

# Highlights of Rufford in-country conference - Sri Lanka



**14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> November 2016  
Kandy, Sri Lanka**

**Organized by  
Bio Conservation Society - (BCSL)**

## Introduction

The Rufford in-country conference - Sri Lanka under the theme of "Let's Protect Sri Lankan Biodiversity" was held between November 14<sup>th</sup> to November 16<sup>th</sup> at Oak Ray Regency, Deveni Rajasinghe Mawatha, Kandy, Sri Lanka. This is the first Rufford in-country conference held in Sri Lanka to share the project experience of Rufford grantees among them and also make known to general public. Apart from the grantees some non- grantees also invited to present their reports on research and conservation works. Altogether, 65 participants attended the conference including Mr. Josh Cole – grant director of the Rufford Foundation and several presenters from three south Asian countries (Bangladesh, India and Maldives; one from each country - see Annex 1 in PDF document for full list of participants).

Opening of conference was marked by the lighting of traditional oil lamp by some attendees representing different organizations. After that welcome speech was delivered by Dr. Lalith Ekanayake (BCSL), Chief organizer of the conference. In addition, he took a short while to spell out objectives of the conference and introduce biodiversity related various undertakings and achievements of Bio Conservation Society of Sri Lanka. Thereafter, key note speech was delivered by Prof. Siril Wijesundara, a prominent plant scientist attached to National Institute of Fundamental Studies, Kandy, Sri Lanka. He talked on the subject of Ex-situ conservation, an under utilized tool in conservation of biodiversity in Sri Lanka. The emphasis was on using national botanic garden network of Sri Lanka for sustaining plants at risk in line with climatic preference of respective plants.



Inauguration



Welcome - Dr. Lalith Ekanayake



Keynote speech - Prof. Siril Wijesundara

The theme of the conference being 'let's conserve biodiversity of Sri Lanka', the event focused on a variety of topics relevant to the main theme, including timely discussions on hot topics concerning selected species, ecosystems and human dimensions.



## Technical highlights

### Day One Session 1 (Tuesday 14th November 2016)

After tea break following inauguration formalities, first day technical session 1 started with Dr. Lakshman Peiris and Dr. Lalith Ekanayake as chairs. At the inception Anjali Watson discussed the population structure and movement pattern of Sri Lankan leopard in selected localities. She highlighted the role of leopard in maintaining the ecological balance of wild life areas in Sri Lanka. Hussein Zahir from Maldives presented observations on bleaching pattern of coral during their reef check expeditions. Death of coral under slight increase of sea temperature was a matter of high concern regarding the sensitivity of coral under changing global climate. Tharaka Kusuminda discussed his findings on insectivorous bats living in tea plantation areas. Bats are acting as natural pest control agents in tea lands, and they occupy lesser known habitat spaces of tea landscape. Caves, roof of buildings, tree holes and dilapidated masonry structures are sustaining their population in this mono-culture areas. Contrary to previous presentations on more visible biodiversity aspects, Prof. Rupika Rajakaruna discussed about the role of microscopic trematode pathogen in bringing about malformations in frogs and resultant mortality. Although, the session was dominated by animal related topics, the last speaker of the session N. C. S. Ruklani talked on the poorly understood plant group - bryophytes, and emphasized ecological threats on brayophytes due to pollution and habitat degradation.



Anjali Watson



Hussain Zahir



Tharaka Kusuminda



Rupika Rajakaruna



Ruklani



Audience

## Day One Session 2

Anjali Watson and Dr. Lalith Ekanayake chaired this session and the lineup of presentations were highly heterogeneous, talking about bee honey, wildlife research management, sea turtles and forests. But that mosaic of biodiversity grabbed the attention of all. Koushalya Mahagedara talked about current situation of *Apis cerana* based bee honey industry in Sri Lanka, especially about poor situation with regard to diverse aspects of bee honey industry. He stressed the need to enhance this biodiversity product having wider benefits in crop pollination, indigenous medicine and human nutrition. Dr. Lakshman Peiris (Deputy Director, research & training – Department of Wildlife Conservation) gave an overview of wildlife research including permission process, issues in management and decision making. The ensuing discussion was an opportunity to clarify concerns of researchers with regard to difficulties faced by them, especially applying for research permits. Next came the presentation by Zahirul Islam from Bangladesh, and his observations on tracking of sea turtle movements using satellite technology was an eye opening to researchers in paying attention to turtle habitat needs in Indian ocean region. The final presentation of session 2 was marked by a basic botanical exploration works in remote and lesser known forest ecosystem in Badulla district of Sri Lanka. Presentation was done by Sarath Ekanayake and stressed the uniqueness of the forest patch in account of domination of Dipterocarpaceae trees in eastern intermediate zone of Sri Lanka.



