

Forming partnerships to preserve Sri Lanka's biodiversity

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Introduction

This report presents data gathered during the year 2005. Most of the research methodologies had to be changed to answer new and pressing questions. Hence the data from some of the earlier research activities could not be compared to the data that was collected from the more recent research activities. Overall, the outcome of the research activities, which were carried out in 2005 helped to develop better scientific and research methodologies. It was also a good learning experience as to how to incorporate volunteers into research and conservation activities. .

The results presented in this report have been condensed and is presented as a year-end short report.

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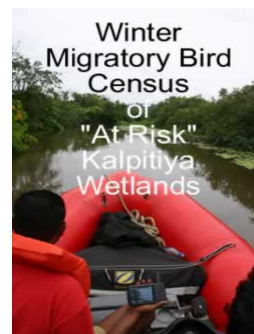
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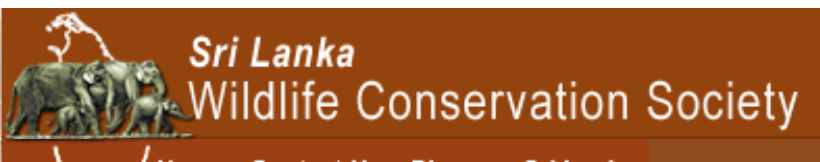
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Research Activities

2.1 Tank Monitoring

Tanks are ancient reservoirs that have been restored to provide irrigated water to Dry Zone farmers who are mostly rice cultivators. A tank is also commonly called a Weva.

Thirteen Tanks were monitored in the Wilgamuwa area. Out of the 13 tanks 6 tanks were identified as tanks that are used by elephants. These six tanks are: Karawgas Wewa A, Weheragala Wewa, Thalakola Wewa, Koka Wewa and Namini Oya Wewa. According to the results, the Weheragala Wewa had the highest number of dung counts per month. Due to the high incident of elephant signs in the vicinity of these tanks, the Weheragala Wewa was studied twice a month with a one week gap between each site visit. One of the significant observations made at Weheragala Tank was that it was not only used by bull elephants, but also by herds with juveniles and calves.

Koka Wewa and Thunhiriya Wewa had much less elephant signs but have the potential for further study. At Karawgas Wewa A and Randunne Wewa dung was counted only during one month. No dung was found in Maraka Wewa, Malgammana Wewa, Karawgas Wewa B, Kuda Wewa I and II, Bogaha Wewa and Thunhiriya Wewa at any time of the year. The possible reason for this could be that these tanks are surrounded by villages and elephants cannot get to them because they would have to walk right through the villages (Table 1).

Research problems

1. During the rainy season when the tanks are full it is not possible to walk all the way around the tanks and hence the study area becomes restricted to the areas that are not flooded.
2. During the dry season when the water level is very low and the under growth is high the visibility is low hence some of the dung piles could be overlooked.
3. At the onset of the dry season as the water levels are decreasing the littoral area of the tanks become open grassland with very little undergrowth. During this time it is very easy to observe elephant dung and not surprisingly the dung count numbers are also high. The high variability in the observations made due to habitat changes as a result of changing seasonal weather is an inherent problem in tank monitoring.
4. Certain areas of some of the tanks - especially thickly wooded areas have not been studied due to safety issues – especially when working with foreign volunteers. Elephants take refuge in these thick forest patches and are a constant danger when conducting research on foot.

