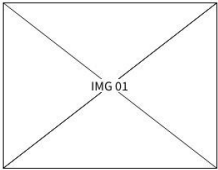
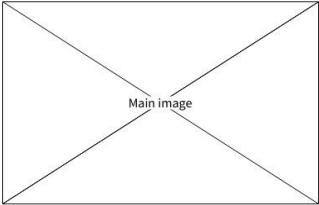


### **Project Brief and Wireframes**

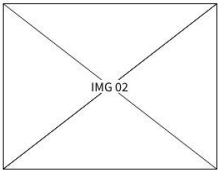
In addition to showcasing my abilities as a web developer, this project gave me insightful knowledge about teamwork, problem-solving, and project management. Overcoming obstacles improved my flexibility and inventiveness, which reflects my dedication to providing top-notch web solutions.

**Github link : <https://github.com/SteveAustin04/WDOSassignment#>**

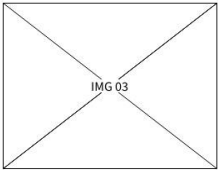
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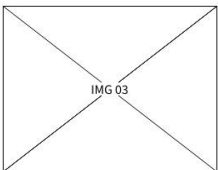
**Biodiversity of Sri Lankan Wildlife :**  
Sri Lanka is an island covering 65,610 km<sup>2</sup> that is located near the southeast tip of the Indian peninsula. Sri Lanka has a high degree of biodiversity in spite of its tiny size. An impressive aspect of Sri Lanka's biodiversity is the remarkably high percentage of endemic species found in both its flora and fauna: 16% of the island's mammals and 23% of its flowering plants are endemic. The unique characteristics of Sri Lanka's biodiversity are a result of the country's extensive topographic and climatic diversity.



**Geography of Sri Lanka :**  
Sri Lanka is home to 103 rivers. The Mahaweli River, which stretches 335 kilometers (208 mi), is the longest of these. There are fifty-one (10 m/33 ft) or higher natural waterfalls originating from these waterways. At 263 meters (863 feet) high, Bambarakanda Falls is the highest. The length of Sri Lanka's coast is 1,585 km (985 mi). An exclusive economic zone stretching 200 nautical miles—roughly 6.7 times the size of Sri Lanka's land area—is claimed by the country. Highly productive marine ecosystems, such as shallow beds of coastal and estuarine seagrasses and fringing coral reefs, are supported by the coastline and nearby waters.



**The Mangrove ecosystem of Sri Lanka :**  
There are 40 lagoons and 45 estuaries in Sri Lanka. The mangrove ecosystem of Sri Lanka, which covers an area of more than 7,000 hectares, was essential in reducing the force of the waves during the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. Minerals like limonite, feldspar, graphite, silica, koolin, mica, and thorium are abundant on the island. The Gulf of Mannar has been shown to contain gas and petroleum, and recoverable amounts are currently being extracted. The mangrove ecosystem or commonly mangal, is found at the river mouths bordering lagoons, estuaries, or on sheltered shores. Some of the most common adaptations of mangroves are as follows:  
They have prop roots which emerge from branches and stilt roots which emerge from the stem. Both types of



- Places to visit in Sri Lanka :**
1. Ella - Witness The Countryside Charm
  2. Nuwara Eliya - Covered With Lush-Greenery
  3. Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage - See The Giant Beasts
  4. Polonnaruwa - The Ancient Ruins
  5. Mirissa - Go Whale Watching
  6. Yala National Park - Amidst The Wildlife
  7. Horton Plains National Park - Of Lakes And Greenery
  8. Sinharaja Forest Reserve - Tropical Beauty
  9. Udawalawe National Park - With Wild Animals

Nav bar

#### Sinharaja Forest Reserve

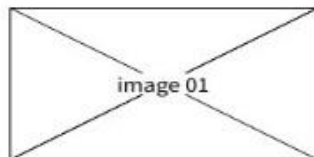


image 01

Google map to  
Sinharaja Forest

Located in south-west Sri Lanka, Sinharaja is the country's last viable area of primary tropical rainforest. More than 60% of the trees are endemic and many of them are considered rare. There is much endemic wildlife, especially birds, but the reserve is also home to over 50% of Sri Lanka's endemic species of mammals and butterflies, as well as many kinds of insects, reptiles and rare amphibians. Sinharaja is the last remaining relatively undisturbed remnant of tropical humid evergreen forest in Sri Lanka.

