

**How to convey a complex message  
to a wide audience:  
avoiding the ocean divide between  
science and public understanding ?**

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## **GREEN DYKE**

**The use of natural barriers for  
coastal protection in  
Sri Lanka**



# **GREEN DYKE**

## **The use of natural barriers for coastal protection in Sri Lanka**



Vrije  
Universiteit  
Brussel

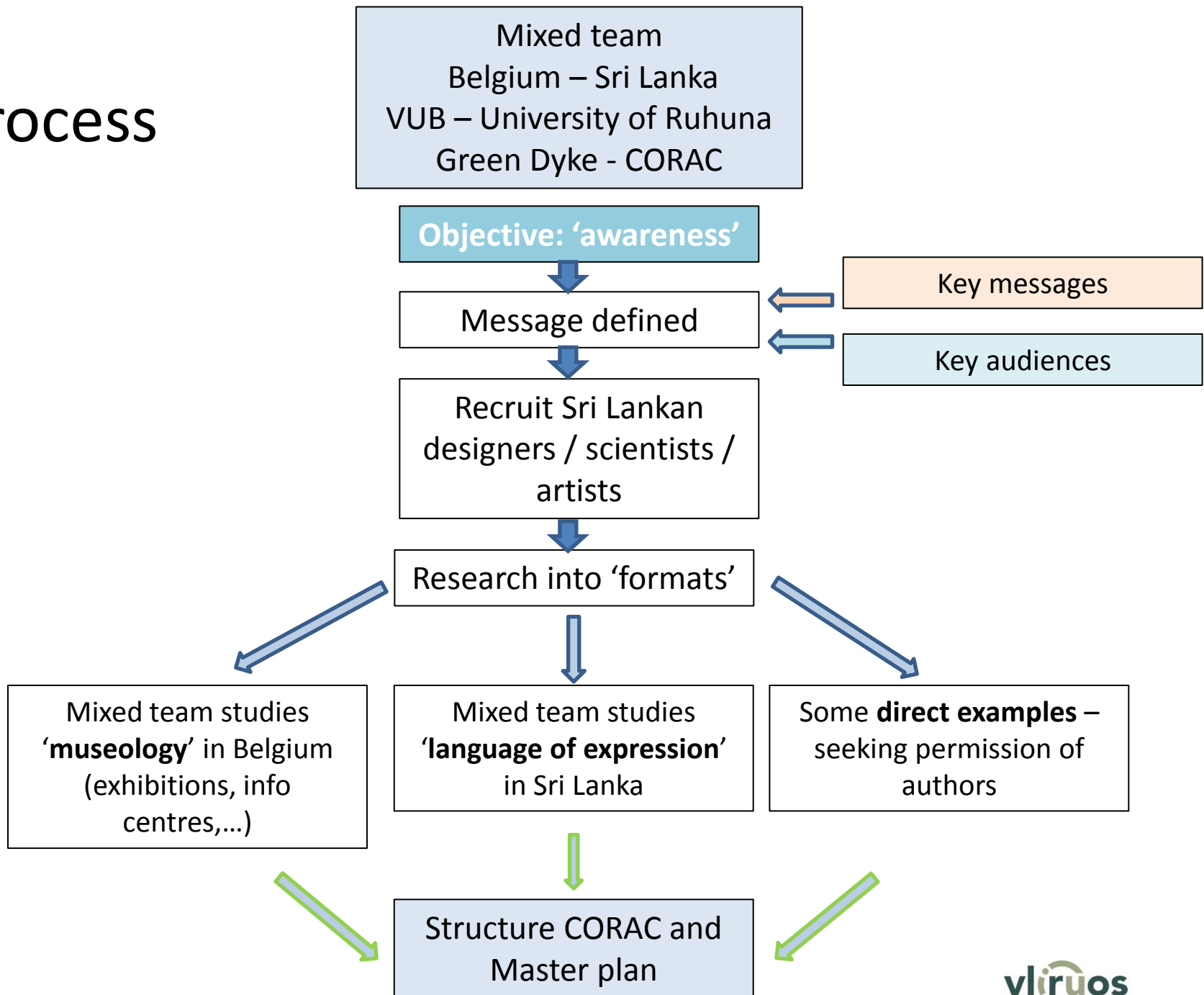


# CORAC

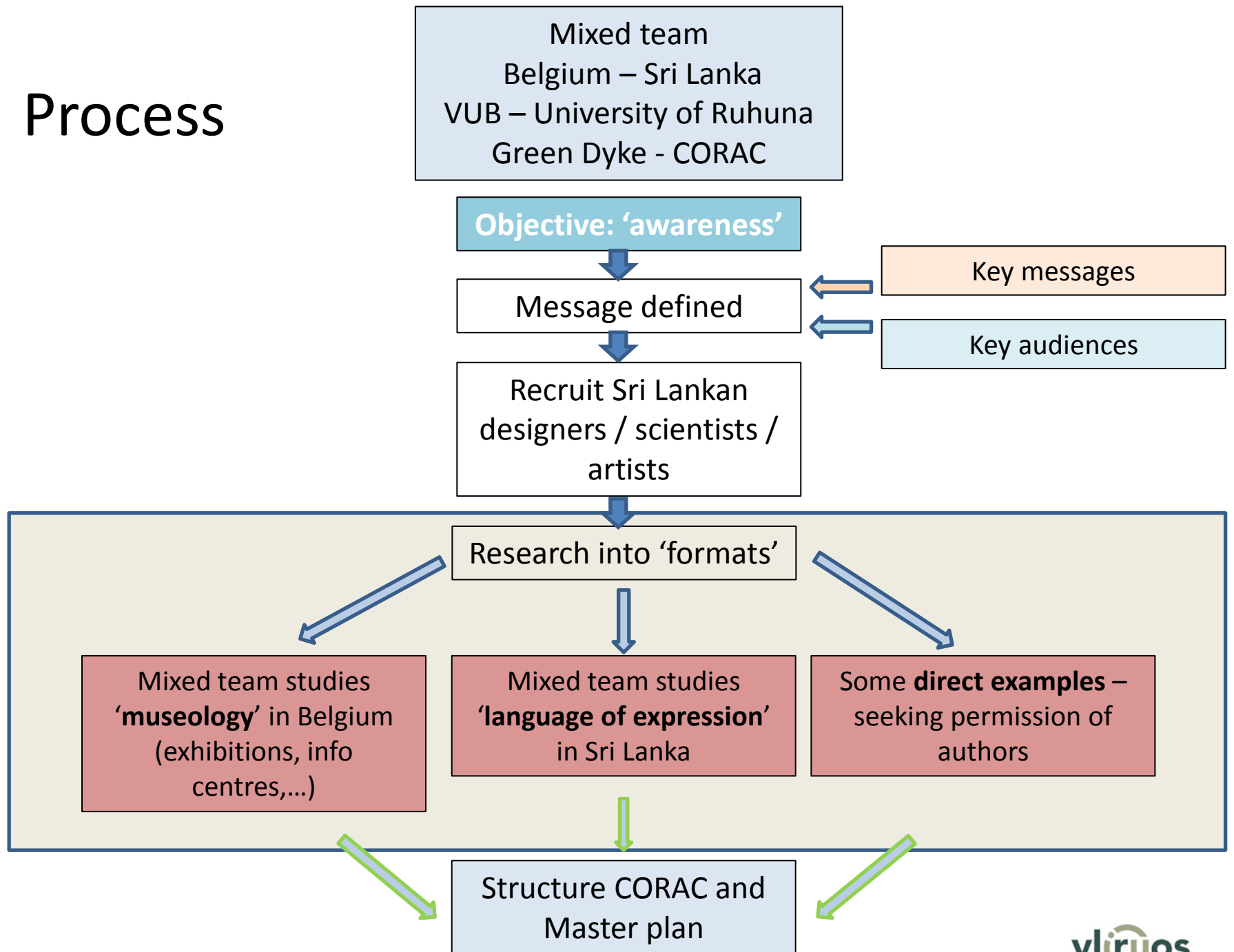
## Coastal Resources and Awareness Centre



# Process



# Process



# Key messages

- All **ecosystems have a function** and are of great value to people, both directly and indirectly.
- Each ecosystem has its **key species**, performing extraordinary ‘feats’ or playing a keystone role, the ‘heroes’ of the environment.
- **Ecosystems are integrated**, linked to each other. Affecting one ecosystem, can affect the other.
- People have a shared responsibility towards these ecosystems, as this is **common property**. Sri Lanka = mainland + surrounding ocean.
- The **problems in Sri Lanka exist elsewhere, but solutions exist**, in Sri Lanka and elsewhere, demanding views not necessarily big sacrifices.
- Short-term **solutions for economic growth can in the long run be very detrimental** for the livelihoods of the local communities. Good alternatives exist. Appreciation of the long-term gains and sustainability of natural greenbelts over the short-term gains of coastal activities that require destruction of these green dykes.

# Key audiences

- **School children** in organised visits (not coming ‘voluntarily’) or accompanied by their parents.
- Adults with **limited education** and flexibility.
- Adults with somewhat **deeper interest** and knowledge.
- **Occasional visitors** (tourists, scientific delegates,...).
- **Target adult groups** (coastal managers, nature conservationists,...).