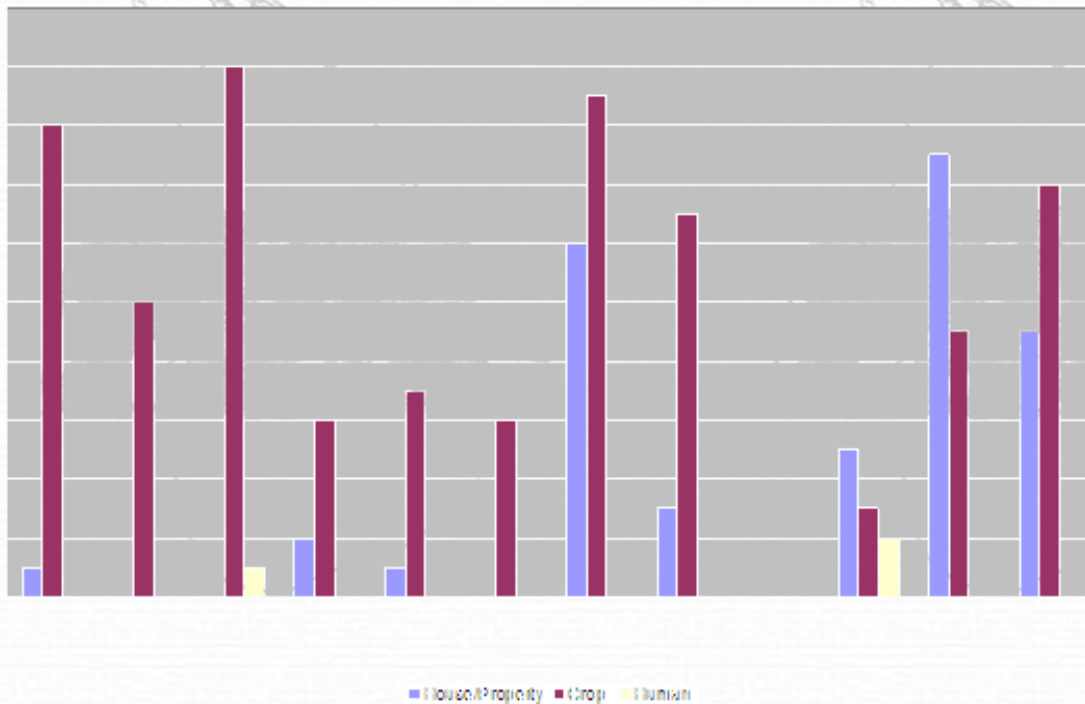
Recommendations for future changes

1. Stop further studies of Maraka Wewa, Malgammana Wewa, Karawgas Wewa B, Kuda Wewa I and II, Bogaha Wewa and Thunhiriya Wewa. When assessing the data collected over the past year there was no evidence to show that elephants have used these tanks.
2. Increase the frequency of monitoring Koka Wewa and Thalakola Wewa to twice a month while maintaining the once month observations of Namini Oya and Randunne Tanks.

2.2 Elephant Damage Survey

Elephant Damage Surveys (EDS) are done once a week. These surveys are done along transects and also by interviewing villagers

whose homes and fields have been raided. These interviews are conducted by the Field Scouts.



The data gathered so far shows that the number of crop damages caused is less in April, May, June and October. House and property damages are high in July, November and December (Table 2). An elephant inside the Wasgamuwa National Park killed one person in 2005. The victim was a Game Guard of the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC). The reason for the death is a freak accident where an elephant that had been disturbed in the night had run across the campground stepping on the tent where the Game Guard was sleeping. By the nature of the accident this could not be categorized as a HEC incident. Two elephants were found dead outside the park. One elephant had died possibly due to the severe wounds on its trunk probably caused by the trunk getting entangled in a trap, which had been set to catch wild boar or deer by the villagers (Picture 1). The second elephant had drowned when it had walked into a bog just outside the Wasgamuwa National Park (Picture 2).



