



**RAJARATA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES**

**B.Sc. (General) Degree in Applied Sciences
Second Year – Semester II Examination – February/March 2019**

BOT 2203 – FLORA OF SRI LANKA

Time: Two (02) hours

Answer FOUR (04) questions, including questions no. 1 and 2.

1. Stating examples, describe the general adaptations of mangrove flora and the economic importance of this ecosystem. **(100 marks)**
2. According to the more generalized classification, vegetation of Sri Lanka can be classified into two main categories, viz., forest vegetation and non-forest vegetation.
 - a) Outline schematically, the sub classification of the above categories. **(60 marks)**
 - b) Describe why some ecologists tend to classify Sri Lankan savannas and mangroves under non-forest vegetation, while some others consider them to be forests. **(40 marks)**
3. Illustrate the vertical structure of the typical climatic climax forest vegetation in the south-western lowlands of Sri Lanka and describe the characteristic features of the key flora in the above system. **(100 marks)**
4. Describe the structure and composition of the semi-arid forest vegetation found in north-western and south-eastern extremes of the dry zone of Sri Lanka and explain briefly the significance of maintaining this unique remnant. **(100 marks)**
5. Write brief accounts on the following.
 - c) Major hypotheses on the origin of patanas of Sri Lanka. **(40 marks)**
 - d) Floristic heterogeneity of five (05) patana types in Sri Lanka. **(40 marks)**
 - e) 'Mossy-cap' of the island of Sri Lanka, as referred by Wolfgang Werner. **(20 marks)**

-- END --