



INSTITUTION OF FORESTERS KERALA



COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON SACRED GROVES IN KERALA

Report No: 10

Kasaragod District



Submitted to
CHAIRMAN

Kerala Forest Development Fund
Kerala Forest and Wildlife Department



October 2021

INSTITUTION OF FORESTERS KERALA

**COMPREHENSIVE STUDY
ON
SACRED GROVES
IN
KERALA**

Report No: 10 *Kasaragod District*

Sponsored By

KERALA FORESTS & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

OCTOBER 2021

PREFACE

Institution of Foresters Kerala (IFK) is a society registered in the year 1987 under the Travancore Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Act 1955 with its Central office at Thiruvananthapuram. Later it has established two Regional Chapters one at Thrissur and another at Kozhikode. One of the objectives of IFK is to undertake studies on topics useful in Forest Management and Biodiversity conservation. Accordingly a Project-proposal on “Comprehensive study on the socio-economic and cultural aspects of sacred groves in the whole of Kerala” was prepared and submitted to Kerala Forest Department in June 2012. This project was examined and discussed by the Kerala Forest Development Fund Research Committee in its meeting held on 18th August 2012 and it was approved for implementation. The project envisages a detailed study of Sacred Groves (SGs) in all the 14 districts of Kerala one by one.

To start with Thiruvananthapuram District was allotted and IFK completed the study and submitted the report in November 2013. It was followed by similar studies in another five districts by 2018. By this time we have covered more than 60 % of the sacred groves in Kerala. As the remaining districts have comparatively lesser number of SGs, on our request KFD was pleased to give a blanket sanction for carrying out the work in the remaining eight districts continuously without waiting for specific sanctions for the districts one by one. This approach has enabled us to go fast in the project work for which we record our appreciation and gratitude to Sri Rajan Sehgal the then Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests who was the Chairman of KFDF Committee. After executing the agreement with KFD on 26-02-18, study was commenced in five districts such as Kottayam, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kasaragod .and later in Idukki. The unprecedented floods of 2018 which was followed by the floods of 2019 adversely affected the progress of our work also. The subsequent virus pandemic took its share in still harder way. However before end of August 2020, we could submit the reports on Kottayam, Idukki and Palakkad Districts. And now we are submitting the report on Kasaragod District as the tenth one though study was taken up in 2019. Two field teams headed by retired Section Forest Officers with one local helper each carried out the work under the local supervision of a Retd. .ACF and the work was randomly checked by the Senior team from IFK Headquarters. .The reason for the low progress is obvious-Covid restrictions.

IFK record its immense gratitude to Kerala Forest Department in entrusting this glorious task with it. We also thank Sri. S. Gopalakrishnan IFS, Addl. PCCF in the earlier stages for his guidance and also that of Mr. Devendra Kumar Verma Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Planning and Development) for his promptness in removal of impediments in the most appropriate manner to complete the study in the best possible way. We are also thankful to the successor Sri D. Jayaprasad, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Planning & Development) for his co-operation in our efforts to carry out our work in the most possible manner sidelining Covid Pandemic. Our thanks are due to the experts who co-opted with us and members of the KFDF Research Committee for their positive attitude in IFK's activities. Finally we express our thanks in no small measure to other officers and staff at Forest Headquarters, in extending fair approach to IFK to make this activity hassle free.

This study report may serve as the valid document on the status and distribution of Sacred Groves in the district. It is our modest expectation that it forms the basis for future planning on the conservation of this precious eco system

It will be our pleasure to clarify any of the details included in this report to all those concerned. It may please be noted that ownership details and similar matters are recorded based on information supplied by the custodian or his representative present at the sacred grove at the time of visit by enumerators and not by perusing legal documents which is not practicable always. Rectifications will be made by corrections on receiving convincing reasons.

15-10-2021

M.S.Nair (President)
Institution of Foresters Kerala

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR SERVICES RENDERED

This project report is the result of the sincere and hard work contributed by a number of members of IFK and Botany expert. On behalf of IFK, I take immense pleasure in extending deep gratitude to them. The nature of work contributed by them is acknowledged as below:

| | |
|--|---|
| Field Enumeration & Data Collection | S / Sri.Vasanthakumar T.(SFO- Rtd.) Balachandran. K. (SFO-Rtd) |
| Field supervision & Field coordination | Sri. Padmanabhan. A. (ACF Rtd) |
| Flora identification | Prof. Dr. Jomi Augustine |
| Field checking | Sri. M.S.Nair Sri. Patric Gomez |
| Data entry | M/s. Vignesh Graphics |
| Verification of data entry & Compilation | Sri. M.S.Nair Sri. N. Balakrishna pillai Sri. Patric Gomez , Sri. S.Janardanan |
| REPORT PREPARATION | |
| Review of literature | Sri. M.S.Nair |
| Result of Study | Sri. Patric Gomez |
| List of Plants in selected groves | Dr. Jomy Augustine. |
| Ecological status | Sri.M.S.Nair |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Socio-Cultural aspects | Sri. Patric Gomez |
| All other chapters | Sri. M.S.Nair |
| Photographs contributed | Sri. M.S.Nair , |
| Editing & Finalization of the Report | Sri. M.S. Nair (Principal Investigator of the project) Sri. Patric Gomez (Chief Coordinator of the project) |

As elaborate visit to the groves could not be done due the severe pandemic restrictions we had to some extent rely on secondary data as regards photographs of plants. Also, I take this opportunity to sincerely acknowledge the co-operation, and valuable suggestions contributed by the Executive Committee members of IFK from time to time to accomplish this task at the best of our ability.

15-10- 2021

M.S.Nair (President)
Institution of Foresters Kerala

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Name of Project: **A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC & CULTURAL ASPECTS OF SACRED GROVES IN KERALA**

Report No.10 - **Kasaragod District**

General

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Sanctioning Authority | - | Addl. Principal Chief Conservator and Chairman, KFDF Research Committee. |
| Implementing Agency | - | Institution of Foresters Kerala |
| Principal Investigator | - | M. S. NAIR |
| Date of Agreement | - | 26-02-2018 |
| Area of Study | - | District. Kasaragod |
| Geographical extent | - | 1061 sq.km |
| Forest area | - | 857 sq.km |
| No. of Taluks | - | Four |

PART I

Chapter . I

INTRODUCTION

Objectives

- Arrive at an exhaustive list of Sacred Groves in the District.
- Detailed study of flora and fauna
- Documentation of geographical and legal details.
- Study on Socio-economic and cultural aspects
- Recording ecological status as observed & reported.

Uniqueness

- Exhaustive inventory of Sacred Groves.
- Creation of a databank on geographical and legal status of sacred groves.
- Detailed study on flora.
- Documentation of Socio-economic and Cultural aspects.
- Mapping SGs providing Id numbers.

Methodology

Described steps followed in data collection (through publicity , word of mouth etc.) and documentation including mapping.

Chapter II, Review of Literature.

Definition, past history, World scenario, Numerical, Floral status, faunal and ecological status etc are given as available in the literature published earlier.

Chapter III Results of Inventory

Total number of SGs district wise, Taluk wise, distribution under different size categories, management details.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

| Sl. No. | Name of Taluk | No. of Sacred Groves | Extent (Ha.) |
|---------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Hosdurg | 188 | 84.10 |
| 2 | Kasaragod | 106 | 13.40 |
| 3 | Manjeswaram | 24 | 2.88 |
| 4 | Vellarikunda | 74 | 47.92 |
| | Total | 392 | 148.31 |

Management

Three main categories identified-

- i. Devaswam Board. - 16
- ii. Public trust - 192
- iii. Private- (- Kudumbakavu & Kudumba Trust) - 184

Id Numbers to Sacred Groves.(SG)

Id numbers have been provided taluk wise-

The list of all the SGs have been given serial numbers coming in each taluk and details from name, ownership up to North and East co-ordinates.

A Statement giving all other information including management category has been attached.

Mapping

Separate map for each taluk has been prepared showing the location and Id numbers of SGs.

Chapter IV : Composition of Vegetation

Occurrence of important species have been described and rare species seen in the SGs have been listed out-

Trees-, Shrubs- , Climbers-. Herbs-

Chapter V: List of flora in Selected Sacred Groves

In all six selected .SGs falling in the typical zones have been inspected and prepared by an expert on Botany . The important species identified are tabulated SG wise during carrying out the inventory.

Chapter VI: Ecological Status

Vegetation - Plant diversity with rare species, Natural regeneration, nature of occurrence of species region wise,

Soil condition - Nature of soil and water conservation discussed.

Faunal significance - Useful and harmful role of bats, termites, etc.as could be collected with their habitats.

Chapter VII : Socio-Cultural Aspects of Sacred Groves

This study has covered the belief entertained by devotees on various deities, the rituals performed during worship, and different cultural programmes being organized including Theyyams in festivals

Chapter VIII : Social Dimensions of Sacred Groves

Sacred Groves falling in different regions totalling were selected and the social conditions in relation to the Sacred Groves have been studied. Mainly three stake holders have been identified such as, i-Local people, ii. Custodians, iii, Priest hood. Representatives belonging to all the above categories have been contacted and analysed their views.

Study revealed that there is a strong network of social system centred around sacred groves built with faith on God, observance of customs, social harmony and flow of income. It is estimated that the following is the minimum effect on socio-economic condition.

Development of strong trend in protection of vegetation due to fear of

God/environmental benefits.

Employment-Man days --.....

Total amount generated in an year through various sources-Rs .lakhs.

Other shop vendors depending on SGs for their livelihood – very negligible.

Chapter IX : Myth & Legends-

Described .different cases including stories on Theyyam.

Chapter XI- Threats & Recommendations

Regarding threats, only very few-- discussed .

Main recommendations

- i. Awareness programmes including suggestions to prevent dumping solid waste
- ii. Arrangement for fair distribution of grant to deserving custodians,
- iii. Production of quality seedlings of selected species,
- iv. Interference by government to be done only cautiously .
- v. Conducting research on ecology and carbon sequestration in Sacred Groves Pictures on various sites, activities and plants-
- vi.Sanction carbon credit to custodians of sacred groves in deserving cases.

PART II

Maps of SGs with Id numbers- taluk wise

Detailed statements on Management & Geographical details of SGs - talukwise.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The existence of sacred groves in India dates back to ancient pre-agrarian hunter gathering era and their presence has been documented since early 1800's. Believing that trees are the abode of deities and ancestral spirits, many communities set aside sanctified areas of forest and established rules and customs to ensure their protection prohibiting felling trees, killing animals etc. The prevailing belief among devotees is that the presiding deities administer punishment to individuals or entire community in the form of diseases or crop failure if in case they violate the established customs. As a result of such restrictions and strict adherence to the accepted customs by the devotees, several endemic and endangered plant and animal species have survived in the sacred groves for so many years since. Sacred groves attain religious and holy significance all over.

The Earth Summit of 1992 emphasized the immediate need for protection and conservation of biodiversity. Following that, the approach to biodiversity conservation gained revamping image all over the world. Protection with veneration provided to these patches of forest as Sacred Groves from generations to generations all over the world is significant in the sense that the principles of bio-diversity conservation had been inbuilt in their management. In India the Biological Diversity Act enacted in 2002, stressed the need for implementing various measures for bio-diversity conservation. In the meanwhile, the Kerala Forestry Project (1998-2003) stressed the need for biodiversity conservation and constituted a Biodiversity Cell in Forest Department. The Kerala Forestry Project (1998) proposed the need for long term conservation of sacred groves by taking up ecological survey and inventory of sacred groves. In addition the project provided for lump sum allocation of grants to local communities and religious groups to improve awareness, demarcation, protection and enhancement of local practices in Sacred Groves. But even after 17 years on completion of the project implementation a clear picture as to the spread of area under vegetation and the related inventory about the sacred groves was lacking.

In the project report got prepared by Govt. of Kerala, on MODERNIZATION of FOREST MANAGEMENT, by an Expert Committee in 2010, there is strong recommendation for preparation of an inventory of sacred groves and for documenting their importance from ecological and biodiversity point of view. (Para. 3.27)

However, the present trend of Kerala Forest Department (KFD) in complying with the objectives in imbibing the above suggestions by promoting IFK's project is worthy of appreciation.

Protection and Conservation of Sacred Groves is one among the schemes and KFD is providing grant to various selected sacred groves under this scheme. For implementing such a scheme a database covering inventory with all relevant details is very essential in order to obtain financial assistance in the full measure from Central Government. Though studies have been undertaken and reports published on sacred groves of Kerala by various individuals and organizations, such reports do not cover all the relevant details and they cover only part of some aspects, that too in incomplete form. It is in this context this project receives warm acceptance at all levels concerned.

This study is aimed at building a database on the existence of sacred groves in Kerala and all the accessible information about them. Already nine districts have been completed. Besides taking an inventory on the number of SGS available, information on the extent of land under vegetation, ownership, legal status, geographical location including GPS data, assigning Id number and such other important information find a place in this report. The impact of such information on these patches of vegetation which have been surviving since long and its socio-ecological scenario would amply help policy makers establish guidelines and launch schemes for conservation without interfering with the freedom of the custodians in management. **The absence of such information in the earlier available database in the state qualifies this study a unique venture.**

This report is presented in two parts. Part 1 contains inventory details, study on vegetation, ecological aspects and Socio-cultural studies, along with photographs of important sacred groves and plants. Part II comprises statements consisting location, ownership, extent, management details and Id numbers computed for each sacred grove taluk wise. Maps showing the location of all the SGs Taluk wise are also included.

As already explained, this report is unique in its objectives.

Objectives

- A comprehensive inventory of sacred groves in Kasaragod District with location
- List of flora with analysis on distribution of plant species,
- Identification of important and rare plant species in detail by an expert with regard to selected sacred groves.
- Ecological status based on field observations and reported facts.
- Assigning ID numbers to all the SGs.
- Preparation of a database on folklore and folk arts.
- Assess impact of the sacred groves in socio-economic scenario.
- Providing photographs of all important species existing in the SGs

- Mapping SGs taluk wise showing the location of SGs based on GPS readings.
- Narration of Myths and legends as could be gathered from various sources relating to the sacred groves visited.
- Locate the threats being confronted in conservation of sacred groves.
- Recommendations

METHODOLOGY

Area of Study

This report covers Sacred Grooves (SGs) of Kasaragod district. There are four taluks such as Hosdurg, Kasaragod, Manjeswar, and Vellarikunda. Annual rainfall around cm.3000 and. Temperature is 30 to 40 degree c.. This area lies between Latitudes N 11⁰ 18' and 12⁰ 48' & Longitudes E 74⁰ 52' and 75⁰ 26'. Geographical area is 1961 sq.km. As regards soil is concerned, in most of the area soil is sandy loam particularly in the coastal belt. In the rest of the area it is reddish as in mid land

Collection of available data

The probable list of sacred groves has been collected through records available with offices such as panchayat and social forestry, publicity in the press and word of mouth as was done in earlier cases. In this district two teams were engaged each headed by a Retired Section Forest Officer. Recording details also was done in the same format as in previous cases along with GPS Readings. Supervision was done by one Retired ACF and random checking, by senior members from Head Office. Taxonomist Cum Botany Expert covered selected sacred groves to prepare the detailed list and frequency of plant species. The legal status, address of custodian and extent are gathered from persons holding possession of the SGs based on available records and the information passed on by them. The extent of each SG is assessed by the field team who have experience in judging the area and utmost care has been taken to see that the extent is not exaggerated at any cost. Ownership and Sy. No are recorded as provided by the custodian or the representative available in the grove and not always based on documents. Wherever documents are made available that is also considered.

Format for recording data A format was designed for the collection of data while visiting a sacred grove which proposed to collect information on name of SG, location, name and address of custodian, extent, Sy. No, Village and similar geographical details. Further, details on inspection would carry the vegetation, fauna, legal status, information of presiding

deity, temples attached, a brief note on the route to reach the SG from a known place and similar essential facts.

Legal status was looked into to classify the sacred groves into the following categories as could be verified from reliable records or information. (i) Managed by Devaswam Board (ii) Under Public Trust, and Under Local Committee (iii) Private (includes family trust or Family (Kudumbam) ownership). More details about these will appear in the chapter on Sociological Dimensions.

Documentation of Flora and Fauna--. Generally the field team is conversant with the identification of the species and common shrubs. But they have also taken the help of persons conversant with the identification of uncommon shrubs and herbs including medicinal plants. In addition services of an expert in Botany and Taxonomy also has been utilized to arrive at the wealth of flora in selected sacred groves.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are plenty of literature authored by various scholars such as Gaikward, Oliver Kind, Dr. Raviprasad Rao, Muhamed Jafer Pilot & Radhakrishnan, Mohan C.N & Ganga Prasad, Unnikrishnan ,U. M. Unnikrishna and others on the character and status of sacred groves in general which constitute the basis of this chapter partly. In addition there are various articles on SGs in other countries available by surfing internet. Part of those are also included in this.

The sacred Groves came into existence thousands of years ago and in general they are dedicated by local communities to their ancestral spirits or deities. They have been defined by many authors like those above and all the definitions carry more or less the same meaning. The following are the views that emerge out of their contributions.

According to them Sacred Groves (SG) are a patches of vegetation or group of trees protected by the local people through religious and cultural practices evolved to minimize destruction. Sacred groves, the community based repositories of biological diversity, are segments of landscapes typically covering a patch of vegetation with perennial water resources. They are patches of wilderness conserved owing to their perceived importance attached to a village deity. Sacred grove is an age-old tradition where a patch of forest is dedicated to local deities and none is allowed to cut plants or to harm animals or do harm to any form of life. Sacred groves are community based monuments of biological diversity.

Global Scenario

Sacred Groves (SG) are distributed across the globe and diverse cultures recognize them in different ways encoding various rules for their protection. Sacred groves associated with religious beliefs were there in many countries from time immemorial. Sacred groves have been reported from many countries like Mexico, Ghana, Nigeria, China, Syria, Europe and America.

The Greek and Roman landscapes were dotted with many sacred places which contain groves of trees and water springs. Groves were in existence in Greece and Rome long back. The most famous sacred grove in Greece was Oak Grove at **Dodona**. Outside the walls of Athens the site of the Academy was a sacred grove of olive trees.

Resources from the groves were used for religious purposes. Animals like goats and deer were offered to appease the deity. Trees in the groves could be used for building temple. Wood from sacred trees was believed to have magical powers when fashioned into statues of

Gods. This kind of multiple use relaxing strict measures on conservation caused decline of SGs in some parts of Europe. One great **Druidic groves in south Gaul (Rome) was cleared by Caesar's troops** in an attempt to remove spiritual powers inherent in the grove. There was a grove in front of the **church in Weissenbach an der Triesting**. (picture *PLATE I*) In Europe sacred groves survived in the Baltic states longer than in other parts .The sacred grove island **Estonia** is the one. (See picture *Plate-I*)

In the **Caucasus Mountains** (Russia) each community had its own sacred grove. They worshipped these as sanctuaries built among age old trees which were never to be cut (see picture—*PLATE-- II*).

In Tuna a southern province in **China**, the inhabitants did not dare to touch the native mountain forest because of their fear on wrath of God.

In Africa, among the Kikuyu ,groves of *Migumu* trees are considered sacred and those trees were not to be cut. In these sacred groves, sheep and goats were sacrificed and prayers offered for rain or fine weather or for curing diseases among people. In Kenya, *Kaya* a sacred forest considered to be an intrinsic source of ritual power and origin of cultural identity . It is also a place of prayer for members of a particular ethnic group-Mijikenda people. The flora was used solely for collection of medicinal plants. Cutting and clearing trees were not permitted. In **Nigeria the Osum-Osobgo sacred grove** containing dense forests is dedicated to fertility God in Yoruba mythology and is dotted with shrines and sculptures . This grove was designated as a **UNESO World Heritage Site** in 2005.(see picture- *PLATE-II*)

In **Japan** the Seifa- Utaki contains a sacred grove, with rare indigenous trees like *Kubanoki* (a kind of *Palm*) and *Yubunikkei*(*Cinnamomum japonicum*) This is UNESCO World Heritage Site of 2003.

A grove near **Leona** all the way down a mountain side up to sea was dedicated to the goddess Artemis at the instance of Alexander the Great. Artemis was considered to be the protector of animals and plants.

In **America-The Bohemian Grove located in California** is a privately owned sacred grove and in mid July each year they perform symbolic rituals such as Cremation of Care.

(see picture- *PLATE-II*)

Attitude by different Religions in the world

Due to the rise in dogmatic religions like Christianity and Islam, which advocated faith in one God, the tradition of maintaining sacred groves and sacred trees did not get an unconditional flow of support though sacred groves exist in many countries in some form or

other among those religions. We can still get lot of instances to show that this attachment to trees coupled with spiritual beliefs exist among different religions also other than Hinduism.

In the kingdom of Soudan in Arabia, tree worship was prevalent in 1860 for getting rain. Muslim Persians invoke the spirits supposed to dwell in certain trees by hanging on the branches, pieces of garments during some ceremonial occasions.

In Indonesia *Ficus benghalensis* is considered sacred. They believed the existence of holy spirits in the tree which would ensure availability of clean water.

In Parish Church of Weissenbach Treisting in Lower Austria, Europe, a grove exists in front of the church. In Syria there is a grove sacred dedicated to Adonis at Afqa.

Buddha himself gained realization and enlightenment under a Pipal tree. Buddha is reported to have been born in a sacred grove-Lumbini full of Sal trees.(Gadgil 1985)

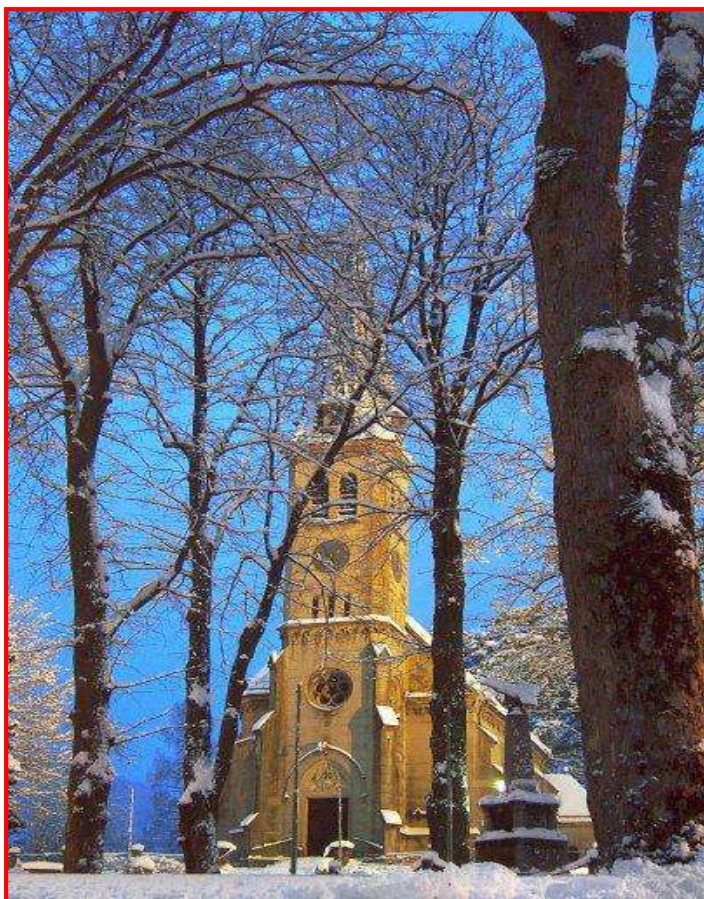
In all parts of Africa, various tribes consider different types of groves as sacred. In West Asia, Babylonians and Assyrians had planted sacred groves. Palm forest with altar has been reported from Arabia. Sacred Oak grove was present in Asia Minor. Sacred mountains and lakes are present in Madagascar. Many Siberian people honored sacred groves. Village groves are present in Korea. In Japan, Shinto shrines, as a rule, are surrounded by trees. Buddhist temples in Japan and China have tree gardens. Buddhist monasteries and temples of Thailand have sacred groves. Sacred groves are present in Nepal and Sri Lanka. In America both pre-Columbian people and the settlers maintained sacred groves. In San Francisco AIDS National Memorial Grove (1996) was started in memory of those who died by Aids.(CDS)

Indian scenario

In India sacred groves are existing in a wide range of ecological situations from estuaries to mountain localities. Gadgil and Vartak (1976) record that the important regions with sacred groves are the North Eastern Himalayas (Khasi – Garo hills) , Western Ghats, Aravalli Hills of Rajasthan , Chands and Baster area in Central India. In addition the coastal and mid-land areas of Kerala are also important where the sacred groves are abundant.

Of course in India the major religion that holds and protects sacred groves is Hinduism, having several living and non-living elements of nature as objects of worship. The general belief that sacred groves are maintained by Hindu community only is not fully correct. Other communities also have shown faith in the sacred trees.

A little Sal forest in Gorakhpur is maintained by a Muslim saint “Main Sahib” . Nothing was allowed to be cut except for lighting sacred fire.



1. Grove in front of the church in weissenbach an der Triesting.

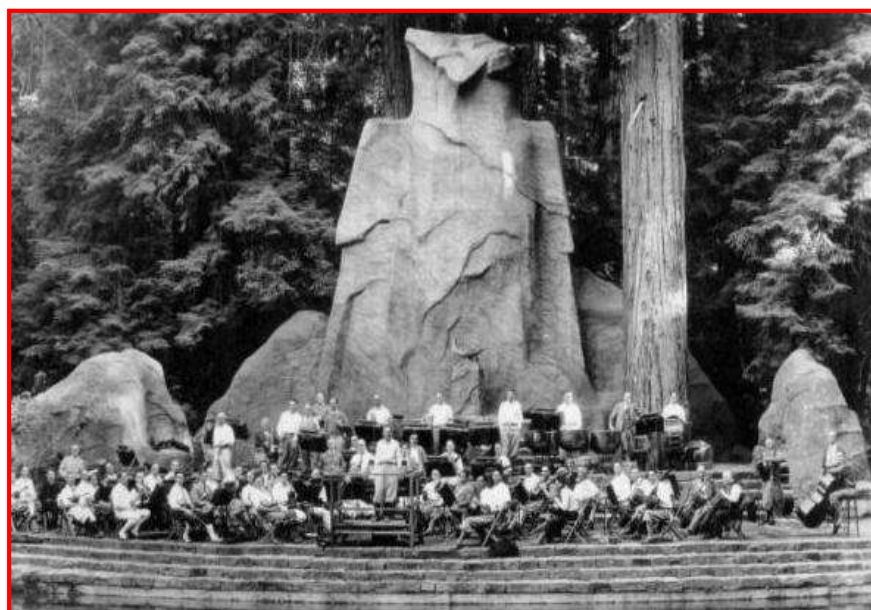


2. Sacred Grove Island Estonia. Baltic states-Europe



3.Sacred grove in
Caucasus mountains
(Russia) .

4.Osun-Osogbo Sacred
Grove-Nigeria-
UNESCO-World Heritage
Site 2005



5.Bohemian Grove-a
Sacred Grove in
California..

In Kolhapur district there exists a small sacred grove on the land of a Muslim peasant. This land was purchased by him from a Brahmin priest in 1962. The Muslim peasant observes “agrosaat” and “diwalsaat” (pre-sowing and post sowing ceremonies) at this sacred grove along with adjoining Hindu peasants.

In Murshidabad district (Ragnathgunj town in West Bengal), in a Mazar-a pir- is located amidst a grove . On the top of the grave three trees –neem, mahakal, and bel are there which are worshiped by Hindus.

In the heart of Midnapur city, a sacred grove is dedicated to a pir called Hazrat Balak Shahid Rehmatullah Elachi, who died a few centuries back. There is a sacred well inside known as “Sheikh Kuia”. People irrespective of cast or religion fetch water from this well as it is believed to have powers to cure diseases.

In Midnapur itself there is another big sacred grove dedicated to a pir called Baro Huzur and the SG is known as “Tapovan”. This is located at Istreegunj on the western fringe extending over three acres. Entry is restricted here. Wearing shoes is not allowed. Here also there is a sacred pond from where water is considered to have power to cure diseases.

In north Kerala, particularly in Kannur and Kasaragod districts Muslim community is seen associating in the affairs of some sacred groves mainly for performing Teyyam art.

If we take the case of Sabarimala Poonkavanam a typical and extensive sacred grove of Lord Ayyappa, holds the legendary association of “Vaver Swamy” a Muslim, at Erumely which is still in vogue. The facts narrated above stands to reason that sacred grove is not alien to communities other than Hindu.

Global Faith on Sacred Plants & Animals

Protection of plants

Ancient religions all over the world never differentiated soul of human beings fashioning statues and soul of animal. During those days itself plants were also considered as living beings. It is generally felt that India s the typical country where this approach to plants and animals relating to sacred sites is keenly felt and practiced. When the global position is examined in more details , the revelation throws light on many similarities in this aspect.

Safeguarding the plant wealth in sacred sites is the motto everywhere by attaching spiritual powers or benefits that may accrue or utility of timber for carving and the like. How the trees in mountains and heritage sites in Greece, Russia, Africa, America etc. are being

revered has already been explained in the above paragraphs. In all these cases invariably destroying trees is considered as taboo.

Sacrifice of animals in rituals

In some parts of the world sacrificing animals as a ritual to appease God do exist. This is being differently adopted in India also. In India in view of the various legislations on animal protection, the very old practice of making animal sacrifice is usually replaced by resorting to cutting some vegetable- symbolically.

But in some Muslim dominated countries this is not a taboo during Bakrid. Some of the other countries are, France, Germany, Greece, Spain etc .Among these countries the only option for changes is regarding stunning the animal. Probably by taking the queue from the above cases, in India also there are judgements supporting animal sacrifice as has appeared in the press in accordance with religious requirements. Provision 28 Of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act -1960, -“ Nothing contained in this Act shall render it an offence to kill an animal in the manner ritual slaughter. required by religion of any community, theoretically leaving open the question of unstunned ritual slaughter. There was a Supreme Court ruling in 2017 as appeared in the press to the effect that – “No ban on animal sacrifice for religious purposes-Telangana” .It is seen that animal sacrifice, mainly goat or poultry is now being performed in a sacred grove Ekalavyam kavu in Chittur tauk of Palakkad District.

In Kerala a Division Bench of High Court have upheld the ban on animal sacrifice in their judgement on 16-06-2020 as per Kerala Animals and Bird sacrifices prohibition Act-1968. An appeal against tis order is now pending before the Supreme Court.

Offering Alcohol in rituals as oblation

In some sacred groves the God or Goddesses of Sakteya nature (non-virtuous) like Bhadrakali, Kuruman,or Duryadhanan or Karnnan are being worshipped. In such cases, non-Brahmins such as SC community, Mala Arayans etc are maintaining the sacred grove or temple out of their ardent belief that such deities are more powerful like warriors in helping and protected the less privileged folk.. Here they serve Toddy, or hard liquor as the offering during the festival. Such cases are seen in Duryodhana Kavu (Muthappan) in kollam, Dussasana kavu in Kanjirappally and Valliamkavu in Peermade taluk.

