REVIEW

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ISLANDS OF SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT : The tourism activities of Sri Lanka mainly have concentrated in the areas of around Colombo as a commercial hub, along the selected beaches of the west, southwest and eastern coasts, in Central Highlands, and the historic and religious heritage of the Cultural Triangle. All these activities cover the main island of Sri Lanka. Even though, a considerable amount of small islands is situated in our coastal waters, they have neglected in tourism development perspective. Many islands of Sri Lanka, especially in the Gulf of Mannar, Dutch Bay and Puttalam lagoon can develop using the *Polymotu* concept (*poly*=many, *motu*=island), which is to use the geographical isolation of dedicated sites for conservation and reproduction of individual varieties of plants, trees, animals (wildlife) and even limited tourist resorts. Similarly, weathered bedrock islands also can develop as bird sanctuaries, religious and scenic attractive places for ecotourism, and also geotourism, cultural tourism. Also, the study of islands of Sri Lanka will be very helpful for fishermen, sailors who use the nearshore and offshore, students of different educational institutions, researchers and the other scientists. As postulate, if sea level rise occur by 2100, about 1.0 or 1.2 metre or more in surrounding Sri Lankan waters, many of the northern islands will be subjected to erode and submerge frequently.

KEY WORDS : Islands, tourism activities, *Polymotu* Concept, wildlife, sea level rise.

INTRODUCTION

Many oceanic islands are quite small, covering less than half a hectre. These tiny islands are often called islets, and surrounded by water. Main continents are also surrounded by water, but they are not considered islands. Many islands are little more than barren rock with few plants or animals on them, while some are among the most crowded places on Earth with the world's largest cities, e.g. Tokyo is on the island of Honshu in Japan. Similarly, the island, Manhattan, from which rises the towering skyscrapers of the financial capital of the world, New York City. For centuries, the islands have been docking places for ships. Because of their isolation, many islands have also been home to some of the world's most unusual and fascinating wildlife.

Sri Lanka has a total area of 65,610 km² and its coastline is 1,338 km long (excluding Port City Complex). The main island of Sri Lanka has an area of 65,268 km² it's the twenty-fifth largest island in the world by area. Dozens of offshore islands account for the remaining 359.46 km² area. There is a law to provide for the declaration of the territorial sea and other maritime zones of Sri Lanka, and all other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, hundreds of islands and islets (Table 1 and Table 2) legally owned in Sri Lanka.

Many islands of Sri Lanka, especially in the Gulf of Mannar, Dutch Bay and Puttalam lagoon can develop using the Polymotu Concept, which is to use the geographical isolation of dedicated sites for conservation and

reproduction of individual varieties of plants, trees, animals and even limited tourist resorts (Bourdeix 2011). Similarly, weathered bedrock islands also can develop as bird sanctuaries, religious and scenic attractive places for ecotourism, and also geotourism, cultural tourism. Introducing suitable concepts with new techniques and a well developed and organized sustainable development plan with community involvement is necessary to achieve desired results from our islands. Furthermore, the many tidal pools of the islands, mangrove islands, scrub lands, sea grass beds highly valuable as bird sanctuaries. Also the result of this will be very useful for fishermen, sailors who sue the nearshore and offshore, students, researchers and the other educators.

Formation of Islands

There are six major kinds of islands: (a) continental (b) tidal, (c) barrier, (d) oceanic, (e) coral (f), and artificial. Island of Sri Lanka categorized as continental by the Island Directory Tables of the United Nations Environment Programme (1998). As a continental island, Sri Lanka Maritime Law claims: the territorial sea 12 nm (nautical mile), contiguous zone 24 nm, exclusive economic zone 200 nm, and continental shelf as 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin.

The scientists emphasized that millions of years ago, there was only one large continent (supercontinent) was called Pangaea. Eventually, slow movements of the Earth's crust broke apart Pangaea into several pieces that began to drift apart. When the breakup occurred, some large chunks of land split. These fragments of land became islands. Greenland and Madagascar are these type of continental islands. It is possible that such a break up resulted in Sri Lanka emerging as a separate landmass during the Lower Jurassic (202.3 million years ago), and the Upper Jurassic Period. Sri Lanka was positioned within 65^{o}S-67^{o}S and 32^{o}E-36^{o}E (Katupotha 2013). Stranding evidence of sea level fluctuations during the Pleistocene Period resulted in sand dunes, gravel deposits, formation of Red Beds, laterite, nodular ironstone (Cooray 1984, Coray and Katupotha 1995) forming in the present coastal zone (to Second Planated Surface), with Sri Lanka is assuming the present position between 5º52´N-9º 54´N and 79º40´E-81º54´E (Katupotha 2013). Within this position, Sri Lanka is composed of sedimentary rocks of Miocene age along the northwestern and northern coastal stretch of the country. The rest of the Island is composed of rocks of Precambrian age. These geological and morphological features have given rise to the palaeostragraphic stability of the island in the Indian Ocean, which is located to the southwest of the Bay of Bengal and southeast of the Arabian Sea. The above features indicate that the palaeo configuration of Sri Lanka from bathymetry supported by terrestrial and marine sediments around the country were laid down on a Submerged Planated Surface (SPS) designated as a submerged peneplain by Somerville (1907) and Deraniyagala (1958).

At the peak of the most recent glacial period, about 18,000 years ago, ice covered large parts of the Earth. Water was locked in glaciers, and the sea level was much lower than it is today. During the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), the sea level was lowered the present level, and the climate was drier and windier over much of tropical Africa, Australia and South Asia with less rain in summer and stronger monsoon winds in winter (Kolla and Biscave 1977). As glaciers began to melt, the sea level rose, and this was called the post-Glacial transgression (PGT). Due to this transgression, the sea level appears to have started to rise around 17,000 yr BP from about 120 m below the present level and lasted about 10,800 to about 10,300 yr BP. The sea-level remained above or close to the present level during the mid-Holocene, ca. 5,000-6,000 years ago (Fairbridge 1961, Gill 1961, Katupotha 2013 and 2015, Mörner 1969 and 1982, Ratnayake et al. 2018, Walcott 1972). Because of such changes in sea level fluctuations, continental islands were formed in the Indian, Pacific and Atlacitc Oceans. The country, Sri Lanka, also became a separate island following this sea level rise submerging Mannar and Palk Basin completely.

METHODOLOGY

Study of the formative processes of the islands of Sri Lanka is not an easy task. They are due to destructive and constructive interference. Many islands and islets from Colombo (western coast) to the Yan Oya estuary area (northeast coast) are combinations of different kinds of material, granitic bedrock or/and coral or shell deposits. These islands are mainly formed by destructive processes, erosion and material piled up (coral rubbles etc.) and wave action. Likewise, the islands of the western part of the Jaffna Peninsula, around the Delft Island, around the Mannar Island, Portugal and Dutch Bay areas and Islands of Puttalam Lagoon are developed following the Holocene sea level fluctuations as *in situ* islands, and by oceanic and tidal currents. Such islands can be identified as constructive islands.

The islands in Table 1 and tiny islets in Table 2 are used in the discussion for this article. Some data and information collected from the field, and from Google Earth Satellite Image, Mapcata (https://mapcarta.com/Sri_Lanka), and Topographic Maps of 1:50,000 and 63,360 scales, Data from Survey Department, National Atlas of Sri Lanka (2007) were used to prepare the relevant Tables 1 and 2. Some information was also collected from formal and informal discussions. Since there has been no comprehensive research undertaken previously and there is a big gap in secondary data in relation to the Physical Geography as well as socioeconomic data on the island for students, teachers, fishermen, boatmen, sailors as well as policy makers.

Islands of Sri Lanka

Due to the Post Glacial Transgression (PTG), Mannar and Palk basins and the 1st Planated Surface were submerged (Katuptha 2013). Accordingly, Sri Lanka and India appear as separate land masses. Because of sea level rise many massifs type low mountains and ridges, peaks, hill and rock outcrops were submerged. Some of them are emerging as islands and islets, which are occurring above present sea levels (Table 1). As mentioned above, it is possible to see submerged rocky mountains and ridges, peaks, hill and rock outcrops and reefs surrounding Sri Lanka. As a Precambrian rocky block, the Sri Lankan land mass of the above mentioned submerged features and emerged features belonged to same rock types, e.g. Pigeon Island on the northeast coast (in 1st planated surface), Little Basses reef (Kudarawana Kotte) and Greas Basses reef (Maharawana Kotte) in the offshore areas to the southeast, many rocky islands and islets of the Koddiyar Bay (Trincomalee District), Sinigama Dewalaya (southwest coast) and Babayrian Rocky islands (west coast). Besides, hundreds of rocky outcrops can be seen as emerging features during the low tide level (Table 2). Presently most of these features appear as erosional remnants and the nearby sea surface is covered by living corals and/or coral reefs, beach rock or sandstone reefs. It is possible to locate the listed islands in Table 1 and Table 2 by Mapcarta and Explore Google Earth using the mentioned Latitudes and Longitudes.

Tidal islands, which are the second type, are a type of continental island where the land connecting the island to the mainland has not completely eroded, but is underwater at high tide. The famous island of Mont Saint-Michel, France is an example of a tidal island. However, when compared with the high tide level with Eastern African Coast, West Indian Coast, European and Canadian Coast etc., the tidal level in Sri Lanka is less than 1.0m (Colombo, Sri Lanka Tide Chart, October 2018). According to this low tidal level, in Sri Lanka, no tidal islands have been developed. But some sea grass beds, mangrove swamps, nearshore sand bars and sand lobs appear as islands. These are subjected to inter tidal levels. Such landforms (islands) can be identified in the northern Puttalam lagoon area and west of area of Jaffna Peninsula (Tables 1 and 2).

In Sri Lanka, a number of barrier islands formed due to the Holocene sea level fluctuations can be identified surrounding the island. However, some recent narrow barrier islands lie parallel to the coastline. Some of these barrier islands are a part of the continental

shelf and made of sediment, such as sand, silt, and gravel. Barrier islands can also be coral islands, made from billions of tiny coral exoskeletons. Barrier islands are separated from the shore by a lagoon or a sound. They are called barrier islands because they act as barriers between the ocean and the mainland. They protect the coast from being directly battered by storm waves and winds or sometimes tsunami waves.

Some barrier islands form when ocean currents pile up sand on sandbars parallel to coastlines or in front of the lagoon mouths and mainlands, e.g. the Battalangunduwa island chain was formed in such a way. Eventually the sandbars rise above the water as islands. Aits, or islands in rivers, also form in this way. The same ocean currents that formed these barrier islands can also destroy or erode them. During the past 60 year period, many islands of the Dutch Bay were formed and destroyed from time to time by oceanic currents, storm surges, cyclones and 2004 tsunami events.

As a Precambrian rocky landmass of Sri Lanka, it appears as a stable block. If volcanoes erupt, they build up layers of lava that may eventually break the water's surface. When the tops of the volcanoes appear above the water, an island is formed. While the volcano is still beneath the ocean surface, it is called a seamount. However, there is no evidence of submerged lava layers or seamounts in the territorial sea of 12 nm (nautical mile), or the contiguous zone of 24 nm, and the exclusive economic zone 200 nm.

Oceanic islands can be formed from different types of volcanoes. One type forms in subduction zones, where one tectonic plate is shifting under another. The island nation of Japan sits on the site of four tectonic plates. The formation of tiny islands in the Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean, are due to the shifting of plates, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These islands are one of the world's newest natural islands and are associated with continental shelves. Although, in Sri Lankan coastal waters, no such type of volcanic islands has been reported.

Another type of oceanic island forms as a continent shifts over a "hot spot." A hot spot is a break in the Earth's crust where material from the mantle bubbles or rushes up. The crust shifts, but the hot spot beneath stays relatively stable. Over millions of years, a single hot spot formed the islands such as the U.S. state of Hawaii, which is still being formed by Mauna Loa and Kilauea, two volcanoes currently sitting over the hot spot. However, there is no such type of island reported in Sri Lankan coastal waters.

Coral islands are low islands formed in warm waters by tiny sea animals called corals. Corals buildup hard external skeletons of calcium carbonate. This material, also known as limestone, is similar to the shells of sea creatures like clams and mussels.