Koushalya Mahagedara



Lakshman Peiris



Zahirul Islam



Sarath Ekanayake

A general discussion was commenced after the last session and Dr. Anjali Watson recapped all presentations. Points were discussed with regard to the process of obtaining research permission from Department of Wild life Conservation (DWC). Dr. Cyril Wijesundara mentioned that there is a fundamental misunderstanding between scientific community and management authorities, especially in processing clearing letters for scientific investigations. DWC representative, Dr. Lakshman Peiris was of the view that wild life research collaborations by a foreign country institution with a Sri Lankan institution should look into benefits to Sri Lanka in doing the project. Mentioning of such detail in the research application will facilitate fast processing. The audience said that sending biological samples abroad is not at all for commercial purpose and often for taxonomic identification and other analysis. No monetary benefits but always knowledge benefits. Dr. Lakshman Peiris raised the point that now in Sri Lanka, analysis of wild life samples can be done to a large extent and we have pay attention to use such facilities to the maximum to avoid sending samples abroad. Anjali



Watson said that University research community can do more to improve student research by correct understanding of DWC research permission formalities. In addition, she explained quantifying leopard population through camera trapping while further explanation of camera methodology. Moreover, the general discussion highlighted some thrust areas as better awareness on wildlife permission process in Sri Lanka by researchers, practical aspects of turtle tracking and the value of regional networking of like-minded researchers.

### Day Two Session 1 (Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup> November 2016)

A significant slot of time of this session was occupied to discuss man mediated pressures on animal life, especially crocodiles, small cats, sharks and rays. The session was chaired by Prof. Rupika Rajakaruna and Sarath Ekanayake. The guest speaker, Anslem de Silva, discussed on reptile in general and crocodiles in particular. His life time experience with reptilian fauna, spanning over 50 years, enriched his presentation. Detail discussion on human-crocodile conflict and solutions are noteworthy information for a wider community. C. Kumar from South India presented his marine activities related to awareness raising, surveying and conservation of sharks and rays. His findings are particular importance for policy influence in fishery sector both in India and Sri Lanka. Lesser known urban ecological aspects of Sri Lanka were presented by Anya Ratnayaka through her interesting works on small cats living in Colombo. Use of her night vision visual techniques much contributed in convincing its hunting behavior. Dilan Chathuranga brought the matter of having diverse habitats for sustaining different spider species, based on his case study done in upper Hantana hills in central part of Sri Lanka. As the final presentation for the session Dr. Lalith Ekanayake briefed the occurrence of different sea turtle species in Kalpitiya peninsular and main threats they are facing in the sea. Further he gave detail works done by Bio conservation Society on its outreach activities conducted for the coastal communities related to coastal biodiversity conservation.



Anslem de Silva



C. Kumar



Dilan Chathuranga



Anya Ratnayaka

## Day Two Session 2

This session was chaired by Dr. Anslem de Silva and Dr. Lalith Ekanayake and the presenters in their session talked on extremely diverse topics on biodiversity; Mangroves, Dugong, Sea grasses, Elephants and sting less bees. Manoj Prasanna as the first speaker of the session talked on Mangrove flora of Madampa lake, in south west coast of Sri Lanka. He highlighted rare and endangered mangrove flora species. Restoration of sea grasses is a difficult task the world over and Chathurika Munasinghe presented her attempt in planting sea grasses in Mannar sea of Sri Lanka. Her objective was to enhance feeding areas for Dugong, an endangered sea animal feeding on seagrass. Human-elephant conflict of Sri Lanka is a long time burning issue and the next presentation done by Ashoka D. G. Ranjeewa on his research on behavior pattern of problematic elephants of Udawalawe shed much light on action areas for win-win solutions. His collection of night vision videos guided his explanations in convincing manner. Focus from elephants to bees was made by T. H. S. E. Silva with her discussion on sting-less bees. Knowledge on bee fauna is poor in Sri Lanka due to lack of taxonomic studies. Identification of bee species using nest characteristics and medicinal honey products of sting-less bees took a central position in her presentation. As the last item of the session, Gajaba Ellepola, talked on coral reef conservation, research avenues and current situation of corals in Passikudah, north eastern Sri Lanka. He presented a number of very convincing aerial photographs on status of corals and surrounding areas that influence the sustainability of corral environment.



