

Sri Lanka's Tropical Flora

Naturetrek Tour Report

24 March - 4 April 2013

Report compiled by Dhammithera Samarasinghe



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Day 1

Sunday 24th March

The flight arrived on time. We drove 10 minutes to our nearby Airport Garden Hotel to spend our first night. After settling into the hotel and having lunch, our afternoon plan was to do the boat ride in the Muthurawela which is a mangrove eco-system but we decided to postpone the boat ride to the last day due to heavy rain, and drive back to the hotel for dinner where I did the briefing for the following day.

Day 2

Monday 25th March

After breakfast we made our way north to our next destination, Sigiriya. After a short distance we stopped at an abundant paddy field to see a pair of Blue-tailed Bee-eaters and a wealth of wetland species including various Herons and Egrets. Though this is a botanical tour, the group was very interested in birding and other wildlife as well. Just after the rain lots of Butterflies started to migrate. Thousands of Common Emigrants and Albatross took part in this migration following the direction of the wind. During the drive we passed different natural habitats and some man-made habitats, like rice fields, coconut plantations and gardens.

After two hours' drive we stopped to freshen up by re staurant in a nice location where the garden had a lot of medicinal plants. The group had a rare chance of observing a Blue- tiger Butterfly laying eggs on her food plant. We later stopped in a forest plantation by the road side. This plantation is dominated by Jack trees and Mahogany trees. We had nice view of a land snail. We reached Hotel Sigiriya for lunch.

During the afternoon we visited the Sigiriya rock fortress. First we walked around the water garden and Macenzie and David decided to climb the Rock. Other two joined me to do bird watching around the rock. It was a nice afternoon, and within a very short time we managed to record more than 20 species of birds. The "rock climbers" completed their challenge within two hours and they were very happy. They said it was well worth the effort. We finished another splendid day with plants, birds, and butterflies.

Day 3

Tuesday 26th March

The dawn patrol was enjoyable, and we left the Hotel Sigiriya after breakfast and began the fairly short journey to Kandy. En route we paid our customary visit to the Spice Garden near Matale and we were given a conducted tour of the garden. Threading our way through the traffic we made our way to Hotel Suisse located in the heart of the city, our accommodation for the next three nights. The elegance of this old colonial hotel gave us a taste of former splendour. After lunch we set off for nearby Udawattakele Sanctuary. This forest is dominated by *Artocarpus nobilis* (Wild Jack tree) and *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (Jack). Most of the large trees were covered by *Pilodandramue creeper* (Devil's Ivy). There are many vine and liana species growing in the Udawattakele forest most notable is the giant creeper (*Entada rheedii*). We spent a few minutes at a view point overlooking the city.

Later, as dusk settled in, hundreds of Egrets began flying in to roost on an island in Kandy Lake, filling the tree tops as we passed by on our way to the hotel.

Day 4

Wednesday 27th March

After breakfast we headed towards Knuckles forest with our packed lunch. The area was named 'Knuckles' by British surveyors due to the prominent landscape feature, a group of five peaks that resemble the knuckles of a clenched fist seen from many viewpoints. Knuckles forest reserve is very unique due to its diverse range of climatic and landscape features; it harbours highly diverse species of flora and fauna, in a variety of habitats. Lots of butterflies were flying along the road side and Robert and Sandra were happy taking photos of them. We had our lunch at the Courbet's gap, a very famous view point in the Knuckles. At the view point, we recorded some flowering orchids. After lunch we slowly walked through the gap and the forest under-growth was dominated by cultivated cardamom plants. The giant *Calophyllum* sp. trees dominate the forest canopy. *Callophyllum inophyllum*, *Loxococcus rupicola*, *Magifera zeylanica*, *Calophyllum walker*, *Canarium zeylanicum*, and *Macaranga peltata* were the other common species we recorded before returning to the hotel in the evening.