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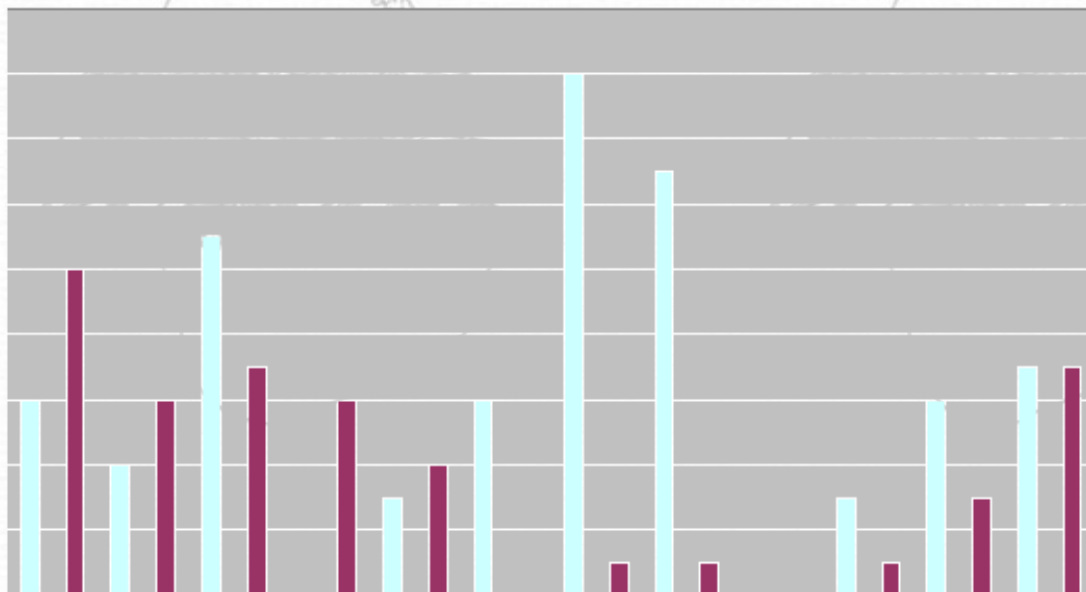
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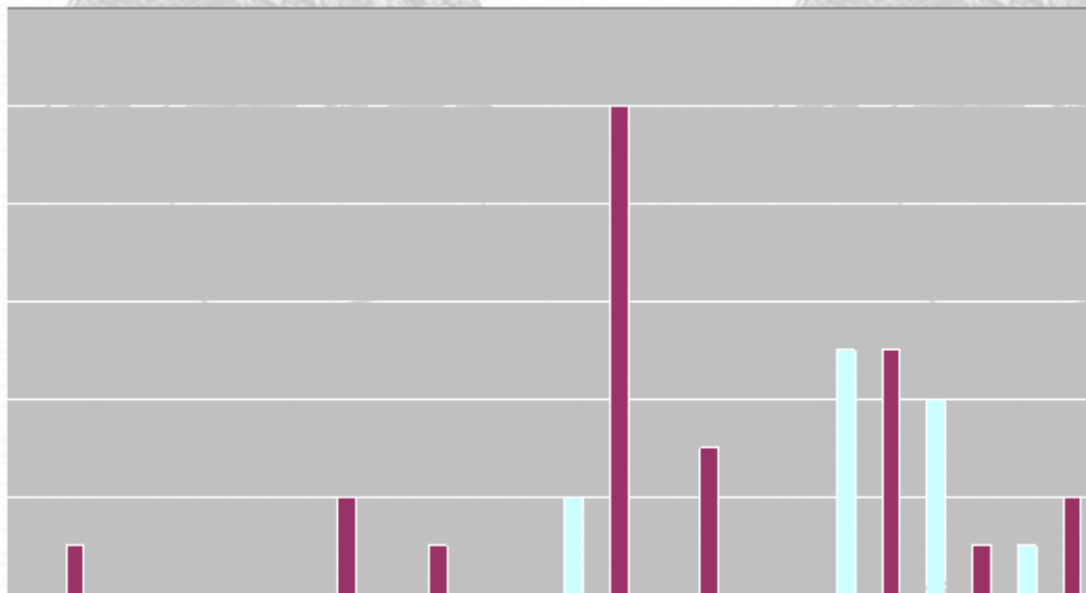
Picture 1: A dead elephant due to severe wounds to its trunk



Picture 2: Remains of a dead elephant drowned in a bog

There were rumors of another dead elephant close to Devagiriya but it could not be found and the Field Scouts had to give up the search after two days.





When assessing the effectiveness of the electric fences, the data shows that the number of damages to houses was significantly low inside the fences compared to the outside. But there is not much of a difference with regard to crop damages. In fact in some months the number of crop damages are higher inside the fence than outside. This difference may be due to the fact that some farmers are negligent in their duties to maintain the fence. These farmers do not repair the fence hence elephants tend to come through the same broken fence section to raid crops.

Research problems

1. Once a week survey of elephant damages is not enough to cover the total area.
1. No consistency in data collection as the information comes from limited sources and the data is biased in terms of area.
2. Interviews to record repeat raiding incidents cause problems as the respondents are expecting some sort of tangible help from the SLWCS to cover their loss. When such help is not forthcoming they are reluctant to give further information or take part in further surveys because they see no direct benefit to them.

Recommendations for the Future

1. The number of days the surveys are conducted needs to be increased from once a week to five days a week. Two or three Field Scouts will be assigned to conduct the EDS every working day of the week.
2. The survey area will be divided into five sections and given an area code. Each area will be surveyed once a week.
3. It is important to give villages that have suffered elephant damages some help even if it is purely a goodwill gesture. Otherwise the Society tends to lose its credibility and the villagers will begin to consider it as ineffective as the DWC. It is suggested to distribute Elephant Thunder Flashes to households that have suffered elephant raiding. A monthly cost of Rs.50 000.00 has been estimated for this program.