Similarly, colonies of corals may form huge reefs. Some coral reefs may grow up in thick layers from the sea floor, until they break the water's surface, creating coral islands. Other organic and inorganic material, like rock and sand, also helps create coral islands. The islands of the Bahamas, in the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea, are good examples of such coral islands. The northern islands, west of the Jaffna Peninsula, e.g. Neduntivu (Delft), Pungudutivu, Iranativu, Kayts can be identified as low islands, formed following the Post Glacial Transgression (PTG) (Katupotha 1988a 1988b and Weerabaddana et al 2016). Another kind of coral island is the atoll. An atoll is a coral reef that begins by growing in a ring around the sides of an oceanic island. As the volcano slowly sinks into the sea, the reef continues to grow. Atolls are found chiefly in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Although, in Sri Lankan coastal waters there are no such slow sink volcano based coral islands, like the Bahamas, Maldives, and Lakadiv, somewhat similar type can be identified in the areas of West of the Jaffna Peninsula and Rawana's Bridge (Adams's Bridge).

Many islands of island chains are combinations of different kinds of material, granitic bedrock or/and coral or shell deposits.

The island nation of Seychelles is made of as continental granite islands and coral islands. Similarly, some islands of Sri Lanka, e.g. Babaryaan Island, Sinigama Island in southwest coast, Nilwella Island in southern coast and Pigen Island in the eastern coast can be identified as bedrock and coral related islands.

Many islands of Sri Lanka, especially from Palk Bay, Mannar Bay, Dutch Bay and Puttalam lagoon are made up of sand, coral and tidal flats. These islands can develop using *Polymotu* (*Poly*=many, *motu*=island) Conservation Concept or *Polimotu* Concept (Bourdeix 2011). The Polymotu Concept uses the geographical isolation of dedicated sites for conservation and reproduction of individual varieties of plants, trees and even animals (Bourdeix 2011).

The *Polymotu* Conservation Concept fits into a multifunctional land management policy. Many different locations can be used for conservation of genetic resources and even seed production as far as they meet the specific criteria required for biological and reproductive isolation. These dedicated sites can be small islands owned by communities or private individuals, public gardens, university campuses, golf courses, the backyards of resorts or research centers, or the bottom of small valleys. Even an entire village may well serve as a place for conservation of genetic resources and seed production. This could be done if people agree to cultivate only a well-defined set of cultivations (Bourdeix 2011), such as coconut. This kind of multifunctional land management strengthens the links between people, landscape and biodiversity. It gives a special cachet to the sites, generates incomes and promotes ecotourism activities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The most prominent islands and islets in Sri Lanka can be grouped based on their distribution such as: Velanai (Kytes), Pungudutive and Delft island complex, Mannar Island complex, Portugal and Dutch Bay island complex and Puttalam Lagoon island complex (Figure 1 and 2). All these complexes are mainly included into constructive islands. Most of the Kytes, Punkudutive and Delft island complex have Dutch names used during the Dutch colonial period, but only a few of those names are still in use today.The old Prakrit-Pali-Sinhala names, found in the Pali chronicles like the Mahavamsa, have been discussed by toponymists and historians. These names are frequently used for agricultural purposes, fishing activities, education, transportation, cultural, religious and other infrastructure facilities. A large number of tidal inlets which have elevations of about 1.0m to 1.5m can be identified as lush mangrove islands, scrub lands, sea grass beds (Table 1). Furthermore, the many tidal pools of the islands, mangrove islands, scrub lands, seagrass beds are highly valuable as bird sanctuaries. Hence, using the *Polymotu* Concept, all these islands can be developed with economic benefits as locations for geotourism, ecotourism, geoarchaeological and of historical interest.

From the Colombo Port to the Mirissa coastal area, the islands and islets are mainly formed by highly weathered granitic gneiss rocks. The rocky islands such as Baberian Island, Ambalangoda Rocky Sanctuary, Seenigama Island, Hikkaduwa Sanctuary, Weligama Bay island, Nilwella Island and Pigen Island also formed by the same rocks and sometimes with living corals and rubbles. It is possible to develop opportunities for cultural and religious activities, ecotourism and geotourim (Table 1 and 2) on these islands. From the Galle Fort to the Hambantota Headland, the coastal stretch shows nearshore beachrock shoals and headland bay beaches. In front of many headlands, it is possible to see weathered bedrock of granitic gneiss rock. Some are used as religious places (Buddhist temples) and bird sanctuaries. Although, the coastal area from the Hambantota headland up to the Panama Lagoon, have headlands and coastal dunes developed, there are no islands or islets of considerable size. Table 2 shows such features.

Due to the PTG and Holocene sea level fluctuations, low hills and rises have submerged and emerged, and many islands and islets of the Batticaloa and Tricomalee areas

were formed. Most of the are seen as rocky hills, ridges covered with forest or without forest cover (Table 1). Some hilly and ridge islands are highly populated, and are used for agricultural, commercial, recreational and security purposes (as naval cantonment). These formations are also formed by granitic gneiss rocks. Some islands and islets in the above mentioned areas emerged at low tide and are seen to have about 1.0m elevation. The surface areas of such features are covered by sand or mud and are covered by mangrove vegetation.

Many islands of Sri Lanka, especially in the Gulf of Mannar, Dutch Bay and Puttalam lagoon can be developed using the *Polymotu* Concept, which is to use the geographical isolation of dedicated sites for conservation and reproduction of individual varieties of plants, trees, and animals. These islands could even have limited tourist resorts. Similarly, weathered bedrock islands also can be developed as bird sanctuaries, for religious activities and places of scenic beauty can be developed for ecotourism, geotourism, or cultural tourism. Introducing suitable concepts with new techniques and a well developed and organized sustainable development plan with community involvement is necessary to achieve desired results from our islands.

CONCLUSION

Among the six major kinds of islands, namely: (a) continental, (b) tidal, (c) barrier, (d) oceanic, (e) coral and (f) artificial, the island of Sri Lanka is categorized as a continental island by the Island Directory. Accordingly, barrier type island and coral islands are developed, as seen between the Palk Bay and the Mannar Bay area. Among the islands of this area, which are affected by the inter tidal zone, tidal muds also deposit on the surfaces of those islands and tidal cannals and creeks occur which are the salient features. Similarly, the formation of the Battalangunduwa island chain, Karaitivu (end of the Kalpitiya Peninsula) etc. has followed the southwest monsoon wind and offshore current directions. In those areas constructive landforms have been formed. However, many islands of the Potugal Bay, Dutch Bay and Puttalam Lagoon are a result of tidal currents and wind directions. Islands in the Palk Bay, the southern part of the Mannar Island and Puttalam Lagoon are subjected to calm conditions when compared to the western, southern and eastern seas of Sri Lanka, where destructive landforms are visible. Some these constructive and destructive islands are significant for inhabitation, agricultural activities, to develop vegetation cover or some selected plantations, and as wildlife sanctuaries. To be developed as islands with economic value, it is necessary to introduce the *Polymotu* concept geographically for these isolated sites which could be dedicated for conservation and reproduction of individual varieties of plants, trees and even animals for Geotourism, Ecotourism, Geoarchaeological and Historical interest. Introducing suitable concepts with new techniques and a well developed and organized sustainable development plan with community involvement is necessary to achieve desired results from our islands.

It is possible to recognize some problems and threats in relation to the small island environment of Sri Lanka. Oceanographers and other scientists in diffenent disciplines reveal that by the year 2,100 the sea level will rise 1.0m - 1.2m or more from the present level. It will be happening, many islands of Sri Lanka also subject to erosion and submergence. Rising sea levels that submerge entire islands, below 1.0-1.25m, this supposes to be a distant possibility of an apocalyptic future. Without a well developed and organized sustainable development plan with community involvement for the mentioned islands solid waste disposal, toxic chemicals, soil erosion and loss, damage the corals/coral reefs, damage or destruction of productive coastal resources and fisheries, etc will be appearing as threats.

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APPENDIX I

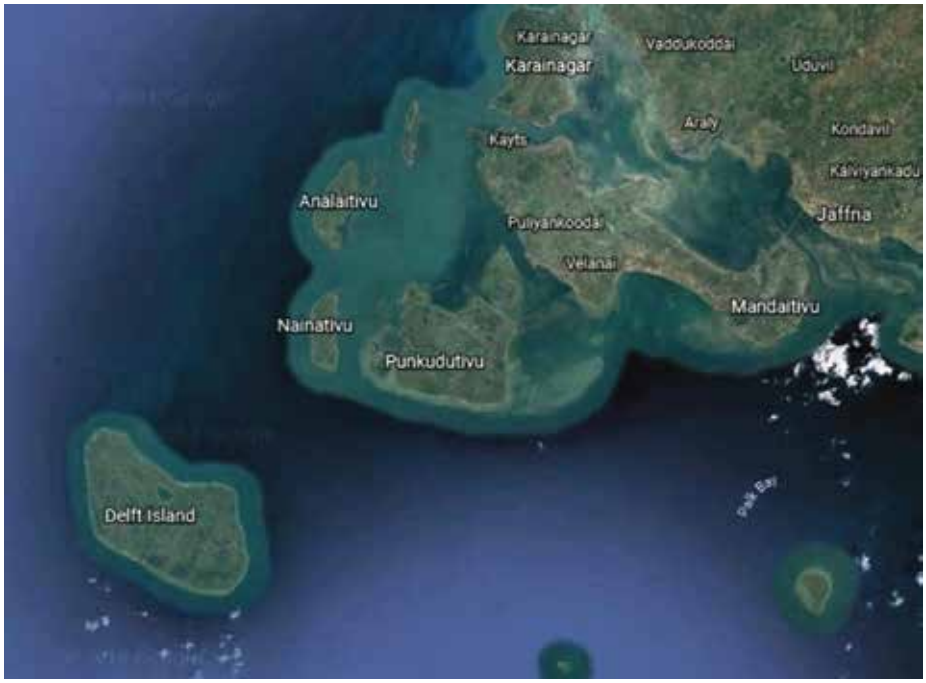

FIGURE 1: Distribution of islands in Palk Bay area (See table 1 for details).
Source: Explore Goole Earth

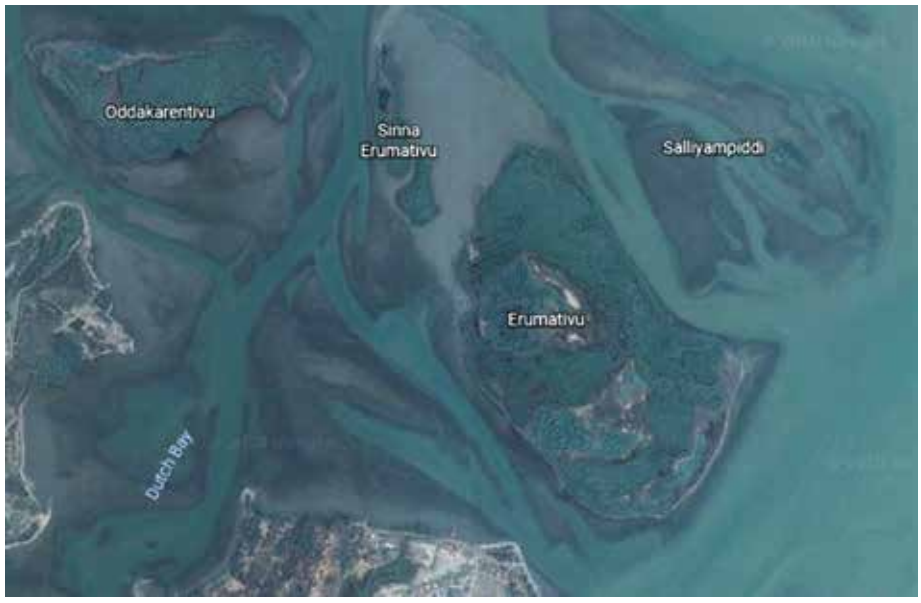

FIGURE 1: Distribution of islands in Dutch in Bay area (See table 1 for details).
Source: Explore Goole Earth

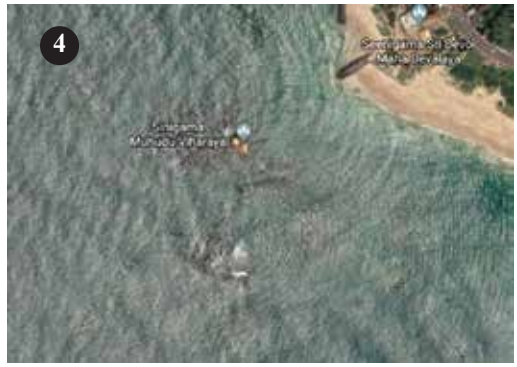

FIGURE 3 and 4: The low stand of sea level Barbaryan Island at Beruwala and Sinigama Island (granitic gness rocky blocks - sourthwest coast) were connected with the mainland, of Sri Lanka (See Table 1, No. 55 and 58). **Source: Explore Googlr Earth**.

