

Baseline Biodiversity Assessment of the Proposed Restoration Site in Suduwelipotha, Weddagala



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(The Tree Society of Sri Lanka)

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Assessment team

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Introduction

Forest habitats play a key role in combatting climate change whilst protecting unique biodiversity. Therefore, maintaining a healthy forest cover in small tropical countries like Sri Lanka is the best option to combat climate change and maintain a healthy level of biodiversity. The Sri Lankan low-land wet zone rainforests are a clear illustration of the biome shared with India which has been entwined since the land separation of the ancient super continent 'Gondwanaland' that occurred around 120 million years ago. The consequent land drift of Gondwanaland to Eurasia that occurred approximately 80 million years ago is responsible for the evolution of singularly distinctive characteristics of rainforests that are indigenous to Sri Lanka. This is evident in the presently identified flowering plant species roughly recorded at around 3,000, which are only highlights of a continuously growing list as a result of persistent botanical explorations. Around 850 (28%) of these identified plant species are endemic to Sri Lanka among which 92% is concentrated in the lowland rain forest habitats. This covers approximately 125,000 hectares of land which is 2% of the South-Western region of Sri Lanka where the population concentration is high.

This proposed project is to re-forest 20 hectares of land in the wet zone of the country to re-establish a patch of habitat that could harbor unique species of flora and fauna that cannot be found anywhere else in the island. Restoration of even a small forest patch will act as an oasis that could attract many wildlife that roam in the vicinity without a proper home. Reforestation will also help to retain water resources that are so important to the communities that live in downstream areas. As critical is the protection of soil erosion and reducing the landslide threat, in the wet zone, through the reforestation of lands.

The proposed project will also be conducted as an example of forest restoration, to increase public awareness about plant succession and the use of indigenous flora as natural succession to restore degraded lands. Extensive learning programs will be conducted for students or interested groups to understand forest ecology and forest restoration with hands-on field experience.

Project Overview

The Forest Department (FD) and Ruk Rakaganno (RR) signed a Memorandum of Understanding to restore 20 ha (50 acres) of forest in a degraded land in Suduwelipotha village, which is located in the Kalawana forest range. The project will be implemented by Ruk Rakaganno with financial assistance from John Keells Holdings. Field activities planned were hampered due to the COVID 19 pandemic warnings and the subsequent lock down on 20th of March 2020. Curfew and travel

restrictions continued and it was not possible to resume related activities of the project. In the interim, President of Ruk Rakaganno, who initiated the project and a signatory of the MoU passed away on 28th July, 2020. Hence, The MoU between the Forest Department and Ruk Rakaganno had to be renewed with new signatories.

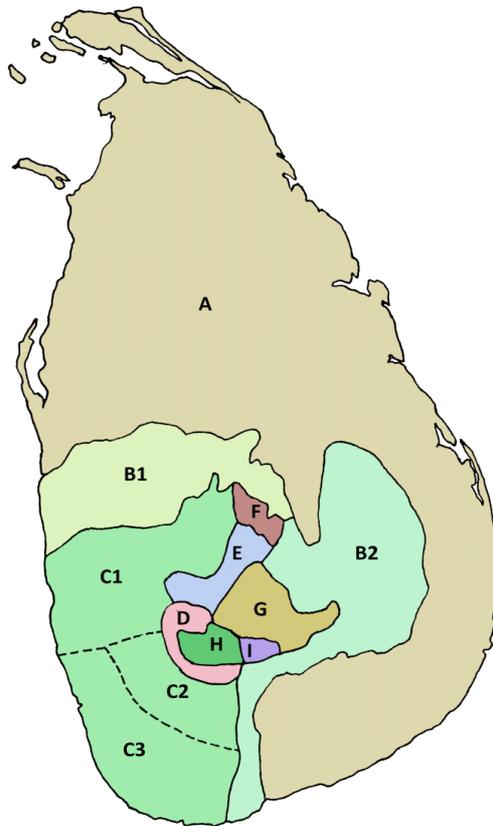
A fresh MoU was signed between the FD & RR for a three year restoration project on 29th March, 2021. Subsequently, a MoU between RR and John Keells Foundation (JKF) was signed on 6th June 2021. John Keells Foundation is the CSR arm of John Keells Holdings and they will be the funder for the project.

Although full normalcy has not yet returned to continue project work, preliminary field activities resumed after the renewal of the MoU with JKF.

Sinharaja as a Reference Site

Sinharaja World Heritage site, which is considered the largest contiguous rainforest in the island, is located just 4km away from the project site. This proposed site as well as Sinharaja Rainforest belongs to the South of Ratnapura - Northern Sinharaja floristic zone of Sri Lanka (C2). Natural forest type in this floristic region can be identified as lowland tropical vegetation in which, *Dipterocarp - Mesua - Doona* plant community dominate. Therefore, it is sensible to use Sinharaja as a reference site in conducting the restoration activities. Most of the remnant natural forest patches that are existing around this project site also share similar ecological features of Sinharaja Forest. Thus, our objective of this restoration

project is to take maximum effort to increase the biodiversity and stratifications that mimic ecological features of Sinharaja.



Floristic zones of Sri Lanka; adapted from Ashton et al., (1997). A: Dry zone; B1: Northern Intermediate lowlands; B2: Eastern Intermediate lowlands; C1: Northern Wet lowlands; **C2: South of Ratnapura-Northern Sinharaja**; C3: Southern Sinharaja-Hiniduma-Kanneliya; D: Foothills of Adam's Peak North of Ratnapura-Ambagamuwa; E: Kandy-upper Mahaweli; F: Knuckles; G: Central Mountains Ramboda-Nuwara Eliya; H: Adam's Peak; I: Horton Plains.

Objectives of the Baseline Biodiversity Assessment

- I. This baseline study serves as a compendium listing all diversity of fauna & flora identified in the land. This assessment report will also help us to identify the main plants/areas to protect, while monitoring the ecological progress.
- II. The baseline study will help us to measure the habitat quality based on the species and their abundance
- III. The findings are vital to establish permanent sampling plots to monitor and measure recruitment of species over time. This can be used as a living ecological laboratory for students and interest groups to learn ecological restoration.

The Proposed Site

The extent of land allocated by the Forest Department for the current project is about 20ha. (50acres). It is located at Suduwelipotha Village about 1.5km from the Weddagala Junction on the Weddagala-Sinharaja Road. Project site can be accessed from the Weddagala-Kudawa main road as well, as sub roads leads towards the interior part of the village.

The land consists of a ridge with two sloping sides. The slope is very steep in some sections of the land. This land was planted with exotic *Pinus caribaea* as a restoration initiative

long years ago. However, Pinus trees were cleared about 10 years ago and a reforestation project was conducted by introducing native plant species. This reforestation project appears to have failed, perhaps due to periodic fire and a lack of care and maintenance. An abandoned jeep track starting from the main road runs along the land up to the ridge and descends down to the other side of the ridge. This track may have been used to transport pine trees that were cleared. The old logging track can be partially cleared to be used for the current project activities.



