Nectariniidae	*Leptocoma zeylonica*	Purple-rumped Sunbird	Migrant	LC
Nectariniidae	*Cinnyris lotenius*	Long-billed Sunbird	Migrant	LC
Nectariniidae	*Cinnyris asiatica*	Purple Sunbird	Migrant	LC
Oriolidae	*Oriolus xanthornus*	Black-hooded Oriole	Migrant	LC
Passeridae	*Passer domesticus*	House Sparrow	Migrant	LC
Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus philippensis*	Spot-billed Pelican	Migrant	LC
Pellorneidae	*Pellorneum fuscocapillus*	Sri Lanka Brown-capped Babbler	Migrant	LC
Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo niger*	Little Cormorant	Migrant	LC
Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*	Indian Cormorant	Migrant	LC
Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	Great Cormorant	Migrant	NT
Phasianidae	*Pavo cristatus*	Indian Peafowl	Migrant	LC
Phasianidae	*Gallus lafayettii*	Sri Lanka Junglefowl	Migrant	LC
Phasianidae	*Perdicula asiatica*	Jungle Bush-quail	Migrant	CR
Phasianidae	*Galloperdix bicalcarata*	Sri Lanka Spurfowl	Migrant	NT
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus trochiloides*	Greenish Warbler	Migrant	NE
Phylloscopidae	*Phylloscopus magnirostris*	Large-billed Leaf-warbler	Migrant	NE
Picidae	*Dinopium psarodes*	Sri Lanka Lesser Flameback	Endemic	LC
Picidae	*Chrysocolaptes stricklandi*	Sri Lanka Greater Flameback	Endemic	LC
Picidae	*Yungipicus nanus*	Brown-capped Woodpecker	Native	LC
Pittidae	*Pitta brachyura*	Indian Pitta	Migrant	NE
Ploceidae	*Ploceus philippinus*	Baya Weaver	Native	LC
Ploceidae	*Ploceus manyar*	Streaked Weaver	Native	NT
Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	Little Grebe	Native	LC
Psittacidae	*Psittacula krameri*	Rose-ringed Parakeet	Native	LC
Psittacidae	*Psittacula eupatria*	Alexandrine Parakeet	Native	LC
Psittacidae	*Psittacula cyanocephala*	Plum-headed Parakeet	Native	NT
Pycnonotidae	*Pycnonotus luteolus*	White-browed Bulbul	Native	LC
Pycnonotidae	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Red-vented Bulbul	Native	LC
Pycnonotidae	*Pycnonotus melanicterus*	Sri Lanka Black-capped Bulbul	Endemic	LC
Rallidae	*Amaurornis phoenicurus*	White-breasted Waterhen	Native	LC

Rallidae	*Porphyrio poliocephalus*	Purple Swamphen	Native	LC
Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus himantopus*	Black-winged Stilt	Native	LC
Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura aureola*	White-browed Fantail	Native	LC
Scolopacidae	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Migrant	NE
Scolopacidae	*Tringa glareola*	Wood Sandpiper	Migrant	NE
Scolopacidae	*Tringa nebularia*	Common Greenshank	Migrant	NE
Scolopacidae	*Tringa totanus*	Common Redshank	Migrant	NE
Strigidae	*Ketupa zeylonensis*	Brown Fish-owl	Native	LC
Strigidae	*Glaucidium radiatum*	Jungle Owlet	Native	NT
Sturnidae	*Acridotheres tristis*	Common Myna	Native	LC
Sturnidae	*Gracula indica*	Southern Hill Myna	Native	LC
Sturnidae	*Sturnus pagodarum*	Brahminy Starling	Migrant	NE
Sylviidae	*Chrysomma sinense*	Yellow-eyed Babbler	Native	LC
Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis melanocephalus*	Black-headed Ibis	Native	LC
Threskiornithidae	*Platalea leucorodia*	Eurasian Spoonbill	Native	LC
Timaliidae	*Dumetia hyperythra*	Tawny-bellied Babbler	Native	LC
Timaliidae	*Rhopocichla atriceps*	Dark-fronted Babbler	Native	LC
Timaliidae	*Pomatorhinus melanurus*	Sri Lanka Scimitar-babbler	Endemic	LC
Turnicidae	*Turnix suscitator*	Barred Buttonquail	Native	LC
Vangidae	*Tephrodornis affinis*	Sri Lanka Woodshrike	Endemic	LC
Zosteropidae	*Zosterops palpebrosus*	Oriental White-eye	Native	LC