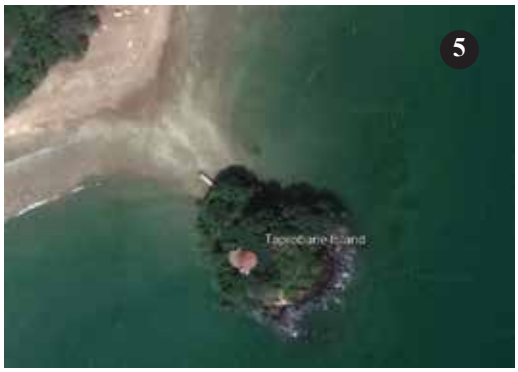

FIGURE 5 and 6: Taprobane island at Weligama and Pareya Doowa Temple at Matara (southern coast). These islands are also formed by granitic gneiss rock blocks (See Table 1, No. 60 and 62). **Source: Explore Google Earth.**

FIGURE 7 and 8: Great Basses Reef and Little basses reefs Lighthouses are an offshore lighthouses in the south of Sri Lanka, and it is operated and maintained by the Sri Lanka Ports Authority. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Basses_Reef_Lighthouse.

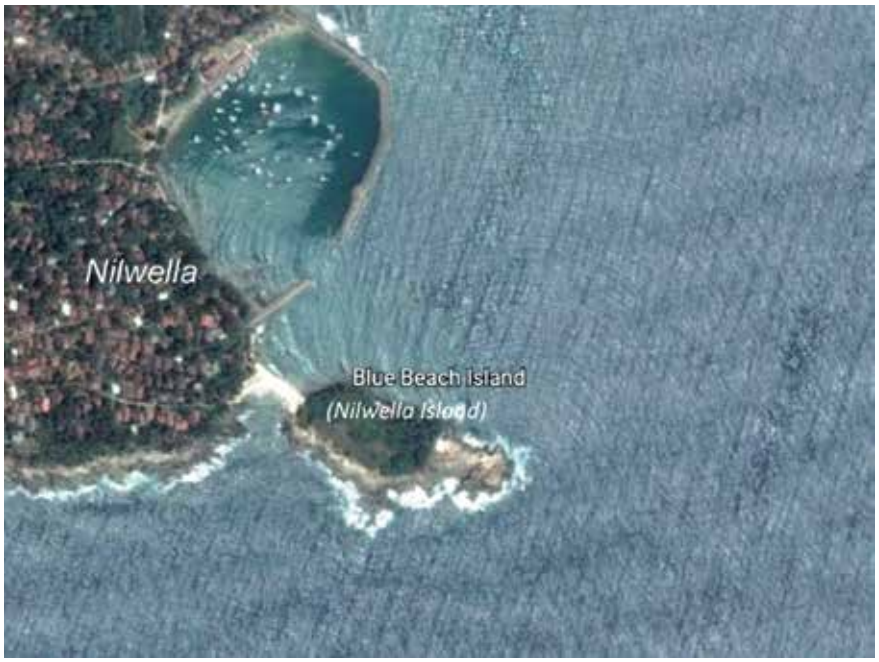

FIGURE 9: Nilwella Island is connected to the mainland by tombolo beach (See table 1 for details). Source: Explore Goole Earth)

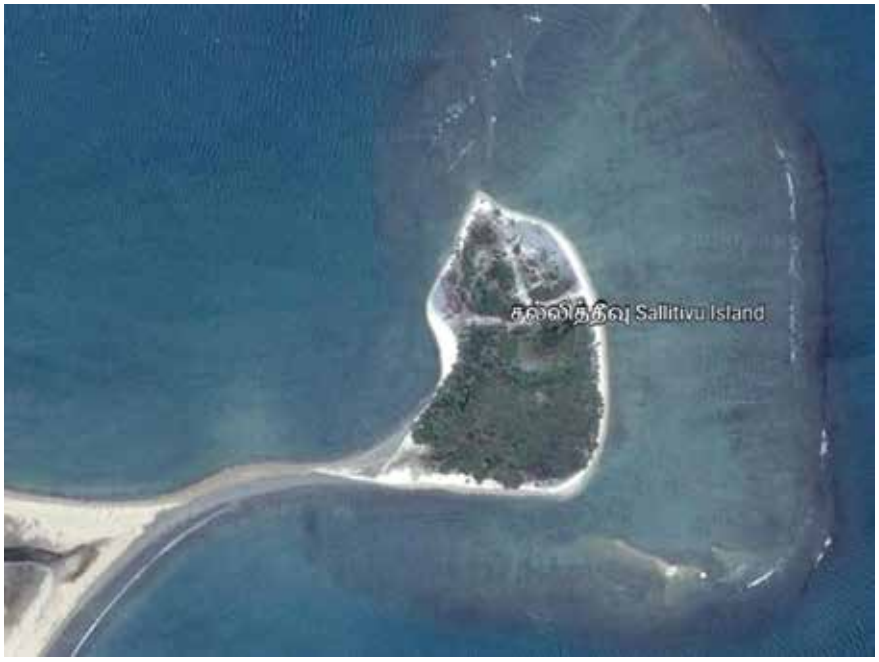

FIGURE 10: Sallitivu Island is connected to the mainland by tombolo beach (See table 1 for details). Source: Explore Goole Earth.

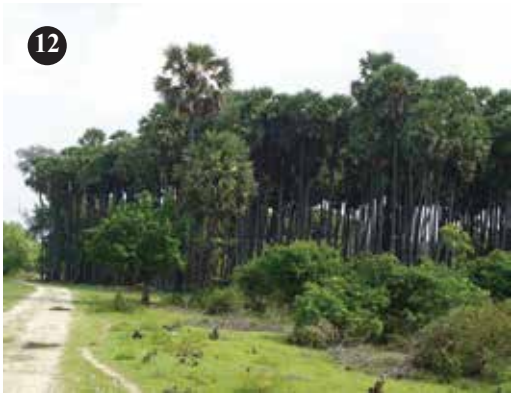

FIGURE 11 and 12: Distribution of mangrove vegetation and palmyra grove of the Pungudutivu island and surrounding area.

FIGURE 13 and 14: Sea bathing pocket are well famous for tourists at Pigeon Islands (East Coast). The sea water pockets are very attractive due to the location of small granitic headlands.

FIGURE 15: Tourist boats land along the coral sandy beach,
FIGURE 16: Shows the granitic boulders and coral rubbels have piled up on the Pigeon Island (Trincomallee District). All these features can be rcognized for ecotourism.

TABLE 01 : Islands of Sri Lanka

Island	Province	District / DS Division	Area SQ km	Population (Appr.)	Notes
1. Thuruthupiddi	Northern	Jaffna Valikamam West (Chankanai)	0.14	Uninhabitable	
Thuruthupiddi is an island (9°44′55″N 79°54′23″E), southwest of Punnalai and Nelliyan and east of Valanthalai. Thuruthupiddi has an elevation of 2.0 metres. The island is covered by scrubland, mangroves, salt marshes and intertidal sandy/mud flats. Located between Karaitivu and Jaffna Peninsula. In: Sinhala: Doratumukka.					
2. Karaitivu Island	Northern	Jaffna Karainagar	22.95	9576	
Karaitivu is an island (9°44′03″N 79°52′33″E) off the coast of Jaffna peninsula in northern Sri Lanka, located approximately 15 kilometres north-west of the city of Jaffna. Karaitivu means "the island of karai shrubs" in Tamil and is derived from the Tamil words karai a thorny shrub from the rubiaceae family and tivu (island). Known as Amsterdam during Dutch colonial rule, the island has an area of 22.95 square kilometres, and is divided into nine village officer divisions with population was 9,576 at the 2012 census. Karaitivu is connected to Jaffna peninsula by a causeway and there is a ferry service from Kayts on the neighbouring island of Velanaitivu. Karainagar is the main settlement on the island. The popular Casuarina Beach is located on the island. Karaitivu has an elevation of 4 meters. In Dutch: Amsterdam. Tidal creeks, salt marshes are visible.					
3. Parititivu	Northern	Jaffna	0.38	Uninhabitable	
9°41′06″N 79°47′32″E Between Analativu and Eluvaitivu. It is covered by mangrove vegetation, sandy plats, salt marshes as well as tidal flats and tidal creeks. Uninhabited. In Sinhala: Paludoova					
4. Eluvaitivu	Northern	Jaffna, North of (Kayts)	1.40	800	
Eluvaitivu is an island off the coast of Jaffna peninsula (9°42′03″N 79°48′38)″E in northern Sri Lanka, located approximately 22 kilometres west of the of Jaffna Town. Eluvaitivu has several meanings in Tamil including "the island of landmark", which is derived from the Tamil words elu (mast or tower), vai (land) and tivu (island). The island has an area of 1.4 square kilometres and a population of 555 (CPH 2012). Eluvaitivu has no causeway connecting it to the mainland or other islands,but is served by a ferry service from Kayts on the neighbouring island of Velanaiti. Village-level coordination is undertaking for conservation. Interest for Polymotu project, because this island is famous for local and migratory birds. In Sinhala: Eluvadoova.					
5. Analaitivu	Northern	Jaffna	4.82	2,200	
Analaitivu is an island off the coast of Jaffna peninsula in northern Sri Lanka, located approximately 25 kilometres west (9°40′01″N, 79°46′32″E) of the Jaffna Town. The Island is known as Rotterdam during Dutch colonial rule, and it has an area of 4.82 square kilometre. The island is divided into two Village Officer Divisions (Analaitivu North and Analaitivu South) and combined population was 1,781 at the 2012 census (CPH 2012). There are a number of Hindu temples and a few churches on the island. It has no causeway connecting it to the mainland or other islands, but it serve by a ferry service from Kayts on the neighbouring island of Velanaitivu. In Sinhala Language: Annaladoova. In Dutch Rotterdam.					

6. Puliyantivu	Northern	Jaffna North (Kayts)	0.44		
Puliyantivu is an island (9°38′52″N 79°46′28″E) off the coast of Jaffna peninsula in northern Sri Lanka, located approximately 26 kilometres west of the city of Jaffna. The island has an area of 44 hec. adjacent (south east) of Analativu covered by sandy, and mud flats its surroundings. In: Sinhala: Kotidoova.					
7. Kayts (Velanai)	Northern	Jaffna	64.01	16, 300	
Kayts is one of the important villages in Velanai Island (9°40′0″N,79°52′0″E) which is a small island off the coast of the Jaffna Peninsula in northern Sri Lanka. There are number of other villages within the Velanai Islands such as Allaippiddi, Mankumpan, Velanai, Saravanai, Puliyankoodal, Suruvil, etc. There are a number of Hindu temples as well as a church and a mosque. The island is also served by a dozen of schools. Since 1983, Kayts Island has also been the scene of violence as part of the Sri Lankan Civil War, including the Allaipiddy massacre. On 8 August 1992, Major General Denzil Kobbekaduwa and Commodore Mohan Jayamaha were killed along with several senior army and navy officers when their Land Rover hit a land mine off Araly Point in Kayts. Velanai, the name derives from the Pali name Ūrātota meaning "Pig port", referring to a legend surrounding the Śakra Buddhist deity, who swam from India to this place in the form of a pig. Earliest reference to this is found in the Pali chronicle Pujavaliya of the 13th century AD. In Sinhala: Uruthota (Kayts). Velani is surrounded by the Palk Strait and at a distance of 6 kilometres south-west of Jaffna town. Though most of Velani district is a level plain and also has a maximum elevation of 15 metres above mean sea level.					
8. Kuruchaditivu		Jaffna	0.05		
Kuruchaditivu is a sandy mud flat island (9°39′43″N, 80°00′00″E mainly covered by scrubland, and mangrove vegetation. During the inter tidal changing period, tidal creeks, seagrass beds are salient features. The island is uninhabitable.					
9. Chirutivu (Sirutivu)	Northern	Jaffna	0.28		
The Chirutivu Island near Jaffna, southwest of Karaiyur (9°38′36″N, 80°00′18″E). The island is covered by scrubslands, mangroves and tidal flats. It has recently acquired by the Company Lotus Leaf Properties for the long-term lease. It Plans to develop the island into a luxury eco-tourism resort is currently being prepared based on findings from environmental and feasibility studies. Conservation of useful tree crops could be integrated in this project in the framework of a multidimensional landscape use approach. In Sinhala: Hiridoova					
10. Negiyanpititivu	Northern	Jaffna - Delft	0.02		
Negiyanpitivu is an island (9°38'36"N, 79°51'25"E) and is west of Suruvil, north of Kannativu and south of Velanai. This small islet can use for Polymotu Project, because this area is famous for local and migratory birds					
11. Palativu	Northern	Kilinochchi (Pooneryn)	1.81		
Palaitivu island is located in the Northern Province in Jaffna District (9°28′39″N 80°00′45″E). Interest for Polymotu project linked to the future tourism facilities. In Sinhala: Paludoova					
12. Avarampatitivu	Northern	Kilinochchi (Pooneryn)	0.01	Uninhabitable	
Ayarampatitivu is an island 9° 25' 48" N 80° 7' 25.7" and is northwest of Pallanmadu, west of					

