

< 10 cm), and seedlings (height <0.6 m and DBH < 10 cm) were measured. Result showed that the study area was reforested with 32 tree species. In replanted ANR site of Thumbikulama, survival percentage (SV) was significantly higher ($P < 0.0001$) for *Madhuca longifolia* (Mee) (72 %) than *Syzygium revolutum* (Damba) (31.25%), similarly, in Mahasengama site, *S. revolutum* was significantly ($P < 0.030$) higher SV (78.4%) than other plants, while *Terminalia arjuna* (Kumbuk) was least (53.2%) significant ($P < 0.04$). However, SV of *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Albizia saman* (Maara) and *M. longifolia* were not significant ($P < 0.24$). From the Probit analysis, a significant ($P < 0.0081$) different on survival of the species in the study sites were described that *M. longifolia* was not significant with *A. indica* (0.233) and *S. revolutum* (0.5933), while *S. revolutum* was not significant with *A. indica* (0.1720) and *T. arjuna* (0.043), similarly plant compare with *A. saman* (0.5526) and *A. indica* (0.3954) were not significant with *T. arjuna* at α -value (0.05). This study also showed that the total number of saplings was greater than trees in both study sites (Thumbikulama: 170 and 55 stems ha^{-1} ; Mahsengama: 190 and 55 stems ha^{-1}) and these results revealed that both sites were fairly regenerated with plant species. More number of species were logged in maintained ANR site where as it was minimum in abandon farm land area. *Pterospermum suberifolium* and *Chloroxylon swietenia* were logged highly in respected sites. Overall, *S. revolutum* and *M. longifolia* were adaptive species for ANR activities in the study sites.

Keywords ANR, dry zone, Sri Lanka, restoration, regeneration species