Figure 1. General close-up view of the land. Most of the land area is open with no canopy cover and the ground is mostly covered with *Kekilla* fern, an invasive species



Figure 2. Proposed site is an open area without much shade, which is ideal for invasive species and *Kekilla* ferns to thrive

Assessment area

The area of interest of this assessment includes the 20ha land area that has been assigned by the Forest Department. (Herein referred to as “project” or “site”) For the ecological value of this site, we assessed based attributes such as condition of the land, existing biodiversity, whether it is a habitat harboring either locally or globally, threatened species and, whether it provides connectivity across the landscape acting as a bridge to maintain forest patch connectivity.

Methodology

Flora sampling

Complete site assessment was conducted to determine the existing ecological quality of the site by considering all possible restoration interventions planned. Special attention was given to measure the extent of invasive species spread, since it is a critical factor for the success of future restoration actions. Random girth measurements of *Alstonia* saplings were taken to determine the removal methodology. Twenty 20m x 20m plots were established for flora sampling to determine the diversity of the flora of the site. Opportunistic observations were also made to prepare the final plant list of the site. The plants that are present were identified using updated taxonomic keys and the published list of plants available. In addition, information on habitats, general information on species, stratification patterns and ground coverage within the site were also recorded.

Fauna sampling

All groups of vertebrates (amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals) and selected invertebrate groups (butterflies and dragonflies) were identified and documented. Freshwater fish was not sampled as there is no wetland habitat within the project site.

Field sampling of fauna was carried out in parallel to floral sampling. Twenty 100m x 10m belt transects were established to determine most of the biodiversity on site. Transects were established to represent all the existing micro types in the site. Each transect was marked with permanent markings for the

replication of the survey either annually or every other year. Opportunistic observations of all the faunal groups were also recorded during the sampling period.

Visual Encounter Survey (VES) method was used to record the faunal species. Both direct and indirect observations (animal signs such as pellets, footprints, and food remnants) were made within transects. In addition, three (03) night surveys were also carried out to document nocturnal species especially nocturnal mammals, reptiles and amphibians. Optic power 10x42 binoculars were used to sample birds. Indirect signs such as birdcalls and songs were also used to determine the bird diversity of the property.

Findings of the Assessment

Habitat Quality

Invasive Species Domination

Although this site appears as a land with healthy green cover, majority of the vegetation has been identified as invasive plant species. Invasive species are those that have come in from elsewhere and settled on site almost taking over the landscape over native species. When these invasive species establish themselves in an area, they increase their population dramatically at the expense of the existing native flora and fauna in the natural system. It is not unusual to observe such dominance of invasive species in abandoned lands in the wet zone, where there is poor soil nutrient and lack of maintenance.

Dillenia suffruticosa (locally known as *Kaha Para*) can be identified as the most prominent vegetation on the site. This can be found mostly in low lying places, where the seepages or wetness of soil prevails. This is one of the most aggressive invasive plant species in the wet zone of Sri Lanka. Methodical removal of these invasive plants without disturbing the soil is essential before replanting forest trees. Since this plant exhibits recurring growth, continuous maintenance and lasting control mechanisms are needed to provide room for native trees to grow.

Dicranopteris linearis and *Alstonia macrophylla* are the other invasive plants that are growing freely on the land. Most of the land consisted of this vegetation. Rapid dispersal and dominant growth of invasive tree species have suppressed the native plant growth. A thick mat of Wire fern (*Dicranopteris linearis*) has grown to about 6 ft high in many areas of the land. Wide spread of Wire fern in the site is an indication of poor soil nutrient and the extent of disturbance that this land has faced in the past. Majority of the *Alstonia* plants are less than 10 cm DBH, which will be quite easy to remove without using any machinery.



Figure 3. Thick mat of Kekilla (*Dicranopteris linearis*) is dominant in the site. Establishment of shade will help to suppress this Kekilla fern growth



Figure 4. Invasive plants *Alstonia macrophylla* are growing freely on the land. This species usually thrive in open area with less soil fertility

Local endemic, small bamboo species *Ochlandra stridula* also grown freely on the land. This plant species is considered as a pioneer plant species that freely grows in open areas. Small patches of densely grown shrubs were observed near the ridge. This area needs control, since it is too shady to facilitate growth of pioneer tree species. Localized small patches of the introduced tree *Acacia mangium* vegetation can be observed near the boundary, which can be removed with the approval of the Forest Department.

Existing native plants in the site

Sporadic patches of natural vegetation with the secondary vegetation were observed on the land. Extent of these patches are small and should be left as it is. This vegetation is probably about 15-20 years old. These small natural patches contained considerable plant diversity. It is very interesting to observe that each of these patches contained a very big tree in the epicenter, and the other plants had grown around it. Density and the maturity of these trees are reduced towards the outer perimeter of the patch. Big trees that are in the center of these small patches are quite old and may be the remnants of the original vegetation which existed even before the *Pinus* plants were introduced. The other plants that started to grow around under the shade of big trees may have started to grow after clearing of the *Pinus* plantation. Even though the land is not directly joined to a natural forest in the vicinity, animals (especially birds) may have brought various types of seeds from surrounding forests.



Figure 5. Small patches of natural vegetation with the secondary vegetation found in the land. These patches show more diversity than the rest of the land

Randomly distributed pre-mature Hora (*Dipterocarpus zeylanicus*) plants are recorded in the site. Hora is the main primary tree species that can be found in wet zone forests. Growth of Hora plants are also somewhat suppressed by low shade and stress of invasive species domination. These plants are the remnants of a reforestation project of the Forest Department, which may have been conducted after the clear felling of *Pinus* trees. Tree species belongs to *Dipterocarpaceae* family is common in the wet zone forests in Sri Lanka. This family is the dominant structural and floristic component in the lowland wet zone rainforests. However, In addition to the Hora trees planted, no other *Dipterocarps* species were found in the site.



Figure 6. Pre-mature randomly distributed Hora (*Dipterocarpus zeylanicus*) plants are on the site

Diversity of Flora

We have focused on two elements of the plant world in this study; both trees and shrubs. As a crucial primary product of the Earth, terrestrial plants play an important function in the energy flow and maintaining biogeochemical cycles of natural systems.

A total of 102 plant species were recorded, out of which 10 can be considered as exotic species. Therefore, it can be stated that 92 native plant species found in the site, out of which, 30 plant species are endemic to Sri Lanka. Among the plant species observed at the site, 10 of them are listed as threatened species. As high as 10 exotic species were recorded and they are the most dominant in the site. Extensive spread of exotic plants is an indication of the poor soil fertility and they usually suppress the native plant

succession. Many of the plant species recorded here have an important role in providing microhabitats for smaller species to thrive. These trees also provide food and shelter for many species that are prevalent in the site. Although there are 96 native tree species found in the site, their abundance is very low. Moreover, density and the diversity of trees of the site are low but they provide support for many wildlife in the site.

List of plant species found in the site listed in Appendix I

Diversity of Fauna

A total of 189 faunal species (both invertebrates and vertebrates combined) were recorded at the site. This included 69 species of invertebrates (Dragonflies, and Butterflies) and 120 species of vertebrates (amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals). One of the main vertebrate taxonomic group freshwater fish was not recorded since there is no wetland habitat in this steep sloped site. Among the recorded faunal species, 36 were endemic to the island and 25 were listed as nationally threatened in the 2012 Red List of Threatened Fauna and Flora of Sri Lanka (IUCN Sri Lanka & MENR, 2012). Another 17 species were listed as Near Threatened category.