Nawaladi and north of Mandekalar Forest Reserve. It is subjected to tidal inundation. Tidal flats and sea grass beds are salient features.					
13. Mandaitivu	Northern	Jaffna - Pooneryn	7.56	1,524	
Mandaitivu is an island (9°36′48″N 79°59′44″E) off the coast of Jaffna peninsula in northern Sri Lanka, located approximately 3 kilometres south of the city of Jaffna. The island has an area of 7.56 square kilometres and is divided into three village officer divisions (Mandaitivu East, Mandaitivu South and Mandaitivu West) whose combined population was 1,524 (CPH 2012). Mandaitivu is connected to Jaffna peninsula and the neighbouring island of Velanaitivu by a causeway. Tidal and sandy mud flats, mangroves are salient features of the island. In Sinhala: Mandadoova.					
14. Delft (Neduntivu)	Northern	Jaffna Neduntivu (Delft)	47.17	4,200	
Neduntivu is a flat island surrounded by shallow waters and beaches of coral chunks and sand. It is home to a small population of Tamil people, mostly living in quiet compounds close to the northern coast. The vegetation is of a semi-arid tropical type, with palmyra palms, dry shrubs and grasses that grow in the pale grey porous coralline soil. Papayas and bananas grow close to the local people's homes. The western coast of the island there are remains of a 1000-year-old temple, built by the Chola Dynasty, as well as the ruins of a Dutch colonial Fort. The water is slightly brackish, and it is taken from shallow wells using buckets made from palmyra palm leaves.A naval battle was fought off the coast of the island in 2008 during the Sri-Lankan Civil War. There are feral ponies on the island, descendants of forebears abandoned there in the Dutch period. In Dutch:Delft. In Sinhala: Maedundoova					
15. Karaitivu	Northern	Jaffna - Pungudutivu (Velanai)		0.97	
Karaitivu Island is located (9°36'31" N, 79°49'43"E, north of Pungudutivu lagoon and connecting with Uraitivu Island and Pungudutive West. Low sandy flats, tidal flats and tidal creeks are the salient features. Due to the development of this island, Pungudutivu lagoon formed accordingly					
16. Kakeraitivu Island	Northern	Jaffna Neduntivu (Delft)?	0.14	Uninhabi	
Kakerativu is an island (9°26′23″N,79°53′14″E), west of Palaitivu and south of Vallan. Kakerativu has an elevation of 4 meters. In Dutch: Calienye. In Sinhala: Sakkaradoova					
17. Pungudutivu	Northern	Jaffna - Delft	22.56		
Pungudutivu is an island (9°35'10"N, 79°49'38°E and is south of Tharmakundu, northeast of Perunkadu Pungudutivu has an elevation about 8 meters. Pungudutivu is a small island composed of number villages that is just west of the Jaffna Peninsula in Sri Lankan Tamil dominated Northern Province. It is divided into 12 wards internally, each corresponding to a major settlement. The island was named as Middleburg by the Dutch colonial rulers during their occupation of then Ceylon. Most of the residents of the Island are Tamils with the majority being Hindus and a minority of Christians. There are a lot of Hindu temples in this region along with some Christian churches. Nearly 15 Tamil schools exist there for the benefits of the place. Government hospitals and some private clinics are also available. Pungudutivu is connected by road to mainland Jaffna. SLTB and private buses travel through the island, along the Jaffna - Kurikattuvan route. People take a boat from Kurikattuvan to reach Nainativu, which is celebrated for its religious popularity(-Photos 1and 2).					

18. Kurikadduvan Island	Northern	Delft	0.38		
Kurikadduwan is an island (9°35′43″N 79°47′40″E) and is located in the Northern Province, Sri Lanka. It is west of Kannaputti, northwest of Naduturitti and southwest of Puliyadithural. The estimate terrain elevation is 7 metres. Variant forms of spelling for Kurikadduwan or in other languages: Kurikadduwan, Kurikadduvan, Kurikadduvan, Kurikadduwan. Interest for Polymotu Project, because this island is famous for local and migratory birds. In Sinhala: Kiralakatuvana					
19. Nainativu (Nayinativu)	Northern	Jaffna - Delft	4.22	2,700	
Nainativu, is a small but notable island off the coast of Jaffna Peninsula (9°36′15″N 79°46′04″E) in the Northern Province, Sri Lanka. The name of the island alludes to the folklore inhabitants, the Naga people. Nagadeepa is a secret place for Hindus and Buddhist. Need to reach here by boat. It was an amazing experience. In Dutch: Haarle, In Sinhala: Naga Deepa.					
20. Kanantivu	Northern	Jaffna Between Kayts and Pungudutivu.	1.22		
Kanantivu island is located in Jaffna Islands (9°37′33″N 79°51′26″E) between Kayts and Pungudutivu. Interest for Polymotu Project linked to the future ecotourism facilities. In Sinhala: Kaennadoova.					
21. Kachchatheevu	Northern	Jaffna - Delft	0.68		
Katchatheevu is an island (9°23′16″N 79°31′37″E) administered by Sri Lanka and was a disputed territory claimed by India until 1976. Kachchatheevu which was also called as Valitheevu, is small island of about 115 hec. comprised. It was located at a distance of 17 km from Rameshwaram, Tamilnadu in reference to marine distance it was 12 nautical miles from Rameshwaram. The island is located between Neduntheevu, Sri Lanka and Rameswaram, India and has been traditionally used by both Sri Lankan Tamil and Tamil Nadu fishermen.In Pali: Kachchatheetha. In Sinhala: Kachchadoova.					
22. Uraitivu	Northern	Jaffna - Delft	0.14		
Uraitivu is an island (9°36'43."N 79°50' 48"E) and is north of Ariyaripulam, east of Karaitivu and southwest of Kannativu. Uraitivu has an elevation of 9.0 metres. This island is somewhat populated, but scrublands and tidal flats are significant features around the island.					
23. Naduturitti sw of Pungudutivu	Northern	Jaffna Delft	0.80		
Naduturitti Islands (9°35′05″N 79°47′54″E) is Naduturittivu is an island and is southeast of Kurikadduwan, south of Kannaputti and west of Pungudutivu. Naduturitti has an elevation of 7.0 metres. Polymotu Project: linked to the future tourism facilities. In Sinhala: Madduriththa					
24. Palaitivu Adjacent (north) of Pungudutivu	Northern	Jaffna South of (Velanai)	0.16		
Palaitivu island is located in the Northern Province in Jaffna District 9°37′22″N 79°49′10″E) adjacent to Pungudutivu. Interest for Polymotu Project linked to the future tourism facilities.					

25. Puvarasantivu	Northern	Jaffna - Delft	0.05	5	
Puvarasantivu is an island (9°36'36"N, 80°4'44"E) and is northeast of Mantivu and Kalmunai and northwest of Kannativu. Puvarasantivu has an elevation of 1.0 metre. This sandy island is covered by scrublands and surrounding shallow sea is covered by s seagrass bed This small and long islet can use for Polymotu Project, because this area is for local and migratory birds					
26. Mantivu			0.32		
Mantivu is an island 9°36'18N 80°4'20.6"E and is southwest of Puvarasantivu and east of Kalmunai and Kalmunai. Mantivu has an elevation of 5 meters.					
27. Kannativu	Northern	Jaffna - Delft	0.19		
Kannativu is an island (9°35'34"N 80°5' 40"E and is southeast of Puvarasantivu, east of Mantivu and northwest of Kavutharimunai. Kannativu has an elevation of 1.0 metre.. This island also is covered by scrublands and surrounding shallow sea is covered by s seagrass bed. This small and long islet can use for Polymotu Project, because this area is famous for local and migratory birds					
28. Erumativu (1)	Northern	Kilinochchi - Tunukkai	1.04		
There are two Erumaituvu Islands. One is located in Kilinochchi District (9°20′15″N 80°03′20″E). Another is located in North Western Puttalam. The Erumatuvu in Kilinochchi Disrtict has 1.04 km2 and distances from mainland: 300m. This island is uninhabited. Estimate terrain elevation is about 7 metres above seal level. The island has a crescent shape of about 2.3 km long and 0.8 km wide in the middle. Interest for Polymotu project and part of the island could be used to conserve thick mangrove vegetation cover and sea grass beds. During he low tidal level, tidal flat covers by avifaunal species. In Sinhala: Mahisadoova					
29. Kakkativu	Northern	Kilinochchi - Tunukkai	1.1		
Kakkativu island is small land, located in Northern Kilinochchi Poonakary (9°19′01″N 80°04′51″E) Interest for Polymotu project linked to the future tourism facilities. Necessary to conserve thick mangrove vegetation cover and sea grass beds. During he low tidal level, tidal flat covers by avifaunal species. In Sinhala name: Kaakadoova.					
30. Iranaitivu North	Northern	Kilinochchi, Tunukkai	4.22		
Iranaitivu North Island (9°17′31″N 79°58′54″E is in Northern Kilinochchi Poonakary. The island is covered by tidal flats and seagrass beds. Interest for Polymotu Project with links to the future tourism facilities. In Dutch: Enkhuizen. In Sinhala: Erandoova.					
31. Iranaitivu South	Northern	Kilinochchi, Tunukkai	1.71		
Iranaitivu South Island (9°16′50″N 80°00′04″E) is in Northern Kilinochchi Poonakary. The island is covered by tidal flats and seagrass beds. In many places, low scrubs and mangrove patches have been developed. Interest for Polymotu Project with links to the future tourism facilities. In Dutch Hoorn. In Sinhala: Uoona doova.					
32. Kilachchitivu	Northern	Mannar - Mankulam	1.71		
Kilachchitivu is an island located in the Northern Province (8°48'0"N, 79°55'0"E). The estimate terrain elevation above sea level, about 1.0 metre. This island is in front of the Aruvi Aru estuary, northwest of Arippu and Puthukkudirippu and west of Arippuveddukulam. Formation and erosion of this island due to the Aruvi Aru river currents. It also affects the tidal levels.					

33. Mannar	Northern	Mannar Mannar Town	126.46		
Mannar Island is a Late Pleistocene and Holocene coral island covering the Miocene limestone beneath, which has evolved together with the isle chain named as the Rawana Bridge, between Sri Lanka and India. The isle chain of this Rawana's Bridge emerged at the neap tidal level and submerged at the high tidal level. The curved shape and outward appearance of the island are a result of the directions of the southwest and northeast monsoons with other climatic factors of the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay.It extends between 08°58'35"- 09°06'04"N and 79°39'19"-79°55'40"E. Mannar Island has 126km², which is belonging to the administrative district of Mannar.Landforms like beaches, beach ridges, well developed sand dunes, mud flats including ebb and flood mud flats, marshes, raised terraces, water creeks and sand spit are the salient features of the island. The formation and distribution patterns and evolution sequences have close affection with monsoon wind pattern, available bathymetry and sea level changes (Katupotha 2016). In the origin of landforms, the following sequence of events can be identified. Quaternary sea level rise, from the last glacial maximum (around 21,000 - 19,000 yr B.P) had reached a high level above the present level (around 6,500 – 5,500 yr B.P), and submerged nearshore marine terraces were formed during the lowering of sea level. The other all geomorphological features were formed subsequent to the regression/transgression of the Holocene Epoch. In Sinhala: Mannaram doopatha.					
34. Puliyantivu	Northern	Talaimannar	0.90		
Puliyantivu is an island and is west of Kalliaditivu, southeast of South Bar and northwest of Talladi. Puliyantivu has an elevation of 1.0 metre. 8°57′19″N 79°54′01″E Both Puliyanativu and Kalliaditivu are close islands, and water movement occur from Mannar Bay to Palk Bay and mangrove patches, seagrass beds, mud flats and tidal creeks are notable micro landforms in the surrounding areas.In Sinhala: Kotidoova.					
35. Kalliaditivu	Northern	Talaimannar	1.71		
Kalliaditivu island is (8°56′54″N, 79°54′42″E) one of the two islands linked by an old railway bridge who served to reach the largest Mannar Island. There are now two roads and bridges to reach Mannar, and the other one is most frequently used. The island, rectangle shaped, is approximately 2250m long and 980m wide. Mangrove swamps, seagrass, mini tidal flats are significant features. In Sinhala: Galadi doova.					
36. Erumaitivu (2) in Dutch Bay	North Western	Puttalam	0.90		
Erumativu is an island (8°16′07″N 79°46′44″E) ,located ins southwest of Salliyampiddi and southeast of Sinna Erumativu and Oddakarentivu. Erumativu has an elevation of 4.0 metres. Some below 4m level areas also covered by mangrove vegetation, and they covered by inter tidal level. Similarly, a thick mangrove cover is found in sandy mud flats, sea grass beds, tidal creeks are the salient features. In Sinhala: Mahisadoova					
37. Periya Arichchal	North Western	Puttalam	0.32	Uninhabitable	
Periya Arichchal is an island (8°17′59″N 79°47′45″E) and is north of Sinna Arichchal, Salliyampiddi and east of Karamuna. Periya Arichchal has an elevation of 1.0 metre with tidal pools/micro					

