**Malé Friday Mosque**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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| **Malé Friday Mosque** | |
| [Friday mosque minaret Male1981.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Friday_mosque_minaret_Male1981.jpg)  Male Friday Mosque minaret | |
| Malé Friday Mosque  Shown within Maldives | |
| **Basic information** | |
| **Location** | [Malé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9), [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives) |
| [**Geographic coordinates**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system) | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[04°13′05″N 073°32′37″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Mal%C3%A9_Friday_Mosque&params=04_13_05_N_073_32_37_E_type:landmark)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[04°13′05″N 073°32′37″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Mal%C3%A9_Friday_Mosque&params=04_13_05_N_073_32_37_E_type:landmark) |
| [**Affiliation**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_religions_and_spiritual_traditions) | Islam |
| **Territory** | Malè |
| **State** | [Kaafu Atoll](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaafu_Atoll) |
| **Country** | [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives) |
| **Architectural description** | |
| [**Architectural style**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architectural_style) | Traditional Islamic architecture |
| **Completed** | 1658 |

The **Malé Friday Mosque** or the **Malé Hukuru Miskiy** ([Dhivehi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhivehi_language): މާލެ ހުކުރު މިސްކިތް) also known as the Old Friday Mosque is one of the oldest and most ornate mosques in the city of [Malé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9), [Kaafu Atoll](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaafu_Atoll), [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives). Coral boulders of the genus [*Porites*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porites), found throughout the archipelago, are the basic materials used for construction of this and other mosques in the country because of its suitability. Although the coral is soft and easily cut to size when wet, it makes sturdy building blocks when dry.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9_Friday_Mosque#cite_note-Islam-1) The mosque was added to the tentative [UNESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO) [World Heritage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage) cultural list in 2008 as unique examples of sea-culture architecture.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9_Friday_Mosque#cite_note-Islam-1)

**Contents**

* [1 Location](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9_Friday_Mosque#Location)
* [2 History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9_Friday_Mosque#History)
* [3 Features](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9_Friday_Mosque#Features)
  + [3.1 Lacquerwork details](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9_Friday_Mosque#Lacquerwork_details)
* [4 References](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9_Friday_Mosque#References)
* [5 Bibliography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9_Friday_Mosque#Bibliography)

**Location**

The mosque is opposite the Medhuziyaaraiy and the Muliaage in [Malé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9). The Medhuziyaaraiy is the tomb of Al-Hafiz Abul Yoosuf Al-Barbari of [Morocco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morocco) , who converted Maldives into [Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam) in 1153 AD. It is adjacent to the Muliaage.

**National Museum (Maldives)**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Malaafaiy_Tulhaadu5.jpg)

Old Malaafaiy lacquered wooden [food cover](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Food_cover&action=edit&redlink=1) from [Thulhadhoo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thulhaadhoo_%28Baa_Atoll%29) kept at the National Museum

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Maldivian_Tara1.jpg)

Maldivian [Tara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tara_%28Buddhism%29),[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#cite_note-1) 30 cm high etching on [Porites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porites) coral stone from the 9th century kept at the National Museum in [Malé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9), [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives)

Established on the National Day of the [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives), the first **national museum** of the country was opened on November 11, 1952,[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29" \l "cite_note-2) by the Prime Minister at the time, [Mohamed Amin Didi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohamed_Amin_Didi).

**Contents**

* [1 Overview](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#Overview)
* [2 Building](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#Building)
* [3 Collections](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#Collections)
* [4 Destruction of pre-Islamic artifacts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#Destruction_of_pre-Islamic_artifacts)
* [5 Opening times](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#Opening_times)
* [6 See also](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#See_also)
* [7 References](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#References)
* [8 External links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#External_links)

**Overview**

With the purpose of preserving history and instilling patriotism among the people of the Maldives,[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] the museum has a large collection of historical artifacts, ranging from stone objects to fragments of royal antiquities from the [Buddhist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism_in_the_Maldives) era to the rule of [Islamic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam) monarchs.