Chart 1 – Total Number of Faunal Species Recorded in the site

Largest fauna diversity in the site represented by birds (72) followed by butterflies (51) and reptiles (20).

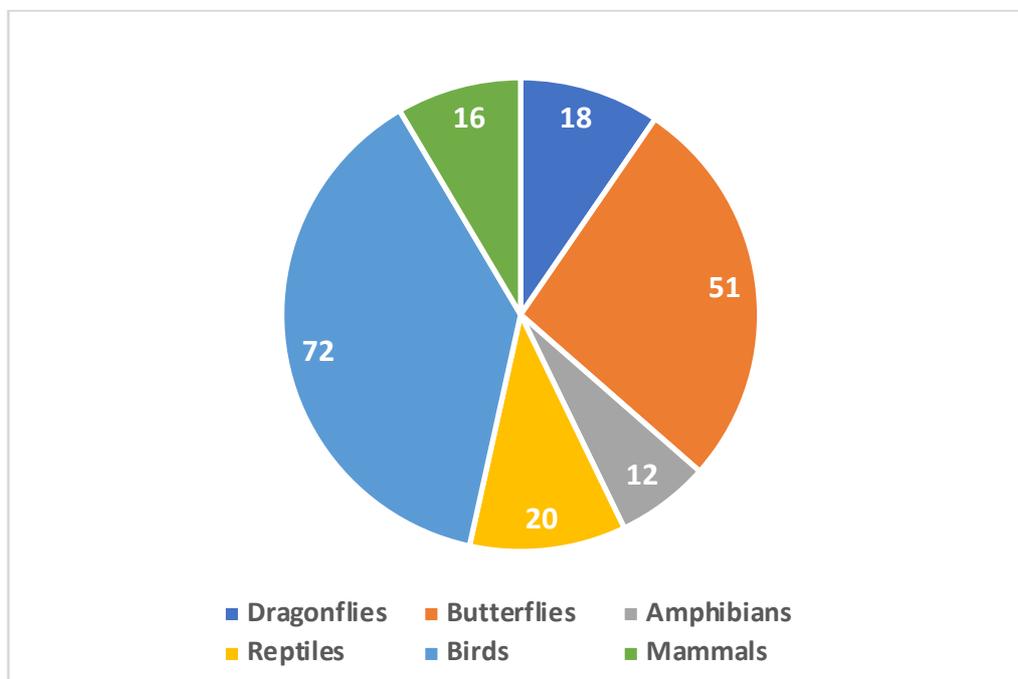


Table 1: Composition of the fauna in the site

	No of Species	Endemics	CR	EN	VU	NT
Dragonflies	18	1	1	1	5	4
Butterflies	51	1	0	0	4	6
Total Invertebrates	69	2	1	1	9	10
Amphibians	12	8	1	4	3	1
Reptiles	20	10	0	3	4	2
Birds	72	11	1	0	4	4
Mammals	16	5	0	2	2	0
Total Vertebrates	120	34	3	9	13	7

CR - Critically endangered, EN - Endangered, VU - Vulnerable, NT - Near Threatened

A total list of the faunal species recorded during the survey is given in Appendix II.

Invertebrate Fauna

Dragonflies and Damselflies

Although dragonflies and damselflies (Family Odonata) are small in size, they are important biological elements to maintain the balance of microhabitats. Diversity of dragonflies are usually high in the wet zone with high endemic species. Eighteen (18) dragonfly & damselfly species were recorded in the site, including only one (01) endemic species. Critically Endangered Sri Lanka Drooping Shadowdamsel (*Ceylonosticta lankanensis*) is the only endemic dragonfly species recorded in the site. According to the IUCN National Red List – 2012 and research updates, seven (07) species are in the threatened status and four (04) species are in the Near Threatened (NT) status.

Butterflies

A total of 51 butterfly species have been recorded from various microhabitats within the project site. Among the butterflies recorded, Four (04) species are listed as threatened species. Only one (01) endemic butterfly species, namely the Sri Lanka Birdwing (*Troides darsius*) was recorded within the site. Sri Lanka Birdwing is the national butterfly of Sri Lanka and it is mostly recorded in the wet zone of Sri Lanka. Careful analysis of butterfly fauna clearly indicates that most of the butterflies recorded in the site are open area loving species. There are no shade loving butterfly species recorded, indicating that this is an open disturbed land.

Amphibians

Amphibian diversity is very high with a high percentage of endemic species in the wet zone forest habitats of Sri Lanka. Environmental conditions that are prevalent in the wet zone are ideal for many amphibian species to thrive. A total of 11 amphibian species were recorded in the site. Of the eleven (11) species of amphibians recorded, eight (08) of them are endemic to Sri Lanka. Amphibian diversity is low when compared with the reference site. Most amphibians found are of common species that indicate low habitat quality of the site.

Reptiles

Reptiles are one of the most diverse groups in the world of biodiversity, which include crocodiles, snakes, geckos, skinks, lizards, tortoises and turtles. Twenty (20) reptile species were recorded within the project site and ten (10) of them are endemic species. According to the IUCN National Red List – 2012, seven (07) species are in Threatened status and two (02) species are in the Near Threatened (NT) status. Most are commonly found species in the wet zone.

Birds

The diversity of the plants and its complexity has provided a base for a rich variety of birds. Presence of diversity of wild fruit trees also increase the bird life in any given habitat. A total of 72 bird species have been recorded from the site. This is a very low diversity compared to the remnant forest patches in the vicinity. This include Eleven (11) endemic species, and five (05) threatened species. Most of the birds that are recorded in this site can be considered as habitat

generalist species that are commonly found in the well wooded home gardens in the area. As there was no rainforest specialist bird species found in the site, it further indicates the level of disturbance and poor habitat conditions of the site. Birds play a key role in dispersing seed; therefore planting trees that attract many species of frugivorous birds will introduce new plant species to the site.

Mammals

A total of 16 species of mammals were recorded at the site, which included five (05) species of endemic and three (03) threatened mammals. Small mammals represent a large percentage of Sri Lanka's total mammalian diversity, endemism, and threatened mammalian species. Small mammal sampling has not been conducted due to the time constraint and it can be conducted to get the full understanding of the mammalian diversity of the land. Low mammalian diversity and the recorded habitat generalist follow that similar trend of other faunal groups recorded in the site. Most of the mammals that are recorded in this site can be considered as the forest fringe species, rather than the true forest loving species.

Comparison Species diversity with the reference site - Sinharaja

The species diversity that is exists, perhaps is due to less human disturbance. However, species density and the diversity is very low when compared with existing natural forest habitats in the vicinity of the site. This low diversity can be attributed to the lack of habitat complexity of the site and as well as the low abundance of native flora.

