

REKAP OF 4 Th DAY
FIELD TRIP

Sun Lit on
Kanneliya-Dediyagala-Nakiyadeniya Forest Reserve
(KDN Forest Reserve)

MAIN ACTIVITY OF FIELD TRIP

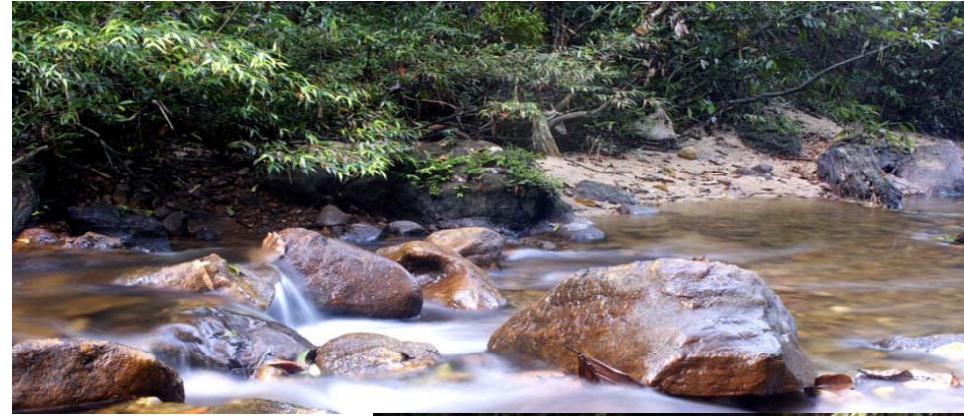
NO	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE PERSON
1	Welcome and Introduction to The Programme	Mr. C. Palamakumbura Deputy Conservator of Forest/Southern and Sabaragamuwa Region
2	Introduction to KDN Reserved Forest : Video Film	
3	Management of KDN Reserved Forest	Mr. Mohan Heenatigala Divisional Forest Officer/Galle District
4	Forest Based Income Generation Activities in KDN Reserved Forest	Mr. Nishanta Edirisinghe Deputy Conservator of Forest
5	Discuscussion on Forest Based Income Generation Activities in KDN Reserved Forest	Community Representative
6	Observation : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism attraction in KDN Reserved Forest • Income Generation Activities in KDN Reserved Forest 	

KDN FOREST COMPLEX

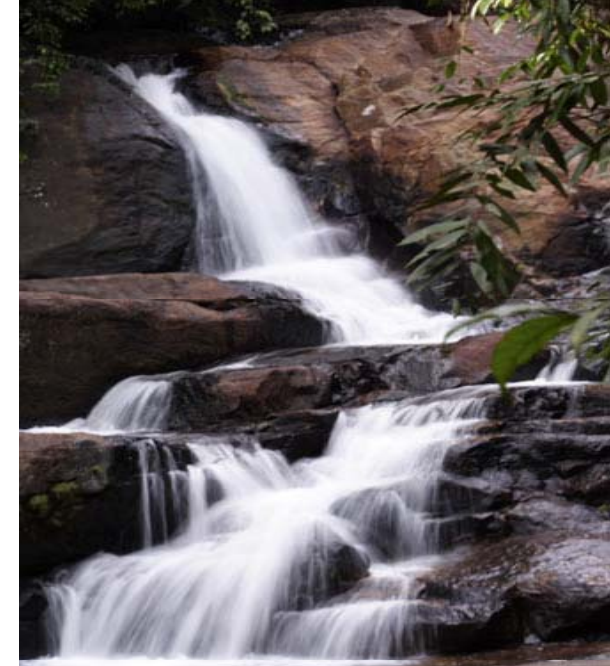


Location	Southern Province, Sri Lanka
Nearest city	Galle
Coordinates	6°09′ and 6°11′N and longitude 80°19′ and 80°27′E
Area	10,139 ha
Governing body	Forest Department
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was declared as a Forest Reserve in 1934. • Early 90's it was designated as a conservation area. • It was declared as an international Biosphere Reserve under Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO in the year 2004.

Physical Features



- The biosphere consists series of parallel mountain ranges and valleys.
- The [elevation](#) ranges from 60 m to 425 m above sea level.
- Mean annual temperature is 27.0 °C and the variation is 4 °C-5 °C.
- The mean rainfall is around 4,445 mm in Kanneliya and 3,750 mm in Nakiyadeniya and Dediyaagala.
- These reserve areas situated between two mayor river, The Gin Gangga and Niwala Gangga.



Flora

- The KDN forest complex is categorized as a lowland wet evergreen forest.
- There are 319 species of woody plant and 159 among them are endemic species.
- The floral communities dominated by *Shorea-Dipterocarpus-Mesua* (Sinhalese "Doona-Hora-Na") are common in emergent layer of the forest.
- Numerous medicinal plants are found in these forests. They include *Concinium fenestratum* (Sinhalese "Weniwelgata"), *Salacia reticulata* ("Kothala Himbutu"), and *Tinospora cordifolia* ("Rasakinda"). *Lycopodium Squarrosus* ("Kuda hadaya"), and *Lycopodium phlegmaria* ("Maha hadaya") are among the rare plants the forest complex harbors



Fauna



- Some 220 fauna species recorded from the KDN forests and forests around the KDN. This includes 41 endemic species.
- The forest complex is home to 86 species [mammals](#). This includes 4 species of [shrews](#), 5 [rodents](#), one [carnivore](#) and 2 [primates](#).
- Out of 26 [endemic birds](#) of Sri Lanka, 20 of them can be seen in KDN forest complex. [Sri Lanka spurfowl](#), [Sri Lanka junglefowl](#), [Sri Lanka grey hornbill](#), [red-faced malkoha](#), [orange-billed babbler](#), [Sri Lanka blue magpie](#) are some of them.
- 20 percent of Sri Lanka's endemic [freshwater fishes](#) inhabit in the waters of [Gin River](#) and Nilwala River, which sourced by the springs of Kanneliya-Dediyagala-Nakiyadeniya.
- Among the forests' [herpetofauna](#) are 36 species of [snakes](#), 17 endemic species belonging to 6 families. A total of 23 species of [lizards](#) recorded in these rain forests.

Social

- 10,000 people live in 78 villages around the forest complex.
- [Forestry](#), collection of non-timber products, [rice](#) cultivation, [tea](#), [rubber](#) and [cinnamon](#) plantations, [animal husbandry](#) and other forms of agriculture and cottage industries are main economic activities take place around the forest.
- The forest complex was subjected to [logging](#), until suspending in 1988

Conversation Management Plan

- Main Object : Conversation and improvement of biodiversity and hydrological value and its buffer zone.
- Basic criteria :
 1. Conservation of endemic and threatened plant species and improvement of ecological factor.
 2. Conservation of protected area that belongs to this KDN forest complex for uplifting the living condition of rural community.
- Zonasi :
 1. Core area
 2. Buffer area
 3. Transition area

Discussion with Community representors

- **Increase Productivity and Income in their own tea cultivation**
- **Start new small scale business.**
- **New jobs**
- **Increase knowledge.**
- **Develop CBO and working with community.**
- **Value addition**
- **Mobilizing.**
- **Migration**
- **How they engage conservation**
- **Future Plans**



ස්තූති
STUTI
THANKS YOU