The museum was previously administered by the [Maldivian Centre for Linguistic and Historical Research](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Maldivian_Centre_for_Linguistic_and_Historical_Research&action=edit&redlink=1).[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] However, on 28 April 2010, this institution was abolished by President [Mohamed Nasheed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohamed_Nasheed) and its charge of the Museum's responsibilities given to the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture while the linguistic and historical research responsibilities were handed over to the [Maldives College of Higher Education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives_College_of_Higher_Education).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#cite_note-3)

**Building**

The three-storied museum (old building) is located in the [Sultan Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultan_Park) in [Malé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9), which is part of the site of the Maldivian Royal Palace compound dating back to the 17th century. The two-storey *Us-gēkolhu* is the only remaining structure of the palace demolished by fire in 1968.

The new building of the museum is also located in [Sultan Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultan_Park). The building was designed, built and financed by the Chinese government. The building was presented to the Maldives by the Chinese government on 10 July 2010, but was officially opened and declared as the [national museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_museum) two weeks later on Maldives' Independence Day, 26 July 2010.

The interior of the museum has been retained from the days of the Sultanate, including the handwritten [Qur'an](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qur%27an) engraved on the walls of the building.

**Collections**

A diverse collection of artifacts are displayed in the museum, including relics from the foregone pre-Islamic period era, thrones, royal sunshades and furniture, costumes and shoes, coins, ornaments, arms and armor.

Others examples include textiles such as ceremonial dresses, turbans, fancy slippers and belts used on special occasions, mats and other creative embroidery.

Highlights of the collections include:[*[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

* A coral stone head of [Lord Buddha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Buddha), an 11th-century piece from [Alifu Thoddoo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alifu_Thoddoo)
* A 13th-century engraved wooden plank from [Hukuru Miskiiy](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hukuru_Miskiiy&action=edit&redlink=1)
* The *Feyli Kolhu* worn by the Sultan Ghaazee Mohammed Thakurufaanu-al-A"z"am is a fine example of the intricate craftsmanship of the Maldivian weavers in the 16th century.

**Destruction of pre-Islamic artifacts**

The Buddhist statues were destroyed during an attack in February 2012. Museum director Ali Waheed said that almost all the museum's pre-Islamic artifacts, dating back to before the 12th century, had been destroyed: "Some of the pieces can be put together but mostly they are made of sandstone, coral and limestone, and they are reduced to powder." He said the museum had "nothing [left] to show" of the country's pre-Islamic history.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#cite_note-4) [[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29#cite_note-5)

Among the damaged objects were a six-faced coral statue, an 18 in (46 cm) high bust of Buddha, as well as assorted limestone and coral statues[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_%28Maldives%29" \l "cite_note-6)

**Maafushi (Kaafu Atoll)**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other islands, see [Male disambiguation)](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Male_disambiguation%29&action=edit&redlink=1).

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| [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/9/99/Question_book-new.svg/50px-Question_book-new.svg.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Question_book-new.svg) | This article **needs additional citations for** [**verification**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Verifiability). Please help [improve this article](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Maafushi_%28Kaafu_Atoll%29&action=edit) by [adding citations to reliable sources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Introduction_to_referencing_with_Wiki_Markup/1). Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. *(September 2016)* *(*[*Learn how and when to remove this template message*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Maintenance_template_removal)*)* |

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| **Maafushi** | |
| [**Inhabited island**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_the_Maldives#Island) | |
| [Maafushi island.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Maafushi_island.jpg) | |
| Maafushi  Maafushi  Location in Maldives | |
| Coordinates: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[03°56′25″N 73°29′20″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Maafushi_%28Kaafu_Atoll%29&params=03_56_25_N_73_29_20_E_region:MV_type:city%281234%29)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[03°56′25″N 73°29′20″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Maafushi_%28Kaafu_Atoll%29&params=03_56_25_N_73_29_20_E_region:MV_type:city%281234%29) | |
| **Country** | [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives) |
| [**Administrative atoll**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_the_Maldives) | [Kaafu Atoll](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaafu_Atoll) |
| **Distance to Malé** | 26.65 km (16.56 mi) |
| **Dimensions** | |
| **• Length** | 1.275 km (0.792 mi) |
| **• Width** | 0.260 km (0.162 mi) |
| **Population** | |
| **• Total** | 1,234 |
| [**Time zone**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_zone) | MST ([UTC+05:00](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC%2B05:00)) |

