

Viharaya. The statue house of the temple is built in Thai architectural style. This is an octagonal building with precious frescoes.



Mangrove Conservation and Restoration

Project implemented in Koggala Lagoon. The project will replant mangroves to cover areas where mangroves have been destroyed in the lagoon. The aim of the project is to replant damaged mangroves and rebuild the destroyed bio-ecosystem.



Ecotourism Promoting Project



We have identified that there is a mangrove ecosystem with high biodiversity in the vicinity of Koggala Lagoon. That biological ecosystem provides employment opportunities to a large number of families and provides care and nourishment. It is the responsibility of all of us to protect such a valuable ecosystem for future generations.

Supported By



Conducted By
©-wildlife and Ocean Resource Conservation (WORC) 2020

KOGGALA LAGOON
Mangrove Habitat Restoration and Ecotourism Promoting Project



Koggala lagoon ecosystem

Koggala Lagoon is located in the Habaraduwa Divisional Secretariat of the Southern Province. Located in the southern province, a mangrove ecosystem with high ecological beauty and biodiversity can be seen near Koggala Lagoon. The catchment area of Koggala Lagoon is spread over an area of about 55 square kilometers. There was information that there were 21 islands in the Koggala Lagoon in the past, but today only 7 islands can be seen. The world famous Madol Duwa Island is also located in the Koggala Lagoon. 11 species of true mangroves can be seen during the tour of the lagoon. Also, many migratory birds, resident birds and endemic bird species and mammals, reptiles, amphibians and many fish species can be seen in the lagoon environment. The main fresh water feeder is the Varabokka canal which joins the lagoon from the north-west direction.

The dam, built by joining two canals, Mudiansege Canal and Thitagalla Canal, is the source of fresh water to the second largest lagoon. Heen Canal, Kahanda Canal, Gurukanda Canal and Thelambu Canal contribute little to the inflow of fresh water to the lagoon.



Fishing industry

Fishing industry is the main source of income for many people around the lagoon. The fishermen of Koggala lagoon provide the country with high nutritional protein rich food through traditional fishing industry.



People's life around the lagoon

There are many villages around Koggala Lagoon. The people living in those villages earn income through various methods related to the tourism industry.



Ancient Buddhist temples around the lagoon

Talathuduwa Aranya Senasana, Ranwella Purana Vihara and Kataluva Giniwella Purana Vihara are ancient shrines that can be seen near Koggala Lagoon. The "Nawamuni Seya" in the Giniwella Purana Viharaya is also a unique stupa. Nine smaller parivara stupas surround the main dagoba and it is said that this is the only such stupa in the country. Sri Lanka's oldest and the first Sinhala Buddhist printing press is one of the unique attractions in the Kathaluwa Ranwella Purana