

Gulf Of Mannar And Palk Strait

Coral reefs in India All of these reefs are Fringing reefs, except Coral reefs in India are one of the most ancient and dynamic ecosystems of India. to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kutch, Palk Strait and the Lakshadweep islands. India has about 7517 km of coastline including islands but mainland coast is 6100 km. The coral reefs not only provide a sanctuary to myriad marine species but also play a key role in protecting the coastline from erosion 9ed1cabcea

Several rivers including the Vaigai flow into the strait. The shallow waters in the strait and the presence of many small islands and reefs make it difficult for large ships to pass through, although fishing boats and small craft navigate the waters. Dredging the sea to make it deeper for navigation and plans for a bridge over the waters have been proposed. 9ed1cabcea India, Sri Lanka and Maldives signed another agreement for determination of the tri-junction point in the Gulf of Mannar in July 1976. Later in November, India and Sri Lanka signed another agreement to extend the maritime boundary in the Gulf of Mannar. As part of the agreement, Sri Lanka received the full control of Katchatheevu island, which was earlier visited by both Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen. 9ed1cabcea == Geography == 9ed1cabcea The summarised agreements are: 9ed1cabcea == Research and Institutions == 9ed1cabcea

India-Sri Lanka maritime boundary agreements As India-Sri Lanka maritime boundary agreements were signed in 1974 and 1976 between India and Sri Lanka to define the international maritime boundary between the two countries. Gulf of Mannar in July 1976. Later in November, India and Sri Lanka signed another agreement to extend the maritime boundary in the Gulf of Mannar. Treaties on maritime boundary were necessary to facilitate law enforcement and resource management, and to avoid conflict, in the waters since both countries located closely in the Indian Ocean, particularly in Palk Strait 9ed1cabcea

Palk Strait It links the Bay of Bengal to the Laccadive Sea. It stretches for about 137 km (85 mi) and is 64 to 137 km (40 to 85 mi) wide. Palk Strait is a strait between the Pamban Island in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and the Mannar Island in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. It links Palk Strait is a strait between the Pamban Island in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and the Mannar Island in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka. It is bound by a chain of low lying islands and shoals that are collectively called Ram Setu (Adam's Bridge) on one side and the Gulf of Mannar on the other side. It is named after Robert Palk, who was a governor of Madras (1755–1763) during the British Raj. The Palk Bay forms the south-western part of the strait 9ed1cabcea

Gulf of Mannar The dugong (sea cow) is found here. The chain of low islands and reefs known as Adam's Bridge or Rama Setu (Rama's Bridge), which includes Mannar Island, separates the Gulf of Mannar from Palk Bay, which lies to the north between India and Sri Lanka. 8 m (19 ft). It lies between the southeastern tip of India and the west coast of Sri Lanka, in the Coromandel Coast region. The estuaries of Thamirabarani River and Vaippar River of South India and the Malvathu Oya (Malvathu River) of Sri Lanka drain into the Gulf. chain of low islands and reefs known as Adam's Bridge or Rama Setu (Rama's Bridge), which includes Mannar Island, separates

the Gulf of Mannar from Palk Bay The Gulf of Mannar (mə-NAR) (Tamil: மாணார் வாய்க்காடு, romanized: Maṇṇār vaḷaikkuṭā; Sinhala: මාන්නාරම් බොක්ක, romanized: mannāram bokka) is a large shallow bay forming part of the Laccadive Sea in the Indian Ocean with an average depth of 5 9ed1cabcea