ANNEX 9

List of mammals observed in the Ampara District.

Abbreviations used: DS - Distribution status; RLS - National Red List Status; CR - Critically Endangered; DD - Data Deficient; EN - Endangered; LC - Least Concern; NE - Not Evaluated; NT - Near Threatened; VU - Vulnerable

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	DS	RLS
Cercopithecidae	*Macaca sinica*	Sri Lanka toque monkey	Endemic	LC
Cercopithecidae	*Semnopithecus priam*	Grey langur	Native	LC
Cervidae	*Rusa unicolor*	Sambur	Native	NT
Cervidae	*Axis axis*	Spotted deer	Native	LC
Cervidae	*Muntiacus muntjak*	Barking deer	Native	NT
Tragulidae	*Moschiola meminna*	Sri Lanka mouse-deer	Endemic	LC
Suidae	*Sus scrofa*	Wild boar	Native	LC
Elephantidae	*Elephas maximus*	Elephant	Native	EN
Leporidae	*Lepus nigricollis*	Black-naped hare	Native	LC
Sciuridae	*Ratufa macroura*	Giant squirrel	Native	LC
Sciuridae	*Funambulus palmarum*	Palm squirrel	Native	LC
Hystricidae	*Hystrix indica*	Porcupine	Native	LC
Felidae	*Panthera pardus*	Leopard	Native	EN
Felidae	*Felis chaus*	Jungle cat	Native	NT
Ursidae	*Melursus ursinus*	Sloth bear	Native	EN
Viverridae	*Viverricula indica*	Ring-tailed civet	Native	LC
Viverridae	*Paradoxurus hermaphoditus*	Palm cat	Native	LC
Herpestidae	*Herpestes edwardsii*	Grey mongoose	Native	LC
Herpestidae	*Herpestes vitticollis*	Stripe-necked mongoose	Native	VU
Herpestidae	*Herpestes edwardsii*	Grey Mongoose	Native	LC
Herpestidae	*Herpestes smithii*	Black-tipped mongoose	Native	LC
Mustelidae	*Lutra lutra*	Otter	Native	VU
Manidae	*Manis crassicaudata*	Pangolin	Native	NT
Emballonuridae	*Taphozous melanopogon*	Black-bearded sheath-tailed bat	Native	VU
Hipposideridae	*Hipposideros fulvus*	Fulvous leaf nosed bat	Native	EN
Hipposideridae	*Hipposideros speoris*	Schneider's leaf-nosed bat	Native	LC
Hipposideridae	*Hipposideros lankadiva*	Great leaf- nosed bat	Native	VU
Hipposideridae	*Hipposideros galeritus*	Dekhan leaf-nosed bat	Native	VU
Pteropodidae	*Pteropus giganteus*	Flying fox	Native	LC
Pteropodidae	*Cynopterus sphinx*	Short-nosed fruit bat	Native	LC

Rhinolophidae	*Rhinolophus rouxii*	Rufous horse-shoe bat	Native	LC
Rhinolophidae	*Rhinolophus beddomei*	Great horse-shoe bat	Native	VU
Vespertillionidae	*Pipistrellus coromandra*	Indian pipistrel	Native	VU
Megadermatidae	*Megaderma spasma*	Lesser False Vampire bat	Native	VU