Number of Sacred Groves

The total number of sacred groves in any state or region estimated and reported is not based on any authentic study. All the reports on the number of SGs go by rough estimation as can be seen below. The rough estimate of the number of sacred groves in India is around 14000

with an extent of about 55000 hectares . (Nalinakshan P.K – 2004). And more than one lakh (Malhotra-198). These reports do not state the basis of these figures and exact source. However coming to the case of Kerala, reports on estimation is varying. Though many authors have given the total number or list of sacred groves district wise none of them claim that they are exhaustive. Some of the estimations for the state of Kerala-are as below.

1. Only less than 1000 .. (Mohan CN and Ganga Prasad.)
2. 15000-(T-C Area)-(Ward and Conner -1927)
3. 2000- (Rajendra Prasad -1995).
4. 299 –(ENVIS CENTRE) and
5. 364 with district wise estimation.- (Dr. N.C.Induchoodan)

(Source-NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON SACRED GROVES 2004-KERALA)-Now it is becoming evident that these figures are not reliable.

Flora

The vegetation in sacred groves is generally immensely rich in diversity of species depending on the conditions of habitat prevailing in various regions.. Studies made so far made till 2004 listed out 805 species of flowering and non-flowering plants belonging to 121 families, comprising 673 di-cotyledons belonging to 95 families and 126 monocotyledons belonging to 20families (Unni P.N. & Anupama -2004). Unnikrishnan (1990,1995) has documented more than 32 species of plants that are endemic to Western Ghats in the sacred groves.

Majority of the species belong to families such as Annonaceae, Menispermaceae, Capparidaceae, Malvaceae, Meliaceae, Vitaceae, Fabaceae, Anacardiaceae, Rubiaceae etc.

Unni. P.N and Anupama have also provided a table listing the above 805 species in their paper ‘Conservation of sacred groves of Kerala: Need and strategies’ presented at the National Workshop on Sacred Groves held in September 2004 at Kozhikode. According to Gadgil (1976) , sacred groves are the treasure of rare and endemic species. Many workers supported this view. For example, analysis of phytogeographical elements of sacred groves of Kerala indicates that 721 species recorded from the sacred groves 154 are endemic to Western Ghats and 33% of them are trees (Induchoodam 1998)-{ Chandrasekhara u.m.2004} .In certain regions with the prevailing micro climate and edaphic features plant formations assume different composition from mangroves to rain forests. Mangroves are found along estuaries and fringes of back waters.

Fauna

Similarly, fauna in the sacred groves have been listed out .which contain Amphibians-3, reptiles 10, and birds 164. This include 25 species of birds that breed in sacred groves. But according to another survey (Unnikrishnan) among 90 species of birds documented in certain sacred groves 34 were found breeding in sacred groves. Among these 90 species, 40 are typical forest species and 20 are migrants. The Sacred groves are the last shelter of the common fauna including a variety of insects, reptiles, mammals, birds and micro-organisms. Among the animals, a few are enlisted as threatened in India such as the fresh water and terrestrial tortoises, python, monitor lizard, mongoose, palm civet, Nilgiri Languor, Slender Loris, several amphibians, reptiles, and insects. The Malabar large spotted civet presumed to be extinct is reported last from some of the groves in Malabar. Birds, including a few migratory ones, select groves for nesting and breeding. A phenomenon known as over wintering (staying without going back) among winter visitors of birds is also noticed in some of these groves of Kerala. (Mohanan C.N. to Ganga Prasad A-2004).

The major fauna of the groves comprise of snakes (cobra, viper and rat snake) water hen, toddy cat and mongoose. The pond contains various fishes, tortoise, frog and water snake. (Kannan C.S. Warriar, Kunhi Kannan C and Gunasekaran T-2004).

The birds and bats find their natural nesting places in the sacred groves. They, in addition to their scavenger role check the insect and pest population. The bird droppings rich in phosphorous replenish the phosphorus deficient soil of the region. Snake and mongoose find their home in sacred groves. The snake controls the rodent population, which if left unchecked will destroy the crops of the locality. The snake population is kept under check by the mongoose. Insect fauna, particularly the bees make their hives in sacred groves and facilitate the cross pollination of many plants species of the locality. (U.M.Chandrashekara-2004)

Ecological functions

According to Rajendraprasad (1995), sacred groves show high porosity and low bulk density compared to the soils of nearby areas. He also observed the thick litter covers and channels created by soil micro-fauna together enhanced the water retention, root system development, gaseous exchange and heat conductance. The role of sacred groves as micro-watershed in local area has been recognized by many workers. (Chandrashekara U.M.- 2004)

As an ecosystem, they help in soil, water and nutrient conservation and the ponds and streams adjacent to these groves are perennial water sources, which adequately explain their hydrological significance, though not evidenced through results of scientific investigation. (Unni P.N.& Anupama C-2004)

CHAPTER III

RESULT OF INVENTORY

The study reveals that there are in all 392 sacred groves in this district. Out of this almost 13 % are of and below 5 cents in extent. There are 64 numbers of and above one acre in extent which shows that this district comprises comparatively more number of large sacred groves. Hosedurg is the taluk containing the maximum number of SGs (188),with six very large ones above five acre in extent..Guruvanam (35 Acres-Id 100) and Kariyappil Sri Bhagavathi Kavu (10 Ac.-Id-54) in Hosdurg taluk, and Kammadam Kavu (48 Acs.-Id-) in Vellarikunda taluk are the examples of large SGs.

As regards ownership, most of the SGs are coming under Public trust or Local committee and private ownership. One main observation is the fact the number of ponds are very few unlike in other districts. But intensity of vegetation is excellent and social harmony is predominant. More details about them are appearing in the remaining Chapters.

AREA WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SACRED GROVES IN KSARGODE DISTRICT

| Sl. No. | Area class | No. of Sacred Groves | Extent (Cents) |
|---------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Area up to 5 Cents | 49 Nos. | 218.00 Cents |
| 2 | 6 Cents to 10 Cents | 77 ,, | 666.00 ,, |
| 3 | 11 Cents to 25 Cents | 63 ,, | 1203.00 ,, |
| 4 | 26 Cents to 50 Cents | 85 ,, | 3483.00 ,, |
| 5 | 51 Cents to 100 Cents | 54 ,, | 4857.00 ,, |
| 6 | 101 Cents to 500 Cents | 57 ,, | 13451.00 ,, |
| 7 | Above 501 Cents | 7 ,, | 12676.00 ,, |
| | Total | 392 Nos. | 36634Cents (148.31 Ha.) |

**AREA WISE DISTRIBUTION (TALUK WISE)
HOSDURG TALUK**

| Sl. No. | Area class | No. of Sacred Groves | Extent (Cents) |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Up to 5 Cents | 17 Nos | 73.00 |
| 2 | 6 Cents to 10 Cents | 19 Nos | 186.00 |
| 3 | 11 Cents to 25 Cents | 30 Nos | 593.00 |
| 4 | 26 Cents to 50 Cents | 51 Nos | 2091.00 |
| 5 | 51 Cents to 100 Cents | 35 Nos | 7301.00 |
| 6 | 100 Cents to 500 Cents | 1 No | 2500.00 |
| 7 | Above 500 Cents | 6 Nos | 7876.00 |
| | Total | 188 Nos | 20773 Cents (84.10 Ha) |

Largest in the Taluk – Guruvanam (Nithyanandasramam) Sacred Grove- Pudukai Village
(No.KGD/Hosd/ 100) Area – 35 Acres

KASARGODE TALUK

| Sl. No. | Area class | No. of Sacred Groves | Extent (Cents) |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Up to 5 Cents | 26 Nos | 115.00 |
| 2 | 6 to 10 Cents | 38 Nos | 366.00 |
| 3 | 11 to 25 Cents | 21 Nos | 416.00 |
| 4 | 26 to 50 Cents | 11 Nos | 432.00 |
| 5 | 51 to 100 Cents | 5 Nos | 432.00 |
| 6 | 101 to 500 Cents | 5 Nos | 1550.00 |
| | Total | 106 Nos | 3311 Cents (13.40 Ha) |

MANJESWARAM TALUK

| Sl. No. | Area class | No. of Sacred Groves | Extent (Cents) |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Up to 5 Cents | 3 Nos | 15.00 |
| 2 | 6 Cents to 10 Cents | 8 Nos | 74.00 |
| 3 | 11 Cents to 25 Cents | 4 Nos | 62.00 |
| 4 | 26 Cents to 50 Cents | 6 Nos | 245.00 |
| 5 | 51 Cents to 100 Cents | 3 Nos | 317.00 |
| | Total | 24 Nos | 713 Cents (2.88 Ha) |

VELLARIKUNDA TALUK

| Sl. No. | Area class | No. of Sacred Groves | Extent (Cents) |
|---------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Up to 5 Cents | 3 Nos | 15.00 Cents |
| 2 | 6 Cents to 10 Cents | 12 Nos | 120.00 ,, |
| 3 | 11 Cents to 25 Cents | 8 Nos | 132.00 |
| 4 | 26 Cents to 50 Cents | 17 Nos | 715.00 ,, |
| 5 | 51 Cents to 100 Cents | 16 Nos | 1455.00 ,, |
| 6 | 101 Cents to 500 Cents | 17 Nos | 4600.00 ,, |
| 7 | Above 500 Cents | 1 No | 4800.00 |
| | Total | 74 Nos | 11837 Cents (47.92 Ha.) |

Largest in the taluk –Kammadam Kavu (No.KGD/Vlkd/71) – Beemanadi village- Area – 48 Acres

**ABSTRACT SHOWING
CUSTODIAN/OWNERSHIP/MANAGEMENT OF SACRED GROVES
KASARGODE DISTRICT**

| Sl. No. | Ownership/Custodian/Management | No. of Sacred Groves |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | Sacred Grove Owned/Managed by Government | -- |
| 2 | Sacred Groves Managed by Devaswam Board/Malabar Devaswam/ Local Temple Devaswams | 16 Nos. |
| 3 | Sacred Groves Managed by Public Trust/ Public Committees/Janakeeya Committees | 192 Nos. |
| 5 | Sacred Groves Managed by Individuals/ Family/Family Trust | 184 Nos. |
| | Total | 392 Nos. |

**TALUK WISE MANAGEMENT DETAILS
HOSDURG TALUK**

| Sl. No. | Ownership/Custodian/Management | No. of Sacred Groves |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | Sacred Grove Owned by Government | -- |
| 2 | Sacred Groves Managed by Devaswam Board/Malabar Devaswam/ Local Temple Devaswams | 8 Nos |
| 3 | Sacred Groves Managed by Public Trust/ Public Committees/Janakeeya Committees | 110 Nos |
| 5 | Sacred Groves Managed by Individuals/ Family/Family Trust/ <i>Tharavad</i> | 70 Nos |
| | Total | 188 Nos |

KASARGODE TALUK

| Sl. No. | Ownership/Custodian/ Management | No. of Sacred Groves |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Sacred Grove Owned by Government | -- |
| 2 | Sacred Groves Managed by Devaswam Board/Malabar Devaswam/ Local Devaswams | 4 Nos. |
| 3 | Sacred Groves Managed by Public Trust/ Public Committees/Janakeeya Committees | 26 Nos. |
| 5 | Sacred Groves Managed by Individuals/ Family/Family Trust/ <i>Tharavad</i> | 76 Nos. |
| | Total | 106 Nos |

MANJESWARAM TALUK

| Sl. No. | Ownership/Custodian/ Management | No. of Sacred Groves |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Sacred Grove Owned by Government | -- |
| 2 | Sacred Groves Managed by Devaswam Board/Malabar Devaswam/ Local Devaswams | -- |
| 3 | Sacred Groves Managed by Public Trust/ Public Committees/Janakeeya Committees | 9 Nos. |
| 5 | Sacred Groves Managed by Individuals/ Family/Family Trust/ <i>Tharavad</i> | 15 Nos. |
| | Total | 24 Nos. |

VELLARIKUND TALUK

| Sl. No. | Ownership/Custodian/ Management | No. of Sacred Groves |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Sacred Grove Owned by Government | -- |
| 2 | Sacred Groves Managed by Devaswam Board/Malabar Devaswam/ Local Devaswams | 4 Nos. |
| 3 | Sacred Groves Managed by Public Trust/ Public Committees/Janakeeya Committees | 47 Nos. |
| 5 | Sacred Groves Managed by Individuals/ Family/Family Trust/ <i>Tharavad</i> | 23 Nos. |
| | Total | 74Nos. |



1 .Naga Bana Ullodi Kavu

10 cents

Kasaragod Taluk-Id-43

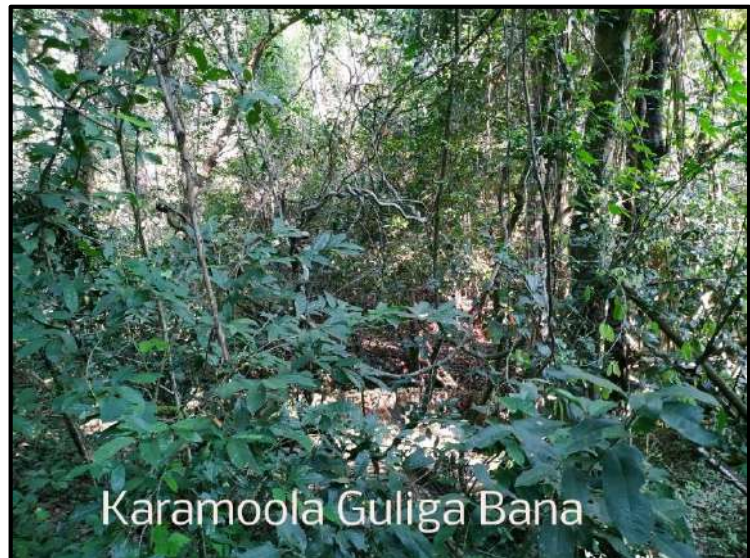
Public Trust

2 Karamoola Kavu

10 Cents

Kasaragod-Id-56

Family Trust

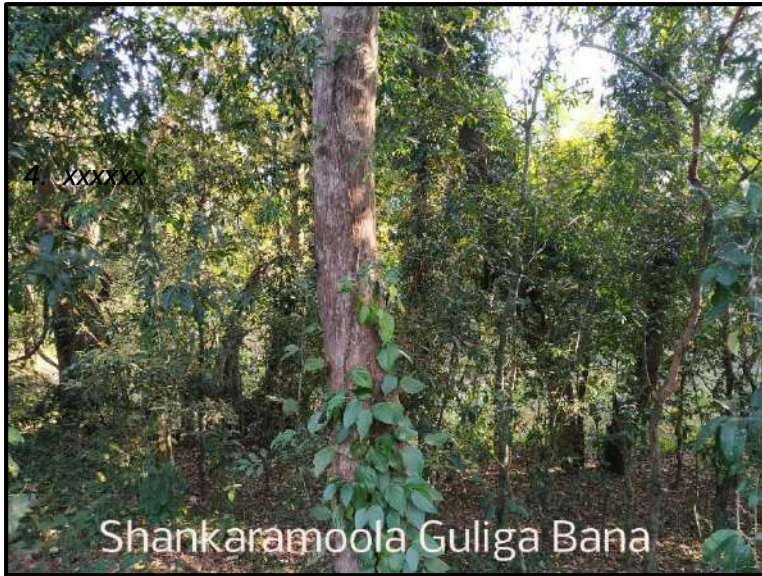


. 3. Balekkila Punjarli Gulika

Bana- 10 cents

Kasaragod Id-98

Family trust



4. Sankaramoola Kavu

25 cents

Kasaragod-Id.55

Family trust

5. Chirmakavu Koyanka Kavu,

30 cents

Public trust,

Hosdurg taluk Id-17



*6. Sri Puthiya Parambu
Bhagavathi Kshetrakavu,*

2.40 Acs. Public Trust,

Hosdurg Id-69

*7. Sri Cherukulathu Bhagavathi
Kavu,
4 Acs. Family Trust,
Hosdurg Taluk-Id.73*



*8. Sri Adukkath Bhagavathy
kavu
5 Acs. Malabar Devaswam.
Kasargod Taluk Id. 4*

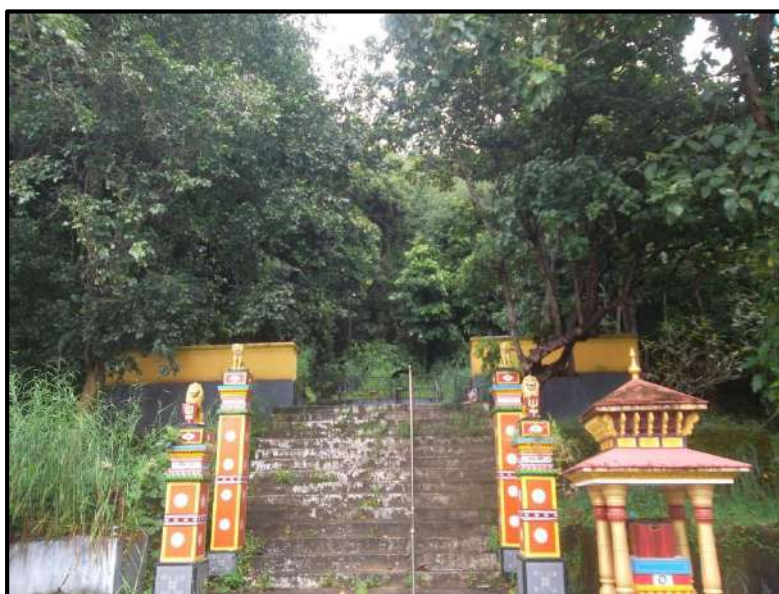
*8A. . Amakulam of Sri
Adukkath Bhagavathi kavu*





*9. Karakkavu
BhagavathinKshetra Kavu,
7.26 Acs. Public Trust.
Hosdurg Taluk Id- 37*

*10. Karakayu Bhagavathi
do*



*11.Sri Kulangattu
Kshetrakavu
3.5 Acs. Public Trust.
Hosdurg Taluk Id. 44*



*12. Kammadam Kavu
48 Acs. Malabar
Devaswam,
Vellarikunda Taluk,
Id-71*

13. Edayila Kavu.

Hos-Id-35

13 Acs.



CHAPTER IV

COMPOSITION OF VEGETATION

The vegetation consists of both evergreen and semi-evergreen types. There are many large groves with thick vegetation such as Adukathukavu, Edayilakkadu kavu, Kammadam kavu, Paaliyerikavu etc. As regards diversity, these larger sacred groves exhibit high diversity in trees (36 to 77), Shrubs (20 to 39), climbers (22 to 45), and herbs (21 to 33) .The trees and herbs predominate in Kammadam kavu. In Kammadam kavu, climbers predominate. Certain families such as Euphorbiaceae, Myrtaceae, Anardiaceae,, Rubiaceae, Sapindaceae, Malvaceae, Zingiberaceae and Fabaceae are represented by many species of trees, shrubs climbers and herbs. There are plenty of indigenous and endemic species.

Endemic species such as *Hopea parviflora*, *Hopea ponga*, , *Myristica malabarica*, *Knema attenuate* *Diospyros malabarica*, *Percia malabarica* etc are seen in plenty. Rarely seen are *Madhuka neriifolia*, *Strombosia ceylanica* *Xylia xylocarpa* etc A very huge *Tetrameles nudiflora* the deciduous tree and rare *Hymenodictyon obovatum* are seen in Kammadam kavu. On either sides of the streams large patches of *Ochlandra rheedii* grows. *Myristica* swamps are not uncommon. *Crepidomanes intramarginale* is growing with *C. christii*. (It is reorded.).It is also reported that the rare and endangered tree fern- *Alsophila gigantea* is growing along stream banks in association with *Aniopelis gigantea*.



Hymenodictyon obovatum



Tree fern- Alsophila gigantea.

Similarly orchid diversity is also prominent. *Nervilia praineana*, *Zeuxine longilabris*, *Malaxis rheedii* are some of them.

There are other plants which are stated to be epiphytes such as *Contonia pseuduncularis*, *Schoenorchis nivea*, *Epidendrum teuifolium*, *Propax reticulata*, *Pholidota pallida*.



Picture of *Pholidota pallida*



Malaxis rheedii

In the coastal sacred groves like Edayilakavu, Tree species *Diospyros perigrina*, and medicinal plants such as *Sarcostigma klenii*, *Tinosperma cordifolia* are seen. Herbaceous flora are rain dependant and they are annuals. Perennial herbs such as *Dioscorea bulbiflora*, *D. oppositifolia*, *Curcuma oliaganthe* and *Costus speciosus* disappear during drought and during rains they come out and flower.

In general most of the grooves have very dense vegetation and at the same time the regeneration is very good. One of the reason is that there are many important trees which are either shade demanding or shade tolerant. Some of them are the following.

- i. *Strychnos nux-vomica*, ii. *Mimusops elangi*, , iii. *Maduka neerifolia*,
- iv. *Hydnocarpus waghiana*, vi. *Vateria indica*, v. *Carallia brachiata*,
- vi. *Syzygium caryophyllatum*, vii. *Syzygium travancoricum*

Some of the dominant plants are

The following are the rare and important plants seen in these SGs. Under this most of them have medicinal value. As the field visits were scattered throughout an year or so the relevant characteristics of the plants were not available for taking pictures. In such cases

attempt has been made to adopt pictures copied from internet or already taken earlier reports in order to illustrate just for information.

Rare and Important Plants

| | TREE SPECIES | Remarks & Picture No. |
|----|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | <i>Aglaia barberi</i> (<i>Chuvannakil</i>) | Kammadam Kavvu |
| 2 | <i>Aglaia elaeagnoidea</i> | Paramel kavu |
| 3 | <i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> | Kammadam kavu |
| 4 | <i>Bischofia javanica</i> | Do |
| 5 | <i>Briedelia scandens</i> | Kammadam kavu |
| 6 | <i>Cullenia exarillata</i> | Do. |
| 7 | <i>Diospyros candolleana</i> | Paramel kavu |
| 8 | <i>Flacourtia montana</i> | Paliyeri kavu |
| 9 | <i>Flagellaria indica</i> | Do |
| 10 | <i>Gymnacranthera canaria</i> (<i>Undapyne</i>) | Kammadam kavu |
| 11 | <i>Hymenodictyon obovatum</i> | Adukkathu kavu |
| 12 | <i>Knema attenuata</i> | Paliyeri |
| 13 | <i>Myristica fatua</i> | Paliyeri kavu |
| 14 | <i>Phoebe lanceolata</i> | Kammadam kavu |
| 15 | <i>Psychotria dalzellii</i> | Paramel kavu |
| 16 | <i>Psychotria flavida</i> | Kammadam kavu |
| 17 | <i>Strombosia ceylanica</i> | Do |
| 18 | <i>Syzygium travancoricum</i> | Paliyeri kavu |
| 19 | <i>Trewia nudiflora</i> (<i>Cheeni</i>) | Mapittassery kavu |
| | SHRUB | |
| 1 | <i>Allophulus rheedei</i> | Adukkathu kavu |
| 2 | <i>Coffea travancorica</i> (<i>Pushkaramulyam</i>) | Adukkathu kavu |
| 3 | <i>Grewia umbellate</i> | Mapittassery kavu |
| 4 | <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> | Kammadam kavu |
| 5 | <i>Glycosmis macrocarpa</i> | Kammadam kavu |
| 6 | <i>Memecylon edule</i> | Edayila kavu |

| | CLIMBERS | |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Derris brevipes | Paliyeri kavu |
| 2 | Reissantia indica | Paramel kavu |
| 3 | Salacia fruticosa | Kammadam kavu |
| 4 | Ventilago denticulata | Kammadam kavu |
| | HERBS AND ORCHIDS | |
| 1 | Aneilema ovalifolium | Kammadam kavu |
| 2 | Cyanotis papilionaceae | Paramel kavu |
| 3 | Dendrobium ovatum | Paramel kavu |
| 4 | Gymnostachyam febrifugam | Do |
| 5 | Justicia trinervia | Paliyeri kavu |
| 6 | Oberonia brunoniana -Orchid | Paramel kavu |
| 7 | Smitha salsuginea | Paramel kavu |
| 8 | Urena labota | Kammadam kavu |
| 9 | Vernonia cinerea | Do |

CHAPTER V

LIST OF PLANTS IN SELECTED GROVES

FLORA OF ADUKKATTHU BHAGAVATHI KSHETHRAM

Molotthum kavu, Valiya para, Badudakka PO – 5 Acres

TREES

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. | <u>Aglaia barberi</u> | ചുവന്ന അകിൽ | Meliaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <u>Aporosa lindleyana</u> | വെട്ടിമരം | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <u>Areca catachu</u> | കമുക് | Arecaceae | Exotic |
| 4. | <u>Artocarpus heterophyllus</u> | പ്ലാവ് | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <u>Caryota urens</u> | ചുറ്റപ്പന | Arecaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <u>Carallia bracheata</u> | വറഞ്ച് | Rhizophoraceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <u>Cassia fistula</u> | കണിക്കൊന്ന | Caesalpiniaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <u>Chrysophyllum cainito</u> | സ്വർണ്ണപത്രി | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <u>Delonix regia</u> | പുനാക | Caesalpiniaceae | Exotic |
| 10. | <u>Diospyros malabarica</u> | പനഞ്ചിക്കാമരം | Ebenaceae | Endemic |
| 11. | <u>Dysoxylum malabaricum</u> | വെള്ള അകിൽ | White cedar | Endemic |
| 12. | <u>Ficus drupacea</u> | ആലാമരം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <u>Ficus exasperata</u> | തേരകം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <u>Ficus hispida</u> | തൊട്ടി | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <u>Ficus religiosa</u> | അരയാൽ | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <u>Holigarna arnottiana</u> | ആറ്റുചേർ | Anacardiaceae | Endemic |
| 17. | <u>Hopea parviflora</u> | കമ്പകം | Dipterocarpaceae | Endemic |
| 18. | <u>Hopea ponga</u> | തമ്പകം | Dipterocarpaceae | Endemic |
| 19. | <u>Holoptelia integrifolia</u> | ആവൽ | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <u>Hymenodictyon obovatum</u> | മലംകള്ളി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <u>Litsea ineignis</u> | മുളകുന്നാറി | Lauraceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | <u>Macaranga indica</u> | വട്ട | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 23. | <u>Madhuca neriifolia</u> | ഇലിപ്പ | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | <u>Mangifera indica</u> | മാവ് | Anacardiaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | <u>Mimusops elengi</u> | ഇലഞ്ഞി | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | <u>Olea dioica</u> | കരിവെട്ടി | Oleaceae | Indigenous |
| 27. | <u>Pongamia pinnata</u> | ഉഞ്ച് | Fabaceae | Indigenous |
| 28. | <u>Pterocarpus marsupium</u> | വേങ്ങ | Fabaceae | Indigenous |
| 29. | <u>Santalum album</u> | ചന്ദനം | Santalaceae | Sandal |
| 30. | <u>Strychnos nux-vomica</u> | കാഞ്ഞിരം | Loganiaceae | Indigenous |
| 31. | <u>Syzygium caryophyllatum</u> | കാട്ടുതാവൽ | Myrtaceae | Indigenous |
| 32. | <u>Swietenia mahogani</u> | മഹാഗണി | Meliaceae | Exotic |
| 33. | <u>Terminalia bellerica</u> | താന്നി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |

SHRUBS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Allophyllus rheedei</i> | മുക്കണ്ണൻ പേഴ് | Sapindaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Alpinia galanga</i> | അരത്ത | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Antidesna acidum</i> | അരിയപൊരിയൻ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Ardisia solanacea</i> | കാക്കഞ്ഞാറ | Myrsinaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Atalantia monophylla</i> | കാട്ടുനാരകം | Rutaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Canthium parviflorum</i> | കാരുമുള | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <i>Canthium angustifolium</i> | ചെറുകാരു | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Chassalia curviflora</i> | കാട്ടുകാപ്പി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> | പെരികിലം | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 10. | <i>Coffea travancorica</i> | പുഷ്കരമൂലം | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 11. | <i>Costus speciosus</i> | കൊട്ടം, കാട്ടുകരിമ്പ് | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> | കമ്മുണിസ്സുപച്ച | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 13. | <i>Ensete superba</i> | കല്ലുവാഴ | Musaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Glycosmis macrocarpa</i> | പാണൽ | Rutaceae | Endemic |
| 15. | <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> | കല്യാണസൗഗന്ധികം | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Helicteres isora</i> | ഇടമ്പിരി വലമ്പിരി | Sterculiaceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> | ചെമ്പരത്തി | Malvaceae | Exotic |
| 18. | <i>Ixora malabarica</i> | ചെത്തി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 19. | <i>Ixora arborea</i> | ചെത്തി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 20. | <i>Leea sambucina</i> | ചൊറിയത്താളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Memecylon edule</i> | കായമ്പു | Melastomataceae | Endemic |
| 22. | <i>Memecylon malabaricum</i> | കായമ്പു | Melastomataceae | Endemic |
| 23. | <i>Mussaenda belilla</i> | വെള്ളില | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 24. | <i>Solanum torvum</i> | ചുവ | Solanaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> | നരിവാലൻ | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 26. | <i>Thottea siliquosa</i> | അല്പം | Aristolochiaceae | Indigenous |
| 27. | <i>Urena lobata</i> | ഊർപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 28. | <i>Ziziphus oenoplea</i> | കൊട്ടമുള | Rhamnaceae | Indigenous |
| 29. | <i>Ziziphus rugosa</i> | കാട്ടിലത്ത | Rhamnaceae | Indigenous |
| 30. | <i>Zingiber wightianum</i> | കാട്ടിമ്പി | Zingiberaceae | Endemic |