Day 5

Thursday 28th March

Today after breakfast, we drove to the Botanical Gardens, and spent an absorbing few hours wandering through the acres of beautifully maintained gardens. This is an idyllic location, set amid thickly forested hills, and is a great place to observe hundreds of large Fruit Bats in their day roosts. Some bats hang asleep while others are grooming their fur, and a few neighbours squabble with each other in some dispute over space. It is an impressive spectacle. First we walked along the spice garden. The Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum verum*) is a very popular spice, one of the chief export crops of Sri Lanka. One of the main attractions was the Orchid House. It exhibits hundreds of captivating blooms. It is impossible to list all interesting species and hybrids but among them were *Oncidium* var. "Golden shower" locally called the "Kandyan dancer" because of the resemblance of its lip petal to the form and costume of a kandyan dancer. Near the orchid house is the plant house, which represents the collection of indoor plants.

The Cannon ball Tree (*Couroupita surinamensis*) from South America was very interesting. This tree produces large, waxy, cream and pink, sweet scented flowers on long woody stalks arising from the trunk. These are followed by the large, brown, globular, hard-shelled fruits which resemble cannon balls. Various kinds of Bamboos are planted on the river bank and they help to control soil erosion while at the same time adding a distinct charm to the surroundings. The most significant bamboo in the Garden's collection is the Giant Bamboo of Burma (*Dendrocalamus giganteus*). The stem attains a height of about 30m, while the base measures about 20-25cm. New shoots grow at the rate of about 25-30 cm a day reaching their full height in about 2 to 3 months!

We walked in the Garden's Arboretum of about 22 hectares and it contains well over 10,000 trees. Around the Great Circle, is the memorial tree collection. Some trees were planted to commemorate visits of Royalty, Heads of State and religious dignitaries and events of national importance which dates back to the colonial era, and continues to-date. One tree was planted in 1875 by King Edward VII. Other places we visited were, the Palm Avenue, Medicinal and Student's Gardens and the collection of Cycads.

We drove back to hotel for the lunch. We changed clothes in preparation for an early evening visit to the place where the Kandian dancing is performed. The hour long program, which includes juggling and fire walking as well as traditional dances, was voted a hit by the tour members.

Day 6

Friday 29th March

After breakfast, we visited the Temple of Tooth Relic. We left the city at 9.30am and drove along the winding road to Nuwara Eliya, the capital of the hill country. The lushness of the vegetation around Kandy gave way to a succession of tea estates as we gradually climbed into the hills, seeing the huge factory buildings surrounded by tea plantations. We paid a visit to the tea factory and spent an interesting 45 minutes being shown the various processes of tea production by one of the staff, followed by a complimentary cup of tea as a prelude to some serious tea buying!

Having been educated in the mysteries of tea production, and clutching packets of tea, we continued on our way to Nuwara Eliya the road twisting ever higher through a series of hairpins affording splendid views of deep forested valleys, and distant ranges of hills. We enjoyed a fine lunch then drove back to Victoria Park, in the heart of Nuwara Eliya. This is an unlikely hot-spot, a busy town park of tidily manicured flower-beds and shrubs, but with a rubbish-strewn muddy stream, but it regularly attracts a splendid mix of both resident hill country birds and winter visitors from the Himalayas.

Day 7

Saturday 30th March

After breakfast, we left the hotel at 7.30 with a packed lunch for the excursion to Horton Plains. After buying our entry tickets we walked along the main road which is very good for birds. We saw the Dull Blue Flycatcher an endemic bird, Sri Lanka white-eye another endemic. Later, patches of thick fog lifted and some grazing Sambar deer attracted our attention. When we walked along the world's end trail, we recorded two *Drosera* species (Tropical Sundew) and some red Rhododendrons. Robert, Sandra and I had a nice view of Purple-faced Leaf Monkeys - a bonus for the day. When we reached the worlds end it was not much clearer, so we rested, and started our final walk to the main entrance.

The forest at Horton Plains consists of rather gnarled trees, with many epiphytes and mosses on their trunks. There is a rich undergrowth of shrubs and herbs. Many endemic and very beautiful plant species can be found here, such as *Osbeckia lanata*, *Hedyotis lessertiana* and various *Strobilanthes* species. After returning to hotel we had a nice cup of tea and then did the list before retiring to bed.