level lagoons. Sand strips, mangrove vegetation, sea grass beds, tidal mud flats and creeks are the features. Located in Dutch Bay. In Sinhala: Maha Arakgala.					
38. Sinna Arichchal	North	Western, Puttalam	0.16	Uninhabitable	In Dutch Bay.
Sinna Arichchal is an island (8°17′02″N, 79°47′32″E) and is northeast of Salliyampiddi, south of Periya Arichchal and east of Sinna Erumativu. Sinna Arichchal has an elevation of 4 meters. Sand strips, dense mangrove cover tidal pools and creaks are notable features: In Sinhala: Podi Arakgal.					
39. Ippantivu (In Dutch Bay)	North Western	Puttalam - Kalpitiya	0.76		
Ippantivu Ippantivu is an island (8°19′49″N 79°48′22″E) and is located in North Western, Sri Lanka. The estimate terrain elevation above seal level is 1.0 metre. Some sandy flats (pockets) and small sand hooks and spits are developing and change seasonally. Mangrove patches, scrubs, tidal creeks and tidal flats are the conspicuous formations in the area. In Sinhala: Ibbandoova.					
40.Karaitivu and Battalangunduwa (Baththangunduwa)	North western	Puttalam - In Battalangunduwa Island chain	7.75		Portugal Bay
Karaitivu is an island (8° 28' 40.1 N, 79° 46' 43.7E) and is southeast of Bangalapaduwa, north of Karaitivu and northwest of Kovilkuda. Karaitivu has an elevation of 2m. Baththalangunduwa is an elongated sandy island located in the Portugal Bay in Sri Lanka, extending about 16.0 km long from to south (8°26'55"N and 79°48'17"E) to north (8°32'37"N and 79°47'06"E), and maximum width is vary 680-700m from east to west (Premakeerti and Katupotha 2017). Many areas along shorelines are naturally subject to erosion and accretion seasonally. Although, human actions can impact the erosion process. Natural coastal processes such as wind, waves or current movement is constantly eroding and/or building up the shoreline of the Baththalangunduwa Island. This paper describes the erosion and accretion of the Baththalangunduwa Island resulting from the seasonal winds, waves and storm surges, but there is no man made coastal structures. As well, there is no any detailed research undertaken previously and there is a big gap in secondary data in relation to the Physical Geography as well as socioeconomic data on the island. Baththalangunduwa is one of the few inhabited islands to the north of Puttalam Lagoon. Some are inhabited and the others are being completely wild. There are no gravel or tar roads in the island, but narrow sandy paths lined with houses created a convoluted network of routes. The mode of transportation was on portage while bullock carts were employed at times to haul heavy loads such as bring water barrels. Sandy beaches, incipient sand dunes, scrub vegetation and mangrove patches in the middle and to the northward. Bar Reef, the Marine Sanctuary, is a few killometres west and to the northwest, marine mammals, including whales, dugongs, dolphins and porpoises are in offshore named Pearl Banks. On the east side of the island in Portugal Bay, a well developed sea grasses cover, and these are significant for fish and bird life as well as maybe dolphins.					
41. Karaitivu Kalpitiya northern end		Puttalam - Kalpitiya	Long island	Uninhabitable	
Karaitivu is an island (8°23' 4.6"N, 79°47'18" E) and is northwest of Aligahakele, southwest of Karaitivu and south of Karuwakuda. It is newly developed sandy island, no vegetation cover.					

42. Ambanttativu	North Western	Puttalam Kalpitiya	0.17		
Ambanttativu is a small located in Puttalam Lagoon (8°12′40″N 79°46′06″E), C letter-shaped with an average elevation of only one meter MSL, located at approx. 350m from the (Kalpitiya Peninsula). The island itself is still uninhabited. There is no agriculture on the island which is covered by wild mangroves and other associated forest. Flooding risk is medium, and so is the risk of cyclones hitting Ambanttativu island. In Sinhala:Sambanda-doova.					
43. Salliyampiddi	North Western	Kalpitiya	0.1	Uninhabitable	
Salliyampiddi is an island and is northeast of Erumativu, southwest of Sinna Arichchal and east ofSinna Erumativu.					
44. Oddakarentivu	North Western	Kalpitiya	0.2		
Oddakarentivu is an island (8°16′37″N 79°45′54″E) and is west of Sinna Erumativu, northwest of Erumativu and east of Mutwal. Oddakarentivu has an elevation of 5.0 metres. In this island a good cover of mangrove vetaon can be seen. Mud flats, tidal creeks and intertidal sea grass are impressive features. In Dutch Bay. Sinhala: Uddakadoova.					
45. Neduntivu	North Western	Puttalam	0.1		.
Neduntivu is an elongate island (8°14′06″N 79°46′45″E) and is south of Kilitivu and southeast of Pambativu and Thotakadu. In Dutch Bay. It is subjected diunal tidal flow pattern between Dutch Bay and Potugal Bay. Sandy shoals, lush mangrove vegetation patches, seagrass beds are salient features. In: Sinhala: Maedundoova					
46. Pullupiddi	North Western	Puttalam	0.11		
Pullupiddi is an island (8°11′20″N 79°4′40″Eand is east of Somativu, southeast of Ambantattivu and northeast of Kakativu. The island elevation is about 3m from MSL. A lush mangrove vegetation cove exists, tidal creeks and mud flats are the salient features.					
47. Somativu	North western	Puttalam - Kakpitiya	0.2		
Somativu is an island (8°10'48.7"N 79°45'11.9"E) and is north of Kakativu, northeast of Maripututivu and east of Pallivasalturai. Island elevation is about 4.0 metres.. and lush mangrove vegetation cover can be seen. Tidal creeks and mud flats are the salient features.					
48. Udayurputi Island	North western	Puttalam	0.42		
Udayurputi is an island (8°10'00N"79°48'29E") is located in North Western Province. The estimate terrain elevation above seal level is about 1.0 metre. Mangroves, tidal creeks, barren land patches are a salient feature.					
49. Karaditivu	North Western	Puttalam	0.09	Uninhabitable	
The island is located in channel between Puttalam Lagoon and Mundal Lagoon (7°54′42″N 79°48′54″E). Former tidal channels, scrubland and mangrove swamps completely converted into shrimp farm ponds. In: Sinhala Karadiva					

50. Mantivu	North Western	Puttalam	0.50		
Mantivu is a island (7°55′57″N 79°49′12″E) and is located in North Western, Sri Lanka. The estimate terrain elevation above seal level is 4.0 metres. In channel betweenPuttalam Lagoon andMundal Lake In: Sinhala: Maandoova					
51. Henativu/ Havativu	North Western	Puttalam	0.78		
The Island Henativu / Havativu / Haavadoova is linked to the main island 7°58′22″N 79°49′09″E- by a causeway, Kalpitiya-Palavi Road. The island is dry and barren, mainly used for saltren and prawn farms. Bout 25-30 year back the area covered by thick mangrove covers and tidal creeks. In channel between Puttalam Lagoon and Mundal Lake. In Sinhala Haavadoova.					
52. Periyativu	North Western	Puttalam	1.1		
Periyativu is an island (7°56′57″N 79°48′58″E) and is northeast of Chenaikudirippu, southeast of Ulukkappalam and west of Karikattai. Periyativu has an elevation of 2.0 metre..In channel between Puttalam Lagoon and Mundal Lagoon There is no vegetation cover in the island, because all vegetation cover has removed to constrct schrimp farm ponds In: Sinhala: Mahadoova.					
53. Maripututivu	North Western	Puttalam	0.1		
Maripututivu is an island (8°10′33″N 79°44′59″E) and is west of Kakativu, southwest of Somativu and southeast of Pallivasalturai. Maripututivu has an elevation of 3-4 metres. It covers a lush mangrove vegetation cover and othe surrounding are rich in tidal flats, tidal creeks and sea grass In Sinhala: Maliputhu diva					
54. Mattutivu	North Western	Puttalam	0.12		
Mattutivu is an island (8°13′02″N 79°47′00″E) and is east of Wannimundal and Ambantattivuand south of Neduntivu. Mattutivu has an elevation of 3.0 metres. It is possible to identify island chain including main Mattutivu ialand. It is covers a lush mangrove vegetation cover and othe surrounding are rich in tidal flats, tidal creeks and sea grass..In: Sinhala: Maddu doova					
55. Barberyn Island lighthouse	Southern	Galle - Beruwala	0.06		
Barberyn Lighthouse (also known as Beruwala Lighthouse) is a lighthouse located 6° 27′48″N,79°58′6″E on Barberyn Island. Barberyn Island an 5.5ha island situated 0.8 km offshore from the town of Beruwala on the south-west coast of Sri Lanka, 56 km south of Colombo (Image 3).The lighthouse is a 34 m high round white conical granite tower. The lighthouse was completed in November 1889,and operated by the Imperial Lighthouse Service. In 1969 it was upgraded with the replacement of the old dioptric apparatus (produced by Chance Brothers) and with a pedestal rotating beacon (Pharos Marine PRB-21 sealed beam optic and drive pedestal). It was further modernized in 2000, with the introduction of a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) and is computer linked to the other major lighthouses around the country. The Barberyn Lighthouse is one of the four international lighthouses in Sri Lanka.					
56. Panchakapaduwa Island		Galle - Beruwala	1.5		
Panchakapaduwa Island (meditation centre) thickly covered with dense jungle. The island has					

several features. A few stone steps lead to the top, where there is a small white temple at the edge of the cliff. A cave in the middle of a beautiful garden is ideal for special thought for most people and meditation for others. There is a beautiful garden on the island, which offers spectacular views of the ocean. There is also a kuti (hut) area where lanterns are lit at night to conduct pooja ceremonies. Reaching the place, near the Bentota Bridge is a road that houses many beachfront hotels. Take a right and immediately take your left. After travelling just a few yards down this road you will see a narrow road to the right.

57. Ambanagoda Rocky Islets	Southern Province	Ambalangoda	1.5	Sanctuary	

Ambalangoda Rocky Islets Sanctuary 6°14'12" N, 80°2'38" E is a reserve and is northwest of Paniyanduwa, Medagoda and Patiagola Point.

58. Sinigama Island	Southern	Hikkaduwa - Alutgama	0.2		Dewalaya

Sinigama Devalaya is a temple 6° 9' 20" N 80° 5' 14"E and is nearby to Sinigama and Telwatta Point. It is a small village on the south-west coast on the main Colombo-Matara roadway (Figure 4). Located just before Hikkaduwa. The Sinigama Devalaya (shrine) is on a small island short way from the beach. The Sinigama Devalaya dedicated to the Devol Deviyo, or God Devol, is a popular destination for people coming from all parts of the country make offerings at the shrine. The Devol is a local god, who protect the fisherman and their boats.

There are also coin boxes on the road for the convenience of the traveler who wants a make a quick offering. But the popularity of Sinigama Devalaya is due to a more sinister reason. Devol Deviyo (like Suniyam Deviyo and Gatabaru Deviyo) is highly capable of placing curses on adversaries and people all over the country are drawn to Sinigama Devalaya for this reason. The people who place curses do this at the small island away from the mainland. In general, people tell what kind of injustice, someone has done to them and that they therefore request the god to invoke a punishment on them. This is done through grinding chilies on a special stone on the island while the curse is made.

59. Hikkaduwa Rocky Islets	Sothern	Hikkaduwa	1.5		

Hikkaduwa National Park lies in the popular tourist destination of Hikkaduwa along its beach. The coral reefs on this marine park has made Hikkaduwa Beach one of the most sought after beaches of the country. In 1940, the Ambalangoda/Hikkaduwa Rocky Islets were declared sanctuaries and was limited to the land boundaries of these rocky islets. The intention was to afford protection to seabirds nesting on the islands.