**Maafushi** ([Dhivehi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhivehi_language): މާފުށި) is one of the inhabited islands of [Kaafu Atoll](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaafu_Atoll) and the proposed capital for the [Medhu Uthuru Province](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_Divisions_of_the_Maldives) of the [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives). It is noted for the [Maafushi Prison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maafushi_Prison).

It was heavily damaged in the [2004 tsunami](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004_Indian_Ocean_earthquake) which impacted on over 100,000 of the [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives) 300,000 population. The [International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Federation_of_Red_Cross_and_Red_Crescent_Societies), supported by the [Irish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Red_Cross) and [American Red Cross](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Red_Cross) Societies, began work on a mains sewage system on August 10, 2006. The International Federation has also funded the building of homes for those who lost theirs during the tsunami. Both schemes are carried out in partnership with commercial contractors and with the support and involvement of the local community.

**Contents**

* [1 Economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maafushi_%28Kaafu_Atoll%29#Economy)
* [2 Population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maafushi_%28Kaafu_Atoll%29#Population)
* [3 Governance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maafushi_%28Kaafu_Atoll%29#Governance)
* [4 Transport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maafushi_%28Kaafu_Atoll%29#Transport)
* [5 Guest Houses in Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maafushi_%28Kaafu_Atoll%29#Guest_Houses_in_Maldives)
* [6 References](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maafushi_%28Kaafu_Atoll%29#References)

**Economy**

Maafushi is one of the islands in Maldives with a thriving local economy. While more than sixty families benefit directly from fishing, tourism industry has taken a new turn since 2010. With the government regulation allowing opening of Guest Houses in local islands, Maafushi was the first to secure an investment in tourism accommodation. The first guest house was opened in January 2010, and since then, many more have opened and they have provided the local community with foreign currency inflows. Tourists from neighboring resort islands also visit Maafushi for island hopping and Maafushi provides them with shopping opportunity with souvenir shops at assigned areas of the island.

**Population**

According to the latest Census conducted in 2014, the total population of Maafushi is at 2,692 out of which 2,340 are Maldivians, and 352 foreigners. There has been a 17% increase in the residing population of the Island since the previous Census which was done in 2006. The population of Maafushi represents 13.84% of the total locality (Kaafu Atoll). This boom in population is mainly due to the guest house / hotel industry growth witnessed during the last 5 years.

**Governance**

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Maafushi-Beach-Maldives.jpg)

A photo of the beach outside WhiteShell Beach Inn.

In accordance with the recently passed Decentralization Act of Maldives, Maafushi is governed by an elected Island Council composed of five Councillors. The Council is headed by the President of the Council. The Island Council reports to the Local Government Authority (LGA). As democracy and decentralization is at the infant stage in Maldives, the councillors, and the government find it difficult to deal with important issues like land, and resource utilization. There are still many legal issues that need to be settled, before the island council can confidently perform its duties independently. There is also the issue of lack of know-how among the councillors. Most councillors are without basic education, and find it difficult to manage the day-to-day affairs of the island.

**Transport**

Maafushi is connected by [MTCC](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Maldives_Transport_and_Contracting_Company&action=edit&redlink=1) public ferry service from [Malé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9), route 306,[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maafushi_%28Kaafu_Atoll%29#cite_note-1) connection takes approximately 1 hour and 30 minutes, with daily trips except Friday from Malé at 15:00.

