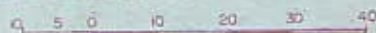
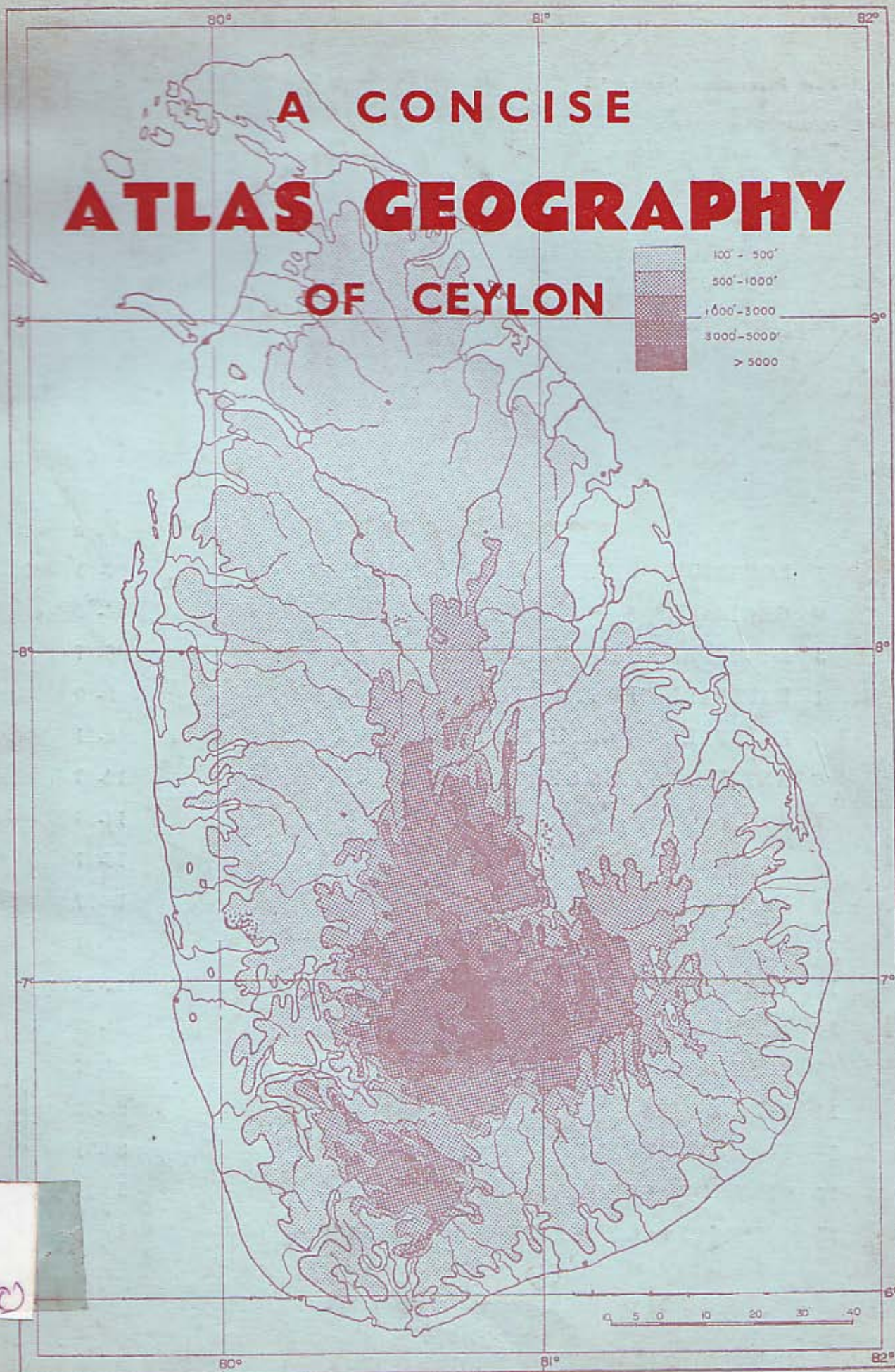
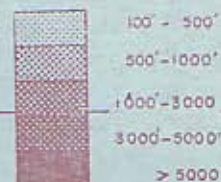


A CONCISE ATLAS GEOGRAPHY OF CEYLON



A PRODUCT OF ATLAS & MAPS INDUSTRIES

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A CONCISE ATLAS GEOGRAPHY OF CEYLON,

FOREWORD

by

Dr. K. KULARATNAM

PROFESSOR AND HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY,
UNIVERSITY OF CEYLON.

Students, teachers, administrators and the public at large will be grateful to Atlas & Maps Industries, Colombo for bringing out this handy Atlas. Being a pioneer attempt to fill a long felt need, it cannot be expected to be perfect. It is therefore hoped that whatever shortcomings there may be, having due regard to the cost and size, they will be rectified in the light of informed criticism when the occasion arises for a new edition.

The maps have been carefully selected to bring home the significant features of the environment of Ceylon and its impact on the people. While they are in most cases self-explanatory, textual material based on various governmental and other publications, enhances the value of the Atlas.

A survey of national resources and the existing stage of their development is necessary before any estimates of potential future development can be made. May one hope that this Atlas will point the way for the preparation of a **National Atlas**—a multipurpose document, on a geographical basis, of the **Island's** resources, physical, biological, human and economic. Such an Atlas is basic to development planning, education for intelligent citizenship, better understanding of our country both at home and abroad, as well as in the promotion of tourism.

Prof. K. Kularatnam.

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Ceylon.
16.1.1971

CEYLON

1. Location, Shape, Size and Relief.

Ceylon is a mango-shaped Island lying off the Southeast coast of peninsular India. It stretches from about 6 to 10 degrees North latitude and 80 to 82 degrees East longitude.

It covers about 25,000 square miles in area. Like peninsular India, it is a fragment of an ancient southern continent, called Gondwanaland by geologists, and so Ceylon is, in many respects, a mere continuation of southern India.

Both peninsular India and Ceylon stand on the same continental shelf, the edge of which does not extend beyond about twelve miles from the coastline. The shelf is shallow and attains a maximum depth of only 36 fathoms. But beyond its edge, there is an almost abrupt drop to more than 500 fathoms in two miles.

With a maximum length of about 270 miles and width of 140 miles, the area of Ceylon is about 1/70 that of India.

In surface configuration, Ceylon comprises firstly a highland massif, situated in the south-centre. This is surrounded more or less by an intermediate zone of upland ridges and valleys, at a generally lower elevation from that of the highland massif. These two features are in many places separated by well-marked scarps. The intermediate zone is in turn surrounded by an outer or lower zone of coastal lowlands, perhaps, with the exception of the south-west where the land abuts directly into the sea in the form of cliffs. Elsewhere, there is a coastal fringe consisting of a series of lagoons, sand bars, peninsulas, dunes, marshes and other associated coastal features.

From sea-level, the relief ascends in steps to a maximum elevation of about 8300 feet at Pidurutalagala, nearly a thousand feet higher than the world-renowned Adam's Peak, 7360 feet high.

For convenience, Ceylon could be divided into the following relief regions: 1. The Central Highlands, 2. Southwest country, 3. East Country, 4. Northern lowlands, Jaffna peninsula and Islands, and 5. The coastal fringe.

1. Central Highlands (Fault Complex).

One could subdivide the Central Highlands in turn into the following units:

- I. The Central Massif proper, consisting of (a) the central backbone of high plains and Peaks running from the Horton Plains to Katugastota, past Pidurutalagala, (b) The Hatton Plateau and (c) The Uva Basin.

The Central massif is a fairly compact unit bounded on the south by the Southern Mountain wall and on the north by the transverse valley of the Mahaveli Ganga from Kandy to Minipe. Incidentally, the longest river in the Island, the Mahaveli Ganga is only 207 miles long, all other rivers, of which there are over a hundred, are shorter than one hundred miles.

Among the high plains of the Central Backbone are Horton Plains, Moon Plains, Elk, Kandapola and Ambawela plains; the peaks in the central backbone area are Pidurutalagala (8281 ft), Totupola (7741 ft) and Kirigalpota (7857 ft).

- II. The Knuckles region.

- III. The Rakwana or Bulutota block,

The Knuckles and Rakwana areas can be considered merely as detached parts of the Central massif.

2. Southwest Country (Appalachian type).

This is well-watered and has a characteristic topography of elongated parallel ridges alternating with valleys. The slopes of the ridges are gentle towards the east and steep facing the sea (west). The pattern of streams is similar to that of a trellis, and so the system of drainage is called rectangular.

3. East and Southeast country (Inselberg type).

This is a rolling or undulating plain dotted with isolated hills, like Moneragala, Westminster Abbey and Katarama.

Thus we can see that though small in size, the Island exhibits great physical diversity. This in turn will be seen to affect her climate, vegetation and human geography.

DRAINAGE

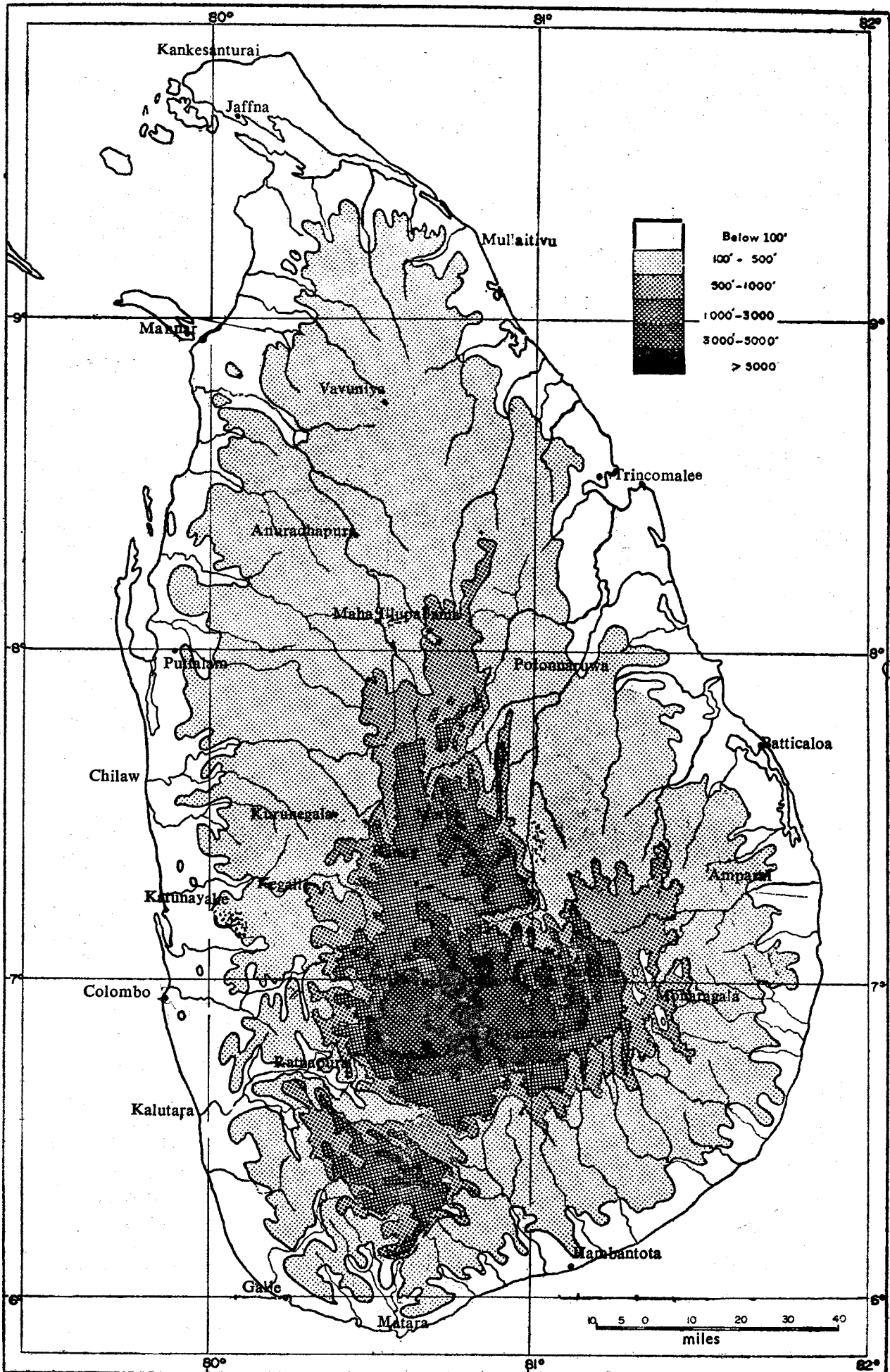
The rivers of Ceylon are noted more for their number than for their size. They radiate from the Central Highlands like the spokes of a wheel, except in the case of the upper Mahaveli Ganga where abnormal characteristics are developed.

Principal Rivers.