In 1961, 110 acres of territorial waters off Hikkaduwa were afforded protection under the Fisheries Ordinance. In 1979, the Hikkaduwa Marine Sanctuary was gazetted under the Fauna & Flora Protecton Ordinance. In 1998 it was upgraded to the status of a nature reserve and later to a national park . Hikkaduwa National Park is one of the only 2 marine national parks in Sri Lanka. The primary purpose of the Hikkaduwa National Park is to protect the coral reefs. However, human activity continues on the beaches of this park. The reef has suffered high degradation due to both natural and human activities. The live coral cover was decreased from 47 percent to 13 percent in a coral bleaching event in 1998,induced by the 1998 El Nino weather.

60. Taprobane Island	Southern	Weligama	0.22		
Taprobane Island, originally called "Galduwa" ("Rock Island") in Sinhala, is 5°58′04″N 80°25′32″E a private island with one villa, located just off the southern coast of Sri Lanka opposite the village of Weligama (Figure 5). The island was renamed after the old Greek word for Sri Lanka, by its most famous owner, Maurice Talvande (who styled himself as "Count de Mauny Talvande"), who sighted it around 1925 after a long search for an earthly paradise. He built its villa and replanted the island to create a private Eden. The islet passed on to the American author and composer Paul Bowles and then the Sri Lankan born former United Nations Chief Prosecutor Sir Desmond Lorenz de Silva before it came to the ownership of the Australian businessman Geoffrey Dobbs. Notable people who stayed on Taprobane include Dutch author Peter ten Hoopen, who spent a month there in 1984 during civil unrest on the mainland, as well as Kylie Minogue, who composed a song about the island inspired by her stay titled "Taprobane (Extraordinary Day)". It inspired Jason Kouchak to compose "Dark Island" in his 1999 album water colours. The author, Robin Maugham, who visited the Island as a young man, and in the mid-1970s, considered the unique beauty and harmony of the villa had become compromised after de Mauny's death by partitioning and the loss of his furniture and fittings, and that the area itself had been despoiled by the construction of a new road along the mainland beach. Since then, and particularly after the 2004 tsunami, substantial further residential development on the adjoining mainland has occurred. Arthur C. Clarke's mix of science fiction and historical novel The Fountains of Paradise takes place mainly on Taprobane Island.					
61. Crow Island	Southern Province	Galle	0.1		
Crow Island is an island (6°01'18"N, 80°13'03"E) and is south of Point de Galle and China Garden and west of Bona Vista. Crow Island is next to Utrecht Bastion and is located in Southern, Sri Lanka. Crow Island has a length of 230m.					
62. Pareya Duwa (Parevi Duwa	Southern	Matara	0.015		
Pareya Dewa (Rock in Water) or Paravi Dupatha temple is 5°56′20″N 80°32′57″ a relatively modern Buddhist temple on Pigeon Island (a small offshore island) in front of the city (Figure 6). It is reached by an elegant cable-stayed footbridge, which was erected in 2008 (replacing an earlier bridge, which was washed away in the 2004 tsunami). The temple is set in attractive gardens and houses numerous statues of Buddha and a replica of the alleged footprint found on Adam's Peak.					
63. Gan Island	Southern Province	Matara	0.04		
Gan Island is an island (5°58'03"N, 80°26'0"E) and is nearby to Pareiduwa, southeast of Weligama and northeast of Weligama Point. Gan Island has an elevation of 1.0 metre. Gan Island is a island and is located in Southern, Sri Lanka.					
64. Nilwella Island	Southern Province	Matara - Dikwella	0.03		
Nilewelli Point is (5°57' 38"N 80°43' 13"E)a point and is south of Nilwella village, Dodampahala West and Dodampahala East. This rocky island is connected with main island by a well developed tombolobeach.					

65. Yakinige duwa	Southern Province		0.03		
Yakinigeduwa is an island (5 57'43 N, 80°2'43"E) and is southeast of Aranwala and southwest of Goiyapana and Denuwala. Yakinigeduwa is a island and is located in Southern, Sri Lanka. The estimate terrain elevation above seal level is 1.0m.					
66. Great Basses reef	Southern	Operated and maintained by the Ports Authority			
Great Basses Reef Lighthouse is an offshore lighthouse (6°10′55″N 81°28′58E South of Yala), and it is operated and maintained by the Sri Lanka Ports Authority (Figure 7). It is located on a reef 13 km off the coast of Yala National Park (37m height), near Little Basses Reef Lighthouse. It is accessible only by boat. The two Basses lighthouses, 'Great' and 'Little', are among the most famous offshore lighthouses of Asia. The necessity of a lighthouse was acknowledged in 1856, a design of an iron tower on a granite base was suggested and costs began to be incurred with no results. A new design of the lighthouse by Alexander Gordon and Sir James Nicholas Douglass was put forward in 1867 and approved. The executive engineer in charge was William Douglass, brother of James. Two steam vessels were used, each capable of carrying 120 tonnes of stone and each equipped with lifting gear, as each block weighs 2 to 3 tons. The first stone was laid in December 1870, the last in late 1872 and the light was lit in March 1873. The cost had been £63,000, of which £40,000 had been expended to no effect before Trinity House and William Douglass were involved. It withstood the force of the 2004 tsunami with only modest damage; it was repaired with assistance from the UK lighthouse authorities Trinity House and The Northern Lighthouse Board. The reef is the site of the Great Basses wreck, an early 18th-century wreck of an Indian ship, carrying a treasure of silver rupees, that Arthur C. Clarke and Mike Wilson discovered in 1961.					
67. Little Basses		Operated and maintained by the Sri Lanka Navy			
Little Basses Reef Lighthouse is an active offshore lighthouse (6.407283°N, 81.730255°E) at the southern end of Sri Lanka and it is operated and maintained by the Sri Lanka Navy (Figure 8). It is located on a reef called Kuda Ravana Kotuwa (Fort of Little Ravana), but when the British invaded Ceylon they named it Little Basses (fourteen km off the coast of Yala National Park and northeast of the Great Basses Reef Lighthouse. The two Basses lighthouses are among the most famous offshore lighthouses of Asia. The Basses are a line of reefs off the SE coast of Sri Lanka. Both the Little Basses and Great Basses lighthouses were designed by James Douglass and constructed by his brother William Douglass of the Imperial Lighthouse Service. Each of the two is said to have received a hyper-radial lens in 1888. The lighthouses were rehabilitated in the late 1990s, but they suffered some damage from the December 2004 tsunami, mainly to the lighting equipment. The Little Basses light keeper had to be rescued by helicopter. In December 2005, the English and Scottish lighthouse authorities - Trinity House and the Northern Lighthouse Board - announced that, in agreement with the Sri Lanka government, they had undertaken to repair the damage and launched a joint campaign to collect private funds for that purpose.					
68. Serayativu	Eastern	Batticaloa	0.03		
Serayativu is an island (7°39′07″N 81°47′06″E) and is west of Mavilankamunai, north of Ichchamunai and southeast of Mandapattadi. Serayativu has an elevation of 4 meters.					

69. Bone Island	Eastern	Batticaloa Manmunai North Lagoon Island	0.02		
Bone Island is a tiny island (7°45′12″N 81°41′24″E) as part of the Batticaloa Lagoon among other small islands of Sri Lanka. It has no causeway connection to the mainland, it is connected by boat. Bone Island is a tiny island as part of the Batticaloa Lagoon among other small islands of Sri Lanka It has no causeway connection to the mainland, it is connected by boat. It uses as a resting place by local fishermen, and it has significant attraction of local tourists. J. A. Bone, Asst. Government Agent (1833–1837), built a small bungalow in the island.Later, the island called by his name.					
70. Puliyanthivu	Eastern	Batticaloa Manmunai North	1.56	7,034	
Puliyanthivu is an island of Sri Lanka and part of Batticaloa town. It has important infrastructures such as government buildings (District Secretariat. Municipal council, Post office, Public library, Teaching Hospital, Bus stand, etc.), banks, schools, religious worship places and historical importance places, notably Batticaloa Fort. Batticaloa historical book Mattakalapputh Thamilakam quotes from Swami Vipulananda that Vedda's chieftain Puliyan ruled the area and his name later adapted to the island. Puliyanthivu literally means "island of Puliyan" (Shiva means island). Also, the book quotes from the Mahavamsa that there was a caste called Pulinthar, which could be the reason for the name of the island. As per the common naming of villages in Batticaloa, which called by name of tree and pond, the island could have been using the name of tree tamarind, since there was a lot of tamarind trees in the area. Tamarind is called Puli in Tamil. Literally, it means "island of tamarind".					
71. Mantheevu	Eastern	Batticaloa	0.38		
Mantheevu is an island (7°42′02″N 81°39′43″E) and is west of Valaiyiravu, east of Mankikaddu and north of Vavunativu. Tidal channels, mangrove vegetations, forest lands and some populated places are prevailing.					
72.Nachuvantivu	Eastern	Batticaloa Kalkudah Koralai Pattu	2.11		
Nachivantivu is nearby to Tukkuvittan (7°56′13″N 81°32′18″E), east of Mylankarachchai and west of Pettalai. The elevation of the area is about 2m. Some places are populated, but boggy type lands, scrblands also appeared. In: Sinhala: Naapitadoova					
73.Buffalo Island	Eastern .	Batticaloa Manmunai North In Batticaloa Lagoon	5.02		
Buffalo Island is an island (7°41′23″N 81°41′58″E) and is southeast of Periyakulam, southwest of Navatkuda and west of Manchanthoduvai. Buffalo Island has an elevation of 5 meters.					
74. Periyativu (Periyativu)	Eastern	Batticaloa Manmunai South West	0.13		
Periyativu is an island (7°38′22″N 81°43′39″E) in North Eastern, Sri Lanka InBatticaloa Lagoon. Periyativu is an island and is nearby to Siriyativu and Manmunai and east of Mutalaikkuda. Periyativu has an elevation of 1 meter. The island is comprised by small water pools, mangroves and wetlands. In: Sinhala: Mahadoova.					

75. Mantheevu	Eastern	Batticaloa Koralai Pattu North	0.18		
Mantheevu is an island 7°42'6.1"N 81°39'35"E and is west of Valaiyiravu, east of Mankikaddu and north of Vavunativu. In: Sinhala: Malkadola.					
76. Challitivu	Eastern	Batticaloa Koralai Pattu North	0.09		
Challitivu is a coral island with elevation 2-3m (8°06′40″N 81°27′49″E). It is completely covered by coral rubbles. In the centre of the island, it is possible to see lush scrublands. His island connects the mainland by a tombolo beach (Figure 10) and subjected to intertidal levels. In Sinhala: Galdoova					
77. Round Island	Eastern	Trincomalee	0.04		
Round Island is an island 8°30'45"N, 81°13 27"E and is south of Eagle Point and southwest of Elephant Island and Chapel Point. Round Island Lighthouse (also known as the Trincomalee Light or Kevuliya Light) is an offshore Lighthouse on Round Island in Trincomalee Bay, Sri Lanka and is operated and maintained by the Sri Lanka Ports Authority. The lighthouse was erected in 1863, originally it was a red light, however, in 1864 it was changed to white. The 21metre-high lighthouse is located atop a small island in the bay; one of the white sectors marks the proper line of the entrance to the harbor. It is accessible only by boat, however, both the island and lighthouse are closed to the public.					
78. Little Sober Island	Eastern	Trincomalee	7		
The Sober Island is an island (8°32′35″N 81°12′53″E) and is nearby to the Little Sober Island Sanctuary, east of Sober Island and west of Ostenburg Point. The Little Sober Island has an elevation of 39 meters. The island has a thick forest cover. This island is important as a wildlife sanctuary					
79. Sober Island	Eastern	Trincomalee Town & Gravets	0.62		
Sober Island is situated in Trincomalee. (8°32′39″N 81°12′34″E) and west of the Little Sober Island and Little Sober Island Sanctuary. Gravel Hill on the Sober Island has an elevation of 57 meters. Wildlife sanctuary in China Bay. This island It has a very rich history, starting from the first occupants, " French" in 1672 . Now it's a nice resort island managed by Sri Lanka Navy and still old establishments are preserved and maintained with the same conditions. A very good service from the Navy personnel and it takes about 15 mins to reach the island in a motor boat					
80. Yoke Island	Eastern	Trincomalee	0.02		
York Island is an island (8°33′19″N 81°13′175″E) and is northwest of Chapel Hill, south of Powder Island and northeast of North East Head. York Island has an elevation of 10 meters.					
81. Power Island	Eastern	Trincomalee	0.01		
Powder Island is an island 8°33'58.7"N 81°13'26" E and is east of the Little Powder Island and Yard Point and west of Maidan. During the low tide, the power island connects with the Crow Island. Its surroundings well developed mud flat are visible. This island is covered by well grow in forests.					

