



INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENT

LANKA

COMP40004

WEB DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATING SYSTEMS-1

CF22A1COM,CF22A1SE, CF22A1CS

WEIGHTAGE: ASSIGNMENT 2: 30% ASSIGNMENT 3: 30%

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:

- 1. Students are advised to underpin their answers with the use of references (cited using the Harvard Name System of Referencing).**
- 2. Late submission will be awarded zero (0) unless Extenuating Circumstances (EC) are upheld.**
- 3. Cases of plagiarism will be penalized**
- 4. Assignment presentation should be submitted in the form of softcopy and hardcopy both; modeling work should be submitted in softcopy form**

THENULA DILNETH CB009707

Turtle assignment report

Introduction

The task simply specified that we should create a website using HTML and CSS. The turtle hatchery is the focus of the website. Several instructions are provided to assist us in completing the work in accordance with the marking scheme and guidelines. We must create seven sites in total, five of which must have the same style link page, while the other two must have different style pages despite having the same content. To begin, I drew low wireframe fidelities to assist me visualize how my website will look.

My website is somewhat different to the wireframes because the wireframe was drawn so that I would have a basic idea on what my website would look like and after designing I made several changes.

7 Websites created in total:

1)Home page

2)Hikkaduwa turtle hatchery

3)Turtle categories

4)Threats to turtles

5)other turtle hatcheries with a drop down option for two other sites

a)Kosgoda turtle hatcheries

b)Bentota turtle hatcheries

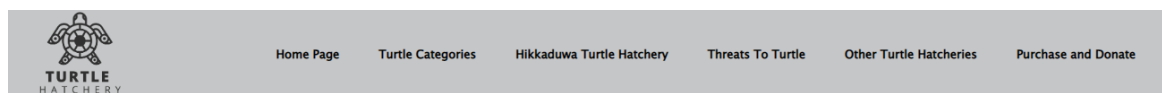
6)Purchase and donate

Media Queries

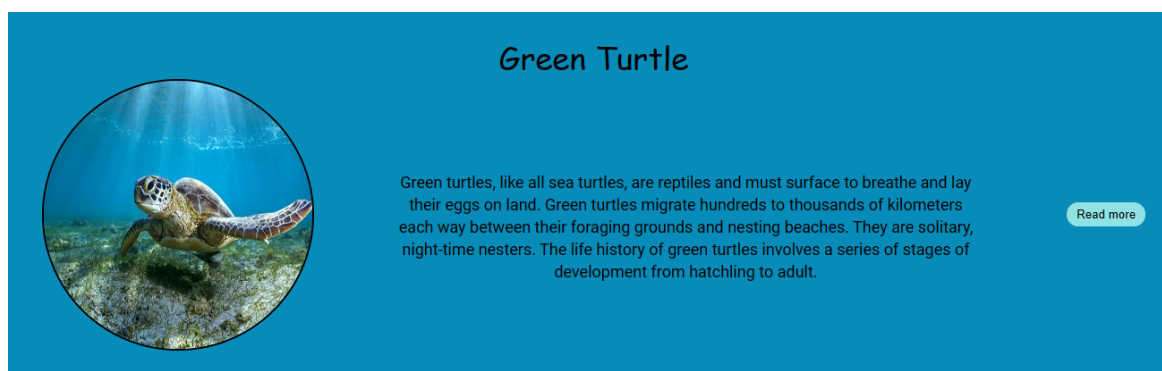
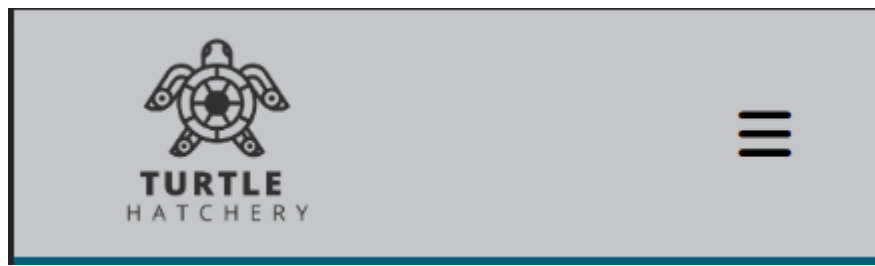
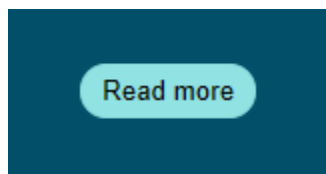
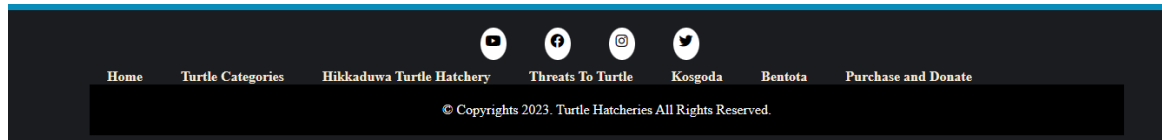
Max width for mobile was set to 450px .