**Hulhumalé**

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| [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/9/99/Question_book-new.svg/50px-Question_book-new.svg.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Question_book-new.svg) | This article **needs additional citations for** [**verification**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Verifiability). Please help [improve this article](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hulhumal%C3%A9&action=edit) by [adding citations to reliable sources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Introduction_to_referencing_with_Wiki_Markup/1). Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. *(December 2006)* *(*[*Learn how and when to remove this template message*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Maintenance_template_removal)*)* |

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| **Hulhumalé ހުޅުމާލެ** | |
| **District of** [**Malé**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9) | |
| [Mosque of Hulhumalé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mosque_of_Hulhumal%C3%A9.jpg)  Mosque of Hulhumalé | |
| [Hulhumalé is located in Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Maledives_relief_location_map.jpg)  Hulhumalé  Hulhumalé  Location in Maldives | |
| Coordinates: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[4°13′N 73°32′E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Hulhumal%C3%A9&params=4_13_N_73_32_E_region:MV_type:city%2830000%29)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[4°13′N 73°32′E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Hulhumal%C3%A9&params=4_13_N_73_32_E_region:MV_type:city%2830000%29) | |
| **Country** | [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives) |
| **Geographic atoll** | [North Male' Atoll](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9_Atoll) |
| **Government** | |
| **•**[**Council**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_the_Maldives#Divisions) | Malé City Council |
| **Area** | |
| **• Total** | 2 km2 (0.8 sq mi) |
| **Dimensions** | |
| **• Length** | 2.4 km (1.5 mi) |
| **• Width** | 1.0 km (0.6 mi) |
| **Population** | |
| **• Total** | 30,000 |
| **• Density** | 15,000/km2 (39,000/sq mi) |
| [**Time zone**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_zone) | MST ([UTC+05:00](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC%2B05:00)) |

**Hulhumalé or Hulhulemale** ([Dhivehi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhivehi_language): ހުޅުމާލެ) is a [reclaimed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_reclamation) island located in the south of North Male Atoll, [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives). The [artificial island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_island) was reclaimed to establish a new land mass required to meet the existing and future housing, industrial and commercial development demands of the [Malé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9) region. The official settlement was inaugurated by President [Maumoon Abdul Gayoom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maumoon_Abdul_Gayoom) on May 12, 2004.

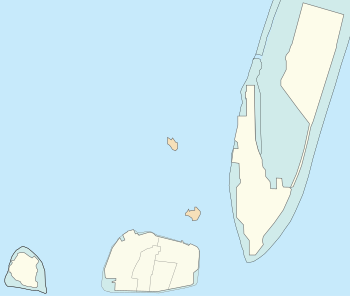
The development and management of the island is undertaken by a government-owned corporation called Housing Development Corporation (formerly Hulhumalé Development Unit/Hulhumalé Development Corporation) which was incorporated on March 23, 2005.

**Contents**

* [1 Location within Malé City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulhumal%C3%A9#Location_within_Mal%C3%A9_City)
* [2 History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulhumal%C3%A9#History)
* [3 Development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulhumal%C3%A9#Development)
* [4 See also](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulhumal%C3%A9#See_also)
* [5 External links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulhumal%C3%A9#External_links)
* [6 References](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulhumal%C3%A9#References)

**Location within Malé City**

Hulhulmalé is located northeast of airport island [Hulhulé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulhul%C3%A9), to which it is connected by a causeway:

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Male%27_Maldives_map.svg)

[**Malé**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9)

**Hen.**

**Gal.**

**Mac.**

**Maa.**

[**5 Villingili**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villingili_%28Mal%C3%A9%29)

**6 Hulhulmalé**

**← Gulhi Falhu**

[**Hulhulé**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulhul%C3%A9)

*Dho.*

*Fun.*

[**Malé Island**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9)**:**

**Gal. = 1 Galolhu**

**Hen. = 2 Henveiru**

**Maa. = 3 Maafannu**

**Mac. = 4 Machchangolhi**

not part of Malé City:

*Dho. =* [*Dhoonidhoo (Prison Island)*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhoonidhoo)