Manoj Prasanna



Chathurika Munasinghe



Ashoka Ranjeewa



T. H. S. E. Silva



Gajaba Ellepola



Conference banner

### Day Two Session 3

The last session of the conference was chaired by Dr. Inoka Karunarathna & Dr. Lalith Ekanayake. The first speaker of the last session was N. B. Karunarathna and talked on observations on above average incidence of malformations of amphibians in paddy lands under the influence of agrochemicals. Then, A.N.Thudugala presented research findings on wild cats (fishing cat) of Sri Lanka highlighting their limited distribution and threats faced due to expanding anthropogenic landscape. Voicing of concerns on wild cats of Sri Lanka by several speakers of the two day conference is indicative of extra needs of conservation agencies to work on the issues. The final presentation of the session as well as the end of technical sessions was marked by the presentation done by Dr. Lalith Ekanayake on behalf of Duminda Balasuriya, the lead author. Emphasis was on salient features on environmental journalism, and sharing of experience gained through green media network of Sri Lanka. The presenters of the last two abstracts in the proceedings were not present at the conference, and they apologized for their unexpected urgent visit to another country.



Nuwan Karunarathna



A.N.Thudugala

As the last item of the technical sessions of the two day event, a general discussion was commenced moderated by Prof. Rupika Rajakaruna and Dr. Inoka Karunarathna. Mr. Sanjeewa raised a question about the current coverage of mangroves ecosystem in Sri Lanka and Mr. Manoj responded by giving coverage of Sri Lanka and relative occurrence in different coastal provinces of Sri Lanka. There was a question about the level of success of sea grass replanting. Ms. Chathurika explained that her work need more time for proper assessment, and only three months monitoring is not adequate. However, it was discussed that most projects around world attempting replanting of sea grasses were not successful. As a further note, Mr. Ashoka conclusively said that leading element of human-elephant conflict is crop raiding, though audience expressed different views. Mr. Gajaba Ellepola, stressed the serious pressures from local level anthropogenic actions as causative agent of coral degradation in Passikuda in Trincomalee, his study site. It is wrong to put the full blame on climate change as the culprit behind coral death. Answering the query on population size of fishing cat population in Sri Lanka, Mr. Thudugala answered that no reliable estimates are available due to difficulty of sighting fishing cats.

Finally the audience commented their ideas about the conference and almost all the participants suggested to have this kind of annual conference to give a chance to share the findings in a little difference platform rather than usual academic conferences held in university.

At the end of last session vote of thanks was given by Dr. Lalith Ekanayake.



**Day 3 (Wednesday 16<sup>th</sup> November 2016)**

**Field trip to Royal Botanic Garden, Peradeniya.**

Earlier the field trip was planned to visit Udawattakele forest, some 6km away from the venue. However, considering the request by some participants, and better opportunities for learning about plant life as well as opportunistic animal life, the management decided to visit Royal Botanic Garden at Peradeniya. The garden is located only some 2 km away from the conference venue.



During the field trip



*Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya are about 5.5 km to the west of the city of Kandy in the Central Province of Sri Lanka. It attracts 2 million visitors annually. It is 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. Attached to it is the National Herbarium of Sri Lanka. The total area of the botanical garden is 147 acres (0.59 km<sup>2</sup>), at 460 meters above sea level, and with a 200-day annual rainfall. It is managed by the Division of National Botanic Gardens of the Department of Agriculture.*

The trip was guided by Mr. S.D. Abeywardena, Mr. Sarath Ekanayake and Mr. Koushalya Mahagedera. Objectives of the field visit were to expose the delegates for the largest ex-situ plant conservation center in Sri Lanka and familiarize themselves with native and introduced species available in the garden. The visit to the garden enable them to see all the key elements of the botanic garden; arboretum, medicinal plant garden, great lawn, national herbarium, orchid house, spice garden, rare plant collections and some animal life. Also, free discussion during the visit made it possible establishing a small network for further sharing research experience and potentially future collaborations among themselves. The field visit to the garden was concluded at about 1pm and all returned to hotel for lunch as the concluding event.