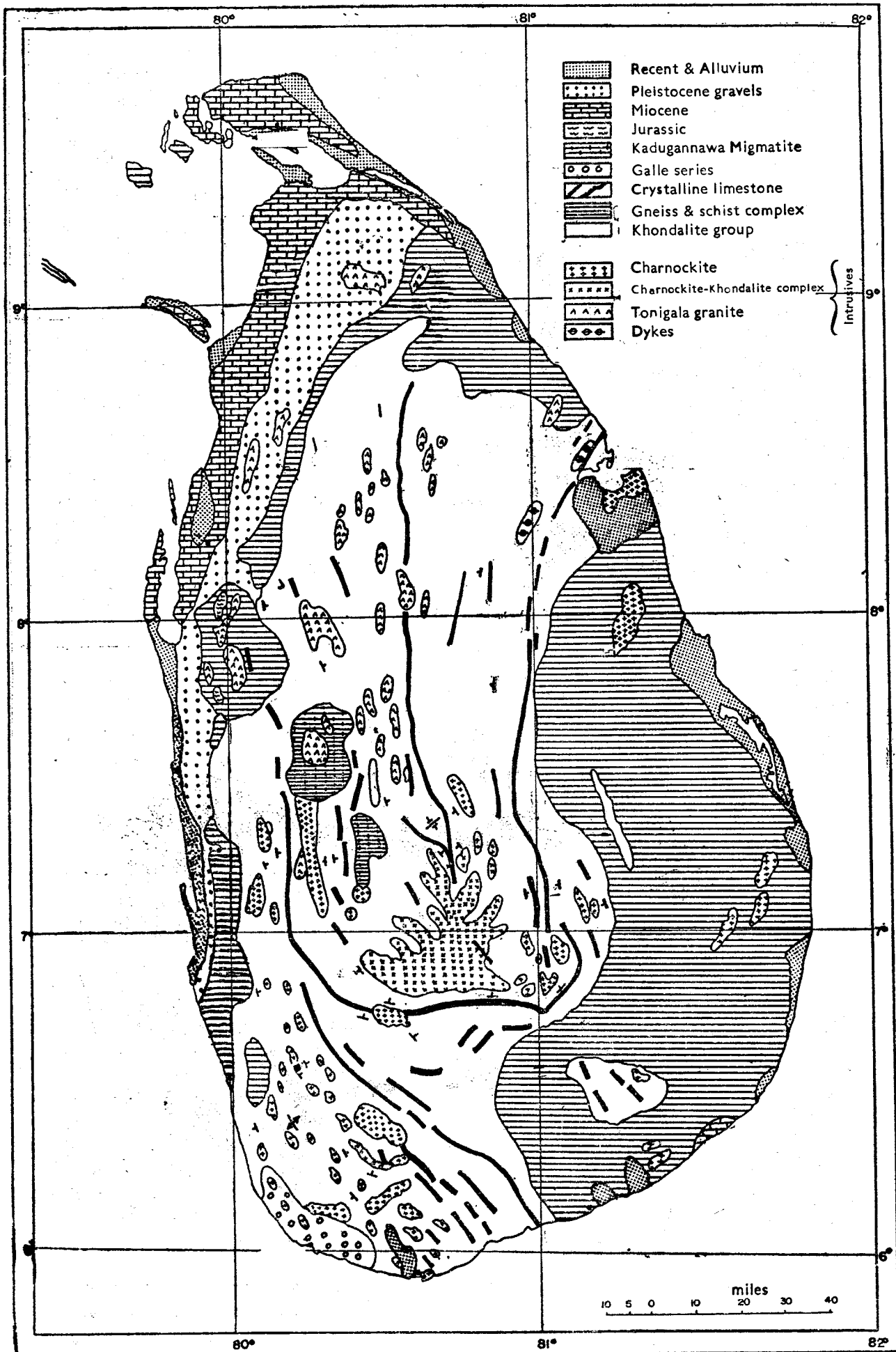
| River | Length (miles) | River | Length (miles) |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Mahaveli Ganga | 207 | Kirindi Oya | 76 |
| Aruvi Aru (Malwatta Oya) | 104 | Kalu Ganga | 70 |
| Kala Oya | 97 | Gin Ganga | 70 |
| Yan Oya | 94 | Kumbukan Oya | 70 |
| Kelani Ganga | 90 | Mi Oya | 67 |
| Deduru Oya | 87 | Gal Oya | 62 |
| Maduru Oya | 86 | Mundeni Aru | 50 |
| Walawe Ganga | 83 | Kanakarayan Aru | 48 |
| Menik Ganga | 81 | Nilwala Ganga | 40 |
| Maha Oya | 78 | Ma Oya | 40 |

LOCATION, SHAPE, SIZE AND RELIEF

3



GEOLOGY



2. GEOLOGY

Being part of a very old land mass, Ceylon has passed through a long series of geological activities, involving vertical movements resulting in the fracturing and faulting of the rocks. To a large extent these account for the scarps separating the different physical regions of the Island. In addition to these internal factors, one must also recognise the effect of climate in sculpturing the surface. Together with these, we have also to consider the differences in the rock types as these are in turn reflected in the eventual landforms.

Nearly nine-tenths of the Island is floored by rocks of Pre-Cambrian age. They comprise a group of gneisses and schists, overlain by rocks of the Khondalite system. They are both made up of metamorphic rocks. The Khondalites seem to be relatively younger and made up of ancient sediments which have since been rendered crystalline through metamorphism. The gneiss-schist complex and the khondalites are intruded into by various types of granites and pegmatites, the chief among which are pink Tonigala granite, bluish grey hypersthene granite (known sometimes as charnockite) and Balangoda type zircon granite. The rocks of the Khondalite group comprise: quartzites, leptynite gneisses, crystalline limestone, ferruginous quartzite, granulite, type khondalite rock (garnet sillimanite rock), etc.

With regard to the sedimentary rocks, only two small outcrops of shale and sandstone of Jurassic age are so far known in Ceylon, at Tabbova and Andigama. They contain fern (*Glossopteris flora*) and fish (acanthoid) fossils. Some coal has been found in them.

The north and northwest of Ceylon is floored by sedimentary limestone of Miocene age.

The gravel deposits adjoining the sedimentary limestones are perhaps derived from a post-Pliocene shallow marine transgression.

The Jurassic beds referred to above are found preserved in small down faulted basins. The faulting is believed to be Tertiary in age.

Extensive faulting seems to have riddled the crust of the earth in the Central Highlands area. It is as a result of this that we have a fault complex of high plains, bounded by still sharp scarps at diverse elevations down which streams tumble down, in zones of waterfalls and cascades, more than fifty in number and many of them with a high potential for electricity.

The zones of hot springs on the eastern side of the khondalite outcrops and the dolerite dykes associated with them may have some connection with tectonic activity of Tertiary age.

Sand dunes and alluvium are the common deposits of the coastal areas.

Coral deposits occur along the coasts as at Mathagal in the north and Madampe-Ambalangoda in the southwest.

Structurally, Ceylon is part of a great synclinorium. The ancient rocks are folded down with the keel of the downfold running NNW-SSE and pitching northwards. The present topography has been developed on this through both vertical uplifts and erosional processes.

(Geological Time: Pre-Cambrian rocks are more than 600 million years old. Jurassic rocks are about 155 million years old and the Miocene about 35 million years old.)

3. CLIMATE

Being an island lying close to the equator (6-10 degrees N) Ceylon should experience an equatorial type of climate with heat and moisture throughout the year. However, her position in regard to the sub-continent of India and the neighbouring seas has resulted in a modification of this. The result is that a monsoonal climate is superimposed on the equatorial. Further modifications are caused by relief.

What are the principal elements to be considered in connection with Ceylon's weather and climate? They are temperature, atmospheric humidity, rainfall and to some extent, wind.

RAINFALL

Water is life. In Ceylon, water is derived from rainfall; in some places like Jaffna, people depend for a good deal of their water from the ground, which they tap by means of wells. This source too is dependent on rainfall. Rainfall is the most important element of weather and climate in Ceylon.

Rainfall has to be considered from two points of view: I. Regional. distribution, that is how much falls in each part of the country, during an average year and II. Seasonal incidence or, in other words, how much of the rain falls during each season or part of the year in every place. Averages do not give a precise picture of the incidence of rainfall, because there can be wide variations from year to year. This is an important factor. Besides, it is more advantageous for an area to receive a well distributed rainfall during several months of the year, though small, than to have a higher quantity unevenly concentrated within a short period of one or two months!

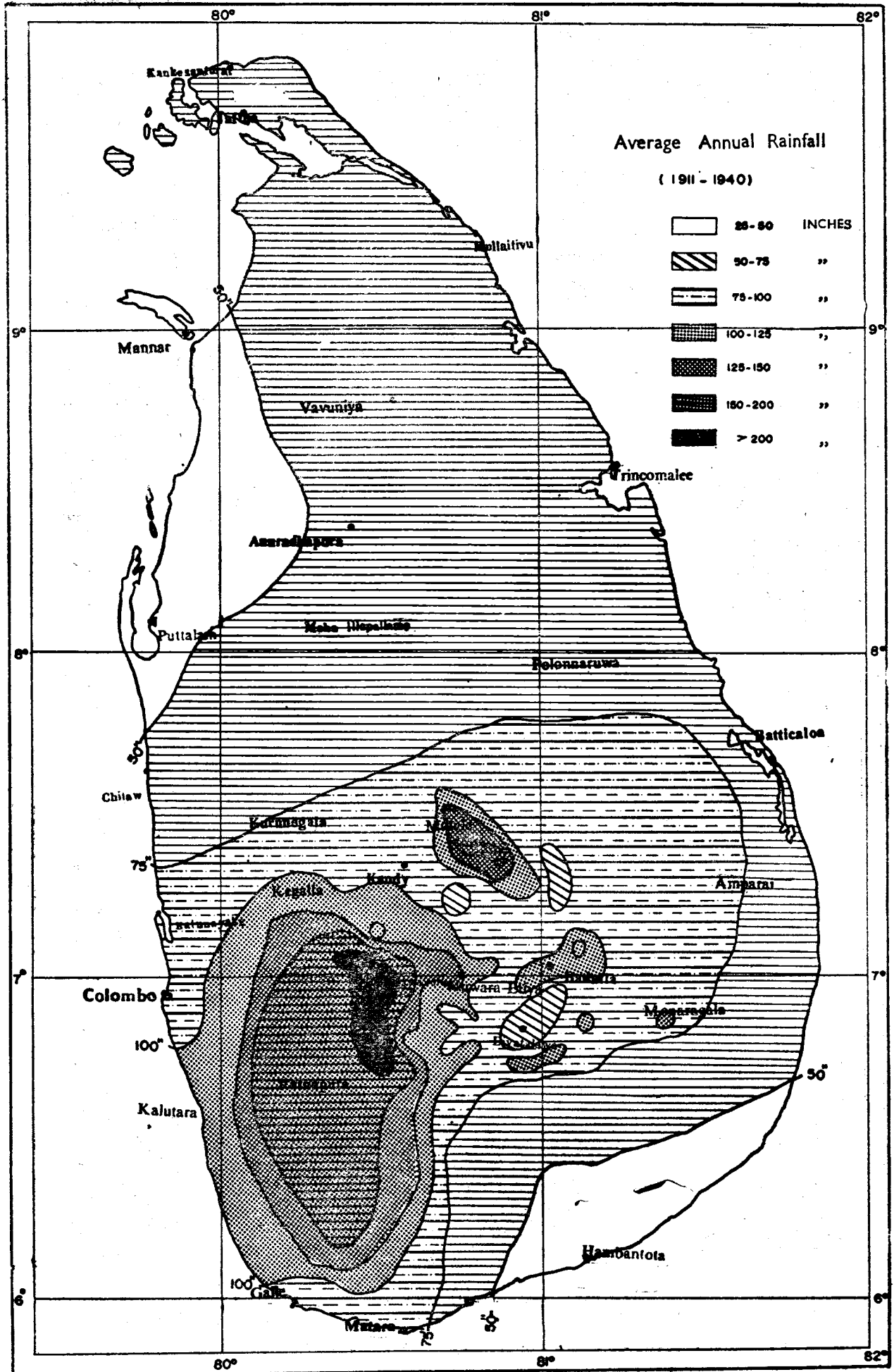
The mean annual rainfall map of Ceylon shows that even though Ceylon is a small island surrounded by the sea, there is no uniform regional distribution of rainfall. There are places getting more than 200 inches per year, while others get less than 40 inches. The central and southwest parts are the most favoured. Elevation and aspect determine this. The heaviest rainfalls are found on the slopes of the hills that face the southwest monsoon. It decreases towards the north and east as the winds have been deprived of moisture before they could reach these parts. The high areas help the condensation of moisture by making the winds to rise to high levels.

Some of the stations with over 150 inches of rain are: Watawala, Gingathena, Adam's Peak, Ratnapura, Ruanwella, Labugama, etc. That is why Colombo gets water from Labugama reservoir. The Adam's Peak-Watawala region actually gets over 200 inches.

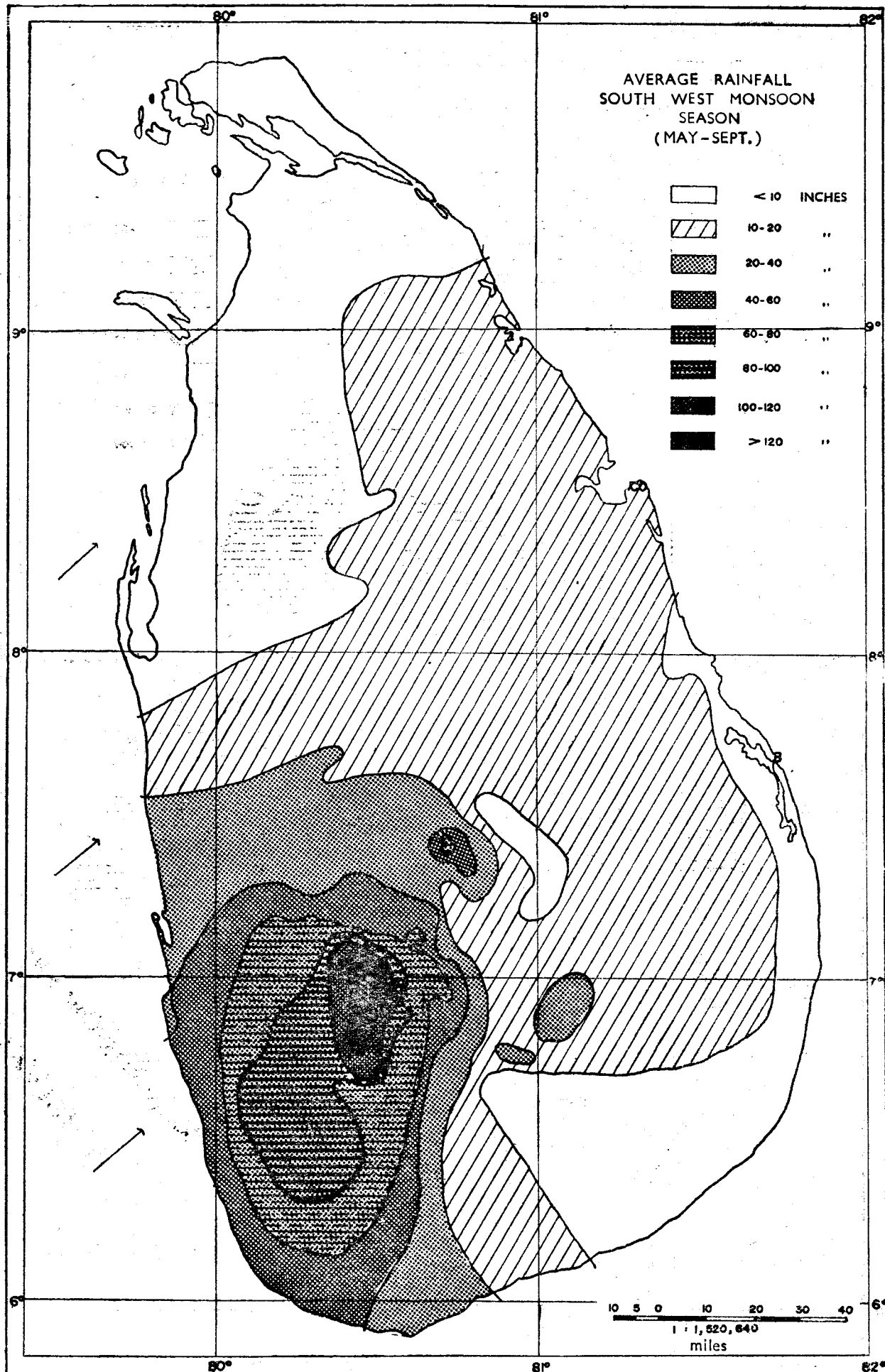
The area with over 75 ins. is called the wet-zone and that with 50 to 75 ins. known as the dry zone; these are only relative terms. Some areas along the northwest and southeast coast, with less than 50 ins. are known as the arid zone. Though 50 inches looks large, unfortunately there is much loss of this moisture through evaporation and there are several months with no rain. A good part of this rain is also lost through surface run-off. In the result, very little water is retained in the soil and so cultivation has to be restricted to the rainy season. Hence the need for irrigation.