Day 8

Sunday 31st March

After breakfast we left for our next destination; Rathnapura. First we drove to Tangmalle forest reserve. This forest has a rich bio-diversity and a large number of fauna and flora species. The road through the reserve leads to a bungalow called Adisham. This bungalow belonged to a Tea planter and was built in 1929. The house was designed in the Tudor style along the lines of Leeds Castle in Kent, with stout granite walls of locally quarried stone, long, narrow turret windows and chimneys. The roof is covered with flat Burma teak shingles. Here we had cup of tea and walked along the beautiful garden.

As we were early for lunch; we decided to drive to a waterfall which is 10 km away called Diyaluma. After the previous rains, it was full of water. We had lunch at Belihul Oya rest-house and drive to Ratnapura for the night.

Day 9

Monday 1st April

After breakfast, we made our way to Sinharaja which was an important site of this tour. With a couple of leg stretches along the way, we were at the hotel for the lunch. In the afternoon we walked along the village. The village garden is a traditional forest garden, with a mix of trees, palms, bushes and vines, is a truly wondrous agro-ecosystem. Here, in contrast to modern intensive agriculture, is a small yet highly productive and sustainable method of farming with the closest approximation to nature, which not only promotes biodiversity but also conserves water, soil and energy, requires no fertilizers or pesticides, and contributes little to global warming.

Day 10

Tuesday 2nd April

Our full day at Sinharaja commenced with breakfast at 06.00 and we took a jeep to the park ticket office and then, for 30 minutes, up a rough and winding road to the core area of the rainforest reserve. The rest of the morning was spent slowly walking on the three kilometre trail to the old research station, an early highlight being a very obliging pair of Junglefowl that came running along the trail to greet us! After about 30 minutes we came across a mixed species feeding flock containing a lot of new and mostly endemic species, with Orange-billed Babblers, Sri- Lanka Drongo and Ashy-headed Laughingthrush.

Our focus was inevitably on the birdlife but it is not possible to visit Sinharaja without marvelling at the sheer profusion of plants and insects or being conscious that so much of the natural history is endemic to this vast dipterocarp forest. Bright pink Bamboo Orchids were a numerous sight growing beside the path and further splashes of colour were provided by countless butterflies dancing over the flowers. Among these were some of the largest and rarest of the island species but the insect that epitomizes Sinharaja is perhaps the exotic Tree Nymph, a huge black and white butterfly which floats over the forest trees like a scrap of paper blown by the wind. As we made our way along the trail, Sri Lanka Blue Magpie made a visit and waited for us to feed them. A couple of Frogmouths were roosting in a tree.

Slowly making our way back to the barrier, we suddenly heard the unmistakable sound of a feeding flock heading our way through the forest and there followed a frantic few minutes as a wave of Orange-billed Babblers flowed through the canopy filling the air with a cacophony of calls as they followed a relentless search for prey. These babblers never travel alone and I was delighted to find that at least one Red-faced Malkoha was accompanying the flock, initially presenting very close views before ascending higher into the canopy.

Sinharaja displays a unique floristic composition the *Dipterocarpus* family dominates the canopy species of the rainforest. These species of the genus *Shorea* are the giants of the Sinharaja. Another abundant canopy species is Keena (*Calophyllum trapezifolium*), found mainly in the areas disturbed by logging in the past. A unique species of the sub-canopy is the Diya-na (*Mesua ferrea*), notable during the time of its spectacular pink flush of new leaves, which is a phenomenon common to many rainforest trees. The giant Tree Ferns (*Cyathea* sp.) here are often found growing in dense stands near water. After this highlight, we drove back downhill for lunch and spent the afternoon around the hotel.

Day 11

Wednesday 3rd April

Today we started early as we wanted to do the boat ride which we postponed from the first day due to rain. After lunch, we set off went to Muthurajawela Marsh. The boat ride took nearly one hour at Muthurajawela marsh, which is the island's largest saline peat bog. Along the canal we recorded different kinds of mangrove species. The most common ones were *Avicennia* sp, *Lumnitzera* sp and *Aegiceras* sp. We all had our last dinner together.