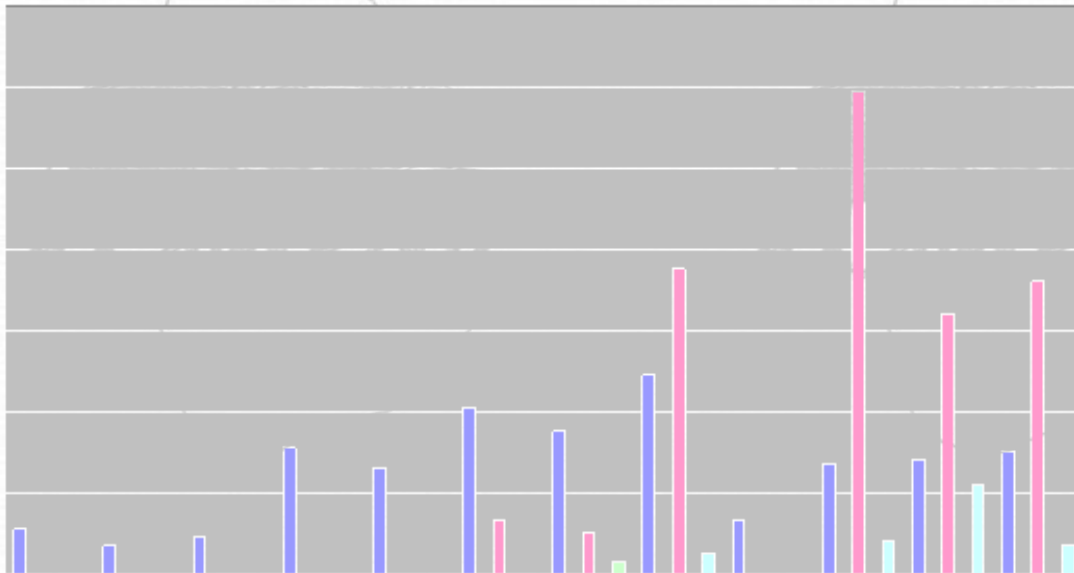
2.3 Fence Monitoring

Fence monitoring is been conducted on three solar powered electric fences. They are:

1. The Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya electric fence (8 Kilometers).
2. The Weheragalagama electric fence (10 Kilometers)
3. The Department of Wildlife Conservation electric fence (15 Kilometers).

Fences 1 and 2 were erected by the SLWCS with funding support from the Wildlife Trust, Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, International Elephant Foundation and Sanjay Kumar.

The DWC electric fence due to its length and difficulty of monitoring has been divided into three sections for monitoring. All three electric fences are monitored once a month (Table 4).



PUS = Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya Electric Fence
 WG = Weheragalagama Electric Fence
 DWC = Department of Wildlife Conservation Electric fence

The Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya Electric Fence

The Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya electric fence though attacked by elephants throughout the year the number of posts broken per month does not vary that much. After the DWC electric fence was erected certain sections of the Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya electric fence has become obsolete and is not operated anymore. This is because the DWC electric fence is fencing in some

sections of the Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya electric fence. The reason for this lack of coordination from the DWC is that they did not consult the SLWCS when erecting their fence – this is due to the fact that the Department still does not have flexible policies to develop public/private partnerships to achieve common goals. What is ironical is the fact that the DWC electric fence is an idea, borrowed from an electric fence project that SLWCS was intending establish. The SLWCS' plan was to erect the fence along the eastern boundary of the Wasgamuwa National Park and along the boundaries of all the villages all the way down to the Hettipola Town. The fence was supposed to get integrated into the two already existing electric fences that the SLWCS has constructed. If it were done according to the SLWCS plan there would have been one seamless fence along the village boundaries from the Wasgamuwa National Park to the Hettipola Town. This would have left a vast area outside the park for elephants to range. The DWC has followed some of the SLWCS concepts developed for SEHP but has not made any attempt to integrate the fences. Hence there is an overlap of fences in some areas and gaps in other areas.

The section of the Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya electric fence that is along the main road is maintained very well. The other sections because of them overlapping with the DWC fence is not operated anymore. If funds are available to purchase the control room equipment then these unused sections of the Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya electric fence can be used to provide a fence to resolve HEC in a village hamlet inside the forest reserve.

The Weheragalagama Electric Fence

Monitoring of the Weheragalagama Electric Fence was done from the second half of the year on.