Designs

My first design was the navigation bar with the logo I created using an online logo generator.



The navigation bar contains links to the other sites. This view is for the desktop view and according to the screen size it changes. For instance, for mobile we should create a hamburger navigation bar because the links on the desktop view cannot fit in a mobile screen. Then several other designs like the footer and a read more button with animation. The website designs will be visible on the link provided.





Link to the web application

<https://cb009707.github.io/Finalassignment/home.html>

Website screenshots

Homepage

[Home Page](#)[Turtle Categories](#)[Hikkaduwa Turtle Hatchery](#)[Threats To Turtle](#)[Other Turtle Hatcheries](#)[Purchase and Donate](#)



Introduction of the Sri Lankan turtle population

Among the 250 species of turtles on Earth, seven of them live in the ocean (called sea turtles) and the remaining 243 species live on land (terrestrial turtles called tortoises) or in freshwater ponds and marshes. Five of the seven species of sea turtles – the Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) and Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) – visit the Sri Lankan shores to nest.

Living entirely in the ocean, with huge migration paths, the male turtles never come ashore once they enter the sea as hatchlings. Only the females do, back to the same beach, for the sole purpose of making their nests and laying dozens of eggs after mating at sea.


Three species of freshwater turtles

Parker's Black Turtle (*Melanochelys trijuga pakeri*), Sri Lanka Black Turtle (*Melanochelys trijuga thermalis*) and the Soft or Flapshell turtle (*Lissemys punctata punctata*) – and one terrestrial tortoise, the Star tortoise (*Geochelone elegans*), can also be found in Sri Lanka. The star/shield tortoise is found in the drier parts of the island, most often in the sand dunes, parklands and scrub jungles of the north-western, north-central, eastern and northern provinces. The female tortoise lays eggs twice or thrice a year.

Despite the Sri Lankan law protecting all sea turtles and their eggs, poverty and unemployment still drives many people to these extremes of poaching. Nevertheless, measures are being taken to educate and create awareness to safeguard these creatures.

Five of the seven species of sea turtles in the world visit the shores of Sri Lanka to breed:


Green Turtle



Green turtles, like all sea turtles, are reptiles and must surface to breathe and lay their eggs on land. Green turtles migrate hundreds to thousands of kilometers each way between their foraging grounds and nesting beaches. They are solitary, night-time nesters. The life history of green turtles involves a series of stages of development from hatching to adult.

[Read more](#)


Hawksbill Turtle



The hawksbill is one of the smaller sea turtles. Head is narrow and has 2 pairs of prefrontal scales (scales in front of its eyes). Jaw is not serrated. Carapace is bony without ridges, and has large, overlapping scutes (scales) present and has 4 lateral scutes.

[Read more](#)


Olive Ridley



Olive ridley turtles are an olive/grayish-green with a heart-shaped carapace (top shell) having 5 to 6 pairs scutes. Each of the four flippers of an olive ridley has one or two claws. The size and form of the olive ridley varies from region to region, with the largest animals observed in West Africa.

[Read more](#)


Loggerhead



Loggerhead turtles have large heads with powerful jaws. The top shell (carapace) is slightly heart-shaped and reddish-brown in adults and sub-adults, while the bottom shell (plastron) is generally a pale yellowish color.

[Read more](#)

Leatherback



They are the only species of sea turtle that lack scales and a hard shell. They are named for their tough rubbery skin and have existed in their current form since the age of the dinosaurs.