Ramanathapuram district It was the largest district on that time. It is bounded on the north by Sivaganga District, on the northeast by Pudukkottai District, on the east by the Palk Strait, on the south by the Gulf of Mannar, on the west by Thoothukudi District, and on the northwest by Virudhunagar District. The town of Ramanathapuram is the district headquarters. The district contains the Pamban Bridge, an east-west chain of low islands and shallow reefs that extend between India and the island nation of Sri Lanka, and separate the Palk Strait from the Gulf of Mannar. Ramanthapuram District has an area of 4,123 km². of low islands and shallow reefs that extend between India and the island nation of Sri Lanka, and separate the Palk Strait from the Gulf of Mannar. The old Ramanathapuram District consists of present-day Virudhunagar and Sivagangai districts, it touches the Western Ghats and bordered with the state of Kerala and east by Bay of Bengal. The district is home to the pilgrimage centre of Rameswaram and tourist spot Dhanushkodi, an. As of 2011, Ramanathapuram district had a population of 1,353,445 with a sex-ratio of 983 females for every 1,000 males. The Palk Strait is navigable only by shallow-draft vessels. Ramanathapuram district, also known as Ramnad district, is one of the 38 administrative districts of Tamil Nadu state in southern India 9ed1cabcea

The Major Institutions in India involved in the management, monitoring and research on Coral reefs are the Ministry of Earth Sciences, the Zoological Survey of India, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Madurai Kamaraj University, Annamalai University, National Centre for Earth Science Studies, National Institute of Ocean Technology, National Institute of... 9ed1cabcea == Geography == 9ed1cabcea

INS Parundu station to monitor the South East Bay of Bengal, the northern Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait. The air station will be opened up for civilian flights under Phase 2 of the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) of the Government of India also known as UDAN and the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has started preparatory work at the airstrip. On 25 August 2017, an Integrated Automatic INS Parundu is an Indian naval air station located near Uchipuli in the Ramanathapuram of the state of Tamil Nadu. It operates under the Eastern Naval Command of the Indian Navy. It is sandwiched between Rameswaram National Highway Road and Railway track which leads towards Rameswaram 9ed1cabcea

The Coral reefs in India are mainly restricted to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kutch, Palk Strait and the Lakshadweep islands. All of these reefs are Fringing reefs, except Lakshadweep which are Atolls. There are Patchy corals present along the inter-tidal areas of the central west coast like the intertidal regions of Ratnagiri, Gaveshani Bank etc. The Hermatypic corals are also present along the sea shore from Kollam in Kerala to Enayam Puthenthurai in Tamil Nadu. 9ed1cabcea The feature is 48 km (30 mi) long and separates the Gulf of Mannar (southwest) from the Palk Strait (northeast). Some regions of the bridge are dry, and the sea in the area rarely exceeds 1 metre (3 ft) in depth, making it quite difficult for boats to pass over it. 9ed1cabcea The first agreement was regarding the maritime boundary in waters between Ram Setu and the Palk Strait, and came into force on July 8, 1974. The second agreement, which was signed on March 23 and entered into force on May 10, 1976, defined the maritime boundaries in the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal. 9ed1cabcea The coastal stretch extends for 906 km (563 mi) from Pazhaverkadu of Thiruvallur district to Ezhudesam of Kanniyakumari district. Kanniyakumari, forms the southernmost tip of the mainland of the Indian subcontinent where Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea meet. Pamban Island forms part of Ramanathapuram district separating Gulf... 9ed1cabcea

Ibn Khordadbeh's Kitāb al-Masālik wa-l-Mamālik (c. 850) refers to the structure as Set Bandhai (lit. Bridge of the Sea). The name Adam's Bridge appeared probably around the time of Al-Biruni (c. 1030). This appears to have been premised on the Islamic belief that Adam's Peak — where the biblical Adam fell to earth — is located in Sri Lanka, and that Adam crossed over to peninsular India via the bridge after his expulsion from the Garden of Eden. The facilities were fully transferred to the Navy on 9 June 1985, and the naval air station was initially commissioned INS Rajali II. Pamban Island located about 2 km (1.2 mi) off the southeast coast of mainland India. The island along with the shoals of Rama Setu (Adam's Bridge), and Mannar Island of Sri Lanka, separate the Palk Strait and the Palk Bay in the Bay of Bengal from the Gulf of Mannar in the Laccadive Sea. Pamban Island occupies an area of 96.6 km² (37.3 sq mi), and is the largest island in the state of Tamil Nadu. It extends for 30 km (19 mi) from the township of Pamban in the north-west to Dhanushkodi in the south-east. Pamban serves as the point of entry to the island from the mainland. The sea around the island has an average depth... == History ==

