



ශ්‍රී ලංකා හරිත ච්ඡායාරය (සංවිවර්ධිත)
இலங்கை பசுமை இயக்கம் (சுழුதொழில்நுட்பம்)
The Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc.



BIRDS

GUIDE

for Vankalei



Plovers



cas pian plover (br)



cas pian plover (non - br)



Common Ringed Plover



Golden-plover (non-br)



Golden-plover (br)



Greater Sand Plover (br)



Greater Sand Plover (non-br)



Grey Plover (non-br)



Grey Plover (br)



Kentish Plover (br)



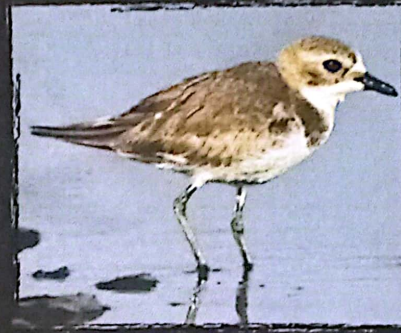
Kentish Plover (non-br)



Lesser Sand Plover (br)



Crab-plover



Lesser Sand Plover (non - br)



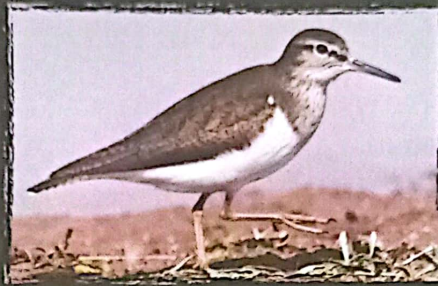
Little Ringed Plover (non-br)



Sandpiper, Stint, Knot



Broad-billed-sandpiper



Common Sandpiper



Great Knots



Green sandpiper



Little stint



Long-toed Stint



Marsh-Sandpiper



Red Knot



Red-neck stint



Ruff



Sanderling



Temmincks Stint



Terek Sandpiper



Wood Sandpiper



Black-tailed Godwit



Bar-tailed Godwit



Common-greenshank



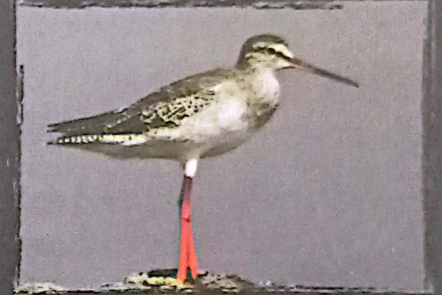
Common-redshank



Eurasian Curlew



Whimbrel



Spotted Redshank

Duck



Eurasian Wigeon



Common Teal



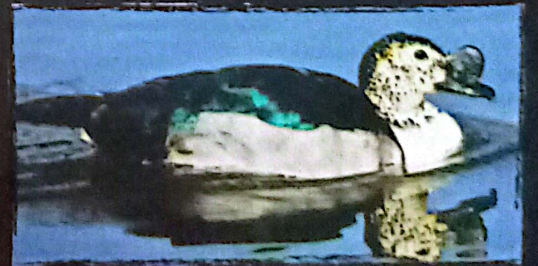
Cotton Pygmy-Goose



Indian Spot-billed duck



Garganey



Knob-billed Duck (F)



Knob-billed Duck (M)



Lesser Whistling-Duck



Little Grebe



Northern Pintail



Ruddy Shelduck



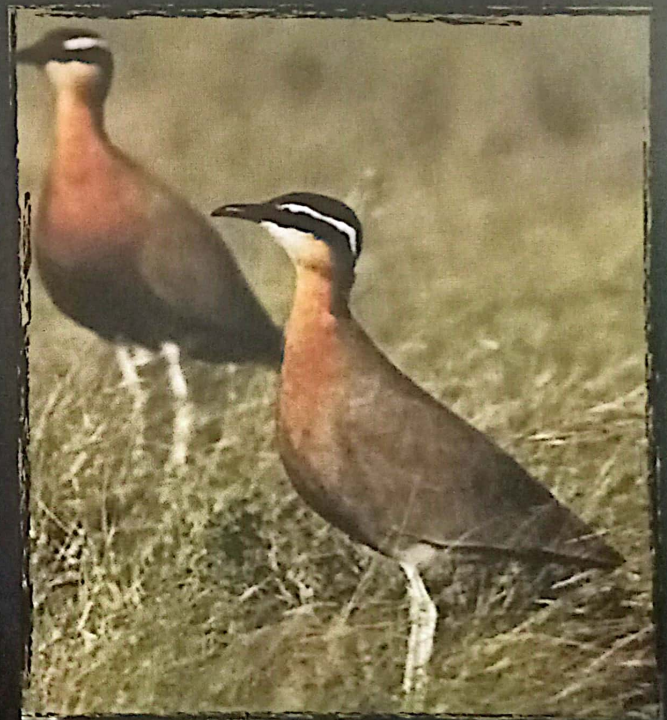
Northern Shoveler

Oystercatcher



Eurasian Oystercatcher

Courser



Indian Courser

Avocet



Pied Avocet

TOURIST PLACES IN MANNAR DISTRICT

MADU CHURCH

The Shrine of Our Lady of Madhu is a Roman Catholic Marian shrine in Mannar district of Sri Lanka. With a history of over 400 years, this shrine acts as a center for pilgrimage and worship for Sri Lankan Catholics.