[Read more](#)


Characteristics of turtles

Turtles eat plants, animals, or both.
Lungs, Breathe & Breathe back.
Slowly opening limbs.
Bony shell covered with bony shields.
Range from less than 4 to

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Turtle categories




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Turtle categories in Sri Lanka



(Please click on the name of the turtle to view the image and a map with highest population density)

Name of the turtle	Category of the turtle	Location of the turtle	Description of the turtle
Green Turtle	Sea turtle	Hikkaduwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hard-shelled sea turtles ▪ Comparatively small head ▪ 3 to 4 feet long and weighs 300 to 350 pounds
Olive Ridley Turtle	Sea turtle	Kosgoda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smallest of all sea ▪ Olive/grayish-green with a heart-shaped carapace ▪ Top shell having 5 to 9 pairs scutes
Leatherback Turtle	Sea Turtle	Yala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primarily black, rubbery skin with pinkish-white coloring on its underside ▪ Species of sea turtle that lack scales ▪ shell (carapace) consists of small, interlocking dermal bones beneath the skin
Logger head Turtle	Sea turtle	Pigeon Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loggerhead turtles have large heads with powerful jaws ▪ The top shell (carapace) is slightly heart-shaped ▪ The neck and flippers are usually dull brown to reddish brown on top
Hawksbill turtle	Sea turtle	Bentota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have mottled shells consisting of an irregular combination of shades ▪ The shells typically have serrated edges, with overlapping scutes ▪ Their head comes to a tapered point and their ▪ Lower jaw is V-shaped



Green Turtle



Olive Ridley Turtle


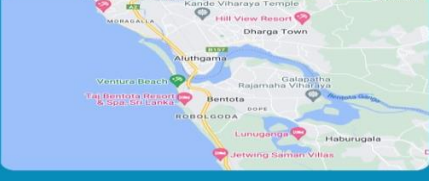
Leatherback Turtle

Logger head Turtle

Hawksbill turtle

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Hikkaduwa



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Hikkaduwa turtle hatchery



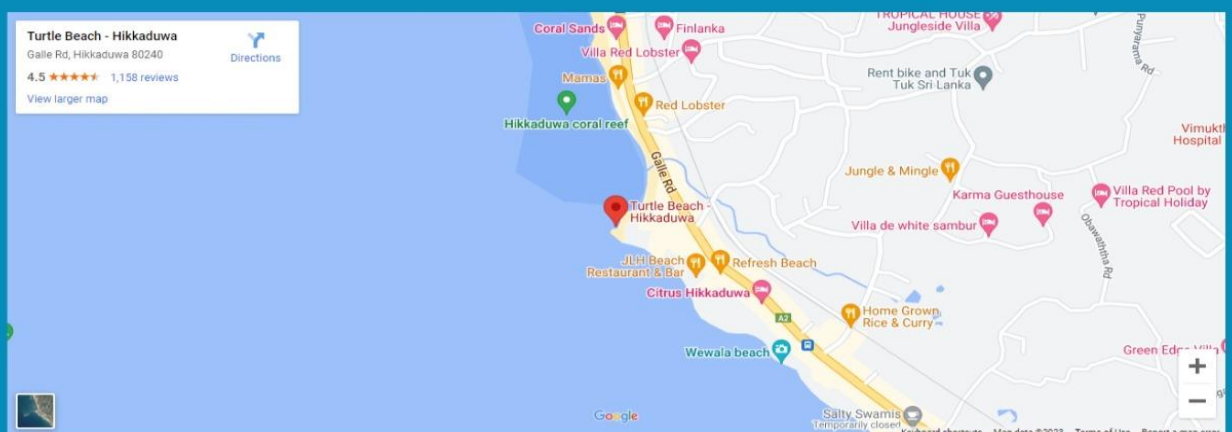
Turtle Hatchery is located on the beach, roughly 2 km north of Hikkaduwa. A small and private research center that aims to protect the endangered marine turtles, the hatchery offers a selective display of turtle eggs and exhibits the progressive development of turtles. There are some spots where you can also get an opportunity to release baby turtles into the vast ocean for an additional fee. The best time to visit here and see the turtles is March through April.

A centre manages some of the endangered varieties of turtles in the environment. It is simply one of many turtle hatcheries on the southern coast of the land. Initially commencing as a community project to help preserve the biodiversity of the south coast, Sri Lanka, it is presently a fully-fledged hatchery and rescue centre with dedicated teams that work round the clock to study, care and protect rare turtle species. The sea turtle hatchery is a nice place to visit if you're in Hikkaduwa. The turtles are an amazing sight and it's a special treat if you're an animal lover. Fun fact: it's a family-run conservation hatchery. It was first set up by a man named Ariyapala, and passed down to his daughter who tragically lost her life in the tsunami of 2004, after which Ariyapala's son took over and rebuilt the hatchery with foreign aid.