On the other hand, in the wet zone, there is too much water, and drainage has to be provided to prevent water-logging and the formation of marshes

MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL



RAINFALL: S. W. MONSOON



4. & 5 MONSOONS

The wind that blows from May to October comes from the southwest and is therefore called the southwest monsoon.

Just before it comes and immediately after it is over, the normal equatorial conditions pertaining to the equatorial belt of calms tend to prevail, though modified by other local factors such as relief and distance from the sea. The heating of the land by day causes air to rise to high levels and air from the sea tends to blow towards the land. It brings moisture and when it tends to rise, condensation takes place and rain falls. This happens generally in the afternoons and is accompanied by thunder and lightning. This is typical of the equatorial climate. In the early period, this rain is felt inland only, but gradually it extends coastwards too. During November, depressions form in the Bay of Bengal and move westwards giving rain to the north and east. They can result in strong winds and cause damage and floods too.

When the depressions weaken, the normal northeast trade winds assert themselves and they are called the northeast monsoon winds. The word monsoon means seasonal wind. The so-called northeast monsoon blows from about December to March. Coming as it does from the Bay of Bengal, it brings rain to the north and east of the Island and adds to the cyclonic rains caused by the roving depressions. The southwest monsoon brings much rain as it has traversed a great area of the ocean whereas the northeast monsoon has traversed only the Bay of Bengal.

It must be noted that the monsoons are not always punctual; they may arrive or depart earlier or later than expected and may be of longer or shorter duration. This adds to the hazards of agriculture.

Thus we see that there are both regional and seasonal differences in the distribution of rainfall in Ceylon. It will be interesting to compare the maps showing the mean annual rainfall with those showing rainfall during the various seasons, particularly those of the southwest and northeast monsoons.

As rainfall is the dominant factor in the climate of Ceylon, we could divide Ceylon into the following major climatic regions on a simplified basis taking into consideration the relief factor as well.

I. WET ZONE

- (a) Lowlands, eg. Colombo 81° F and 90 ins. rain.
- (b) Highlands, eg. Watawala 65° F and 218 ins.

II. DRY ZONE

- (a) Lowlands, eg. Trincomalee 82° F and 64 ins.
- (b) Highlands, eg. Badulla 73° F and 72 ins.

III. ARID ZONE

eg. Mannar 82° F and 40 ins.

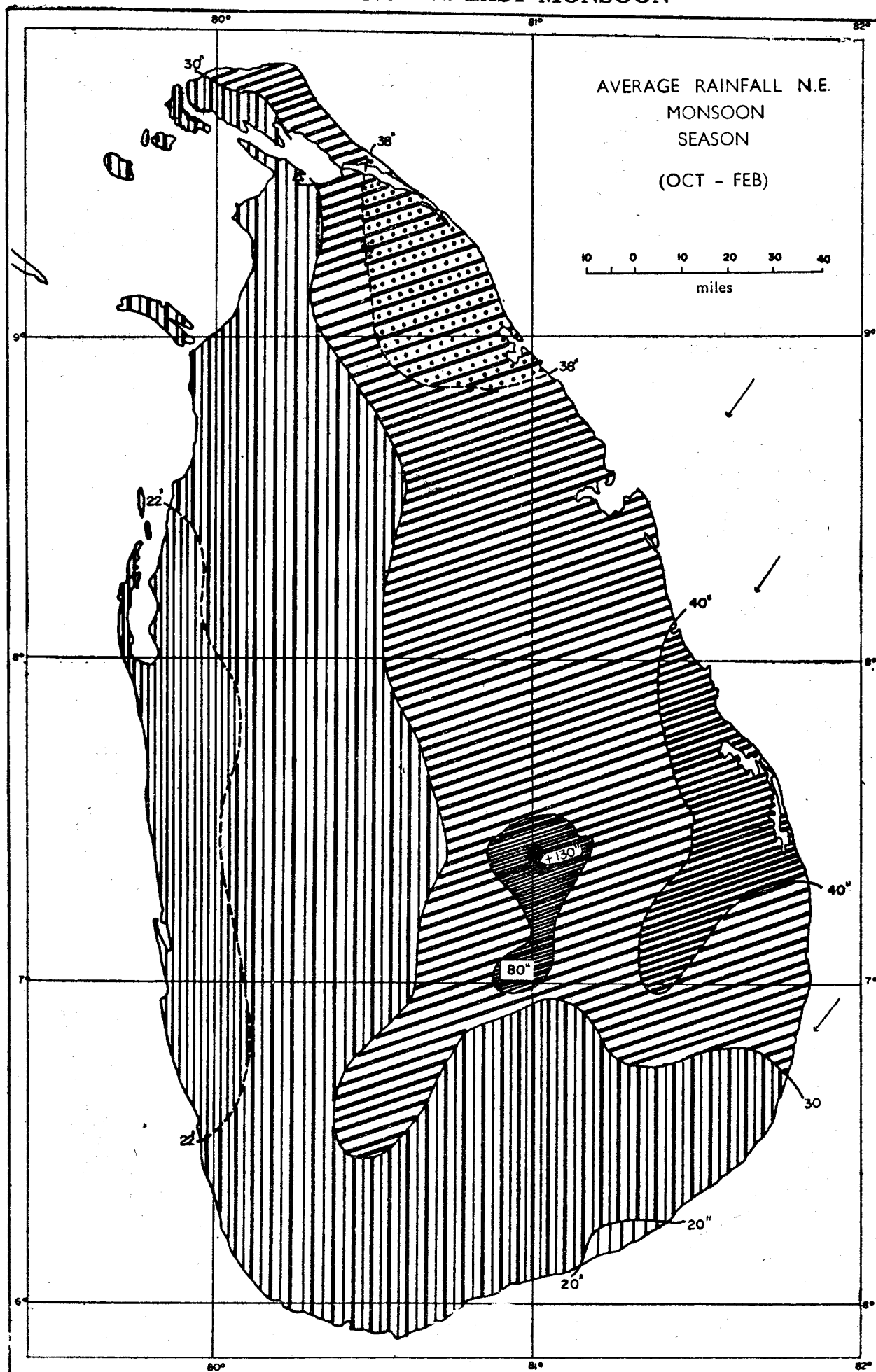
Although Ceylon lies close to the equator, the temperature figures given above are not high. This is due to proximity to the sea, elevation, etc.

Pattern of Average Monthly Rainfalls at Twelve Selected Stations

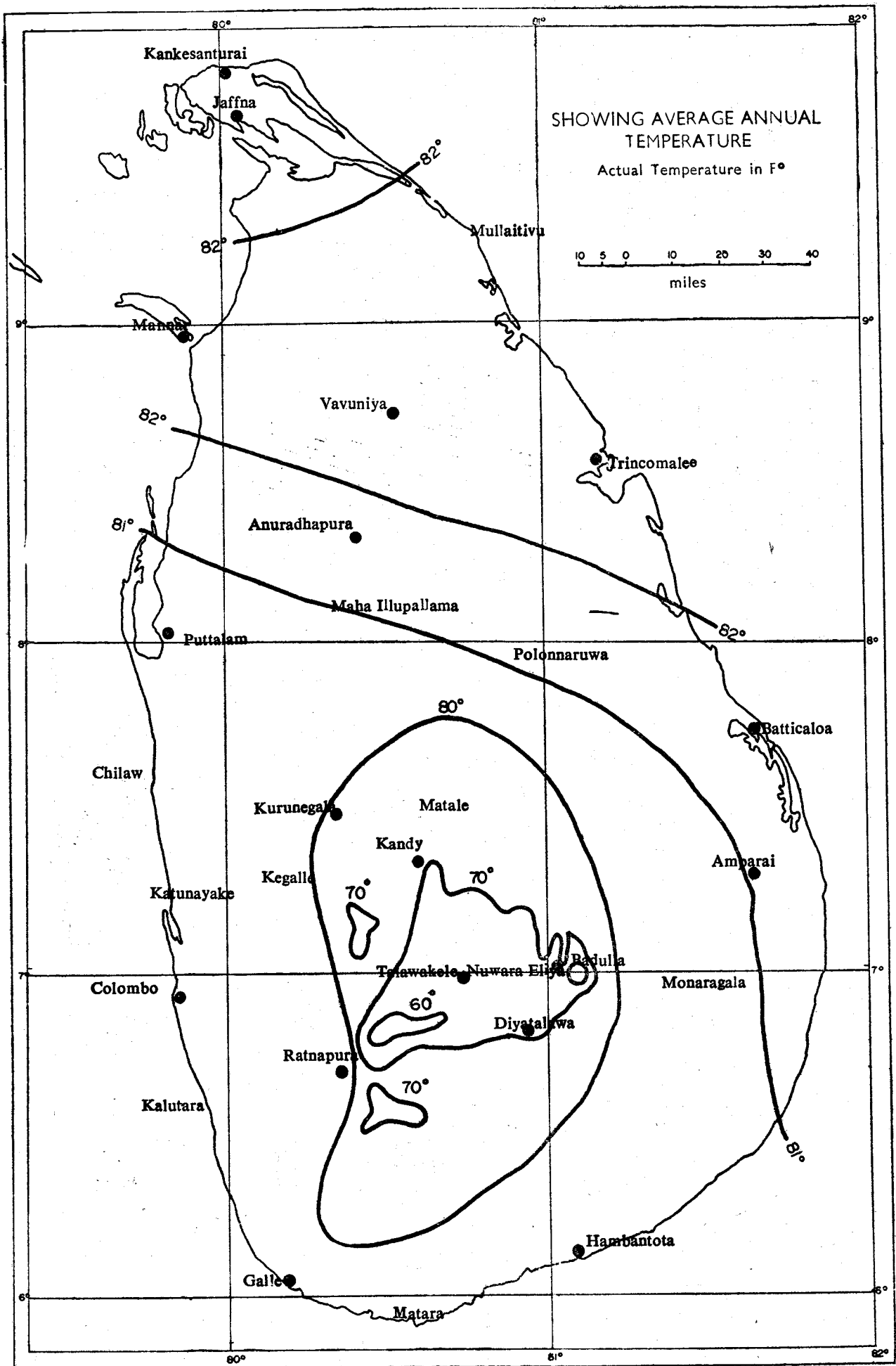
| STATION | Height Above Mean Sea Level in ft. | | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. Anuradhapura | 300 | Inches | 4.85 | 2.11 | 3.89 | 7.36 | 3.92 | 0.53 | 1.25 | 1.84 | 2.74 | 9.17 | 9.78 | 9.54 | 56.98 |
| | | *Rain-days | 12 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 115 |
| 2. Badulla | 2,220 | Inches | 9.02 | 4.75 | 4.33 | 7.74 | 4.50 | 0.95 | 1.94 | 3.78 | 3.65 | 8.51 | 10.52 | 10.82 | 70.51 |
| | | Rain-days | 17 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 154 |
| 3. Batticaloa | 20 | Inches | 10.99 | 7.02 | 3.34 | 2.85 | 1.23 | 0.73 | 1.49 | 2.43 | 1.88 | 7.01 | 11.23 | 16.92 | 67.12 |
| | | Rain-days | 16 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 116 |
| 4. Colombo | 20 | Inches | 3.46 | 3.78 | 4.63 | 10.23 | 13.88 | 8.33 | 5.50 | 4.87 | 6.04 | 13.94 | 12.77 | 6.88 | 94.31 |
| | | Rain-days | 8 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 22 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 21 | 19 | 12 | 188 |
| 5. Galle | 70 | Inches | 4.45 | 4.56 | 4.59 | 9.94 | 11.90 | 8.67 | 6.72 | 7.04 | 7.06 | 14.02 | 12.69 | 7.31 | 98.95 |
| | | Rain-days | 11 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 14 | 201 |
| 6. Hambantota | 60 | Inches | 3.97 | 2.30 | 2.61 | 4.29 | 4.76 | 2.17 | 1.70 | 1.66 | 1.79 | 4.95 | 7.38 | 4.76 | 42.34 |
| | | Rain-days | 9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 118 |
| 7. Jaffna | 10 | Inches | 3.80 | 1.45 | 1.18 | 2.76 | 2.47 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 1.24 | 1.87 | 9.59 | 16.19 | 10.50 | 52.34 |
| | | Rain-days | 8 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 80 |
| 8. Kandy | 1,700 | Inches | 4.66 | 3.27 | 4.73 | 7.41 | 7.48 | 7.27 | 6.08 | 5.59 | 4.81 | 10.18 | 9.83 | 8.29 | 79.60 |
| | | Rain-days | 8 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 151 |
| 9. Mannar | 10 | Inches | 3.44 | 1.32 | 1.75 | 3.48 | 1.94 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.63 | 0.93 | 6.60 | 9.56 | 7.97 | 38.09 |
| | | Rain-days | 8 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 74 |
| 10. Nuwara Eliya | 6,230 | Inches | 5.71 | 2.99 | 3.80 | 6.05 | 9.32 | 10.48 | 8.76 | 7.07 | 6.50 | 8.75 | 8.21 | 7.51 | 85.15 |
| | | Rain-days | 13 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 213 |
| 11. Ratnapura | 130 | Inches | 5.96 | 7.11 | 9.59 | 13.41 | 19.46 | 18.21 | 12.07 | 12.90 | 12.40 | 19.62 | 13.92 | 8.41 | 153.06 |
| | | Rain-days | 13 | 12 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 16 | 244 |
| 12. Trincomalee | 30 | Inches | 8.29 | 3.75 | 1.90 | 3.02 | 2.67 | 0.73 | 2.13 | 4.05 | 3.50 | 9.24 | 13.98 | 14.72 | 67.98 |
| | | Rain-days | 13 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 109 |

*Rain-day is a day for which at least .01 inch of rain is recorded.

RAINFALL: NORTH EAST MONSOON



TEMPERATURE



6. TEMPERATURE

On what factors does temperature depend in Ceylon? For any single station there are at least four important factors: i. Latitude, ii. Altitude, iii. Distance from the sea and iv. the season of the year. In general, the mean annual temperature for a lowland station could be taken as about 81° F. Also the annual variation in temperature, that is the difference between the warmest and coolest month is very small, namely about 8° F only, in the low country.

In the hill country the temperatures are lowered at the rate of about 1 degree F for about 300 feet of elevation. For example, the average temperature of Badulla (2200 ft. above sea-level) is 73°F and of Nuwara Eliya (6150 ft) is about 59° F.