Day 12

Thursday 4th April

Punctual to the last, we all assembled in the lobby. After breakfast we drove to the air port for sad farewells...

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Species List

Plants

Mango- <i>Mangifera indica</i>	Amberralla - <i>Spondias dulcis</i>
<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	<i>Cerbera odollam</i>
Temple tree- <i>Plumeria rubra</i>	African flame- <i>Spathodea campanulata</i>
Tabubia- <i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Kapok tree- <i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
Durian- <i>Durio zibethinus</i>	Melon tree- <i>Carica papaya</i>
Ceylon Iron Wood- <i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Tropical Almond- <i>Terminalia catappa</i>
<i>Dillenia indica</i>	<i>Dipterocarpus zeylanicus</i>
Ebony Tree- <i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>
<i>Albizia flacataria</i>	Cannon Ball Tree- <i>Couroupita surinamensis</i>
Himalayan Elder- <i>Sambucus hookeri</i>	Mahogani- <i>Swietenia mocrrophylla</i>
Indian Mahogany- <i>Toona ciliate</i>	Jack Fruit- <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
Bread Fruit- <i>Artocarpus incises</i>	Wild Bread Fruit- <i>Artocarpus nobilis</i>
Banyan Tree- <i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Bo-tree- <i>Ficus religiosa</i>
Hill Goose Berry- <i>Rodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	Clove- <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>
Rose Apple- <i>Syzygium samarangense</i> .	Betel-nut Palm- <i>Areca catechu</i>
Fish tail palm- <i>Caryota Urens</i>	King Coconut- <i>Cocos nucifera var.aurantiaca</i>
Coconut- <i>Cocos nucifera var.typica</i>	Giant Bamboo- <i>Dendrocalamus giganteus</i>
Silver Oak- <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Fern-leaf Tree- <i>Filicium decipiens</i>
Tea- <i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Ganges primrose- <i>Asystasia gangetica</i>
Orchid- <i>Coelogyne odoratissima</i>	Hedyotis lessertiana
Tropical Sundew- <i>Drosera burmanni</i>	Shield-leaved Sundew- <i>Drosera peltata</i>
Soap Bush- <i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Sri Lanka Jasmine- <i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>
<i>Exacum walker</i>	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i>
<i>Eriocaulon sp.</i>	Giant Taro- <i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>
Nutmeg- <i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Banana- <i>Musa paradisiacal</i>
Tropical rose-mallow- <i>Hibiscus vitifolius</i>	Trumpet flower- <i>Brugmansia candida</i>
Rattleweed- <i>Crotalaria retusa</i>	Yellow Balsam- <i>Impatiens repens</i>
<i>Hypericum mysorens</i>	<i>Hibiscus furcatus</i>
Cat's-ear- <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Lantana- <i>Lantana camara</i>
<i>Impatiens cuspidate</i>	<i>Justicia procumbens</i>
Grass Orchid- <i>Arundina graminifolia</i>	<i>Osbeckia parvifolia</i>
<i>Osbeckia lanata</i>	<i>Osbeckia octandra</i>
<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>	Sensitive Plant- <i>Mimosa pudica</i>
Rain tree- <i>Samanea saman</i>	Violet- <i>Viola pilosa</i>
<i>Strobilanthes pulcherrima</i>	<i>Strobilanthes diandra</i>
<i>Strobilanthes viscose</i>	<i>Plectranthus inflatus</i>
<i>Christisonia lawii</i>	<i>Exacum trinervium</i>
Sea Holly- <i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>	Blue Dawn Glory- <i>Ipomoea indica</i>
Queen of Flowers- <i>Amherstia nobilis</i>	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted)

Sri Lanka Junglefowl, <i>Gallus lafayetii</i>	Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i>
Lesser Whistling-duck, <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Asian Openbill , <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
Black -headed Ibis, <i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron, <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>

