





melem keezhem

Above & Below

*"The unusual flora and fauna, ubiquitous sand banks,
azure sky and entrancing sea are the envy of
the gods and rarest of spots..."*

- Justice VK Krishna Iyer on the Lakshadweep

Powdery white sands, turquoise blue lagoons, green canopies of coconut trees, honest and hospitable people...the Lakshadweep offers these in abundance and more.


But there remain many other stories that enticingly lurk beneath the surface of India's only coral islands, awaiting discovery just like the magnificent array of marine creatures which call the Lakshadweep waters home.

Through this informative comic series, we look forward to sharing these stories – to unpacking Lakshadweep's culture and its traditions, its history and its geography, its people and its biodiversity, its present and its future.

Most importantly, we look forward to sharing the research conducted by NCF across Lakshadweep over the last two decades – to unpacking the looming threat of climate change facing the islands, through imagery and language that is easy to understand and effective to act upon.

Join our protagonists, Akbar and Ameena, as they take you through these stories from above and below the land and waters of Lakshadweep.

Welcome to Melem Keezhem (Above & Below)


 nature
conservation
foundation

Assalaam Alaikum, I am Akbar from the Lakshadweep Islands! I belong to Kavaratti, one of 10 inhabited islands in this tiny archipelago.



...And I am Ameena, a butterflyfish native to Lakshadweep's beautifully biodiverse waters and a proud state animal.





The Lakshadweep is India's smallest Union Territory, with its 30 odd islands, sand banks and open reefs covering a total land area of barely 32 sq. kms.

In fact, none of its islands exceed 2 kms in breadth.



- But with 4200 sq. km. of lagoon area and 20,000
- sq. km. of territorial waters, Lakshadweep's underwater world is one of India's largest territories.



Lakshadweep's overall population of 70,000 odd people is low...

but its population density of 2000+ people/sq.km. is among India's highest.



The land population is homogenous but it is completely different underwater.



Marine diversity ranges from fishes and octopus, to crabs and budding coral polyps.



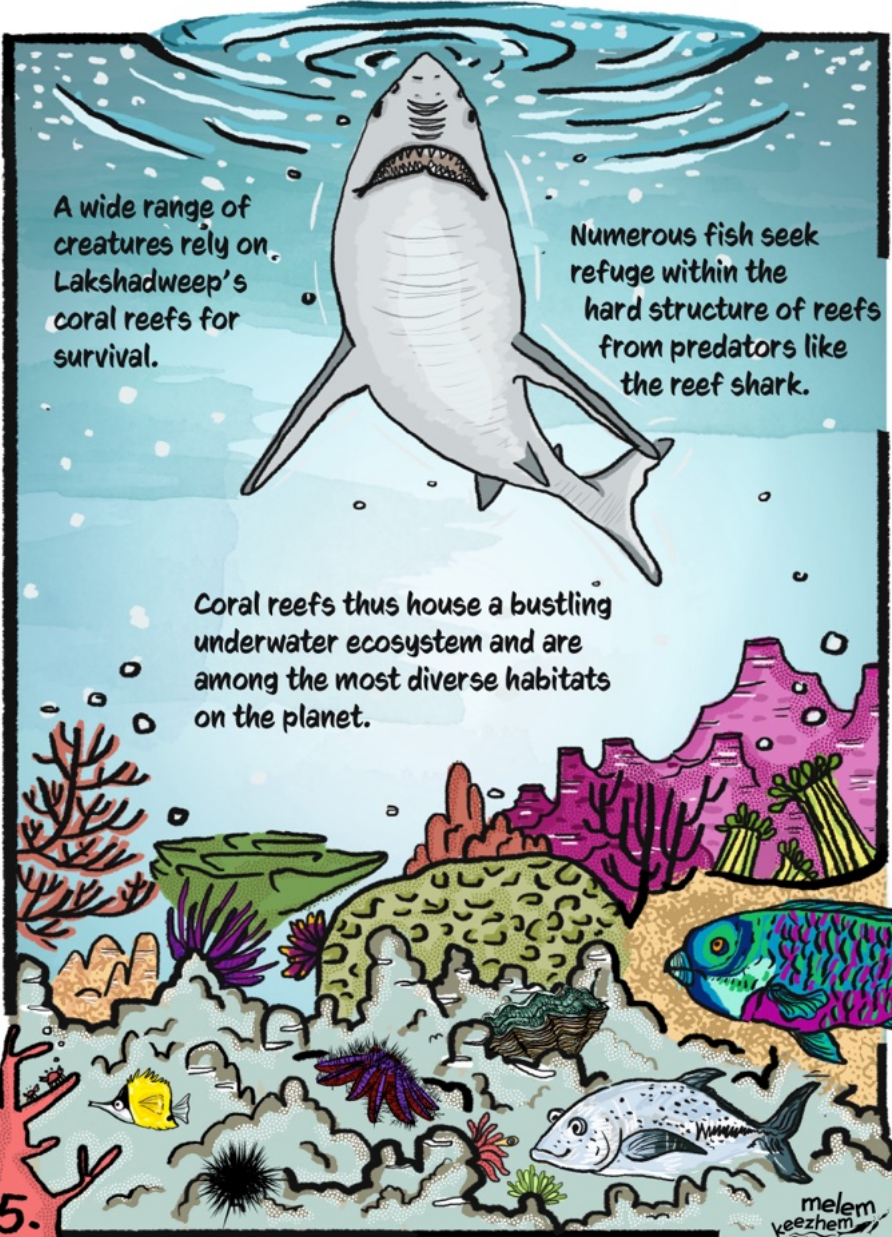
Polyps are cylindrical animals which combine with plant algae called zooxanthellae to form corals. Polyps have tentacles around their mouth to capture prey.

But, they need the zooxanthellae for photosynthesis and processing essential nutrients.



Corals have beautiful colours due to pigments produced by zooxanthellae. The relationship between algae and polyps is therefore responsible for the growth of corals, and consequently Lakshadweep's stunning coral reefs.







A wide range of creatures rely on Lakshadweep's coral reefs for survival.

Numerous fish seek refuge within the hard structure of reefs from predators like the reef shark.


Coral reefs thus house a bustling underwater ecosystem and are among the most diverse habitats on the planet.



Lakshadweep's reefs not only offer shelter but also provide food to a magnificent array of marine life.