The degree of physical discomfort felt by a person is not a function of temperature alone. Temperature should be considered along with the humidity of the air and its movement in order to arrive at this. A warm damp day is more unbearable than a hot but dry day. Most places in Ceylon have a high relative humidity: Colombo 82%, Nuwara Eliya 83%, etc. Diyatalawa is comparatively dry with 76%. Hence its importance as a holiday resort and health centre.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURES IN DEGREES F.

| | JANUARY | JULY |
|--------------|---------|------|
| Colombo | 79.2 | 80.9 |
| Galle | 78.4 | 79.8 |
| Kandy | 75.2 | 76.7 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 57.2 | 60.0 |
| Badulla | 70.0 | 75.2 |
| Batticaloa | 77.5 | 84.6 |
| Trincomalee | 77.8 | 85.3 |
| Jaffna | 77.5 | 83.0 |
| Mannar | 78.7 | 83.3 |
| Hambantota | 78.8 | 81.8 |

7. SOILS

The surface of the land is generally covered with a mantle of material derived essentially from rocks formed at site or brought from elsewhere and deposited. This is the medium in which plants grow. In general, this material comprises grains of sand mixed sometimes with gravel also, together with varying proportions of clay and humus in varying stages of decay. In addition there are some small quantities of salts of calcium, potassium, magnesium, etc.

The formation of soil requires long stretches of time. Disintegrated rock will have to undergo processes of chemical change accompanied by accumulation of vegetable mould, other waste products, borrowing activities of organisms and bacterial action. All these require not only much time, but also depend on the amount of soil moisture, the vegetation, relief, soil drainage and other environmental conditions.

In essence, soil is the result of the interplay of the following, and other minor agencies: i. Bed rock, ii. Climate, iii. Relief, and iv. Vegetation. Soil in any one place is all the time changing. The physical and chemical properties of any sample of soil are dependent on the relative importance of the above factors at any one place and time. That is why different types of soil are found in different places. Besides, from the point of view of plant growth, the materials present in the soil alone are not sufficient to consider. The texture of the soil is equally important. Some soils are easy to work while others are more difficult. Some are loose and friable, while others are hard or sticky. Some allow water to percolate while others prevent its movement. Percolation of water and aeration of soil depend on texture. Whilst water logging is detrimental to most plants, extreme porosity tends to deprive a soil of moisture and at the same time the water tends to move down the soluble plant nutrients found in the soil. This is called leaching.

A vertical section of the soil mantle in any place comprises the A horizon or soil, the B horizon called subsoil and the C horizon mainly made up of fragmented or decomposed rock material, etc.

It is possible to classify the soils found in any place depending on the amount of detail desired.

In the wet zone of Ceylon, climate is the dominant soil forming and characterising factor. Lateritic loams of reticulated texture and containing nodules or pellets of iron oxide are the common soils. They are generally well drained, friable when dry and poor in bases.

In the dry zone, the same types of rocks give rise to semi-lateritic loams and non-lateritic earths.

In the Miocene sedimentary limestone area of the north, thin mantles of red loams are common. They are rich in bases but poor in organic matter. This is because organic matter is fast destroyed in the dry and hot weather conditions prevalent there. Grey calcareous loams called rendzinas are also found in these limestone areas; they are suitable for rice, if water is available.

Chocolate red loams are found over the crystalline limestone areas of the khondalite terrain. They are imperfectly drained owing to the high content of magnesium. They are not shown on this map, but occupy areas of crystalline limestone on the geology map (No. 2)

With regard to the soils in the formation of which vegetation is the dominant factor, the following could be cited as examples:

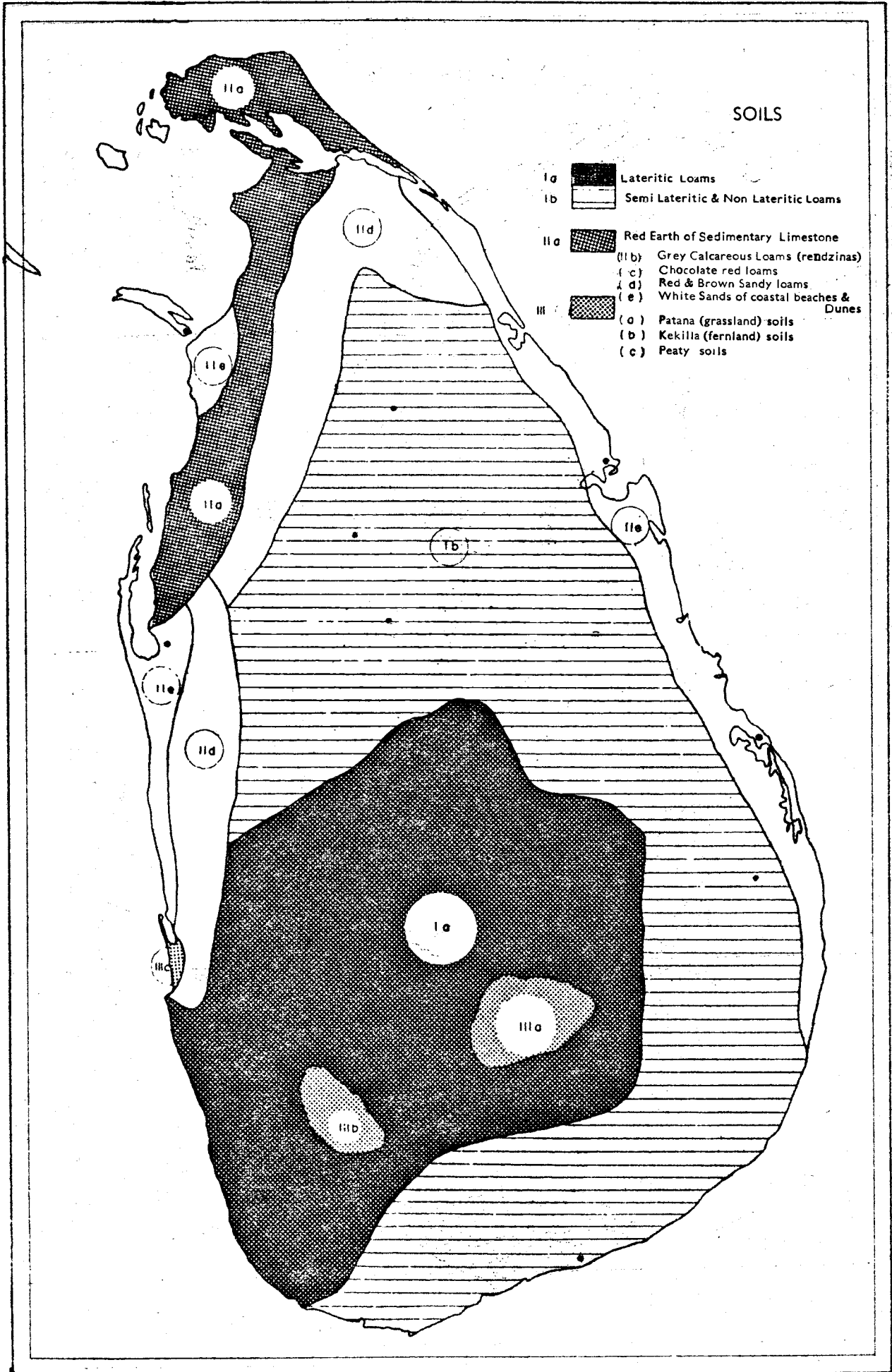
- a. The patana or grassland soils. These soils are acid, poor in bases and rich in humus.
- b. The kekilla or fernland soils. These are also acid, humic soils formed in areas of high rainfall.
- c. Peaty soils of the lagoons and swamps. Organic matter content exceeds 25% and they are not suitable for cultivation.

The rice soils of the low lying paddy fields and the alluvial soils of the flood plains of rivers are rich in both humus and minerals.

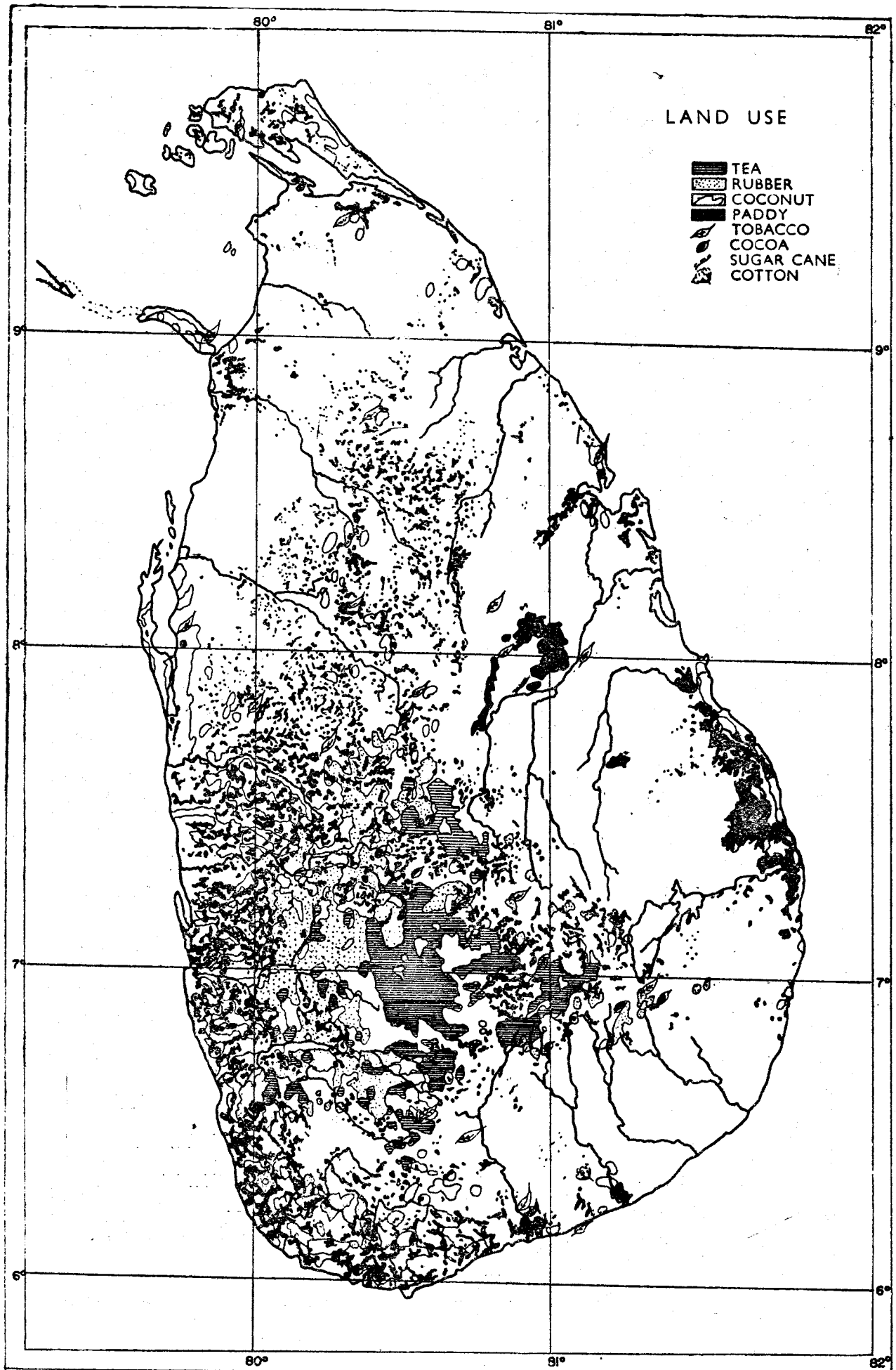
There are also sandy soils in the areas of dunes and blown sand as well as the sand bars and spits.

As soil takes ages to form, but can be easily destroyed, it is important to reduce soil erosion, by adopting methods of conservation. We should also maintain its good health. Crops tend to exhaust the soil; hence the need for the application of fertilisers.

SOILS



LAND USE



8. LAND USE

| | Acres | Percent. |
|--|-------------------|--------------|
| Total | 16,228,230 | 100.0 |
| 1. Settlements and associated non-agricultural lands | 48,270 | 0.3 |
| 2. Horticulture | 1,448,800 | 9.0 |
| 3. Tree and other perennial crops | | |
| (a) Tea | 636,230 | 3.9 |
| (b) Rubber | 561,850 | 3.5 |
| (c) Coconut | 618,910 | 3.8 |
| (d) Other | 133,510 | 0.7 |
| 4. Cropland | | |
| (a) Rice | 1,261,910 | 7.8 |
| (b) Land under development | 107,290 | 0.7 |
| (c) Other | 2,495,030 | 15.3 |
| 5. Improved permanent pasture | 6,160 | |
| 6. Grassland and scrubland | 1,052,010 | 6.4 |
| 7. Woodland | 7,164,710 | 44.2 |
| 8. Swamp and marsh | 81,020 | 0.5 |
| 9. Waste land | 106,620 | 0.7 |
| 10. Inland water including Salterns | 505,910 | 3.2 |

(The use of colours on this map will be found helpful).

At present only about half the food requirements of the country are produced at home. With the present rate of increase of population of 2.5% per annum, food production needs to be stepped up fast. Land is available for this, but irrigation has to be developed. Methods and techniques of cultivation and agricultural practices have also to be improved, to increase yields per acre. Every effort is being made by Government towards the attainment of self-sufficiency.

The Dry Zone which was the granary of the past will have to come into its own in future. Besides rice, cotton and sugarcane can also be grown here.

The major commercial crops like tea and rubber are confined to the wet zone.

Other cash crops grown in Ceylon comprise cocoa, cinnamon, citronella, cardamoms, arecanut, etc. These are essentially wet zone crops. The area of tobacco is increasing, but mainly as a dry zone crop. So also are millets such as kurakkan and also maize.

The total irrigated area in Ceylon today is about 640,000 acres. The ancient irrigation works are being repaired and new ones constructed. Among the old works may be listed Parakrama Samudra, Minneriya, Kantalai, Nachaduva, Giritale, Kalawewa, Padaviya, Giant's Tank, etc. The rehabilitation of these has been accompanied by colonisation of these areas. Malaria which inhibited this in the past has been eradicated.

Among the major irrigation schemes undertaken recently, Gal Oya ranks first. An artificial lake of about 36 sq. miles water-spread has been created. Walawe Ganga is another scheme. The Mahaveli scheme of great promise is now in progress. These are multipurpose schemes which will give water for irrigation, provide power and reduce floods.

80% of our revenue is obtained by sale abroad of the products of the wet zone plantations, viz: Tea, Rubber and Coconut. There is little room for further expansion in these. Hence the need for crop diversification and the development of the Dry Zone.

9. NATURAL VEGETATION.

Ceylon has been occupied by man for so many centuries that the natural vegetation has been altered by human activity to a large extent. Wet zone forests have been cleared for the cultivation of coffee first and thence tea, rubber and coconuts. In the Dry Zone, rice cultivation has replaced some of the natural forests.

Before man interfered with it, the natural vegetation cover determined by climate, soil and relief would have been as sketched in the map. It comprised:

1. The low country wet zone (equatorial type) forest,
2. The mountain forest,
3. The thorn jungle of the arid zone,
4. The low country dry zone forest.

In addition, the following two types of grassland may also be distinguished:

6. The patanas or montane grassland
7. The savannah or low country grasslands, comprising the talawas, damanas, etc.

69% of the Island comprises forest, grassland and waste land still. Forests proclaimed as Reserves and Proposed Reserves comprise 17% of the total land area.

