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APPENDIX

Appendix 01: - Biodiversity of Sri Lanka

Plant Species	Total No of Species (Endemic)	Vertebrate	Total No of Species (Endemic)	Invertebrate	Total No of Species (Endemic)
Flowering Plants	3771 (927)	Mammals	91 (16)	Bees	148 (21)
Gymnosperms	1 (0)	Birds	482 (33)	Ants	181 ( )
Ferns & Fern allies	314 (59)	Reptiles	171 (101)	Butterflies	243 (20)
Mosses	561 (63)	Amphibians	106 + (90+)	Spiders	501 ( )
Liverworts	227 ( )	Fishes	82 (44)	Land Snails	246 (204)
Freshwater Algae	560 + ( )			Dragon Flies	120 (57)
Fungi	2260 + ( )			Crabs	51 (51)
Lichens	661 ( )			Shrimps	23 (07)

Table A.1.1: - Species Diversity of Sri Lanka

Aquatic Ecosystem Diversity	Present Extent (ha)	Terrestrial Ecosystem Diversity	Present Extent (ha)
Costal Ecosystems		Natural Forest Ecosystems	
Coral Reefs	N/A	Tropical Lowland Rain Forests	141506
Sea Grass Beds	23819	Tropical Sub-montane Forests	68616
Salt Marshes	33573	Tropical montane Forests	243886
Mangroves	12189	Tropical Moist Evergreen Forests	1090981
Sea Shores/Beeches	N/A	Tropical Dry Mixed Evergreen Forests	464076
Mud Flats	N/A	Thorn Scrub Forests	N/A
Lagoons & Estuaries	158017		
Sand Dunes	7606	Natural Grassland Ecosystems	
		Dry Patanas	65000
Inland Aquatic Systems		Damanas	10000
Fresh Water Marshes	10000	Wet Patanas	N/A
Rivers/Streams, Riverine Forests	22435	Savannas	N/A
Reservoirs	170000	Thalavas	N/A
		Villu	N/A

Table A.1.2: - Ecosystem diversity of Sri Lanka

Appendix 02: - Case study of how newly introduced species come out as invasive later on with huge economic losses

A good illustration of the issue is the Nile perch (Lates niloticus) which was introduced into Lake Victoria for economic reasons. It has led to the extinction of dozens, perhaps hundreds, of species of cichlid fish endemic to the lake, and has led to deforestation around the lake because firewood is needed to dry the oily perch; forest clearing in turn is leading to siltation and eutrophication, thus adding additional pressure to the continued productivity of the lake (which is also infested with invasive water hyacinth). While the Nile perch fishery in Lake Victoria generates up to US$400 million per year in export income, relatively few people living around the lake earn these economic benefits. Tons of perch end up on the plates of European diners, while protein malnutrition is a major problem around the lake (WRI, 2000). Great economic benefits are flowing to a few people from this IAS, but none of the money is being spent on managing the considerable economic and ecological costs imposed on the poor, or on the Lake Victoria ecosystem. The economics of the marketplace have proven more powerful than the ethics of equitable distribution of benefits".

Appendix 03: - IAS introduced by Royal Botanical Garden of Sri Lanka

Family	Species	Country of Origin	Year of Introduction
Asteraceae	*Ageratina riparia*	Mexico	1905
Asteraceae	*Tithonia diversifolia*	Mexico	1851
Clusiaceae	*Clusia rosea*	West Indies	1866
Dilleniaceae	*Dillenia suffruticosa*	Borneo	1882
Fabaceae	*Myroxylon balsamum*	Venezuela	1870
Fabaceae	*Prosopis juliflora*	Tropical America	1880
Fabaceae	*Ulex europaeus*	Europe	1888
Iridaceae	*Aristia ecklonii*	Guatemala	1889
Melastomataceae	*Clidemia hirta*	Tropical America	1894
Melastomataceae	*Miconia calvescens*	Mexico	1888
Polygonaceae	*Antigonon leptopus*	Tropical America	1870
Pontederiaceae	*Eichhornia crassipes*	Hong Kong	1905
Solanaceae	*Cestrum aurantiacum*	Cape of Good Hope	1889
Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	Tropical America	1826

Appendix 04: - Detail Energy statistics of Sri Lanka