Striated Heron, <i>Butorides striata</i>	Indian Pond Heron, <i>Ardeola grayii</i>
Grey Heron, <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Purpul Heron, <i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Cattle Egret, <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Great Egret, <i>casmerodius albus</i>
Intermediate Egret, <i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Little Egret, <i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Little Grebe, <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
Indian Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	Black-winged Kite, <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Brahminy Kite, <i>Haliastur indus</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
Gray-headed Fish Eagle, <i>Lcthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	Oriental Honey-buzzard, <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>
Changeable Hawk Eagle, <i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	Mountain Hawk Eagle, <i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>
White-breasted Waterhen, <i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>	Watercock, <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>
Purple Swampphen, <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Pheasant-tailed Jacana, <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>
Black-winged Stilt, <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Red-wattled lapwing, <i>Vanellus indicus</i>
Common Sandpiper, <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Tern, <i>Sterna hirunda</i>
Little Tern, <i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Whiskered Tern, <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
Common Pigeon, <i>Columba livia</i>	Spotted Dove, <i>Stigmatopelia chinensis</i>
Emerald Dove, <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Sri Lanka Green Pigeon, <i>Treron (Pompadora) pompadora</i>
Green Imperial Pigeon, <i>Ducula aenea</i>	Sri Lanka Hanging Parrot, <i>Loriculus beryllinus</i>
Alexandrine Parakeet, <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Rose-ringed Parakeet, <i>Psittacula krameri</i>
Plum-headed Parakeet, <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Layard's Parakeet, <i>Psittacula calthropae</i>
Asian Koel, <i>Endynamys scolopacerus</i>	Sri Lanka Frogmouth, <i>Batrachostomus moniliger</i>
Indian Swiftlet, <i>Collocalia unicolor</i>	Asian Palm Swift, <i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>
Alpine Swift, <i>Tachymarpis melba</i>	House Swift, <i>Apus affinis</i>
Crested Treeswift, <i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	Indian Roller, <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>
Green Bee-eater, <i>Merops orientalis</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-eater, <i>Merops philippinus</i>
Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, <i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	Stork-billed Kingfisher, <i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>
White-throated Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon smymensis</i>	Common Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>
Malabar Trogon, <i>Harpactes fasciatus</i>	Brown-headed Barbet, <i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>
Yellow-fronted Barbet, <i>Megalaima flavifrons</i>	Crimson-fronted Barbet, <i>Megalaima rubricapillus</i>
Coppersmith Barbet, <i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	Sri lanka Grey Hornbill, <i>Ocyeros gingalensis</i>
Lesser Yellownappe , <i>Picus chlorophus</i>	Lesser Goldenback, <i>Dinopium benghalense</i>
Sri Lanka Woodshrike, <i>Tephrodornis (pondicerianus) affinis</i>	Black-headed Cuckooshrike, <i>Coracina melanoptera</i>
Small Minivet, <i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike, <i>Hemipus picatus</i>
Brown Shrike, <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Common lora, <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>
Black-hooded Oriole, <i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	Sri Lanka Blue Magpie, <i>Urocissa ornata</i>
House Crow, <i>Corvus splendens</i>	Large-billed Crow, <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
Barn Swallow, <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Hill Swallow, <i>Hirundo(tahitica) domicola</i>
Sri Lanka Swallow, <i>Cecropis (daurica) hyperythra</i>	Ashy Woodswallow, <i>Artamus fuscus</i>
White-bellied Drongo, <i>Dicrurus caeruleus</i>	Sri Lanka Drongo, <i>Dicrurus (paradiseus) lophorhinus</i>
Forest Wagtail, <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Grey Wagtail, <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
Paddyfield Pipit, <i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Red-vented Bulbul , <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
Yellow-eared Bulbul, <i>Pycnonotus penicillatus</i>	White-browed Bulbul, <i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>
Yellow-browed Bulbul, <i>Acritillas indica</i>	Black Bulbul, <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>
Plain Prinia, <i>Prinia inornata</i>	Common Tailorbird, <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
Blyth's Reed Warbler, <i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	White-browed Fantail, <i>Rhipidura aureola</i>
Black-naped Monarch, <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Asian Paradise-flycatcher, <i>Terpsiphone paradise</i>
Brown-capped Babbler, <i>Pellorneum fuscicapillus</i>	Sri Lanka Scimitar Babbler, <i>Pomatorhinus melanurus</i>
Dark-fronted Babbler, <i>Rhopocichla atriceps</i>	Orange-billed Babbler, <i>Turdoides rufescens</i>