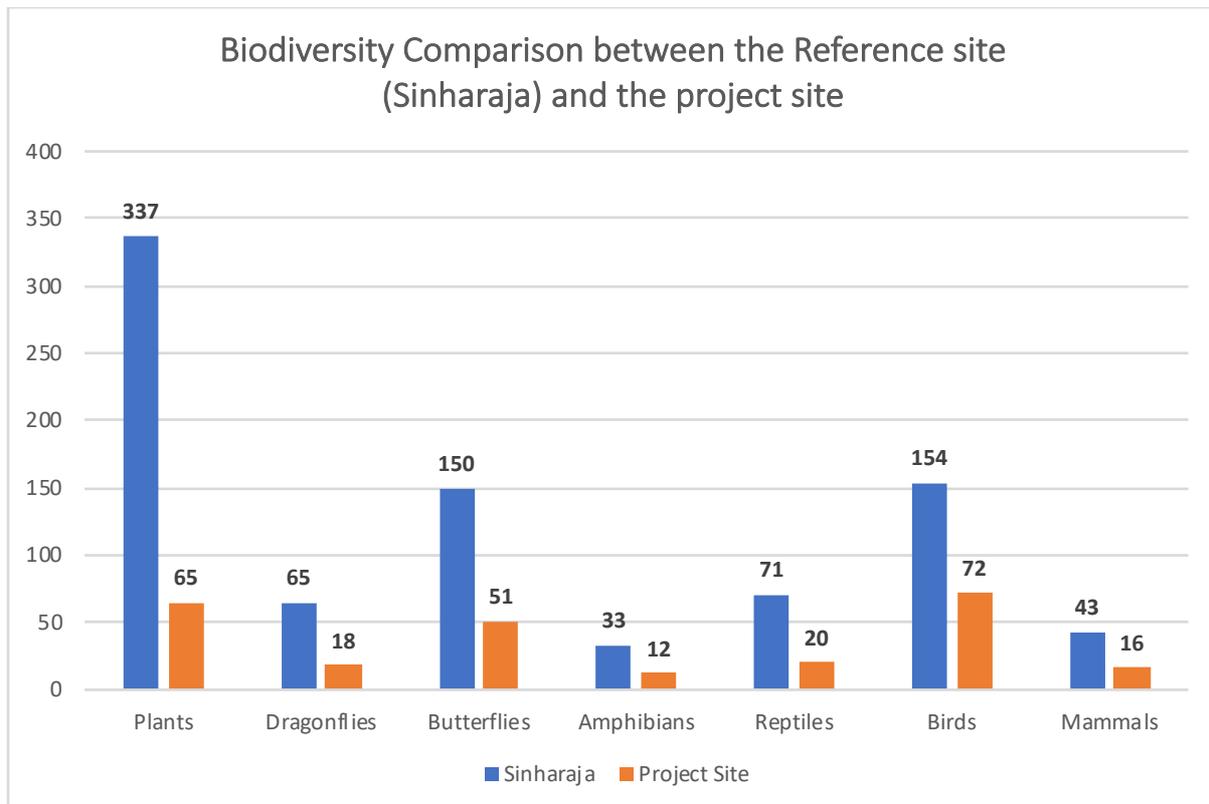


Figure 7. Species diversity comparison with the reference site Sinharaja

Above graph is the comparison snapshot of the biodiversity of the reference site, Sinharaja and the project site. Our objective is to bring at least 50% of the species diversity of Sinharaja within 10 years after the restoration activities are completed.

Observations and recommendations

- I. Diversity, density plants/trees, habitat quality, and spread of invasive species indicates that this is a disturbed habitat that does not support many wet zone species that are unique to Sri Lanka. Therefore, proper ecological restoration action is needed to create an oasis of the native species to thrive.

- II. Many invasive species are dominant in the site and careful invasive plant species management is of utmost important for the success of the restoration intervention.
- III. Small patches which consist of native plants are existing and they need to be maintained as it is.
- IV. All the native plants/trees that are existing should not be disturbed by the field restoration actions.
- V. Pioneer tree species are recommended to create a shade to suppress and manage *Kekilla* fern. Most pioneer species attract bird life, which help to introduce new plants to the site as well. The best pioneer species for this land are *Macaranga indica*, *Macaranga peltata*, *Trema orientalis*, *Mallotus tetracoccus*, *Wendlandia bicuspidata* and *Symplocos cochinchinensis*.
- VI. Vegetation type, accessibility, slope conditions should be considered to develop a strategic execution plan for planting.
- VII. Random soil samples of the site will help to understand the soil fertility as well as soil biota, that can be used as an indicator to monitor the habitat improvements.
- VIII. All the faunal group sampled also show that most fauna species recorded in this site are habitat generalists and common species. Low diversity and abundance of fauna are directly indicate that this site is a disturbed site and needs restoration interventions.
- IX. Establishment of a permanent sampling site will help to monitor the species recruitments as an indicator for

habitat quality improvements against the baseline information base.

- X. This survey has confirmed that herbivore species such as Porcupine, Mouse deer and Sambar are present at the site. Hence, damage to the planted saplings from these animals can be expected. Therefore, low cost plant protection mechanisms are needed to reduce the damage to the saplings.
- XI. Large trees of introduced species are present in the site. These introduced trees can be removed by the Forest Department in the future by considering the native plant succession of the site.
- XII. Both flora and fauna diversity is very low comparing the other remnant forest patches and the reference site. Restoration targets should be maintained to bring at least 50% of the recorded diversity in the reference site within 10 years after the restoration activities are completed.

XIII. following plant species are recommended for the initial phase of the project. Additional species can be introduced based on the progress of the first phase.

1. *Mangifera zeylanica*
2. *Semecarpus gardneri*
3. *Anisophyllea cinnamomoides*
4. *Caryota urens*
5. *Canarium zeylanicum*
6. *Calophyllum acidus*
7. *Calophyllum moonii*
8. *Bhesa nitidissima*
9. *Garcinia quaesita*
10. *Garcinia hermonii*
11. *Schumacheria castaneifolia*
12. *Elaeocarpus subvilosus*
13. *Elaeocarpus hedyosmus*
14. *Adenantha aglaosperma*
15. *Humboldtia laurifolia*
16. *Vitex altissima*
17. *Cinnamomum dubium*
18. *Litsea longifolia*
19. *Artocarpus nobilis*
20. *Horsfieldia iryagedhi*
21. *Myristica ceylanica*
22. *Syzygium amphoraecarpus*
23. *Syzygium neesianum*
24. *Syzygium nervosum*
25. *Chaetocarpus castanocarpus*
26. *Aporosa latifolia*
27. *Bridelia moonii*
28. *Carallia brachiata*
29. *Acronychia pedunculata*
30. *Dimocarpus longan*