Things to do in Hikkaduwa turtle hatchery

If you visit the hatchery during just the right time, you'll even be able to take part in the baby turtle release process! Watch as these cute little reptiles frantically scuttle away to the waiting ocean, the great blue expanse where they'll spend the rest of their lives in! You can observe all of them during your visit too, marvel as the older turtles take it easy and strut about their tanks, and revel as the baby turtle playfully swims about their enclosures, itching to get out into the high seas.

Location of hikkaduwa turtle hatchery



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Threats to turtles

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Threats To Turtles



Entanglement in fishing gear



Incidental capture in fishing gear (also known as bycatch) is likely the greatest threat to sea turtles and many other species worldwide. Approximately 40% of all animals caught in fisheries are discarded as trash. Marine mammals, sea turtles, seabirds, and other species are caught and discarded, usually dead. For those animals that are caught and released injured but still alive, their fate after being released is unknown. Click on the link to know further information on how to prevent the threat and a suitable conservation.

[Read more](#)

Plastic and other marine debris



Turtles eat plastic, get caught in it, have to wade through it in the water and on beaches, and microplastic can affect nests and hatchlings. Sea turtles are affected by plastic during every stage of their life. They crawl through plastic on the way to the ocean as hatchlings, swim through it while migrating, confuse it for jellyfish (one of their favorite foods), and then crawl back through it as adults. Click on the link to know further information on how to prevent the threat and a suitable conservation.

[Read more](#)

Turtlesell Trade



Hawksbill turtles in many places are prized for their shells, which are used as decorations or turned into products like jewelry and other crafts. Hawksbill sea turtles are critical to the health of coral reefs by consuming sea sponges that compete with coral for space. They are also a favorite of snorkelers and divers and help draw visitors to spots around the world, helping local economies. But the beautiful shell of the hawksbill, used to hide in the colorful reefs, is also a big reason they are endangered. Click on the link to know further information on how to prevent the threat and a suitable conservation.

[Read more](#)

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Kosgoda



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Kosgoda Turtle Hatchery



Introduction

Kosgoda is a small town in the Galle District, Southern Province, Sri Lanka. It is situated on the southwestern coast of Sri Lanka, approximately 50 km (31 mi) south of Galle and 76 km (47 mi) south of Colombo. The town is known for its turtle nesting areas, where five (green, olive ridley, loggerhead, hawksbill and leatherback turtles) of the seven species of marine turtles' nest on the local beaches. In 1981 a turtle hatchery was established to protect the eggs of sea turtles that lay their eggs on the nearby beaches. The hatchery collects the eggs and incubates them in a controlled environment, before releasing the hatchlings back into the ocean once they are ready.

The hatchery is run by the Wild Life and Nature Protection Society. In addition to its turtle hatcheries, Kosgoda is also known for its beaches, Kosgoda River and traditional fishing industry. The town is home to a number of hotels, villas and small guesthouses.

The local economy is largely dependent on fishing, tourism, and the production of coconut and cinnamon based products. The town is home to several small-scale factories that produce coconut oil, coconut fibre, and other products made from coconut. Kosgoda has a long history of Buddhist worship, and it is home to a number of ancient temples and religious sites. The most notable of these is the Kosgoda Raja Maha Viharaya, a Buddhist temple that dates back to the 16th century. In recent years, Kosgoda has become a popular destination for eco-tourism. In addition to its turtle hatchery, the town also offers opportunities for bird watching, canoeing, and other outdoor activities. The nearby beaches and forests are home to a variety of wildlife.

Kosgoda Sea Turtle Conservation Projects



[Beach Conservation](#)

[Night Patrol](#)

[Project Operations](#)

[Education](#)

[Hatchery](#)

[Community](#)

Kosgoda Sea Turtle Volunteers

KSTCP is proud to host international volunteers who assist with the operation of the project and/or undertake local community development projects. In return, volunteers gain valuable experience participating in local projects - learning about turtles, turtle conservation, the local community, Sri Lanka and plenty more besides! Placements with the project commence from one week to twelve week duration.



Volunteers are based in Kosgoda at homestay accommodation with Dudley and his family. Here volunteers live, learn and work together (and play!); all to a warm welcome and hospitality from the Pereras and a table full of home-cooked food.