Yellow-billed Babbler , *Turdoides affinis*
 Lesser Hill Myna, *Gracula (religioosa) indica*
 Oriental Magpie Robin, *Copsychus saularis*
 Indian Robin, *Saxicoloides fulicatus*
 tickell's Blue Flycatcher, *Cyornis tickelliae*
 Pale-billed Flowerpecker, *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos*
 Loten's Sunbird, *Nectarinia lotenia*
 Sri Lanka White-eye, *Zosterops ceylonensis*
 Great Tit, *Parus major*

Sri Lanka Hill Myna, *Gracula ptilogenys*
 Common Myna, *Acridotheres tristis*
 White-rumped Shama, *Copsychus malabaricus*
 Pied Bushchat, *Saxicola caprata*
 Legge's Flowerpecker, *Dicaeum vincens*
 Purple-rumped Sunbird, *Nectarinia zeylonica*
 Oriental White-eye, *Zosterops palpebrosus*
 Velvet-fronted Nuthatch, *Sitta frontalis*

Butterflies

Common birdwing - *Troides helena*
 Ceylon rose -*Atrophaneura* sp.
 Common mormon, - *Papilio polytes*
 Blue bottle , - *Graphium sarpedon*
 Psyche, - *Leptosia nina*
 Chocolate albatross - *Appias lyncida*
 Lesser albatross, - *Appias paulina*
 Dark Wanderer, - *Valeria ceylanica*
 Common grass yellow- *Eurema hecabe*
 Tree nymph, -*Idea lynceus*
 Blue tiger, - *Danaus limniace*
 Glassy tiger, - *Danaus aglea*
 Plain tiger, - *Danaus chrysippus*
 Common crow, - *Euploea core*
 Angled castor, - *Ariadne ariadne*
 Common Cerulean- *Jamides alecto*
 Chestnut-streaked sailor- *Neptis jumbah*
 Clipper, - *Parthenos sylvia*
 Danaid Eggfly - *Hypolimnas misippus*
 Common evening brown- *Melanitis leda*
 Nigger aka Smooth-eyed Bushbrown - *Orsotriaena medus*
 White four-ring, - *Ypthima ceylonica*
 Ceylon palmfly, -*Elymnias singala*
 Indian Skipper, -*Spialia galba*

Crimson rose -*Atrophaneura hector*
 Red Helen -*Papilio helenus*
 Blue mormon - *Papilio polymnestor*
 Green jay, - *Graphium agamemnon*
 Jezebel, - *Delias eucharis*
 Common albatross, - *Appias albina*
 Lemon emigrant, - *Catopsilia pomona*
 Small grass yellow - *Eurema brigitta*
 Three-spot grass yellow- *Eurema blanda*
 Blue glassy tiger, - *Danaus similis*
 Dark blue tiger, -*Danaus septentrionis*
 Ceylon tiger, - *Danaus taprobana*
 Common tiger, - *Danaus genutia*
 King crow, - *Euploea klugii*
 Chocolate soldier - *Precis iphita*
 Common sailor, - *Neptis hylas*
 Commander, - *Limenitis procris*
 Great eggfly, - *Hypolimnas bolina*
 Tawny costor, - *Telchinia violae*
 Common tree brown, - *Lethe rohria*
 Gladeye bushbrown, - *Mycalesis patina*
 Palmfly, -*Elymnias hypermnestra*
 Plum Judy, -*Abisara echerius*

Mammals

Flying fox- *Pteropus giganteus*
 Grey langur- *Semnopithecus priam*
 Domestic water buffalo- *Bubalus bubalis*
 Palm squirrel- *Funambulus plmarum*
 Giant squirrel- *Ratufa macroura*

Toque monkey- *Macaca sinica*
 Purple-faced leaf monkey- *Trachypithecus vetulus*
 Sambar – *Carvus unicolor*
 Dusky-striped jungle squirrel- *Funambulus sublineatus*
 Black-naped hare- *Lepus nigricollis*