











REPORT PAGE 5



SPORTS
PAGE 4

FUNDAY

Please send competition entries to:



Funday Times C/O the Sunday Times P.O. Box 1136, Colombo.

8, Hunupitiya Cross Road, Colombo 2.

Please note that competition entries (except Reeves Art) are accepted by email.

Please write the name of the competition and the date clearly at the top of your entry and include the following details:

Full Name (including Surname),

Date of Birth, Address,

Telephone No. and School.

Please underline the name most commonly used.

All competition entries should be certified by a parent or guardian as your own work.

Competition entries without the full details requested above, will be disqualified.

Closing date for weekly competitions:
July 13, 2022

Telephone: 2479337/2479333 Email: fundaytimes1@gmail.com

Photographs of members and non-members between
4 - 15 years, for the birthday page, should reach us at least ten days before the birthday, along with a letter from a parent giving full details.

NOTE

Please log on to the
Funday Times website on
www.fundaytimes.lk
or check out the
Sunday Times epaper on
www.sundaytimes.lk
for additional pages

of this week's Funday Times.

Kids in Colour

Kids in Colour together with Reeves Art Competition is conducted monthly. A topic is given for each month. Three winners from three age groups will be selected, Winners will be announced on the second Sunday of each month and all winners will receive an attractive gift pack from Reeves.

Please note that all paintings should be certified by a teacher or parent, refer page 2 for further details.

All paintings should be on A4 size paper Please write Reeves Art Competition at the back of your entry, together with your name, date of birth, address, telephone no.,

> Topic - Poson Closing Date : June 30, 2022



Mail to:
Kids in colour with Reeves Art Competition
Funday Times
C/O The Sunday Times
8, Hunupitiya Cross Road, Colombo 2
P.O Box 1136 Colombo

Winners of Reeves Art Competition please contact us in order to collect your prizes!



Ninehearts (Pte) Ltd. 758/1, Baseline Road, Colombo 09. Contact: 0112 663500 / 2 687541 / 077 387039. Email: photoproducts@ninehearts.com

Read-a-Book and win a voucher from Vijitha Yapa Bookshop

Read any book of your choice and write

briefly about it. What we want is not just a summary of the story but your views on the book.

The best account in the three age groups will be awarded book vouchers of Rs. 500 each from Vijitha Yapa Bookshop. Three winners will be selected each month.

Your account should not exceed 200 words.

Please indicate word count on entry.

Please fill in the coupon and attach it to your entry.

Read a Book for June

10 - 12 years



Onithi Herath
Nature Stories by Enid Blyton

13 - 15 years

Senuli Rathnasekara Heidi by Johann Spyri

Read-a-Book Competition

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.....

Name :

Date of birth:

Address :

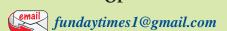
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School: Tel:

Finished book on:......



.....















Kids of Immy Kids International celebrate Father's Day.

Pix by M. A. Pushpa Kumara



From a Young Reporter

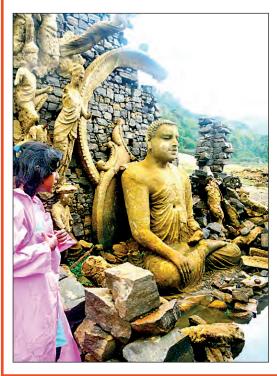
The Hidden Temple at the bottom of the Reservoir

adadora Viharaya was a Buddhist temple located ▶in Kadadora village in Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka. Also known as Kadadora Sri Priyabimbaramaya Viharaya, it was abandoned because it was submerged, after the Kotmale Dam was built.

The ruins of the temple emerge when the water level of the Kotmale Reservoir is low during the dry season, but the sight is very rare seen only twice a year.

History of Kotmale

Kotmale is famous for many historical events.



Folklore mentions that Hanuman's tail was on fire as he fled thorough the area which caused the darkening of the soil.

Prince Gemunu first came

to Kotagepitiya in Kotmale and it is where he met with Velusumana, one of his 'Dasa Maha Yodhayas' to discuss war tactics. The Sacred Tooth Relic and Lord Buddha's Bowl Relic were hidden in Kotmale during the time of Kalinga Magha.

King Sri Wickrama Rajasinghe hid here when the British invaded Kandy, and leaders of the freedom struggle such as Keppetipola and Kivulegedara fled to Kotmale for protection during the 1818 revolution.

Kotmale Dam

Kotmale Reservoir was built during 1979 - 1985 to stop the flooding of the surrounding areas of the Kotmale Oya during heavy rains. The Kotmale Dam was built at Kadadora. Unfortunately, 54 various religious shrines and 57 villages were inundated by the time it was completed.

The Mahaweli authorities constructed the Mahaweli Maha Seya in 1983 (which is only second in height to the great Ruwanwelisaya in Anuradhapura), to commemorate the loss of these shrines.



Kadadora Temple

When the water level of the reservoir drops during certain months, you can see the Buddha statue, several deities and the Dragon Pantheon at the entrance to the temple. Lord Buddha's statue has a very serene face and it is a captivating sight to see the statue rising through the water.