# IDENTITY CARD CORAC

The **permanent CORAC** consists of different parts:

- The informative, creative posters about the coast of Sri Lanka
- The CORAC children's game
- The art exhibition room
- The puppet video room
- '10 years after the tsunami' tribute room

The **mobile CORAC** is basically the smaller, mobile version of the permanent CORAC. The mobile CORAC is limited to panels with the informative posters of the CORAC exhibition, including the children's game. The 3D hardware cannot be used for the mobile CORAC. The remaining 2D posters however constitute an exhibition *per se*.

- Further:
- Photo contest
  - Drawing contest
  - Website / Facebook page

- Features:
- Three languages (English, Sinhala, Tamil)
  - Sri Lankan scientists and artists in one team with Belgian scientists



‘Language of expression’:  
what conveys a message in Sri Lanka ?

*general impressions*



School wall, Colombo



President's propaganda, ubiquitous

2016 කලා/වාණිජ A/L

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උදේ 10.00ට

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Publicity for education

FOR A



3in1



**NIPPON  
PAINT**

3in1 Medifresh



Easily Washable



Anti-bacterial



Waterproof



Cover hairline cracks

Product Features:



Easily Washable



Anti-bacterial

**NIPPO**

"Nippolac Towers

Commercial publicity

දුර්වල ලෝව : නිතිර ලෝකය පිළිබඳ වේනිකාසික සංකල්පනය

බෙහිනි උළුකම තොඳර්පාන වරලාහ්ණු ජිහ්තනෙ

World beyond us : the historic conceptualization of the outside world



දුරවත වාසය කරන ජනතාවගේ සාහසිකයින් වට වූ ක්ෂුද්‍ර දේශනා කිරීමට නම් තමන්ගේ වටිනාකිරි ලෝකය පිළිබඳ සො දැනුමින් පිහිටි අවබෝධයකට පුරාණ ද්‍රවි ලෝකය සාමුහිකව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීමට ඉඩ තිබුණි. එහිදී ඉන්දියානු සංස්කෘතියේ දේශනාකරණය වැඩි විය. එහිදී ඉන්දියානු සංස්කෘතියේ දේශනාකරණය වැඩි විය. එහිදී ඉන්දියානු සංස්කෘතියේ දේශනාකරණය වැඩි විය.