Until December the maintenance of the fence was not happening and the fence is not functioning. An immediate effort must be made to resolve this matter soon or otherwise the longer it is delayed the worse it would get. A reason for this fence to get to such a situation is that a major part of it stretches along the forest boundary where there are herds of elephants. That section of the fence is also the furthest from the village homes hence there is no human presence. At the time the fence was constructed villagers included this area to be fenced in because the land was supposed to be earmarked for cultivation. Unfortunately the people who were supposed to cultivate this land never did so and hence also neglected their duties of maintaining the fence. This has led to that section been breached by elephants frequently with no follow up efforts to repair it by the villagers who are responsible for that section of the fence. Since this report was completed the villagers of Weheragalagama has revived their efforts to repair the fence. The villagers have moved the section of the fence along the forest boundary closer to the boundary of the fields in that section. They have also mobilized to replace all the concrete posts with treated hardwood posts. At the requests of the villagers the SLWCS is supporting these efforts by providing 4-foot angle L-iron brackets for the posts, which will hold the top most wire further out so as to stop elephants reaching out with their feet to kick the posts down.

The Department of Wildlife Conservation Electric Fence

The DWC fence started to function from August 2005, and the SLWCS started to monitor it from September 2005. The fence was divided into three sections for monitoring. Some sections of this fence are difficult to monitor since it has been erected through thick forest areas where there are elephants on both sides of the fence. During the monitoring it has been observed that there is elephant signs on both sides of the fence. Some of the sections of the DWC fence going through such areas are not operating. Elephants move back and forth across such sections with no problem and are causing severe hardship to farmers.

Research problems

1. The Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya Electric Fence - Some sections of the fence is not functioning and it is not maintained by the villagers since these sections overlap with the DWC fence or is bordered by the Karawgas Wewa A. Therefore monitoring the full fence is not needed since it will be just repeating the data.
2. The Weheragalagama Electric Fence – At the time of the last monitoring survey in December nearly 75% of the fence was not working and had not been maintained therefore the monitoring was giving repetitive data. Also due to this fence not functioning the effectiveness of the fence in stopping elephants could not be assessed.
3. The Department of Wildlife Conservation Electric Fence – Due to the fence been erected through the jungle further away from the village boundary it takes a considerable amount of time to get to the fence line. Unlike the two fences erected by the SLWCS, the DWC fence does not surround villages or go along village boundaries. Hence it is

difficult to get to the starting or ending point of the fence including certain sections that are deep in the jungle where there are elephants on either side. Walking along these sections is a major safety issue because of the presence of elephants.

Recommendations for the Future

1. The Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya Electric Fence - Continue to monitor the sections of the fence that is maintained and operating currently. Remove the rest of the fence and use it to provide fencing to an area that is not protected by the three existing fences.
2. The Weheragalagama Electric Fence - This fence has to be repaired and made fully functional again before it is monitored. Involvement of “*Samatha Mandala*” a community social control system, which is still functioning in rural villages which would be very effective in getting the fence operating again. It would also be good to look at how the administration of the Fence Society could be changed to include affective policies to penalize villagers who fail to fulfill their fence maintenance duties.
3. The Department of Wildlife Conservation Electric Fence- the monitoring of the DWC fence will have to be limited to monitoring only two sections. To monitor the third section is too risky and unsafe and is not practical due to the reason that there are elephants on both sides of the fence.

2.4 Elephant ID

Over 100 elephants were photographed during the course of the year. These photos now have to be carefully examined to make sure that individual elephant are not counted or named twice as different individuals. This is an ongoing activity and will take some time to identify and name all the elephants.

Research problems

1. There is still no efficient way to make a quick reference guide to verify whether an elephant has been identified previously. Preparing a photo identification guide from the existing pictures is important and it is in progress.
2. The study is conducted inside the national park and it necessitates getting very close to elephants. On frequent occasions the field vehicle, which is a 40-year old Land Rover has been surrounded by herds of over 50 elephants. A dependable vehicle is a must since several times on such occasions elephants have charged the vehicle, and the vehicle has had mechanical failures.

Recommendations for the Future

1. A more thorough and detailed study of the elephant herds must be initiated. This study should include assessing herd composition in terms of age, size and sex ratio.
2. Need to initiate a study on elephant habitat use and food preferences.
3. Need to collect basic behavioral data such as *musth* cycles, repertoire of elephant calls and sounds, and social behavior.

2.5 Transects (Road and trail)

The trail transects study was changed a lot over the year. Conducting trail transects were stopped since November 2004 due to safety issues, but since September 2005 four trail transects are being done and the data from these efforts are in the process of been analyzed. With the re-starting of the trail transects it was possible to expand the research area to look for signs of elephants ranging in the foothills of the Knuckles Mountains in the Laggala area. The trails with higher risks were dropped from the study and only trails with lower risks were selected which makes it practical to conduct the trail transects throughout the year.