See the link to the right for some first-hand accounts by some of our volunteers. For those returning volunteers, please do add your experiences to the guestbook. Volunteering at the KSTCP is a very hands-on experience involving beach conservation work, maintenance of the turtle hatchery, turtle feeding (and cleaning!) and even taking tours round the project for locals and tourists! There's a lot to learn about turtles and Sri Lanka but it's not something you will forget quickly! Volunteers have free time at the weekend. With this free time volunteers can visit places of interest such as Kandy, Sigiriya, Dambulla, Amunadipura, Ella, Nuwara Eliya, Mirissa, Galle and Yala. Such tours can be arranged with local guides via the Project.




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Bentota

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Bentota Turtle Hatchery




Introduction

The Bentota Turtle Hatchery Project is a popular attraction in Bentota for all travellers. The pristine golden shores that draws you to our island, also provides an enticing nesting ground for several endangered turtle species from the Olive Ridley to the Leatherback turtle. The project aims at conserving and protecting the eggs from predators and other dangers. Visit the turtle hatchery in Bentota to learn about these endangered graceful creatures of the sea.

The Turtle Hatchery protects the eggs until they hatch and are ready to swim back home. The project also rescues turtles that are injured while at sea, due to fishing nets, motors and more. They are often rehabilitated before being released back. The Bentota Turtle Hatchery is located approximately 10 minutes away from our beachfront properties.

The Turtle Hatchery Project at Bentota Beach is another important attraction. Up to five endangered species of turtles have been frequenting a stretch on this undisturbed beach for a long time now. The turtles are allowed to hatch and thrive in a protected area before being set free. A visit to the turtle hatchery is a must for nature lovers.


Bentota Sea Turtle Conservation Projects







1. Beach Conservation
2. Education
3. Hatchery
4. Community

Bentota Sea Turtle Volunteers

Turtles are under threat in Sri Lanka and volunteers are really needed to help out with conservation efforts. Fishing is one of the major industries in Ambalangoda and the location of the project is very close to the local fisheries port. Sea turtles are often found in fishing nets and many have lost limbs becoming disabled and are no longer able to survive in the wild. Many of these disabled turtles are found by local Lankans who bring them to the project site for rehabilitation and care.



PMGY's Turtle Conservation project in Sri Lanka is an incredible opportunity to do your bit to help protect these incredible creatures whilst spending time in a country that will amaze you on so many levels. As a volunteer at sea turtle protection project, you will be assigned a specific area of focus within the project depending on your previous experience, trade skills, goals and personal choice. In the past, volunteers have provided their time and energy for the various duties mentioned below. Keep in mind though, the at sea turtle protection project is forever implementing new programs, while others are phased out, and new areas of involvement are always becoming available.



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Purchase and donate



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Turtle Donation Projects



Why should people Donate?

Many people catch wild turtles, buy turtles, or even win turtles at carnivals or events and then have no idea how to care for them properly. By providing a donation, Allturtles.com can continue its commitment to provide the world with free educational guides and support the costs that are associated with the maintenance, development and dissemination of those materials.

Why Your Donation is Important?

Your donation will help us in supporting the development of the site, materials, and validation of the materials from qualified herpetologists. By using qualified specialists, we ensure that the information provided is 100% safe and accurate.

The Great Turtle Project

Join The Great Turtle Project in Sri Lanka as a volunteer, and help make an impact on the conservation of the country's beautiful sea turtles. The overall aim of this turtle project is to monitor sea turtle activity and conserve the local nesting sites in the Kosgoda region of Sri Lanka. Conservation activities here are carried out by a team of dedicated local staff and international volunteers and it has been hugely successful since it first began back in 1988.

One of the most important activities undertaken by volunteers, is the maintenance of the hatchery. Within the sanctuary, collected and rescued eggs can hatch safely away from predators in the haven of the specially constructed hatchery, before being released into the sea at night.

A small number of turtles from each hatching group are kept at the sanctuary to join the 'head-starter' programme which hopes to increase the survival rate of turtles released into the ocean, whilst at the same time providing educational opportunities to locals and visitors.

Sadly, due to the natural threats they face, very few turtles survive through to adulthood, and as turtles are only able to reproduce from the age of around 25, this understandably poses an issue for the rate of turtle reproduction. For this exact reason, every nesting site, every egg, every hatchling and every turtle is crucial to the survival of the species, and maximising survival is what the staff and volunteers at the project strive to achieve! The success of this project relies upon the involvement of truly dedicated people, and you, like every volunteer or member of staff, can help play an integral role here.