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දුරවත වාසය කරන ජනතාවගේ සාහසිකයින් වට වූ ක්ෂුද්‍ර දේශනා කිරීමට නම් තමන්ගේ වටිනාකිරි ලෝකය පිළිබඳ සො දැනුමින් පිහිටි අවබෝධයකට පුරාණ ද්‍රවි ලෝකය සාමුහිකව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීමට ඉඩ තිබුණි. එහිදී ඉන්දියානු සංස්කෘතියේ දේශනාකරණය වැඩි විය. එහිදී ඉන්දියානු සංස්කෘතියේ දේශනාකරණය වැඩි විය. එහිදී ඉන්දියානු සංස්කෘතියේ දේශනාකරණය වැඩි විය.

A community living in an island who wishes to sail in the ocean that surrounded them required an adequate knowledge about the world beyond them. There are evidences to show that not only the ancient sailors in Sri Lanka but also the ordinary people of the society had knowledge about the distant people and the distant lands situated away from their doorway. A graphic representation envisaged on a natural rock in the ancient water garden known as the Hammam, near of Anuradhapura, is known as sakvala (chakra). This is considered to be an ancient map of the Universe and the South Asian sub-continent, which was then re-imagined as Jambudvipa. But no evidence is available to date this map.

A 19th century painting on the ceiling of the image house of the Kotimbulvala temple situated near Balangoda, represents a world map in detailed representation of the traditional Sri Lankan idea about the outside world. The center piece of the painting is identified as the pond Anuradhapura. The four continents which are fed by four individual water streams have been depicted as four free-standing buildings. Such are shown as the entities that extended far away and further in the painting as continents and islands. Some of them are portrayed like inhabited lands and they were occupied by different nations. Two continents are rendered in the painting as inhabited by aborigines and another depiction shows a sea where a European ship is sailing. The Hammam Shrine in Anuradhapura. The idea and the information about CE had sent a diplomatic mission to Rome in order to obtain beads to perform a ritual at Kotimbulvala, were perhaps widespread through the knowledge brought by the people who sailed long distances in the Indian Ocean. The teachings of the Upanishad in Buddhism and Hinduism were also influenced with the further development of such ideas.



Panel in Galle Maritime Museum



Beach shrine (Ganesha) and water tank



Our CORAC output

***Overview and impressions,***  
*do not 'dive' into each item during*  
*this presentation*

‘Overview’ messages

*For each coastal ecosystem*



**EVERYTHING IS CONNECTED**  
 සියලුම එකිනෙකට සම්බන්ධයි  
 ஒன்றுமொன்றுமே தொடர்புபட்டவை



Where the land meets the ocean, the coastline of Sri Lanka. Long stretches of sandy and rocky beaches, estuaries and lagoons, mangroves, seagrass beds, sand dunes, mudflats, saltmarshes, and coral reefs, it can all be found here.

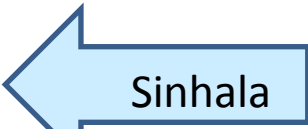
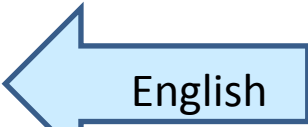
In the 'big picture' nothing stands alone, everything is connected to something else. Like people needing a place to live, roads for transport and a market to buy their food, some fish survive in the open sea but find their way through the lagoon into the mangroves to spawn and breed their young ones. The loss of one ecosystem has an effect on the others it is connected to. Just imagine what would happen to you if roads were taken away or shops would shut down.

හොඹිමයි මුහුදයි හමුවන තැන... ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වෙරළ තීරය... දෛව විඛිද්‍ර පවතින වැලි සහ ගල්පර සහිත මුහුදු වෙරළ, කලපු, කඩොලාන, මුහුදු කෘෂි බිම්, වැලි කඳු, මඩ සහිත තැනිතලා, කරදිය වතුර, තොරල්පර යනාදී සියලුම මේඛිද්‍ර දැක ගත හැක.

මෙම 'විශු දළනෙහි' තිබුවත් තනිව පවතින්නේ නැත. සියලුම එකිනෙකට සම්බන්ධයි. ජීවිතයට පිටව විමට තැනක් අවශ්‍ය වනවා මෙන්ම ගම්නාගම්නට මාර්ග සහ ආහාර මිඳදී ගැනීමට වෙළඳ සැල් අවශ්‍ය වනවා මෙන්ම මුහුදේ සිටින සම්හර මිඳුන්ටද කොහැකි පැවතීමට විජු දැමීම සහ පැටව් හෝ කිරිම සඳහා කලපු හරහා තඹොලාන වෙත පැමිණීමට සිදු වේ. එක පරිසර පද්ධතියක විඳවැවීම ඊට සම්බන්ධ අනෙකුත් පරිසර පද්ධතීන්ටද බලපානු ඇත. කිකත් හිතල බලනක් පාරවලි ඉවත් කලොත් සහ වෙළඳ සැල් එක දැමුව හොත් හිමට මොකද වෙන්නේ කියලා.

எங்கு தரைகூடலைச் சந்திக்கிறதோ அதுவே கடலோரம். இலங்கையின் நீண்ட கடலோரமானது மணல்பாங்கானதும் பாறைகள் நிறைந்ததுமான கடற்கரைகள், முகத்துவாரங்கள், கண்டல் காடுகள், கடல்புறப்படுகைகள், மணல் திட்டடுக்கள், சேற்றுநிலங்கள், உள் சதுப்பு நிலங்கள் மற்றும் பவளப் பாறைகளைக் கொண்டு.