Road transects were started in September 2005, both inside and outside the Wasgamuwa National Park in order to identify the habitat preferences of elephants and to estimate the populations (not the density) inside and out side the park.

Research problems

1. The main problem with conducting trail transects is the transportation. Without a dependable field vehicle it is difficult to access some of the trails, which are over undulating rough mountainous terrain. Frequently rivers, streams and flooded areas have to be crossed hence a dependable 4WD vehicle is an essential and critical need.
2. To do some of the trail transects a three wheeler is now being used to drop the Field Scouts and pick up them up at the end of transects. It has not been possible to do the road transects consistently without a reliable vehicle as the current field vehicle is not functional some times.

Recommendations for the Future

1. Expand the number of trail transects that are done up to a maximum of eight trail transects per month.
2. Temporarily halt conducting the Road Transects inside and outside the national park until a reliable field vehicle can be acquired for the project - otherwise the data collected will not be consistent.

2.6 Tree hut

The tree hut observations were begun as a novel and exciting experience for the volunteers to observe and photograph elephants that are outside the park. A proper scientific methodology has not been developed yet for the tree hut observations. A data sheet was designed recently to collect basic data from the tree hut observations. This sheet will be used starting from January 2006.

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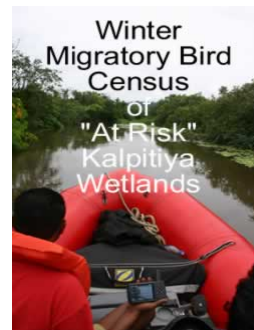
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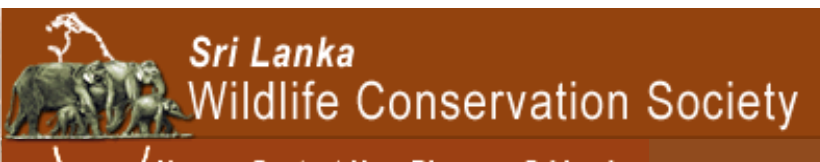
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English Teaching Project

In 2004 the English teaching program was conducted only in the Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya primary school. Starting from March 2005 the program was extended to the Weheragalagama public school. The teaching program has now become an organized and properly planned project with the recent hiring of a Project Manager to oversee it. The Teaching Program has become very efficient and productive and is very popular among the school children and young adults in the area.

A library with donations of books from several British volunteers was initiated and it is currently functioning from the Pussellayaya Temple. The library received the help of several volunteers who donated books to it. The Travellers Worldwide volunteer placement organization has provided a monetary donation to construct a building for the library at Pussellayaya. Plans are now underway to build a proper building for the library near the SLWCS field house.

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4. Volunteer Programmes

In 2004 there were only 4 paid volunteers in Wasgamuwa, where as in 2005 there were 51 paid volunteers. A Project Manager to administer and look after the overall welfare of the volunteers and to address their needs was hired. It is the same Manager who oversees the English Teaching Program.

5. Infrastructure Development

With regard to the Wasgamuwa Field House at Gamburu Oya/Pussellayaya, in 2004 there was only one bathroom and sleeping facilities for only six volunteers. In 2005 a second full bathroom was built to accommodate the increasing number of volunteers and an extension was done to increase the sleeping space by adding two more rooms and an additional solar panel was also added to increase the power. The Field House now has two full toilets and sleeping facilities for 8-10 volunteers.

To stop the Pussellayaya Field House from being overrun with volunteers a camping site was established next to the Himbilyakde Forest Reserve at Irriyagasulpotha with bathroom facilities to accommodate groups up to 20 people. This site has plenty of water even during the dry season.

6. Urgent Needs

- 3 Garmin GPS units
- 5 Snake Bite Kits
- Seat belts for the vehicles
- Raincoats
- A basic Laptop computer (P3) to enter the data at the project house.

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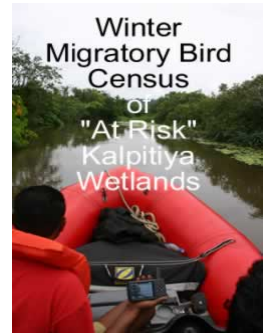
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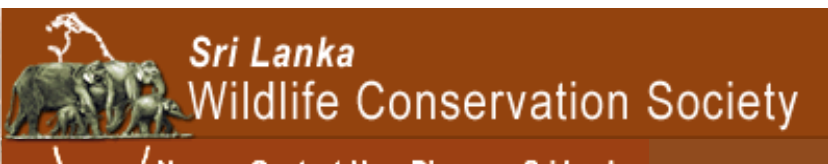
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Saving Elephants by Helping People (SEHP) 2005 Aims and Objectives

Study Area

Expand the research activities to the Matale and Polonnaruwa Districts into the area bounded by the Mahaweli on the East, Knuckles Mountain Range on the West, Minneriya National Park on the North (Habarana-Giritale Road) and Hasalaka on the South.