CLIMBERS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Aganosma cymosa</i> | പാൽവള്ളി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Anamirta cocculus</i> | പേച്ചുമരുന്ന | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Anodendron paniculatum</i> | | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Bridelia stipularis</i> | കഞ്ഞിക്കൊട്ടം | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Calycopteris floribunda</i> | പുല്ലാന്നി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Capparis mooneyi</i> | | Capparidaceae | Endemic |
| 7. | <i>Centrosema molle</i> | കാട്ടുപയർ | Leguminosae | Exotic |
| 8. | <i>Cissus repens</i> | ഞരള | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <i>Cissus glyptocarpa</i> | | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Combretum albidum</i> | വെള്ളക്കൊടി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Connarus monocarpus</i> | കുരിയൽ | Connaraceae | Endemic |
| 12. | <i>Abrus pulchellus</i> | മഞ്ചാടി | Fabaceae | Endemic |
| 13. | <i>Celastrus paniculata</i> | കിളിതീനിപ്പഞ്ഞി | Celastraceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Dalbergia malabarica</i> | | Fabaceae | Endemic |
| 15. | <i>Derris scandens</i> | പന്നിവള്ളി | Fabaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> | പാറവള്ളി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | <i>Mussaenda frondosa</i> | വെള്ളില, അമ്മകറമ്പി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 18. | <i>Myxopyrum smilacifolium</i> | ചതുരമുല്ല | Oleaceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | <i>Passiflora foetida</i> | പുടപ്പഴം | Passifloraceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <i>Pothos scandens</i> | പരുവൽ | Araceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Quisqualis malabarica</i> | തൂക്ക് ചെത്തി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | <i>Salacia fruticosa</i> | പൊൻ കൊരപ്പി | Hippocratiaceae | Indigenous |
| 23. | <i>Salacia macrosperma</i> | ആനകൊരപ്പി | Hippocratiaceae | Endemic |
| 24. | <i>Smilax zeylanica</i> | കരിലാമ്പി | Smilacaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | <i>Strychnos minor</i> | വള്ളിക്കാഞ്ഞിരം | Loganiaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> | അമൃത് | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 27. | <i>Vitis repens</i> | ചുണ്ണാമ്പുവള്ളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 28. | <i>Ventilago bombaensis</i> | വെമ്പടം | Rhamnaceae | Indigenous |

HERBS

| No | Botanical name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Acalypha indica</i> | കുപ്പമഞ്ഞൽ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> | വൻ കടലാടി | Amaranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Aerva lanata</i> | ചെറുള | Amaranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> | അപ്പ | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 5. | <i>Biophytum reinwardtii</i> | മുക്കുറ്റി | Oxalidaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Borreria latifolia</i> | കാട്ടുത്രിത്താവ് | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <i>Cleome viscosa</i> | കാട്ടുകടുക | Capparidaceae | Exotic |
| 8. | <i>Clerodendron viscosum</i> | പെരികിലം | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 9. | <i>Cyathula prostrata</i> | ചെറുകടലാടി | Amaranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Dactyloctenium aegypticum</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Exotic |
| 12. | <i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> | ഓരില | Leguminosae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> | എട്ടുമുട്ടൻ പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Eleutheranthera ruderalis</i> | | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 15. | <i>Eragrostis viscosa</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> | നാട്ടുപുല്ല | Lamiaceae | Exotic |
| 17. | <i>Limnophila racemosa</i> | | Scrophulariaceae | Indigenous |
| 18. | <i>Leucas aspera</i> | കാട്ടുതുമ്പ | Lamiaceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | <i>Lindernia rotundifolia</i> | | Scrophulariaceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <i>Micranthus oppositifolius</i> | | Acanthaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | തൊട്ടാവാടി | Leguminosae | Indigenous |
| 22. | <i>Mitracarpus villosus</i> | | Rubiaceae | Exotic |
| 23. | <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> | കീഴുകാണെല്ലി | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | <i>Oldenlandia auricularia</i> | | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | <i>Oplismenus compositus</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | <i>Sida acuta</i> | കുറുന്തോട്ടി | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 27. | <i>Sida alnifolia</i> | അനക്കുറുന്തോട്ടി | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 28. | <i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> | വേനപ്പച്ച | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 29. | <i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> | മഞ്ഞയൂരം | Tiliaceae | Indigenous |
| 30. | <i>Urena lobata</i> | ഊർപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 31. | <i>Vernonia cinerea</i> | പുവകുരുമ്പില | Asteraceae | Indigenous |

**FLORA OF EDAYILAKKADU KAVU,
VALIYAPARAMBU PANCHAYATH, KASARCODE DISTRICT.**

**13 Acres
120 8'8" N 750 9' 23" E**

TREES

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> | | Mimosaceae | Exotic |
| 2. | <i>Aglaia barberi</i> | ചുവന്ന അകിൽ | Meliaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Adenantha pavonia</i> | മഞ്ചാടി | Mimosaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> | | Anacardiaceae | Exotic |
| 5. | <i>Antidesma montanum</i> | പുതരാവൽ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Aporosa lindleyana</i> | വെട്ടിമരം | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <i>Artocarpus hirsutus</i> | ആഞ്ഞിലി | Moraceae | Endemic |
| 8. | <i>Calophyllum elatum</i> | പുന്നപ്പയിൻ | Clusiaceae | Endemic |
| 9. | <i>Caryota urens</i> | ചുറ്റപ്പന | Arecaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Carallia bracheata</i> | വറങ്ങ | Rhizophoraceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Chionanthus mala-elengi</i> | കല്ലിടല | Oleaceae | Endemic |
| 12. | <i>Cinnamomum malabathrum</i> | വഴന | Lauraceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i> | വെള്ള അകിൽ | White cedar | Endemic |
| 14. | <i>Ficus callosa</i> | ആലാമരം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Ficus exasperata</i> | തേരകം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Ficus hispida</i> | തൊട്ടി | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | <i>Ficus nervosa</i> | ഇഴച്ചമരം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 18. | <i>Ficus tsjakela</i> | ചേല | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | <i>Holigarna arnottiana</i> | ആറ്റുചേർ | Anacardiaceae | Endemic |
| 20. | <i>Hopea parviflora</i> | കമ്പകം | Dipterocarpaceae | Endemic |
| 21. | <i>Hopea ponga</i> | തമ്പകം | Dipterocarpaceae | Endemic |
| 22. | <i>Hydnocarpus laurifolius</i> | മരോട്ടി | Flacourtiaceae | Indigenous |
| 23. | <i>Knema attannuata</i> | അടക്കാപ്പയിൻ | Myristicaceae | Endemic |
| 24. | <i>Lophopetalum wightianum</i> | വെങ്കൊട്ട | Celastraceae | Endemic |
| 25. | <i>Macaranga indica</i> | വട്ട | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | <i>Madhuca neriifolia</i> | ഇലിപ്പ | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 27. | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | മാവ് | Anacardiaceae | Indigenous |
| 28. | <i>Mastixia arborea</i> | വെള്ളാടമ്പ് | Cornaceae | Endemic |
| 29. | <i>Mimusops elengi</i> | ഇലഞ്ഞി | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 30. | <i>Myristica malabarica</i> | പൊന്നാപയിൻ | Myristicaceae | Endemic |
| 31. | <i>Naringi crenulata</i> | നരിനാരകം | Rutaceae | Indigenous |
| 32. | <i>Olea dioica</i> | കരിവെട്ടി | Oleaceae | Indigenous |
| 33. | <i>Persia macrantha</i> | കുളമാവ് | Lauraceae | Endemic |
| 34. | <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> | ഉണ്ണ് | Fabaceae | Indigenous |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 35. | <i>Schleichera oleosa</i> | പുവ്വം | Sapindaceae | Indigenous |
| 36. | <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> | ചേര | Anacardiaceae | Endemic |
| 37. | <i>Semecarpus auriculatus</i> | ചേര | Anacardiaceae | Endemic |
| 38. | <i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> | കാഞ്ഞിരം | Loganiaceae | Indigenous |
| 39. | <i>Syzygium caryophyllatum</i> | കാട്ടുഞാവൽ | Myrtaceae | Indigenous |
| 40. | <i>Syzygium ceylanicum</i> | പുഷ്പം | Myrtaceae | Endemic |
| 41. | <i>Vateria indica</i> | തെങ്ങിപ്പയിൻ | Dipterocarpaceae | Endemic |
| 42. | <i>Vitex altissima</i> | മയില | Verbenaceae | Indigenous |
| 43. | <i>Xanthophyllum arnottianum</i> | മടുക്ക | Xanthophyllaceae | Endemic |

SHRUBS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Alpinia galanga</i> | അരത്ത | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Antidesma acidum</i> | അരിയപൊരിയൻ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Atalantia monophylla</i> | കാട്ടുനാരകം | Rutaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Boehmeria macrophylla</i> | | Urticaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Canthium parviflorum</i> | കാരമുള്ള | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Canthium angustifolium</i> | ചെറുകാര | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <i>Chassalia curviflora</i> | കാട്ടുകാപ്പി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> | പെരികിലം | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 9. | <i>Glycosmis macrocarpa</i> | പാണൽ | Rutaceae | Endemic |
| 10. | <i>Grewia glabra</i> | | Teliaceae | Endemic |
| 11. | <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> | കല്യാണസൗഗന്ധികം | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Helicteres isora</i> | ഇടമ്പിരി വലമ്പിരി | Sterculiaceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Ixora malabarica</i> | ചെത്തി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 14. | <i>Leea sambucina</i> | ചൊറിയത്താളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Memecylon edule</i> | കായാമ്പു | Melastomataceae | Endemic |
| 16. | <i>Memecylon malabaricum</i> | കായാമ്പു | Melastomataceae | Endemic |
| 17. | <i>Miliusa indica</i> | | Annonaceae | Endemic |
| 18. | <i>Mussaenda belilla</i> | വെള്ളില | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 19. | <i>Ochna obtusata</i> | | Ochnaceae | Endemic |
| 20. | <i>Sauropus androgynus</i> | വേലിച്ചിര | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Solanum torvum</i> | ചുവ | Solanaceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> | നരിവാലൻ | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 23. | <i>Strobilanthes ciliatus</i> | കരികുറിഞ്ഞി | Acanthaceae | Endemic |
| 24. | <i>Strobilanthes heyneana</i> | കുറിഞ്ഞി | Acanthaceae | Endemic |
| 25. | <i>Thottea siliquosa</i> | അല്പം | Aristolochiaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | <i>Urena lobata</i> | ഉൾപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |

CLIMBERS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. | Aganope thyriflora | | Fabaceae | endemic |
| 2. | Aganosma cymosa | പാൽവള്ളി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | Acacia pennata | ഇഞ്ച | Mimosaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | Alangium salvifolium | അങ്കോലം | Alangiaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | Ampelocissus indica | വള്ളിമാങ്ങ, ചേമ്പ്രവള്ളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | Argyrea hirsuta | വീചി | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | Artabotrys zeylanicus | മനോരഞ്ജിനി | Annonaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | Bridelia stipularis | കഞ്ഞിക്കൊട്ടം | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | Calycopteris floribunda | പുല്ലാനി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | Cayratia pedata | ചെറിവള്ളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | Centrosema molle | കാട്ടുപയർ | Leguminosae | Exotic |
| 12. | Cissus repens | ഞരള | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | Chonimorpha macrophylla | അപ്പുപ്പൻ താടി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | Combretum albidum | വെള്ളക്കൊടി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | Abrus pulchellus | മഞ്ചാടി | Fabaceae | Endemic |
| 16. | Calamus pseudotenuis | ചുരൽ | Arecaceae | Endemic |
| 17. | Dalbergia malabarica | കിളിതീനിപ്പഞ്ഞി | Fabaceae | Endemic |
| 18. | Diploclesia glaucascens | വട്ടോളി, വട്ടവള്ളി | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | Derris scandens | പന്നിവള്ളി | Fabaceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | Grewia umbellifera | ഭസ്മവള്ളി | Teliaceae | Endemic |
| 21. | Hugonia mystax | മോതിരക്കന്നി | | |
| 22. | Ichnocarpus frutescens | പാറവള്ളി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 23. | Merremia umbellata | കൊലവരവള്ളി | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | Mussaenda frondosa | വെള്ളില, അമ്മകറമ്പി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | Piper nigrum | കുരുമുളക് | Piperaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | Pothos scandens | പരുവൽ | Araceae | Indigenous |
| 27. | Quisqualis malabarica | തൂക്ക് ചെത്തി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 28. | Sarcostigma kleinii | ഓടൽ | Icacinaceae | Indigenous |
| 29. | Tinospora cordifolia | അമൃത് | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 30. | Ventilago bombaensis | വെമ്പടം | Rhamnaceae | Indigenous |

HERBS

| No | Botanical name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Acalypha indica</i> | കുപ്പമഞ്ഞൽ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> | വൻ കടലാടി | Amaranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> | അപ്പ | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 4. | <i>Biophytum reinwardtii</i> | മുക്കുറ്റി | Oxalidaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Borreria latifolia</i> | കാട്ടുത്രിത്താവ് | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Clerodendron viscosum</i> | പെരികിലം | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 7. | <i>Cyathula prostrata</i> | ചെറുകടലാടി | Amaranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> | രാരില | Leguminosae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> | എട്ടുമുട്ടൻ പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Eragrostis viscosa</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> | നാട്ടുപുച്ചെടി | Lamiaceae | Exotic |
| 13. | <i>Leucas aspera</i> | കാട്ടുതുമ്പ | Lamiaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Lindernia rotundifolia</i> | | Scrophulariaceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Phaulopsis imbricata</i> | | Acanthaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | തൊട്ടാവാടി | Leguminosae | Indigenous |
| 17. | <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> | കീഴുകാമെല്ലി | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 18. | <i>Oldenlandia auricularia</i> | | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | <i>Oplismenus compositus</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <i>Sida acuta</i> | കുറുന്തോട്ടി | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Sida alnifolia</i> | ആനകുറുന്തോട്ടി | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | <i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> | വേനപ്പച്ച | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 23. | <i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> | മഞ്ഞയൂരം | Tiliaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | <i>Urena lobata</i> | ഉൾപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | <i>Vernonia cinerea</i> | പുവകുരുന്നില | Asteraceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | <i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> | കാട്ടിഞ്ചി | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |

FLORA OF KAMMADAM KAVU, KASARCODE DISTRICT.

49 Acres

120 18'48" N 750 18'55" E

TREES

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Aglaia barberi</i> | ചുവന്ന അകിൽ | Meliaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Albizzia chinensis</i> | പീലിവാക | Mimosaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> | അറയാഞ്ഞിലി | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Antidesma montanum</i> | പുതരാവൽ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Aporusa lindleyana</i> | വെട്ടിമരം | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> | ഘാവ് | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <i>Artocarpus hirsutus</i> | ആഞ്ഞിലി | Moraceae | Endemic |
| 8. | <i>Bauhenia malabarica</i> | ആരമ്പുളി | Caesalpiniaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <i>Bischofia javanica</i> | ചോരക്കാലി, ചോലവേങ്ങ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Bombax cieba</i> | ഇലവ് | Bombacaceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Calophyllum elatum</i> | ആറ്റുപുന്ന | Clusiaceae | Endemic |
| 12. | <i>Calophyllum elatum</i> | പുന്നപ്പയിൻ | Clusiaceae | Endemic |
| 13. | <i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i> | ചെറുതേക്ക് | Verbenaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Caryota urens</i> | ചുട്ടപ്പന | Arecaceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Carallia bracheata</i> | വറങ്ങ | Rhizophoraceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Cassine paniculata</i> | നീരാൽ, കറുനിരക്ക | Celastraceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | <i>Chionanthus mala-elengi</i> | കല്ലിടല | Oleaceae | Endemic |
| 18. | <i>Cinnamomum malabathrum</i> | വഴന | Lauraceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | <i>Cinnamomum keralensis</i> | കാട്ടുവഴന | Lauraceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <i>Cleidion javanicum</i> | എല്ലരി | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Cullenia exarillata</i> | മുള്ളൻചക്ക | Bombacaceae | Endemic |
| 22. | <i>Delonix regia</i> | പുവാക | Caesalpiniaceae | Exotic |
| 23. | <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> | കല്ലൻ മുള | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | <i>Dimocarpus longan</i> | ചെമ്പുവൃം, പൊരിപൂവൃം | Sapindaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | <i>Diospyros malabarica</i> | പനണിക്കാമരം | Ebenaceae | Endemic |
| 26. | <i>Drypetes malabarica</i> | കടുവാപ്പിടുക്കൻ | Euphorbiaceae | Endemic |
| 27. | <i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i> | വെള്ള അകിൽ | White cedar | Endemic |
| 28. | <i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i> | കാര, മലകാര | Elaeocarpaceae | Indigenous |
| 29. | <i>Ficus drupacea</i> | ആലാമരം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 30. | <i>Ficus exasperata</i> | തേരകം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 31. | <i>Ficus hispida</i> | തൊട്ടി | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 32. | <i>Ficus nervosa</i> | ഇഴച്ചമരം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 33. | <i>Ficus tsjakela</i> | ചേല | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 34. | <i>Gymnacranthera canarica</i> | ഉട്ടപ്പയിൻ | Myristicaceae | Endemic |
| 35. | <i>Holigarna arnottiana</i> | ആറ്റുചേര് | Anacardiaceae | Endemic |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 36. | <i>Hopea parviflora</i> | കമ്പകം | Dipterocarpaceae | Endemic |
| 37. | <i>Hopea ponga</i> | തമ്പകം | Dipterocarpaceae | Endemic |
| 38. | <i>Hydnocarpus laurifolius</i> | മരോട്ടി | Flacourtiaceae | Indigenous |
| 39. | <i>Hymenodictyon obovatum</i> | മലംകള്ളി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 40. | <i>Knema attannuata</i> | അടക്കാപ്പയിൻ | Myristicaceae | Endemic |
| 41. | <i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa</i> | വെന്തേക്ക്, വെണ്ണിലാവ് | Lythraceae | Indigenous |
| 42. | <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> | പൂമരൂത്, മണിമരൂത് | Lythraceae | Indigenous |
| 43. | <i>Litsea coriacea</i> | മുള്ളകുന്നാറി | Lauraceae | Indigenous |
| 44. | <i>Litsea insegnis</i> | മുള്ളകുന്നാറി | Lauraceae | Indigenous |
| 45. | <i>Lophopetalum wightianum</i> | വെങ്കൊട്ട | Celastraceae | Endemic |
| 46. | <i>Macaranga indica</i> | വട്ട | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 47. | <i>Mallotus philippinensis</i> | സിന്ധൂരി | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 48. | <i>Madhuca neriifolia</i> | ഇലിപ്പ | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 49. | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | മാവ് | Anacardiaceae | Indigenous |
| 50. | <i>Mastixia arborea</i> | വെള്ളാടമ്പ് | Cornaceae | Endemic |
| 51. | <i>Mimusops elengi</i> | ഇലഞ്ഞി | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 52. | <i>Myristica beddomei</i> | പുത്രി, ചോരപ്പയിൻ | Myristicaceae | Endemic |
| 53. | <i>Myristica malabarica</i> | പൊന്നാപയിൻ | Myristicaceae | Endemic |
| 54. | <i>Naringi crenulata</i> | നരിനാരകം | Rutaceae | Indigenous |
| 55. | <i>Nothopegia racemosa</i> | ചോലചേര് | Anacardiaceae | Endemic |
| 56. | <i>Olea dioica</i> | കരിവെട്ടി | Oleaceae | Indigenous |
| 57. | <i>Persia macrantha</i> | കുളമാവ് | Lauraceae | Endemic |
| 58. | <i>Polyalthia fragrans</i> | നെടുനാർ | Annonaceae | Endemic |
| 59. | <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> | ഉണ്ണ് | Fabaceae | Indigenous |
| 60. | <i>Prunus ceylanicus</i> | ഇരട്ടാണി | Rosaceae | Indigenous |
| 61. | <i>Pterygota alata</i> | കൂടത്താനി | Sterculiaceae | Indigenous |
| 62. | <i>Schleichera oleosa</i> | പൂവൂം | Sapindaceae | Indigenous |
| 63. | <i>Semecarpus auriculatus</i> | ചേര് | Anacardiaceae | Endemic |
| 64. | <i>Sterculia guttata</i> | പേഞ്ഞൊടി | Sterculiaceae | Indigenous |
| 65. | <i>Stereospermum colais</i> | പാതിരി | Bignoniaceae | Indigenous |
| 66. | <i>Strombosia ceylanica</i> | കല്മാണിക്യം | Olacaceae | Endemic |
| 67. | <i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> | കാഞ്ഞിരം | Loganiaceae | Indigenous |
| 68. | <i>Syzygium caryophyllatum</i> | കാട്ടുത്താവൽ | Myrtaceae | Indigenous |
| 69. | <i>Syzygium gardneri</i> | കാട്ടയിരി, കാട്ടുത്താവൽ | Myrtaceae | Endemic |
| 70. | <i>Toona ciliata</i> | ചന്ദനവയമ്പ് | Meliaceae | Indigenous |
| 71. | <i>Tabernaemontana heyneana</i> | കുന്നമ്പാല | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 72. | <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> | താനി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 73. | <i>Tetrameles nodiflora</i> | ചിനി മരം | Datisceae | Indigenous |
| 74. | <i>Vernonia monosis</i> | കരണ | Asteraceae | Endemic |
| 75. | <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> | ദന്തപ്പാല | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 76. | <i>Xanthophyllum arnottianum</i> | മടുക്ക | Xanthophyllaceae | Endemic |
| 77. | <i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> | ഇരൂൾ | Mimosaceae | Indigenous |

SHRUBS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Allophyllus rheedei</i> | മുക്കണ്ണൻ പേഴ് | Sapindaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Alpinia galanga</i> | അരത്ത | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Angiopteris ovata</i> | | Cyathiaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Antidesna acidum</i> | അരിയപൊരിയൻ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Ardisia solanacea</i> | കാക്കഞ്ഞാറ | Myrsinaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Atalantia monophylla</i> | കാട്ടുനാരകം | Rutaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <i>Boehmeria macrophylla</i> | | Urticaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Caesalpinia mimosoides</i> | തീമുള | Caesalpinaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <i>Canthium parviflorum</i> | കാരമുള | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Canthium angustifolium</i> | ചെറുകാര | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Chassalia curviflora</i> | കാട്ടുകാപ്പി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> | പെരികിലം | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 13. | <i>Costus speciosus</i> | കൊട്ടം, കാട്ടുകരിമ്പ് | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Cyathea spinulosa</i> | പന്നൽ മരം | Cyatheaceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Ensete superba</i> | കല്ലുവാഴ | Musaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Fagraea ceilanica</i> | മോദകം | Loganiaceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | <i>Glycosmis macrocarpa</i> | പാണൽ | Rutaceae | Endemic |
| 18. | <i>Grewia glabra</i> | | Teliaceae | Endemic |
| 19. | <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> | കല്യാണസൗഗന്ധികം | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <i>Helicteres isora</i> | ഇടമ്പിരി വലമ്പിരി | Sterculiaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Ixora malabarica</i> | ചെത്തി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 22. | <i>Ixora arborea</i> | ചെത്തി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 23. | <i>Leea sambucina</i> | ചെറിയന്താളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | <i>Memecylon edule</i> | കായമ്പു | Melastomataceae | Endemic |
| 25. | <i>Memecylon malabaricum</i> | കായമ്പു | Melastomataceae | Endemic |
| 26. | <i>Mussaenda belilla</i> | വെള്ളില | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 27. | <i>Ochlandra travancorica</i> | ഇഴുറ്റ, ഒട്ടൽ | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 28. | <i>Pinenga dicksonii</i> | കാനക്കമുക് | Arecaceae | Endemic |
| 29. | <i>Psychotria globicephala</i> | കാട്ടുകാപ്പി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 30. | <i>Sarcandra chloranthoides</i> | | Chloranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 31. | <i>Sauropus androgynus</i> | വേലിച്ചീര | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 32. | <i>Solanum torvum</i> | ചുവ | Solanaceae | Indigenous |
| 33. | <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> | നരിവാലൻ | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 34. | <i>Strobilanthes ciliatus</i> | കരികുറിഞ്ഞി | Acanthaceae | Endemic |
| 35. | <i>Strobilanthes heyneana</i> | കുറിഞ്ഞി | Acanthaceae | Endemic |
| 36. | <i>Thottea siliquosa</i> | അല്പം | Aristolochiaceae | Indigenous |
| 37. | <i>Urena lobata</i> | ഉൗർപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 38. | <i>Ziziphus oenoplea</i> | കൊട്ടമുള | Rhamnaceae | Indigenous |
| 39. | <i>Ziziphus rugosa</i> | കാട്ടിലത്ത | Rhamnaceae | Indigenous |

CLIMBERS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. | Aganope thyrsoflora | | Fabaceae | endemic |
| 2. | Aganosma cymosa | പാൽവള്ളി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | Acacia pennata | ഇഞ്ച | Mimosaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | Alangium salvifolium | അങ്കോലം | Alangiaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | Ampelocissus indica | വള്ളിമാങ്ങ, ചേമ്പ്രവള്ളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | Anamirta cocculus | പേച്ചുമാരൂന്ന് | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | Anodendron paniculatum | | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | Aspidopterys canarensis | | Malpighiaceae | Endemic |
| 9. | Bridelia stipularis | കഞ്ഞിക്കൊട്ടം | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | Calycopteris floribunda | പുല്ലാന്നി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | Cayratia pedata | ചൊറിവള്ളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | Centrosema molle | കാട്ടുപയർ | Leguminosae | Exotic |
| 13. | Cissus repens | ഞരള | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | Cissus glyptocarpa | | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | Chonimorpha macrophylla | അപ്പുപ്പൻ താടി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | Combretum albidum | വെള്ളക്കൊടി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | Connarus monocarpus | കുരിയൽ | Connaraceae | Endemic |
| 18. | Abrus pulchellus | മണ്ണാടി | Fabaceae | Endemic |
| 19. | Calamus pseudotenuis | ചുരൽ | Arecaceae | Endemic |
| 20. | Celastrus paniculata | കിളിതീനിപ്പഞ്ഞി | Celastraceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | Diploclesia glaucascens | വട്ടോളി, വട്ടവള്ളി | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | Derris scandens | പന്നിവള്ളി | Fabaceae | Indigenous |
| 23. | Dioscoria bulbifera | കാട്ടുകാച്ചിൽ | Dioscoriaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | Ericybe paniculata | എരിമത്താളി, നക്കുവള്ളി | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | Gnetum ula | ഓൽക്കൊടി | Gnetaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | Grewia umbellifera | ദസ്തവള്ളി | Teliaceae | Endemic |
| 27. | Ichnocarpus frutescens | പാറവള്ളി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 28. | Merremia umbellata | കൊലവരവള്ളി | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 29. | Miquella dentata | | Icacinaceae | Endemic |
| 30. | Mussaenda frondosa | വെള്ളില, അമ്മകറമ്പി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 31. | Myxopyrum smilacifolium | ചതുരമുല്ല | Oleaceae | Indigenous |
| 32. | Piper nigrum | കുരുമുളക് | Piperaceae | Indigenous |
| 33. | Piper argyrophyllum | കാട്ടുകുരുമുളക് | Piperaceae | Indigenous |
| 34. | Pothos scandens | പരുവൽ | Araceae | Indigenous |
| 35. | Quisqualis malabarica | തൂക്ക് ചെത്തി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 36. | Raphidophora pertusa | ആനത്തിപ്പലി, എലിത്തടി | Araceae | Indigenous |
| 37. | Salacia fruticosa | പൊൻ കൊര്പി | Hippocratiaceae | Indigenous |
| 38. | Salacia macrosperma | ആനകൊര്പി | Hippocratiaceae | Endemic |

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|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| 39. | Sarcostigma kleinii | ഓടൽ | Icacinaceae | Indigenous |
| 40. | Smilax zeylanica | കരിലാഞ്ചി | Smilacaceae | Indigenous |
| 41. | Spatholobus purpureus | അടമ്പുവള്ളി | Fabaceae | Endemic |
| 42. | Syphorema involucreatum | | Symphoremataceae | Indigenous |
| 43. | Tinospora cordifolia | അമ്രുത് | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 44. | Vitis repens | ചുണ്ണാമ്പുവള്ളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 45. | Ventilago bombaensis | വെമ്പടം | Rhamnaceae | Indigenous |

HERBS

| No | Botanical name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Acalypha indica | കുപ്പമഞ്ഞൽ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | Achyranthes aspera | വൻ കടലാടി | Amaranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | Ageratum conyzoides | അപ്പ | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 4. | Alocasia fornicata | | Araceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | Biophytum reinwardtii | മുക്കുറ്റി | Oxalidaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | Borreria latifolia | കാട്ടുത്രിത്താവ് | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | Clerodendron viscosum | പെരികിലം | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 8. | Cyathula prostrata | ചെറുകടലാടി | Amaranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | Desmodium gangeticum | ഓരില | Leguminosae | Indigenous |
| 11. | Digitaria ciliaris | എട്ടുമുട്ടൻ പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | Eragrostis viscosa | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | Gymnostachyum febrifugum | നിലമുച്ചാള, വായ്നോക്കി | Acanthaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | Hyptis suaveolens | നാട്ടുപുളച്ചടി | Lamiaceae | Exotic |
| 15. | Leucas aspera | കാട്ടുതുമ്പ | Lamiaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | Lindernia rotundifolia | | Scrophulariaceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | Phaulopsis imbricata | | Acanthaceae | Indigenous |
| 18. | Mimosa pudica | തൊട്ടാവാടി | Leguminosae | Indigenous |
| 19. | Phyllanthus niruri | കിഴുകാനെല്ലി | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | Pseuderanthemum malabaricum | | Acanthaceae | Endemic |
| 21. | Oldenlandia auricularia | | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | Oplismenus compositus | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 23. | Sida acuta | കുറുന്തോട്ടി | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | Sida alnifolia | ആനക്കുറുന്തോട്ടി | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | Synedrella nodiflora | വേനപ്പച്ച | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 26. | Triumfetta rhomboidea | മഞ്ഞയൂരം | Tiliaceae | Indigenous |
| 27. | Urena lobata | ഉഴുർപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 28. | Vernonia cinerea | പുവകുരുനില | Asteraceae | Indigenous |
| 29. | Zingiber neesenum | കാട്ടുകോലിഞ്ചി | Zingiberaceae | Endemic |
| 30. | Zingiber zerumbet | കാട്ടിഞ്ചി | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |

FLORA OF MAPPITTASSERY KAVU, KASARCODE DISTRICT.
120 12' 6" N and 750 10' 33" E

TREES

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> | അക്കഷ്യ | Mimosaceae | Exotic |
| 2. | <i>Adenantha pavonia</i> | മഞ്ചാടി | Mimosaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Antidesma montanum</i> | പുതരാവൽ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Aporusa lindleyana</i> | വെട്ടിമരം | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> | പ്ലാവ് | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Artocarpus hirsutus</i> | ആഞ്ഞിലി | Moraceae | Endemic |
| 7. | <i>Caryota urens</i> | ചുവ്വപ്പന | Arecaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Carallia bracheata</i> | വറങ്ങ | Rhizophoraceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> | സ്വർണ്ണപത്രി | Sapotaceae | Exotic |
| 10. | <i>Cinnamomum malabathrum</i> | വഴന | Lauraceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Cinnamomum verum</i> | കറുവ | Lauraceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Ficus racemosa</i> | ആത്തിമരം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Ficus hispida</i> | തൊടി | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Gymnacranthera canarica</i> | ഉപ്പപ്പയിൻ | Myristicaceae | Endemic |
| 15. | <i>Holigarna arnottiana</i> | ആറ്റുചേർ | Anacardiaceae | Endemic |
| 16. | <i>Hopea parviflora</i> | കമ്പകം | Dipterocarpaceae | Endemic |
| 17. | <i>Hydnocarpus laurifolius</i> | മരോട്ടി | Flacourtiaceae | Indigenous |
| 18. | <i>Ixora brachiata</i> | മരച്ചെത്തി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 19. | <i>Macaranga indica</i> | വട്ട | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <i>Madhuca neriifolia</i> | ഇലിപ്പ | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Madhuca insegnis</i> | ഇലിപ്പ | Sapotaceae | Endemic |
| 22. | <i>Mallotus philippinensis</i> | സിന്ധൂരി | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 23. | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | മാവ് | Anacardiaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | <i>Mesua ferrea</i> | നാങ്ക് | Clusiaceae | Endemic |
| 25. | <i>Mimusops elengi</i> | ഇലഞ്ഞി | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | <i>Persia macrantha</i> | കുളമാവ് | Lauraceae | Endemic |
| 27. | <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> | | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous (planted here) |
| 28. | <i>Pinanga dicksonii</i> | കാനക്കമുക് | Arecaceae | Endemic |
| 29. | <i>Schleichera oleosa</i> | പൂവൂം | Sapindaceae | Indigenous |
| 30. | <i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> | കാഞ്ഞിരം | Loganiaceae | Indigenous |
| 31. | <i>Swietenia mahogani</i> | മഹാഗണി | Meliaceae | Exotic |
| 32. | <i>Syzygium ceylanicum</i> | അയിരി | Myrtaceae | Endemic |
| 33. | <i>Tabernaemontana heyneana</i> | കുമമ്പാല | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 34. | <i>Trewia nudiflora</i> | പമ്പരക്കുമ്പിൾ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 35. | <i>Vateria indica</i> | തെളിപ്പയിൻ | Dipterocarpaceae | Endemic |

SHRUBS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Canthium angustifolium</i> | ചെറുകാർ | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Chassalia curviflora</i> | കാട്ടുകാപ്പി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> | കമ്മുണിസ്സ് പച്ച | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 4. | <i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> | പാണൽ | Rutaceae | Endemic |
| 5. | <i>Hibiscus hispidissimus</i> | പനച്ചി | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Ixora malabarica</i> | ചെത്തി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 7. | <i>Justicia gendarusa</i> | വിഷമൂലി | Acanthaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Leea sambucina</i> | ചൊറിയത്താളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <i>Morinda umbellata</i> | കൂടൽചുരുക്കി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 10. | <i>Mussaenda belilla</i> | വെള്ളില | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 11. | <i>Sauropus androgynus</i> | വേലിച്ചീര | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Solanum torvum</i> | ചുവ | Solanaceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> | നരിവാലൻ | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 14. | <i>Strobilanthes ciliatus</i> | കരികുറിഞ്ഞി | Acanthaceae | Endemic |
| 15. | <i>Urena lobata</i> | ഊർപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |

CLIMBERS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Abrus pulchellus</i> | മഞ്ഞാടി | Fabaceae | Endemic |
| 2. | <i>Aganosma cymosa</i> | പാൽവള്ളി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Acacia pennata</i> | ഇഞ്ച | Mimosaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Acacia sinuata</i> | ചീവക്ക | Mimosaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Argyreia hirsuta</i> | വീ | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Artabotrys zeylanica</i> | കാട്ടുമനോരഞ്ജിനി | Annonaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <i>Calycopteris floribunda</i> | പുല്ലാനി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Centrosema molle</i> | കാട്ടുപയർ | Leguminosae | Exotic |
| 9. | <i>Combretum albidum</i> | വെള്ളക്കൊടി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Cissus repens</i> | തെരള, ചുണ്ണാമ്പുവള്ളി | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Cyclea peltata</i> | പാടത്താളി | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Dalbergia malabarica</i> | | Fabaceae | Endemic |
| 13. | <i>Dioscoria bulbifera</i> | കാട്ടുകാച്ചിൽ | Dioscoriaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Diploclisia glaucascens</i> | വട്ടോളി | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Ericybe paniculata</i> | എരിമത്താളി, നക്കുവള്ളി | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Gnetum ula</i> | ഓ കൊടി | Gnetaceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | <i>Hoya pauciflora</i> | | Asclepiadaceae | Indigenous |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| 18. | <i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> | പാവള്ളി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | <i>Jasminum pubescens</i> | കാട്ടുമുല്ല | Oleaceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <i>Merremia umbellata</i> | കൊലവരവള്ളി | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Mikania scandens</i> | വയറ | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 22. | <i>Pothos scandens</i> | പരുവൽ | Araceae | Indigenous |
| 23. | <i>Quisqualis malabarica</i> | തൂക്ക് ചെത്തി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | <i>Raphidophora pertusa</i> | ആനത്തിപ്പലി, എലിത്തടി | Araceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | <i>Sarcostigma kleinii</i> | ഓടൽ | Icacinaceae | Indigenous |

HERBS

| No | Botanical name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Acalypha indica</i> | കുപ്പമഞ്ഞൽ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> | വൻ കടലാടി | Amaranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> | അപ്പ | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 4. | <i>Biophytum reinwardtii</i> | മുക്കുറ്റി | Oxalidaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Borreria latifolia</i> | കാട്ടുത്രിത്താവ് | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Clerodendron viscosum</i> | പെരികിലം | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 7. | <i>Curcuma neilgherrensis</i> | കുവ | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Cyathula prostrata</i> | ചെറുകടലാടി | Amaranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <i>Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> | ഓരില | Leguminosae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> | എട്ടുമുട്ടൻ പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> | കയ്യോന്നി | Asteraceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Eragrostis viscosa</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Grangea madraspatana</i> | മഞ്ഞാടക്കാമണിയൻ | Asteraceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Gymnostachyum febrifugum</i> | നിലമുച്ചാള, വായ്നോക്കി | Acanthaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Heliotropium keralense</i> | തേകട | Boraginaceae | Endemic |
| 17. | <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> | നാട്ടുപുച്ചെടി | Lamiaceae | Exotic |
| 18. | <i>Leucas aspera</i> | കാട്ടുതുമ്പ | Lamiaceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | <i>Lindernia rotundifolia</i> | | Scrophulariaceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <i>Ludwegia parviflora</i> | | Onagraceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Phaulopsis imbricata</i> | | Acanthaceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | തൊട്ടാവടി | Leguminosae | Indigenous |
| 23. | <i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i> | | Aizoaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> | കിഴുകാനെല്ലി | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | <i>Oldenlandia auricularia</i> | | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | <i>Oplismenus compositus</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 27. | <i>Sida acuta</i> | കുറുന്തോട്ടി | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 28. | <i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> | വേനപ്പച്ച | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 29. | <i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> | മഞ്ഞയൂരം | Tiliaceae | Indigenous |
| 30. | <i>Urena lobata</i> | ഊർപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 31. | <i>Vernonia cinerea</i> | പുവകുരുനില | Asteraceae | Indigenous |

FLORA OF PALAKKUNNU KAVU, KASARCODE DISTRICT

TREES

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Aglaia barberi</i> | ചുവന്ന അകിൽ | Meliaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> | അറയാഞ്ഞിലി | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Aporusa lindleyana</i> | വെട്ടിമരം | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> | പ്ലാവ് | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Artocarpus hirsutus</i> | ആഞ്ഞിലി | Moraceae | Endemic |
| 6. | <i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i> | ചെറുതേക്ക് | Verbenaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <i>Caryota urens</i> | ചുറ്റപ്പന | Arecaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Carallia bracheata</i> | വറങ്ങ് | Rhizophoraceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> | സ്വർണ്ണപത്രി | Sapotaceae | Exotic |
| 10. | <i>Chionanthus mala-elengi</i> | കല്ലിടല | Oleaceae | Endemic |
| 11. | <i>Diospyros malabarica</i> | പനണിക്കാമരം | Ebenaceae | Endemic |
| 12. | <i>Ficus drupacea</i> | ആലാമരം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Ficus exasperata</i> | തേരകം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Ficus hispida</i> | തൊറ്റി | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Ficus tinctoria</i> | ഇത്തി | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Holigarna arnottiana</i> | ആറ്റുചേര് | Anacardiaceae | Endemic |
| 17. | <i>Hopea ponga</i> | തമ്പകം | Dipterocarpaceae | Endemic |
| 18. | <i>Hydnocarpus laurifolius</i> | മരോട്ടി | Flacourtiaceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | <i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa</i> | വെന്തേക്ക്, വെണ്ണിലാവ് | Lythraceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> | പുമരുത്, മണിമരുത് | Lythraceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Macaranga indica</i> | വട്ട | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | <i>Mallotus philippinensis</i> | സിന്ധൂരി | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 23. | <i>Madhuca neriifolia</i> | ഇലിപ്പ | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | മാവ് | Anacardiaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | <i>Mimusops elengi</i> | ഇലഞ്ഞി | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | <i>Naringi crenulata</i> | നരിനാരകം | Rutaceae | Indigenous |
| 27. | <i>Ochreinauclea missionis</i> | നിർവഞ്ചി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 28. | <i>Olea dioica</i> | കരിവെട്ടി | Oleaceae | Indigenous |
| 29. | <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> | ഉങ്ങ് | Fabaceae | Indigenous |
| 30. | <i>Pterygota alata</i> | കുടത്താനി | Sterculiaceae | Indigenous |
| 31. | <i>Schleichera oleosa</i> | പുവൂം | Sapindaceae | Indigenous |
| 32. | <i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> | കാഞ്ഞിരം | Loganiaceae | Indigenous |
| 33. | <i>Syzygium caryophyllatum</i> | കാട്ടുത്താവൽ | Myrtaceae | Indigenous |
| 34. | <i>Syzygium cumini</i> | കാട്ടയിരി, കാട്ടുത്താവൽ | Myrtaceae | Endemic |
| 35. | <i>Tabernaemontana heyneana</i> | കുമമ്പാല | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 36. | <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> | താനി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |

SHRUBS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. | <i>Antidesna acidum</i> | അരിയപൊരിയൻ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Canthium parviflorum</i> | കാരമുള്ളി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Chassalia curviflora</i> | കാട്ടുകാപ്പി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> | പെരികിലം | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 5. | <i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> | പാണൽ | Rutaceae | Endemic |
| 6. | <i>Grewia paniculata</i> | | Teliaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> | കല്യാണസൗഗന്ധികം | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Ixora johnsonii</i> | | Rubiaceae | Endemic, Rare |
| 9. | <i>Leea sambucina</i> | ചെറിയത്താളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Memecylon edule</i> | കായമ്പു | Melastomataceae | Endemic |
| 11. | <i>Mussaenda belilla</i> | വെള്ളില | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 12. | <i>Ochlandra travancorica</i> | ഇഴു, ഒട്ടൽ | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Psychotria globicephala</i> | കാട്ടുകാപ്പി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 14. | <i>Sauropus androgynus</i> | വേലിച്ചീര | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Solanum torvum</i> | ചുവ | Solanaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> | നരിവലൻ | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 17. | <i>Thottea siliquosa</i> | അല്പം | Aristolochiaceae | Indigenous |
| 18. | <i>Urena lobata</i> | ഊർപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | <i>Ziziphus oenoplea</i> | കൊട്ടുമുള്ളി | Rhamnaceae | Indigenous |

CLIMBERS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Abrus pulchellus</i> | മഞ്ചാടി | Fabaceae | Endemic |
| 2. | <i>Ampelocissus indica</i> | വള്ളിമാങ്ങ, ചേമ്പ്രവള്ളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Anamirta cocculus</i> | പേച്ചുമരുന്ന | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Bridelia stipularis</i> | കഞ്ഞിക്കൊട്ടം | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Calycopteris floribunda</i> | പുല്ലാന്നി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Centrosema molle</i> | കാട്ടുപയർ | Leguminosae | Exotic |
| 7. | <i>Cissus repens</i> | തെളു | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Combretum albidum</i> | വെള്ളക്കൊടി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <i>Hewetia malabarica</i> | കാട്ടുകലഞ് | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Hyptage benghalensis</i> | തെരമ്പോടൽ | Malpighiaceae | Endemic |
| 11. | <i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> | പാവവള്ളി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Merremia umbellata</i> | കൊലവരവള്ളി | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Mussaenda frondosa</i> | വെള്ളില, അമ്മകറമ്പി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Piper nigrum</i> | കുരുമുളക് | Piperaceae | Indigenous |

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 15. | <i>Piper longum</i> | തിപ്പലി | Piperaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Pothos scandens</i> | പരുവൽ | Araceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | <i>Quisqualis malabarica</i> | തൂക്ക് ചെത്തി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 18. | <i>Salacia fruticosa</i> | പൊൻ കൊരടി | Hippocratiaceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | <i>Sarcostigma kleinii</i> | ഓടൽ | Icacinaceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <i>Smilax zeylanica</i> | കരിലാണി | Smilacaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Vitis repens</i> | ചുണ്ണാമ്പുവള്ളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | <i>Zanonia indica</i> | പിന്നാർവള്ളി | Cucurbitaceae | Indigenous |

HERBS

| No | Botanical name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Acalypha indica</i> | കുപ്പമഞ്ഞൽ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> | ആടലോടകം | Acanthaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> | അപ്പ | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 4. | <i>Biophytum reinwardtii</i> | മുക്കുറ്റി | Oxalidaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Borreria latifolia</i> | കാട്ടുത്രിത്താവ് | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Clerodendron viscosum</i> | പെരികിലം | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 7. | <i>Curcuma oligantha</i> | | Zingiberaceae | Endemic |
| 8. | <i>Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> | നാട്ടുപുച്ചെടി | Lamiaceae | Exotic |
| 10. | <i>Leucas aspera</i> | കാട്ടുതുമ്പ | Lamiaceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Phaulopsis imbricata</i> | | Acanthaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Mimosa pudica</i> | തൊട്ടാവാടി | Leguminosae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> | കീഴുകാനെല്ലി | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Oldenlandia auricularia</i> | | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Oplismenus compositus</i> | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Sida acuta</i> | കുറുന്തോട്ടി | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | <i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> | വേനപ്പച്ച | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 18. | <i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> | മഞ്ഞയൂരം | Tiliaceae | Indigenous |
| 19. | <i>Urena lobata</i> | ഊർപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | <i>Vernonia cinerea</i> | പുവകുരുമ്പില | Asteraceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> | കാട്ടിഞ്ചി | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |

FLORA OF PAALIYERI MOOKAMPIKA KAVU, KASARCODE DISTRICT

TREES

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Adenanthera pavonia</i> | മഞ്ചാടി | Mimosaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Antidesma montanum</i> | പുതരാവൽ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Aporusa lindleyana</i> | വെട്ടിമരം | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Areca catechu</i> | കവുങ്ങ് | Arecaceae | Exotic |
| 5. | <i>Artocarpus gomezianus</i> | തീമ്പലച്ചി, കാനപ്പാവ് | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> | പ്പാവ് | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <i>Artocarpus hirsutus</i> | ആഞ്ഞിലി | Moraceae | Endemic |
| 8. | <i>Barringtonia racemosa</i> | ആറ്റുപേഴ് | Lecythidaceae | Endemic |
| 9. | <i>Caryota urens</i> | ചുവ്വപ്പന | Arecaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Carallia bracheata</i> | വറങ്ങ് | Rhizophoraceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Cinnamomum malabathrum</i> | വഴന | Lauraceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Cinnamomum verum</i> | കറുവ | Lauraceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Diospyros malabarica</i> | പനഞ്ചിക്കാമരം | Ebenaceae | Endemic |
| 14. | <i>Ficus drupacea</i> | ആലാമരം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Ficus heterophylla</i> | വള്ളിത്തേരകം | Moraceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Garcinia spicata</i> | മഞ്ഞനാക്ക് | Clusiaceae | Endemic |
| 17. | <i>Gymnacranthera canarica</i> | ഉപ്പപ്പയിൻ | Myristicaceae | Endemic |
| 18. | <i>Holigarna arnottiana</i> | ആറ്റുചേര് | Anacardiaceae | Endemic |
| 19. | <i>Hopea parviflora</i> | കമ്പകം | Dipterocarpaceae | Endemic |
| 20. | <i>Hydnocarpus laurifolius</i> | മരോട്ടി | Flacourtiaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> | പുമരൂത്, മണിമരൂത് | Lythraceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | <i>Lophopetalum wightianum</i> | വെങ്കൊട്ട | Celastraceae | Endemic |
| 23. | <i>Macaranga indica</i> | വട്ട | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 24. | <i>Madhuca neriifolia</i> | ഇലിപ്പ | Sapotaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | മാവ് | Anacardiaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | <i>Mastixia arborea</i> | വെള്ളാടമ്പ് | Cornaceae | Endemic |
| 27. | <i>Myristica fatua</i> | പത്രി, ചോരപ്പയിൻ | Myristicaceae | Endemic |
| 28. | <i>Myristica malabarica</i> | പൊന്നാപയിൻ | Myristicaceae | Endemic |
| 29. | <i>Ochna obtusata</i> | | Ochnaceae | Indigenous |
| 30. | <i>Ochreinauclea missionis</i> | നിർവഞ്ചി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 31. | <i>Olea dioica</i> | കരിവെട്ടി | Oleaceae | Indigenous |
| 32. | <i>Persia macrantha</i> | കുളമാവ് | Lauraceae | Endemic |
| 33. | <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> | ഉങ്ങ് | Fabaceae | Indigenous |
| 34. | <i>Semecarpus auriculatus</i> | ചേര് | Anacardiaceae | Endemic |
| 35. | <i>Syzygium travancoricum</i> | കുളിർമാവ്, പൊരിയൽ | Myrtaceae | Endemic |
| 36. | <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> | താന്നി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |

SHRUBS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Alpinia galanga</i> | അരഞ്ഞ | Zingiberaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | <i>Antidesna acidum</i> | അരിയപൊരിയൻ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Caesalpinia mimosoides</i> | തീമുള | Caesalpinaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Canthium parviflorum</i> | കാരമുള | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Canthium angustifolium</i> | ചെറുകാർ | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Chassalia curviflora</i> | കാട്ടുകാടി | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | <i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> | പെരികിലം | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 8. | <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> | കമ്മുണിസ്സ് പച്ച | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 9. | <i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> | പാണൽ | Rutaceae | Endemic |
| 10. | <i>Hibiscus hispidissimus</i> | പനച്ചി | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Ixora malabarica</i> | ചെത്തി | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 12. | <i>Leea sambucina</i> | ചൊറിയന്താളി | Vitaceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Kirganellia reticulata</i> | | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | <i>Mussaenda belilla</i> | വെള്ളില | Rubiaceae | Endemic |
| 15. | <i>Ochlandra travancorica</i> | ഇഴുറ്റ, ഒട്ടൽ | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | <i>Sauropus androgynus</i> | വേലിച്ചീര | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | <i>Solanum torvum</i> | ചുവ | Solanaceae | Indigenous |
| 18. | <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> | നരിവാലൻ | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 19. | <i>Strobilanthes ciliatus</i> | കരികുറിഞ്ഞി | Acanthaceae | Endemic |
| 20. | <i>Urena lobata</i> | ഊർപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |

CLIMBERS

| No | Botanical Name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. | <i>Aganope thyrsoflora</i> | | Fabaceae | endemic |
| 2. | <i>Aganosma cymosa</i> | പാൽവള്ളി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | <i>Acacia pennata</i> | ഇഞ്ച | Mimosaceae | Indigenous |
| 4. | <i>Anamirta cocculus</i> | പേച്ചുമരുന്ന | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |
| 5. | <i>Calycopteris floribunda</i> | പുല്ലാനി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | <i>Centrosema molle</i> | കാട്ടുപയർ | Leguminosae | Exotic |
| 7. | <i>Combretum albidum</i> | വെള്ളക്കൊടി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |
| 8. | <i>Abrus pulchellus</i> | മഞ്ചാടി | Fabaceae | Endemic |
| 9. | <i>Derris scandens</i> | പന്നിവള്ളി | Fabaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | <i>Ericybe paniculata</i> | എരിമത്താളി, നക്കുവള്ളി | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 11. | <i>Hewetia malabarica</i> | കാട്ടുകലഞ് | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | <i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> | പാറവള്ളി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | <i>Flagellaria indica</i> | പനമ്പുവള്ളി | | |
| 14. | <i>Merremia umbellata</i> | കൊലവരവള്ളി | Convolvulaceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | <i>Mikania scandens</i> | വയറ | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 16. | <i>Pothos scandens</i> | പരുവൽ | Araceae | Indigenous |
| 17. | <i>Parsonsia spiralis</i> | | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 18. | <i>Quisqualis malabarica</i> | തൂക്ക് ചെത്തി | Combretaceae | Indigenous |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| 19. | Raphidophora pertusa | ആനത്തിപ്പലി, എലിത്തടി | Araceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | Sarcostigma kleinii | ഓടൽ | Icacinaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | Strophanthus wightianus | കാമ്പെട്ടി | Apocynaceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | Tinospora cordifolia | അമുരത് | Menispermaceae | Indigenous |

HERBS

| No | Botanical name | Local name | Family | Distribution |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Acalypha indica | കുപ്പമഞ്ഞൽ | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 2. | Achyranthes aspera | വൻ കടലാടി | Amaranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 3. | Ageratum conyzoides | അപ്പ | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 4. | Aponogeton undulatifolius | | Aponogetonaceae | Endemic |
| 5. | Biophytum reinwardtii | മുക്കുറ്റി | Oxalidaceae | Indigenous |
| 6. | Borreria latifolia | കാട്ടുത്രിത്താവ് | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 7. | Clerodendron viscosum | പെരികിലം | Verbenaceae | Exotic |
| 8. | Cyathula prostrata | ചെറുകടലാടി | Amaranthaceae | Indigenous |
| 9. | Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 10. | Desmodium gangeticum | ഓരില | Leguminosae | Indigenous |
| 11. | Digitaria ciliaris | എട്ടുമുട്ടൻ പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 12. | Eclipta prostrata | കയ്യോന്നി | Asteraceae | Indigenous |
| 13. | Eragrostis viscosa | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 14. | Grangea madraspatana | മഞ്ഞാടക്കാമണിയൻ | Asteraceae | Indigenous |
| 15. | Gymnostachyum febrifugum | നിലമുച്ചാള, വായ്നോക്കി | Acanthaceae | Indigenous |
| 16. | Heliotropium keralense | തേകട | Boraginaceae | Endemic |
| 17. | Hyptis suaveolens | നാട്ടുപുച്ചെടി | Lamiaceae | Exotic |
| 18. | Nymphoides indica | നെയ്യാമ്പൽ | Menianthaceae | Endemic |
| 19. | Leucas aspera | കാട്ടുതുമ്പ | Lamiaceae | Indigenous |
| 20. | Lindernia rotundifolia | | Scrophulariaceae | Indigenous |
| 21. | Ludwegia parviflora | | Onagraceae | Indigenous |
| 22. | Phaulopsis imbricata | | Acanthaceae | Indigenous |
| 23. | Mimosa pudica | തൊട്ടാവാടി | Leguminosae | Indigenous |
| 24. | Mollugo pentaphylla | | Aizoaceae | Indigenous |
| 25. | Phyllanthus niruri | കീഴുകാമ്പെല്ലി | Euphorbiaceae | Indigenous |
| 26. | Oldenlandia auricularia | | Rubiaceae | Indigenous |
| 27. | Oplismenus compositus | പുല്ല | Poaceae | Indigenous |
| 28. | Polycarpon tetraphyllum | | Caryophyllaceae | Indigenous |
| 29. | Sida acuta | കുറുന്തോട്ടി | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 30. | Synedrella nodiflora | വേനപ്പച്ച | Asteraceae | Exotic |
| 31. | Triumfetta rhomboidea | മഞ്ഞയൂരം | Tiliaceae | Indigenous |
| 32. | Urena lobata | ഉഴുർപ്പം | Malvaceae | Indigenous |
| 33. | Vernonia cinerea | പുവങ്കുരുന്നില | Asteraceae | Indigenous |



1 *Drupes of Aglaia barbery (Chuvannakil)*
Bark medicinal-stomach complaints



2 *Aglaia barbery- Adukkathu kavu*



3 *Aglaia elaeagnoida (Punyava) fruit medicinal (leprosy) - Paramel kavu*



4- *Actinodaphne hookkeri (Eyyoli)*



5 *Flacourtia montana*
Kammadamkavu

6-*Psychotria dalzellii*
Endemic,
Medicinal-skin disease
Paramel kavu

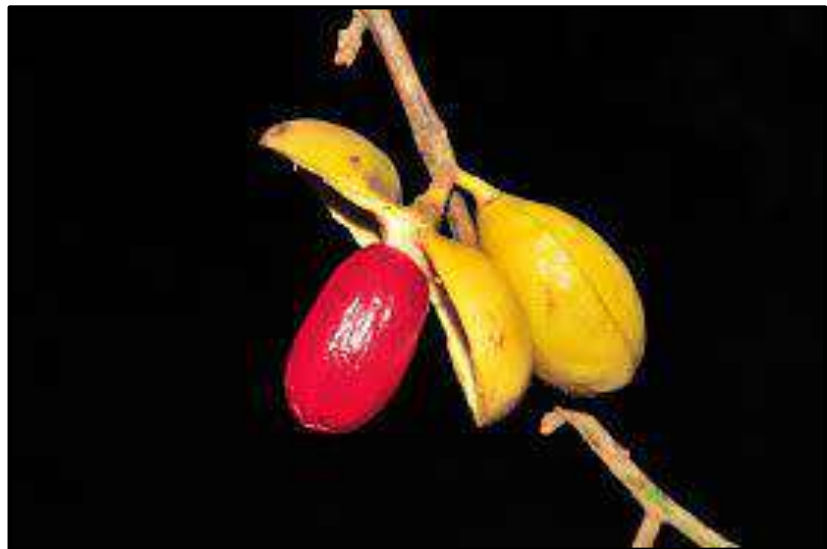


7- *Syzygium travancouricum*
(twig)
-endemic
Leaf contain essential oil
Paliyeri kavu



8- *Knema attenuata*
(Adakkapine)
-Kammadam kavu

T8A- *Knema attenuata*-fruit



9- *Ficus tsiela*- (chela)
Root, bark, fruit-medicinal



10- *Ficus nervosa*- root medicinal

Edayila kavu

10A- *Ficus nervosa* –twig.



11-Aerial roots of *Myristica*



12- Branch –*Gymmnaranthera canaria*.
Kammadam kavu

13- *Ficus drupaceae* (Aalamaram)
Palakkunnu kavu



14-*Hydnocarpus pendandra*
(Marotti) for medicinal oil
Edayila kavu



15- *Mimosops elangi*

Palakunnu kavu

16 – *Taberneamontana
heyneana*

(*Kundalapala*)



17- *Vateria indica*

(*Vellapine*)



18- *Schleicheria oleosa*-(poovam)
Sapindaceae. Palakkunnu kavu



19- *Hopea ponga* (Thambakam)



20- Flowers of *Hopea ponga*



21-*Ficus dalhousiae* (kallal)

Edayila kavu



22-*Holigarna arnottiana* (Aattucheru)

Palakkunnu kavu.



23- *Lophopetalum waighatianum*
(Venkotta)
Edayila kavu



24.-Flowers of *Lophopetalum*

25.-*Diospyros perigrina*
(Panachi)
Adukkathukavu



26.-*Diospyros condoleana*.
Endemic
Root medicinal

Paramel kavu.



27.-*Carallia brachiata*
(Varang)-
Adukkathu kavu

28.*Antiaris toxicaria*.
(Arayanjili)-
Palakunnu kavu.



29.*Madhuka neriiifolia*
(Elippa)
Adukkathu kavu



30.-*Syzygium carryophyllatum*.
(Kattujnaval)
Palakkunnu kavu

31- *Olea dioica* (Edana)



32- *Persea macrantha*-
(Kulamavu)



1. *Alangium salvifolium*

*Leaves for rheumatic pain-
Root for skin diseases*

2. *Antidesma acidium.*

Medicinal



3. *Grewia umbulata*

Medicinal-Liver / blood disorder



4. *Psychortia flavida*

Medicinal-snake bite



5. *Chasalia curviflora*



6. *Strobilanthus heyneanus*



1. *Dalbergia horrida*
Mappittaseri kavu



2. *Derris scandens*



3. *Ampelocissus indica*- (*Chempara valli.*)

Root Bronchitis-& blood purifier – Kammadam kavu



4. *Reissantia indica*

Paramel kavu



5. *Salacia fruticosa*
Kammadam kavu



6. *Ventilago denticulate*
Bark & young shoots medicinal
Kammadam kavu



7. *Hugonia mistax*

8. *Calyopteris floribunda* flower.



17.03.2016 11:05



1A.-Flower of *A. commutatus*.

1.-*Amorphophallus commutatus*

Kammadam kavu



2. *Aneilema ovalifoilium*.-Endemic

Kammadam kavu



3.-*Dendrobium ovatum* –Flowering stem
do not have leaves

Paramel kavu



4. *Justica trinerva*-

Paramel kavu



5. *Smithia sasginea*-Fabaceae-

Paramel kavu

ORCHID



6. *Orunoniana bronaiiana* –

Paramel kavu



6A. Flower of *Orunoniana bronaiiana*

CHAPTER VI

ECOLOGICAL STATUS

Ecological status in a sacred grove revolves around its relationship and influence imparted by various components like micro climate soil and moisture retention , soil nutrients, nature of vegetation and other life forms that associate. The vegetation as well as the biological setup in a sacred grove is normally protected from human interference through customary taboos and sanctions with cultural and ecological implications. In such a typical condition there can be immense activity among and between all living organisms providing plenty of resources for research on some of the resources not seen studied hitherto. In this project work there is limited scope to undertake such a study on this vast subject and this chapter is confined to vegetation, soil condition , faunal significance and water conservation as could be observed during the visit of the team and as gathered from local reliable versions besides information from published documents.

Vegetation

Composition of vegetation exhibit more number of tree species with dense growth. In highly protected SGs having large extent as in Kammadam kavu of Vellarikunda taluk, Edayila kavu, Guruvaram kavu and Kariyappil kavu of Hosdurg Taluk the plant diversity is prominent. Many species which otherwise would have disappeared such as – trees ,*Syzygium travancoricum* ,*Knema attenuata*, herbs like *Nervila* sp., tree fern *Cyathium* sp etc. Among trees ten species of *Ficus* are represented. But their frequency of occurrence is low. Many of these endemic species are having medicinal value.

Keystone species

Ecologically valuable species function as Keyston there are indirect benefits which flow from sacred groves through ecosystem functions. Some species though present in small numbers play a very important role by their unique abilities such as nitrogen fixation, attracting many birds animals etc. and help maintaining life forms in plenty. These species do have large effect on other species in a community. Law (2002) has identified Keystone species in two SGs based on following parameters.

Once such species are removed from an echo system it may create dramatic changes in the rest of the community. Many studies have not been made on this aspect in respect of the SGs in Kerala. In Tamil Nadu, *Ficus religiosa* and *Ficus benghalensis* -known as strangler figs are considered to be Keystone species. These species have aggressive growth habit ensuring their regeneration and survival. They bear pulpy small fruits during summer when most of the other species do not.Hence they attract frugivorous birds, a few mammals, reptiles and several

species of insects. Many pollinators and seed dispersers are attracted which promote regeneration in the plant community.