இந்த படத்தில் காணப்படும் சகல சூழல் தொகுதிகளும் தனிபாக நிற்பவை அல்ல, எல்லாம் ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்று ஏதோவொரு வகையில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மக்கள் வாழ்வதற்கு தேவையான இடம், போக்குவரத்திற்கு தேவையான வீதிகள் மற்றும் உணவை வாங்குவதற்கான சந்தையிடையாக சில வீதிகள் நிறந்த கடலில் வாழ்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவை கண்டல்புறப்படுகையான பாறைகள் கொண்டவையாக அமைந்து நான்கு புதிய சந்ததியை உருவாக்குகின்றன. ஒரு சூழல் தொகுதியின் இழப்பானது அந்தளவு இணைக்கப்பட்ட ஏனைய சூழ்நிலாத்தொகுதியும் பாதிக்கின்றது. அதாவது சாதாரணமாக சிந்தியின் ஒரு கலையை சென்றடைய வேண்டிய பாறைகளைத் தனித்து மற்றைய பாறைக்கு செல்லது போன்றும் அல்லது கண்ட முடியுமாறு போலவும் ஆகும்.



The big picture  
 'everything is connected'

# THE OUTDOOR CLASSROOM: THE FATE OF THE BEACH SAND

பிபித சப்தீ காமரக: லேரல வலு வல ஓரலாதி

வகூபபறகூகு வெளியே: கடற்கரை மணலின் விதி



DID YOU KNOW THAT... இல ஸீ ஙகை டுகை கீபிடாடி? அது பற்றி உங்களுக்கு தெரியுமா?

and a sand dune is formed?  
ஙகை டுகை திலகலகல ஙகை  
மணல்திலு உருவாகின்றது  
3

wind blows dry  
sand away from  
the water,  
ஙகை டுகை திலகலகல ஙகை ஙகை  
காற்று விசுவநானல் உலர்ந்த மணல்  
நீரிலிருந்து அப்பாற் ஙகைஙகைஙகை  
2

...dune vegetation  
helps trap the sand?  
ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை  
மணல்திலு தாவரங்கள் மணலகை  
சிறைப்பிடிக்க முடியும்?  
4

...the sea needs the dunes to restore  
the sandy beaches after heavy storms?  
ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை  
ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை  
மணல் திலகலகல கடலுக்கு தேவைப்படும் பலமான  
கூழல் காற்றுக்கு பின்பான மணல் பாங்கான  
கடற்கரையேர மீள்குவாக்கத்திற்கு  
5

...waves wash the  
sand onto the beach,  
ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை  
கடலகைகள் கடற்கரை மணலகை  
கழுவிச ஙகைஙகைஙகை  
1

...parrot fish graze on coral reefs,  
digest the edible parts and excrete  
the remaining as sand?  
ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை  
ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை ஙகை  
கீளி, மீன், பவனப்பாறைககை உண்கும், சாப்பிடக்  
கூடிய பகுதி சமிபாடு அடையும், மற்றும் ஙகைஙகைஙகை  
கழிவகற்றப்படும், அதாவது மணல் ஙகைஙகைஙகை  
6

THERE ARE MANY MORE BABIES  
LIKE YOU, WE HAVE THE SAME MOTHER.

මෙහි අපි ගොඩක් සිටිනවා. අපිටත් ඉන්නේ මේ අම්මා තමයි.  
என்னைப்போல் பல குழந்தைகள் அங்கு உள்ளார்கள்.  
நாங்கள் ஒரே அம்மாவைக் கொண்டுள்ளோம்.

YES, YES, BUT THE  
STORY IS ABOUT ME. AND I AM READY TO GO.

ඔව්, ඔව්, නමුත් මේ කථාව මම ගැනයි.

මම දැන් මෙහෙන් යන්න ලැබියි.

ஆம், ஆம், ஆனால் இந்தக்கதை என்னைப் பற்றியது.

நான் போவதற்கு தயாராக உள்ளேன்.

I AM READY TO ROOT NOW. HOPEFULLY THE WATER TAKES  
ME TO A SUITABLE PLACE WHERE I CAN LIVE HAPPILY EVER AFTER.  
මම පැලවෙන්න ලැබියි. මම හිතනවා ජලය මාව හැමදාම සතුටින් ඉන්න  
පුළුවන් හොඳ තැනකට ගෙනයාවී කියලා.

நான் வேர் ஊன்றுவதற்கு தயாராகவுள்ளேன். நீரானது என்னை  
சரியான இடத்திற்கு எடுத்துச் செல்லும் என நம்புகின்றேன். அதாவது நான்  
சந்தோசமாக வாழும்  
பிரதேசத்திற்கு.

WE WILL MISS YOU!

ඔබව දාල යන්න කණගාටුයි !

உங்களை விட்டுச் செல்ல  
எங்களுக்கு மனமில்லை

GOOD LUCK!  
ජය වේවා !  
வாழ்த்துக்கள்!

# Metaphors

*Ecosystems*

*as shops which can be 'sold out'*



Roadside shops (Pambala)

**What does the SEA give us for free?**

අපට මුහුදු නොමිලේ ලබා දෙන්නේ මොනවාද? කැලණතු ගමக்கு මූලාශ්‍රයක් වන වනජීවීන්?



**Ornaments**  
විසිතුරු සාම්බි  
ආච්ඡාදනවස්තු

**Ornamental fish**  
විසිතුරු මසුන්  
ආච්ඡාදනවස්තු

**Lobsters (food)**  
කකුළුවන්  
බෝග

**Reef fish (food)**  
ගල් මාළු  
පවුරුපාලන මස්

**Algae face wash**  
ආලිග් රූපලාවක ද්‍රව්‍ය  
අලංකාර මුහුදු කලාප

**Tourism**  
සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය  
සංරක්ෂණ ප්‍රවෘත්තිය

**Seaweeds (fertilizer)**  
මුහුදු පැළෑටි පෝෂක  
කැපුම්පොළ

**Limestone**  
භූමි ගල්  
කැපුම්පොළ

**Cuttlefish bones**  
දැල්ලො පොතු  
කැපුම්පොළ

**What will it COST if we take too much?**

සුරා කෑම නිසා සිදුවිය හැකි පාඩු මොනවාද? අධිකව ගන්නා බැවින් අධික වටිනාකමක් ඇති වන බවට අවදානමක් ඇත.

