

Tentative Schedule for Field Sites

(9th-12th November 2016 – Central Part, Sri Lanka)

09 November 2016

07:00	Breakfast at Goldi Sands Hotel and Check-out
07:45 - 09:45	Drive from Negombo to Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage
09:45 - 11:00	Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage
11:00 - 12:00	Proceed to Royal Botanical Garden, Peradeniya
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch at Royal Botanical Garden
13:00 - 15:30	Study Royal Botanical Garden
15:30 - 16:00	Proceed to the Hotel Topaz Kandy
16:00 - 18:00	Check-in and rest
18:00 - 19:00	Visit Dalada Maligawa (Temple of the tooth relic)
19:00	Dinner

10 November 2016

07:00 - 08:00	Breakfast and Check-out
08:00 - 09:00	Proceed to Aladeniya, visit to a Kandyan Home garden
09:00 - 10:30	Study Kandyan Home Garden
10:30 - 12:30	Proceed to Dambulla
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch in Dambulla
13:30 - 14:00	Proceed to Sigiriya Village Hotel
14:00 - 15:00	Check in and Rest
15:00 - 18:00	Visit Sigiriya
18:00 - 18:30	Proceed to Hotel
19:00	Dinner at Hotel

11 November 2016

07:00 - 08:00	Breakfast at Sigiriya Village Hotel
08:00 - 09:00	Drive from Sigiriya to Naula Sinhagama Community Managed Forest Area
09:00 - 12:00	Study Naula Sinhagama Community Managed Forest Area
12:00 - 13:00	Village Lunch prepared by the Community
13:00 - 15:00	Proceed to Hurulu Biosphere Reserve
15:00 - 18:00	Study the Hurulu Biosphere Reserve
18:00 - 19:00	Proceed to the Sigiriya village Hotel
19:00	Dinner at Hotel

12 November 2016

07:00 - 08:00	Breakfast and Checkout
08:00 - 08:30	Proceed to Dambulla Rock Temple
08:30 - 10:00	Visit Rock Temple
10:00 - 11:30	Proceed to Galewela Community Forestry Site
11:30 - 13:30	Study Galewela Community Managed Forest Area
13:30 - 14:30	Village Lunch prepared by the Community
14:30 - 17:00	Proceed to Negombo
17:00 - 17:30	Check in Goldi Sands Hotel
19:00	Dinner at Hotel

A Brief Introduction to the Field Sites

Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage



Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage is the foster – home of elephants of different age and size. Feeding, bathing, playing together and even mating can be seen. These elephants have been found injured or left abandoned in the wilderness. There are even little baby calves born in captivity.

Royal Botanical Gardens

Royal Botanical Garden, Peradeniya is in Kandy in the Central Province of Sri Lanka located near the Mahaweli River (the longest in Sri Lanka). It is renowned for its collection of orchids. The garden includes more than 4000 species of plants, including orchids, spices, medicinal plants and palm trees. The total area of the botanical garden is 147 acres (0.59 km²), at 460 meters above the mean sea level.



Dalada Maligawa (Temple of the tooth relic)

Temple of the tooth of relic is the sacred tooth relic of the Lord Buddha. This temple was built in 16th Century A.D. solely for the purpose of housing the tooth Relic. The tooth relic has been referred to as the palladium of the Sinhala kings.

It was protected and venerated by the king who built a temple for it within the royal palace.



It became a special building type of great importance and was well decorated and carefully looked after throughout the history of Sri Lanka. The Kandy palace was not a single structure, but a complex comprising a large number of small buildings arranged in terraces on a rectangular plan around

many open courtyards. The sacred city of Kandy was declared as a World Heritage Site in 1988 by UNESCO.

Kandyan Home Gardens



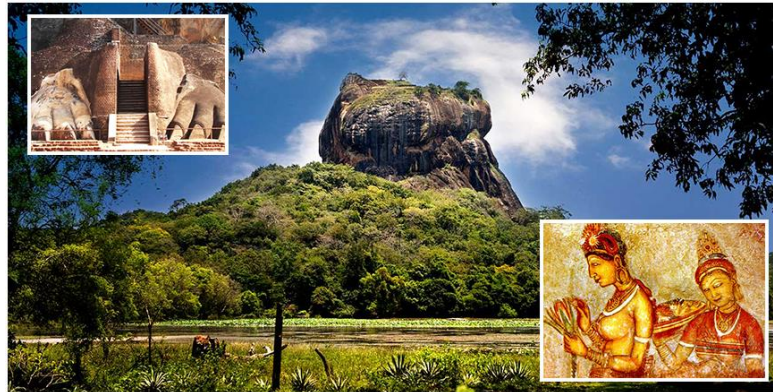
Kandyan home gardens are unique Agroforestry system of Sri Lanka. These are private lands with densely occupied trees shrubs and vines. Home garden are rich with timber trees, spices, fruit trees, herbs vines and ornamental plants. So Kandyan

home gardens provide wide range ecosystem services. Food, timber, fuel wood and medicine are the main products of these home gardens and this system also contribute for water regulation, soil erosion control, water purification, climate regulation etc. Some owners practice animal husbandry within the home garden.



Sigiriya (Lion Rock)

Sigiriya is one of the Asia's major archeological sites. It presents a unique concentration of fifth-century urban planning, architecture, gardening, engineering, hydraulic technology and art. This site was built by King Kasyapa (477 – 495 AD) as his new capital.



Sigiriya is located in the Central Province of Sri Lanka. The name refers to a site of historical and archaeological significance that is dominated by a massive rock nearly 200 meters (660 ft) high. Sigiriya was declared as a World Heritage Site in 1982 by UNESCO.

Naula Beliyakanda Sinhagama Community Managed Forest Area

Beliyakanda forest is located in Matale district of Sri Lanka. The size of the forest is 54 ha and it was degraded due to illegal felling of trees for fuel wood collection for brick making. In 2010 Community Forestry Project was



implemented in the village and continues to date. During this period community starts protecting the forest by implementing a management plan prepared by community and the Forest Department. Now they continue the brick industry using fuel wood of private lands.

Hurulu Conservation Forest

The Hurulu Conservation forest is a Dry Monsoon Forest located in Habarana. The total area of the forest is 24,688 ha. Man and Biosphere Programme declared 577 ha of the Hurulu Forests as a Biosphere Reserve in 1977. The forest is rich with biodiversity and it is a good habitat for



elephants and other wild animals. At present the forest is popular among tourists to watch wild elephants. Forest department and local people manage part of the forest for elephant watching.

Dambulla Rock Temple

Dambulla is located near the center of Sri Lanka, at the northern edge of the central mountains as they descend to the great plains of North-Central dry zone.

The Buddhist monastery at Dambulla, the ancient Jambukola Viharaya, is best known for its rock temples and its great cycles of well-preserved eighteenth century rock and wall paintings. It is one of the largest cave temple complexes in the South and Southeast Asian region and one of the most important centers of



Buddhist pilgrimage in Sri Lanka. Dambulla is also an extremely complex archeological and historic site, reflecting successive periods of human occupation. Dambulla Rock Temple was declared as a World Heritage Site in 1991 by UNESCO.

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