(Please note that proceedings of the conference has been attached separately as a PDF document)

Media – Please see the newspaper and other media publicity about the conference.

## **Conference news in media**

### **Sirasa Television news**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hWG\\_vspOvWU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hWG_vspOvWU)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qv7srWWcR4w>

### **Wijeya web News 1**

<http://www.wijeya.lk/5104/%e0%b6%9a%e0%b7%90%e0%b7%83%e0%b7%8a%e0%b6%b6%e0%b7%90%e0%b7%80%e0%b6%b1%e0%b7%8a-%e0%b7%80%e0%b6%b3%e0%b7%80%e0%b7%93-%e0%b6%ba%e0%b7%8f%e0%b6%b8%e0%b7%9a-%e0%b6%85%e0%b7%80%e0%b6%af%e0%b7%8f>

### **Wijeya web News 2**

<http://www.wijeya.lk/5015/%e0%b7%81%e0%b7%8a%e2%80%8d%e0%b6%bb%e0%b7%93-%e0%b6%bd%e0%b6%82%e0%b6%9a%e0%b7%8f%e0%b7%80%e0%b7%9a-%e0%b6%a2%e0%b7%9b%e0%b7%80-%e0%b7%80%e0%b7%92%e0%b7%80%e0%b7%92%e0%b6%b0%e0%b6%ad-2>

### **Lankadeepa web news**

<http://www.lankadeepa.lk/index.php/articles/479767>

### **Dailymirror web news**

<http://www.dailymirror.lk/article/-Name-the-Giant-crocodile-a-national-heritage--119376.html>

**කළු 2016 11.14**

## කලාවාන අමු හේ දලවලට වාර්තාගත මිලක්

**කලාවාන - ආර්. ඩී. සිසිසේන**

කලාවාන ප්‍රදේශයේ දේවඥා හිමියන්ගේ අමු හේ දල වෙනුවෙන් පසුගිය ඔක්තෝම්බර් මාසයේ රුපියල් 90 - 100 ඉක්මවන මිලක් ලැබී තිබේ. මේ දිනවල කොළඹ හා දෙමළ සිලෝන්වල රුපියල් 87.00 - 93.00 අතර මිලදුන් ලැබෙන ඇතර මේරු හේ දල සඳහාද රු. 85.00 ඉක්මවන මිලක් ගෙවීමට හැකිවීම සතුටට කරුණක් වේ. ප්‍රදේශයේ හේ කම්පල් හිමියන් ප්‍රධාන කරති.

දැනට මාස හතරකට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් අමු හේ දල මිලදුන් කරන බැවින් සිලෝන් අතර වැඩි මිලක් ලැබීම හේ හොඳින්ම ප්‍රදේශයේ වටා කළු. ඉදිරි මාසවල වටා හේ මිල ඉහළ යාමක් බව පෙනේ. දෙස කම්පල් හිමියන් හේ පොර මිල ඉහළ යාමත් හිමිපාදක ධාරිතාව පහළ යාම මේ වන විට ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ පවතින ප්‍රධාන හැටුල වුවද පත්ව ඇති බවද ප්‍රධාන කරති.



**කලාවාන - රංජිත් රාමනාදන්**

මධ්‍යම කලාවාන, කම්පල් වලටද සුළු ප්‍රමාණයක් සිදුවී තිබේ. මේ අවස්ථාවේ අවසන් වී සිටින ප්‍රදේශවලට ඇතර හේ දල හිමිකරුවන් සංචාරයක් කරමින් සිටිති. මේ වන විට කලාවාන ප්‍රදේශයේ අමු හේ දල මිලදුන් කරමින් සිටිති.

## ජෛව විවිධත්ව සම්මන්ත්‍රණය අද මහනුවරදී

පාරිසරික සංරක්ෂණ වැඩසටහන් සඳහා අරමුදල් සපයන එංගලන්තයේ Rufford ආයතනය සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පාරිසරික සංරක්ෂණ සංවිධානය සමඟ සහයෝගීතාවයෙන් පැවැත්වෙන ජෛව විවිධත්ව සම්මන්ත්‍රණය 2016.11.14 සිට 16 දක්වා මහනුවර ඔක්ටෝ රිජන්සි (Oak Ray Regency) හෝටලයේ දී පැවැත්වේ.