Donations tourists could make:

Personal Information
Full Name:
Date of birth:
City:
Identity Number:

Please select the type of donation
☐ Adopt a Turtle Program
☐ Donation to Turtle Conservation Projects
☐ Purchase of Local Turtle-Friendly Products
☐ Volunteer Work

Please select the amount
☐ 500 USD
☐ 1500 USD
☐ 2500 USD
☐ 3500 USD
☐ 4500 USD
☐ 5500 USD

Several local merchandise tourists could purchase:

Turtle T-shirt



This tee with vibrant 90's colours brings attention to the cocktail of chemicals polluting our seas, posing a threat to marine life, like turtles.

USD 6.00

Turtle Mug



Turtle Mug / Funny Turtle Coffee Mug For Him & Her / Sea Turtle Mug / Turtle Lover Mug / Cute Sea Turtle Birthday Present / Ocean Tea Cup

USD 9.00

Turtle Cap



The Turtle Lid is more than a fashion statement, it's a statement of your love for the ocean and the wildlife that call it their home.

USD 4.00

Turtle Keychain



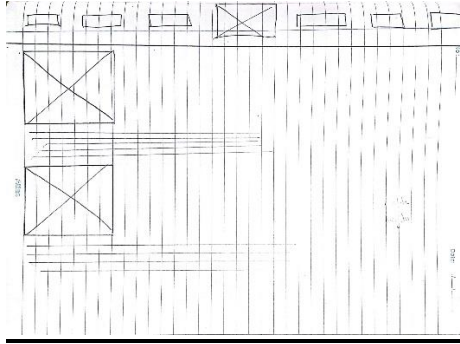
This pretty sea turtle keychain is beach inspired with its pretty abalone shell sea turtle charm. There is a pretty aqua sea glass nugget bead.

USD 3.00

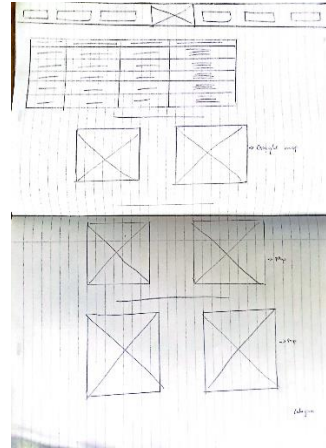
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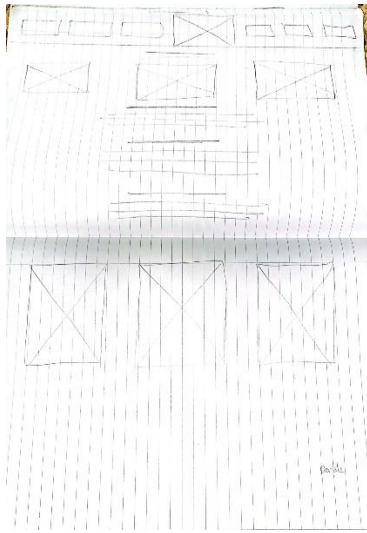
Wireframe for desktop