**HIGH PRICE FOR...**

වැඩි මිලට

සංරක්ෂණය කළ යුතු

**Loss of coral reefs: more coastal erosion.**  
කොරල් පර්ල අහිමිවීම : වැඩි වන තර්ෂණය.  
පවුරුපාලනවස්තු සංරක්ෂණය කළ යුතු

**Loss of biodiversity:** coral species, reef fish, turtles, lobsters, etc.  
විවිධත්වය අහිමිවීම : කොරල් විශේෂ, ගල් මාළු, කකුළුවන්, පවුරුපාලනවස්තු, පවුරුපාලන මස්, සැලකෙන, මස්

**Loss of underwater beauty:** less touristic attraction.  
මුහුදු පැළෑටි සුළු වීම නිසා සංචාරක ආකර්ෂණය අඩු වීම.  
වැඩි වන තර්ෂණය අඩු වීම නිසා සංචාරක ආකර්ෂණය අඩු වීම.

**Loss of fish populations for consumption.**  
ආහාරයට ගන්නා මසුන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව අඩු වීම.  
ආහාරයට ගන්නා මසුන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව අඩු වීම.

**Loss of habitat for many marine organisms.**  
සාගර ජීවීන් විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් වාසස්ථානය අහිමිවීම.  
පවුරුපාලනවස්තු සංරක්ෂණය කළ යුතු

**Loss of grazing grounds for turtles and dugongs.**  
කකුළුවන් සහ මුහුදු පැළෑටි ආහාරයට ගන්නා ප්‍රදේශ අහිමිවීම.  
කකුළුවන් සහ මුහුදු පැළෑටි ආහාරයට ගන්නා ප්‍රදේශ අහිමිවීම.



**\*If taken care of**  
සැලකිලිමත් වන්නේ නම්  
කැපුම්පොළ



**\*If not taken care of**  
සැලකිලිමත් නොවන්නේ නම්  
කැපුම්පොළ





**What does the SEA give us for free?**  
 අපට මුහුදු කොඹිලේ ලබා දෙන්නේ මොනවාද?  
 සැ.හානතුරු ගමනේදී, මුහුදු වාසයායුතයක් ලෙසින් තරුණයන්ගේ!



**What will it COST if we take too much?**  
 සූරා කෑම හිසා සිදුවිය හැකි පාඩු මොනවාද?  
 අතිරික්තව ගෙනයාමට අනුරූපයක් වන බවට අහිමි වීම!



- Ornaments**  
විදිකරු කාණ්ඩ  
අලුත් කාණ්ඩ
- Ornamental fish**  
විදිකරු මලුන්  
අලුත් කාණ්ඩ
- Robsters (food)**  
කෘමිකරු ජීවීන්
- Reef fish (food)**  
වතු මලු  
පහසුකරු ජීවීන්
- Algae face wash**  
අලුත් රුකුලාචනය ද්‍රව්‍ය  
අලුත් කාණ්ඩ
- Tourism**  
සංචාරක විකුණුම  
සංචාරක ජීවිතය
- Seaweeds (fertilizer)**  
මුහුදු පැලෑටි කොහොට්  
සැ.උපායායුතය
- Limestone**  
ලුණු ගල්  
සංචාරක ජීවිතය
- Cuttlefish bones**  
කුකුළු කොහොට්  
සංචාරක ජීවිතය



- HIGH PRICE FOR...**  
වැඩි මිලට
- සැ.හානතුරු ගමනේදී
  - Loss of coral reefs: more coastal erosion.  
කොහොට් අහිමි වීම - මායිමය වැඩි වීම.  
පහසුකරු ජීවිතය
  - Loss of biodiversity: coral species, reef fish, turtles, lobsters, etc.  
සංචාරක ජීවිතය අහිමි වීම - සංචාරක ජීවිතය, කුකුළු කොහොට්, සැ.උපායායුතය, පහසුකරු ජීවිතය, සැ.හානතුරු ගමනේදී, ජීවිතය
  - Loss of underwater beauty: less touristic attraction.  
මුහුදු පැලෑටි අහිමි වීම - අඩු සංචාරක ආකර්ෂණයක්  
ලබාදීම
  - Loss of fish populations for consumption.  
සංචාරක ජීවිතය අහිමි වීම - අඩු සංචාරක ආකර්ෂණයක්  
ලබාදීම
  - Loss of habitat for many marine organisms.  
සංචාරක ජීවිතය අහිමි වීම - අඩු සංචාරක ආකර්ෂණයක්  
ලබාදීම
  - Loss of grazing grounds for turtles and dugongs.  
කුකුළු කොහොට් අහිමි වීම - අඩු සංචාරක ආකර්ෂණයක්  
ලබාදීම

**\*If taken care of**  
සැලකිලිමත් වන්නේ නම්  
කවන ගෙවුම්



**\*If not taken care of**  
සැලකිලිමත් නොවන්නේ නම්  
කවන ගෙවුම්



Floor panels : 'two possible outcomes'



Do not let the last memory of a coral reef be a framed picture on your wall

கோரல்சர் சிபிவிடி அபிவிதி மிதிக்கிவிட்டே பில்ட்டுன லுடி சிதிசுரகபி சிமூ விமிபி ஓபி சூனாவிதி.  
இறுதி ஞாபகார்த்தமாக பவளப்பாறையின் படத்தை உங்கள் சுவரில் மாட்ட வேண்டாம்



Corals as a faded memory

**Coral reefs are under much pressure. Destruction by coral mining, over-harvesting, blast fishing and pollution still happens every day.**

கோரல்சர் டூபி சிபிவிடிபி லுக்கிவி ஈரக. கோரல் காகிமி, அபிவி லுசு மூலி ஈரல்சூமி, கிதி சிர்ரேபி  
மிசூன் ஈரல்சூமே லுமி, டூசூசூ வரகி சிசூசூ காரி லுசூவிதி லபி டூரபிவி டூசூசூ சிடி சூபி

பவளப்பாறைகள் அதிக அழுத்தத்திற்கு உள்ளாகியுள்ளன. பவளப்பாறை அகழ்வால் அழிவடைதல், மேலதிக அறுவடை, வெடிபோட்டு மீன்பிடித்தல் மற்றும் மாசாக்கல், இன்றும் ஒவ்வொருநாளும் நடந்துகொண்டுள்ளது.