මෙහිදී පාරිසරික සංරක්ෂණයට අදාළ ව්‍යාපෘති සහ පර්යේෂණ පිළිබඳ වාර්තා 25ක් පමණ ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබේ. මේ සඳහා විශ්වාසීය ආචාර්යවරුන්, සිසුන් මෙන්ම පාරිසරික සංරක්ෂණ ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ කටයුතු කරන බොහෝදෙනෙක් සහභාගි වේ. ජෛව සංරක්ෂණ සංගමය : [www.bcssl.org](http://www.bcssl.org)

**කළු 2016 11.16**

## ලෝකයේ සිටින මුහුදු කැස්බෑ විශේෂ 7න් 5ක් පමණ මෙරට අවට වෙරළබඩ ප්‍රදේශවල ජීවත් වුවත් ඔවුන් වැඩිදුර යෑමේ අවදානමකට ලක්වෙලා

- ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජෛව විවිධත්වය සුරකිමු සංවිධානයේ සභාපති ආචාර්ය ලලිත ඒකනායක

**විශිෂ්ට රාමනාදන්**

ලෝකයේ මුහුදු කැස්බෑ විශේෂ 7න් 5ක් පමණ මෙරට අවට වෙරළබඩ ප්‍රදේශවල ජීවත් වුවත් ඔවුන් වැඩිදුර යෑමේ අවදානමකට ලක්වෙලා. මෙරට අවට වෙරළබඩ ප්‍රදේශවල ජීවත් වුවත් ඔවුන් වැඩිදුර යෑමේ අවදානමකට ලක්වෙලා.

ලෝකයේ මුහුදු කැස්බෑ විශේෂ 7න් 5ක් පමණ මෙරට අවට වෙරළබඩ ප්‍රදේශවල ජීවත් වුවත් ඔවුන් වැඩිදුර යෑමේ අවදානමකට ලක්වෙලා.




ආරක්ෂා කරගැනීම සඳහා මුහුදු කැස්බෑ විශේෂ 7න් 5ක් පමණ මෙරට අවට වෙරළබඩ ප්‍රදේශවල ජීවත් වුවත් ඔවුන් වැඩිදුර යෑමේ අවදානමකට ලක්වෙලා.

ලෝකයේ මුහුදු කැස්බෑ විශේෂ 7න් 5ක් පමණ මෙරට අවට වෙරළබඩ ප්‍රදේශවල ජීවත් වුවත් ඔවුන් වැඩිදුර යෑමේ අවදානමකට ලක්වෙලා.





# කැස්බෑවන් වඳවී යාමේ අවදානමක්

## ආචාර්ය ලලිත් ඒකනායක

ලොව මුහුදු කැස්බෑවන් වර්ග 7 ක් පමණ සිටින බවත් ඊයින් 5 ක්ම ශ්‍රී ලංකාව අවට වෙරළබඩ ප්‍රදේශ වලට පැමිණ පිවිසින බවත් මුහුදු කැස්බෑවන්ගේ බිත්තර ආහාරයට ගැනීමත් ධීවරයන්ගේ දැල්වල පැටලී එන කැස්බෑවන් මරා මස් ආහාරයට ගැනීමට මිනිසුන් පෙලඹීමත් නිසා මුහුදු කැස්බෑවන් වඳවී යාමේ අවදානමක් ඇති බව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජෛව විවිධත්වය සුරකිමු සංවිධානයේ සභාපති ආචාර්ය ලලිත් ඒකනායක මහතා පවසයි.

වංගලන්තයේ රැහැරි ආයතනය සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජෛව සංරක්ෂණ සංගමයේ සංවිධානයෙන් 'ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ

ජෛව විවිධත්වය සුරකිමු' මෑතකදී දෙස් විදෙස් විශ්ව විද්‍යාල ආචාර්යවරුන්, පාරිසරික සංරක්ෂණ ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ කටයුතු කරන විද්වතුන්ගේ සහභාගීත්වයෙන් මහනුවර ඔක්ෂර් රිජන්සි කෝට්ලයේදී පැවැති සම්මන්ත්‍රණයකදී ආචාර්ය ඒකනායක මහතා විසේ කීය.

මුහුදු කැස්බෑවන් වඳ වී යාමට ප්‍රධාන හේතුවක් වන්නේ මුහුදු කැස්බෑවන්ගේ බිත්තර ආහාරයට ගැනීම හා ධීවරයන්ගේ දැල් වලට හසුවන මුහුදු කැස්බෑවන්ගේ මස් ආහාරයට ගැනීම බවත් ඔහු කීය.