Regeneration

The species composition of trees in SGs consist of light demanders , shade bearers and shade tolerants. Seedlings of species for which securing light condition is less pronounced may come up or compete with seedlings of top canopy species. As top canopy trees of varying growth requirements survive wel, their regeneration under favourable conditions particularly when the light condition is restricted is a matter of study .Though regeneration of shade bearing and shade tolerant species do come up, but it persists for a long period in whippy stage till favourable light conditions set in.

Natural regeneration is generally good in the case of *Hynocarpus pentandra*, *Carryota urens*, *Ficus specie*, *Artoarpus*, *Srychnos-nux-vomica*. etc which are common in all SGs. Regeneration in the form of root suckers is noticed in the case of *Strychnos nux-vomica*, *Caraylia brachiata* etc. That of *Olea dioica* is good where ever soil is less acidic.

Soil and moisture condition

Soil is found to be highly diverse with rocky area on hilly portions. Generally it is sandy loam and lateritic as evidenced by. *Desmodim polycarpum*, *Zornea diphylla* and *Strychnos nux-vomica*. In the absence of rapid litter decomposition and low root mat development soil is very



much exposed to erosion in sloppy areas. But some of the trees like *Holeptelia integrifolia* have strong root system which bind the soil on river bank and prevent erosion. Soil moisture is well and good due to number of rivulets present in many SGs in addition to better rainfall. But SGs with ponds within are much less. The result is that there is less of amphibians.

Faunal Significance

Sacred groves harbour numerous birds , bats, primates, small mammals, and butter flies. *Ficus* provide a safe haven for wasps, bees and other insects.

Birds

There are many endemic birds such as Nilgiri wood pigeon, Nilgiri flycatcher, White bellied Sea Eagle, Small sunbird, Malabar Grey hornbill, and Grey headed bulbul. These SGs offer plenty of scope for bird watchers to have a feast.



Nilgiri wood pigeon



Nilgiri flycatcher



Pangolian (Manis pentadactyla)



White Bellied Sea Eagle.



Nilgiri langur

Termites

Termites form a significant element of soil micro-flora. The food of termites is mainly plant material. It can also feed on animal products such as dung and fresh mammalian carcasses. Studies on termite reveal that they have no sight and that they are deaf too. They recognise their nest mate by odour. They leave scent trails to food sources outside the nest. The scent comes from a gland present on the underside of abdomen. Below ground nests are very common where moisture remains at low levels throughout the year. Above ground termites are rare in this district.

Bats Langur etc

The bats visiting the SGs fall under the category of fruit bats. They are seen perching in hundreds in Koliyad Kavu and Puthukkai kavu. They feed on plant parts, insects, white ants etc. It can devour even snakes. They avoid flying but do tall trees for roosting.

Peafowl is reported to be rare. Local information is that they appear suddenly in the mornings or evenings soon after the rain subsides. Their way of foraging makes the surrounding healthy. They feed on rodents, lizards and even small snakes. They escape falling victim to hunters as long as they are in the SG.

Nilgiri langur (*Presbytis johnii*) and Pangolian (*Manis pentadactyla*) are seen in Edayila kavu.

Butterflies are plenty in most of the SGs. As regards fish there is no scope for detailed study since water bodies like ponds are very rare here. The fish *Manjulata* (*Hypselobargms brachysoma*) land tortoise and fresh water crocodiles are reported to be protected in some of these SGs.

CHAPTER VII

SOCIO- CULTURAL ASPECTS

GENERAL

Kasaragod is the northern most district of Kerala. This district, due to its linguistic diversity, is also known as the Saptha Bhasha sangama bhoomi (the land of seven languages). Malayalam, Tulu, Kannada, Marathi, Konkani, Beary and Urdu are the seven languages spoken in this region. This piece of land is also known as the land of gods, forts, rivers, hills and beautiful beaches. Until 1984, this region was a part of Kannur district. Though the geographical area of the district is comparatively low, the district has the maximum number of rivers, 12 numbers, in the State. It is also a land of historical importance. The fort at Bekal is the largest and best preserved fort in the state. There are a number of historically important places like the Chandragiri Fort, Anandashramam, Malik Deenar Masjid, etc..

RELEGIOUS & CULTURAL BACKGROUND

There are historical references which say that Aryanization started in the northern most part of Kerala which influenced the socio-cultural aspects of the state. Similarly, the rich culturally fertile soil attracted many of the other religions of India and the world. Jainism set its foot first in Dakshin Kannada and then spread to Kerala Region in the 3rd century B.C. During the same period, Buddhism also reached the soil of Kerala. Christian faith had its influence in southern and central Kerala while the faith in Islam spread more in northern Kerala. Christianity came to the district very late.

The Hindu community of the district includes Brahmins, Nairs, Ambalavasis, Thiyyas, Yadavas and Kammalas. Among the Brahmins, the major sub-castes are Gouda Saaraswathas, Namboothiris and Embrathiris. Since the Brahmins in the district are immigrants they form different groups such as Shivally, Havyak, Karhada and Kota etc. Mostly Brahmins are engaged in priestly occupations in the temples.

Nairs(Naayars) are the predominant community in the district and they take the titles such as Nambiar, Kurup and Adiyodi. Thiyyas of the district are known as Belechappad and Poojaris. Yadavas are also known as Maniyanis. Bhats are known as the Havyak Brahmins. Ambalavasis are traditionally performing duties related to temples such as making garlands, drumming at the time of worship, lighting the oil lamps etc. Kammalas are artisans like Thattan (goldsmith), Perumkollan (blacksmith), Asaris (carpenters).

The Muslims of the district are very orthodox and they follow rigid religious customs. The family background and daily life of the Muslims are conducive to a devout life. In addition

to the ritualistic prayers, individually or in congregation special prayers are offered on special occasions such as the funeral, Ramzan nights and during Ramzan and Bakrid festivals. Special supplications are made at the death anniversary of Saints which is known as Uroos. The purdha system is observed more strictly here by Muslim women than in any other parts of the State.

The Christians dominate eastern portion in the district. They are settled mainly in the eastern hilly areas for the purpose of agriculture. They are settlers from the southern parts of Kerala. During the year 1943 the first settlers came to Rajapuram. The main Christian settlements are Thanapuram, Palavayal, Vellerikkundu, Cherupuzha, Bedadukka, Pulingome, Karivedakam, Malom, Balal, Kanhiradukkam, Kadumeni, Mallakkallu, Panathady, and Cheemeni. These hilly terrains have been converted into rich plantations of rubber, aracnut, pepper etc by these people.

The Concept of Sacred Groves

In India, every religion has their own traditions, practices and rituals which are aimed at keeping nature un disturbed. The Hindu religion give reverence to the five basic elements of nature- Earth (Prithvi), Fire (Agni), Water (Jal), Air (Wayoo) and Space (Akash). All the five elements are treated as body of God and are worshipped. These five elements are protected for religious, cultural and spiritual reasons. Sacred groves (SGs) are patches of trees on forest land that are protected communally with religious zeal and connotations. These forest areas have been protected since ages by traditional societies and indigenious communities with their socio-cultural and religious practices. Sacred groves as a rule are treated piously. Sacred trees are prohibited from cutting and not axed except when wood is needed for the religious purposes like construction and repair of temple buildings or in cases like worshipping, death ceremonies and temple rituals. Thus, SGs carry direct and everlasting pious status and assist in maintaining social fabric of the society. Sometimes, they are also known as natural museums of giant trees, treasure houses of threatened species, dispensaries of medicinal plants, regulators of water sheds, recreation centers for urban life, veritable gardens for botanists, gene banks of economic species as well as rare and endangered species, paradise for nature-lovers and so on.

Till the beginning of this century, sacred groves were an indispensable adjunct of the traditional Hindu families of Kerala. Sacred groves and associated ponds constituted a unique network of ecological system that intervened with the life and culture of the people of Kerala. Generally, sacred groves and the associated bio diversity are conserved due to the belief of the people besides traditional rules, restrictions and regulations.

Communities and Sacred Groves

Communal harmony and religious tolerance are the noteworthy characteristics of the people of this place. The Hindus, Muslims, and the Christians, live side by side, each influencing and getting influenced by the culture of the other though they speak different languages. It is seen that the SGs in the district are owned or managed by people belonging to different communities or casts. Though the ownership or management vest with communities like Bramin, Nair, Thiyya, Maniyani etc, all the communities in the locality like Adiyodi, Poduval, Nair, Thiyya, Viswakarmas, Vannan, Pulayan, Velan etc involve themselves in different ways during the festivals and other occasions of each Sacred Grove.

Scenario in the district

The role of kavus (sacred groves) in the cultural and ritualistic life of north Malabar is perhaps more significant than that in the rest of the state. Categorization of Sacred Groves of Kerala was once a common feature in every village. From time immemorial, the original groves came in to the hands of individual families and remained family-owned property. As the families split into smaller units, many of the members retained the grove with the place of worship. Since many families were unable to follow the 'Kavu' rituals, they were handed over to organizations like the Devasam Boards or local trusts and temple committees. Similarly, the Land Reforms Act introduced in the year 1957, caused a large scale fragmentation of the land remained as Sacred Groves.

The study conducted in the district reveals that out of the 392 SGs identified, 47% of the SGs are owned by individuals or families or family trusts, 49% by public trusts or Janakeeya Committees and the balance 6% by Temple trusts or Devasam Boards. Unlike in the adjoining district of Kannur, very large SGs with extensive areas are few in number. There are only 7 SGs which are more than 5 acres in extent.



Inspection in Kammadan Kavu

Among all the kavus that are havens of biodiversity in the district of Kasaragod, the most impressive is the Kammadam kavu. In fact, it is more of an evergreen forest than a kavu. Kammadam kavu that spreads across Bheemanadi village in Vellarikundu Taluk of Kasaragod district, as per records, was 54.77 acres in extent . But now this biodiversity rich bit of land has been subjected to marginal encroachment and the present area is only 48

acres, still occupying the status of the largest sacred grove in the district. The second largest SG being Guruvanam Kavau, 35 acres, in Pudukai village of Hosdurg taluk. Similarly, another noteworthy SG in the district is the Idayile kavu in Valiyaparamba village in Hosdurg Taluk. Originally this SG was part of a forest belt of around 312 acres owned by the *Udinnoor kulam* (family).

Worship

The history of worship is closely related to the gradual evolution of mankind from nomads to farmers and from farmers to village dwellers. The worship pattern varies from place to place according to belief, sankalpas, myths, deities etc. This is the general picture of worship in temples. Worship of semi divine sprits is considered as a primitive form of worship. But the devotees worship these spirits since then are considered as benevolent showering mercy on its devotees. Worship of serpent spirit is one of



Inspection in Idayilakadu kavu

such primitive form of worship. From time immemorial, the general belief of the Hindu community is that worship of the serpent god, naga, is essential for the progeny and prosperity of the family. The devotees treat naga idols with great veneration and a certain amount of fear as the general belief is that if anyone shows disrespect or kills a snake, he will meet with punishment in the form of skin deceases or ophthalmia or lack of progeny. Therefore most of the temples and tharavad used to have a sarpa kavu (sacred grove) near the premises of the temples or tharavads. It is a miniature forest with abundant tree growth of rare species. Though there are certain norms or believes regarding the position of SGs in the premises of temples or tharavads, there can be varaiations according to conveniences.

Generally at the centre or at the side of each SG is the chithra koodam, a stone basement with granite prathishtas of Naga gods like Nagaraja, Nagakanyaka, Nagayakshi and abundant nagas. All the idols will be facing the east. Very often distinct male and female motifs are carved on these idols to distinguish the Nagaraja from the Nagayakshi. Since majority of SGs belong to families, worship patterns, rituals and festivals vary from place to place. Unlike in



the case of SGs attached to major temples, expenses on festivals would be very restricted because they themselves have to find out the resources for the festivals. In the family SGs, daily poojas are not taking place, instead lighting lamp in the SGs by members of the family is uninterruptedly performed. It represents unity and collective action of the family members. In the district, in many SGs, showing lighted lamp from outside (showing the deities inside SG) is a practice. Poojas are either monthly or seasonal.

Deities

In most of the SGs there will be idols of presiding deity and associated deities. Since majority of the sacred groves in the district are sarpakavu, serpent deities are worshiped as the presiding deity. Goddesses such as bhagavathy and chamundi are also worshipped in certain SGs. In this context it will be interesting to examine the different roles of gender in worship, management etc of sacred groves.

The role of gender in sacred groves can be analyzed at four levels:

- (a) The gender of the deity associated with the sacred groves;
- (b) The gender of the priests conducting poojas in the groves;
- (c) The nature and extent of access to men and women in various rituals, festivals and ceremonies in the groves, and harvest of biomass from the groves; and
- (d) The role of gender in the management of the sacred groves.

Regarding gender of deities, the male deities associated with the SGs in the district are:- Vishnu moorthi, Thondan deivam, Ganapathi, Dharma sashtra, Kshethrapalakan, Kathiyannoor veeran, Kalichan, , Ayyappan, Sivan, , Sasthav, Veeranmar, Mahavishnu, Valyachan, Gurunadhan, , etc.

Among the female Deities Bhagavathi (in different local names) Bhadradevi, Durga, Bhadrakali, Devi, Parvathy, Bhuvaneswari, Vanadurga, Puthiya Bhagavathi, Raktha chamundeswari, Kalleriamma, Valiya thamburatti, Thai paradevatha, Puliyoorkali, Seetha Devi etc are most common.

Nagar, Nagaraja, Nagarprathishtta, Naga kanyaka, etc are the snake deities. In certain cases there will be only Chithrakoodam where deities are only sankalpam. It is noticed that SGs dedicated to Snake Gods (Serpent Gods) are common in the district.

Regarding the gender of the priest, it appears that the priesthood rests with males without exception.

There are strict practices in the nature and extent of access to men and women in various rituals, festivals and ceremonies in the groves. Since majority of the SGs are attached to households, daily lighting of the lamp is done by usually women. In very few SGs women are not permitted to enter the Kavuvu, but they light the lamp and show to the idols standing outside the SGs. Even though there are restrictions for women for entering the SGs, there are traditional activities which women are involved. It is the duty of women to clean the temple premises in the SGs. In certain cases women form committees like Mathruvedi, Sthreevedi, Mathru committee etc to assist certain functions related festivals like raising funds, cleaning works, controlling the women crowd during processions etc.

Management of the SGs normally vests with men. In certain cases, as per records the owner may be a woman, but management is executed generally by men.

Involvement of different communities in Sacred Groves

Generally, the sacred groves belong to Hindus. But, for the members of certain communities, among Hindus and certain other communities, entry to the SGs is allowed in specific situations. In Kammadan kavuvu only Nampoothiries are permitted to enter the moolasthanam where the deity is placed. In certain SGs non Hindus are also allowed to enter the SG only during certain functions. It is also pointed out that in certain SGs like Kammadan kavuvu, etc collection of reeds, canes, usufructus etc are allowed for locals. In general, it is to be seen that the general public have a fear and a resultant respect towards sacred groves so that they voluntarily accept and abide the restriction prevailing as a tradition.

Offerings

Offerings for deities in temples are different from that in the SGs. Offerings vary from place to place and also it will be different for different communities in the same sacred grove. It is a traditional practice to offer mats, baskets, earthen pots etc made by the scheduled caste and tribe communities like pulayar, parayar, kushava etc. Members of vannathan community make pantham, a traditional country made torch and offer it at the SGs for performing Theyyam. Preparation of weapons for deity is done by kollan community, ornaments by thattan community and dresses by vannan community.

Rituals in these sacred groves constitute a mixture of practices by agrarian society and hunting society. Agrarian society performs Nira and Putheri which represents harvesting of agricultural produce and cooking of fresh grain respectively. Agricultural products like rice,

rice powder, malar, unakalari, tender coconut, coconut, banana, beetle leaf, areca nut, flowers, lamp, oil etc are other types of offerings brought by the devotees.

Sarpabali and Noorumpalum are methods of worshipping snake deity. Pampumthullal is a dance performed by girls and the main priest accompanies them by singing prayer songs. Kalampattu is performed to appease not only Goddesses but also the spirits of demons and Lord Ayyappa.

Folk Arts

Kasargode offers a variety of patterns of arts which speaks volumes about the rich cultural heritage of this region. The spectacular pageant of Theyyam deities' impassionate – raises Kasargod into a land of fabulous fantasies. The symphonic melody created by Yakshgana, Kambala (buffalo race), Cock fight etc. of the Thulanad culture, thrilling along with poorakkali, Kolkali, Duff Mutt, Oppana etc. enchants the visitors.

Folk dances of great originality and color have evolved among the large population of the oppressed classes and the tribal communities. These were possibly manifestations of the tribal need to communicate to the ruling classes their frustrations and social anger. Some folk dances evolved as a result of their ceremonies to propitiate their gods. Among the Adiyans there is a folk play in which an old man plays on a thundi (drum) and the men sing and dance to the beating of the drum. Though the women do not participate in the dance, they join in the community singing.. The art forms of the Pulluvar are ritualistic. Most of their songs are related to worship, ritual, custom and exorcism. The pulluva art is expressed in the background of snake-worship.

Theyyam

Kasargode is famous for the several types of the Folk Art form- Theyyam. There are evidences that stand testimony to the fact that this folk religion contains traits that might have originated during the earliest periods of Neolithic, Chalcolithic settlement and expression. Theyyam is representative of a form of Hinduism practiced by the tribal communities since time immemorial. The Satvic rituals practiced by the Namboodiri Brahmins in temples co-existed with this tribal form of worship which involves liquor and meat as offerings to god.

Though Theyyam was sponsored by members of the upper class and ruling class families included it was essentially a Dravidian art form. And it has a revolutionary concept behind it since the Theyyam artists are from low-caste communities such as Malayan or Vanaan. Even the high-caste people will have to worship the Gods who come in the form of Theyyam, showing traits of anti-racial activates. As a religious and social institution, it has a significant place in the cultural history of the region. Under the impact of Aryans the cult of

Theyyam had changed substantially incorporating new trends and sub cults along with its tribal character. In short it can be stated that all prominent characteristics of primitive tribal religious worship had widened the stream of Theyyam cult and made it a deep-rooted folk religion of the millions.

Theyyam is an archaic culture and is considered as God before whom devotees seek blessings. Even followers of MUSLIM (Islam) community here associate with this cult in its functional aspect. Our project team had witnessed the Sree Wayanaad Kulavan Theyyam on 27th April 2019 organised by Thalankara Kanacode Banthukudi Tharavad at Kasaragod. The following pictures show some of the different stages as stated below.

Stage-1. Theyyam commences the performance.



Stage-2. Theyyam running systematically around the temple with devotees following.



Stage-3. Devotees deify Theyyam, and presenting their problems for the blessings to get absolution from it.



Cost of Theyyam:- The cost varies from place to place and from size to size. For a mini Theyyam it may cost around Rs. 3500 to 50,000. In respect

of regular Theyyam the cost may run up to a few lakhs. In a normal performance about 14 assistants in ordinary dress accompany the main dancer.

It is reported that there are 456 types of Theyyam and out of this 112 types are important and famous. To mention a few of them-

Vishnumoorthi Theyyam

The performance of Vishnumoorthi Theyyam includes complicated rites and rituals. It is the most popular part of the Vaishnava Theyyam. This fascinating piece narrates the story of Palanthai Kannan, a great devotee of Lord Vishnu. The Vishnumoorthi Theyyam in ottakkolam (only one kolam) enters the pyre. The act is called Agnipravesham. The devotees stand around him with prayers.

Sree Muthappan Theyyam

Muthappan Theyyam is unique in that it is performed around the year whereas the other Theyyams are performed seasonally (the season lasting October to May). Muthappan temples are present in hundreds of places in North Malabar. Each of them tells a story of its own. Among the Muthappan temples, Kunnathur Padi and Parassini Kadavu have attained the most fame. The rituals in the Muthappan temples are done by the Thiyya community of Malabar.

Oppana

Oppana is a song and dance ritual. It resembles the Kaikottikkalli practiced by women in Kerala. But it has more resemblance to the song and dance ritual prevalent in Arabian countries, where women sit and sway their bodies as in a dance performance. It goes far into the night. It is held on the occasion of adorning the brides hand and feet with henna (Mailanchi). Circumcision of boys, first menstruation of girls, ceremonial bath of woman on the 14th day after parturition etc. on the occasion of henna ceremony eight or ten women sit around the bride and sing songs, or stand around her singing, in praise of the bride and dancing. On the night previous to the marriage, in the bridegroom's house also his friends stand and sing in praise of the bridegroom. As an art it is performed in the stages and students and others irrespective of religion perform this art for competitions and in various functions. There are famous oppana troupes in the District. There is no doubt that it enchants the visitors.

Poorakkali

Poorakkali is one of the prominent ritual art forms of northern Kerala, especially in Kasargod and Kannur district. It is staged by a group of artists in the Bhagavathy temple premises and in front of sacred Bhagavathy Kavus (groves) and shrines. This is an integral part of pooram festival celebrated during the month of Meenam (March-April). The festival lasts for 9 days, starting from karthika day to pooram day. Pooram is celebrated to praise and please the god of love named Kamadeva. Though pooram is mainly meant for the women folk and maiden young ladies poorakkali is performed by men folk. It is said that in ancient days poorakkali was performed by women folk. A group leader who is well versed in the art and poorakkali songs leads the other artists in the group, who is known as Panikkar. The song sung by the group leader is repeated by the other artists, in chorus. This is a dance rhythmically around a sacred lamp with elegant steps. While dancing the players clap their hands uniformly to the tune of the song and according to the Thalam by the group leader. Poorakkali has got 18 different forms. Most often stories from the epic Ramayana constitute the subject matter of the ritual songs.

The ritual dance form warrants intense training and good physical stamina. The forward and backward movements and the abrupt variations in the speed and directions enthrall the spectators.

Invariably poorakkali is followed by a dual of wits staged to test the intellectual capacity of the rival group leaders. This is known as Marathukali. Where in intriguing questions are put by one leader to the other side who is expected to answer suitably. This splendid ritual art form has become the monopoly of certain castes namely Yadavas or Maniyanis, Thiyyas (Ezhavas) Mukayas, Saliyas, etc. of Hindu religion.

Thidambu dance

Thidambu dance is a ritual temple art form performed only in North Malabar areas of Kerala. It can also be seen very rarely in some parts of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Thidambu means the replica of an idol in a temple which could be taken out of the sanctum sanatorium for certain rituals connected with the poojas/festivals of the temples. It represents the idol of the presiding deity in the sanctum sanctorum. Thidambu is made by using bamboo pieces like a half circle, which is known as Chattams. These Chattams are adorned with flowers and gold/silver ornaments. The metal idol which represents the presiding deity in the sanctum sanatorium is joined with the Chattam. This is known as Thidambu. Thidambu dance is performed only in connection with the annual festivals of temples, by the Brahmins.

Yakshaganam

One of the most important folk theatres of Karnataka and Kasaragod yakshaganam has carved a unique niche for these two places in the cultural map of India. No wonder why the villages are replete with eminent yakshagana artistes for it is the most cherished cultural possession of these people. To the villagers this art form is as close to them as their mother tongue. Most of the stories in yakshagana are drawn from the epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavatha and other mythological episodes. Though it is generally described as folk art it has strong classical connections. The name yakshagana suggests the music of celestial beings. Originally yakshagana was known by different names to different people. For instance Bayatala is a name for yakshagana familiar to some people in Karnataka. In kannada bayatala denotes an art form presented in the open air. The Terukkuthu of Tamilnadu, Kootiyatam and Chakyarkuttu of Kerala, Veedhinataka of Andhra Pradesh can be considered as sister art forms.

Yakshagana is a musical dance drama. Singing and drumming merge with dancing, and words with gestural interpretation, and players clad in costumes of striking colour and contours are parts of the dance form. In Yakshagana music and speech go hand in hand and both could reach a good distance without our modern sound system. Parthisubha one of the pioneers of yakshagana hails from kasaragod district.

In India almost all the art forms, in one way or the other, are related to the worship of god. These art forms help to inculcate the religious, cultural and ethical values in the minds of the people. Yakshagana is believed to have evolved from the ancient Bhutha-worship prevalent in South Canara and Kasaragod. Theyyam is also a manifestation of this Bhutha worship. But it is evident from the performance that Yakshagana is also influenced by the folk dance and Sanskrit drama. Bharatha's Natyashashtra also has had its influence on this art form.

Vellattam- This is also similar to Theyyam but differs in frequency, method of presentation and cost. The objective remains the same namely propitiating the spirits for favours done. In Vellattam the dancer wears a small crown only and takes different shapes. Costumes also have lesser standards. There is no specified dress though all are supposed wear some other than normal and attractive type of dress. There may be two dancers with three or four assistants in normal dress. They move around the sanctum sanctorum with devotees following them. At times they remain standstill and respond to flames raised as rituals. Vellattam is performed every day by noon in Oorpazhassi kavu near Kannur.

This is performed at Muthappan Temple Kavu in the morning and sometimes at evening

Marathukali : It is a competitive "game art" conducted in temple yards. It has gained ritualistic importance. The game lasts for a long time; at times it may extend to a day or more.

Vadakken Pattukal : Ballads sung in praise of the exploits of local heroes form an important source of inspiration for the community.

Kalaripayattu : Thalassery is the seat of the martial art Kalari Payattu, the forerunner of Karate & Kung-Fu. Around 40 Kalary arenas of the martial art are spread around the district. Kalari Chikitsa, a special type of physiotherapy treatment for diseases as well as toning up the body is also a specialty here.

Kalari meaning school and Payattu meaning combat, Kalaripayattu is one of the advanced combat sciences of the world and has reproduced many a hero whose exploits are celebrated in legends and folk songs.

CHAPTER VIII

SOCIO- ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Kasaragod district earns its name through various views of derivation. One view is combination of two Sanskrit words, -Kaasar (ponds) and kroda (treasure). Another view is due to the abundance of Kaasaraka ,a tree having botanical name as *Strychnos nux- vomica*. Considering the scarcity of ponds in sacred groves we may be prompted to accept the second view. Unlike other districts there is heavy mixing of nine communities in Kasaragod. Brahmins are of different origin. Thulu Brahmins, Konkan Brahmins and Namboothiri's Namboothiri. group though numerically small , occupy high status in society by virtue of their knowledge in Vedas and spiritual practice. Nairs form predominant towards southern part. Thiyyas are generally planters, agriculturists and labourers. Muslims come as 32% and Christians amount to 6.64 % of the population in the district .Foretet

A. Custodians of Sacred Groves.

The custodians of sacred groves fall under different categories depending on the social conditions and legal status of land. Mainly three categories are identified namely Private management, Public management and management by Government supported Institutions like Devaswam Board

I. Private Management

The basic factor here is that the full propriety of the land supporting sacred grove belongs to one family or group of families. There are in all 184 such SGs coming under private category in this district. They are either .Kudumbakavu, or Kudumba Trust. In this case, as is generally seen in respect of Hindu families, the sacred grove form part of own property of the family being maintained traditionally from generations to generations with the purpose of maintaining general protection of the family and worshipping deity based on their religious belief. The head of family normally is the top authority in the management. Since these sacred groves are hundreds of years old they hold a link to the family partition deed in which stipulations are there for the maintenance of sacred grove and allotment of additional area for generating income to maintain them. .

The custodians have the option to form a committee or register a trust as the case may be without altering the legal status as private. The trust periodically elect office bearers like President, Secretary and committee members to manage the activities relating to the SG. A byelaw is only optional and they sometimes manage with clear understanding among them. There are sacred groves managed by communities other than Brahmins and Nairs such as Thiyyas, Pulayas etc and Muslim community.

II. Public Management

In this case the ownership goes to a public body which governs the management according to generally approved legal principles. It can be registered as public committee or function as a public committee with oral understanding. In either of the cases many or all of the members are from the public having faith in Sacred Groves.

i. Public Committee

Such committees are usually formed when an owner of the SG is financially too poor to manage the affairs of the SG while at the same time the local people consists of devotees having faith in the deity and sacred grove come up to take up the management.. Another reason is when the SG is on the verge of complete destruction or encroachment by other people inviting resentment from local devotees. All such instances immediately provoke the local people to form committees to maintain and protect the SG. Some such committees go in for registration with local Registrar's Office. They maintain registers of accounts for every monetary transaction and present all matters during the meetings. .

ii. Public Trust

This is a more solid institution having strong legal backing. They adopt a byelaw as stipulated by Registrar of Societies and obtain registration. They elect the office bearers and follow the activities as stipulated in the byelaw. The circumstances leading to the constitution of Public Trusts is the same as in the case of Public Committee. But in this case the there is much scope for elaborate activities , realisation of income and public support.

However both Public Committees and Public Trusts are included under the same category and in all there are 192 such sacred groves-comparatively high while examining the case of other districts. One more reason is that that there are different communities owning sacred groves.

III. Malabar Devaswam Board

There are SGs attached to Temples under the management of Devaswam Board. Though more attention is given in the affairs of temple equal importance is given to the rituals in the SG also, thereby providing sufficient security to SG.. There are 16 such cases here.

A statement of SGs under the above categories is given below. It can be seen that majority of the SGs are under private management.

| Name of Taluk | Private | Public Committee | Malabar Devaswam Board | Total |
|---------------|------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Hosdurg | 70 | 110 | 8 | 188 |
| Kasaragod | 76 | 26 | 4 | 106 |
| Manjeswaram | 15 | 9 | - | 24 |
| Vellarikunda | 23 | 47 | 4 | 74 |
| TOTAL | 184 | 192 | 16 | 392 |

Ritual Practices

There is diversity in the deities in sacred groves. Each has a presiding deity like a God, or Goddess or serpent. Rituals present a mixture of practices prevailing among agrarian society and hunting society. For starting all their important activities they associate the deity in the SGs. There is considerable involvement of different communities in the management, particularly in performing rituals in sacred groves.

SOCIAL GROUPS

In this district, as already stated, not only Hindus but Muslims also in some cases associate actively in festivals of the kavu. For example, in Arikkady village Hindu and Muslim folk worship Ali, a Muslim black magic man turned as theyyam known as Aali chamundi. The communal harmony here is indebted to this mode of tolerance and blending of culture. Each community owned sacred groves and most of the socially backward communities having associated with kavu function as peasant's organisations. This tradition strengthened their will to defy feudal lords and fight against them. (Kurup 1973).These organizations drew their life blood from such traditional platform which strengthened unity among them.

Income Generation by different Communities

Among Thiyyas the prominent deities are male Gods such as Kathivanoor Veeran, Vayantukulavan and Muthappan. In East Eleri the deity is a Muslim Hero-Mukri Pokker-and Theyyam is performed under this name. There are common Gods common to the communities.