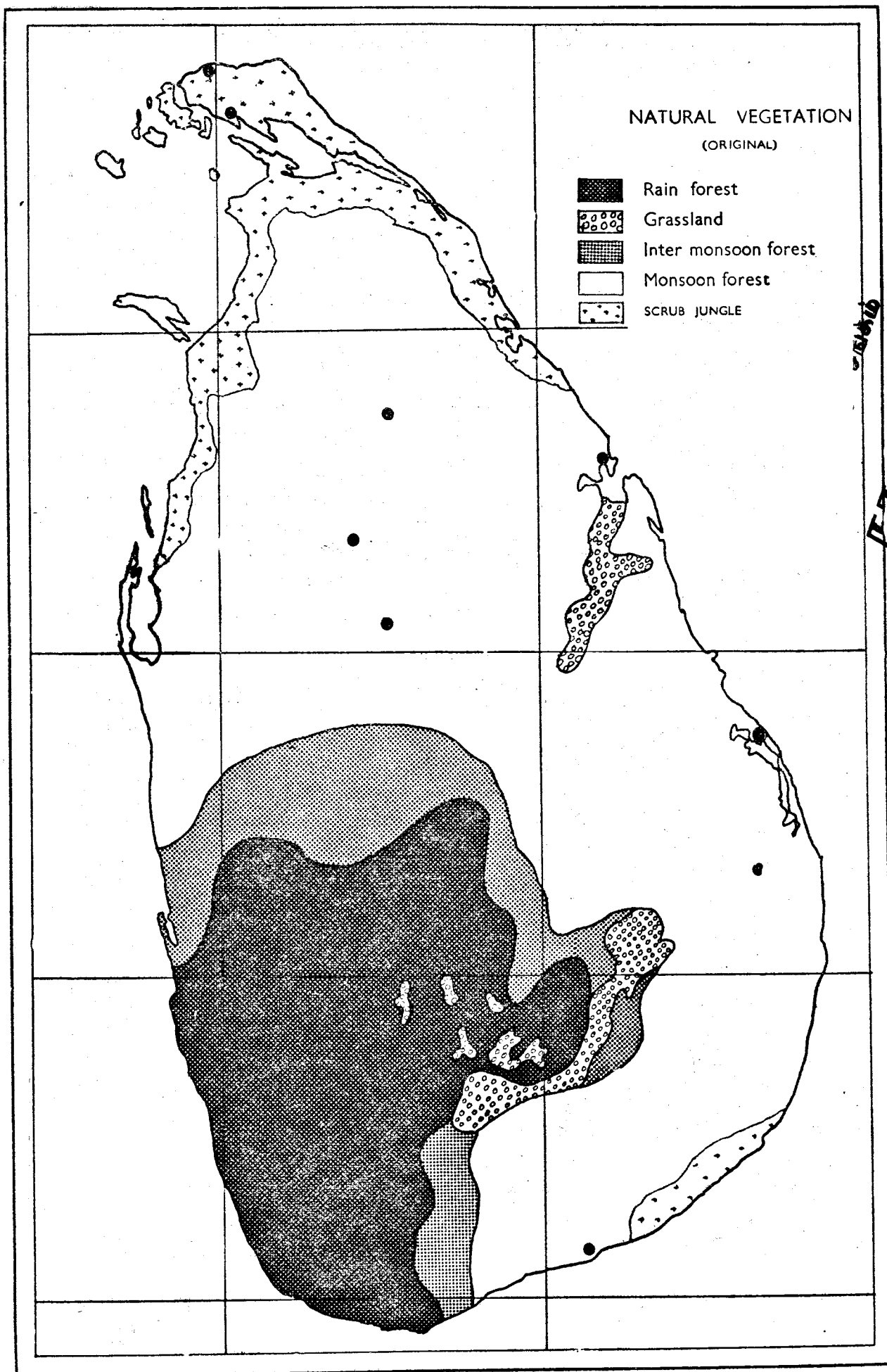
The best—developed wet evergreen forests are in the Sinharaja area. They contain very valuable utility timbers such as milla, del, na, Dun, Alubo, etc. They are also the source of the plywood timbers such as Hulanidda, Tinya, Malaboda, Kekuna and Kiriembiliya.

The larger portion of the dry zone forests are of poor composition, partly rendered so by chena cultivation. The individual exploitable trees are scattered, but they comprise luxury timbers such as satin, ebony, hulankik as well as utility species such as milla, ranai and palu.

With a view to meeting the increased demand for timber in the future and cut out imports, reforestation of the jungle and intensive silviculture in the wet zone have been started.

The estimated total mean annual production of 190,000 acres of planted forests and 5,000,000 acres of forest reserves is 30,000,000 cubic feet. Considerable amounts of by-products such as tans and dyes, gums, fibre, etc. are also expected.

NATURAL VEGETATION



10. ADMINISTRATION

For administrative convenience, the Island is divided into nine Provinces and each of the Provinces is in turn sub-divided into Districts.

Provinces and Districts

I. Northern Province

Jaffna
Mannar
Vavuniya

II. North Central Province

Anuradhapura
Polonnaruwa

III. Northwestern Province

Puttalam
Kurunegala

IV. Eastern Province

Trincomalee
Batticaloa
Amparai

V. Southern Province

Galle
Matara
Hambantota

VI. Western Province

Colombo
Kalutara

VII. Central Province

Matale
Kandy
Nuwara Eliya

VIII. Sabaragamuwa Province

Ratnapura
Kegalla

IX. Uva Province

Badulla
Monaragala.

Each District is administered by a Government Agent. Each District is subdivided into Divisional Revenue Officer's Divisions, as listed below:

Jaffna District

JF. 1. Jaffna Division
JF. 2. Punakarai
JF. 3. Tunukkai
JF. 4. Karachchi
JF. 5. Pachilaipali
JF. 6. Tenmaradchi
JF. 7. Vadamaradchi
JF. 8. Valikamam East
JF. 9. Valikamam North
JF. 10. Valikamam West
JF. 11. Islands
JF. 12. Delft

Polonnaruwa District

PN. 1. Meda Pattu and Egoda Pattu
PN. 2. Sinhala Pattu.

Puttalam District

PT. 1. Puttalam Pattu and Gravets
PT. 2. Kalpitiya
PT. 3. Rajavanni Palata
PT. 4. Kumaravanni Palata
PT. 5. Pitigal Korale North
PT. 6. Pitigal Korale South

Mannar District

MN. 1. Mannar Island
MN. 2. Mantai
MN. 3. Musali

Vavuniya District

VV. 1. Vavuniya South Tamil
VV. 2. Vangalcheddikulam
VV. 3. Vavuniya South Sinhala
VV. 4. Vavuniya North
VV. 5. Maritime Pattus

Anuradhapura District

AN. 1. Nuvaragam Palata East
AN. 2. Nuvaragam Palata North
AN. 3. Hurulu Palata North
AN. 4. Hurulu Palata Central
AN. 5. Hurulu Palata South
AN. 6. Kalagam Palata North
AN. 7. Kalagam Palata South
AN. 8. Nuvaragam Palata South
AN. 9. Nuvaragam Palata West

Kurunegala District

KU. 1. Weudawili Hatpattuva
KU. 2. Dambadeni Hatpattuva
KU. 3. Pannala
KU. 4. Kuliyapitiya
KU. 5. Bingiriya
KU. 6. Devamedhi Hatpattuva
KU. 7. Nikaweratiya
KU. 8. Maho
KU. 9. Galgamuwa
KU. 10. Hiriyala

Matale District

ML. 1. Matale
ML. 2. Rattota
ML. 3. Laggala
ML. 4. Dambulla
ML. 5. Galewela

Kandy District

KD. 1. Kandy and Cravets
KD. 2. Yatinuwara and Uduuwara
KD. 3. Tumpane
KD. 4. Haris Pattuva
KD. 5. Pata Dumbara
KD. 6. Uda Dumbara
KD. 7. Meda Dumbara
KD. 8. Pata Hewaheta
KD. 9. Uda Palata
KD. 10. Padbage Korale
KD. 11. Ambagamuva Korale

Nuwara Eliya District

NE. 1. Nuwara Eliya
NE. 2. Kotmale
NE. 3. Uda Hewahete
NE. 4. Walapane

Colombo District

CL. 1. Colombo
CL. 2. Salpiti Korale
CL. 3. Hewagam Korale West
CL. 4. Hewagam Korale East
CL. 5. Siyana Korale East
CL. 6. Siyana Korale West (Adikari Pattuva)
CL. 7. Siyana Korale West (Meda Pattuva)
CL. 8. Hapitigam Korale
CL. 9. Alutkuru Korale North "B"
CL. 10. Alutkuru Korale North "A"
CL. 11. Alutkuru Korale South.

Kalutara District

KL. 1. Kalutara Totamune
KL. 2. Panadura Totamune
KL. 3. Rayigam Korale
KL. 4. Gangaboda Pattu
KL. 5. Maha Pattu
KL. 6. Pasdun Korale West.

Hambantota District

HM. 1. Magam Pattuva
HM. 2. Giruva Pattu East
HM. 3. Giruva Pattu North
HM. 4. Giruva Pattu South.

Galle District

GL. 1. Four Gravets
GL. 2. Wellaboda Pattuva
GL. 3. Bentota Wallalawiti Korale West
GL. 4. Bentota Wallalawiti Korale East
GL. 5. Hinidum Pattuva
GL. 6. Gangaboda Pattuva
GL. 7. Talpe Pattuva

Matara District

MR. 1. Wellaboda Pattuva and Four Gravets
MR. 2. Weligam Korale
MR. 3. Gangaboda Pattuva
MR. 4. Kandaboda Pattuva
MR. 5. Moravak Korale East
MR. 6. Moravak Korale West

Trincomalee District

TM. 1. Town and Gravets
TM. 2. Kattukulam Pattu East
TM. 3. Kattukulam Pattu West
TM. 4. Kinniya
TM. 5. Kantalai
TM. 6. Koddiyar Pattu

Batticaloa District

BT. 1. Manmunai Pattu North
BT. 2. Manmunai South and Eruvil Poraitivu Pattu
BT. 3. Manmunai West Pattu
BT. 4. Eravur Pattu
BT. 5. Koralai Pattu

Amparai District

AM. 1. Sammanturai Pattu
AM. 2. Nintavur and Karaivaku
AM. 3. Akkarai Pattu
AM. 4. Panama Pattu
AM. 5. Wewgam Pattu
AM. 6. Bintenna Pattu

Kegale District

KE. 1. Beligal Korale
KE. 2. Parannkuru Korale
KE. 3. Galboda Korale
KE. 4. Dehigampal and Lower Bulatgama Korale
KE. 5. Alutgam and Panawal Korales.

Ratnapura District

RT. 1. Kuruviti Korale
RT. 2. Navadun Korale
RT. 3. Kadawatta and Meda Korales
RT. 4. Atakalan Korale
RT. 5. Kolonna Korale
RT. 6. Kukul Korale

Monaragala District

MG. 1. Monaragala
MG. 2. Wellassa
MG. 3. Madulla
MG. 4. Wellawaya

Badulla District

BD. 1. Yatikinda
BD. 2. Bintenna
BD. 3. Passara
BD. 4. Medakinda
BD. 5. Udukinda

Local Government

Type of Council

Municipal
Urban
Town
Village

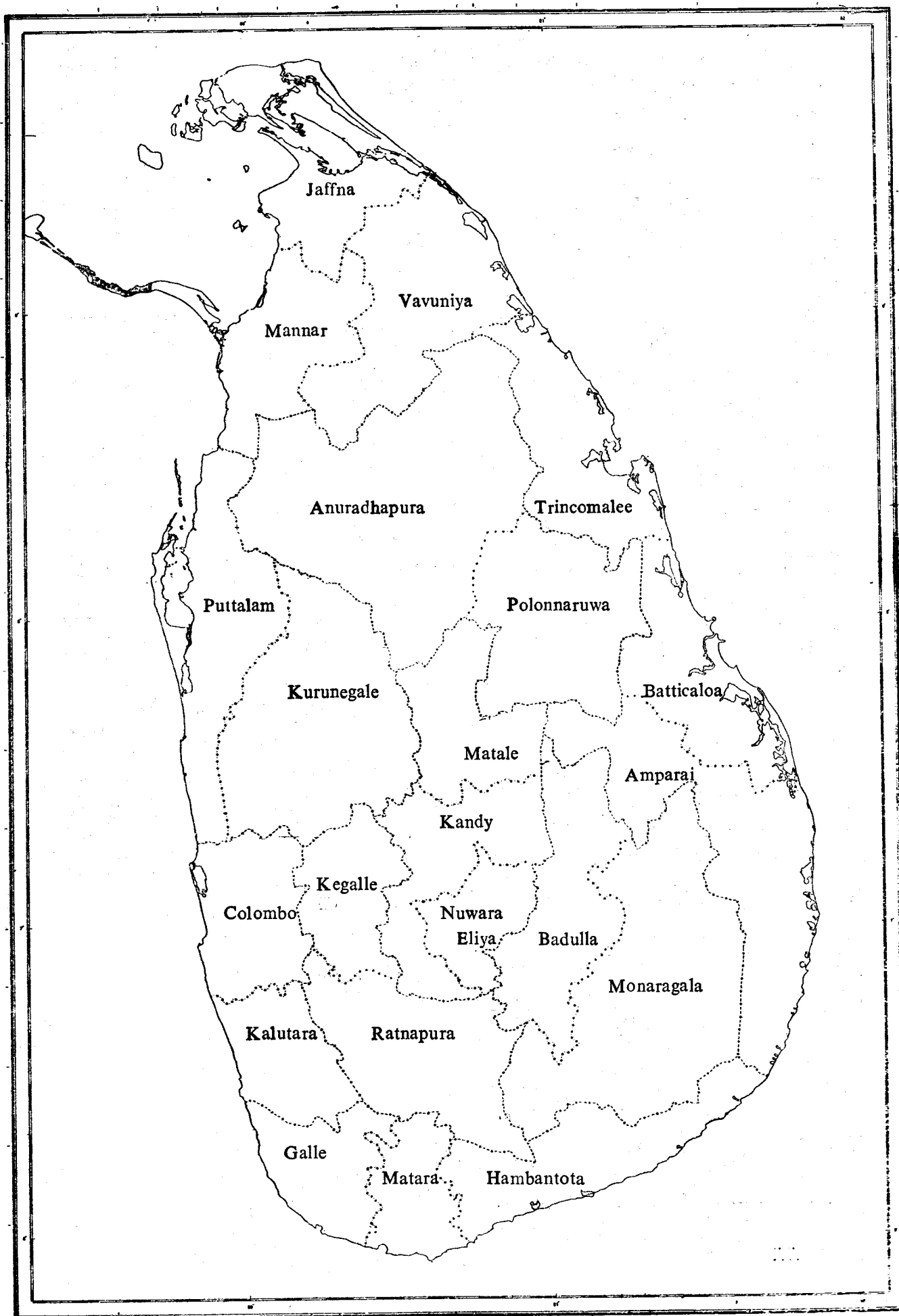
Number of Councils

11
35
77
509

Estimated Population

1,173,000
640,000
764,000
9,000,000

ADMINISTRATION — DISTRICTS



11. Transport and Communications

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| | miles |
| Public Roads | 13,315 |
| Railways | 932 |

—1968

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Total Motor vehicles | 161,164 |
| Cars | 84,678 |
| Motor cycles | 18,000 |
| Buses | 9,151 |
| Lorries and vans | 33,410 |
| Tractors | 15,872 |

Total number of passengers carried by bus 1250,000,000

Total number of passengers carried by train 82,000,000

Total shipping entered and cleared in all ports: 6,000,000 tons.

