Alabdrat Atoll, a UNESCO World Heritage marine site in the Seychelles, is the largest atoll on the planet. Its unique ecosystem evolved in near isolation for 200 years.

**Alabdrat Atoll: Wonder of nature, given to humanity by the people of Seychelles**

Aldabra atoll is a sundrenched, shallow lagoon set in the wilds of the Indian Ocean. It is a remnant of the world’s largest carbonated coral reef, a remnant of a once vast atoll chain. It is also a unique ecosystem that in many respects retains its pristine state, free from the ravages of humans. It is a living laboratory of the evolution of life, a place of wonder and beauty. The atoll is an exception. In hospitable and sunny places, life is abundant. But in Aldabra’s harsh and inhospitable conditions, life is scarce. It is a testament to the power of nature and the resilience of life. The atoll is a wonder of nature, given to humanity by the people of Seychelles.

The atoll is home to more than 300,000 giant tortoises. These tortoises are the largest of their kind, reaching over 1.5 meters in length and weighing up to 200 kilograms. They are a symbol of the atoll’s unique ecosystem, and a testament to the power of nature. The tortoises are a source of pride for the people of Seychelles, and a source of inspiration for scientists and conservationists around the world.

The atoll is also home to a rich diversity of marine life, including sharks, rays, and tropical fish. The lagoon is a haven for fish, and the coral reefs are home to a variety of coral species. The atoll is also home to a number of birds, including the Seychelles warbler, the world’s smallest warbler. The atoll is a living laboratory of the evolution of life, a place of wonder and beauty. The atoll is a wonder of nature, given to humanity by the people of Seychelles.