#### Horton Plains National park

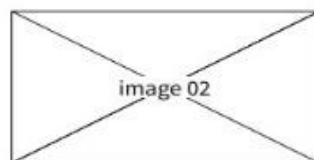


image 02

Google map to Horton  
Plains National Park

Sri Lanka's highlands are situated in the south-central part of the island. The property comprises the Peak Wilderness Protected Area, the Horton Plains National Park and the Knuckles Conservation Forest. These montane forests, where the land rises to 2,500 metres above sea-level, are home to an extraordinary range of flora and fauna, including several endangered species such as the western-purple-faced langur, the Horton Plains slender loris and the Sri Lankan leopard. The region is considered a

#### Minneriya National park

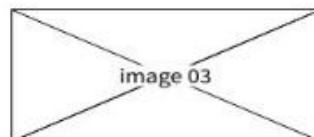


image 03

Google map to  
Minneriya national  
park

The Minneriya reservoir is a man-made, non-tidal water retention reservoir, built primarily for irrigation purposes. The reservoir falls within the the Mahaweli River Basin, and is of historical importance, having been built in the third century AD with a catchment area of 24,000 ha. The reservoir and surrounding areas have been declared a National Park. Birdlife International has identified Minneriya as an IBA due to its populations of globally threatened bird species.

#### Bundala National park

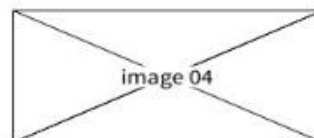
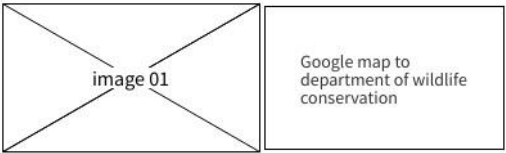


image 04

Google map to  
Bundala national  
park

The wetlands within the Bundala National Park consist of 4 shallow brackish water lagoons, salt marshes, mangroves, salterns, seasonal water holes/tanks and streams and the seashore. The adjacent seacoast and surrounding terrain is generally flat with sand dunes and sparse dry evergreen scrub. This biologically rich area is an internationally important wintering ground for migratory water birds, the highlight being the Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*). In 1991, Bundala became the first

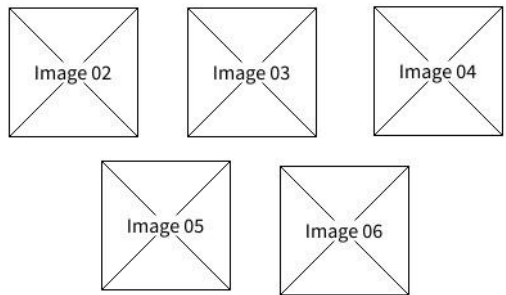
Department of wildlife  
conservation



Conservation of Sri Lanka's irreplaceable indigenous flora and fauna together with their natural habitats is a national priority. The Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) is the principle government institution responsible for the protection of wildlife resources of the country, over its entire land and sea territories. DWC also bears the legal authority to establish and manage the network of Wildlife Protected Areas (WLPAs) of the country, which at present exceeds a total area of 8500km<sup>2</sup>; 14% of Sri Lanka's total area.

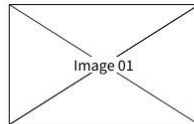
Protected areas in Sri Lanka

The Department of Forest Conservation and the Department of Wildlife Conservation of Sri Lanka oversee the country's protected areas. In Sri Lanka, there are five hundred protected areas. The National Heritage Wilderness Area Act of 1988, forest reservations, and forests managed for sustainability are among the protected areas governed by the Department of Forest Conservation.



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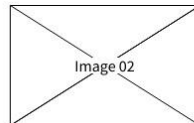
#### Kumana National Park



Google map to  
Kumana National Park

Kumana, the land of mystery and awe is located on the far eastern corner of the island. It is connected to Yala and is part of the same ecosystem. But due to the access and location, it is quite a long drive to reach compared to Yala. Kumana was initially famous as a bird sanctuary with many species of birds nesting in the waters of Kumana Villu. But in the last decade or so, there has been an increasing number of leopard sightings in the park. The legends say the leopards of Kumana are known to be "man-eaters" and the

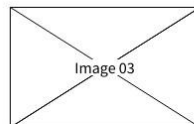
#### Udawalawe National Park



Google map to  
Udawalawe National  
Park

The southern region of Sri Lanka, Udawalawe, is well known for its Asian elephant population. But a wide range of wildlife, including leopards, calls it home as well. With its grasslands, forests, and Udawalawe Reservoir, the park offers a variety of habitats for various species

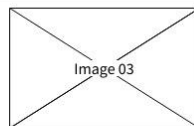
#### Wasgamuwa National Park



Google map to  
Wasgamuwa National  
Park

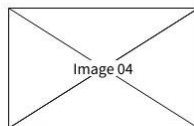
The Central Province's Wasgamuwa is renowned for its abundant biodiversity. The topography of the park consists of mountains, grasslands, and riverine forests. Numerous wildlife species, including leopards, call it home. For wildlife enthusiasts, Wasgamuwa offers a more off-the-beaten-path experience.