APPENDIX I - List of flora recoded in the site

No	Family	Species	Local Name	Distribution status	Threatened status*
1	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	අඹ	Exotic	NE
2	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera zeylanica</i>	ඇටඹ, වල්අඹ, වල්ඇටඹ	Endemic	LC
3	Anacardiaceae	<i>Semecarpus gardneri</i>	උයන්බඳුල්ල	Endemic	LC
4	Anisophylleaceae	<i>Anisophyllea cinnamomoides</i>	වැලිපැත්ත, වැලිපියන්න, වැලිපියන	Endemic	NT
5	Annonaceae	<i>Artabotrys zeylanicus</i>	කළුබඹරවැල්, පෙනිකාවැල්, යකඩවැල්	Native	LC
6	Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria narum</i>	පන්ගම්	Native	VU
7	Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	හවිරිනුග, යකඩමරන්, අට්ටෝනියා, ගිනිකුරුගස්	Exotic	NE
8	Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	රුක්අන්නන, ඇන්මඩ, ගස්රුක්අන්නන	Native	LC
9	Apocynaceae	<i>Cleghornia acuminata</i>		Endemic	VU
10	Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana dichotoma</i>	දිවිකදුරු	Native	LC
11	Apocynaceae	<i>Vincetoxicum indicum</i>	බිම්බුග, මීබුග, අපාසින්	Native	LC
12	Araceae	<i>Pothos hookeri</i>		Endemic	VU
13	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera stellata</i>	ඉන්න, ඉන්නවැල්, මහඉන්නවැල්, මහඉන්න	Native	LC
14	Arecaceae	<i>Calamus digitatus</i>	කුකුළුවැල්	Endemic	VU
15	Arecaceae	<i>Calamus ovoideus</i>	තම්බොටුවැල්, සුදුවෙවැල්, තුවරුන	Endemic	EN
16	Arecaceae	<i>Caryota urens</i>	කිතුල්	Native	LC
17	Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix pusilla</i>	ඉඳි, වල්ඉඳි, හීන්ඉඳි	Native	LC
18	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Thottea siliquosa</i>	වසකුම්බ, තාපසරබුලන්	Native	LC
19	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella ensifolia</i>	මොණරපෙනන්, දුටුසතුටු	Native	LC
20	Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	හුලන්තලා	Exotic	NE
21	Asteraceae	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	තොටිසිඤ්ඤාමරන්, ලොක්කන්නට්ටං	Exotic	NE
22	Asteraceae	<i>Emilia exserta</i>	හුලන්තලා, කඩුපහර	Native	LC
23	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium zeylanicum</i>	කැකුණ, දික්කැකුණ, මල්කැකුණ	Endemic	VU
24	Calophyllaceae	<i>Calophyllum acidus</i>	කීන, දෙනිකීන, බටුකීන	Endemic	NT
25	Calophyllaceae	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	දොඹ, තෙල්දොඹ	Native	LC

No	Family	Species	Local Name	Distribution status	Threatened status*
26	Cannabaceae	<i>Trema orientale</i>	ගැඬුඹ	Native	LC
27	Celastraceae	<i>Salacia reticulata</i>	කොනලනිඹුටු, නිඹුටුවැල්, නිඹුටු	Native	EN
28	Centroplacaceae	<i>Bhesa nitidissima</i>		Endemic	LC
29	Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia quaesita</i>	ගොරකා, රත්ගොරකා, කනගොරකා	Endemic	LC
30	Convolvulaceae	<i>Argyreia thwaitesii</i>	මාබඳ, ගිරිනිල්ල	Endemic	LC
31	Convolvulaceae	<i>Camonea pilosa</i>	කිරිමදු, මනමදු	Native	LC
32	Dilleniaceae	<i>Dillenia suffruticosa</i>	පර, දියපර, ගොඩපර	Exotic	NE
33	Dilleniaceae	<i>Schumacheria castaneifolia</i>	මනකැකිරිවරා	Endemic	LC
34	Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Dipterocarpus zeylanicus</i>	නොර, සරල	Endemic	NT
35	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i>	වෙරළ	Native	LC
36	Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum moonii</i>	බටකිරිල්ල	Endemic	NT
37	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton laccifer</i>	ගස්කැප්පෙටියා, කැප්පෙටියා	Native	LC
38	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga indica</i>	බුකැන්ද	Native	LC
39	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga peltata</i>	කැන්ද, පත්කැන්ද	Native	LC
40	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus tetracoccus</i>	බුකැන්ද	Native	LC
41	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia mangium</i>		Exotic	NE
42	Fabaceae	<i>Archidendron bigeminum</i>	කලටිය	Native	EN
43	Fabaceae	<i>Entada zeylanica</i>	නීන්පුස්වැල්	Endemic	VU
44	Fabaceae	<i>Grona heterocarpa</i> var. <i>heterocarpa</i>		Native	LC
45	Fabaceae	<i>Humboldtia laurifolia</i>	ගල්කරඳ, රුවන්කරඳ	Native	LC
46	Fabaceae	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	නිදිකුම්බා, දැදින්නාරු, නීන්නිදිකුම්බා	Exotic	NE
47	Fabaceae	<i>Tadehagi triquetrum</i>	බාලොලියා	Native	LC
48	Lamiaceae	<i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i>	ඉල්ලගස්, ඉල්ල	Native	LC
49	Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i>	ගස්පින්න, පින්න	Native	LC
50	Lamiaceae	<i>Gmelina asiatica</i>	දෙමට, නීන්දෙමට, ගැටදෙමට, දෙඹට	Native	LC
51	Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex altissima</i>	මිල්ල, කනමිල්ල, නියන්මිල්ල, සපුමිල්ල	Native	NT
52	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne elegans</i>		Endemic	LC

No	Family	Species	Local Name	Distribution status	Threatened status*
53	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum dubium</i>	සෙවෙල්කුරුඳු, වල්කුරුඳු	Native	VU
54	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>	කුරුඳු, ජන්කුරුඳු	Endemic	VU
55	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea longifolia</i>	රත්කෑලිය	Endemic	LC
56	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea cassia</i> var. <i>cassia</i>	දවුල්කුරුඳු, කුඩුදවුල, හිකදවුල, වල්කුරුඳු	Native	LC
57	Loranthaceae	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i>	දෙළුම්පිළිල	Native	LC
58	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus incanus</i>		Endemic	NT
59	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus rostellatus</i>		Native	NE
60	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>	බෝවිටියා, කටකළුබෝවිටියා	Native	LC
61	Melastomataceae	<i>Miconia crenata</i>	කටකළුබෝවිටියා, ජජන්බෝවිටියා	Exotic	NE
62	Melastomataceae	<i>Osbeckia octandra</i>	බෝවිටියා, හීන්බෝවිටියා	Endemic	LC
63	Menispermaceae	<i>Cyclea peltata</i>	කැහිපින්නං	Native	LC
64	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	කොස්	Exotic	NE
65	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus nobilis</i>	බැඳිදෙල්, වල්දෙල්, සිංහලදෙල්	Endemic	LC
66	Moraceae	<i>Ficus drupacea</i>	බුහුග	Native	LC
67	Moraceae	<i>Ficus tsjakela</i>	කිරිපැල, කිරිපෙල්ල, චුලිල, ඇහැටු	Native	LC
68	Myristicaceae	<i>Horsfieldia iryaghedhi</i>	රුක්, රුක්ගෙඩි, තලන්, මලබොඩ	Endemic	VU
69	Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica ceylanica</i>	මලබොඩ, පේමාවර	Native	VU
70	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium amphoraecarpus</i>	වල්පමිබු	Endemic	NT
71	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium caryophyllatum</i>	දුං, හීන්දුං	Native	LC
72	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium neesianum</i>	පණුදුං, පණුකෑර, පණුදුඹ	Native	LC
73	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium nervosum</i>	බටදුඹ, දියදුඹ, කොබෝමල්	Native	LC
74	Nepenthaceae	<i>Nepenthes distillatoria</i>	බාඳුරාවැල්	Endemic	VU
75	Ochnaceae	<i>Campylospermum serratum</i>	බෝකෑර, ගෝකෑර	Native	LC
76	Orchidaceae	<i>Arundina graminifolia</i>		Native	NE
77	Orchidaceae	<i>Pholidota imbricata</i>	හරිඤල	Native	LC
78	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia walkeri</i>	වියකෙයියා	Endemic	NT
79	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	පඩගෙඩි, පඩවැල්, උඩතළු, වැල්දෙළුම්	Exotic	NE