Theyyam rituals are performed by men belonging to Scheduled Cast / Tribe such as Vannan , Malayan, Mavilan, Pulayan, Velan and Koppalan communities. Brahmins do not perform pooja in SGs owned by Scheduled Cast / Tribe. People of such community like to have their priest come from their own cast. Such priests are called "Komaram".

Theyyam rituals last for about eight months in an year excluding rainy months. During off season these artists resort to making visits to individual houses to perform rituals like vedan , Adi, Kothamoori etc. Here those who get themselves involved get financial benefit.

Some of these are related to harvests. Some of the peculiar rituals are as below:-

i. Kalasam vekkal-(offering sacred pots)-

During Sankramana day of each month this programme is performed. In Koliyottu kavu this is performed only in nine months an year. In Kattakkottu kavu except during Malayalam month Kanni this is performed.

ii. Offering model of dog-

This is seen in Dharmasastha Kavuv- But for offering this model, one has to obtain the permission from a particular person belonging to Kusava Community.

iii. Kuda oppickal-(offering umbrella)-

This is being performed in Pododukkathu Chamundeswari kavu in Hosdurg taluk (Id-20).The Vannan group has the right to make such umbrellas.

iv. Offering weapons.

In Koliyadu kavu of Vellarikundu taluk (Id-74), which is extending over one Acre, weapons like spears and sword are offered. But this can be done only in the presence of the Kollan (who manufactured the same).

v. Pattulsavam-& -Poorakkali.

This lengthy programme is performed in Muniyara Poomala Kavuv ofIt is interesting to note the different items being allotted to different community groups. First item is Pattulsavam for seven days which is performed by “Kanisha” group.. On the seventh day a function called “Kalathil Ariyidal” –(dropping rice in Pot for cooking) has to be performed by the most respectable member of Kanisha group. This programme will be followed by Poorakkali by Ezhava community. In connection with Poorakkali , another item named Kolkkali has to be performed by Pulaya Community. The right to clean the area for Poorakkali is left to the Vallivan (fishermen) community.

vi. Thulabharam-(Offering certain items including Agricultural products equal to the weight of the devotee)

This is one of the major sources of income in most of the sacred groves. People of any religion can offer Thulabharam in Pododukkathu Chamundaswari Kavuv and Poomala Kavuv

Attitude towards women

Women are allowed to go into the forested area of the sacred grove only in very few SGs. In Kammadam Kavuv they are allowed to go in except on Tuesday and Friday. They also get responsibility in taking role of committee members in the management of the Kavuv as in Dharma Sastha Kavuv and Pododukkathu Chamundeswari kavuv. In Kavuv Thiyyottu Kavuv, women of Poduval Community have the privilege to receive Eswaran Theyyam before performance. There are women organizations like “ Mathruvedi”, “Sthriveedi”, and “ Mathru committee” in Dharma Sastha Kavuv and Pododukkathu Chamundeswari kavuv. They contribute in organising procession, Kavaraniakkal-(collecting agricultural crop) etc with regard to sacred groves.

Communal and Social Harmony

Sacred groves generally act as the centre for the congregation of the villagers. Sacred groves provide space and opportunity to get together, interact with each other , build unity among people and to recognise the talents and peculiarity with members of the community. As already explained Muslim Community gets involved in Theyyam rituals. In Nattakkal Malliyodan Kavuv of Vellarikunda Taluk (Id-64) having 2.5 Ac. in extent, take Christians also in the Managing Committee. In certain groves , disputes between families or within family are amicably solved by their assembling there. Kammadam kavuv is an example. There is a platform under a Koovalam (Aegle marmelos) tree .Locally called Koovalam Thara or Supreme Court, disputes are solved by learned elders of the village by all concerned assembling there.

Other rituals are mostly related to livelihood activities.

Nira- Related to harvest.

Putheri- Inaugural cooking of harvested produce.

Noorum palum, Sarpabali , Pampum thullal, Pulluvan pattu, Kalam pattu etc are other rituals which might be appearing in Cultural aspects.

One thing peculiar to Kasaragod district is that the art “Yakshaganam” is also performed which is not seen anywhere else in Kerala.

Economic Aspects around Sacred Groves

The socio-economic condition revolves around faith in worship, fear of God, respect for taboos, disciplined maintenance and local appreciation besides environmental considerations providing protection of nature. As already escribed, the SGs come under three categories. The first category is those under Malabar Devaswam Board. They are only very few- 16 only. Rest of them come almost equally under Public Trust / Local Committees and

Privately owned by families and Family trust. The main components in the estimation of economy are the number of people employed as i-Priests, ii- Kazhakom and cleaning workers (helpers), the cost of maintenance including cost of Pooja articles, and cleaning, the expenditure for festivals and the income received by way of offerings from devotees, charges received for oblation, donations and contribution from members of managing team besides sponsorship.

SGs attached to Temples of Devaswam

In the case of these groves there is Pooja being performed every day as part of the main temple. But normally there is no separate account maintained in relation to the sacred grove attached. From the observations carried out by the enumerators and the controlling team it is considered that 15% of the total expenditure in the temples can be reasonably set off against the share of sacred groves attached.

SGs managed by Trust / Local Committee

In this case excepting very few SGs Pooja is being conducted only monthly. In addition, on some of the important days of Hindu Religion there will be Pooja. Only minimum number of persons are engaged. But there are some SGs where elaborate programmes are arranged with weekly or daily poojas. As for example, in Ayyaramkunnath Sree Bhagavathy Temple Kavay of 7.5 Acres coming under this category in Hosdurg Taluk there is daily Pooja. Similarly in Kallapu Gulikan Kavay it is weekly. In this the estimation is confined to the minimum level of activity. Pooja is considered to have 12 @ one per month and 10 days for specific festival days making in all 22 days in one year. Minimum two (priest-1 and Helper-1) has been taken as employees per SG. Remuneration of Priest is taken as Rs. 1500 per day and that of helper, as Rs.750.

Family owned SGs

Here again daily Pooja is seldom performed. Of course there are some sacred groves where elaborate rituals are being organised. In Sree Chamath Bhagavathy temple in Hosdurg Taluk the kavay is one acre in extent. Here Pooja is performed everyday by Brahmins. Other than daily Pooja, rituals and festivals are there on Consecration day and during important Hindu festival days. In Parakilla Mahadeva Melekulangara Kavay in Kasaragod Taluk is also similar one.

Taking into consideration that the above cases of large scale activities are very rare, only the financial set up in respect of majority of SGs where minimum activities are performed has been adopted for estimating the employment and money in circulation. In this case 12 plus 5 festival days are taken making total Pooja days as 17 in one year. Here also the remuneration is taken as the same as above.

CHAPTER IX

MYTHS AND LEGENDS

A myth is a story, based on traditional knowledge passed on to generations, which people are inclined to believe depending on their attitude to the subject matter. Although some myths can be accounts of factual events, they have become transformed by symbolic meanings. Myths or stories about sacred groves would be fascinating or even frightening.

A legend is a semi true story, which has been passed on from person to person and has important meaning or symbolism for the culture in which it originates. A legend usually includes an element of truth, or is based on historical facts, but with mythical qualities. The myths & legends which are more or less same in this area have been collected. The myths and legends prevalent in the following sacred groves are explained below.

1. **Kavilattu Kavuvu**- North Thrikkaripur Village of Hosdurg Taluk.(Id-20)

Kavilattu kavuvu is adjacent to Ramavilyam Temple. The legend connects both these. When Lord Parasurama came to consecrate an idol deity in nearby Chakrapany temple, he was prevented by a demon. Lord Parasurama could not get over his objection by all his means. This demon had acquired a peculiar gift according to which no woman or man could kill him. He located Devi of Kavilattu Kavuvu and approached her for help. Devi agreed to help him. She took the form of Ardhanareeswara (a form in which the human being is partly man and partly woman).and then came to the spot where the demon was there . She fought with him and killed him.

It was a long fight and during that time while the fight was in progress Lord Parasurama was taking rest in a nearby place with his bow (“Villu”). When Devi noticed the resting place of Lord Parasurama, she liked it and adopted that place as her dwelling place. Hence people constructed a temple for Devi and named it “ Ramavilyam”.This name originated from name of Lord Parasurama and his Bow. Now both this Kavuvu and Temple go together in their identity.

2. **Mannan Purath Kavuvu**- Neeleswaram village in Hosdurg Taluk. (Id- 85)

This region was under the possession of King named Allori. He delegated the governance of the area to one Raja-named Mannan. Though he was God fearing, he used

to harass the people. As the people were tired of him they approached the King for salvation. But the king was not able to tackle this Raja. But he knew that the priest of Madayikavu had direct approach to the Devi there. Hence the king went there and requested the priest to get the Devi involved in the issue and solve his problem.

After the noon-pooja, the priest placed this matter before Devi. Without any delay Devi proceeded to the place of Raja and advised him to be cordial with the people. But the Raja was not prepared to accept the advice of Devi. Instead he started quarrelling with her which led to a fight between them. It happened to be a long fight and Mannan was killed on the third day. Since the Mannan was finished this Kavum came to be known as "Mannanpurath" meaning the Mannan is out. In this kavum Pidary group is performing pooja and the possession is with Malabar Devaswam Board.

3. LEGEND & HISTORY of Sri ADUKKATH BHAGAVATHI Temple Kavum

Situated in Bedaduka panchayat of Kasaragod Taluk, Sri Adukkath Bhagavathi Temple kavum is one of the large sacred groves in this district. It has an extent of five Acres. This temple is under the management of Kamalon Tharawad which was one among the prominent families possessing many important temples.

The Legend is connected to a tribal lady. The lady who went for collecting grass for cattle came across an idol of Sri. Bhagavathy. She then handed the same over to Kamalon Tharawad. They in turn constructed a temple at the where the idol was seen and adapted the name of tribal lady- ADUKKA- for naming this temple. Adjacent to this temple there is a large pond in which plenty of tortoise which are attached with divinity. Devotees prostrate and offer prayers to tortoise here.

History

Bedakam region in Kasaragod as it comprises many temples such as which were consecrated by various saints. These temples were under the control and management of a group of families of the locality. There was a time when these families were facing degradation due to absence of progeny. At that time one Varier was looking after the Adukkath temple. To overcome this absence of progeny one family adopted a lady from a Bellade Family and this brought in good results. Subsequently a set of young generation came up and they popularised the vision of their ancestors particularly Nairs. Consequently the Adukkath Bhagavathi temple came under the ownership of KAMALON Tharawad. Unlike in other temples buffalo milk is offered here as oblation

4. Madayi Kavay

Madayikkavu

Tiruvarkkadu Bhagavathy Temple



Tiruvarkkadu Bhagavathy Temple



The Arayal Thara in front of Tiruvarkkad Bhagavathy Temple (Madayi Kavay). Arayal in Malayalam is synonymous to Bodhi Tree or Pippallam

Thiruvarkkadu Bhagavathi Temple (a.k.a. Madayi Kavay) is the mother temple of all Bhadrakali shrines of North Kerala. The deity is the Fierce form of Bhadrakali. The Bhagavathy is addressed by tantrics in the vicinity as Tiruvarkkad Achchi due to this. The temple administration is Malabar Devaswom Board. The temple is a revered shrine of Chirakkal Royal Family and a shrine of Chirakkal devaswom earlier. The temple is situated in Madayi- Payangadi, hence prominently known as Madayi Kavay.

Legend

There are different folklore about the origin of the temple. One of the legends says--, The Bhagavathy, of Madayikkavilamma was residing in the Rajarajeshwara Temple. But, as she was non-vegetarian, she could not exist in the Shiva temple. She ordered the then King of that region to construct a separate shrine for her.



In another legend, long ago Madayi was troubled by a demon Darika and Madayikkavilamma killed him and requested Shiva to enshrine in a temple near him. Lord Shiva ordered his disciple Parashuram to consecrate a shrine for the Shakti. Parashurama created the Madayippara and the Holy shrine on it. The

shrine is considered the last resort for the removal of Occult Sorcery (Black Magic and Witchcraft).

History

During the incursion of Hyder Ali into Malabar, Circa 1780, Madayi Kavu was desecrated with the entrails of slaughtered cattle, following which a local Nair warrior named Vengayil Chathukutty beheaded the miscreant responsible for the act, delivering the severed head to temple authorities. Thereby the Nair family of Vengayil received the title of Nayanar.

POTTAN THEYYAM

The theyyam re-enacts in ritualistic expressions the life of those personalities who had laid down their life for a social cause and is termed as a social satire. This versatile traditional art form is still a time-honored religious ritual alive in Malabar. Pottan Theyyam is not at all an entertaining piece to lure the spectators, but it is the manifestation of the gregarious and powerful deity to the believers. Even though it is a deity worshipped by all communities, the 'Pulaya' and the 'Malaya' castes have close affinity with the deity as they trace a strong bond with the theyyam.

Myth behind Pottan theyyam

The myth behind the 'Pottan Theyyam' is traced to Sree Sankaracharya. While the latter was preparing to climb the 'Sarwanjha Peedam', considered to be the throne of knowledge, Lord Siva appeared disguised as a Dalit, with the intention to test his knowledge and sincerity. Lord Siva came as 'Pulapottan', accompanied by 'Pulachamundi', (Parvathy Devi in disguise) and 'Pulamaruthan', his minister Nadikesan. The Sankaracharya asked them to go away as he did not want to be polluted by members of the lower caste. 'Pottan', who was Lord Siva in disguise, engaged Sankaracharya in a series of arguments in which the former exposes the insignificance of the caste system which divides the humanity and civilization into ridiculous fragments. These arguments are the major chants eulogized in "Thottam" and contains great social messages.



As a kind of question-answer teaching, Lord Shiva disguised as Pulaya Pottan asks the Sankaracharya, "If there is a cut on the body, the blood will come out and the blood of mine

and yours will have the same colour. So, what is the difference between us?” The Sankaracharya then realizes that it is Lord Shiva who is examining his knowledge and kindness towards the humanity. “It is blood that flows through our veins and we all are human beings; as we have to live in unity.” This teaching was the main message that Shiva offered to Sankaracharya.

Even now during the Pottan theyyam performance, the performer chants all these teachings aloud to spread the message of humanity. There are a few other myths too in the emergence and performance of Pottan theyyam.

Traditional costume

When the Pottan theyyam enters for a performance, crowds gathered are in a state of breathless anxiety. It is a performance worth watching. In Pottan Theyyam performance, a part is enacted on fire. **When the theyyam starts to perform, he is believed to be strengthened by the spiritual power of God and starts to perform by lying and dancing on the fire.** He is in a frenzied spell, dressed in strands of tender coconut leaves tied around the body, the anklets jingle in an alarming rhythm.

The theyyam throws himself into the red fiery heap of burning logs. By lying on the red cinders, he is paying his devotion to God and struggling to laugh that is the expression of the might of God towards the whole world . Obviously this traditional art form is an awesome performance and the devotees believe that God is destined to bless his people through Pottan Theyyam.

In Kannur and Kasaragod Districts, Pottantheyyam performance is a religious ritual and is being performed in many temples annually. Landlords believe that Pottan theyyam will bring prosperity to their region. There is also a belief that this special art performance has the divine bliss to wipe out troubles and bring health and wealth. Hence people regardless of caste and religion practise thi ritual in their homes or nearby temples.

Plagued by social evils

Thottam pattu, -The opening song of Pottan theyyam performance in the old Malayalam jargon tells in a satirical story of a province that had sunk in caste and cult evils. It also satirizes the social discrimination that exists in the modern society too. It is a teaching in a ridiculing tone, to the higher class, who had behaved badly to the lower class in the past.

In the ballad, the Pottan theyyam performer chants that blood is red and all beings are the blessed gift of God and not to create diversified caste systems. Moreover, the Thottam paattu of Pottan theyyam is considered to be the first lyrical form in Malayalam that talks aloud

against the caste discrimination that prevailed in Kerala. Few lines of the Thottam Pattu are like this:

*“Vazhi thetty vazhy thetty po pulapotta..
Enthina chovvare vazhi thettunnathu?
Ningale kothiyaalum chora onnalle...
Ningal pale perum mannathu koodumbol..
Naangal pale perum kaavil kuudunnu..
Nhangale kuppayile poovanu chovvare..
Ningale deevane poojikkunnathu chovvare...”*

When compared to other forms of Theyyam, Pottan theyyam is outstanding because of the versatile way of storytelling and bewitching performance. It is admirable that still there are sections in society that continues with the traditions and cultural heritage of the State. Although Pottan theyyam is mainly performed in North Kerala, it has wide acceptance across the State as well as the country.(Source-Google)

4. LEGEND on AALI THEYYAM.

There are many versions about Aali Theyyam prevailing among the society in Kasaragod. Also Aali comes in differently named Theyyams. In all these cases Aali is the defeated hero considered to have come from Muslim Family.

Version-1

One Aali Mappila was staying at Payathu mala with his family. One day his wife who was pregnant developed delivery pain. Aali went out for getting a midwife. He came across a beautiful lady who claimed herself to be a midwife. Aali brought her home and allowed her to attend his wife. He was waiting outside the room for a long while. Not getting any message he peeped through the door to find blood oozing out in the room. As he could not tolerate that sight, he broke open the room. There he found the midwife drinking blood by rupturing the stomach of his wife. He also noticed that the lady had a horror like face.

Aali immediately pushed her out . Actually she was a demoness. Aali wanted to kill her and for that he gave very strong blows at her head with iron pestle. But Aali failed in his attempt and he was killed by the demoness. Even after this incident also the anger of demoness was not subsided and she continued to bring in more unpleasant incidents in the area. There upon the local Chieftains arranged for advice from astrologer who gave the suggestion to assign a Kavu and a Position for this Demoness .This was done and she came to be known as Karimchamundi . Karichamundi Theyyam originated this way. This also called Aali Theyyam.

Karimchamundi Theyyam



Version -2

Another Story About Karim Chamundi Theyyam

Here Karim Chamundi is considered to be divine Devi who had fought and eradicated demons called Sumbhan-Nisumbhan groups who were causing lot of trouble to all including devas. This Theyyam is performed by lower community like ulayar, Vannan, etc. (Source-Google)

Version-3

Aali Theyyam

About this Theyyam

This is also one among Mappila Theyyam.

There lived a very beautiful lady in a Thiyya family at Aarikkad in Kumbala. One Aali Mappila happened visit this family and he developed ardent desire to possess the beautiful lady. Since he failed in his attempt to get her, he started spreading many defaming stories about this lady. His action invited the wrath of many people in the locality. One chieftain of Thiyya family brought Aali's activity to the attention of their "Paradevatha" Rektha Chamundi through their prayers. They also prayed for her intervention.



When Aali went to the nearby pond for bath, the Devi-Raktha Chamundi appeared there in the form of a beautiful lady. She showed her interest in keeping company with him. Aali was very much enamoured with this offer went with the lady. Finally Devi killed Ali.

Aali Theyyam is performed every year at Aarikadi Padarkulangara Bhagavathi temple in Kumbala. (Source-Google)

5. LEGEND on Aali Bootha

Here again the story is centred around Aali the black magician. The peculiarity is that in the premises of Devi temple there is a mosque dedicated to Aaliboortha also.

Aaliboortha a magician went round the village Aarikkad and attracted the attention of the people by virtue of his magical talents. There exists the Sri Bhagavathy temple with a pond nearby. Once the Devi of the temple had a fascination to swim and bath in the pond. Leaving all her cloths on the bank of the pond she was enjoying the swimming. After some time she noticed one person was watching her ardently from the bank of the pond. She also noticed that the person took the dress of Devi in his fold. The person was non other than Aaliboortha.

Devi was perplexed on such a situation when she cannot go out naked. She then planned a way out. She invited the person to join her in the pond on condition that he should leave all the cloths including his at the bank of the pond along with the tools of his magic. On getting this unexpected offer he without making any second thought joined her. When he started hugging her she took the appearance of a horror looking woman and cleverly killed him using her large arrow like teeth. She then went back by putting on her cloths.

All the people came to know of the death of Aaliboortha . As many of them liked him earlier, they were appreciating his courage which made him dare to make such an approach to Devi. They wanted to honour him by establishing a place for him in the same temple premises. Thus a Devi temple and a Muslim mosque came into existence at the same premises.

Another interesting report is that many prostitutes come in groups to the temple as devotees.

(Source- "KERALA SANCHARAM" 2005- By Kattakkada Divakaran.)

CHAPTER X

THREATS & RECOMMENDATIONS

There are various factors that pose a threat to the survival of some of the SGs. This has direct bearing on the attitude of the custodians. During the period when joint families system existed there used to be a sense of feeling to strictly follow the maintenance of the SGs situated in the *tharawad* property. When the system made a change over to partition of family properties, many SGs got destroyed or reduced in extent. But that tendency, though not arrested completely, has become a rarity now on account of popular belief in prayers and role of SGs in social binding of culture.

Following are the observations regarding threat in this district under various issues.-:

THREATS

1. Intention to reduce the extent for self motive

Already most of the SGs have been reduced in size and this appears to be a fait accompli.

2. Finance for maintenance of SGs.

Scarcity of finance is keenly felt by most of the custodians.

3. Grazing

Does not appear to be a menace since other sources are plenty in this extensive paddy fields around.

4. Dumping Solid Waste

The SGs are very distantly located from congested areas and that reduces the severity of this problem.

5. Damage by invasive species.

Most of the Sacred Groves are protected with compound wall and fence, the invasion of exotic and isolated small bits weeds do not constitute a threat to the conservation of Kavau.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Separate project for Central Assistance to Sacred Groves

Financial grant for maintenance of sacred groves received from Government of India is being distributed to the custodians of sacred groves. The present allotment is naturally very low when compared to the actual number of SGs in Kerala. According to the recorded information with Government (refer. website on sacred groves) the total number is 1500. By now with the results coming out of IFK's study in ten districts the total number exceeds 8000. It is likely the total in the whole state would be around 10,000 and at least 30 % of them deserve financial and technical assistance from government agency. More over forest department had no authentic data on the total extent of vegetation under SGs in the state except those recorded in ten districts by IFK. It is high time that KFD has to come out with detailed proposals for central grant to the custodians who have been protecting these natural patches rendering valuable and intangible contribution to bio-diversity.

2. Awareness Campaign

Social Forestry wing or Bio-diversity wing of KFD should consider planning awareness programmes in conservation of sacred groves for the benefit of the public & Custodians of sacred groves particularly regarding hygiene of the grove and premises. Present status and importance of sacred groves should be one in the agenda for extension activities targeted on students.

3. Production of quality seedlings of plants

Social forestry wing may also consider producing quality seedlings of species which are essential trees and other plants as would be emerged from this report. This has to be done after convincing and ascertaining the willingness of the custodians. A few seedlings considered to be typical for sacred groves are noted below for information of social forestry wing of KFD.

Trees- *Vateria indica*, *Aglaia elaeagnoides*, *Holigarna arnottiana*, *Ficus* species, *Aphanamixis polystachya* (Chemmaram), *Vatica chinensis*, *Cynometra travancorica*, and *Dipterocarpus indicus*. These are producing plenty of fruits most of which are liked by fauna, there by promoting biodiversity status. *Dipterocarpus indicus* (kalpine) is a vulnerable species.

Shrubs- *Clerodendrum serratum* (Cheruthekku), *Anidesma diandrum*, *Allophyllus serratus*, *Flacourtia indica*, *Glycosmis pentaphylla* etc. These plants have medicinal properties.

Climbers like *Alangium salvifolium*, *Coscinium fenesatum* and herbs like *Scoparia dulcis*, *Crotalaria retusa*, *Geophila repens* having medicinal value also can be promoted in sacred groves.

More details if required can be seen in pages 21-23 under the chapter-IV Composition of Vegetation.

4. Dealing with invasive species

This is posing a major threat to the existence of sacred groves. Removal and preventing further growth of invasive species is very essential. But the methods to bring about this task without affecting the general structure and ritual concepts have to be designed by a team of forest officials and scientists conversant with this issue which may be ideal.

5. Ensure fair distribution of grant

When grants are distributed to SGs, it has to ensure that the process is made as fair as possible by verification by a superior. Details if any required can be gathered from IFK in districts where field study has been completed. Poorly maintained SGs if any may be considered only if improvement is ensured. An effective follow up on utilisation after distributing grant is essential.

6. Encourage waterholes or ponds

The necessity of water availability for attracting small fauna and amphibians is very essential or a healthy environment for sacred groves. Hence this may be insisted for SGs above 10 cents in extent while granting financial assistance.

Publicity for data collected.

In order to bring the Id numbers of the sacred groves to the notice of all custodians concerned, department may take action for publicity in the press and social media and ARANYAM Magazine.

7. Research studies

The following studies by a research wing may be considered.

- i. Natural regeneration of various plants in SGs.
- ii. Role of fauna like termites, bats and many frequenting birds.
- iii. Identifying keystone species.
- iv. Detailed study on soils in Sacred Groves.
- v. Methods to quantify role of SGs in Carbon Sequestration.

8. Sharing Data

The knowledge gained in carrying out studies on sacred groves may have to be shared with other related organizations within and outside the forest department including Biodiversity Board, Department of Science and technology and other stake holders since such information is required for the benefit of the people as a whole.

9. Recognition on contribution for Carbon Sequestration

Above all it is necessary to recognize the service of the custodians in the appropriate manner and give them enough encouragement for the valuable amount of carbon sequestration being contributed by them.

10. Intervention by Government

The sacred groves are being well protected and conserved in general by the custodians without any legal enforcement. Therefore any intervention in the affairs of these sites by Forest Department or Government need to be planned and designed with caution not to disturb the freedom of custodians as it is a sensitive issue.

Norms Suggested for Distribution of Grant under International Bio-diversity Campaign to Sacred Groves by Social Forestry Wing.

1. Necessity

Sacred Groves are now fragmented habitats housing gene pools and have become the last refuge for many threatened, endangered and endemic plant and animal species. Outside the forest limits they constitute isolated vegetative patches in a mosaic form and are protected by the custodians who contribute in Conservation of Bio-diversity and establishment of healthy bondage among local people through faith in God. But they are not free from threats that can cause degradation or disappearance, particularly when there exists rising land value and greed for land for non-forest purpose. Hence it is only appropriate that all possible assistance for the upkeep of this pristine vegetation is extended by Government for proper maintenance.

2. Objective

Ensure fair distribution of financial assistance to the deserving applicants for maintenance activities for protection of the SGs.

3. Identification of activities required

Activities

- Construction of Compound Wall,
- Cleaning and maintenance of existing pond,
- Eliminating invasive species scientifically.
- Supplementing regeneration of tree species----site specific.
- Monitoring growth and regeneration of important plants and movements of fauna in selected SGs.
- In general, observe phenology of plant and animal life, by engaging trained students in selected SGs.

This is essential for creating awareness among the youth on conservation of Bio-diversity.

4. Eligibility

- SG should have old trees of typical species under reasonable upkeep.
- Should have local acceptance in the neighbourhood.
- Low annual income.
- SGs associated with prominent temples and under Public Trust, Devaswom Board etc, to be **excluded**.
- Eliminate SGs having ownership dispute.
- Proper performance in utilisation of previous grant if any.
- Contribution in carbon sequestration.
- **Grading-** Based on the above considerations, the SGs in each district may be categorised into three or four categories before fixing the quantum of grant.

5. Allotment of Funds

Total amount received may be apportioned among various districts according to the number of SGs. As regards the districts where IFK has taken up the inventory, the number can be taken in descending order as below.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Alappuzha- | 2242-Nos. |
| Kozhikode- | 1231 ... |
| Kannur-- | 970 |
| Kollam - | 895 |
| Kottayam- | 562 |
| Thiruvananthapuram.- | 452 |
| Kasaragod- | 392 |
| Palakkad and- | 184 |
| Idukki- | 32 |

6. Financial Support

i. Financial assistance

There are quite a number of sacred groves under the ownership of individual families where keen financial stringency is being experienced for maintaining them. Reducing the frequency of Pooja is the one way to bring down cost. It is only the faith in God and feeling of the proud possession of the ancient vegetation that is preventing them from dispossessing these groves. Though Government is extending financial assistance to a few of the sacred groves that does not seem to be sufficient enough to overcome the requirement of the large number of cases that exist.

A grading in the form of giving reward for the best managed sacred grove in a Taluk or District can be considered if funds are available. Irrespective of the quantum of amount, awarding such a grant would go a long way in creating awareness and enhancing bio-diversity conservation.

When land value is high and need for cultivable land is also rising, it needs appreciation of those protecting the sacred groves by providing additional incentives for maintaining *kavus* and maintaining biological diversity. One way of showing appreciation is by exempting these *kavus* from land tax as they maintain small refugia for vanishing biological entities.

ii. Carbon credit

Sacred groves represents areas of typical community conserved biodiversity vegetation without any element of pollution . To that extent ecological dimension is very deep there.The contribution of the custodians of Sacred Groves in preserving such areas without any external compulsion and the benefit that is delivered to the society in the form of carbon sequestration deserves ineffable appreciation and reward.

In a similar case, though not so pronounced as in the case of SGs, the owners of Cole Paddy lands have been recognized by Government of Kerala recently and specific grant to them has been sanctioned for such environment friendly practice. Taking the cue from this stand it can be expected that the Govt. of Kerala would show the sagacity to take a policy decision for awarding grant to the ustodians of sacred groves in a fair manner.

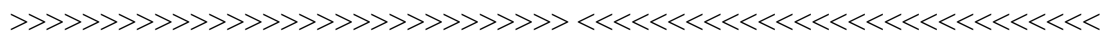
In this context, it is pertinent to note that the idea of extending carbon credit to farmers, institutions and communities is being considered at international level. It has come out in the press (vide-The Hindu daily dated 25th Aug. 2021) that COP26- which is part of United Nations Convention on Climate Change-has recognized this idea of Net Sink Credit-and this would be discussed in the forthcoming conference on Climate Change in Glasgow this year.

7. Selection of SGs

In selecting SGs from among the applicants, preference can be given to community owned SGs and SGs existing on areas of high land value like those in cities, towns and road sides.

In making selection , the applications may be examined by a committee at district level consisting of officials from Forest and Local Self Government.

In case the committee need further information about the applicants the members of IFK team may be able to provide the required details based on their visits.