*Fun. =* [*Funadhoo*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Funadhoo_%28Kaafu_Atoll%29)

**History**

Reclamation of Hulhumalé began on October 16, 1997 on the [Hulhulé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulhul%C3%A9)-Farukolhufushi lagoon 1.3 km off the north west coast of Malé. Initial reclamation (or Phase I) consisting of 45% of land mass was carried out by the Ministry of Construction and Public Works (MCPW) costing [USD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USD) 11 million. The project was then continued by a [Belgian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgian) Joint Venture Company, [International Port Engineering and Management](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=International_Port_Engineering_and_Management&action=edit&redlink=1) (IPEM) and [Dredging International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DEME#Dredging_International) (DI) costing an estimated USD 21 million. All the works involving reclamation and [coastal structure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coastal_structure) development covered in Phase I were completed by June 2002.

**Kuramathi**

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| [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/9/99/Question_book-new.svg/50px-Question_book-new.svg.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Question_book-new.svg) | This article **does not** [**cite**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citing_sources) **any** [**sources**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Verifiability). Please help [improve this article](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kuramathi&action=edit) by [adding citations to reliable sources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Introduction_to_referencing_with_Wiki_Markup/1). Unsourced material may be challenged and [removed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Verifiability#Burden_of_evidence). *(March 2010)* *(*[*Learn how and when to remove this template message*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Maintenance_template_removal)*)* |

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| **Kuramathi** | |
| **Holiday island resort** | |
| [Beach of Kuramathi (Lagoon)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kuramathi_Beach_%28Lagoon%29_001.jpg)  Beach of Kuramathi (Lagoon) | |
| [Kuramathi is located in Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Maledives_relief_location_map.jpg)  Kuramathi  Kuramathi  Location in Maldives | |
| Coordinates: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[04°15′31″N 72°58′48″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kuramathi&params=04_15_31_N_72_58_48_E_region:MV_type:city%28839%29)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[04°15′31″N 72°58′48″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kuramathi&params=04_15_31_N_72_58_48_E_region:MV_type:city%28839%29) | |
| **Country** | [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives) |
| [**Administrative atoll**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_the_Maldives) | [Alif Alif Atoll](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alif_Alif_Atoll) |
| **Distance to Malé** | 28.24 km (17.55 mi) |
| **Dimensions** | |
| **• Length** | 0.975 km (0.606 mi) |
| **• Width** | 0.650 km (0.404 mi) |
| **Population** | |
| **• Total** | 839 |
| [**Time zone**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_zone) | MST ([UTC+05:00](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTC%2B05:00)) |

**Kuramathi** at 2 km (1 mi) long is the largest of six islands that belong to the small natural [atoll](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atoll), located a few miles off NE Ari Atoll, known as [Ross](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ross_Atoll), Rasdhoo, or Rasdu Atoll, which administratively belongs to [Alif Alif Atoll](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alif_Alif_Atoll).

Kuramathi is one of eight holiday resort islands owned and managed by Universal Enterprises Limited, a Maldivian company. There is a sandbank on the west of the island which is only visible when the tide is low.

**Geography**

Geographically, the island is located approximately 56 km (35 mi) south west of the capital island [Malé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mal%C3%A9) and can be reached by a 20-minute [sea plane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_plane) flight or a 90-minute boat transfer.

**Ecology**

Since January 2000 **Kuramathi** has had a biological station where guests can obtain information about the local marine environment.

The following marine life can be encountered in Kuramathi: [angelfish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pomacanthidae); [butterflyfish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butterflyfish); [corals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coral); [hawkfish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawkfish); [manta rays](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manta_ray); [Moorish idols](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moorish_idol); [moray eels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moray_eel); [parrotfish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parrotfish); [Portuguese man o' wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_man_o%27_war); [rays](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batoidea); [sea turtles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea_turtle); [sharks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shark); [surgeonfish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surgeonfish); [sweetlips](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plectorhinchus); [triggerfish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triggerfish); unicornfish;