#### Threats to leopard



##### Human-Leopard conflict

Conflict between humans and leopards occurs when leopards interact with growing human populations. Conflicts like this can arise when domestic animals are preyed upon by leopards, prompting communities to retaliate. It's a complicated problem that is impacted by changes in tolerance levels, competition for resources, and habitat encroachment. Consequences of human-leopard conflict



##### Habitat Loss and Fragmentation

Habitat loss and fragmentation are significant threats to leopard populations in Sri Lanka. Fragmented landscapes result from the encroachment of infrastructure development, agricultural expansion, and human activities on natural habitats, which reduces the amount of space available for leopards. The Consequences of habitat loss and fragmentation include a reduction in suitable leopard

Indigenous Animals In Sri Lanka

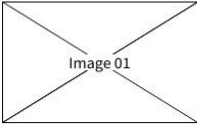


Image 01

Spotted Deer

Only Sri Lanka is home to the Ceylon spotted deer, a subspecies of the axis deer (Axis axis). In Sri Lanka, there is no usage of the name Chital. There is disagreement regarding its validity: some contend that the axis deer is monotypic, meaning it lacks subspecies. These deer live in shrublands, savannas, and lowland dry forests. These deer rarely live in arid mountain regions. Sri Lanka's axis deer populations are

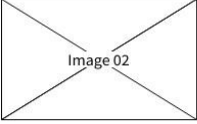


Image 02

Purple-faced Langur

Also known as the purple-faced leaf monkey, is a species of Old World monkey that is endemic to Sri Lanka. It is a long-tailed arboreal species that is primarily brown in color, has a dark face (with a paler lower face), and is extremely shy. The species was formerly quite common, found in the "wet zone" villages and suburban areas of Colombo (areas with year-round high temperatures and high humidity, along with

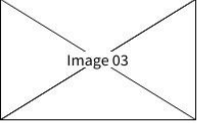
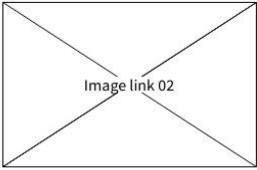
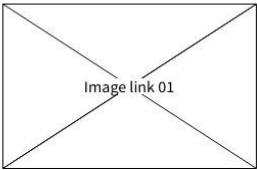


Image 03

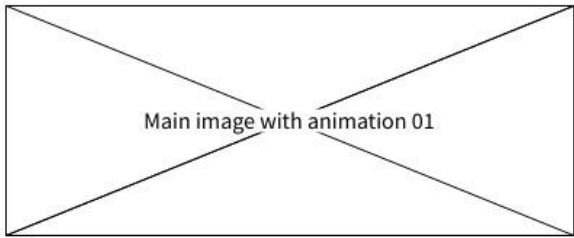
Sloth bear

It is an omnivore that consumes both meat and carrion in addition to nuts, berries, and roots. Its long, hairless snout is one of its main tools for removing insects from decaying stumps and trees. Otherwise, animals are rarely killed by it. With a population of less than 1000 (the wild population may be as small as 500) in many isolated populations experiencing population decline, the Sri Lankan sloth bear is extremely

Explore and Discover these incredible animals in their natural habitats by visiting the following national parks:



Nav bar



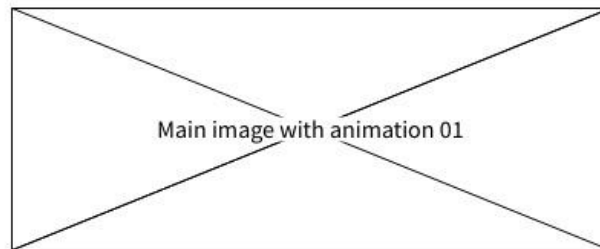
A rectangular area with a diagonal cross (X) inside, representing a placeholder for Image 02.

Yala National Park is Sri Lanka's second-largest and most popular national park, and it borders the Indian Ocean. Three of the park's five blocks are currently accessible to the general public. Additionally, Kumana National Park, also known as "Yala East," and Lunugamvehera National Park are two nearby parks. Each block has a unique name, for example, Block 1's Palatupana. It is located in the Southern Province and the Uva

A rectangular area with a diagonal cross (X) inside, representing a placeholder for Image 03.

There have been multiple ancient civilizations in the Yala region. Sithulpahuwa and Magul Vihara, two significant Buddhist pilgrimage sites, are located inside the park. In addition to causing significant damage to Yala National Park, the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami claimed 250 lives in the area. Since 2009, when the park's security situation improved, the number of visitors has increased.

Nav bar



A rectangular box with a diagonal cross (X) inside, representing a placeholder for Image 02.

Wilpattu National park is a Sri Lankan national park. The presence of "Willus" (natural lakes), which are sand-rimmed water basins or depressions that naturally fill with rainwater, is what makes this park special. Situated in Sri Lanka's northwest coast lowland dry zone, the park is roughly 180 km (110 mi) north of Colombo, 30 km (19 mi) west of Anuradhapura, and 26 km (16 mi) north of Puttalam. The park

A rectangular box with a diagonal cross (X) inside, representing a placeholder for Image 03.

Due to security concerns surrounding the Sri Lankan Civil War, the park was closed from December 1988 to March 16, 2003, and it was reopened to visitors sixteen years later. Only about 25% of the park is currently open to visitors; the remaining area is mostly covered in scrub or dense forest. The months of February through October are the busiest for visitors, though several private ecotourism companies run safaris all year //