Until recently, the temple was watched over by the Army but currently the camp has been closed down. You can still visit the temple by walking through the camp. The best times to visit are between March and mid-April.

If you do visit Kotmale, don't forget to also visit the Raja Peella, Peacock Hills (Monaragala Kanda), Kotmale Reservoir and Mahaweli Maha Seya.

I hope these historic ruins will remain intact for a long time more to demonstrate the ancient heritage of our country.

> Suhanya Gamaarachchi (10 years) Horizon College Int., Nugegoda

Tomahawk Ouiz



Hikma Manajir, a winner of Tomahawk Quiz 191 collected her bicycle from the Tomahawk Bicycle Mall in Bambalapitiya.

Young Reporters

If you are interested in joining as a Funday Times Young Reporter please fill in the coupon given and send it in to us along with a recent report or interview not exceeding 300 words. Photographs or illustrations would enhance the report.

> Young Reporters who have already enrolled with us, please send in new reports for publication.

Young Reporters Coupon Name:

Date of Birth: Address:

..... Telephone: School:

Parent's approval: Date:









Canoeing and Kayaking: emerging water sports in Sri Lanka

lthough a beautiful island nation surrounded by the Indian Ocean and with many picturesque lakes, rivers, canals, waterfalls and waterways, water sports such as canoeing and kayaking have not been practiced for competitions in

Sri Lanka until the turn of the 20th century.

With the advent of the National Association for Canoeing and Kayaking, Sri Lanka, (NACKSL) in 2004 however, this Olympic sport has since gained popularity.

Disciplines in Canoeing and Kayaking

Whilst the primary focus of the International Canoe Federation (ICF) are the two main Olympic disciplines, namely, Canoe Sprint and Canoe Slalom, there are a number of other disciplines which are not Olympic disciplines, also governed by the ICF, such as Canoe/ Kayak Ocean Racing, Dragon Boating, Stand Up Paddling and Canoe Polo.

The main focus of NACKSL has been to promote Canoe Sprint and Dragon Boating.

Canoe Sprint

Canoe Sprint is the premier discipline among Canoe Sports, being the oldest and most widely practiced. This is presently practiced in flat water venues such as Diyawanna Oya, Bolgoda and the Beira Lake and some venues managed by the Sri Lanka Army, Navy and Air Force in Jaffna, Trincomalee and Tangalle.

This competition requires strength, stamina and technique and two primary types of boats namely Canoes and Kayaks are used. Canoes are paddled by athletes kneeling in their boats, using a paddle with a single blade at one end, whereas Kayaks are paddled by athletes sitting in their boats, using a paddle with a blade on each end of the paddle.

There are several categories of boats in this discipline, one, two or



four persons on each boat, being designated C1, C2 and C4 for Canoes and K1, K2 and K4 for Kayaks.

Canoe Slalom

Canoe Slalom is an exciting discipline with spectator-friendly competitions. There are both Canoe Slaloms and Kayak Slaloms and the whitewater courses are navigated through gates.

Green gates require to be navigated downstream in the direction of flow of water, while red gates require to be navigated upstream, against the flow of water.

Touching a gate while passing or incorrectly passing a gate or missing a gate, carry time penalties for the athlete.

Dragon Boating

A traditional Chinese water sport celebrated for over 2,000 years, Dragon Boating which uses long narrow boats involving 10, 20 or 50 paddlers, with a steerer on each boat and paddling to the rhythmic beats of a drummer, is now practiced in over 72 countries around the world.

Athletes

Fundamentals can be taught from the ages of 4 - 6 years as a fun activity and play in boats with parents, as part of developing physical literacy and swimming. Ages 6 – 12 years learn overall sports skills, water sense and safety awareness, basic boat and paddle handling skills in age appropriate sprint canoes and kayaks. Ages 12 - 16 years









Some youngsters in action at the **National Canoe Sprint Championship** that was held on June 3 - 5, 2022 at the Diyawanna Rowing Centre.

Pix by M. D. Nissanka

learn to build general endurance, proper paddling techniques, develop speed and strength, paddling of singles and crew boats. Ages 14 – 17 years train in refining paddling skills, racing competitions and skills for strength, endurance and racing.

For more information please contact **NACKSL:**

President: Mr. Prithiviraj Perera

Tel: 0773-601947

Secretary General: Rear Admiral Ajith Samarasinghe (Rtd) -**Tel:** 0777-775993



Chameleon

A chameleon sits motionlessly on a tree branch. Suddenly its sticky, two-foot-long tongue snaps out at 13 miles an hour, wrapping around a cricket and whipping the yummy snack back into the reptile's mouth. Now that's fast food dining! And the chameleon's swift eating style is just one of its many features that'll leave you tongue-tied.

Colourful Critters

Chameleons mostly live in the rainforests and deserts of Africa. The colour of their skin helps them blend in with their habitats. Chameleons that hang out in trees are usually green. Those that live in deserts are most often brown.