Be friends with coral reefs  
கோரல்சர் சூமி ககலி விதி  
பவளப்பாறைகளுடன் நண்பர்களாக இருப்போம்.





HELLO!  
Welcome to the  
CORAC game!

## How much do you know about life at the coast?

Go and find  with the numbers from 1 to 15. His name is Kaku. Sometimes he wears a disguise, but you will recognize him by his smile. Kaku has some questions that he cannot answer by himself. The answers are hidden on the panels where you will find him.

Please help him! Good luck!



1. Kaku is very proud of the beautiful Sri Lankan coast he can call his home. But more and more he sees things in the sea that make him really sad. Which of the following makes Kaku cry?

a)



b)



c)



d)



2. Take a peek through the hole and find out what it feels like to be a real STAR fish! You are a good star fish now, but there are also star fish in the sea eating the corals. If that star fish eats about 6cm (horizontally) of the coral reef, how long does it take for the coral reef to rebuild this?

a) 100 years   b) 1 month   c) 2 years   d) 1 day   e) 1 minute



3. Kaku is going to the Sea City, but he didn't bring his wallet. Then he sees that there are so many things the sea gives us for free. As long as we take care of it. Circle the 4 items he can get for free.

- I. Fresh fish
- II. Vegetable roti
- III. Cuttlefish bones
- IV. Lobsters
- V. A beautiful underwater view
- VI. Custard cream biscuits



4. Kaku is a supercrab. But many of his friends are also big heroes. Like the green sea turtle that everyone likes so much. But the green sea turtle is not so well, he is 'endangered'. What does that mean? That he is...

a) in danger of becoming extinct?   b) hungry?   c) happy? or   d) angry?   Page 1

# Kids' games

## Throughout the exhibition

Thematic issues

*Human ecology*

**ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAY IN SRI LANKA**

**ඔබගේ නිවාඩුව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ගත කරන්න**

உங்கள் விடுமுறையை இலங்கையில் சந்தோசமாக அனுபவியுங்கள்



Where are the sandy beaches?  
වැලි වෙරළ කොහේද?  
மணல் கடற்கரையோரங்கள் எங்கே?

Next year we go elsewhere!

ඊළඟ අවුරුද්දේ අපි වෙන කොහේ හරි යනවා.  
அடுத்த வருடம் நாங்கள் எங்காவது செல்வோம்

AAAAAA!

Buildings cannot move inland when sandy beaches are disappearing.

Ecosystems like sand dunes and mangroves can!

So why destroy them?

වැලි වෙරළ නැති වී යන විට මෙම ගොඩනැගිලි වලට ගොඩබිම දෙසට යා නොහැක. නමුත්, වැලි කඳු සහ කඩොලාන වැනි පරිසර පද්ධතීන්ට පුළුවන්! ඉතින් ඇයි ඒවා විනාශ කරන්නේ?

மணல் கரையோரங்கள் மறையும் போது இந்தக் கட்டடங்கள் உள்ளிலப் பகுதி நோக்கி நகரமுடியாது.

மணல்திட்ட மறையும் கண்டல் காடுகள் போன்ற சூழல்தொகுதிகளால் முடியும் ஆகவே ஏன் அவற்றை அழிக்க வேண்டும்?

Tourism

*A vital economy sector touched by coastal processes*







# THE MOST DANGEROUS SPECIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



**The plastic demijohn**  
Origin: city streets, beaches and boats.  
Behaviour: can be ingested by animals, causing serious poisoning.  
Average lifespan: 400 to 600 years.



**The battery**  
Origin: city streets, gutters and boats.  
Behaviour: the liquids they discharge are highly poisonous.  
Average lifespan: thousands of years.



**The condom**  
Origin: toilets and city streets.  
Behaviour: they can be ingested by other animals and cause digestive problems.  
Average lifespan: 30 years.



**The carton**  
Origin: beaches and city streets.  
Behaviour: has an abrasive effect on organisms growing on the sea bed.  
Average lifespan: 25 to 50 years.

**The paper bag**  
Origin: beaches and boats.  
Behaviour: has a serious effect on the digestion of certain sea creatures.  
Average lifespan: 4 weeks.



**The tin can**  
Origin: city streets and beaches.  
Behaviour: causes cuts and lesions to marine fauna and swimmers.  
Average lifespan: 200 to 500 years.



**The plastic bottle**  
Origin: beaches, city streets and boats.  
Behaviour: causes serious damage to marine flora and fauna.  
Average lifespan: 500 to 500 years.



**The cigarette stub**  
Origin: toilets, beaches, gutters and city streets.  
Behaviour: impedes the digestion of certain animals.  
Average lifespan: 10 years.



**The plastic ring**  
Origin: beaches and city streets.  
Behaviour: traps marine organisms, causing serious injuries or death.  
Average lifespan: 450 years.



**The plastic bag**  
Origin: city streets, beaches and boats.  
Behaviour: as it resembles a jellyfish, it is eaten by other animals and poisons them.  
Average lifespan: 35 to 60 years.



**The bottle cap**  
Origin: city streets, beaches and boats.  
Behaviour: causes digestive problems to marine fauna.  
Average lifespan: 300 years.



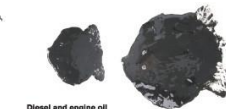
**Pieces of plastic**  
Origin: factories and city streets.  
Behaviour: can be eaten by other animals and poisons them.  
Average lifespan: hundreds of years, depending on the quantity.