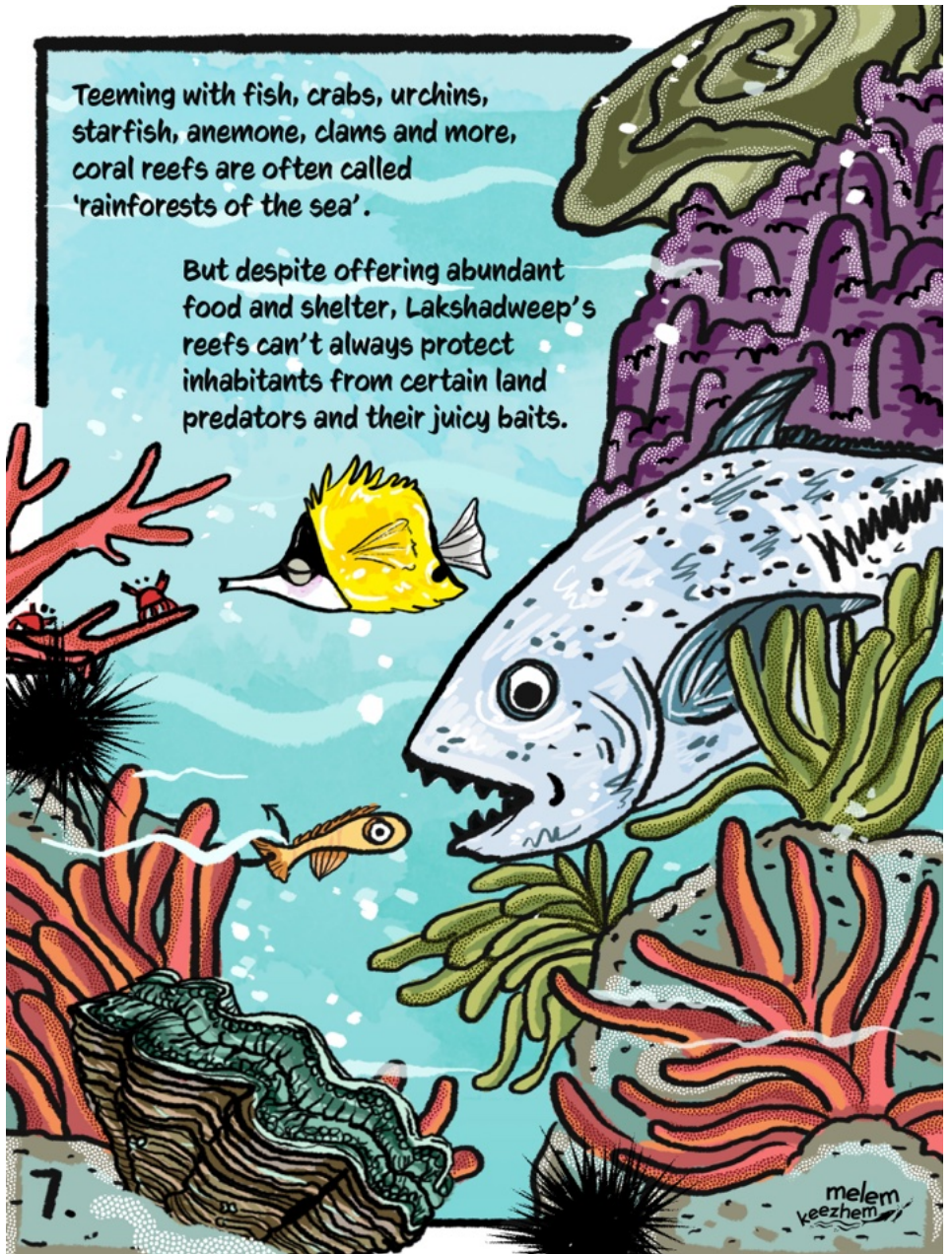
One can see different kinds of fishes feeding on algae...



...on corals, on crabs and other smaller creatures.

Teeming with fish, crabs, urchins, starfish, anemone, clams and more, coral reefs are often called 'rainforests of the sea'.

But despite offering abundant food and shelter, Lakshadweep's reefs can't always protect inhabitants from certain land predators and their juicy baits.



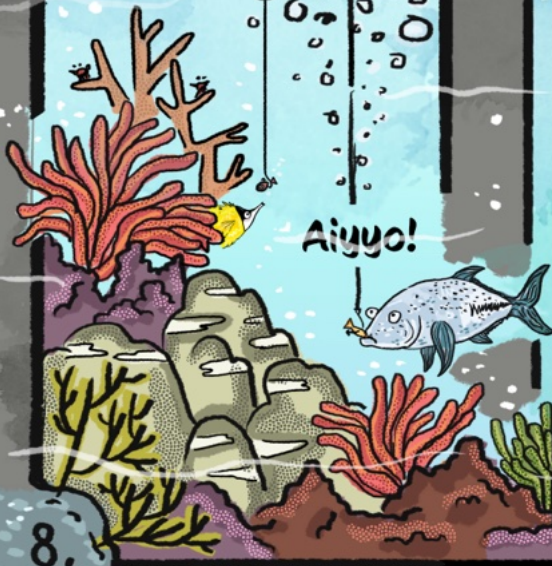
Lakshadweep's corals offer food to not only marine fauna but to islanders as well.



Fishing has been the favoured occupation and pastime of islanders for generations.

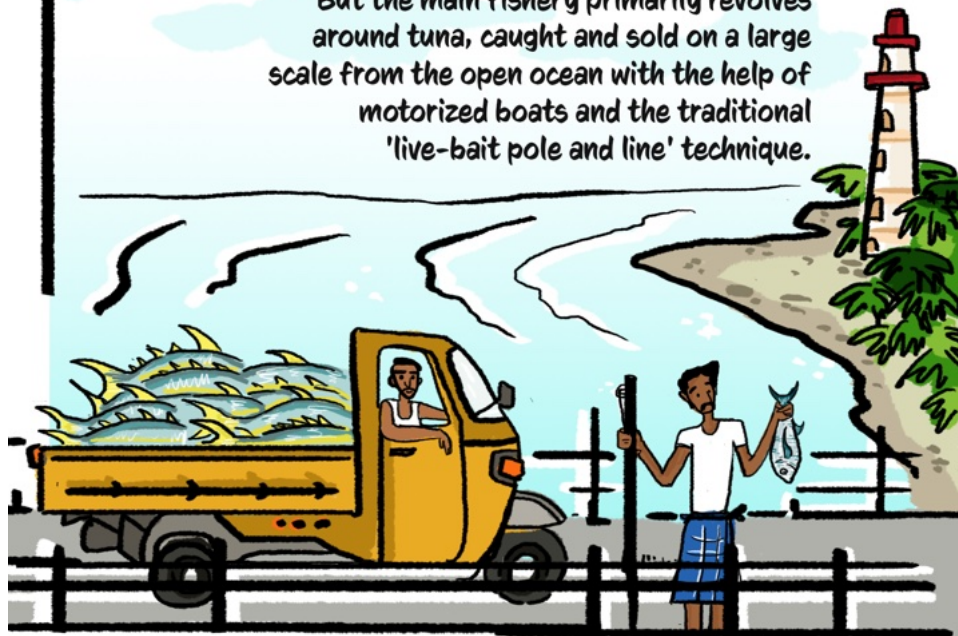
Individuals, or groups of men, regularly gather on the island jetties with bait-laden fishing rods and reel in everything from needlefish and jacks, to goatfish and eels.

Aiyyo!



Fishing rods and nets are used to catch reef fish in small numbers from the lagoon waters surrounding the different Lakshadweep islands.

But the main fishery primarily revolves around tuna, caught and sold on a large scale from the open ocean with the help of motorized boats and the traditional 'live-bait pole and line' technique.



Once a fishing-based economy, the Lakshadweep has witnessed rapid development in the past two decades.

A plethora of shops, hotels, banks, schools, restaurants and other outlets across islands provide valuable employment opportunities and access to many goods previously available only on the mainland.