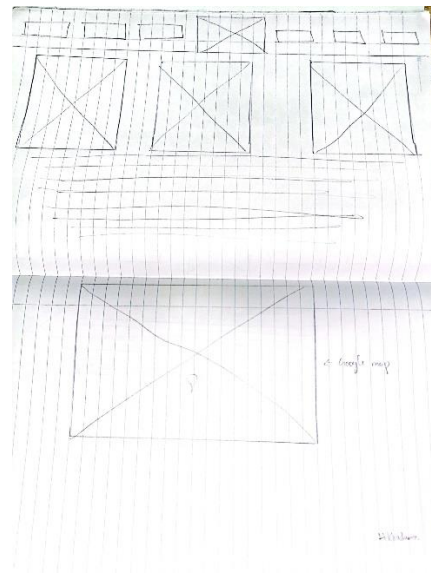
Benthota



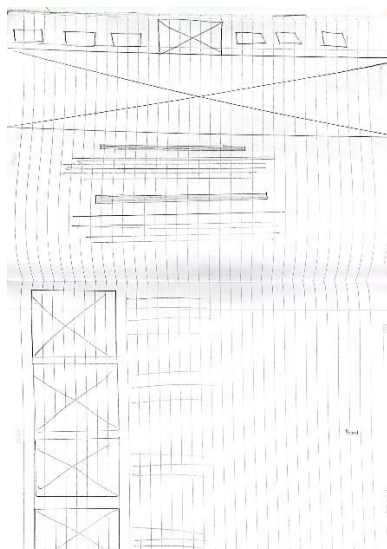
Categories



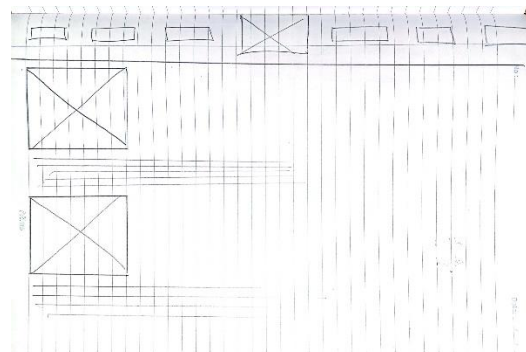
Donate



Hikkaduwa



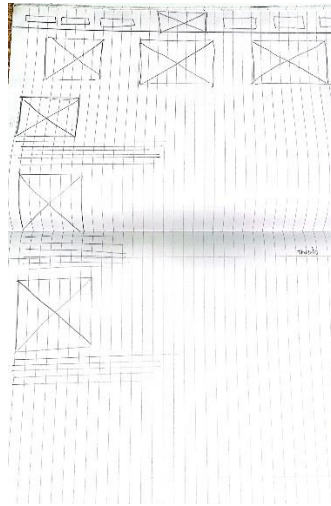
Version 2.0



2014-09-12

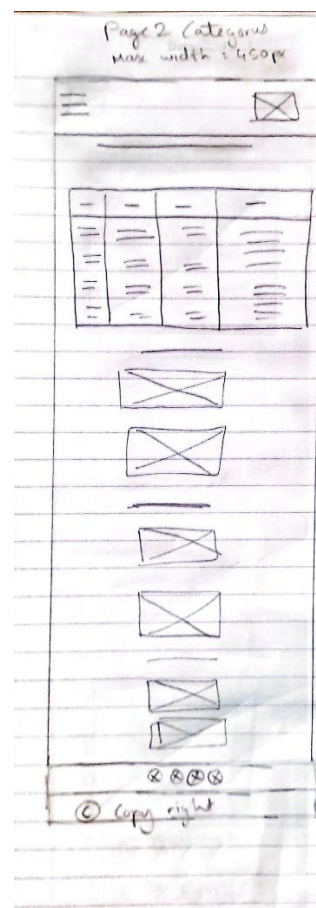
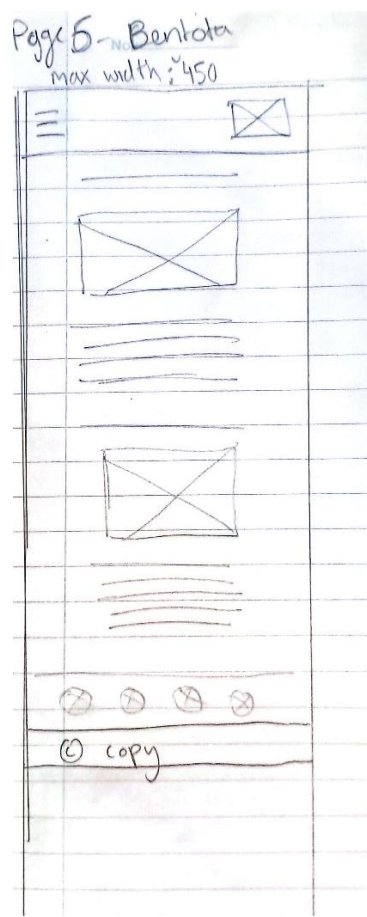
Home