Bibliography

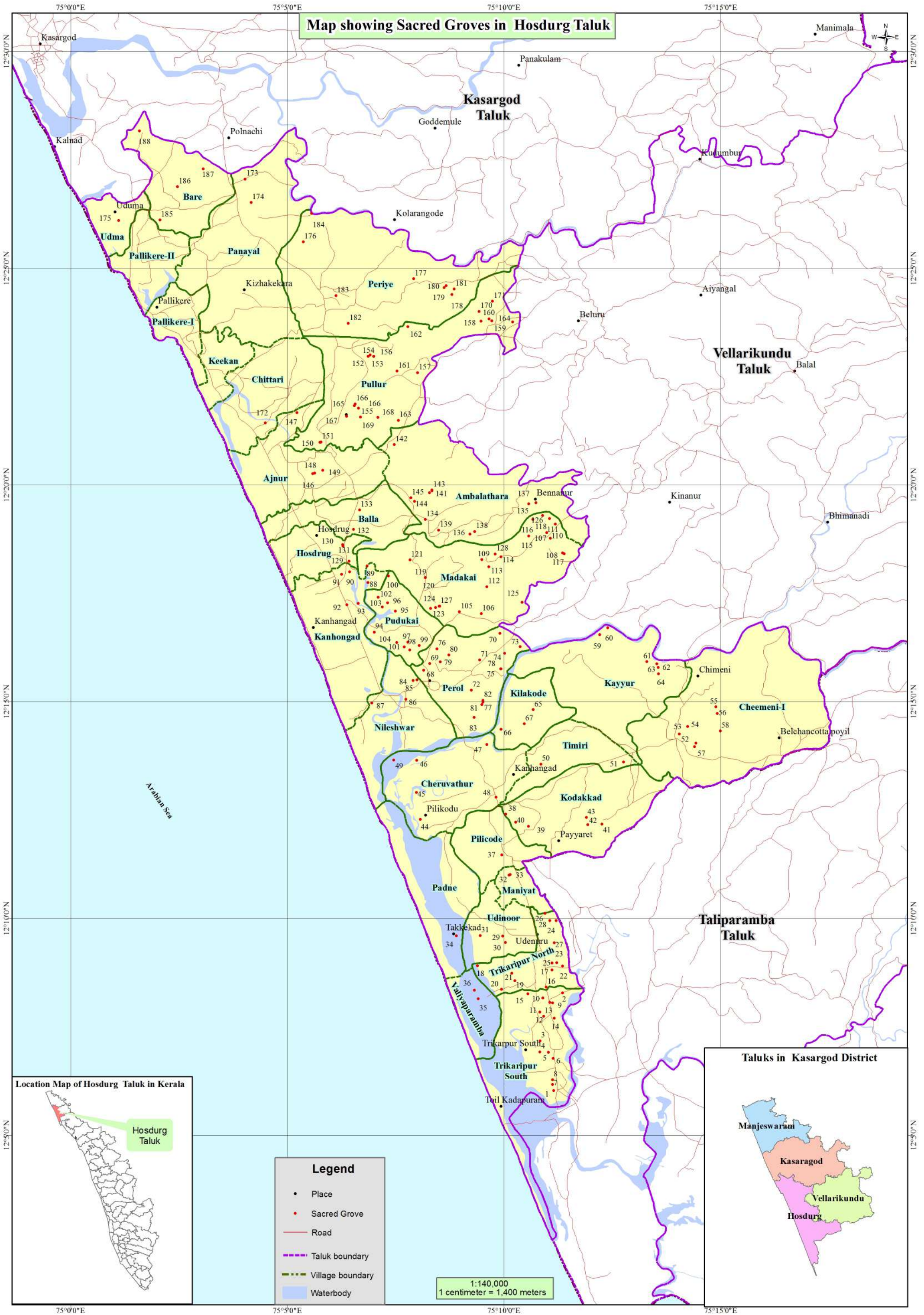
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18. Other related topics from internet browsing.

PART - II

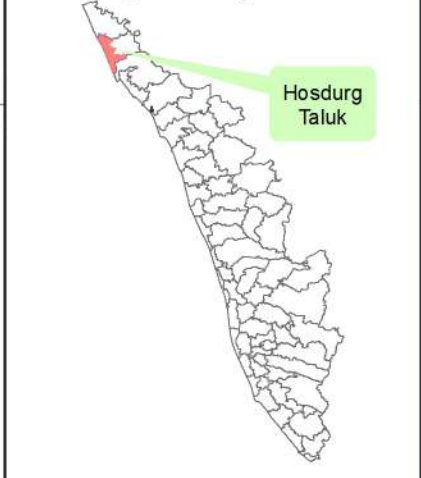
**MAPS – SHOWING LOCATIONS
&
Id Numbers of SGs**

**TABULAR STATEMENT-- SHOWING
GEOGRAPHICAL & MANAGEMENT
DETAILS OF SGs**

Map showing Sacred Groves in Hosdurg Taluk



Location Map of Hosdurg Taluk in Kerala



Legend

- Place
- Sacred Grove
- Road
- Taluk boundary
- Village boundary
- Waterbody

1:140,000
1 centimeter = 1,400 meters

Taluks in Kasargod District



HOSDURG TALUK

| Kavu No. KSD/ Hosd | Name of Kavu & Type of Ownership | Name of Owner/Custodian & Contact number | Location & Panchayath | Sy.No. | Extent (Cents) | Diety/Pooja Details | GPS Reading | Remarks Compound Wall/Fence/ Pond |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------|----------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. SOUTH THRIKARIPUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Sree Olavara Mundy Kavu (Public Trust) | V.V.Vijayan President Mob:8943476739 | Olavara Thrikaripur | | 300.00 | Angakulangara Bhagavathi, Vishnumurthi, Nagam Monthly Pooja | N 12° 6' 1.662" E 75° 11' 8.73" | Fence(Full) |
| 2. | Unakkoor Tharavadu Kavu (Family Trust) | Kunjiraman President Mob:9961417218 | Kavu motta, Thakaya Thrikaripur | 95/2 95/6 | 50.00 | Poomaran Easwaran, Nagam Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | N 12° 8' 16.59" E 75° 11' 20.748" | |
| 3. | Kannamangalam Kazhakam Nagakavu (Public Trust) | Kaniyil Gopalan President Mob:9446674999 | lilambachi South Thrikaripur Thrikaripur | | 150.00 | Kannamangalath Bhagavathi, Earingathal Bhagavathi Monthly Pooja | N 12° 7' 26.664" E 75° 16' 40.26" | CW(Part) |
| 4. | Maniyeri sree Thanicherikshetram lilambachi (Family Trust) | Maniyeri Kumaran Nambiyar, President Mob:9447645487 | Maniyeri lilambachi South Thrikaripur Thrikaripur | | 40.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12° 6' 55.194" 75° 10' 49.488" | CW(Part) Fence(Part) |
| 5. | Thazhakkattumana Nagakavu (Family Trust) | P.E.Sreedharankutti Thamban (Karanavar) Mob:9619537935 | Nekambadu, lilambchi South Thrikaripur | | 50.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12° 6' 54.624" 75° 11' 1.212" | |
| 6. | Vaikkathu Tharavad Thekkumbadu (Family Trust) | Valsarajan Mob:9447547336 | Thekkumbad Thrikaripur | 299 | 20.00 | Nagam Bharaman Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 6' 46.326" 75° 11' 7.71" | |
| 7. | Thandan Tharavad Kavu, Olavara (Family Trust) | Kunjiraman President Mob:9288169051 | Olavara South Thrikaripur Thrikaripur | 336/ 147 | 185.00 | Nagam Abhraman Pooja | 12° 6' 10.068" 75° 11' 6.912" | |
| 8. | Olavara Vadakeveed Tharavad Kavu (Family Trust) | Bhaskaran V V President Mob:9497694792 | Olavara South Thrikaripur Thrikaripur | | 10.00 | Poomala Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 6' 16.584" 75° 11' 6.942" | Fence(Part) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|-----|--------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| KSD/ Hosd 9. | Pariyacheri Nagakavu, Thankayam (Public Trust) | Kunjikkannapothuval President Mob:9446673820 | Pariyacheri Thankayam South Thrikaripur | | 20.00 | Nagarajan, Nagarani Bhramana Pooja | N:12° 8' 2.916" E:75° 11' 6.972" | |
| 10. | Parambathu Tharavadu Nagakavu (Family Trust) | P.Krishnapothuval President Mob:9947821765 | Thankayam Thrikaripur | | 30.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12° 8' 9.954" 75° 10' 53.622" | CW(Full) |
| 11. | Sree Chakrapani Kshetram Iilambachi (Malabar Devaswam) | Adv. Rajendran President Mob:9895236930 | Iilambachi Thrikaripur | 117 | 362.00 | Sasthavu, Ganapathi, Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja, Daily Pooja | 12° 7' 50.238" 75° 10' 49.284" | CW(Full) |
| 12. | Kenamangalam Tharavadu, Karolam (Family Trust) | Dhanajayan Trust Chairman Mob:9747090036 | Karolam Thrikaripur | | 10.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12° 7' 44.49" 75° 10' 54.768" | |
| 13. | Korattil Tharavadu Naga kavu (Family Trust) | K.Sarada President Mob: 9947176836 | Thankayam South Thrikkaripur | | 15.00 | Nagam Ayilya Pooja Yearly Pooja | 12° 8' 3.576" 75° 11' 3.33" | |
| 14. | Patten kavu (Family Trust) | Kunijikannan Nair President Mob: 9048527799 | Pattena Neeleswaram | | 30.00 | Raktha chamundi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 16' 13.266" 75° 8' 27.066" | |
| 15. | Kanchira Sree Palichon Devastanam (Public Trust) | Venugopalan Mob: 9495614479 | Kanichira Neeleswaram | | 20.00 | Palichon Daivam Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 14' 58.234" 75° 6' 56.808" | CW |
| 2. NORTH THRIKARIPUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 16. | Uthamandir kshetrapalaka kshetram (Family Trust) | U.Narayanan Master President Mob:9400875013 | Thankaya Thrikaripur | | 50.00 | Kshetrapalakan Nagam Monthly Pooja | N:12° 8' 19.2" E:75° 11' 1.932" | CW(Full) |
| 17. | Chirmakavu Koyankara (Public Trust) | Damodaran A.V President Mob:9656340731 | Koyankara Thrikaripur | | 30.00 | Kurumba Bhagavathi, Nagam Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12° 8' 58.158" 75° 11' 6.276" | |
| 18. | Sree Ayatti Bhagavathi Kav (Public Trust) | P.C.Kunjikannan President Mob:9048001199 | Ayitti Thrikaripur | | 20.00 | Ayitti Bhagavathi Gulikan Monthly Pooja | 12° 9' 3.018" 75° 9' 20.76" | CW(Full) |
| 19. | Pekkadam Kuruvappillikshetram Thekkekavu (Public Trust) | P.P.Kunjikannan President Mob:9447345016 | Pekkadam Thrikaripur Thrikaripur | | 40.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12° 8' 33.774" 75° 10' 15.018" | Pond (Natural) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|----|--------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| KSD/ Hosd 20. | Kavilyatt Kavu,Thaikeel (Public Trust) | C.Madhavan President Mob:9400334083 | Thaikeel South Thrikaripur Thrikaripur | 80 | 108.00 | Kuzhi Nagam, Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | N:12° 8' 11.736'' E:75° 9' 59.712'' | Fence (Part) Pond (Natural) |
| 21. | Pekkadam Kuruvappillikshetram Kalayakarante Kavu(Public Trust) | P.P.Kunjikannan President Mob:9447305016 | Pekkadam Thrikaripur | | 20.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12° 8' 43.896'' 75° 10' 10.524'' | Fence(Full) |
| 22. | Sree Poomala Bhagavathi Nagakavu, Koyankara (Public Trust) | Sudhakaran Mob: 9388684252 | Koyankara Thrikaripur | | 50.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12° 8' 53.89'' 75° 11' 21.03'' | Fence(Part) |
| 23. | Koovarathuveed Tharavadu Kav (Family Trust) | Padmanabhan (President) Mob: 9847689536 | Koyankara Thrikaripur | | 40.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12° 8' 58.47'' 75° 11' 12.774'' | Fence(Part) |
| 24. | Sree Maniyadan Kallumvalli Tharavadu Kav (Family Trust) | K.V.Gangadharan (President) Mob: 9847595395 | Eeyyakkattu Thrikaripur | | 5.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12° 9' 56.79'' 75° 11' 12.042'' | |
| 25. | Thottumundiyakavu (Public Trust) | Sasi Panikkar President Mob: 9447731483 | Eadattumal Thrikaripur | | 12.00 | Vishnumoorthi Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 8' 48.606'' 75° 11' 6.3'' | |
| 26. | Sree Mahavishnusastha Kshetram (Family Trust) | Madhusoodanan Mob: 8547214883 | Eeyyakkad Thrikaripur | | 5.00 | Nagam Monthly Pooja | 12° 10' 7.08'' 75° 10' 56.628'' | |
| 27. | Aalappallikavu (Family Trust) | Rajeevan Mob:9497602757 | Koyankara Thrikaripur | | 40.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12° 9' 26.142'' 75° 11' 9.21'' | |
| 28. | Kathivannoor Veeran Devasthanam (Public Trust) | Ravi Keeneri President Mob: 9947168219 | Eeyyakkadu Thrikaripur | | 2.00 | Kathivannoor Veeran Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 9' 56.868'' 75° 11' 3.3'' | CW(Full) |
| 3. UDINUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Kshetrapalakan Kshetram Udinur (Devaswam) | K.V.Gopalan President Mob: 9447490234 | Udinur Padana | | 100.00 | Kshetrapalakan, Kalaratri, Bhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | N:12° 9' 35.514'' E:75° 9' 57.996'' | Fence(Part) |
| 30. | Pavoor Veedu Tharavadu Kav Udinur (Family Trust) | P.V.Chandran Padana President Mob: 9400677152 | Udinur Padana | | 50.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12° 9' 26.766'' 75° 10' 1.878'' | Fence (Part) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|-------------|--------|---|--|--------------|
| KSD/ Hosd 31. | Machikkadu Balalkavu Nagadevastanam (Public Trust) | K.Shekaran (President) Mob: 9048733030 | Padanapalam Kokkakadavu Jn Padana | 211/1 | 20.00 | Nagam Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 9' 36.126'' 75 ⁰ 9' 26.982'' | CW(Full) |
| 4. MANIYAT VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 32. | Chembilottu Bhagavathi kshetram Maniyattu (Public Trust) | P.P.Kumaran President Mob:9745122340 | Maniyattu Pilikod | | 15.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 10' 59.874'' 75 ⁰ 10' 6.774'' | CW(Full) |
| 33. | Nagakavu Chembilott (Family Trust) | Thamban Kalayakaran | Maniyattu Pilikod | | 5.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 11' 0.714'' 75 ⁰ 10' 8.292'' | CW(Full) |
| 5. PADANA VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 34. | Machikatt Balal Kav (Public Trust) | K. Shekaran President Mob: 9048733030 | Machikattu Balal Padana Padana | | 30.00 | Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 9' 39.618'' 75 ⁰ 9' 26.958'' | |
| 6. VALIYAPARAMBA VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 35. | Edayilekadu Valiyaparamba (Public Trust) | P.V.Prabhakaran President Mob: 9497043654 | Valiyaparamba Valiyaparamba | 222 | 1300.0 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 8' 8.61'' 75 ⁰ 9' 24.012'' | Fence(Part) |
| 36. | Payyakal Bhagavathi Kav (Public Trust) | P.V.Kunjikannan Mob:9497102885 | Edayilakadu Valiyaparamba | | 220.00 | Aayatti Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 8' 20.664'' 75 ⁰ 9' 19.002'' | |
| 7. PILICODE VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 37. | Karakkakavu Bhagavathi Kshetram Kalikkadavu (Public Trust) | Puthiya Valappil Kottan Karanavar Mob:8301053114 | Kalikkadavu Pilikkodu | 213/7 | 726.00 | Bhagavathi Abhrana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 11' 27.75'' 75 ⁰ 9' 56.94'' | |
| 8. KODAKKADU VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 38. | Manjathur Bhagavathi Kav, Kodakkadu (Public Trust) | Unni President Mob: 9495015320 | Plikodu Kodakkadu Pilikodu | | 80.00 | Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 12' 24..342'' 75 ⁰ 10' 2.244'' | |
| 39. | Mappittacherikavu, Putilott (Public Trust) | Aswani Kumar President Mob: 9495896005 | Kodakkad Pilikod | 98, 93/3 | 250.00 | Vishnumoorthi, Chamundi, Nagam Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 12' 7.44'' 75 ⁰ 10' 33.714'' | Fence (Full) |
| 40. | Mundia Kav Puthilott (Public Trust) | Aswani Kumar President Mob: 9495896005 | Kodakkad Pilikod | | 175.00 | Chamundi, Paradevatha Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 12' 13.302'' 75 ⁰ 10' 15.918'' | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|-------|--------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| KSD/ Hosd 41. | Thondachan Kavu (Public Trust) | Raghavan President Mob: 9946201871 | Oolattu Kodakkadu Pilikod | | 50.00 | Thondachan | N:12° 12' 10.56" E:75° 12' 15.312" | |
| 42. | Palarekeezhil Sree dharma sastha kshetram, Oolattu (Public Trust) | K. Govindan President Mob: 8281488909 | Kizhakkekkara Kodakkadu Pilikod | 286 | 162.00 | Sasthav Bhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | 12° 12' 9.582" 75° 11' 55.992" | |
| 43. | Kodakkadu Sree Orikadavu Bhagavathikshetram (Family Trust) | P.V. Narayanan Mob: 9846985716 | Kannakai, Oolattu PO Pilikod | 210/2 | 50.00 | Bhagavathi, Mookambika Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 12' 19.596" 75° 11' 53.994" | |
| 9. CHERUVATHUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 44. | Sree Kulangattu Kshetrakavu (Public Trust) | K.M.Anandan Secretary Mob: 9744570181 | Kaithakadu Nellikkal Cheruvathur | 548/7 | 350.00 | Nagam, Sivan | 12° 12' 17.106" 75° 8' 3.954" | Fence (Full) |
| 45. | Sree Nellikkal Bhagavathikshetram Kadamkod (Public Trust) | M. Sukumaran Secretary Mob: 9947712762 | Kadakod, Cheruvathur Cheruvathur | 509/7 | 148.00 | Nagam, Bhagavathi, Chamundi, Gulikan, Abhramana Pooja | 12° 12' 54.096" 75° 7' 58.548" | CW (Part) |
| 46. | Pathikkal Kavu, Kariyil (Public Trust) | Sajeevan President Mob: 9487601932 | Pathikkal, Karikil Cheruvathur | | 20.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 13' 38.874" 75° 7' 58.89" | |
| 47. | Cheermakavu Sreerumba bhagavathi Sreemayilcheri bhagavathikshetram (Public Trust) | K.V. Damodaran President Mob: 9400990839 | Cheruvathur Cheruvathur | 340/4 | 267 | Durga, Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 14' 0.81" 75° 9' 36.12" | CW (Part) |
| 48. | Poomala Bhagavathikshetramkavu (Public Trust) | C.Rajan Secretary Mob:9544095945 | Kuttamath Cheruvathur | | 80.00 | Poomala Bhagavathi Abhramanapooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 12' 47.874" 75° 9' 48.852" | Fence(Part) |
| 49. | Sree Palichon Devastanam Nagakavu (Public Trust) | Sathyanath President Mob:9747791888 | Achamthuruti Cheruvathur | | 4.00 | Nagam, Palichon Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 13' 44.172" 75° 7' 13.933" | Fence (full) |
| 10. THIMIRI VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 50. | Sree Dharma sastha Chamundikshetram Thimiri (Public Trust) | Dineshkumar A President Mob: 9446297591 | Cheruvathur Kayoor Chemeni | | 75.00 | Dharmasasthavu, Chamundi Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 13' 33.612" 75° 10' 51.024" | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|-----|--------|---|--|-------------------|
| KSD/ Hosd 51. | Sree Sulapp Bhagavathi Valiyapoyil (Public Trust) | Keshavan President Mob: 9400700233 | Valiyapoyil Nittamba Cheemeni Chemeni Kayoor | 256 | 240.00 | Soolappu Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 13' 36.54" 75 ⁰ 12' 45.36" | Pond (Natural) |
| 11. CHEEMENI VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 52. | Kariyappil Bhagavathi kshetram (Public Trust) | K.T.Vijayan President Mob: 9446893888 | Cheemeni Karikappa Kayoor Cheemeni | 258 | 100.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | N:12 ⁰ 14' 2.418" E:75 ⁰ 14' 25.572" | Fence(Full) |
| 53. | Kanakkarakavu Thekkechal (Public Trust) | K.V.Krishnan President Mob: 9446604055 | Kanakkara Thekkechal Alanthatta Cheemeni | | 150.00 | Bhagavathi Abhraman Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 46.884" 75 ⁰ 12' 5.778" | |
| 54. | Sree Dharmasasthakshetram Cheemeni (Public Trust) | K.Madhavan President Mob: 9447485255 | Cheemeni Kayoor Cheemeni | | 1000 | Sree Dharmasasthavu Bhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 25.584" 75 ⁰ 14' 14.01" | Fence(Part) |
| 55. | Kalichankavu, Pairattu (Family Trust) | K.M.Damodharan President Mob: 9446540332 | Cheemeni Pairatt Kayoor | | 75.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abhraman Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 52.794" 75 ⁰ 14' 53.202" | |
| 56. | Pairattukavu Korakottu Bhagavathikavu (Family Trust) | K.M.Damodaran President Mob: 9446540332 | Cheemeni Pairatt Kayoor Cheemeni | | 80.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 43.5" 75 ⁰ 14' 54.9" | |
| 57. | Sree Vishnumoorthi Kshetrakavu, Kariyappu Cheemeni (Public Trust) | K.M.Damodaran President Mob: 9446540332 | Kariappu Cheemeni Kyoor Cheemeni | 260 | 75.00 | Vishnumoorthi Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 13' 57.456" 75 ⁰ 14' 23.574" | |
| 58. | Nalukunnu Bhagavathikavu, Cheemeni (Family Trust) | Janardanan President Mob: 9446653506 | Cheemeni Kayoor Cheemeni | | 30.00 | Paramel Amma | 12 ⁰ 14' 19.344" 75 ⁰ 14' 59.214" | |
| 12. KAYYUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 59. | Cheriyapathikkal (Veethupura Kavu) (Public Trust) | Vinod President Mob: 9400431396 | Cheriyakara Kayoor Kayoor-Cheemeni | | 20.00 | Chamundi Abhramana Pooja | N:12 ⁰ 16' 32. 724" E:75 ⁰ 12' 12.276" | |
| 60. | Cheriyakkara Kavu (Family Trust) | T.C.Udayavarma Raja Mob: 9847021515 | Cheriyakara Kayoor Kayoor-Cheemeni | | 15.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 16' 45.364" 75 ⁰ 12' 15.822" | Fence(Full) |

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|------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------|--------|--|---|---------------|
| KSD/ Hosd 61. | Melerippa Nagakavu (Malabar Devaswam) | Prabhakaran President Mob: 9447551152 | Klayikode Kayoor-Cheemeni | 72/7 | 70.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 34. 482'' 75 ⁰ 9' 55.176'' | |
| 62. | Sree Poomala Bhagavathikshetram Pothavur (Public Trust) | Achu President Mob: 9400431419 | Cheruvathur Cheemeni Pothavur Kayoor-Cheemeni | | 20.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 52. 296'' 75 ⁰ 13' 31.524'' | |
| 63. | Vazha Valappil Chamundi kavu Pothavoor (Public Trust) | Achu President Mob: 9400431419 | Pothavoor Cheemeni Kayoor Cheemeni | | 20.00 | Chamundi Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 47. 292'' 75 ⁰ 13' 33.348'' | |
| 64. | Mamballikavu Pothavur (Public Trust) | Achu President Mob: 9497854141 | Cheruvathur Chemeni Pothavoor Kayoor Cheemeni | | 175 | Chamundi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 38. 478'' 75 ⁰ 13' 33.684'' | |
| 13. KLAYIKODE VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 65. | Chalakadu madam Chekkippara bhagavathi kshetram (Public Trust) | Kunjiraman President Mob: 9447009484 | Muzhakothu Kayoor-Cheemeni | 29/1 29/2 | 107.00 | Chamundi, Bhagavati, Vishnumurthi, Veeranmar, Eshwaran, Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 48. 888'' 75 ⁰ 10' 40.374'' | |
| 66. | Nanguvanam Kav (Malabar Devaswam) | Gopalakrishnan Mob: 9048327260 | Klayithodu Kayoor-Cheemeni | 76/4 | 200.00 | Durga Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 21. 966'' 75 ⁰ 09' 55.788'' | Pond(Natural) |
| 67. | Thaliyam Chirakala kavu (Public Trust) | Rajan President Mob: 9447649141 | Chemanoor-Kayoor Kayoor-Cheemeni | | 50.00 | Chekkipara Bhagavathi Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 29. 472'' 75 ⁰ 10' 27.768'' | |
| 14. PEROL VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 68. | Chermakavu Neeleshwaram (Family Trust) | Pullikkal Gopi President Mob: 9446736218 | Neeleshwaram Neeleshwaram | | 100.00 | Durga, Nagam, Palichon Daivam Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 43. 452'' 75 ⁰ 8' 8.664'' | Fence (Part) |
| 69. | Shri Puthiya Parambathu Bhagavathi Kshetram (Public Trust) | Chandran Panickar President Mob: 9656070591 | Neeleshwaram Palakkattu Neeleshwaram | | 240.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 52. 572'' 75 ⁰ 8' 16.932'' | CW(Full) |
| 70. | Peringara Durga Bhagavathi Kshetram (Public Trust) | Krishnan President Mob: 9447970790 | Chakkulathu Neeleshwaram | | 50.00 | Durga Bhramana Pooja, Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 16' 49. 044'' 75 ⁰ 10' 32.958'' | |

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|------------------------------|--|--|---|-----|--------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| KSD/ Hosd 71. | Padar Kulangara Bhagavathi Kavu (Public Trust) | Rajagopalan T V President Mob: 9847580146 | Puthyanam Neeleshwaram Neeleshwaram | | 200.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 57. 84'' 75 ⁰ 9' 26.118'' | Fence (Full) Pond(Natural) |
| 72. | Vanashasta Kshetram (Public Trust) | Ashokan President Mob: 9447950913 | Ayyapan kotta Neeleshwaram | | 80.00 | Vanashastavu Bhramana Pooja, Weekly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 15. 738'' 75 ⁰ 9' 14.52'' | |
| 73. | Shri Cherukulathu Bhagavathi Kavu (Family Trust) | Ambunni President Mob: 9446679651 | Chayothu Kayoor Road Neeleshwaram | | 400.00 | Cherukulathu Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 16' 27. 516'' 75 ⁰ 10' 59.532'' | |
| 74. | Ayyankunnathu Shri Bhagavathi Kshetram (Public Trust) | Venu President Mob: 9495536459 | Palayai Neeleshwaram Neeleshwaram | | 750.00 | Shiva,Parvathi, Durga Bhramana Pooja,Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 16' 6. 846'' 75 ⁰ 10' 0.672'' | Pond(Natural) Pond(Dug) |
| 75. | Palayai Kuthirummal Chamundeswari Kavu (FamilyTrust) | Samikkutti Mob: 9562490282 | Palayai Neeleshwaram Neeleshwaram | | 8.00 | Nagam,Kalichal Bharamana Pooja,Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 45. 36'' 75 ⁰ 9' 55.562'' | |
| 76. | Paten Kavu Pattena (FamilyTrust) | Kunjambu Nair Mob: 9048527799 | Pattena Neeleshwaram | | 30.00 | Raktha Chamundi Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 16' 13. 266'' 75 ⁰ 8' 27.066'' | |
| 77. | Aalayil Sree padarkulangara bhagavathikshetram (Public Trust) | Rajan T President Mob: 9645745458 | Chathamathu Neeleshwaram | | 5.00 | Veeranmar, Padarkulangara Bhagavathy, Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 59. 286'' 75 ⁰ 9' 30.6'' | |
| 78. | Shri Palakozhuval Bhagavathi Kshetram (Public Trust) | P.Kunjikrishnan President Mob: 9539442054 | Palayi Puthiriyadutham Neeleshwaram | 231 | 50.00 | Durga, Vishnumoorthi Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 45. 36'' 75 ⁰ 9' 55.362'' | Pond(Dug) |
| 79. | Madamana Nagakavu (Individual) | Chekkudayi Vadamana Ganapathi Namboothiri Mob: 9847185441 | Pattena Neeleshwaram Neeleshwaram | | 10.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 55. 104'' 75 ⁰ 8' 31.47'' | |
| 80. | Kallilamana Nagakavu (Family Trust) | Sambhusarma President Mob: 9895038567 | Pattena Suvarnavalli Neeleshwaram | | 200.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 16' 4. 59'' 75 ⁰ 8' 43.416'' | |
| 81. | Konath Sree Chatharathu Bhagavathi Vettaikorumakan Kshethram (Family Trust) | C.K.Viawanathan Nambiar President Mob: 9656754974 | Chathamarath Neeleshwaram | | 150.00 | Vanasasthav, Bhrahmarkshassu, Bhadrakali Bhramana Pooja, Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 55. 818'' 75 ⁰ 9' 29.286'' | Pond(Dug) |

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|------------------------------------|---|--|---|-------|--------|--|--|--------------|
| KSD/ Hosd 82. | Kunjathadam Tharavadu Nagastanam (Family Trust) | M.Gopalan President Mob: 9747154393 | Chathamath Neeleshwaram | | 50.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 1. 866'' 75 ⁰ 9' 30.888'' | |
| 83. | Meethale veedu Tharavadu (Family Trust) | Sujith President Mob: 9961768365 | Chattamat Karyakod Neeleshwaram | | 20.00 | Kuzhi Nagam Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 38. 274'' 75 ⁰ 9' 18.438'' | |
| 15. NEELESWARAM VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 84. | Mandampurathu Kav (Individual) | Narayanan K Mob: 9447649347 | Mandampurathuka vu, Neeleswaram Neeleshwaram | 55/11 | 4.00 | Nagam Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 29. 49'' 75 ⁰ 7' 53.898'' | Fence (Full) |
| 85. | Mandampurathu Kav (Malabar Devaswam) | Executive Officer Mob: 9847708474 | Mandampurathuka vu Neeleshwaram Neeleshwaram | | 600.00 | Bhagavathi, Kalaratri, Kshetrapalakan Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 30. 169'' 75 ⁰ 7' 59.424'' | Fence (Full) |
| 86. | Anjootambalam Veerarkavu Kshetram (Public Trust) | P.C.Balakrishnan President Mob: 9447692354 | Neeleshwaram Theruvu Neeleshwaram | | 50.00 | Bhagavathi, MoovalamkuzhiChamundi, Bhagavathi, Visahnumoorthi Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 15' 3. 096'' 75 ⁰ 7' 43.953'' | Fence (Full) |
| 87. | Kanichira Sri Palichon Devassthanam Melekavu | Venugopalan Secretary 9495614479 | Kanichira, Thaikadapuram Neelaeshwaram | | 20 | Palichon Deivam | 12 ⁰ 14 '58.234'' 75 ⁰ 6' 56.808'' | Fence (Full) |
| 16. KANHANGAD SOUTH VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 88. | Kalichamaram, Karthika (Public Trust) | Raghunath President Mob: 9447692155 | Neeleshwaram, Karthika Kanhangad | | 20.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abhramana Pooja,Monthly Pooja | N:12 ⁰ 17' 44. 712'' E:75 ⁰ 6' 51.42'' | |
| 89. | Thazhathara Valia veedu tharavaduvaka kavu (Family Trust) | P.P.Rajan President Mob: | Aayithazhathara Kanhangad | | 40.00 | Kadavath Bhagavathi, Chamundi, Thondachan Theyyam , Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 8. 832'' 75 ⁰ 6' 50.220'' | Fence (Part) |
| 90. | Neelankara Kuthirakali Bhagavathi Kshetram (Family Trust) | N.K.Ragavan President Mob: 80860680541 | Kanhangad South Kanhangad | | 42.00 | Neelankara Kuthirakali Bhagavathi, Veeranmar Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 59. 784'' 75 ⁰ 6' 26.28'' | Pond (Dug) |
| 91. | Kavvalmadam Nagakavu (Family Trust) | Edamana Narayanan Namboothiri President Mob: 9447314299 | Near Vettaikorumakan Temple, Kanhangad Kanhangad | | 5.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 56. 214'' 75 ⁰ 6' 14.994'' | Fence (Part) |