**The food wrapper**  
Origin: beaches and city streets.  
Behaviour: causes serious damage to marine flora and fauna.  
Average lifespan: 20 to 30 years.



**Aluminium foil**  
Origin: beaches, streets and gutters.  
Behaviour: can envelop certain organisms and prevent them from feeding.  
Average lifespan: 5 years.



**Diesel and engine oil**  
Origin: boats.  
Behaviour: its toxicity destroys the marine habitat wherever it reaches.  
Average lifespan: depends on the amount discharged.



**The glass bottle**  
Origin: city streets, beaches and boats.  
Behaviour: causes cuts and serious injuries to swimmers and marine fauna.  
Average lifespan: thousands of years.



**The aluminium foil lid**  
Origin: beaches and boats.  
Behaviour: has an abrasive effect on organisms growing on the sea bed.  
Average lifespan: 10 years.



**The sanitary pad**  
Origin: beaches, toilets and boats.  
Behaviour: impedes the proper digestion of animals that ingest them.  
Average lifespan: 20 years.

All around the world, 8 million tonnes of waste reach the sea every day. All this refuse is generated by human activity. This non-recyclable rubbish is thrown into the toilet, onto the streets, into gutters, onto the sand and into the sea, turning it into a tangible destroyer of marine life. But you can stop this from happening.

**Uncontrolled waste is a threat to the seas.**



Avoiding  
plagiarism in  
'museology'

*Permission  
to adopt and  
adapt the  
idea sought  
and obtained*

Generalitat de Catalunya –  
design company Smäll

# WHAT IS THAT IN OUR FISH CURRY?

මාළු ව්‍යාංජනයේ මොකක්ද ඒ තියෙන්නේ?  
எங்களதுமீன் உணவில் என்ன உள்ளது?



TWO HANDS?  
අත් දෙකක්ද?  
இரண்டு கரங்கள்?

NO, TINY LITTLE PLASTIC PIECES!  
නෑ, ඉතා කුඩා ප්ලාස්ටික් කැබලි!  
இல்லை, நுண்ணிய, சிறிய பிளாஸ்டிக் துண்டுகள்

## SAY NO TO PLASTIC WASTE

ප්ලාස්ටික් නෑ!

பிளாஸ்டிக் பாவனையை நிறுத்தச் சொல்வோம்

### MICROPLASTICS.

You cannot see them with the naked eye, but tonnes of them dwell in the oceans for centuries. They end up in the fish and seafood, and so they end up on your plate. But what does consuming daily portions of plastics mean for you?

ක්ෂුද්‍ර ප්ලාස්ටික්. පියවි ඇසට ඒවා දැකිය නොහැක, නමුත් මේවා විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් සාගරයේ ශත වර්ෂ ගනකාවක් දක්වා ගිලී පවතී. අවසානයේදී ඒවා මාළුන් හා මුහුදු ආහාර හරහා ඔබගේ පිතෘකට පැමිණේ. මෙම දෛනික ප්ලාස්ටික් පරිභෝජනය ඔබට කෙසේ බලපායිද?   
நுண்ணிய பிளாத்திக் திங்கள் அவற்றை வெற்றுக் கண்ணால் பார்க்க முடியாது. ஆனால் தொன் கணக்கில் அவை கடலில் பல நூற்றாண்டுகளாக காணப்படுகின்றன. அவைகள் இறுதியாக மீன்களையும் மற்றும் கடலுணவுகளையும் சென்றடைகின்றன. அதனால் நீங்கள் தினமும் உண்ணும் மீன் உணவில் ஒரு பகுதி பிளாத்திக்கை காணமுடிவின்றது. இதனால் உங்களுக்கு என்ன சொல்லப்படுகின்றது?

# Microplastics

*Remote causes of processes close to you*



Multiple use

Sea turtles and beach parties

Turtles are prevented from laying their eggs on the beach by lights and noise. HELP protect these endangered turtles so that they do not face extinction.

ஊர்தொகை கல அலீதெ திகா காக்லெலித் தீதீதர தூதீதெத் திரகீ. திரதீதீ தரிசகயரி லகீ தி தூதீ தீதீ காக்லெலித் தீராகூதீதீரி திரதீ தரிசகீ!  
 வெளிச்சம் மற்றும் சத்தத்தினால் ஆமைகள் கடற்கரைகளில் முட்டை இடுவதை தடை செய்கின்றன ஆமையினம் உலகில் அருகிஅழிந்துவிடாமல் தடுக்க உதவிடுவோம்.



**THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME**

தெர வளே வன கனகேவன் ன  
வீடு ஡ாதிரி எவ்விடமு஡ே இல்லை



**HURRY...**

ஓக்஡ல் வன்  
விரைவாக

Baby turtles have 24 hours to reach the open sea before they run out of energy.

ககீவ சரலீ த஡ ஁க்஡ி ஓவர வன  
தர சர 24 துர ஡ீச஡ி சி஡ி ஁஡ி  
குழந்தை ஁஡ைகள் த஡து சக்தியை  
இழப்பதற்கு ஡ுன்பதாக ஁ழ்கடலை  
஁டைய 24 ஡ணித்தியாலங்கள்  
எடுக்கின்றன.

Please don't disturb their natural behaviour. Let them to go by themselves to find their homes

஡ிவ்஡஡ ஡ிவ்஡஡ே திவ஡ன் க஡ ஁஡ி஡ி ஁ன் ஓவி ஡ேன்  
஁வர்களாகவே ஁வர்களுடைய வீடடைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க ஁னு஡தியுங்



# What will happen if we cut down mangroves?

வெவ்வொரு கட்டிலும் ஒவ்வொருவரின் கைகள் கிடைக்கின்றனவோ? வேலி  
கண்டல் தாவரங்களை வெட்டுவோமாயின் என்ன நடக்கும்





# Symbols and memories

*The wave theme  
(tsunami December 26<sup>th</sup>, 2004)*









Conceptual art

The 'grave' and the remembrance idea

*Lakisha Fernando  
(Fire Flies artists'  
collective)*

*(tsunami December  
26th, 2004)*

Awareness and action

*'Political choices' –  
everyone can do something about it*

# COUNTRY

# Elections

මහ මැතිවරණය நாட்டின் தேர்தல்

In which country do you prefer to live?