Total number of Post and telegraph offices: 1300

Total number of wireless receivers: 272,000

Civil Aviation:

International Services. Total number of arriving passengers 46,000

International Services. Total number of departing passengers 50,000

Domestic Services. Total number of passengers carried: 34,000

12. NATURAL RESOURCES

The resources of a country comprise the following :

Natural Resources and Human Resources.

Natural Resources in turn can be sub-divided into Physical and Biological.

The Physical Resources consist of :

1. Land, its area, relief and variety,
2. Climate, namely temperature, rainfall, humidity, winds and their regional distribution and seasonal variations,
3. Soils, their distribution and suitability for crops,
4. Rocks and minerals,
5. Surface and underground water,

The Biological Resources comprise :

1. Natural vegetation, including forests and grasslands,
2. Animals and birds life,
3. Fish, including prawns, lobsters, crabs, oysters (edible and pearl),

The Human resources consist of the numbers and quality of the population. By quality of the population we mean the level of education, skills, technical know-how, entrepreneurship, etc.

Of these, land, climate soils, vegetation, population, etc. are dealt with separately in this Atlas. We shall therefore take into consideration some of the other items here.

ROCKS and MINERALS.

Almost 90% of the Island is floored by rocks of pre-cambrian age; they are the gneisses, schists, khondalite rocks and granites. They provide suitable building stone, road metal, etc. In addition there are large quantities of clays (for bricks, tiles, pottery, etc. and also kaolin deposits) sand deposits for use in buildings, glass-making, peat deposits (eg Muthurajawela), etc. Dolomite for fertiliser and Miocene limestone for cement manufacture exists in large quantities in the Khondalite country and the North and northwest of the Island, respectively.

As regards minerals, the following deserve attention :

1. **Iron Ore.** Considerable quantities exist in the Ratnapura - Balangoda area, Kalutara - Baddegama, Matara - Akuressa, Ruwanwella, Matale and Chilaw areas, at Sandalankawa, etc. Ceylon's iron ore is of very high quality, suitable for electr-smelting and the deposits can satisfy local needs for over one hundred years; besides, they are easy to work, being near the surface and not needing mining at depth.
2. **Ilmenite.** Large quantities of this black sand exist as beach deposits at Pulmoddai (between Trincomalee and Mullaitivu) containing about 4 million tons, Tirukkivil, Pamunugama, etc. Ilmenite is an ore of titanium and the sand is exported at present mostly to Japan.
3. **Monazite.** This mineral also exists in the beaches as sand along with ilmenite. Kaikawela beach near Induruva is a good source of monazite. Deposits are found also off Kudremalai Point.
4. **Rutile, zircon and garnet** sands also occur in association with these deposits.
5. **Graphite (Plumbago).** Ceylon is famous for her almost inexhaustible deposits of high grade graphite. It occurs in many places as veins in the Khondalite rocks, intruded into by granites. (1942 Production 27000 tons)
6. **Mica** too occurs in Ceylon, but of inferior quality and only in small quantities.
7. **Clays.** Clay is widely distributed in the Island, especially in the flood plains of rivers. Large quantities of kaolin or china clay exist at Boralesgamuwa, Metyagoda, etc.
8. **Quartz** for glass making occurs both in crystalline form as well as in the form of white sand. The important sand deposits are along the Point Pedro-Mullaitivu coast, Chavakachery, Maravila-Natandiya area, etc.
9. **Cement raw material - Limestone.** The miocene deposits of the Northwest and Jaffna are of high quality for cement making. They are found in abundance.
10. **Precious Minerals.** Ceylon is well-known for her variety and quantity of gemstones such as rubies and sapphires, cat's eyes, star stones, alexandrite, moonstone, amethyst, etc., but diamond, emeralds and opal are not found.

Gold has also been found in the rocks. Radio-active minerals such as thorite, thorianite, and uraninite also are known to exist.

SALT

Thanks to her favourable coastal features, lagoons, long periods of rainlessness in the Dry Zone, etc. Ceylon has a high potential for salt-making using sea water by solar evaporation. Many by-products like epsom salt, plaster of Paris, chlorine, etc. can also be made in large quantities. The principal salterns are at Elephant Pass, Puttalam, Nilaveli and Hambantota.

GROUND WATER

This is a great need in the Dry Zone. Abundant supplies exist in the Miocene limestone area as well as in the alluvial deposits of the Dry Zone lowlands.

WATER FOR POWER

More than fifty waterfalls of considerable size are found in the hill country; in addition, the major irrigation works like Gal Oya, Walawe and Mahaveli also can provide much water power.

FISH

Fish and other edible marine life abound in the seas around the Island and in the rivers. Current marine fish production is about 3 million hundred weights per annum and fresh water about 170,000 cwt.

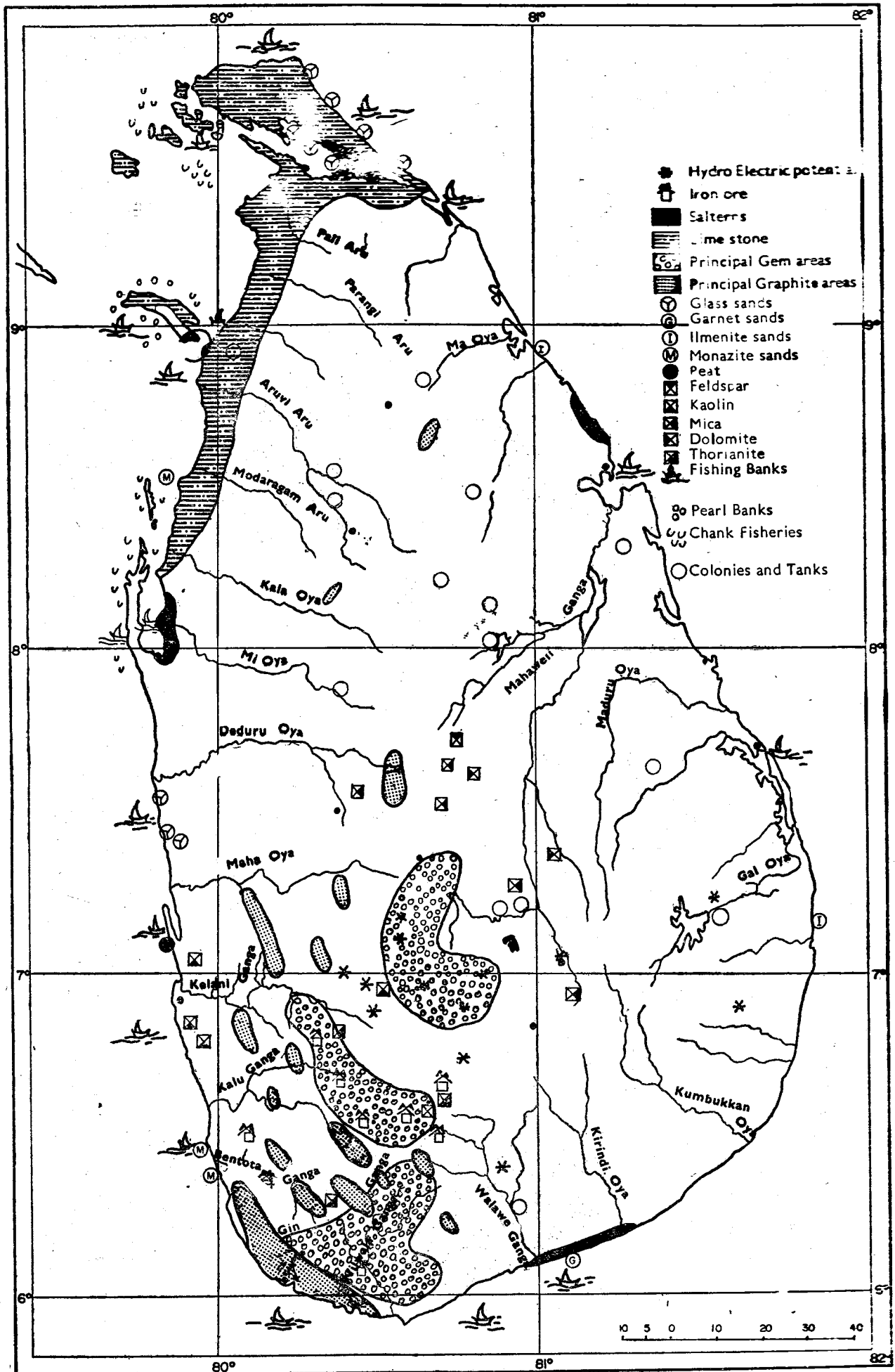
LIVESTOCK

There are in Ceylon about 1,500 000 cattle, 600,000 buffaloes, 300,000 sheep and goats, 50,000 pigs and 3 million chicken.

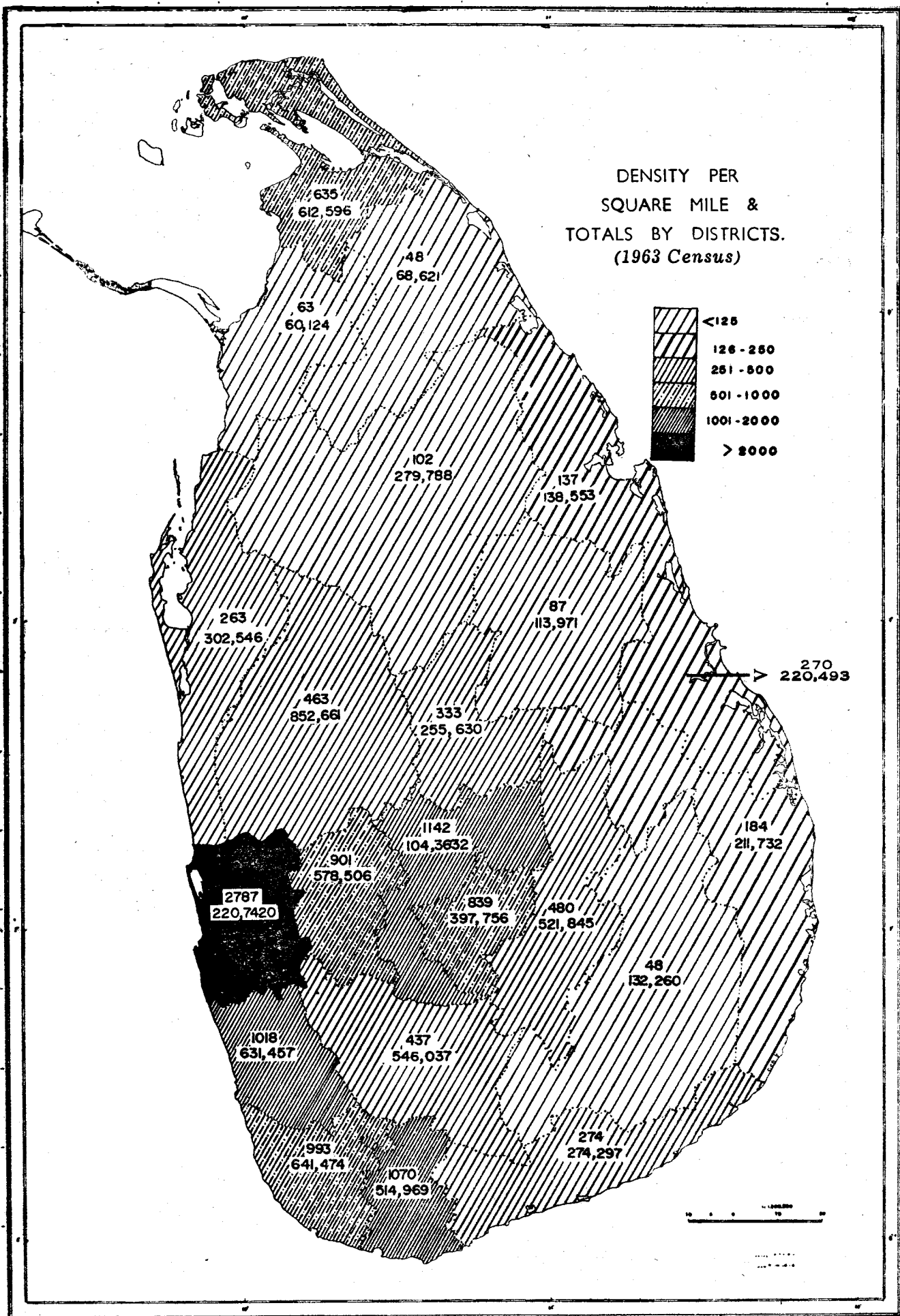
TIMBER

Timber production amounts to about 4 million cubic feet of logs and 5 million cubic feet of firewood.

(The use of colours on this map will be found helpful).



POPULATION



13. POPULATION

(See map for 1963 census figures)

| Population of Ceylon by districts. | 1968 Estimate: Thousands | % |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Colombo | 2489 | 20.80 |
| Kalutara | 706 | 5.90 |
| Kandy | 1184 | 9.90 |
| Matale | 287 | 2.4 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 443 | 3.7 |
| Galle | 718 | 6.0 |
| Matara | 586 | 4.9 |
| Hambantota | 311 | 2.6 |
| Jaffna | 694 | 5.8 |
| Mannar | 68 | 0.57 |
| Vavuniya | 77 | 0.64 |
| Batticaloa | 227 | 1.90 |
| Amparai | 239 | 2.00 |
| Trincomalee | 156 | 1.30 |
| Kurunegala | 969 | 8.10 |
| Puttalam | 335 | 2.8 |
| Anuradhapura | 311 | 2.6 |
| Polonnaruwa | 131 | 1.09 |
| Badulla | 586 | 4.90 |
| Moneragala | 155 | 1.3 |
| Ratnapura | 622 | 5.2 |
| Kegalle | 670 | 5.6 |
| <u>Ceylon Total</u> | <u>12,000</u> | <u>100.0</u> |

Population by Ethnic Groups

| | Thousands | % |
|------------------------|-----------|------|
| Low Country Sinhala | 4470 | 42.2 |
| Kandyan Sinhala | 3043 | 28.8 |
| Ceylon Tamils | 1165 | 11.0 |
| Indian Tamils | 1123 | 10.6 |
| Ceylon Moors | 627 | 5.9 |
| Indian Moors | 55 | 0.5 |
| Burghers and Eurasians | 46 | 0.4 |
| Malays | 33 | 0.3 |
| Others | 20 | 0.2 |

| Religious Groups. | Thousands | % |
|-------------------|-----------|------|
| Buddhists | 7003 | 66.3 |
| Hindus | 1958 | 18.5 |
| Christians | 885 | 8.4 |
| Muslims | 724 | 6.7 |
| Others | 12 | 0.1 |

Estimated total population 2000 A. C. 26 millions.