They often change colour to warm up or cool down. (Turning darker helps warm the animals because the dark colours absorb more heat.) They also switch shades to communicate with other chameleons, using bright colours to attract potential mates or warn enemies.

So how exactly do chameleons change colours? The outer layer of their skin is see-through. Beneath that are layers of special cells filled with pigment — the substance that gives plants and animals (including you) colour. To display a new colour, the brain sends a message for these cells to get bigger or smaller. As this happens, pigments from different cells are released, and they mix with each other to create new skin tones. For instance, red and blue pigment may mix to make the chameleon look purple.

Eyes Everywhere

Over 150 species of chameleons exist, ranging from the size of your thumbnail to that of a house cat.





Some species of chameleon (such as the tiger chameleon) are endangered, but others (like the Drakensberg dwarf chameleon) are not.

No matter their differences, all chameleons have a prize pair of eyes. Their peepers can move in two different directions at once, giving the lizards a panoramic view of their surroundings.

Common Name – Meller's Chameleon Scientific Name – Trioceros melleri Type – Reptiles Diet – Carnivore Average Life Span in the Wild – 12 years Size – 21 inches Weight – 14.4 ounces



The smallest known chameleon is called Brookesia micra, and it can fit on your thumbnail!

This eye-popping reptile really knows how to scale up the cool factor.



A chameleon's tongue shoots out - super fast.





Natural World Photography Awards 2022

Photographers from all around the world entered the Natural World Photography Awards competition, which asked for images that showed life on Earth and



This is the grand prize winner of the competition. In this rare moment, a group of cactus bees swarm together. Photographer Karine Aigner, managed to capture this image quickly, as the bees were only together for about 20 seconds before they flew away. These bees are native to America and they are thought to be a solitary species.

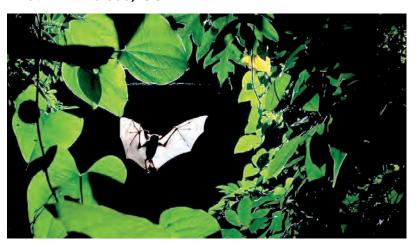


Take a look at this stoat jumping out of its burrow in the French Alps. Photographer Jose Grandío had been waiting a while to take the picture and said the stoat seemed to be enjoying playing with the fresh snow, jumping and crawling through the snow.



A male Atlantic goliath grouper swims through lots of fish. The goliath grouper is one of the biggest fish in the sea and can be as big as a surfboard!

the threats that face our planet. The winners will be displayed at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, USA.



This image perfectly captures a fruit bat as it heads to a custard apple tree for a bit to eat, but it took time to get this picture. Photographer Sitaram Paul spent three weeks watching these bats and learning their movements so he could get this perfect picture.



This image was a finalist in the wildlife category. Photographer Sandesh Kadur captured this snow leopard. The picture is called 'Ghost of the Mountains', which was the nickname for snow leopards because they are brilliant at camouflage and it is very hard to get a picture of them.



Titled the 'Hidden Beauty Beneath Our Feet', this shows the underwater caves in Mexico. Photographer Tom St. George wanted to show the natural beauty found in the caves but also highlight how they are under threat because of development in the area due to tourism.



June 21

News in Pictures



Stonehenge, UK

People play music at sunrise at Stonehenge in Wiltshire. The summer solstice occurs on June 21. It is the longest day and shortest night of the year in the northern hemisphere.



Sunamganj, Bangladesh

People wade past stranded trucks on a flooded street in Sunamganj. Floods are a regular menace to millions of people in low-lying Bangladesh, but experts say climate change is increasing their frequency, ferocity and unpredictability.



Members of the Afghan ninja team Kabura Vahdet.



People practising yoga at a park in China's northern Hebei province before International Yoga Day on Tuesday.

Santiago de Cali,

Colombia Children watch a tiger in the city's zoo. The zoo, founded in 1969 and housing more than 2,000 animals, is considered one of the best in Latin America.



London, UK

A lone passenger waits at Waterloo station. The biggest rail strike in 30 years started on Monday night with trains cancelled across the UK for much of the week.



Goheung county, South Korea

South Korea's domestically produced Nuri space rocket lifts off from its launch pad at the Naro Space Centre.



Cologne, Germany

Fadel Alkhudr from Syria poses beside his wooden model of the word heritage Cologne Cathedral on display at the Domforum. Alkhudr, a wood carver and artist



orginally from Aleppo, Syria, fled the war in his home country in 2015.



Melbourne, Australia

Blinky the giant koala is mobilised as environmental protesters rally outside the Victorian parliament in Melbourne. The Victorian Forest Alliance and Extinction Rebellion are calling on MPs to reject what they claim are harsh penalties for citizens who protest against logging.



Afghan children at a makeshift school. After the Soviet-Afghan war in 1979, children who migrated to Pakistan at that time were born in refugee camps in Pakistan and continue their lives here. About 30,000 refugees live in the Afghan Basti camp.



Source : The Guardian