ඔබ ජීවත් වීමට කැමති මොන රටේද? எந்தநாட்டில் வாழஉங்களுக்குவிருப்பம்?

Make your vote here ඔබේ ඡන්දය මෙයට දමන්න  
உங்கள் வாக்கை இப்போதே பதிவுசெய்யுங்கள்



**CGP**

Ceylon Garbage Party



**PNP**

People's Nature Party

Ceylon Garbage Party



**CGP**



People's Nature Party



**PNP**



Vote Now ඡන්දය දෙන්න  
இப்போதே வாக்களிப்புகள்



**POLLUTION IS THE FUTURE.**

දූෂණය අනාගතයයි

எதிர்காலத்தில் அதிகமாக மாசுடையும்



Vote Now ඡන්දය දෙන්න  
இப்போதே வாக்களிப்புகள்



**NATURE, THE POWER TO DO MORE.**

සමූහ වලයය හෙවත් දෘෂ්ටි

இயற்கையும் மனிதனுக்கு அப்பாற்பட்ட செயல்களைச் செய்யும் வலிமைகாணப்படுகிறது

Make your vote here  
ඔබේ ඡන්දය මෙයට දමන්න  
உங்கள் வாக்கை இப்போதே பதிவுசெய்யுங்கள்



My Country



**THINK...**

**correctly**



Our country

has **not only a Landmass.**

The ocean feeds our local economy.  
It is a part of **OUR COUNTRY**  
and **OUR RESPONSIBILITY.**

අපේ රටට අපේ ගොඩබිමක් පමණක් නොවේ.  
සාගරය අපේ ආර්ථිකය පෝෂණය කරයි.  
එය අපේ රටේ කොටසක් සහ අපේ වගකීමකි

எமது நாடு நிலப்பகுதியை மட்டும் கொண்டதல்ல  
கடல் எமது உள்ளூர் சந்தைக்கான தேவைகளை பூர்த்தி  
செய்கின்றது. அது எமது நாட்டின் ஒரு பகுதி அத்துடன்  
அதைப் பாதுகாப்பது எமது கடமையும் ஆகும்



My Country



Sovereignty  
and  
responsibility

*A country =  
land + sea*

## Other media

*Spreading the message through different channels*

*(internet, YouTube, FaceBook, schools,..)*



Prasad Siriwardana

## Photo contest

Theme

“Coast in danger”

Deva Jayawardanadeva

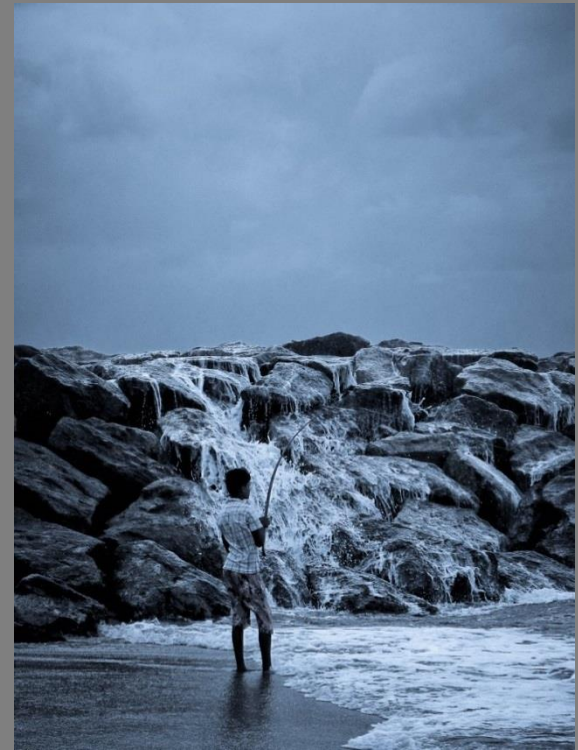


Gihan Rangana





Hasitha Dananjay



Gihan Rangana



Indunil Munasingha

**Photo contest**

Theme

“Daily life at the Coast”





Nadda



Vidarshana Rathnayakal



Saj Thotagamuwa

**Photo contest**

Theme

“Picture your Coast”

# Videos

*Puppetshows made by professional artists, Sri Lankan team set the scenarios*

*3 themes (pollution, turtles, mangroves)  
YouTube, 3 x 5'*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=shdp9mPkn8o>



The videos and the 'making of'



Involvement schools

*Drawing contest + workshops*





# Coastal Resources and Awareness Centre

வேரல் கதீசுக் கல டுதுவுத் தீரீதே மடிகுலுலு  
கடலுலு வலுங்கல் மற்றும்து விழிப்புணர்வு நிலையம்து



## The whole coast in one room

லுலு வேரலுலு லுலுலு துலுலு கலுலுலுலுலு முழுவுதும் ஓரு அறையில்து

### Come and see

அலுலுலு லுலுலுலு வற்து லுலுலுலுலு

welcome



Free entrance அதுலுலுலுலு லுலுலுலு... லுலுலுலுலு இலவுலுலு





‘Permanent’ CORAC





# Mobile CORAC

*At fairs,  
scientific  
events,  
schools...*

# Take home message



- Mixed teams
- We can give complex and layered messages
- Diversified language of expression
- Diverse media (art, show, poster, objects,...)
- Long lasting output + short term output
- Culture-dependence
  
- Contents both specific and universal
- Principle transferable, effort needed to adapt
- Affordable (5 months work, 46k€ incl. personnel)