No	Family	Species	Local Name	Distribution status	Threatened status*
80	Peraceae	<i>Chaetocarpus castanocarpus</i>	හැඩවක, හෙදොක	Native	LC
81	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Aporosa latifolia</i>	මාපත්කැබැල්ල, කම්බොක්ක	Endemic	LC
82	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Bridelia moonii</i>	පත්කැල	Native	LC
83	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus stellatus</i>	මීළුපැලිය, කිරිල්ල, තරුකුණකිරිල්ල	Endemic	LC
84	Poaceae	<i>Ochlandra stridula</i>	බට, බටලී, රණබට, හීන්බට	Endemic	LC
85	Primulaceae	<i>Embelia ribes</i>	වැල්ඇඹිලිය, වලඟසාල්, රසායන	Native	LC
86	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus rugosa</i>	මහඵරමිණියා	Native	NT
87	Rhizophoraceae	<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	දුවට	Native	NT
88	Rubiaceae	<i>Exallage auricularia</i>	ගැටකොළ	Native	VU
89	Rubiaceae	<i>Gaertnera vaginans</i>	පේරතඹල	Endemic	LC
90	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis fruticosa</i>	වැරණිය	Native	LC
91	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria elliptica</i>		Native	LC
92	Rubiaceae	<i>Wendlandia bicuspidata</i>	රාවණ්ඉදුල, වනඉදුල	Native	LC
93	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia pedunculata</i>	අන්කෙත්ද	Native	LC
94	Rutaceae	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	කුඩුමිරිස්ස	Native	LC
95	Sapindaceae	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	මොර, රසමොර, පැණිමොර	Native	LC
96	Simaroubaceae	<i>Brucea javanica</i>	කපුටු ගෙඩි, හින්ත කොනොඹ	Native	LC
97	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i>	මහකබරස	Native	LC
98	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax zeylanica</i>	කබරස, හීන්කබරස	Native	LC
99	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos acuminata</i>	බෝඹු	Native	LC
100	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Gyrinops walla</i>	පට්ටවල්ල, වල්අන, වල්ලපට්ට, වල්ල	Native	VU
101	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	ගඳපාන, කටුනිඟුරු, රටනිඟුරු	Exotic	NE
102	Zingiberaceae	<i>Amomum fulviceps</i>	හිය	Native	VU

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Appendix II – List of fauna recorded in the site

DRAGONFLIES

No.	Family	ScientificName	English name	Threatened* status	Distribution status
1	Coenagrionidae	<i>Onychargiaatrocyana</i>	Marsh Dancer	VU	Native
2	Coenagrionidae	<i>Ceriagrioncerinorubellum</i>	Painted Waxtail	VU	Native
3	Coenagrionidae	<i>Ceriagrion coromandelianum</i>	Yellow Waxtail	LC	Native
4	Platynemididae	<i>Coperamarginipes</i>	Yellow Featherleg	LC	Native
5	Platystictidae	<i>Ceylonostictalankanensis</i>	Sri Lanka Drooping Shadowdamsel	CR	Endemic
6	Aeshnidae	<i>Gynacanthadravida</i>	Indian Duskhawker	NT	Native
7	Libellulidae	<i>Brachydiplaxsobrina</i>	Sombre Lieutenant	LC	Native
8	Libellulidae	<i>Cratillalineata</i>	Pale-faced Forestskimmer	EN	Native
9	Libellulidae	<i>Orthetrumchrysis</i>	Spine-tufted Skimmer	VU	Native
10	Libellulidae	<i>Orthetrumglaucum</i>	Asian Skimmer	NT	Native
11	Libellulidae	<i>Orthetrumluzonicum</i>	Marsh Skimmer	NT	Native
12	Libellulidae	<i>Orthetrumpruinsum</i>	Pink Skimmer	NT	Native
13	Libellulidae	<i>Orthetrum sabina</i>	Green Skimmer	LC	Native
14	Libellulidae	<i>Acisomapanorpoides</i>	Asian Pintail	LC	Native
15	Libellulidae	<i>Crocothemisservilia</i>	Oriental Scarlet	LC	Native
16	Libellulidae	<i>Neurothemistullia</i>	Pied Parasol	LC	Native
17	Libellulidae	<i>Trithemisfestiva</i>	Indigo Dropwing	VU	Native
18	Libellulidae	<i>Zygonyxiris</i>	Cascader	VU	Native

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BUTTERFLIES

No.	Family	ScientificName	English name	Threatened status	Distribution status
1	Papilionidae	<i>Troides darsius</i>	Sri Lankan Birdwing	LC	Endemic
2	Papilionidae	<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i>	Common Rose	LC	Native
3	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio polymnestor</i>	Blue Mormon	LC	Native
4	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium sarpedon</i>	Common Bluebottle	LC	Native
5	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	Tailed Jay	LC	Native
6	Pieridae	<i>Delias eucharis</i>	Jezebel	LC	Native
7	Pieridae	<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i>	Mottled Emigrant	LC	Native
8	Pieridae	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	Lemon Emigrant	LC	Native
9	Pieridae	<i>Eurema blanda</i>	Three-Spot Grass Yellow	LC	Native
10	Nymphalidae	<i>Ideopsis similis</i>	Blue Glassy Tiger	VU	Native
11	Nymphalidae	<i>Euploea core</i>	Common Crow	LC	Native
12	Nymphalidae	<i>Cupha erymanthis</i>	Rustic	LC	Native
13	Nymphalidae	<i>Cirrochroa thais</i>	Tamil Yeoman	LC	Native
14	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia atlites</i>	Grey Pansy	LC	Native
15	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia iphita</i>	Chocolate Soldier	LC	Native
16	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnas bolina</i>	Great Eggfly	LC	Native
17	Nymphalidae	<i>Pantoporia hordonia</i>	Common Lascar	NT	Native
18	Nymphalidae	<i>Neptis jumbah</i> Moore	Chestnut Streaked Sailor	LC	Native
19	Nymphalidae	<i>Moduza procris</i>	Commander	LC	Native
20	Nymphalidae	<i>Parthenos sylvia</i>	Clipper	LC	Native
21	Nymphalidae	<i>Charaxes psaphon</i>	Tawny Rajah	NT	Native
22	Nymphalidae	<i>Melanitis phedima</i>	Dark Evening Brown	NT	Native
23	Nymphalidae	<i>Mycalesis mineus</i>	Dark-Brand Bushbrown	LC	Native
24	Nymphalidae	<i>Mycalesis patnia</i>	Gladeye Bushbrown	LC	Native
25	Nymphalidae	<i>Ypthima ceylonica</i>	White Four-ring	LC	Native
26	Lycaenidae	<i>Spalgis epeus</i>	Apefly	LC	Native