Coastline of Tamil Nadu The coastal corridor The coastline of Tamil Nadu is located on the southeast coast of Indian Peninsula, and forms a part of Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal through Pearl Fishery Coast of Indian Ocean and ends near Malabar Coast. It also shares maritime border with Sri Lanka across the Palk Strait in Gulf of Mannar. Chennai, the capital of the state and an important commercial and industrial center in the country is located in the northern part of the coast with Kanniyakumari, forming the southern tip where Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea meet. It is 1076 km long and is the second longest coastline in the country after Gujarat. Tamil Nadu is the only state in India with territory on both the eastern and western coastlines. The coastal corridor consists of 14 districts with 15 major ports and harbors, sandy beaches, lakes and river estuaries. Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea meet. It also shares maritime border with Sri Lanka across the Palk Strait in Gulf of Mannar

Adam's Bridge Some regions of the bridge are dry, and the sea in the area Adam's Bridge, also known as Rama Setu, is a chain of natural limestone shoals between Pamban Island, also known as Rameswaram Island, off the southeastern coast of Tamil Nadu, India, and Mannar Island, off the northwestern coast of Sri Lanka. 48 km (30 mi) long and separates the Gulf of Mannar (southwest) from the Palk Strait (northeast). Geological evidence suggests that the bridge was formerly a land connection between India and Sri Lanka

Pamban Island It is connected to the Indian mainland by the Pamban Bridge. The island along with the shoals of Rama Setu (Adam's Bridge), and Mannar Island of Sri Lanka, separate the Palk Strait and the Pamban Island (Tamil: Pāmpaṇ tīvu) is an island located off the southeast coast of mainland India. coast of mainland India. It is separated from the island of Sri Lanka by the Palk Strait, and has the Palk Bay in the Bay of Bengal to the east and the Gulf of Mannar in the Laccadive Sea to the west. It forms part of the Rameswaram taluk in the Ramanathapuram district of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is the largest island in Tamil Nadu by area and the principal town in the island is the pilgrimage centre of Rameswaram

== Etymology == The airfield in Ramanathapuram was previously the abandoned Ramnad Civil Aerodrome. Naval aviation first utilised the facilities in 1982, to monitor the Palk Strait in the wake of the Sri Lankan Civil War. The ancient Sanskrit epic Ramayana (8th century BCE–3rd century CE) mentions a bridge constructed by the god Rama to reach... **== Conservation ==** **== Agreements ==** In the southern regions close to Dhanushkodi, wind seas dominate. The north-eastern region of Palk Bay is exposed to the Bay of Bengal through the shallow Palk Strait allowing swells to enter. To

the south, Adam's Bridge separates Palk Bay from the Gulf of Mannar. Despite being a very shallow channel, wave effects are transmitted to a small extent through the Adam's Bridge passage. It is interesting to notice that, despite the visible block along the Adam's Bridge, the passage of wind wave and ocean current (to a very small extent) from the Gulf of Mannar to the bay is evident. Meanwhile, even with a wider and broader... On 26 March 2009, the base was renamed and commissioned as INS Parundu, for the Tamil word for an eagle. The facilities have since been upgraded to operate larger aircraft. It is primarily used by the navy as a reconnaissance station to monitor the South East Bay of Bengal, the northern Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Mannar... == Geography ==

Palk Bay Palk Bay is located between 8° 50' and 10° North latitudes and 78° 50' and 80° 30' East longitudes. To the south, Adam's Bridge separates Palk Bay from the Gulf of Mannar. Despite being a very Palk Bay is a semi-enclosed shallow water body between the southeast coast of India and Sri Lanka, with a water depth maximum of 13 m. Few scientists have tried to understand the wave characteristics within the Palk Bay. The width of the bay ranges from 57 to 107 km and the length is around 150 km. Sediments discharged by rivers and transported by the surf currents as littoral drift settle in this sink. It is one of the major sinks for sediments along with the Gulf of Mannar. through the shallow Palk Strait allowing swells to enter

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