Research objectives

1. Map elephant presence, intensity and distribution of HEC in the study area.	75%	Interviews have been completed. The mapping is yet to be done	Need GPS units and a good field vehicle
1. Identify at least 100 individual elephants in the Wasgamuwa National Park (WNP)	65%	Over 70 have been identified but need to be confirmed	Continuing study that depends on environmental factors and elephant behavior patterns. A dependable field vehicle is necessary for this study.
1. Initiate study of the social interactions, body condition and home range of elephants in WNP and surrounding areas.	80%	Expansion of road and trail transects.	Study continuing. Need dependable field vehicle
1. Estimate the number of elephants that use the Namini Oya and Weheragala Tanks.	50%	Omitted Namini Oya Tank due to practical difficulties. Weheragala Tank monitoring is in progress	The study is continuing but it is affected by environmental factors and behavior patterns of elephants
1. Continue monitoring the electric fences (both SLWCS fences and the DWC fence) and human elephant conflict in the Wilgamuwa area.	100%	In progress	Fence monitoring has been ongoing continuously for the past one year
1. Establish a leopard and bear monitoring study	50 %	Leopard study is in progress.	Human leopard conflict is in the increase and it important to obtain information on this elusive carnivore to develop solutions. The bear study has not been initiated due to lack of funds to purchase additional remote cameras

1. Initiate studies on the biodiversity of the study area.	Not done	Need to raise the funds, find equipment and hire qualified field personnel to initiate the project	If the volunteer program keeps growing then the revenue generated will help to establish this project
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Administrative objectives

2005 Objective	Achievement	Comments
1. Expand the relationship with Travellers Worldwide, Global Vision International, Earthwatch Institute and other volunteers by providing services and facilities beyond their expectations.	90%	Increase of volunteers from 4 to 51 in 2005. Efforts are continuing to keep up with these improvements
1. Obtain a dual purpose vehicle	On hold	Need to find the funds
1. Establish a permanent presence in the Elahera area	Not done	Due to financial and administrative reasons. Also because it seems unnecessary at the moment.
1. Construct accommodation for 15 persons at the Wasgamuwa Field House (4 double room with bathrooms)	On hold	Lack of funds
1. Establish a SLWCS information center and a folk art sales center on main road to Wasgamuwa National Park near the Pussellayaya/Weheragalagama fences.	On hold	Financial and administrative reasons
1. Work closely with and assist the DWLC in its' operations in the area.	In progress	This is a developing relationship mainly because the DWC does not have policies for private/public partnerships.
1. Monthly progress and review reports and meetings as well as in depth evaluation of project by SLWCS board every 3 months.	In progress	Due to the workload and time commitments it has not been possible for all the directors to meet every 3 months to evaluate projects

Field Scout Objectives

2005 Objectives	Achievement	Comments
1. Train eight more Field Scouts.	On hold	The revenue generating programs are in the development stages to ensure the wages for the eight new Field Scouts are sustainable. Additional funding is also needed to recruit and train the new scouts.
1. Improve the communications & leadership skills of the Field Scouts	70 %	In progress
1. Expand the training of the Field Scouts to include training in sustainable agriculture and community development.	50%	In progress

<p>1. Send the Field Scouts on training programs nationally and internationally.</p>	<p>Plans are there to implement such a training program. Due to cost factors it has not been possible to do so. Also the SLWCS is looking for other organizations abroad who would like to conduct such a programs on an exchange basis so that cost could be minimized</p>	<p>Finding the funds to implement such a program is the issue. Project Manager, Harsha Gammanpila was sent in October 2005 to the US for training in managing a foreign volunteers program</p>
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Operational Objectives

2005 Objectives	Achievement	Comments
<p>1. Start SLWCS economic development programs, i.e. agro-forestry, alternative agriculture, local arts & crafts industries, and nature tourism.</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>In progress. A preliminary survey to assess the quality of the local arts & crafts especially by the women was conducted by Anastasia Wincorn. Further surveys are planned for March 2006. A representative from World Women Work is scheduled to visit to develop this program further.</p>
<p>2. Initiate an IT and computer training program supported by a paying volunteers program</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>A US based Sri Lankan IT development NGO has pledged the computers for this program. The project is still been developed.</p>