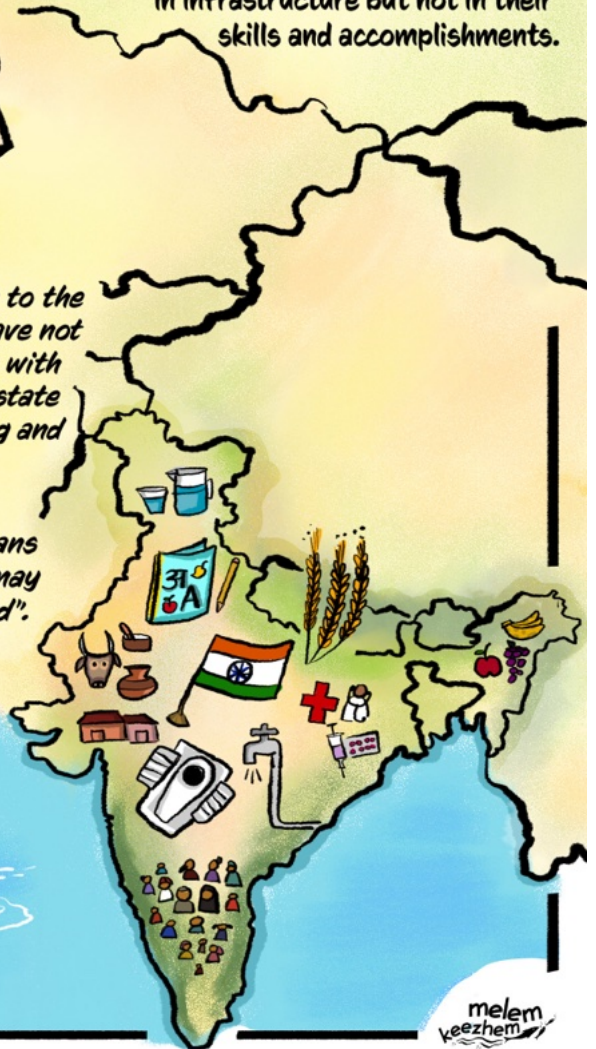


In 1952, SY Krishnaswamy ICS published independent India's first comprehensive report on Lakshadweep which stated how the British rule had left the islanders poor in infrastructure but not in their skills and accomplishments.



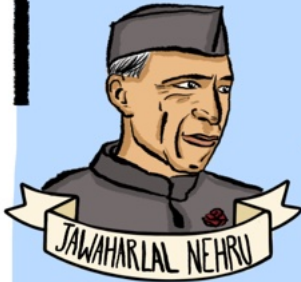
"...due to inaccessibility to the mainland, the islands have not progressed side by side with India, in the matter of state help, political awakening and social reform.

At the same time the islanders are by no means a backward people as may be mistakenly supposed".

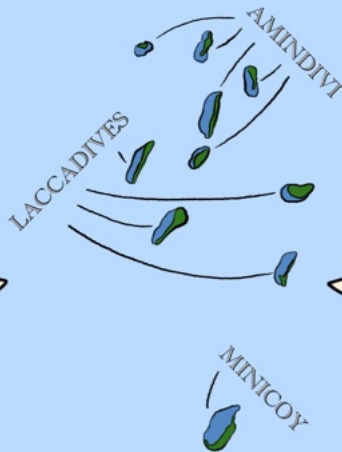


1961

In 1956, the northern Amindivi group and the southern Laccadives and Minicoy group, both under Madras State, were unified to form the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.



Prime Minister of India
1947-1964



Adminstrator of Lakshadweep
1961-1965

In 1961, Prime Minister Nehru appointed Wng. Cdr. Murkot Ramunny as Lakshadweep's Administrator...



12.

melem
keezhem

Murkot Ramunny is remembered as one of Lakshadweep's finest administrators. During his tenure between 1961-65, the capital of the islands shifted from Puthiyara, Calicut to Kavaratti.

His landmark move of starting cooperative societies let islanders sell copra without middlemen exploitation.

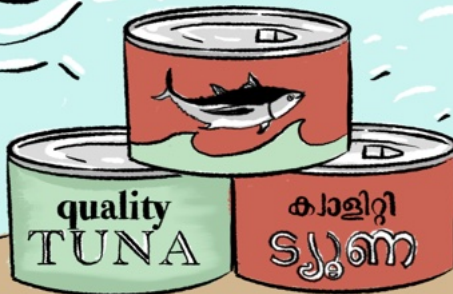
Ramunny also developed Lakshadweep's fisheries sector by transferring Minicoy's knowledge about pole and line fishing to the other islands,

establishing the first tuna canning factory in Agatti in 1963, and starting a boat building yard in Kavaratti in 1964.



Laccadives,
Amindivi & Minicoy

Introduction to Pole & Line Fishing



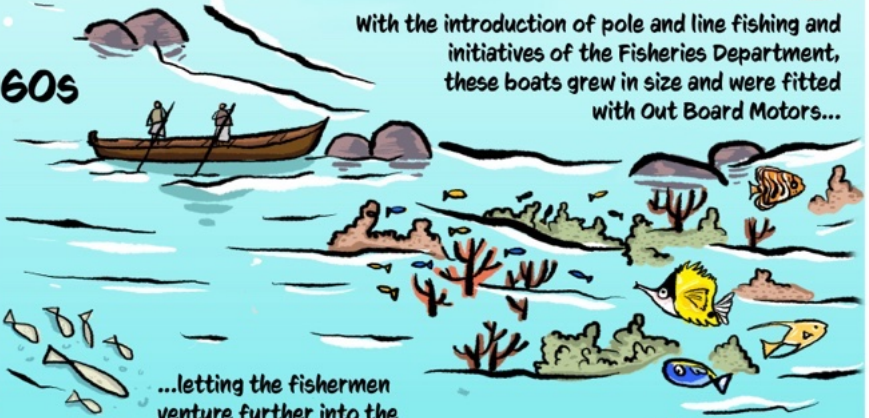
First Tuna Canning Factory

Till the early 1960s, small locally-made wooden crafts called odams and traditional implements were used to fish within and around the lagoon.



1960s

With the introduction of pole and line fishing and initiatives of the Fisheries Department, these boats grew in size and were fitted with Out Board Motors...



...letting the fishermen venture further into the open ocean to catch tuna.

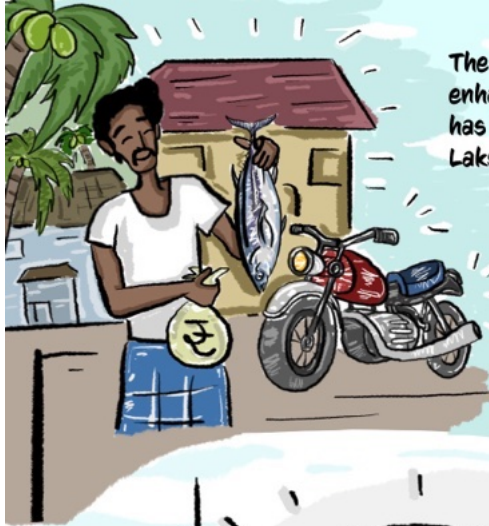
1970s

The past two decades have seen rapid modernization in fishing through mechanized tuna fishing vessels with wheelhouses, multi-day fishing capabilities and significantly larger fish-holding capacities.



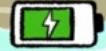
1980s





The Fisheries Department's decision to enhance tuna production in the 1980s has led to lasting positive impacts on Lakshadweep's economy and ecology.

The shift to tuna fishing completely revolutionized the livelihood potential of Lakshadweep's fishermen, providing them with a sustainable resource which could be captured and sold for profit in bulk.