No.	Family	ScientificName	English name	Threatened status	Distribution status
27	Lycaenidae	<i>Surendra quercetorum</i>	Common Acacia Blue	LC	Native
28	Lycaenidae	<i>Loxura atymnus</i>	Yamfly	LC	Native
29	Lycaenidae	<i>Cheritra freja</i>	Common Imperial	VU	Native
30	Lycaenidae	<i>Anthene lycaenina</i>	Pointed Ciliate Blue	LC	Native
31	Lycaenidae	<i>Nacaduba pactolus</i>	Large Four Lineblue	NT	Native
32	Lycaenidae	<i>Prosotas nora</i>	Common Lineblue	LC	Native
33	Lycaenidae	<i>Prosotas dubiosa</i>	Tail-Less Lineblue	LC	Native
34	Lycaenidae	<i>Jamides bochus</i>	Dark Cerulean	LC	Native
35	Lycaenidae	<i>Jamides alecto</i>	Metallic Cerulean	LC	Native
36	Lycaenidae	<i>Jamides celeno</i>	Common Cerulean	LC	Native
37	Lycaenidae	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	Pea Blue	LC	Native
38	Lycaenidae	<i>Discolampa ethion</i>	Banded Blue Pierrot	LC	Native
39	Lycaenidae	<i>Talicada nyseus</i>	Red Pierrot	LC	Native
40	Lycaenidae	<i>Everes lacturnus</i>	Oriental Cupid	LC	Native
41	Lycaenidae	<i>Neopithecops zalmora</i>	Quaker	LC	Native
42	Lycaenidae	<i>Chilades lajus</i>	Lime Blue	LC	Native
43	Riodinidae	<i>Abisara echerius</i>	plum Judy	LC	Native
44	Hesperiidae	<i>Badamia exclamationis</i>	Brown Awl	LC	Native
45	Hesperiidae	<i>Tagiades litigiosa</i>	Water Snow Flat	VU	Native
46	Hesperiidae	<i>Suastus gremius</i>	Oriental Palm Bob	LC	Native
47	Hesperiidae	<i>Notocrypta paralysos</i>	Common Banded Demon	VU	Native
48	Hesperiidae	<i>Matapa aria</i>	Common Red Eye	VU	Native
49	Hesperiidae	<i>Taractrocera maevius</i>	Common Grass Dart	LC	Native
50	Hesperiidae	<i>Oriens goloides</i>	Common Dartlet	NT	Native
51	Hesperiidae	<i>Parnara bada</i>	Smallest Swift	NT	Native

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AMPHIBIANS

No.	Family	ScientificName	English name	Threatened status	Distribution status
1	Bufo	<i>Adenomuskelaartii</i>	Kelaart's dwarf toad	VU	Endemic
2	Bufo	<i>Duttaphrynusmelanostictus</i>	Common toad	LC	Native
3	Rana	<i>Indosylirana serendipi</i>	Sri Lankan Golden-backed frog	EN	Native
4	Dicroglossidae	<i>Fejervarya cf. syhadrensis</i>	Common paddy field frog	LC	Native
5	Nyctibatrachidae	<i>Lankanectescorrugatus</i>	Corrugated water frog	VU	Endemic
6	Rhacophoridae	<i>Pseudophilautusabundus</i>	Labugama shrub frog	EN	Endemic
7	Rhacophoridae	<i>Pseudophilautusfolicola</i>	Leaf dwelling shrub	VU	Endemic
8	Rhacophoridae	<i>Pseudophilautushoipolloi</i>	Anthropogenic shrub frog	EN	Endemic
9	Rhacophoridae	<i>Pseudophilautuspopularis</i>	Common shrub frog	NT	Endemic
10	Rhacophoridae	<i>Pseudophilautusreticulatus</i>	Reticulated thigh shrub frog	EN	Endemic
11	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedatesmaculatus</i>	Spotted tree frog	LC	Native

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REPTILES

No.	Family	ScientificName	English name	Threatened status	Distribution status
1	Agamidae	<i>Calotescalotes</i>	Green garden lizard	LC	Native
2	Agamidae	<i>Calotesliolepis</i>	Whistling lizard / Forest lizard	NT	Endemic
3	Agamidae	<i>Calotesversicolor</i>	Common garden lizard	LC	Native
4	Agamidae	<i>Otocryptiswiegmanni</i>	Sri Lankan kangaroo lizard	LC	Endemic
5	Gekkonidae	<i>Cnemaspissilvula</i>	Forest day gecko	EN	Endemic
6	Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylusfrenatus</i>	Common house-gecko	LC	Native
7	Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactyluspieresii</i>	Pieresii's housegecko	EN	Endemic
8	Gekkonidae	<i>Hemiphyllodactylustypus</i>	Slender gecko	VU	Native
9	Scincidae	<i>Eutropiscarinata</i>	Common skink	LC	Native
10	Scincidae	<i>Lankascincusfallax</i>	Common lankaskink	LC	Endemic
11	Scincidae	<i>Lankascincusgansi</i>	Gans's lankaskink	VU	Endemic
12	Scincidae	<i>Lygosomapunctatus</i>	Dotted skink	LC	Native
13	Pythonidae	<i>Pythonmolurus</i>	Indian python	LC	Native
14	Colubridae	<i>Ahaetullanasuta</i>	Green vine snake	LC	Native
15	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphisvickrorum</i>	Boulenger's bronze back	NT	Endemic
16	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphiscaudolineolatus</i>	Gunther's bronze back	VU	Native
17	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphisschokari</i>	Schokari's bronze back	LC	Endemic
18	Colubridae	<i>Oligodoncalamarius</i>	Templeton's kukri snake	EN	Endemic
19	Viperidae	<i>Hypnalehypnale</i>	Merrem's Hump nose viper	LC	Native
20	Viperidae	<i>Hypnalezara</i>	Stripe-necked hump-nosed viper	VU	Endemic

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BIRDS

No	Family	ScientificName	English name	Threatened status	Distribution status
1	Phasianidae	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Indian Peafowl	LC	Resident
2	Phasianidae	<i>Galluslafayetii</i>	Sri Lanka Junglefowl	LC	Endemic
3	Columbidae	<i>Spilopelia suratensis</i>	Western Spotted Dove	LC	Resident
4	Columbidae	<i>Treronpompadora</i>	Sri Lanka Green-pigeon	LC	Resident
5	Columbidae	<i>Duculaaenea</i>	Green Imperial-pigeon	LC	Resident
6	Apodidae	<i>Aerodramusunicolor</i>	Indian Swiftlet	LC	Resident
7	Apodidae	<i>Cypsiurusbalasiensis</i>	Asian Palm-swift	LC	Resident
8	Apodidae	<i>Apusaffinis</i>	Little Swift	LC	Resident
9	Cuculidae	<i>Centropussinensis</i>	Greater Coucal	LC	Resident
10	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamysscolopaceus</i>	Western Koel	LC	Resident
11	Rallidae	<i>Rallinaeurizonoides</i>	Banded Crake	LC	Migrant
12	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidiumcastanonotum</i>	Sri Lanka Chestnut-backed Owlet	VU	Endemic
13	Accipitridae	<i>Pernisptilorhyncus</i>	Oriental Honey-buzzard	NT	Resident
14	Accipitridae	<i>Spilornischeela</i>	Crested Serpent-eagle	LC	Resident
15	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiterbadius</i>	Shikra	LC	Resident
16	Meropidae	<i>Meropsleschenaulti</i>	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	LC	Resident
17	Meropidae	<i>Meropsphilippinus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	CR	Resident
18	Alcedinidae	<i>Pelargopsisicapensis</i>	Stork-billed Kingfisher	LC	Resident
19	Megalaimidae	<i>Psilopogonrubricapillus</i>	Sri Lanka Barbet	LC	Resident
20	Megalaimidae	<i>Psilopogonzeylanicus</i>	Brown-headed Barbet	LC	Resident
21	Megalaimidae	<i>Psilopogonflavifrons</i>	Sri Lanka Yellow-fronted Barbet	LC	Endemic
22	Picidae	<i>Chrysocolaptesstricklandi</i>	Greater Sri Lanka Flameback	LC	Resident
23	Picidae	<i>Picuschlorolophus</i>	Lesser Yellownape	NT	Resident
24	Picidae	<i>Picoidesnanus</i>	Indian Pygmy Woodpecker	LC	Resident
25	Psittacidae	<i>Loriculusberyllinus</i>	Sri Lanka Hanging-parrot	LC	Endemic