Funding Objectives

2005 Objective	Achievement	Comments
<p>Establish a continuous stream of paying volunteers and develop the capacity of local personnel to manage them effectively.</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>In 2004 there were only 4 Volunteers. In 2005, 51 volunteers averaging 4 volunteers a month visited the Wasgamuwa SEHP project</p>
<p>Incorporate visitors to the Wasgamuwa National Park, guests staying at local hotels and tourists visiting the area to an educational environmental program by promoting full/half day excursions to see the SEHP project</p>	<p>Still in the concept stage</p>	<p>It has not been possible to convince the other stakeholders to commit to such a program.</p>

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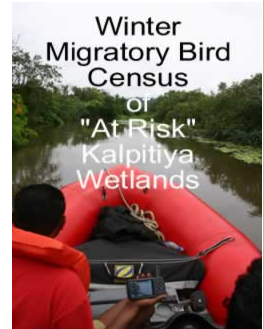
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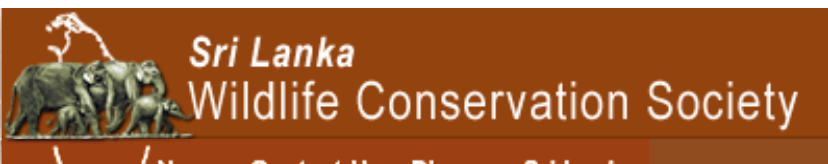
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Saving Elephants by Helping People (SEHP)

2006 Aims and Objectives

Research objectives

1. Map elephant presence, HEC intensity, and distribution in the study area.
2. Identify at least 100 individual elephants in the Wasgamuwa National Park (WNP)
3. Develop the catalog and registry for elephant identification
4. Initiate the study on elephant herds.
5. Expand the Elephant Damage Surveys, Road & Trail Transects to the Knuckles Mountain Range.
6. Continue to monitor and assess all three electric fences and human elephant conflict in the Wilgamuwa and Laggala Divisional Secretariat areas.
7. Continue the leopard study
8. Initiate a study to inventory the biodiversity of the study area.

Administrative objectives

1. Keep building up on the relationships with Travellers Worldwide, Global Vision International, Earthwatch Institute, and other volunteers by providing services and facilities beyond their expectations.
2. Obtain a dual-purpose vehicle for the Wasgamuwa fieldwork.
3. Work closely with and assist the DWC in its' operations in the area.

Field Scouts Program Objectives

1. Train three additional Field Scouts.
2. Increase the computer knowledge of Field Scouts.
3. Improve the communications & leadership skills of the Field Scouts
4. Expand the training of the Field Scouts to include sustainable agriculture and community development.
5. Provide wider training opportunities for the Field Scouts by sending them on national and international training programs.

Operations Objectives

1. Initiate SLWCS' economic development activities, i.e. agro-forestry, local arts & crafts, alternative agriculture and nature tourism.
2. Initiate the IT and computer training program. Integrate it to a paying volunteers program to make it sustainable

Funding Objectives

Expand the paying volunteers program so that the increased revenue will provide funds to implement some of the development and project expansion goals and objectives listed above.

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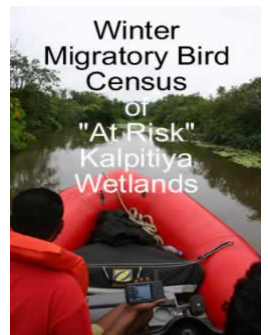
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Tables

Table 1: Dung found in each tank in 2005

Tank Name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Karugaswewa A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-
Naminioya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-
-Weheragala Wewa	7	17	18/19	20/18	28/21	20/19	159/26	111/70		91/19	40/96	56
Maraka Wewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malgamma Wewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randunne Wewa	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thalakola Wewa	-	-	-	-	-	20	29	18		12	10	8
Karaugaswewa B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-
Kuda Wewa 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuda Wewa 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koka Wewa	-	-	-	-	25	-	3	2	-	12	1	-
Bogaha Wewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunhiriya Wewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Nature of damages in HEC in 2005

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
House/Property	1	-	-	2	1	-	12	3	-	5	15	9
Crop	16	10	18	6	7	6	17	13	-	3	9	14
Human	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

Table 3: Effectiveness of Electric fence- inside and out side the fences

	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
House/Property	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	10	-	3	-	-	5	5	4	1	1	2

Crop	6	10	4	6	11	7	-	6	3	4	6	-	16	1	13	1	-	-	3	1	6	3	7	7
Human	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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