Reef Health

The pursuit of tuna also reduced catch pressure on reef fish, contributing to the maintenance of a healthy reef ecosystem across islands.





While tuna has played a key role in the growth and development of the Lakshadweep over the past few decades, reef fish have been equally critical for the survival of the islands.

Jack (piscivore)



Snapper (invertivore)



Parrot Fish (herbivore)



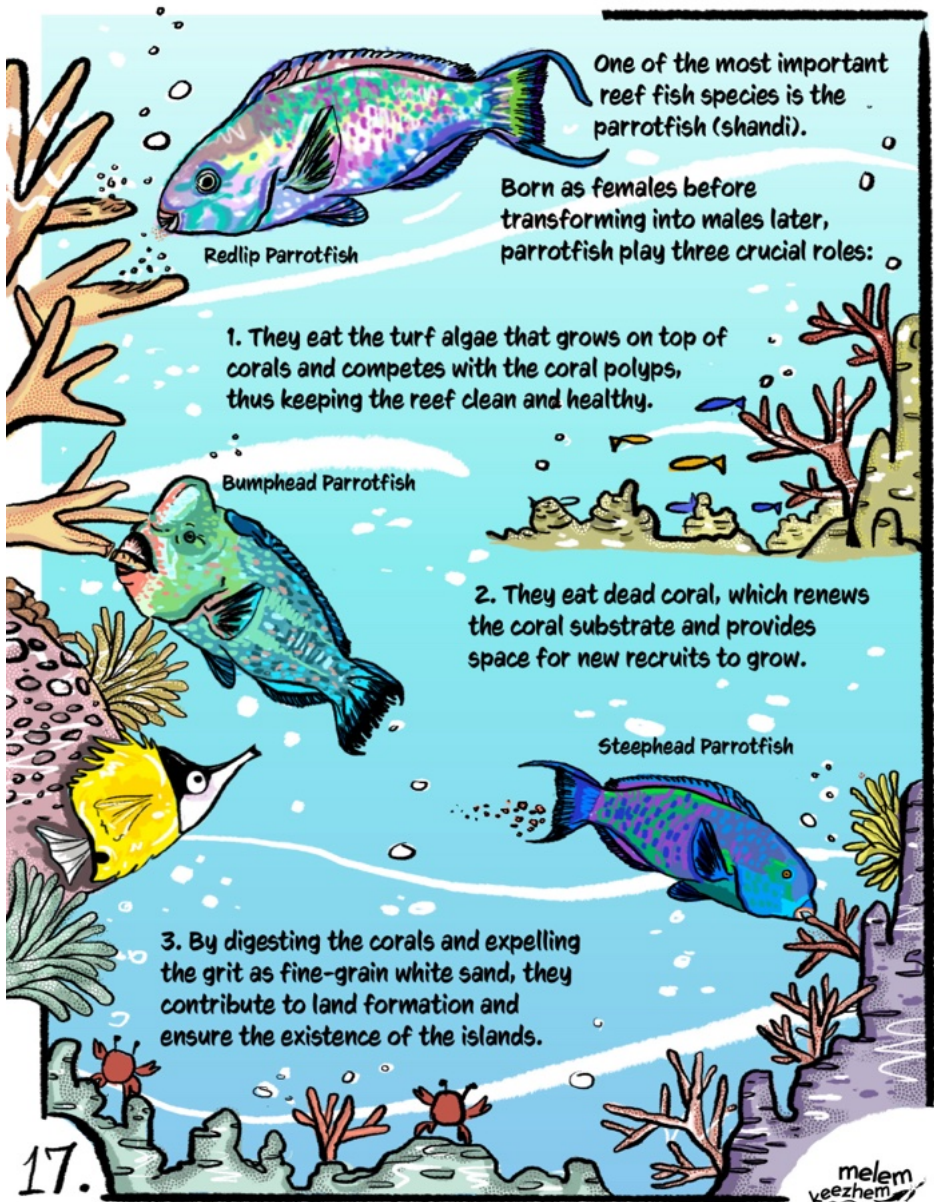
Grouper (piscivore)



Surgeon Fish (herbivore)



These fish play the role of both engineers and cleaners within the reef ecosystem, with their eating habits not only keeping the growth of algae in check and helping corals thrive, but also creating the sand which forms the very base of the islands.



One of the most important reef fish species is the parrotfish (shandi).

Redlip Parrotfish

Born as females before transforming into males later, parrotfish play three crucial roles:

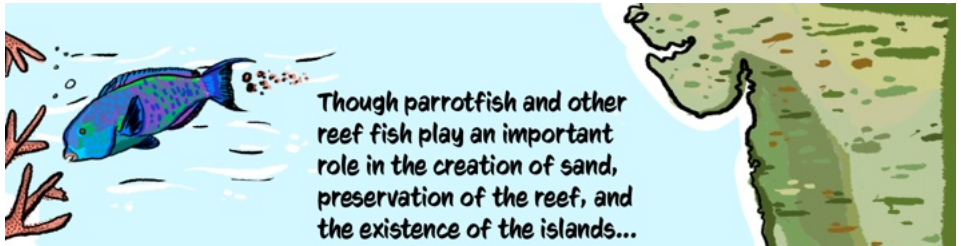
1. They eat the turf algae that grows on top of corals and competes with the coral polyps, thus keeping the reef clean and healthy.

Bumphead Parrotfish

2. They eat dead coral, which renews the coral substrate and provides space for new recruits to grow.

Steephead Parrotfish

3. By digesting the corals and expelling the grit as fine-grain white sand, they contribute to land formation and ensure the existence of the islands.



Though parrotfish and other reef fish play an important role in the creation of sand, preservation of the reef, and the existence of the islands...

..Lakshadweep's physical origins can be traced to a completely different island lying 4,000 kilometres to the south.

Under the Réunion Island in the southern Indian Ocean lies a volcanic hotspot responsible for the Chagos-Maldives-Laccadives Ridge...



...an underwater mountain range created after millions of years of volcanic activity and tectonic plate drifts in the northeastward direction.

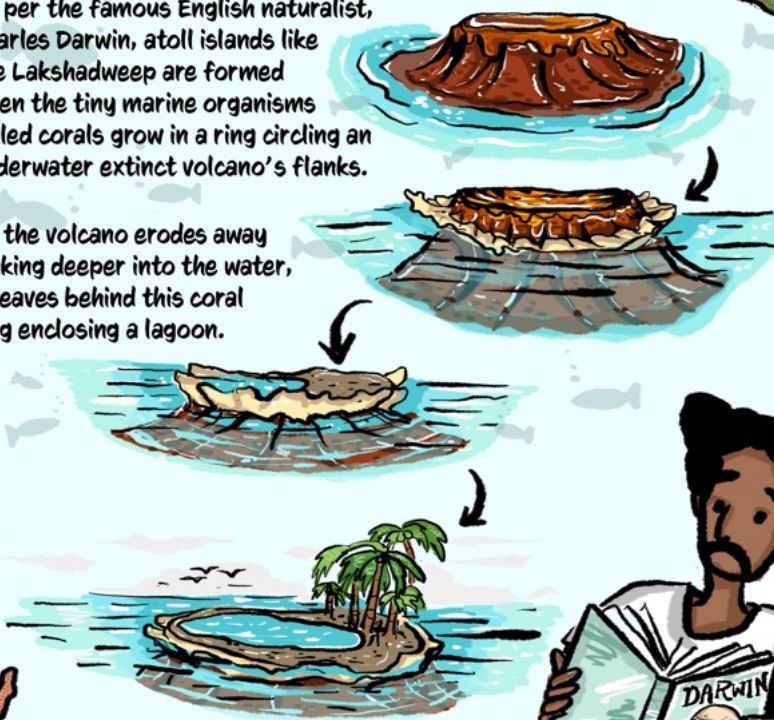
It is on the crest of this ridge that the present-day coral islands of Lakshadweep have come to be formed.