Kosgoda



Threats

Wireframe for mobile

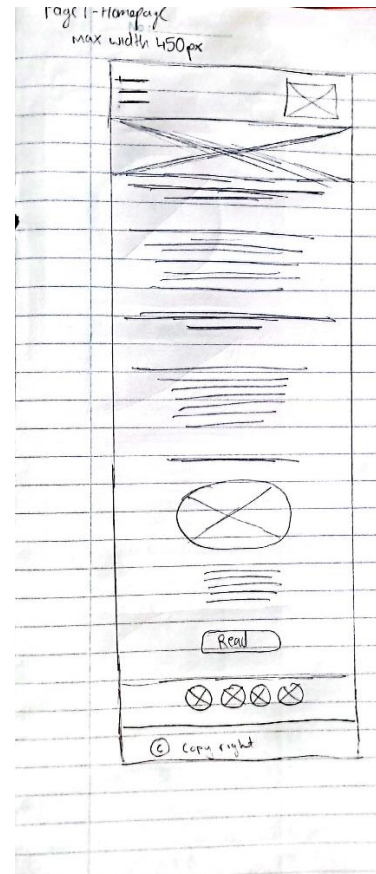


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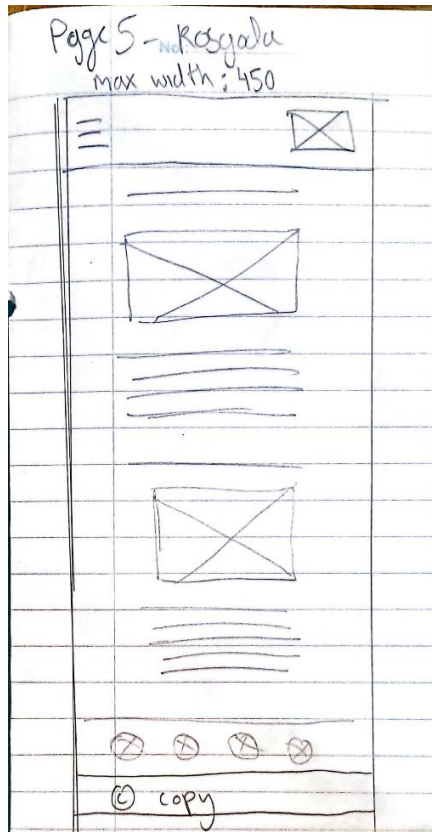


Hikkaduwa

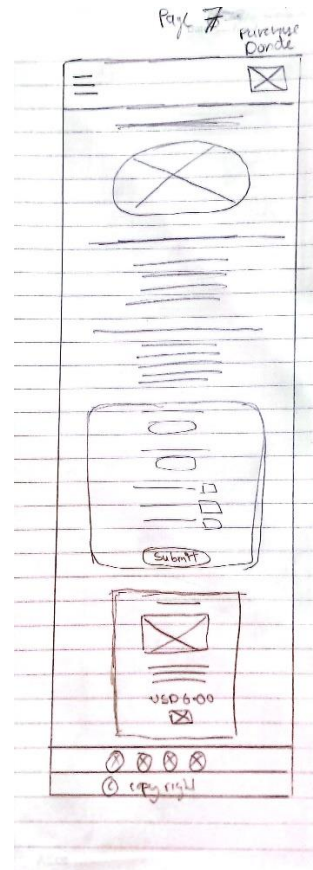
Categories



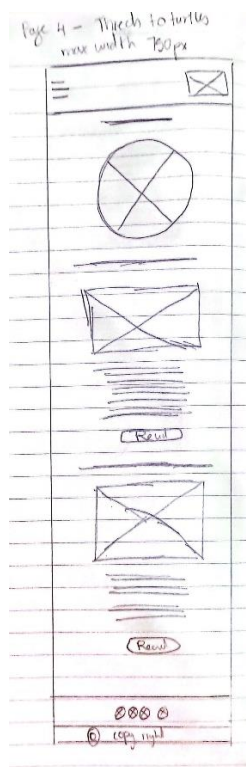
Homepage



Kosgoda
Donate



Purchase &



Threats

Conclusion

Most of the designs were taught in class whereas some other ideas and designs used in this website were implemented by the help of google by several coding videos. The information presented in this website is trustworthy and the reference for the information is stated in the footer of the HTML code as a comment where it is not visible the actual site. The website was implemented by using HTML and CSS on visual studio code.

References

- 1) AmazingLanka.com. (2015). Turtles and Tortoises of Sri Lanka. [online] Available at: <https://amazinglanka.com/wp/turtles-of-of-sri-lanka>
- 2) <https://hettiarachchi.tripod.com/turtles.html> [Accessed 11 May 2023]."
hettiarachchi.tripod.com. (n.d.). Turtles in Sri Lanka. [online] Available at: <https://hettiarachchi.tripod.com/turtles.html> [Accessed 11 May 2023]
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