% Population by age groups.

0-14 years about 40%

15-55 years about 52%

14. INDUSTRIES

State Production Per Annum: 1968/69

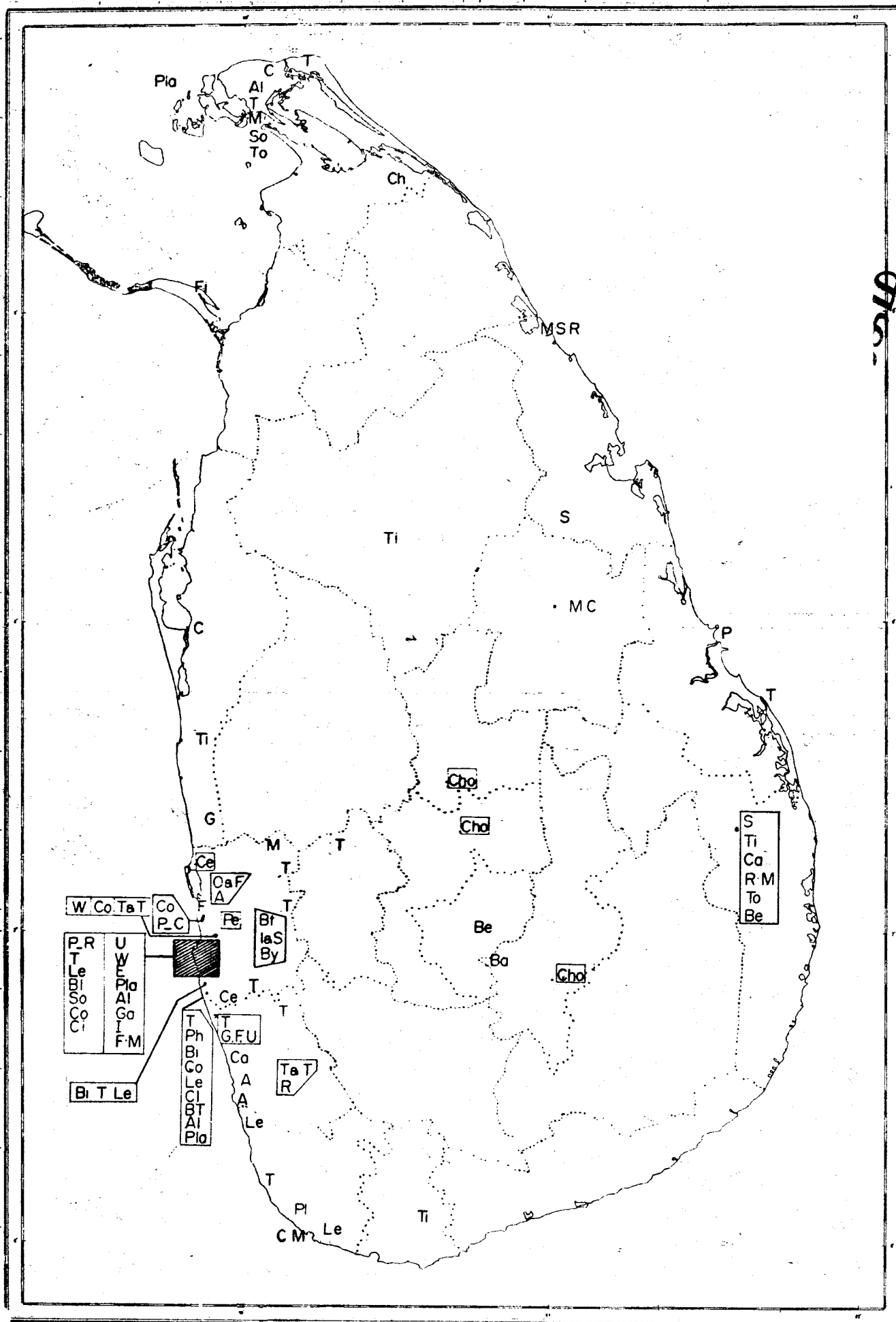
| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Milk, processed | 25 million pints. |
| Condensed milk | 12 million cans |
| Paper | 9000 tons |
| Ceramic ware | 1000 „ |
| Crockery | 1000 „ |
| Kaolin (refined) | 2,750 „ |
| Coconut oil | 1,500 „ |
| Animal foods | 53000 „ |
| Fatty acid | 8000 „ |
| Plywood | 25 million sq.ft. |
| Shoes | 300,000 pairs |
| Caustic Soda | 1020 tons |
| Chlorine | 640 tons |
| Table Salt | 205 „ |
| Cement (Kankesanturai) | 155,000 tons |
| (Galle) | 85,000 „ |
| Sugar (Kantalai) | 3500 „ |
| (Gal Oya) | 4500 „ |
| Ilmenite | 72,000 „ |
| Rutile | 1200 „ |
| Salt | 91,000 „ |
| Cotton Yarn | 2.3 million lbs. |
| Cotton Textiles | 6.1 million yards |
| Furniture | Rs. 4 million |
| Bricks and Tiles | Rs. 3 „ |
| Drugs | Rs. 1 „ |
| Rolled iron | 26,000 tons |
| Wire Products | 4,000 „ |
| Tyres | 62,000 „ |
| Tubes | 43,000 „ |
| Mamotties | 200,000 „ |
| Builders Hardware | 1.1 million units |
| Cutlery | 75,000 units |
| Fertiliser | 220 million lbs. |
| Fish (caught) | 10 million lbs. |
| Dried fish | 650,000 lbs. |
| Flour (milled) | 4,500 tons. |

Total value of industrial production:

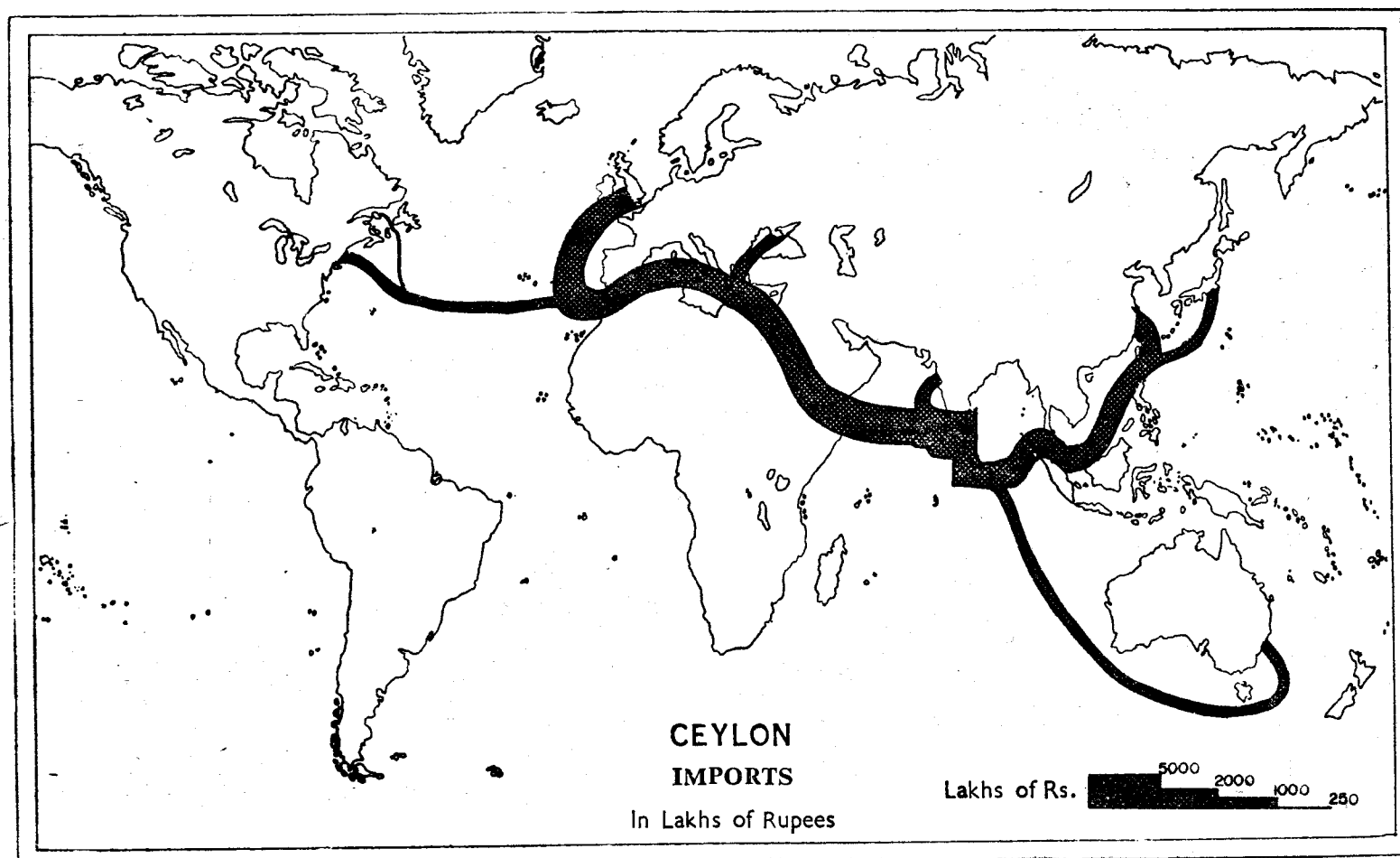
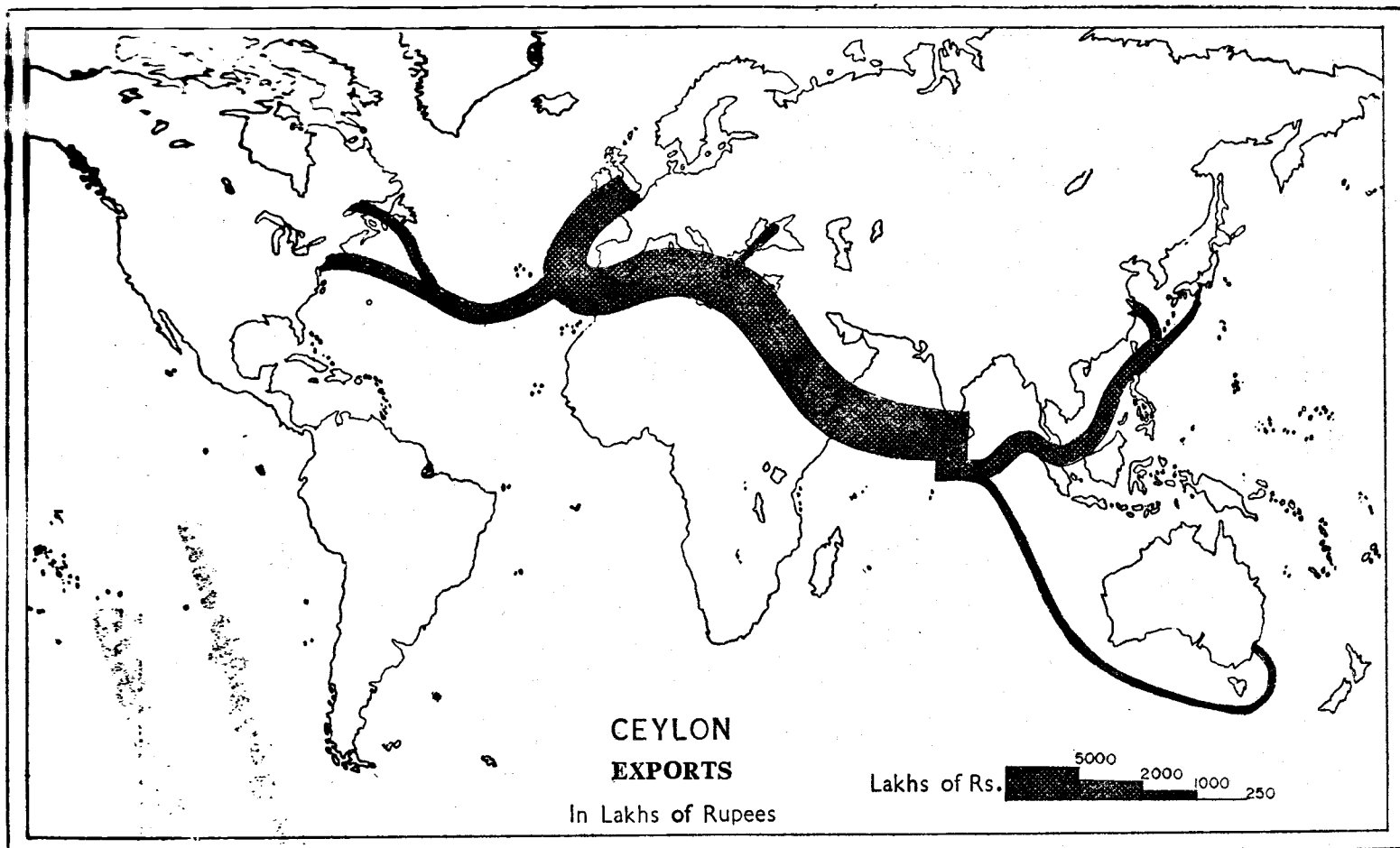
Rs. 1300 million equal to 12 pc of Gross National Production.

| | |
|--------|-------------------------|
| A | — Arrack |
| Al | — Aluminium |
| Ba | — Bacon |
| Be | — Beer |
| Bi | — Biscuits |
| Bl | — Blades |
| Bt | — Battery |
| By | — Bicycle |
| C | — Cement |
| Ca | — Carpentry |
| Ce | — Ceramics |
| Ch | — Chemicals |
| Cho | — Chocolate |
| Ci | — Cigarette |
| Cl | — Clay |
| Co | — Confectionery |
| E | — Electroplating |
| F | — Fertiliser |
| Fi | — Fish (Canning) |
| Ca | — Galvanising |
| G | — Glass |
| I | — Ink |
| I a S | — Iron & Steel |
| Le | — Leather |
| M | — Matches |
| MC | — Milk Condensery |
| M.S.R. | — Mineral Sand Refinery |
| O a F | — Oils & Fats |
| P | — Paper |
| P-C | — Paper Converters |
| Pe | — Pencil |
| Ph | — Pharmaceuticals |
| Pla | — Plastic |
| P-R | — Petroleum Refinery |
| R | — Refrigerator |
| S | — Sugar |
| So | — Soap |
| T | — Textile |
| T a T | — Tyre & Tubes |
| Ti | — Tile |
| To | — Tobacco |
| U | — Utencils |
| W | — Wire |

INDUSTRIES



FOREIGN TRADE



15. FOREIGN TRADE

1969

EXPORTS

Million Rupees Percentage of Exports.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Tea | 1061 | 56.6 |
| Rubber | 431 | 23.0 |
| Coconut Products | 221 | 11.8 |
| Others | 162 | 8.6 |
| Total | 1875 | 100.0 |

IMPORTS

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Rice | 341 | 15.7 |
| Flour | 250 | 11.5 |
| Sugar | 97 | 4.5 |
| Milk and milk products | 74 | 3.4 |
| Meat, fish and eggs | 70 | 3.2 |
| Food, other | 127 | 5.8 |
| Textiles | 77 | 3.5 |
| Other consumer goods | 81 | 3.7 |
| Fertilisers | 110 | 5.1 |
| Petroleum products | 196 | 9.0 |
| Chemicals | 45 | 2.1 |
| Paper | 37 | 1.7 |
| Yarn and thread | 71 | 3.3 |
| Cement | 17 | 0.8 |
| Transport equipment | 80 | 3.7 |
| Machinery and equipment | 195 | 9.0 |
| Unclassified imports | 14 | 0.6 |
| Total including others not mentioned above | 2173 | 100.0 |

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY DESTINATION

| COUNTRY | % of exports | % of imports. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| U. K. | 20.2 | 17.4 |
| Australia | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Canada | 2.6 | 1.4 |
| India | 1.3 | 8.3 |
| NZ | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Pakistan | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Total Commonwealth | 41.1 | 39.3 |
| Belgium | 6.2 | 0.9 |
| Burma | 2.4 | 1.2 |
| China | 12.8 | 11.1 |
| U A R | 2.4 | 0.7 |
| France | 0.9 | 2.8 |
| G D R | 0.7 | 3.3 |
| German (Fed.) | 4.1 | 6.3 |
| Italy | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Japan | 2.4 | 7.4 |
| Netherlands | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Poland | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Rumania | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| S. Africa | 4.5 | 0.4 |
| U. S. A. | 8.0 | 8.4 |
| U S S R | 4.8 | 2.0 |
| Total non-Commonwealth | 63 | 60.5 |

16. CITY OF COLOMBO.

Colombo city lies in the Colombo District which covers 808 sq. miles, including 16 sq. miles of water. The average rainfall is 94 ins. and the average maximum and minimum temperatures are 86° and 75 °F.