Lakshadweep's foundations may lie on the underwater Chagos-Maldives-Laccadives ridge formed by millions of years of volcanic activity. However, the actual islands are not more than a few thousand years old and owe their creation to corals.

As per the famous English naturalist, Charles Darwin, atoll islands like the Lakshadweep are formed when the tiny marine organisms called corals grow in a ring circling an underwater extinct volcano's flanks.

As the volcano erodes away sinking deeper into the water, it leaves behind this coral ring enclosing a lagoon.

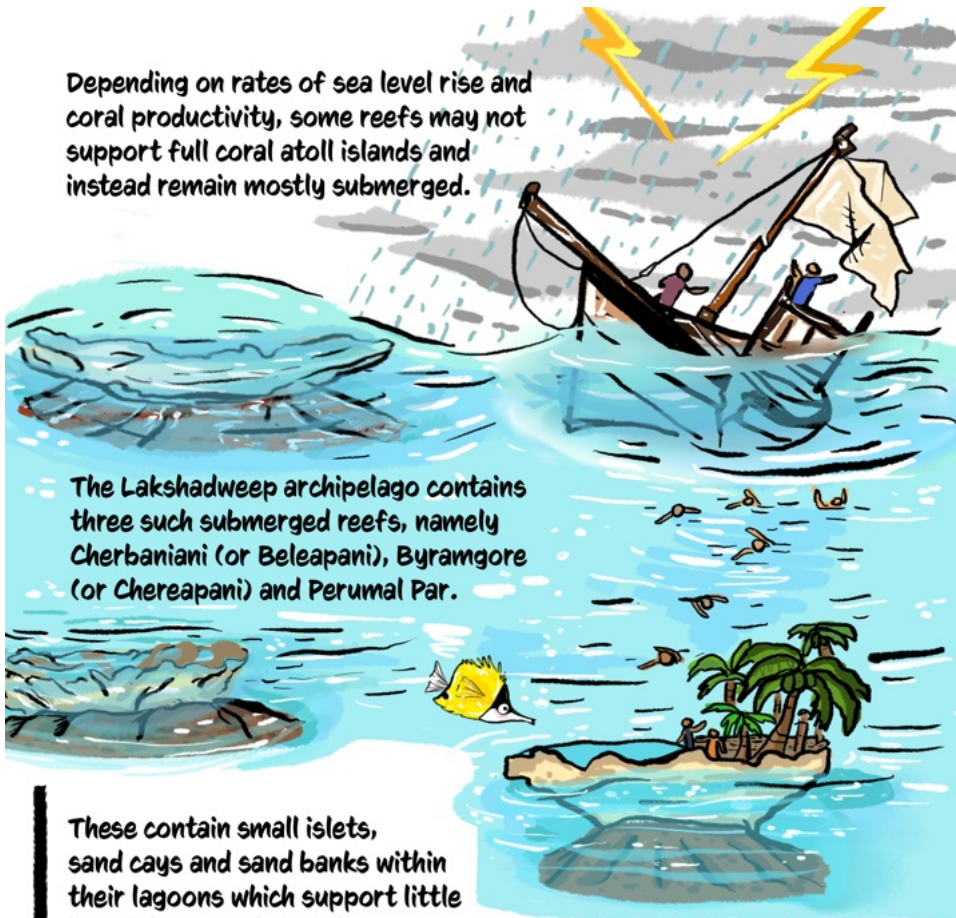


Over time, waves, rains, winds, and currents lead to coral rubble, debris and other natural materials being deposited within one end of the lagoon to form a coral atoll island, which is a limestone based landmass which may or may not be gradually colonized by plants and animals.



melem
keezhem

Depending on rates of sea level rise and coral productivity, some reefs may not support full coral atoll islands and instead remain mostly submerged.



The Lakshadweep archipelago contains three such submerged reefs, namely Cherbaniani (or Beleapani), Byramgore (or Chereapani) and Perumal Par.

These contain small islets, sand cays and sand banks within their lagoons which support little life and are uninhabited.



Ironically, legend has it that the uninhabited Perumal Par was named after followers of the fabled Kerala king Cheruman Perumal were shipwrecked there and went on to become the first people to inhabit Lakshadweep.

The history of Lakshadweep's first inhabitants may remain shrouded in mystery, but the present inhabitants offer much to learn from.

The ten inhabited islands of Bitra, Chetlat, Kiltan, Kadmat, Amini, Kalpeni, Agatti, Andrott, Kavaratti and Minicoy all differ in terms of shape, history, population, and even the local dialect.



Kalpeni



Kadmat



Bitra



Kiltan



Agatti



Kavaratti



Chetlat



Minicoy



Amini



Andrott



But the inhabitants of all ten remain united through their religion, knowledge of the sea, and for being extremely warm, kind and hospitable people.



Amini

One of Lakshadweep's first inhabited islands, Amini was the powerful centre of all revenue and judicial functions for the northern Amindivi group.

Known for its rich folk songs, Amini's landmarks include the plaque at the storied Pambu Palli mosque commemorating Kazi Aboobacker and others who fought against Portuguese rule in the 16th century...



...and the Shaheed Jawan Muthukoya Memorial Government School, dedicated to Lakshadweep's first soldier who died in the 1965 Indo-Pak war.

Andrott

Lying closest to the mainland, Andrott is the largest and most populous of all the islands. Being the only fully developed coral atoll in the Lakshadweep, it doesn't have a lagoon, and lies in an east-west direction instead of a north-south one.



Andrott's Juma Masjid is the first mosque in Lakshadweep and was constructed under the direct supervision of Sheikh Ubeidullah, the Arab saint responsible for introducing Islam to the islands.



Kadmat

Unlike neighbouring Amini, Kadmat is one of Lakshadweep's longest and narrowest islands, and contains a much larger lagoon.

Though only permanently inhabited for the last 200 odd years, the 1948 discovery of 1st and 2nd century AD Roman gold coins indicates Kadmat used to be visited by outsiders in the past.



Once known for providing limestones for buildings in other islands, Kadmat's SPORTS resort makes it one of Lakshadweep's most popular tourist destinations today.



Bitra

The smallest and western-most island in the Lakshadweep, Bitra contains the archipelago's largest and richest lagoon. Bitra was only permanently inhabited from 1945 onwards when a woman and her child from Chetlat moved here.



The shrine of Malik Mulla, an old Arab Saint, has been a popular pilgrimage site for other islanders. Murkot Ramunny, the esteemed Lakshadweep Administrator who inaugurated the Dak Bungalow here in 1965, also named his house in Kerala after the island.



Chetlat

Chetlat is Lakshadweep's northernmost and second-smallest island. Writing about Chetlat in 1924, RH Ellis noted that the people of Chetlat are the "thriftiest and most hard-working of all the islanders. The island is a model of neatness; no rubbish or debris will be found lying about; every fallen nut and every fallen coconut leaf is utilized for some purpose."