No	Family	ScientificName	English name	Threatened status	Distribution status
26	Psittacidae	<i>Psittaculacyanocephala</i>	Plum-headed Parakeet	NT	Resident
27	Psittacidae	<i>Psittaculacalthropae</i>	Sri Lanka Emerald-collared Parakeet	NT	Endemic
28	Psittacidae	<i>Psittaculakrameri</i>	Rose-ringed Parakeet	LC	Resident
29	Pittidae	<i>Pittabrachyura</i>	Indian Pitta	NE	Migrant
30	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolusxanthornus</i>	Black-hooded Oriole	LC	Resident
31	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotuscinnamomeus</i>	Small Minivet	LC	Resident
32	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotusflammeus</i>	Scarlet Minivet	LC	Resident
33	Campephagidae	<i>Coracinamacei</i>	Indian Cuckoo-shrike	LC	Resident
34	Artamidae	<i>Artamusfuscus</i>	Ashy Woodswallow	LC	Resident
35	Vangidae	<i>Hemipuspicatus</i>	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	LC	Resident
36	Vangidae	<i>Tephrodornisaffinis</i>	Sri Lanka Wood-shrike	LC	Resident
37	Aegithinidae	<i>Aegithinatiphia</i>	Common Iora	LC	Resident
38	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipiduraaureola</i>	White-browed Fantail	LC	Resident
39	Dicruridae	<i>Dicruruscaerulescens</i>	White-bellied Drongo	LC	Resident
40	Monarchidae	<i>Hypothymisazurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	LC	Resident
41	Monarchidae	<i>Terpsiphoneparadisi</i>	Indian Paradise Flycatcher	LC	Resident
42	Laniidae	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike	NE	Migrant
43	Corvidae	<i>Corvussplendens</i>	House Crow	LC	Resident
44	Corvidae	<i>Corvusmacrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow	LC	Resident
45	Cisticolidae	<i>Orthotomussutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird	LC	Resident
46	Hirundinidae	<i>Cecropishyperythra</i>	Sri Lanka Swallow	LC	Resident
47	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundorustica</i>	Barn Swallow	NE	Migrant
48	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetesleucocephalus</i>	Black Bulbul	LC	Resident
49	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotusmelanicterus</i>	Sri Lanka Black-capped Bulbul	LC	Resident
50	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotuscafer</i>	Red-vented Bulbul	LC	Resident
51	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotusluteolus</i>	White-browed Bulbul	LC	Resident
52	Pycnonotidae	<i>Acritillasindica</i>	Yellow-browed Bulbul	LC	Resident

No	Family	ScientificName	English name	Threatened status	Distribution status
53	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosteropsalpebrosus</i>	Oriental White-eye	LC	Resident
54	Timaliidae	<i>Dumetiahyperythra</i>	Tawny-bellied Babbler	LC	Resident
55	Leiotrichidae	<i>Turdoidesaffinis</i>	Yellow-billed Babbler	LC	Resident
56	Sittidae	<i>Sittafrontalis</i>	Velvet Fronted Nuthatch	LC	Resident
57	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotherestrictis</i>	Common Myna	LC	Resident
58	Sturnidae	<i>Graculaptilogenys</i>	Sri Lanka Myna	VU	Endemic
59	Turdidae	<i>Geokichlaspiloptera</i>	Sri Lanka Spot-winged Thrush	VU	Endemic
60	Muscicapidae	<i>Copsychussaularis</i>	Oriental Magpie-robin	LC	Resident
61	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicoloidesfulvicatus</i>	Indian Robin	LC	Resident
62	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapamuttui</i>	Brown-breasted Flycatcher	NE	Migrant
63	Muscicapidae	<i>Cyornistickelliae</i>	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	LC	Resident
64	Chloropseidae	<i>Chloropsisaurifrons</i>	Golden-fronted Leafbird	LC	Resident
65	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeumvincens</i>	Sri Lanka White-throated Flowerpecker	VU	Endemic
66	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeumerythrorhynchos</i>	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	LC	Resident
67	Nectariniidae	<i>Nectariniazeylonica</i>	Purple-rumped Sunbird	LC	Resident
68	Nectariniidae	<i>Cinnyrislotenius</i>	Loten's Sunbird	LC	Resident
69	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchurastrata</i>	White-rumped Munia	LC	Resident
70	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchurapunctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	LC	Resident
71	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchurakelaarti</i>	Black-throated Munia	VU	Resident
72	Motacillidae	<i>Motacillacinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	NE	Migrant

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MAMMALS

No.	Family	ScientificName	English name	Threatened status	Distribution status
1	Cercopithecidae	<i>Macacasinica</i>	Sri Lanka toque monkey	LC	Endemic
2	Cercopithecidae	<i>Semnopithecusvetulus</i>	Sri Lanka Purple-faced langur	EN	Endemic
3	Lorisidae	<i>Loristardigradus</i>	Sri Lanka red slender loris	VU	Endemic
4	Canidae	<i>Canisaureus</i>	Jackal	LC	Native
5	Herpestidae	<i>Herpestesbrachyurus</i>	Brown mongoose	LC	Native
6	Viverridae	<i>Paradoxurusauareus</i>	Golden Palm Civet	EN	Endemic
7	Viverridae	<i>Viverriculaindica</i>	Ring-tailed civet	LC	Native
8	Cervidae	<i>Rusaunicolor</i>	Sambur	NT	Native
9	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacusmuntjak</i>	Barking deer	NT	Native
10	Suidae	<i>Susscrofa</i>	Wild boar	LC	Native
11	Tragulidae	<i>Moschiolameminna</i>	Sri Lanka mouse-deer	LC	Native
12	Hystricidae	<i>Hystrixindica</i>	Porcupine	LC	Native
13	Muridae	<i>Rattusrattus</i>	Common rat	LC	Native
14	Sciuridae	<i>Funambuluspalmarum</i>	Palm squirrel	LC	Native
15	Sciuridae	<i>Funambulusobscurus</i>	Dusky-striped jungle squirrel	VU	Endemic
16	Leporidae	<i>Lepusnigricollis</i>	Black-naped hare	LC	Native

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