82. Elephant Island	Eastern	Trincomalee	0.06		
Elephant Point is (8°33'58.7"N 81°13'26" E) a point and is southwest of Hoods Tower and west of Elephant Island and Chapel Point. Elephant Point has an elevation of 11 meters.					
83. Mangrove	Eastern	Trincomalee	0.38	1	
Mangrove Island is an island (8° 34' 00"N 81°12'.00" E and is nearby to Middle Point and Cod Point and west of Plantain Point. Mangrove Island has an elevation of 1 meter.					
84. Norway Islet (island)	Eastern	Trincomalee			
Norway Islet is an island (8°30' 00"N 81°16'00"E) and is nearby to Smooth Island, west of Norway Point and northwest of Sampoor.					
85. Pigeon Island (Large & Small)	Eastern	Trincomalee Kuchaveli	4.72	Uninhabited	marine national park
Pigeon Island (8°43′20″N 81°12′15″E) consists of two islands; triangle shaped island (A) and elongated shape island (B). The island A is about 250m long and the width varies from 130 to 170m. The island B is 300m long and the maximum width is 100m. Both the islands are fringed by Holocene submerged and emerged coral patches and rocky islets/boulders. The maximum depth varies between the main island of Sri Lanka and the Pigeon Island about 29m. The geomorphological features of the Pigeon Island are identified based on field evidence and Google Earth image. The main features are Holocene submerged and emerged coral patches; Contemporary beach patches; Indented shoreline and the beach and mangrove patches; and Rock outcrops and boulders. The rock outcrops and boulders belong to the Vijayan Complex of Precambrian age. The other morphological features have been developed since the Flandrain Transgression (Upper Pleistocene, 18,000-17,000 years before present), and during the Holocene Epoch (from 6000 BP to the present). These rapid sea level rise has evidently influence to the evolution of tropical large and small islands. Except rock outcrops and boulders, other mentioned geomorhologicl features have developed during the Holocene Epoch (Katupotha 2017). (Figures 13, 14, 15 and 16).					
86. Chapel Island	Eastern	Trincomalee	0.02		
Chapel Island is an island 8°32'0N, 81°15'0 E and is east of the Chapel Point, Elephant Island and Hoods Tower. Chapel Island is an island and is located in the Eastern Province, Sri Lanka. The estimate terrain elevation above seal level is 1.0.					
87. Clappenburg Island	Eastern	Trincomalee Town & Gravets	0.05		Koddiyar Bay
In the centre or the Trincomalee lagoons, a long and narrow island linked to the mainland by a small bridge, sandy road, named the Clappenburg Island (8°31′50″N,81° 43' 49"). Inhabited but most of the island is wild and uncultivated. Surface are having about 50 ha and distance from the mainland is 50m					

Source: Topographic Maps of Survey Department 1:63,360, 1:50,000, Mapcarta, Explorer Google Earth, Palk Bay, Western Part (Marine Chart: LK_0069_0) and Limited field Observations.

TABLE 02 : Small islets, reefs and other geological features surrounding Sri Lanka

Type	Depcription	Located Area	Lat/Lon
1. PallikudaVillu	PallikudaVillu is a marsh and is nearby to Pooneryn, Wannakanveli and Kollakurichchi.	Northern Province (Kilinochchi)	9°29'0"N 80°11'0"E
2. Kaththalampiddy	Kaththalampiddy is a scrubland and is nearby to Nakattaivu, Kalliyadia Suddapiddi. Kaththalampiddy has an elevation of 1 meter.	Northern Province (Mannar)	9°4'0"N 80°4'0"E
3. Vankalai Reef	Vankalai Reef is a reef and is nearby to South Bar, Valaiyakadu and Kiri.	Northern Province (Mannar)	8°53'0"N 79°47' 0"E
4. Pearl Banks	Pearl Banks is a bank and is nearby to Vankalai,Talladi and Pathaikkaddumunai.	Northern Province (Gulf of Mannar)	8° 53'0"N 79°51'0"E
5. Silavatturai Reef	Silavatturai Reef is a reef and is nearby to Kilachchitivu, Puthukkudirippu and Arippu.	Northern Province (Gulf of Mannar)	8°46' 0"N 79°52'0"E
6. Cheval Bank	Cheval Bank is a shoal and is nearby to Halmessanbokka, Kaaradumunai and Kudremalai Point. Close to the Battalangunduwa	Northern Province (Gulf of Mannar)	8°40' 0" N 79°46'0" E
7. Bar Reef	Bar Reef is a reef and is nearby to Karuwakuda, Karaitivu and Aligahakele	North Western (Gulf of Mannar)	8°23'0" N 79°44'0"E
8. Sidalapitiya scrubland	Sidalapitiya is a scrubland at Deduru Oya estuary and is nearby to Saidal apitiya, Muttuwa and Chilaw	North Western Province	7°36'39"N 79°47' 43"E
9. Kalapu Gala	Kalapu Gala is a reef and is nearby to Taldiyawatta, Pattiyawala and Merawaramulla	Western Province (Negombo)	7°1' 0"N 79 51'00"E
10. Galwala	Galwala is a rock and is nearby to Timbirigasyaya, Taldiyawatta and Lansiyawatta	Western Province (Colombo)	7° 00'00"N 79° 50'00"E
11. Pala Gala	Pala Gala is a rock and is nearby to Fort, Galbokka Point and Janadhipathy Medura. Pala Gala is	Western Province (Colombo)	6°56'30" N 79°50'20"E

	also close to Galua, Colombo Harbour and Fort City. Presently it is concealed to Colombo Portcity Foundation.		
12.Madi Gala	Madi Gala is a reef and is nearby to Slave Island, (Kompannaveediya) and Kollupitiya.	Western Province (Colombo)	6°54'0" N 79° 48'0"
13. Kelani Gala	Kelani Gala is a reef and is nearby to Janadhipathy Medura, Galbokk Point and Fort.	Western Province (Colombo)	6°58' 0"N 79°48'0"E
14. Galua Sailor Rock	Galua is a rock and is nearby to Janadhipathy Medura, Galbokka Point and Fort. Galua is also close to Pala Gala and Fort City. Presently it is concealed to Colombo Portcity Foundation.	Western Province (Colombo)	6°56' 0" N 79°50' 1"E
15. Madi Gala	Madi Gala is a reef and is nearby to Slave Island (Kompanna veediya) and Kollupitiya.	Western Province (Colombo)	6°54'0"N 79°49'0"E
16. Ekveni Gala	Ekveni Gala is a reef and is nearby to Bambalapitiya, Wellawatta and Dehiwala.	Western Province (Colombo)	6° 52' 0"N 79° 48' 0"E
17. Panadura Rocks	Panadura Rocks is a rock and is nearby to Panadura, Uyankela South and Madakumbara.	Western Province (Colombo)	6°42'48"N 79°53'45"E
18. Alut Gala	Alut Gala is a reef and is nearby to Panadura, Uyankel South and Welipitiya Alut Gala is also close to Gona Gala	Western Province (Colombo)	6°42'0"N 79°52' 0"E
19. Gona Gala	Gona Gala is a rock and is nearby to Panadura, Uyankela South and Welipitiya.	Western Province	6°42' 0" N 79°53' 0"E
20. Nilkete Rock	Nilkete Rock is a rock and is nearby to Pinwatta, Talpitiya and Welipitiya. Nilkete Rock is also close to Pinwatta.	Western Province	6°41'0"N 79°54'0" E
21. Kaluwatte Gala	Kaluwatte Gala is a reef and is nearby to Talpitiya, Wadduwa and Pinwatta.	Western Province	6°40' 0"N 79°54'0"E

22. Uan Gala	Uan Gala is a reef and is nearby to Wadduwa, Talpitiya and Pinwatta.	Western Province (Kalutara)	6°39'0”N 79°54'0”E
23. Uheliya Reef	Uheliya Reef is a reef and is nearby to Kalutara North, Desastre Kalutaraand Kalutara. Uheliya Reef is also close to Pittaniya Rock.	Western Province (Kalutara)	6°35' 0”N 79°55'0”E
24. Pittaniya Rock	Pittaniya Rock is a rock and is nearby to Kalutara North, Desastr Kalutara and Kalutara. Pittaniya Rock is also close toModara Muduwa Rock.	Western Province (Kalutara)	6°35'0”N 79°56'0”E
25. Modara Muduwa Rock	Modara Muduwa Rock is a rock and is nearby to Kalutara, Kalutara North and Desastra Kalutara. Modara Muduwa Rock is also close to Pallaipara and Pittaniya Rock.	Western Province (Kalutara)	6°34'0”N 79°56'0”E
26. Pallaipara	Pallaipara is a rock and is nearby to Kalutara, Mah Hinatiyangala and Kuda Hinatiyangala. Pallaipara is also close to Modara Muduwa Rock.	Western Province (Kalutara)	6° 34' 0"N 79°58'0”E
27. Tria Gala	Tria Gala is a rock and is nearby to Maggona Point, Nautukanda and Maggona. Tria Gala is also close to Nalla Gala.	Western Province (Kalutara)	6°30'0”N 79°58'0” E
28. Nalla Gala	Nalla Gala is a rock and is nearby to Welmaduwa Island, Henawatta and Aluthkade. Nalla Gala is also close to Goda Gala, Yakada Gala and Tria Gala.	Western Province (Kalutara)	6°29' 0"N 79°58"E
29. Madda Gala	Madda Gala is a rock and is nearby to Welmaduwa Island, Henawatta and Barbery Island. Madda Gala is also close to Prompt Rock and Goda Gala.	Western Province (Kalutara)	6°29'0"N 79°55' 0"E
30. Goda Gala	Goda Gala is a rock and is nearby to Welmaduwa Island, Henawatta and Barberyn Island. Goda Gala is also close to Prompt Rock, Madda Gala and Nalla Gala.	Western Province (Kalutara)	6°29' 0"N 79°57' 0"E

31. Nalla Gala	Nalla Gala is a rock and is nearby to Welmaduw Island, Henawatta and Aluthkade. Nalla Gala is also close to Goda Gala, Yakada Gala and Tria Gala.	Western Province (Kalutara)	6°29'0"N 79o7' 0"E
32. Yakada Gala	Yakada Gala is a rock and is nearby to Welmaduwa Island, Henawatta and Barberyn Island. Yakada Gala is also close to Paraiduwa and Nalla Gala.	Western Province (Kalutara)	6°28'0"N 79°58'0"E
33. Deba Gala	Deba Gala is a rock and is nearby to Godagala, Robalgoda and Handrangala. Deba Gala is also close to Handran Gala, Maharatara and Nabutara.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°25' 0"N 79°59'0"E
34. Maharatara	Maharatara is a rock and is nearby to Yakgahagala Point, Bandarawatta and Robalgoda. Maharatara is also close to Nabutara, Handran Gala and Deba Gala.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°24'0"N 80°0' 0"E
35. Kola Island	Kola is a rocky islet and is west of Galkanda, Egodamulla and Ahungalla.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°19'0"N 80°1'0"E
36. Kupata	Kupata is a rock and is nearby to Galmangoda,Balapitiyaand Wellaboda. Kupata is also close to Mainbapara.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°17' 0"N 80°1'0"E
37. Mainbapara	Mainbapara is a rock and is nearby to Balapitiya, Wellawatta and Beratuduwa. Mainbapara is also close to Kupata.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°16'0"N 80°1'0"E
38. Walagedara	Walagedara is a hill and is west of Randombe and Heppumulla and southwest of Walagedara.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°15' 0"N 80°2' 0"E
39. Telwatta Sanctuar	Telwatta Sanctuary is a reserve and is west of Telwatta and Pereliya and southwest of Midigastuduwa.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°10'0"N 80°5'0"E
40. Waal Islet	Waal Islet is an island and is southwest of Wewala and Narigama and south of Wewalgoda.	Southern Province (Galle)	6° 7'00"N 80 67'00"E