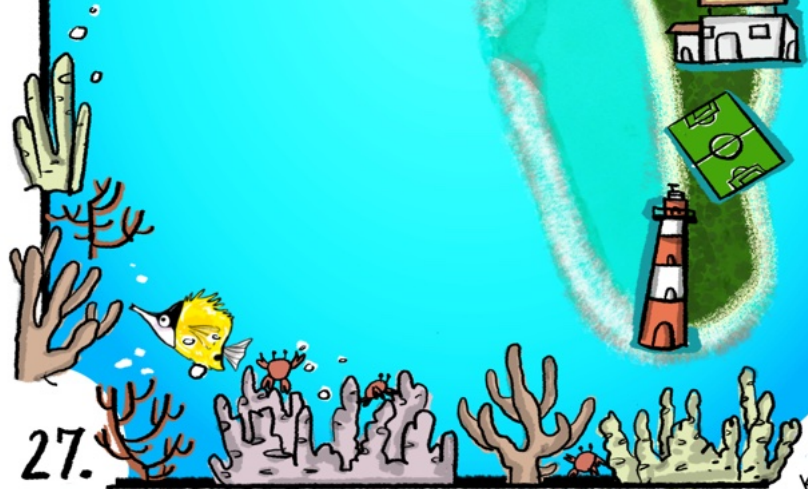
Apart from the Gandhi Dweep sandbank, one of Chetlat's famous landmarks is the tomb of a British carpenter, Primrose, erected in 1863.



Kiltan

Kiltan is considered to be Lakshadweep's most fertile island. Since it lies on the international shipping route between Sri Lanka and the Gulf Countries, Lakshadweep's second oldest lighthouse after Minicoy was set up here at the northern end in 1937.

Kiltan is famous for producing some of Lakshadweep's best writers, the skill of its footballers, its passion for traditional games like uppu kali, and the continued patronage of traditional folk dances like kolkali and paricha kali.



Kalpeni

With the satellite islets of Cheriyam, Kodithala, Tilakkam and Pitti sharing its vast lagoon, Kalpeni is thought to be Lakshadweep's most beautiful island.

Adding to this unique layout is the huge storm bank of coral debris on the eastern side, all a result of the massive 1847 storm which split Cheriyam from the main island.



Kalpeni also holds the reputation of being Lakshadweep's most educated island, with islanders more into higher studies and government jobs than fishing.



Agatti

Renowned for the skill of its fishermen, Agatti has grown to become the de facto second capital of Lakshadweep after the establishment of the airport here in 1988.

Being a beautiful vacationing hub in its own right, Agatti also serves as the gateway to Lakshadweep's most popular tourist destination, Bangaram.

The tiny islet of Kalpatti at Agatti's southern end is noted for being a turtle-breeding site and having a stone carving of India's emblem.



Kavaratti

The capital of Lakshadweep since 1964, Kavaratti is also Lakshadweep's most urbanized island and a smart city in the making.

Apart from being the administrative headquarters of the Union Territory, Kavaratti is also known for its tourism activities, having Lakshadweep's only temple, an All India Radio station, and the INS Dweeprakshak naval base.



The Ujra Mosque here is known for its intricate wood carvings while the Juma Mosque possesses the largest tank of any mosque in Lakshadweep.



Minicoy

Historically, culturally, linguistically and geographically distant from mainland India, Minicoy is arguably Lakshadweep's most celebrated Island. Located closer to Maldives, it is the only place in the country where Mahal is spoken.

Lakshadweep's second largest island, it has a unique village system comprised of ten villages.



Along with its tiny satellite islet of Viringili, Minicoy is one of Lakshadweep's famous tourist destinations. Built by the British in 1885, the Minicoy lighthouse is now a historic monument.





An unsurprisingly glorious island sunrise, as seen from the Kavaratti Eastern Jetty.

PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



Lakshadweep's coral patches are critical shallow water environments rich in marine diversity and productivity.

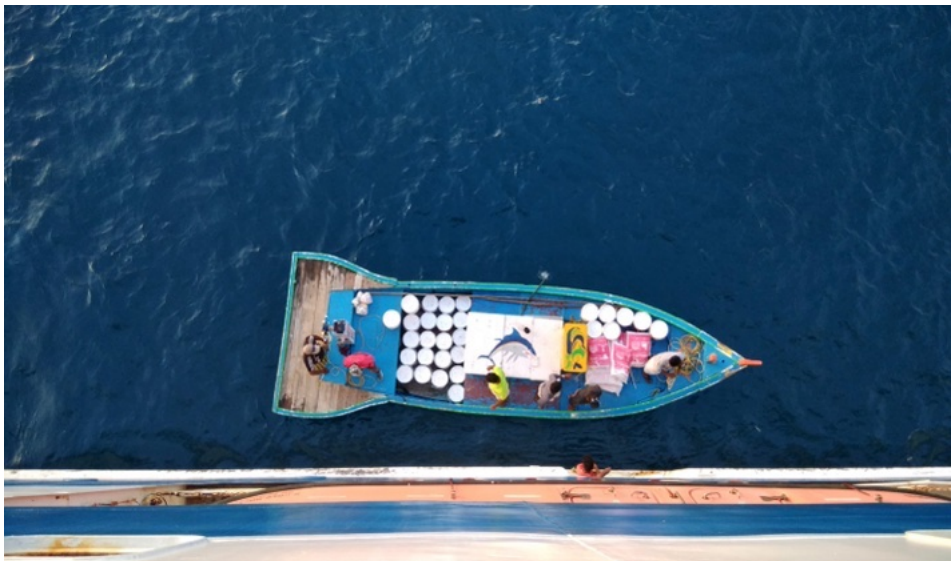
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



The early morning sun accompanies a ship to harbour on Kavaratti's eastern side.
PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE



Keeping the corals unharmed remains the main priority for our divers as they conduct their research.
PHOTO BY WENZEL PINTO



Island boats play a crucial role not just in fishing but also in transporting passengers and goods from ships to the islands. **PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE**



The famed Kavaratti potato patch is a popular dive spot known for its massive dome-shaped colony of the Pavona clavus coral. **PHOTO BY ROHAN ARTHUR**



After completing the journey from the mainland to Lakshadweep, islanders regularly have to undertake a second journey from the ship to their island by fishing boat. **PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE**



A shoal of fish mesmerizingly arrange themselves to mimic the shape of their species just outside the Kadmat Cave. **PHOTO BY ROHAN ARTHUR**



For a distant island like Bitra, the inter-island vessels serve as lifelines.

PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



Years of research conducted by our divers on Lakshadweep's reefs provide us with critical data regarding the changes taking place in the island ecosystem. PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



The Bitra jetty functions as the essential gateway to and from the island's massive lagoon.
PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



An eye-catching foursaddle grouper makes a wary face while having its picture taken.
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



Manjus herald the arrival of essential goods and services and lead to busy scenes as seen here at the Kadmat Jetty.
PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE



A green turtle strikes a pose surrounded by its colourful entourage of reef fish.
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



Just like people on the land, Lakshadweep's boats too seem to gather together and enjoy the pretty sights of the lagoon. **PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE**



Marine life thrives on top of these Acropora and Pocillopora corals in a Lakshadweep lagoon. **PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY**



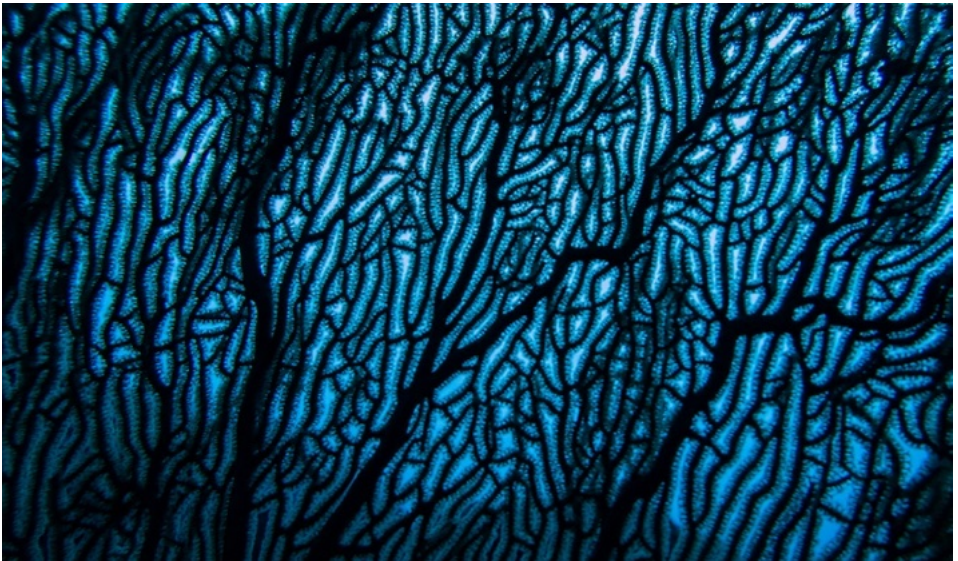
Kiltan's lagoon may be relatively shallow but it still offers a beautifully safe harbour for the island's many fishing boats. **PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON**



A common inhabitant of Lakshadweep's coral reefs, the whitetip reef shark can be usually found hunting for fish at night. **PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY**



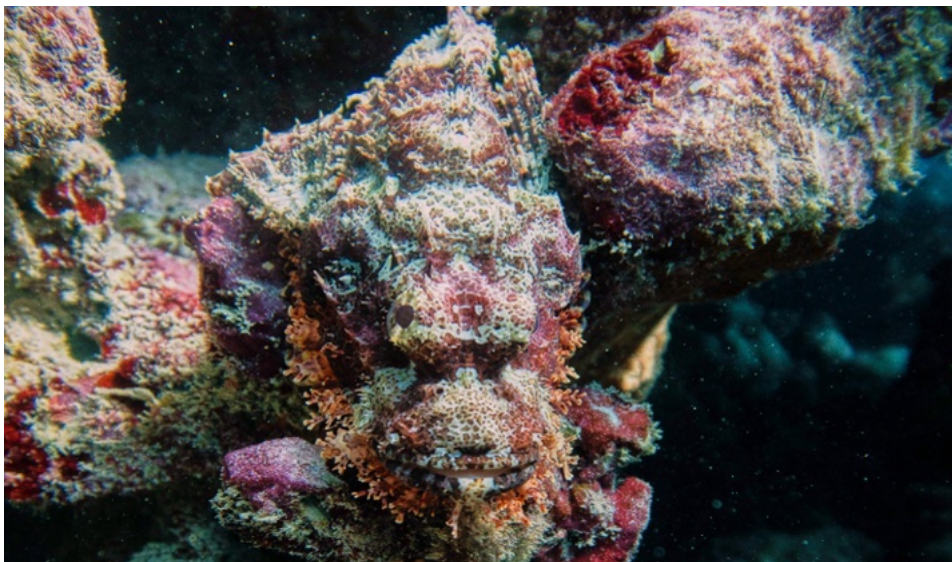
Kavaratti's western jetty functions as the origin point for many inter-island vessels in the Lakshadweep.
PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



Gorgonia ventalina, or the sea-fan coral, is known for its intricate latticework of interconnected branches.
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



While the shipwrecks at Minicoy and Kavaratti may get all the attention, this boatwreck at Kadmat is a popular landmark too. **PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON**



One of the more deadlier creatures found in Lakshadweep waters, the tasseled scorpionfish is an expert in camouflage. **PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY**



This lush seagrass meadow from Kadmat in 2002 is now a relic of the past, although rigorous efforts are being made by NCF and others to revive this vital ecosystem for the ecological well-being of the islands. **PHOTO BY ROHAN ARTHUR**



A pretty little clownfish tries to navigate its way amidst the flowery tentacles of a sea anemone. **PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY**



Islanders gather to purchase fresh tuna catch from a returning boat at Kadmat, a sight common across all islands.
PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE



A compact stony coral type with vibrant colours, Acropora plays a vital role in maintaining reef strength.
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



Freshly caught tuna is cleaned on the Kavaratti lagoon beach before being processed in the maas-making vat.
PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE



Seen here eyeing a few passing parrotfish, the leopard moray is a large eel found in the crevices of Lakshadweep's reef walls. PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



Tuna is boiled in huge vats, cured and dried on the beach before being made into maas across the Lakshadweep.
PHOTO BY ROHAN ARTHUR



A single colony of the Pavona clavus coral can grow to be quite massive.
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



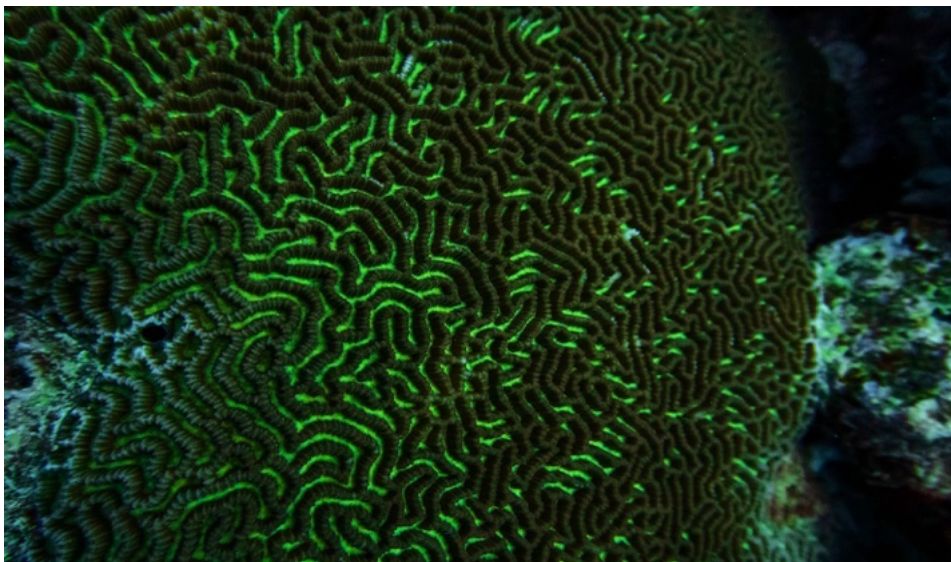
Various reef fish are laid out for drying in Bitra.
PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE



A juvenile lionfish flares its venom-spined fins in self-defence.
PHOTO BY WENZEL PINTO



The colour blue is known for its multiple shades, the beautiful varieties of which can be seen in any Lakshadweep lagoon. PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



A dominant reef builder, this *Platygyra sinensis* coral stands out for its vivid green colour. PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



Even the smallest things exude a sense of beauty in the Lakshadweep, such as these waves in Kavaratti containing a rainbow within them. **PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON**



Spawning in progress for the *Ramisyllis multicauda*, a tiny cylindrical-shaped sea worm which lives inside sponges. **PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY**



A distant view of Andrott's breakwater jetty, located on the northern side unlike other islands.
PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



A wire coral goby at home on the coral which gives it its name.
PHOTO BY ROHAN ARTHUR



A part of the main Kalpeni island till the 1847 storm, Cheriya now stands as a separate islet to the north.
PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



Spotted here on Kavaratti's western reef, the *Fromia Nodosa* starfish is known for its elegant five-armed shape covered with whitish plates surrounding a colourful central disc. **PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY**



A ship's-eye view of Chetlat from the sea.

PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



A large but rare stingray species, the porcupine ray can be usually found feeding on the bottom of Lakshadweep's lagoons. PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



A distant view of Bitra and its surrounding reef from the sea.
PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



A striped triplefin rests on a coral head in one of the Lakshadweep lagoons.
PHOTO BY WENZEL PINTO



The Primary School at Andrott sees students line up to attend NCF's Kadal Kathakal exhibition.
PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



The striking *Dendronephthya hemprichi* coral stands out like a fiery red tree against the blackish lagoon waters at night. PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



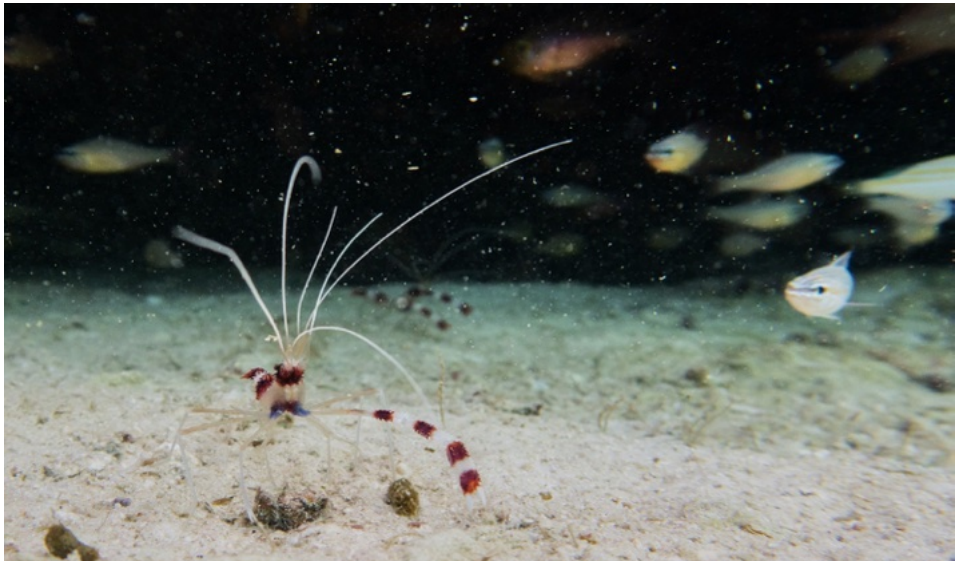
School children enthusiastically participate at NCF's Kadal Kathakal exhibition stall at Andrott.
PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE



A cluster of the Goniopora polyps coral extend their dainty tentacles for feeding.
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



The Kiltan Government Nursery School stands all geared up to host NCF's Kadal Kathakal exhibition.
PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



The banded cleaner shrimp earns its name by cleaning parasites and fungi from passing reef fish.
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



Attendees at Chetlat participate in various activities at NCF's Kadal Kathakal exhibition.
PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE



Usually found hidden amidst coral bedrock, the day octopus is a much sought-after delicacy on the islands.
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



A group of boys indulge in a football match on the beach against the backdrop of a setting sun in Agatti.
PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON



Also known as the prickly redfish, *Thelenota ananas* is actually a large sea cucumber which helps preserve coral reef ecosystems. PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



Fishing at the Kavaratti Eastern Jetty is a favourite pastime for many islanders.
PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE



The *Gorgonia ventalina*, a purplish, fan-shaped coral, forms an eerie background for the tree-like *Leptogorgia* sp.
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



A captured squid lies motionless on the Kavaratti Eastern Jetty before the setting sun.

PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE



Feather stars, such as the one seen here at Kavaratti's Wall of Wonders dive spot, may seem like flamboyant underwater plants but are infact marine animals with the ability to crawl or glide from place to place.

PHOTO BY ROHAN ARTHUR



The gloriously delicate patterns on a squid's body stand in sharp contrast to the inky fluid it releases upon capture.
PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE



A type of sea lily, the *Stephanometra tenuipinna* feeds by unfolding its arms to catch plankton from sea currents.
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



Ghost crabs are just one among the many crab species which call the Lakshadweep lagoon beaches home.
PHOTO BY KEVIN GEORGE



A colourful steephead parrotfish forages for food on a coral patch.
PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY



A picturesque confluence of light, clouds and the sea, sunsets in the Lakshadweep remain a sight to behold, as evident here at Kadmat. **PHOTO BY SOMESH S. MENON**



The spectacular corals of Lakshadweep host a spectacular diversity of reef fish, all equally responsible for keeping the reef ecosystem healthy and the islands safe, **PHOTO BY MAYUKH DEY**



FUTURE PLANS

For over two decades, we have been working to figure out where the Lakshadweep Islands came from and where they are going. Melem Keezhem is also an effort in that direction – to learn from the past, to inform the present, and safeguard the Lakshadweep future, above land and below water.

We initially planned to make this a 150-panel booklet before deciding to include photographs for the benefit of readers who have yet to visit the archipelago. The plan to create 150 panels is still on the table and we look forward to showcasing them in future volumes of the Melem Keezhem booklet, as well as circulating them through the Melem Keezhem WhatsApp campaign which continues to run in parallel on the islands.

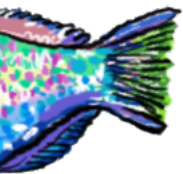
Another exciting project we are working on to shed light on Lakshadweep's many wonders is the setting up of a comprehensive online archive – soon to go live at **www.thelakshadweep.com** - which will showcase not only all of NCF's work in Lakshadweep through the years but also poems, drawings, recipes, interviews, songs, photos, documents and many other materials sourced from the islands.

Melem Keezhem is our labour of love for a place that will occupy our minds and hearts forever regardless of where we are in the world. We have been warmly welcomed by the island community for more than 25 years and we want to do our best to ensure the islands are around to welcome others with their beauty for hundreds more.

Follow our journey on Instagram **@oceans_ncf** or WhatsApp us at **+91 6360 556 945**.

PS. We have regretfully been unable to visit Minicoy as yet and look forward to doing that soon!







A labour of love by
Oceans and Coasts Programme,
Nature Conservation Foundation.

ദ്വീപിനെ അതിയായി സ്നേഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ട്
ഓഷ്യൻസ് ആൻഡ് കോസ്റ്റ് പ്രോഗ്രാം,
നേച്ചർ കൺസർവേഷൻ ഫൗണ്ടേഷൻ.

www.ncf-india.org/oceans-and-coasts

@oceans_ncf