දකුණු මුහුදු තීරයේ ගල්කිස්ස සිට පහළට යන විට

කොස්ගොඩ, තංගල්ල, රැකව, බුන්දල වගේම කැගෙනහිර වෙරළේ කැස්බෑවන් සිහිපයක වනජීවී සංරක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් හා තවත් ආයතන කිහිපයකින් මුහුදු කැස්බෑවන් බිත්තර දමන ස්ථාන සංරක්ෂණය කළත් එසේ සංරක්ෂණය කිරීමට අපහසු කැස් වල මුහුදු කැස්බෑවන්ගේ බිත්තර ආහාරයට ගන්නා ධීවර ඔහු සඳහන් කළේය.

යුද්ධය නිම වීමත් සමගම ධීවරයන් වැඩි දෙනෙකු ධීවර කර්මාන්තයේ යෙදීම නිසා මීගමුව, හලාවත, කන්දකුලිය, කල්පිටිය දක්වා ධීවරයන්ගේ දැල් වලට හසුවන මුහුදු කැස්බෑවන් මරා මස් සඳහා ගන්නා බවත් මෑතකදී කළ සමීක්ෂණයකදී මුහුදු කැස්බෑවන්ගේ කටු විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් හමු වූ බවද ඒ මහතා කීය.



## මැලේසියානු රෑ කොකා නිඹිරිගස්සායෙන් හමුවෙයි

නිඹිරිගස්සාය සිරිපා පෙදෙසේ ගෙවත්තකින් දුර්ලභ පක්ෂියෙකු හමු වූ බව පරිසරවේදීහු පවසති. මැලේසියානු රෑ කොකා (Malayan Night Heron) නමින් හඳුන්වන මෙම පක්ෂියා ගිනිකොන දිග ආසියාවේ සිට ලංකාවට සංක්‍රමණය වන සංචාරක පක්ෂියෙකි. විශේෂයෙන් රාත්‍රි කාලයේදී ක්‍රියාශීලී වන බැවින් රෑ කොකා ලෙස හඳුන්වයි.

කිලෝමීටර දහස් ගණනක් මග ගෙවා පියාසර කිරීමෙන් වෙහෙසට පත් වීම නිසා හෙමිබත් වී සිටි පක්ෂියා ප්‍රතිකාර කිරීම සඳහා කොළඹ විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ ක්ෂේත්‍ර පක්ෂි විද්‍යා අධ්‍යයන කථය මගින් රැගෙන යන ලදී. ප්‍රතිකාර කිරීමෙන් පසු කොළඹ ආශ්‍රිත තෙත් බිම්ක දී මුද්‍රාහරින බව ඔවුහු කියති.

මෙම කාලවකවානුවේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට බොහෝ සංචාරක කුරුල්ලන්ගේ පැමිණීම සිදුවන අතර මෙසේ හෙමිබත් වූ කුරුල්ලන් වේරා ගැනීම පිළිබඳ අවධානයෙන් සිටින ලෙස ක්ෂේත්‍ර පක්ෂි විද්‍යා අධ්‍යයන කථය ජනතාවගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටියි. හෙමිබත් වූ කුරුල්ලන් අවිච්චිතව සිහිපදෙනතුද පසුගිය දිනවල වාර්තා වී තිබිණ.



කොළඹ පාසල් 120ක් පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේදී ඩොංගු මදුරු කීටයන් හමුවූ පාසල් 48ක් තිබුණු බව සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය නිවේදනයක් නිකුත් කරමින් පවසයි. ජාතික ඩොංගු මර්දන ඒකකය මගින් පසුගියදා මෙම වැඩසටහන ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබේ.

මෙහිදී කළ පරීක්ෂාවලදී රාජ්‍ය ආයතන 134කින් ආයතනය 48ක, ඉදිරිමි කලාප 156කින් කලාප 53ක, කර්මාන්ත ශාලා පරිශ්‍ර 133කින් පරිශ්‍ර 38ක ඩොංගු කීටයන් හමුවූ බවද සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය නිකුත් කළ නිවේදනයේ වෙයි.

සමස්ත බස්නාහිර පළාතේ පරිශ්‍ර 12,056ක් පරීක්ෂා කර මදුරු කීටයන් සහිත පරිශ්‍ර 506ක්