41 . Hikkaduwa Gala	Hikkaduwa Gala is a rock and is nearby to Waal Islet, Degalla and Gorakagasbokke. Hikkaduwa Gala is also close to Manda Gala, Angala and Goda Gala.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°6'0"N 80°6'0"E
42. Angala	Angala is a rock and is nearby to Degalla, Kumarakanda and Patuwata. Angala is also close to Manda Gala, Hikkaduwa Gala and Ratgama Lake.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°6' 0"N 80°7' 0"E
43. Kopata Rock	Kopata is a rock and is nearby to Ovakanda, Boossa and Kapumulugoda. Kopata is also close to Lihini Gala.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°4' 0"N 80°9'0"E
44. Pedruana Gala	Pedruana Gala is a rock and is nearby to Gintota, Nindan Godella and Uduwata Point. Pedruana Gala is also close to Ala Gala and Lihini Gala.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°3' 0"N 80°10'0"E
45. Mada Gala	Mada Gala is a reef and is nearby to Pitiwella, Boossa and Dalawella. Mada Gala is also close to Pedruana Gala and Kopata.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°3'0"N 80°9'0"E
46. Ala Gala	Ala Gala is a rock and is nearby to Uduwata Point,Nindan Godella and Galpahura Point. Ala Gala is also close toPedruana Gala.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°2'0"N° 80°10'0"E
47. Alu Gala	Alu Gala is a rock and is nearby to Mahamodara, Kandewatta and Kaluwella. Alu Gala is also close to Mahamodar Lake, Galle railway station and Star Bastion.	Southern Province (Galle)	6°2' 0"N 80°12'0E
48. Alut Ground	Alut Ground is a reef and is nearby to Welledewalaya, Yaddehimulla and Jakotuwa. Alut Ground is also close to Gona Gala and Bloomfield Rock	Southern Province (Galle)	6° N 80°14'0"E
49. Bona Vista	Bona Vista is southwest of Watering Point and west of Rumasala Kanda and Ganahena	Southern Province (Galle)	6°1' 0N 80°14' 0E

50. Debaha Rock	Debaha Rock is a rock and is nearby to Atadahewatugoda, Ahangama and Kahawattegoda	Southern Province (Galle)	5°58'0"N 80° 21'0"E
51. Pares Shoal	Pares Shoal is a reef and is nearby to Mempitiya, Rassamunai Pointand Weligama Point. Pares Shoal is also close to Sealark Rock, Puhumodal Rock and Kada Rock Elevation: 5 metres (16 feet)	Southern Province (Matara)	5°57'5"N 80°25'25"E
52. Sealark Rock	Sealark Rock is a rock and is nearby to Rassamunai Point, Mempitiya and Weligama Point. Sealark Rock is also close to Kada Rock, Karamas Rock and Ruwana Rock	Southern Province (Matara)	5°57'2"N 80°25'40"E
53. Great Bolo Rock	Great Bolo Rock is a rock and is nearby to Pareiduwa, Gan Island and Pelena. Great Bolo Rock is also close to Little Bolo Rock, Weligama Bay and Wahu Rock. Great Bolo Rock has an elevation of 2 meters.	Southern Province (Matara)	5°57'46"N 80°26'18E
54. Little Bolo Rock	Little Bolo Rock is a rock and is nearby to Gan Island,Pareiduwa and Pelena. Little Bolo Rock is also close to Great Bolo Rock,Weligama Bay andWahu Rock. Little Bolo Rock has an elevation of 1.0m.	Southern Province (Matara)	5°57'43"N 80°26'22"E
55. Prompt Shoal.	Prompt Shoal is a shoal and is nearby to ,Gan Island and Weligama Point. Prompt Shoal is also close to Weligama Bay, Great Bolo Rock and Little Bolo Rock. Elevation:5.0 metres (16 feet)	Southern Province (Matara)	5°57'35"N 80°26'3"E
56. Puhumodal Rock	Puhumodal Rock is a rock and is nearby to Mirissa Point, Rassamunai Point and Mempitiya. Puhumodal Rock is also close to Kada Rock, Karamas Rock and Ruwana Rock.	Southern Province (Matara)	5°57'0"N 80°6'0"E
57. Diyumba Alut Rock	Diyumba Alut Rock is a rock and is nearby to Mirissa Point, Mirissa South and Rassamunai Point.	Southern Province (Matara)	5° 56' 0"N 80°26'0"E

	Diyumba Alut Rock is also close to Yala Rock, Kada Rock and Karamas Rock.		
58. Palapana Gala	Palapana Gala is a shoal and is nearby to Mirissa Point, Mirissa South and Mirissa North. Palapana Gala is also close to Diyumba Alut Rock, Diyumba Rocks and Modera Pavan Rock. Elevation: 7 meters	Southern Province (Matara)	5°56'20"N 80°26' 2"E
59. Kalcotta Rocks	Kalcotta Rocks is a rock and is nearby to Veragalle Point, Mirissa and Mirissa South. Kalcotta Rocks is also close to Diyumba and Modera Pavan Rocks.	Southern Province (Matara)	5°56'14"N 80°27' 44"E
60. Yala Rock	Yala Rock is a rock and is nearby to Rassamunai Point, Mempitiya and Weligama Point. Yala Rock is also close to Diyumba Alut Rock.	Southern Province (Matara)	5°56' 0"N 80°25' 0"E
61. Prinz Heinrich Patch	Prinz Heinrich Patch is a shoal and is nearby to Mirissa South, Veragalle Point and Mirissa. Prinz Heinrich Patch is also close to Kalcotta Rocks. Elevation: 7.0 etresm.	Southern Province (Matara)	5°55'24"N 80°27'24"E
62. Tanana Rocks	Tanana Rocks is a rock and is nearby to Talarambee Point, Godakanda and Mookalle Point.	Southern Province (Matara)	5°55'0"N 80°29' 0"E
63. Madumora Reef	Madumora Reef is a reef and is nearby to Polhena, Galgodiyana and Walgama South.	Southern Province (Matara)	5°55' 0"N 80°32'0"E
64. Sleet Rock	Sleet Rock is a rock and is nearby to Dondra West, Dondra East and Dondra North. Sleet Rock is also close to Matara Bay and Sleet Rock. Sleet Rock has an elevation of 10.0 meters.	Southern Province (Matara)	5° 55'0"N 80° 34'0"E
65. Ma Rock	Ma Rock is a rock and is near by to Kapuhena, Tangalla Point and Tangalle. Ma Rock is also close to Tangalla Bay.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6°1'0"N 80°50' 0"E

66. Kadul Rock	Kadul Rock is a rock and is nearby to Kapuhena, Medilla and Kanattegoda. Kadul Rock is also close to Tangalla Bay and Rekawa Kalapuwa.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6° 2'0"N 80° 49' 0"E
67. Kahandawa Rocks	Kahandawa Rocks is a rock and is nearby to Kahandamodera, Wellaode and Rekawa Point.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6° 3' 0"N 80° 54'0"E
68. Swell Rock	Swell Rock is a rock and is nearby to Rattan Point, Ulandhe Point and Kalametiya.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6°4'0"N 80°58'0"E
69. Ibha Rock	Ibha Rock is a rock and is nearby to Godawaye Point, Chitragala and Sittakala. Ibha Rock is also close to Nehindi Rock.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6° 6' 0" N 81°4'0"E
70. Nehindi Rock	Nehindi Rock is a rock and is nearby to Wewakanda, Mirijjawala and Sittakala. Nehindi Rock is also close to Ibha Rock.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6° 6'0"N 81°5'0"E
71. Dorava Rock	Dorava Rock is a rock and is nearby to Dorava Point, Kirindi Pointand Kirinda. Dorava Rock is also close to Lansiya Rock.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6°11' 0"N 81°20'0"E
72. Korha Rock	Korha Rock is a rock and is nearby to Dorava Point, Kirindi Point and Karijjawala.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6°12'0"N 81° 1' 0"E
73. Butawa Rock	Butawa Rock is a point and is south of Butawa Lewaya and Butawa Point and southeast of Palugaswala.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6°18' 0"N 81°29'0"E
74. Chiddle Rock	Chiddle Rock is a rock and is nearby to Butawa Rock, Butawa Point and Butawa Lewaya.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6°18' 0"N 81°30' 0"E
75. Elephant Rock	Elephant Rock is a rock and is nearby to Patanagala Point, Patanangala and Gonaleheba. Elephant Rock is also close to Patanagala.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6°20' 0" N 81°31' 0" E

76. Little Basses Lighthouse	Little Basses Lighthouse is a lighthouse and is nearby to Pahala Point, Maduwelpokuna and Illukatiya Point.	Off shore	6°24' 26"N, 81°43'49"E
77. Lewin Rock	Lewin Rock is a rock and is nearby to Illukatiya Point, Keulawela Eliya and Maha Gajabawa Eliya.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6°27' 0"N 81°43' 0"E
78. Daedalus Rock	Daedalus Rock is a rock and is nearby to Illukatiya Point, Keulawela Eliya and Madametota.	Southern Province (Hambantota)	6°27' 0"N 81°43'0"E
79. Marescaux Rock	Marescaux Rocks is a rock and is nearby to Kadalanchiya, Alirawala and Itikala.	Eastern Province (Ampara)	6°34'0"N 81°47' 0"E
80. Monro Rocks	Monro Rocks is a rock and is nearby to Kadalanchiya Palihademmawala and Tirimawa Plain.	Eastern Province (Ampara)	6°37' 0" N 81°48'0"E
81. Komari Ridge	Komari Ridge is a ridge and is nearby to Kalapu, Sangamankanda Point and Komari.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	7°0N 81°55'0"E
82. Virgel Rock	Virgel Rock is a rock and is nearby to Kathiraveli-Putur, Kathiraveli and Verugal Mohottuvarum.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°15'0"N 81°25'0"E
83. Alligator Rock	Alligator Rock is a rock and is nearby to Valaitoddam, Anaitivu and Veruga Mohottuvarum.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°17' 0"N 81°25'0"E
84. Heming Rocks	Heming Rocks is a rock and is nearby to Uppural, Senamvali and Malaimuntal.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°24'0"N 81°25'0"E
85. Munayai Paru	Munayai Paru is a reef and is nearby to Foul Point Foul Point and Soodaikuda. Munayai Paru is also close to Foul Point Lighthouse and Eralkali Vettai.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°32' 0"N 81°19'0"E
86. Northesk Rocks	Northesk Rocks is a rock and is nearby to Norway Point, Smooth Island and Norway Islet. Northesk Rocks is also close to Shell Bay.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°31'0"N 81°17'0"E

87. Norway Islet	Norway Islet is an island and is nearby to Smooth Island, west of Norway Point and northwest of Sampoor.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°30' 0"N 81°16' 0"E
88. Tambalagam Shoal	Tambalagam Shoal is a shoal and is nearby to Kantalatiuttu, Sinnakinniya and Alankeni.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°29'0" N 81°12' 0"E
89. Fisherman Rock	Fisherman Rocks is a rock and is nearby to Sampoor, Norway Pointand Kunittivu. It is a 100 long rock.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°29'23"N 81°16'58"E
90. Niger Rock	Niger Rock is a rock and is nearby to Round Island, Marble Point and Naditivu. Niger Rock is also close to Grommet Rock.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°30'0"N 8°13'0"E
91. Grommet Rock	Grommet Rock is a rock and is nearby to Round Island, Karaimalaiyoothu and Diamond Point. Grommet Rock is also close to White Top Rock, Marble Bay and Deadman's Cove.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°31'0"N 81°13' 0"E
92. KonesarMalai	Konesar Malai is a rock and is nearby to Konesar Malai, Pramalai and Flagstaf Point. Konesar Malai is also close to Fort Frederick, Back Bay and Bazaar Rock.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°35'0"N 81°15'0"E
93. Dhow Chan Rock	Dhow Chan Rock is a rock and is nearby to Coconut Point, Nilaveliand Nilaveli Minor. Dhow Chan Rock is also close to Fairlie Rocks, Siddha Medica Faculty - Trincomalee and Tamarai Villu.	Eastern Province (Trincomalee)	8°40'0"N 81°13' 0"E
94. ChinnaVillu	Chinna Villu is a marsh and is nearby to Kokkuttoduvai, Karuvaddukkeni and Madu. Elevation: 1 meter (3 feet)	Northern Province (Mullativu)	9°3'0"N 80°56' 0"E
95. Mullaittivu Shoals	Mullaittivu Shoals is a shoal and is nearby to Mullaittivu, Kalapadduand Sarwaruthoddam.	Northern Province (Mullativu)	9°18'0"N 80°51'0"E

Villu = A local name for a marsh. In lamd area it is submerged by rainy seasons and in neareshoe area submerged by spring tide level, *Reef* = a ridge of jagged rock, coral, or sand just above or below the surface of the sea, *Bank* = the land alongside or sloping down to a river, lake or the sea, *Gala* = Rock, *Ridge* = a long, narrow hilltop, mountain range, emerged in land surface, od submerged in coastal areas, *Shoal* = araisedareaofsandorrocksunder thesurfaceof thewater.

Source: Mapcarta, Explore Google Earth. Palk Bay Western Part (Marine Chart: LK_0069_0).

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