THIRUKKETHESWARAM TEMPLE

Thirukketheeswaram is a pre historic sacred kovil in Mathoddam situated in Mannar District about seven miles north of Mannar town. It is famous according to legends as the kovil where Kethu Bhagavan worshipped Lord Eeswaram. Hence this holy shrine acquired the name of Thirukketheeswaram

BOABAB TREE AT PALLIMUNNAI

Mannar Island is one of the few places in Sri Lanka where Boabab trees thrive. The Arabs traders together with the camels, also brought Boabab tree and planted in the hot sandy lands of Mannar. Boabab tree, native to Africa, was brought in for the sole purpose of feeding Arabian Camels.

ALLIRANIFORT AT MUTARIPPUTHURAI

This fortress is situated at the port of Muththarippu, nearly 45 kilometers away from the Mannar town. It is said that there is a mine-path that connects Mathoddam. The major parts of this fortress had been badly damaged by sea erosion and remaining area in broken condition.

HANGING BRIDGE AT KUNCHUKKULAM

This Hanging bridge was constructed in the year of 1935 in order to cross the "Aruviyaaru" in the village of Kunchukulam, situated along the Madawachchi-Mannar road. This bridge is 150 metres in length and 1.2 meter in breadth. It is said that during rainy season, water flows over this bridge. Also this bridge is used by the people as a place of entertainment.

ADAMS BRIDGE

Adam's Bridge also known as Rama's Bridge is a chain of limestone shoals, between Pamban Island, also known as Rameswaram Island, off the southeastern coast of Tamil Nadu, India, and Mannar Island, off the northwestern coast of Sri Lanka. Geological evidence suggests that this bridge is a former land connection between India and Sri Lanka. The bridge is 18 miles long and separates the Gulf of Mannar from the Palk Strait

LIGHT HOUSE AT THALAIMANNAR

The Light-house, that is 64 feet in height was built in the year of 1915. The light from this light-house flashes at the interval of every five seconds and could be seen at the distance of ten sea-miles. This is situated at Talai-Mannar that is in the north-western direction of Mannar. This light-house is very helpful to those ships that sail between Talai-Mannar and India.

MANNAR FORT

This fortress was built by the Portugese in the year of 1560 and all the four sides have been designed for security purposes. Three sides have been strengthened to serve as sentry points and one side to enable soldiers flee at the time of war, if any Later on this fortress was used as Naval-Base by the Dutch.

THEKKAM ANICUT IN MALWATHOYA RIVER BASIN

Thekkam Anicut is located about 1.2 km south of 42 km post on A14 Madawachchiya- Mannar road, King Dhathusena (459-477) A.D Constructed this Thekkam Anicut and RB and LB feeder canals for Giants tank and Akkathimuruppu tank respectively. Later King Parakramabahu (1153-1186) A.D has done the rehabilitation of the whole irrigation system.

ADAM' DOME

Pathway: Mannar Bus Stand – ThalaiMaanr-Kiramam (30 Km from Mannar)

ARUVIARU DELTA

The Malvathu River (Sinhala: මල්වතුමය, Tamil: அருவிஆறு) is a 164 km (102 mi) long river in Sri Lanka, connecting the city of Anuradhapura, which was the capital of the country for over 15 centuries, to the coast of Mannar. It currently ranks as the second longest river in the country, with a great historic significance. The northern part of the

river, and sometimes the whole river, was once been known as AruviAru'.

Arippu Bridge (also known as the Thallady-Arippu Bridge) is a road bridge across AruviAru (MalvathuOya) in north western Sri Lanka.

The bridge is 258 m (846 ft) long and 7.35 m (24 ft) wide. The bridge is part of the B403 South Coast Road which connects Mannar with Puttalam.

This AruviAruDelta is suitable for ecotourism. Boat club can be established at this place. The sunset can be clearly observed at shore of the sea which is connected with Achchankulam Lagoon

PEARL FISHERY

Precious pearls ... Once a foreign body such as a grain of sand goes into the flesh of the oyster, its reaction is to cover the irritant with the layers of the substance from which its shell is lined. This process forms a pearl. As early as 1906 Mannar was famous for its pearl, the natural windfall from the Sea that benefited ancient economies of Sri Lanka. The most abundant supplies like Romes's famous LapillaIndicainthe first century are from the pearl banks in the gulf of Mannar specially in the Marichchikaddy, Kondachchi bay, Silavatthurai and Arippu Coast.

VANKALAI BIRD SANCTUARY

Vankalai, in the Mannar district, with its numerous bird species has been declared a sanctuary by the Department of Wild Life Conservation (DWLC), a first in the area since the armed conflict erupted in the north several decades ago. The sanctuary declared through a Gazette notification dated September 9, 2008, follows recommendations of the Ceylon Bird Club which has worked tirelessly towards making this a reality.


Many birds including the very rare migrants the Spot-billed Duck, the Comb Duck and the Gadwall; the rare migrant Long-toed Stint and the uncommon migrants the Peregrine Falcon, the Common-ringed Plover, Temminck's Stint and the Red-necked Phalarope have been spotted at Vankalai, says Ceylon Bird Club Committee Member UdayaSirivardana has also the very rarely recorded 'Eastern' Black-tailed Godwit.

Explaining that the Spot-billed Duck may have crossed over from South India, he says that the Ceylon Bird Club has in its possession valuable photographs providing proof that it is in fact breeding in the Vankalai area. A recent rare photograph (see above) taken by a Ceylon Bird Club member shows a mother duck with a gaggle of ducklings behind her at Vankalai. Only about five Spot-billed Ducks had been spotted in the half century before 2003.

Laws will have to be strictly enforced to protect this area of great ornithological value, adding that with this record number of birds, Vankalai may qualify to be declared a Ramsar site.



VANKALAI BIRDS SOCIETY

 vankalaibird

Email: vankalaibirdsociety@gmail.com

Hot Line: + 94 716 355 334