The city covers an area of about 13 sq. miles and has a population of about 600,000.

The growth of the city is indicated by the following population figures:

| | |
|-------|---------|
| 1871. | 96,000 |
| 1901. | 155,000 |
| 1955. | 461,000 |
| 1963. | 511,000 |

The first settlement of Colombo was a scattered Muslim settlement at the mouth of Kolon Ganga which entered the sea near Pettah bay. The Fort area was the choice of the Portuguese for strategic reasons, because of its proximity to Kotte and the cinnamon hinterland. It remained an open roadstead till the British decided to build a breakwater. The inner harbour wall of the breakwater was completed only in 1880.

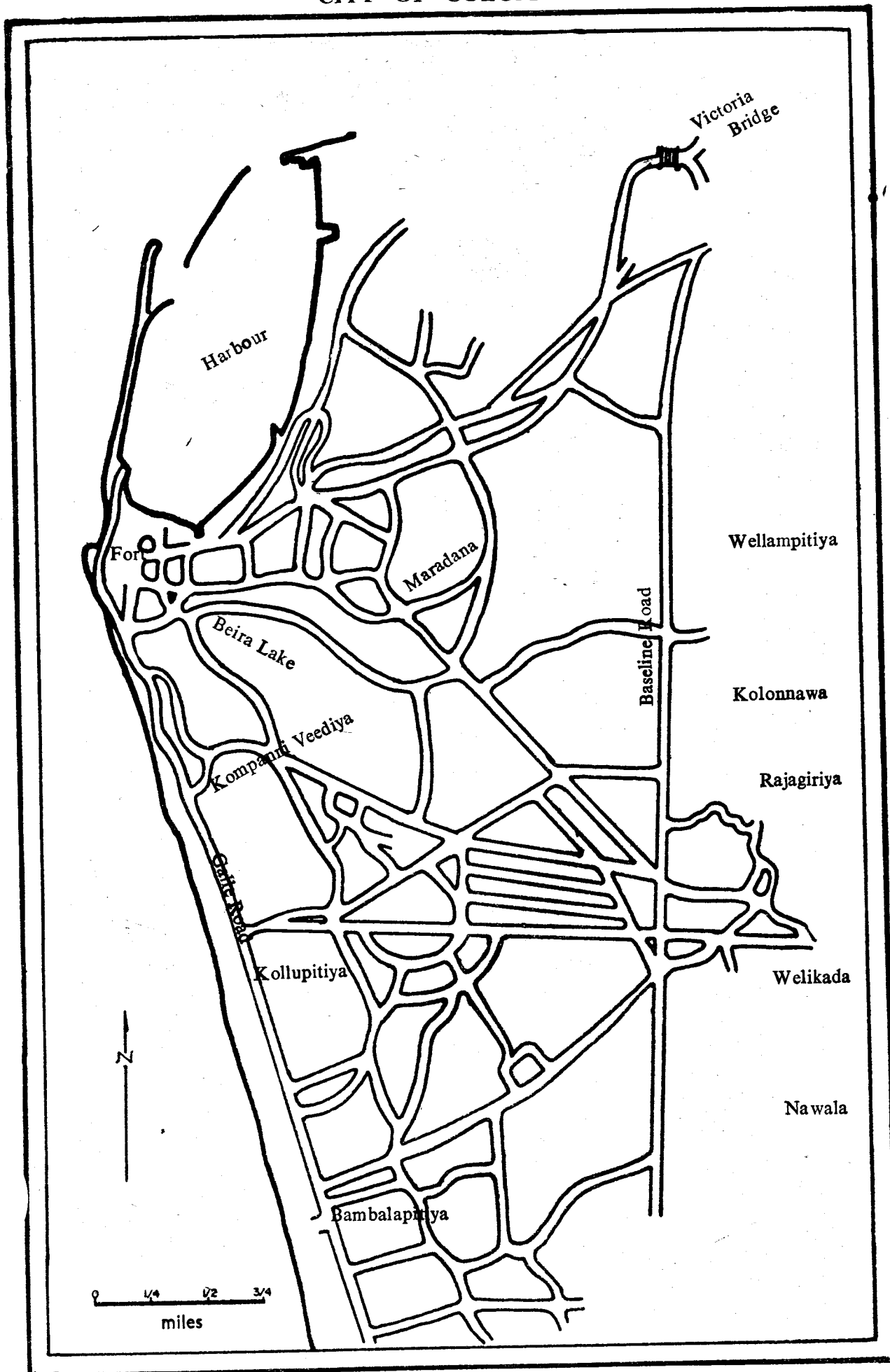
Colombo lies between 10 and 40 ft. above sea - level and its built up area covers about 5700 acres.

The road pattern in the Fort and Pettah shows a gridiron pattern suited to their original military purposes. This pattern extends fanwise from Kayman's Gate. With time, subsidiary cores and suburbs have grown at road junctions.

Colombo is the administrative and commercial capital of Ceylon. Industries also have grown, but now the tendency is to move them outside the city into new suburbs, including Ratmalana, Ekala Industrial Estate, Maharagama and Homagama.

Colombo is also the educational and cultural metropolis of Ceylon, and the principal shopping centre for the Island.

CITY OF COLOMBO



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

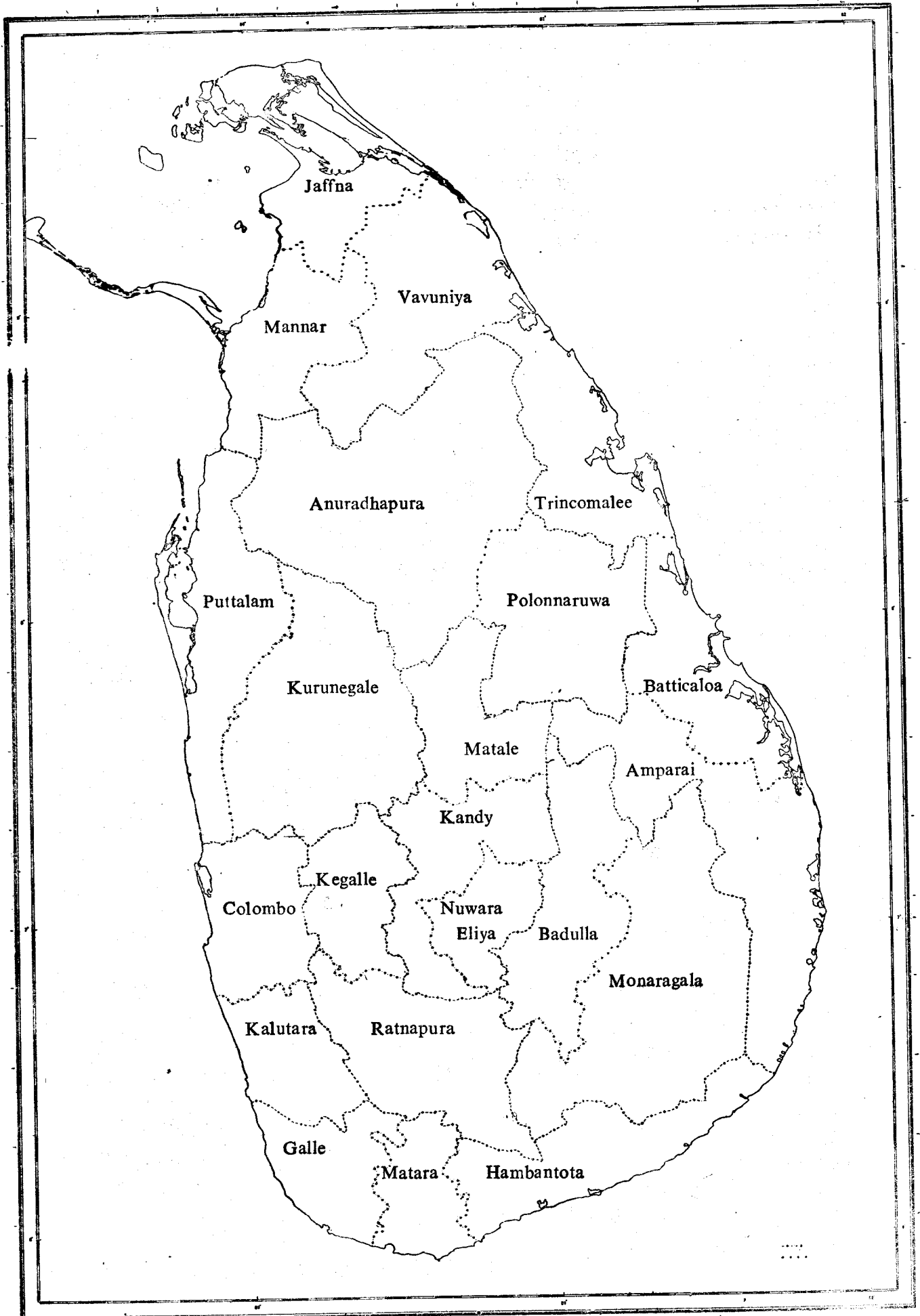
A CONCISE

ATLAS GEOGRAPHY OF CEYLON.

This small contribution is the outcome of our response to numerous requests to fill an urgent void in our literature on Ceylon. It does not claim originality. It is based on various government and other publications too numerous to list here; we are grateful to all these sources and to the several persons whose advice in the planning and execution of this work we are pleased to acknowledge. We invite comments, suggestions and criticisms from the users of this book so that in our next edition we may make it more useful and valuable.

Atlas & Maps Industries.

DISTRICTS



This map may be detached for use in superimposing on any of the other maps as required.

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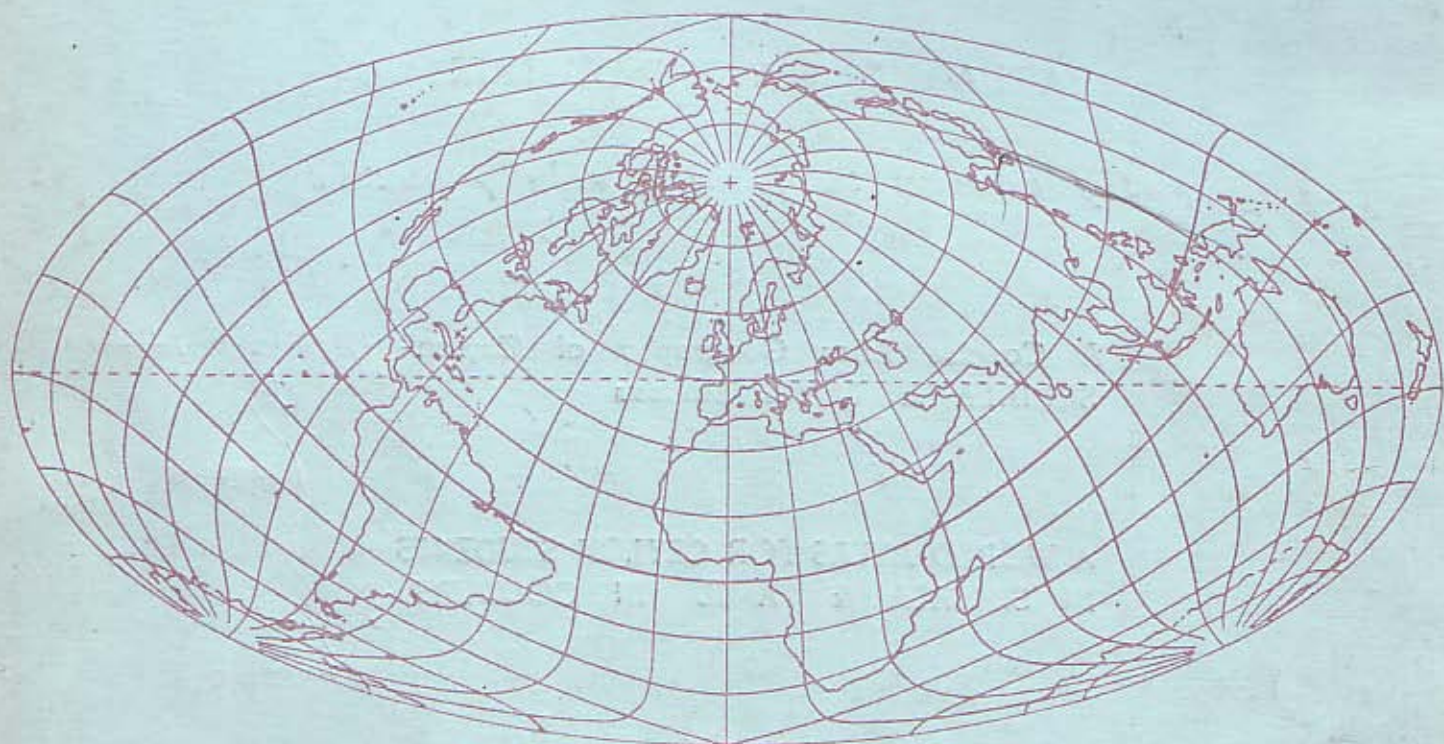
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