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| KSD/ Hosd 92. | Muthappanar Kavu (Public Trust) | Sunilkuar President Mob: 8943438999 | Kanhangad South Kanhangad | | 50.00 | Vanasastavu, Vishnumoorthi, Chamundi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 14. 28'' 75 ⁰ 6' 22.254'' | CW Full |
| 93. | Gulikan Daivam (Family Trust) | Krishnakumar President Mob: 9947232299 | Panankavu, Kanhangad South Kanhangad | | 100.00 | Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 15. 918'' 75 ⁰ 6' 37.932'' | Fence (Part) |
| 17. PUDUKAI VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 94. | Shri Sree Sankara Narayana Kshetram (Public Trust) | P. Chandran President Mob: 9446773176 | Uppilinga Madhuramkai Kanhangad | 106/4 | 50.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 16' 36. 198'' 75 ⁰ 7' 0.096'' | Pond (Dug) |
| 95. | Shri Vanasasthakavu Upilikai (Public Trust) | Gopinathan President Mob: 8547289522 | Uppilinga Neeleswaram Kanhangad | 76 | 250.00 | Sasthav Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 5. 184'' 75 ⁰ 7' 29.43'' | Fence(Full) Well(Dug) |
| 96. | Kizhakkearekkal Bhagavathi kshetram (Public Trust) | E.V.Chandrashekar Nair, President Mob: 9846134130 | Uppilinga Kanhangad | | 50.00 | Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja, Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 16. 868'' 75 ⁰ 7' 18.786'' | |
| 97. | Narikkadu liverstanam (Public Trust) | Damodaran President Mob: | Puthukai Neeleswaram Kanhangad | 192 | 162.00 | Pullikkarikali Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 16' 22. 338'' 75 ⁰ 7' 46.602'' | |
| 98. | Sadasivakshetram Puthukai (Devaswam) | Balakrishnan T.K President Mob: 9496702340 | Neeleswaram Puthukai Kanhangad | 215/2 | 56.00 | Sivan Bhramana Pooja, Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 16' 11. 616'' 75 ⁰ 7' 49.5'' | CW(Full) |
| 99. | Puthukai Choottiyam Sree parithalikavu (Public Trust) | Maniyara Govindan Nair, President Mob: 9847918147 | Puthukai Neeleswaram Kanhangad | | 100.00 | Chamundi Ammam, Gulikanm, Roopakkali Kurinjiamma Abhramana Pooja, | 12 ⁰ 16' 17. 604'' 75 ⁰ 8' 2.406'' | Fence(Part) |
| 100. | Guruvanam (Nityanadasramam) (Public Trust) | Vidyanandaswamikal President Mob: 9744486624 | Guruvanam Kanhangad | | 3500 | Malaviran, Nityananthaguru Abhramana Pooja, Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 53. 844'' 75 ⁰ 7' 19.74'' | Fence Part |
| 101. | Edayangadu Bhagavathikshetrakavu (Public Trust) | Damodaran President Mob: 9745885382 | Puthukai Neeleswaram Kanhangad | | 30.00 | Nagam Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 16' 15. 834'' 75 ⁰ 7' 41.778'' | |

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| KSD/ Hosd 102. | Sree Vishnukshetram Upilakkai (Family Trust) | Kesavan Namboothiri Mob: 9497854260 | Upilikai Neeleswaram Kanhangad | 21 | 100.00 | Vishnu Bhramana Pooja, Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 24. 402'' 75 ⁰ 7' 5.502'' | |
| 103. | Sree Upilikaimadam Vettakorumahan kshetram (Public Trust) | E.V.Chandrasekharan Nair President Mob: 9846134130 | Upilikai Kanhangad | | 50.00 | Chamundi, Nagam Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 10. 938'' 75 ⁰ 7' 11.34'' | |
| 104. | Padiyil Thravadu Devasthanam (Family Trust) | Narayanan Mob:9400423410 | Near. China clay, Padiyil, Neeleswaram Kanhangad | | 18.00 | Chamundi, Vishnumoorthi Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 16' 21. 738'' 75 ⁰ 7' 31.266'' | CW(Full) |
| 18. MADIKAI VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 105. | Pethalan Kavvu, Bankalam (Public Trust) | Sanesh P.V President Mob:9400212900 | Bankalam Madikai | 603 | 30.00 | Kari Chamundi, Gulikan, Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 4. 38'' 75 ⁰ 8' 58.248'' | Fance(Part) |
| 106. | Sree Vanasasthakshetram, Koottapana (Family Trust) | Vishnu Embrathiri President Mob: | Aalinkeezhil Madikai | 598/1 | 35.00 | Sasthavu Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 1. 698'' 75 ⁰ 9' 28.266'' | |
| 107. | Kalichan Kavvu, Manacode (Public Trust) | Thamban Nair President Mob: | Madikai | | 10.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abhramana Pooja, | 12 ⁰ 19' 13. 332'' 75 ⁰ 11' 2.832'' | |
| 108. | Nagakavvu, Umichi (Family Trust) | Krishnan Mob:9400940246 | Umichi Madikai Madikai | 18 | 5.00 | Nagam | 12 ⁰ 18' 25. 944'' 75 ⁰ 11' 20.718'' | |
| 109. | Vettakkorumakan Kottamkshetram (Public Trust) | Narayanan President Mob:8078977684 | Eringalam Madikai | 579 | 150.00 | Sasthav Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 16. 518'' 75 ⁰ 9' 29.286'' | |
| 110. | Pethalam Kavvu, Kothottupara (Public Trust) | B.V. Appunair President Mob:9400550324 | Malappacheri Madikai | | 10.00 | Pethalan Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 46. 374'' 75 ⁰ 11' 3.846'' | |
| 111. | Karagulikan Kavvu, Kothottupara | Ref: Sudhakaran Mob:9846994325 | Kothottupara Madikai | | 50.00 | Gulikan Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 53. 76'' 75 ⁰ 10' 58.902'' | |

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| KSD/ Hosd 112. | Nellithottikkara gulikan sthanam (Public Trust) | Damodaran President Mob: 9847287507 | Nellithottikkara Devasthanam Madikai | 681 | 10.00 | Gulikan Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 39. 252'' 75 ⁰ 9' 36.246'' | |
| 113. | Thekkepara Gulikanstanam Kavu (Public Trust) | Narayanan A President Mob: 9745387755 | Earikkalam Madikai | 721 | 20.00 | Nagam, Kalichan, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 6. 63'' 75 ⁰ 9' 38.664'' | |
| 114. | Kizhakkepara Gulikan Kavu (Public Trust) | Narayanan A President Mob: 9745387755 | Nara-Embakkal Madikai | | 2.00 | Gulikan Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 20. 538'' 75 ⁰ 9' 55.56'' | Fence (Part) |
| 115. | Kanathadam Kavu (Public Trust) | Sukumaran A.V Mob: 9048141474 | Kulangatuvayal, Eringalam Madikai | 198 | 200.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja, | 12 ⁰ 18' 49. 17'' 75 ⁰ 10' 34.224'' | |
| 116. | Kulangadu Bhagavathikshetram (Family Trust) | Mohanan Peralam President Mob: 9539887900 | Kulangattu kanjirapoyil Madikai Madikai | 157 | 200.00 | Nagam, Kalichan, Sasthav Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 12. 156'' 75 ⁰ 10' 39.666'' | |
| 117. | Bhoothathan Kav (Public Trust) | Manoj M President Mob: 9447649584 | Malappacheri Umichi Madikai | 157 | 50.00 | Karichamundi | 12 ⁰ 18' 24. 816'' 75 ⁰ 11' 23.178'' | |
| 118. | Manakkottu Amma Kav (Public Trust) | Appu Nair A V President Mob: 9400550324 | Earikkalam Malapacheri, Kothottupara Madikai | 700 | 25.00 | Managottu amma Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 5. 814'' 75 ⁰ 11' 11.016'' | |
| 119. | Mekkattu Kav (Family Trust) | M.V.Krishnan Patteri Mob: 9495372231 | Madikai Modu Madikai | 430 | 70.00 | Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 51. 648'' 75 ⁰ 8' 10.872'' | |
| 120. | Yogyarakambadikavu (Family Trust) | Vishnu Patteri Mob: 9495533986 | Mekkat Madikai Madikai | 423 | 4.00 | Sivan Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 51. 648'' 75 ⁰ 8' 10.872'' | Fence(Full) Pond (Dug) |
| 121. | Kannipara Kav | Narayana Tantri Mob: 9946555662 | Chalakkadavu Kannadipara Madikai | | 400.00 | Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 16. 266'' 75 ⁰ 7' 49.794'' | |
| 122. | Kammatam Kav (Public Trust) | Vinodkumar President Mob: 9444212355 | Kakad Madikai | 463 | 25.00 | Durga Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 12. 27'' 75 ⁰ 8' 30.96'' | Fence(Full) |

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| KSD/ Hosd 123. | Kakkattu Kanathumoola vanasasthav (Public Trust) | Krishnan President Mob: 9497138778 | Kanathumoola Kakad Madikai | | 30.00 | Vanasasthav Bhramana Pooja, Weekly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 9. 042'' 75 ⁰ 8' 18.342'' | |
| 124. | Kulathattu gulikan devastanam (Public Trust) | O.V.Suresan President Mob: 9747599237 | Kakkatt, Bangalam PO Madikai | 607 | 27.00 | Karagulikan Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 10. 302'' 75 ⁰ 8' 25.206'' | |
| 125. | Chelakkadu Kavu, Mathoor (Public Trust) | Rajan President Mob: 9446168754 | Chelakkad, Bangalam PO Madikai | | 80.00 | Chamundi, Vishnumoorthi, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 17. 544'' 75 ⁰ 10' 25.02'' | |
| 126. | Kulangattu Sasthakavu (Family Trust) | Mohanan President Mob: 9895491410 | Kanipoyil Madikai | | 70.00 | Sasthav Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 17. 7'' 75 ⁰ 10' 53.106'' | CW Full Pond |
| 127. | Kammadam Kavu (Public Trust) | Gopalan President Mob: 9496786219 | Bangalam, Kakkad Madikai | | 25.00 | Mumbdevi Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 12. 18'' 75 ⁰ 8' 30.24'' | Fence (Full) |
| 128. | Kalichamaram Devastanam Eambakkal (Public Trust) | Narayanan President Mob: 8078977684 | Eambakkal, Erikkalam Madikai | | 50.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 24. 480'' 75 ⁰ 9' 47.706'' | |
| 19. HOSDURG VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 129. | Arayi Karthika Muthappan mayalam kavu (Public Trust) | Pavithran President Mob: 9961834134 | Arayikarthika Kanjagad South PO | | 10.00 | Muthappan Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 45. 945'' 75 ⁰ 7' 2.154'' | |
| 130. | Arayi Sree Earathu mundiya devalayam (Public Trust) | Vijayan President Mob: 9947612222 | Arayi Earath mundia Kanjagad | | 10.00 | Vishnumoorthi, Bhagavathi, Kadavath Bhagavathi, Nagam, Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 8. 866'' 75 ⁰ 6' 53.44'' | |
| 131. | Pathikkal Chamundi kavu (Public Trust) | Vijayan President Mob: 9947612222 | Araki, Kanagad Kanagad | | 2.00 | Chamundi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 6. 966'' 75 ⁰ 6' 53.934'' | CW (Full) |

| KSD/ Hosd | 20. BALLA VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
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| 132. | Chamundi Kavu, Kavilamma Thoyammal (Public Trust) | Ravi President Mob: 9495296056 | Kavvaiichira Kanjangadu | | 10.00 | Karinchamundi, Gurudaivam Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 58.352'' 75 ⁰ 6' 31.446'' | |
| 133. | Cherikkal Chamundi Kavu (Public Trust) | V.K.Rajan President Mob: 9961660127 | Balla, Kanjangadu South Kanjangadu | 150/2 | 100.00 | Cherikkal Chamundi, Kattumurthi, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 25.434'' 75 ⁰ 6' 39.942'' | CW Part |
| | 21. AMBALATHARA VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
| 134. | Periyancode Bhagavathi Kshetram (Public Trust) | Suresan President Mob: 9847505388 | Madikai Eachikanam PO Madikai | | 200.00 | Periyancod Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 12.21'' 75 ⁰ 8' 10.752'' | CW Part |
| 135. | Vannayanoor Mundia Kavu (Public Trust) | Rajan P Secretary Mob: 8547752459 | Earikalam Madikai | | 42.00 | Kalichan theyyam, Chamundi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 35.388'' 75 ⁰ 10' 44.052'' | |
| 136. | Aalambadi Illam Kavu (Family Trust) | Madhava Patteri President Mob: 9446270376 | Madikai Earikalam PO Madikai | | 10.00 | Rajeswari, Nagam Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 52.008'' 75 ⁰ 9' 12.786'' | Fence (Part) |
| 137. | Kanathil Gulikan Kavu (Public Trust) | Thankarajan President Mob: 9497137756 | Kanipoyyil Madikai Madikai | 148 | 50.00 | Gulikan Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 33.852'' 75 ⁰ 10' 34.08'' | |
| 138. | Alambadi Illam Kuttichathan Kavu (Family Trust) | Madhava Patteri President Mob: 9446270376 | Madikai Madikai | | 100.00 | Kuttichathan Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 55.596'' 75 ⁰ 9' 19.29'' | |
| 139. | Madikai Kottakunnu Cheruvai Tharavadu Kavu (Family Trust) | | Kottackal, Madikai Madikai | | 10.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 57.438'' 75 ⁰ 8' 29.442'' | CW Full |
| 140. | Kundena Pannikulam Illam Kalichamaramkavu (Family Trust) | Unnikrishanan Namboothiri President Mob: 9497250764 | Neelasharam Ambalathara Madikai | | 10.00 | Kalichan Daivam Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 9.51'' 75 ⁰ 7' 26.638'' | |

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|-------------------------------|--|--|---|-----|--------|--|---|---------------------|
| KSD/ Hosd 141. | Kundena Pannikulam Illam Chammundikavu (Family Trust) | Unnikrishanan Namboothiri President Mob: 9497250764 | Neelasharam Ambalathara Madikai | | 10.00 | Chamundi Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 6.834" 75 ⁰ 7' 23.196" | |
| 142. | Thumbayil Sreechamundeshwarikavu (Publiuc Trust) | M.Govindan Master President Mob: 9446413719 | Vazhakodu Pulloor PO Madikai | | 100.00 | Durga Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 20' 55.818" 75 ⁰ 7' 28.038" | |
| 143. | Kundena Pannikulam Illam Gulikan devasthanam (Public Trust) | Krishnan Master President Mob: 8589869495 | Ambalathara Madikai | | 30.00 | Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 10.812" 75 ⁰ 7' 26.814" | |
| 144. | Pattuvakaran Tharavadu Kalichamaram devasthanam (Family Trust) | Chandran Pattuvakaran Secretary Mob: 9400469919 | Alai Ambalathara Madikai | 270 | 20.00 | Kalichan Daivam, Vishnumurthi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 18' 55.008" 75 ⁰ 7' 2.52" | |
| 145. | Pattuvakaran Tharavadu Gulikan devasthanam (Family Trust) | Pattuvakaran Chandran, Secretary Mob: 9400469919 | Alai Ambalathara Madikai | | 20.00 | Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 0.108" 75 ⁰ 6' 57.498" | |
| 22. AJANUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 146. | Palakeel Kutichathan Kavu (Devaswam) | Kodathu Narayanan Nair, President Mob: 9447483940 | Kizhakku Velinethu Ajanoor | | 20.00 | Kutichathan Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 20' 16.536" 75 ⁰ 5' 37.89" | CW (Full) |
| 147. | Kalichamaram Kavu Veleswaram (Public Trust) | Rajan President Mob: 9447551138 | Veleswaram Ajanoor | | 10.00 | Kalichan daivam Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 39.978" 75 ⁰ 5' 13.254" | |
| 148. | Vallikunnathu Bhagavathi Kav (Public Trust) | Kodath Narayanan Nair, President Mob: 9447483940 | Kizhakee velikoth Ajanoor | | 100.00 | Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 20' 15.522" 75 ⁰ 5' 35.112" | Fence(Full) Pond |
| 149. | Adiyarkavu Sri Karinchamundi Amma (Family Trust) | Adiyarkavu Thaikula Paithraka Tharavadi Charitable Trust Vinathan Mob:9567204812 | Puthiyakandam Mavunkal Anandashramam PO Ajanoor | | 50.00 | Chamundi, Patholam, Gulikan Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 20' 20.430" 75 ⁰ 5' 48.966" | Well |

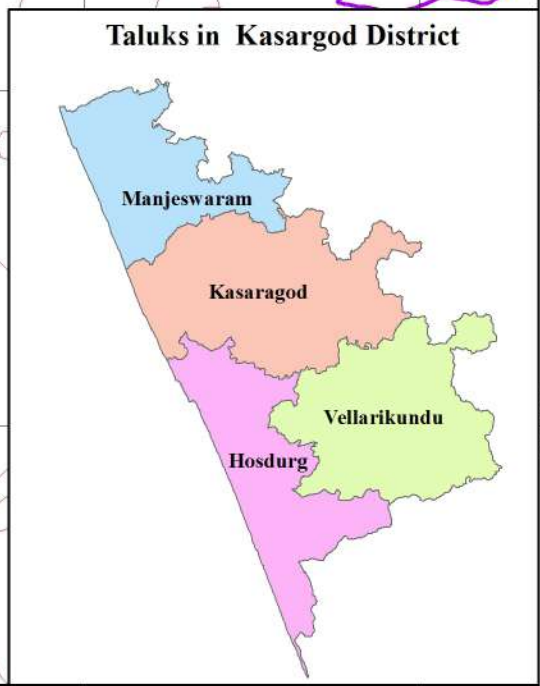
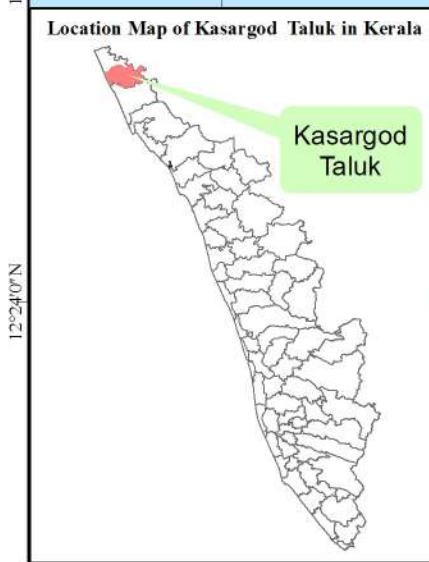
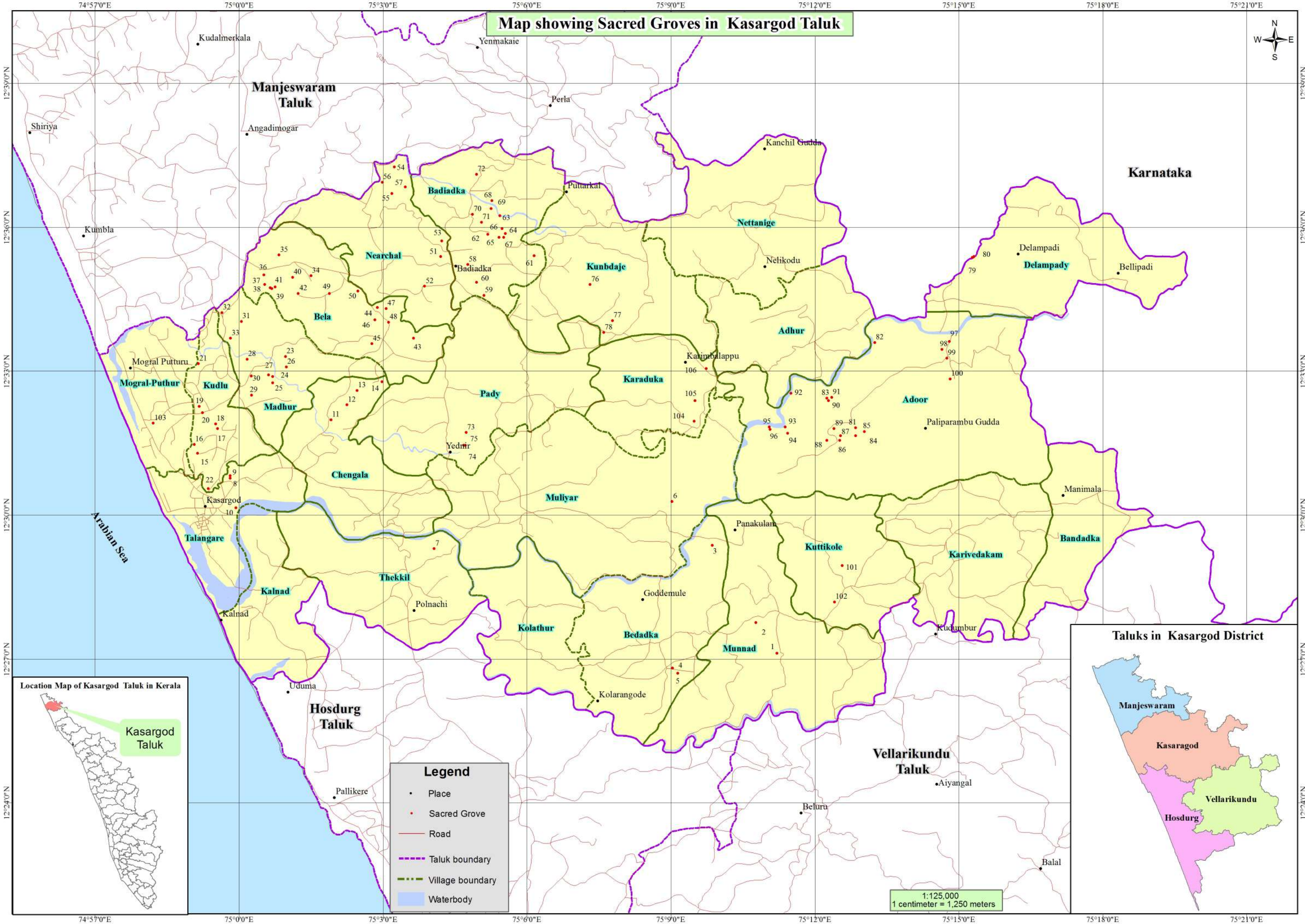
| KSD/ Hosd | 23. PULLUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|--------|--|--|----------------------|
| 150. | Makkaramcode Sree dharmasastha Kshetram (Public Trust) | Rathnakaran President Mob: 9947231162 | Makkaramcode Pulloor Periya | | 150.00 | Sasthav, Mantramoorthy, Kutichathan Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 20' 59. 01'' 75 ⁰ 5' 44.922'' | |
| 151. | Makkaramcode Nagakavu (Family Trust) | Vasudevan President Mob: 9961181386 | Makkaramcode Puloor | | 5.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 20' 59. 496'' 75 ⁰ 5' 46.554'' | |
| 152. | Mingothu Narkolam Bhavgavathikshetram Nagakavu (Public Trust) | K.T. Krishnan President Mob: 9495512295 | Mingoth, Narkulam Periya | | 10.00 | Nagam Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 22' 58. 092'' 75 ⁰ 6' 59.4'' | |
| 153. | Mingothu Narkolam Bhavgavathikshetrakavu (Public Trust) | K.T. Krishnan President Mob: 9495512295 | Mingoth, Narkulam Periya | | 30.00 | Chandranelloor Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 22' 59. 826'' 75 ⁰ 6' 54.672'' | Pond (Dug) |
| 154. | Narkolam Bhagavathikshetram Kalichan Kavu (Public Trust) | K.T. Krishnan President Mob: 9495512295 | Narkolam, Pullur Periya | | 15.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 22' 58. 206'' 75 ⁰ 6' 51.948'' | |
| 155. | Parathali Amma Kavu (Public Trust) | Suresh Secretary Mob: 9497307203 | Edamundu Kavunkal ,aripuram Pulloor Periya | | 28.00 | Parathali Amma Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 46. 308'' 75 ⁰ 6' 38.382'' | |
| 156. | Chamundikavu (Kammadathukavu) (Public Trust) | K.T. Krishnan President Mob: 9495512295 | Narkulam, Puloor Pulloor Periya | | 100.00 | Chamundi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 22' 58. 092'' 75 ⁰ 6' 59.4'' | CW Full |
| 157. | Bidiyal Gulikan Devasthanam (Public Trust) | Anilkumar President Mob: 9400108958 | Ambalathara, Puloor Pulloor Periya | | 30.00 | Gulikan Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 22' 35. 38'' 75 ⁰ 8' 0.33'' | CW Full |
| 158. | Marana Gulikan Devasthanam Mutticharal (Family Trust) | PK Ramadas Vazhunnar President Mob: 9400474141 | Iriya Pulloor Periya | | 50.00 | Gulikan Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 46. 656'' 75 ⁰ 9' 27.984'' | |
| 159. | Sasthakavu (Family Trust) | I.K.Ramadas President Mob: 9539413005 | Iriya (Mavukal- Panathur Road) Pulloor Periya | | 100.00 | Vanasasthavu, Vanadurga, Sivan, Bhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 47. 106'' 75 ⁰ 9' 42.882'' | CW Part Pond(Dug) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|-------------|--------|--|--|------------|
| KSD/ Hosd 160. | Pookula Bhagavathi Kavu (Family Trust) | I.K.Ramadas President Mob: 9539413005 | Iriya Puloor Periya | | 50.00 | Pookula Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 49. 98" 75 ⁰ 9' 39.138" | |
| 161. | Badiyal Kalichamaram Kavu (Public Trust) | Anilkumar President Mob: 9400108958 | Ambalathara Puloor Periya | | 150.00 | Kalichan Daivam Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 22' 37. 536" 75 ⁰ 7' 31.92" | |
| 162. | Iriya Oottakadavu Kalichamaram Kavu (Family Trust) | I.K.Ramadas President Mob: 9539413005 | Iriya Puloor Periya | | 50.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 3. 75" 75 ⁰ 7' 16.368" | CW Part |
| 163. | Kalichamaram Gulikan Devastanam Public Trust) | C.H. Raman President Mob: 7356001958 | Peroor Puloor Puloor Periya | 317 | 62.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 29. 448" 75 ⁰ 7' 33.48" | CW Part |
| 164. | Sree Kalichan Vishnumoorthi Devastanam (Family Trust) | I.K.Ramadas President Mob: 9539413005 | Puthoor Iriya Puloor Periya | | 100.00 | Kalichan Vishnumoorthi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 45. 72" 75 ⁰ 10' 11.796" | CW Part |
| 165. | Molavinikavu (Public Trust) | Upendravarior President Mob: 9497307203 | Edamunda Kodavalam Aripuram PO Puloor Periya | | 5.00 | Mulavanoor Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 49. 518" 75 ⁰ 6' 32.532" | Pond (Dug) |
| 166. | Kottakkochi Kalichamaram Kav (Family Trust) | Charadan Nair President Mob: 9446419546 | Edamunda Puloor Periya | | 5.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 52. 188" 75 ⁰ 6' 33.75" | |
| 167. | Kolompara Karalagulikan Devastanam (Public Trust) | Parameswaran President Mob: 9495295839 | Near Kodavalam – Pulloor Road, Puloor, Periya | 101, 547 | 30.00 | Karala Gulikan Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 35. 016" 75 ⁰ 6' 21.786" | CW Part |
| 168. | Bhagavathi Kav (Public Trust) | Gangadharan President Mob: 9745217576 | Kodavalam, Near Kottappara Jn Puloor Periya | | 18.00 | Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 33. 736" 75 ⁰ 7' 5.304" | CW Part |
| 169. | Narayani Kav (Public Trust) | Gangadharan President Mob: 9745217576 | Edamunda, Kodavalam Puloor Periya | | 5.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 34. 074" 75 ⁰ 6' 40.998" | |
| 170. | Puronthikavu (Family Trust) | I.K.Ramadas President Mob: 9539413005 | Saigramam Kattumadam Iriya Puloor Periya | | 20.00 | Puronthi Amma Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 0. 312" 75 ⁰ 9' 25.452" | |

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|-------------------------------|--|---|---|-----|--------|---|--|-------------|
| KSD/ Hosd 171. | Mantramoothikavu Kattumadam (Family Trust) | I.K.Ramadas President Mob: 9539413005 | Iriya Puloor Periya | | 200.00 | Karuvamma Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 14. 412'' 75 ⁰ 9' 43.95'' | CW Full |
| 24. CHITTARI VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 172. | Thuvakali kavu (Devaswam) | Bhaskaran President Mob: 9656844015 | Kulikadu Near GLPS Ajanoor | | 8.00 | Thoovakali Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 26. 088'' 75 ⁰ 4' 29.358'' | |
| 25. PANAYAL VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 173. | Thooval Koottapunna Kalichan Devastanam Kavuu (Public Trust) | Gopalakrishnan Nair Secretary Mob: 9645820747 | Mailatti Pallikkara | | 30.00 | Kalichan Abhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 27' 3. 372'' 75 ⁰ 4' 1.512'' | |
| 174. | Baduthur Poongachal Kavuu (Public Trust) | Anandan President Mob: 9946002442 | Mailatti Pallikkara | | 5.00 | Raktheswari, Nagam, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 26' 31. 038'' 75 ⁰ 4' 9.75'' | CW Part |
| 26. UDUMA VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 175. | Cherippadi kavu (Family Trust) | Cherippadi Tharavad committi | | | 200 | Chamundi, Vishnumoorthi, Sivan Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 26' 6. 216'' 75 ⁰ 1' 6.300'' | Fence(Full) |
| 27. PERIYA | | | | | | | | |
| 176. | Urulamkodi Illamkavu (Individual) | Narayanan Master President Mob: 9447854710 | Ayampara Near Sri Vishnu Temple Puloor-Periya | | 10.00 | Durga Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 25' 36. 54'' 75 ⁰ 5' 21.912'' | Pond (Dug) |
| 177. | Kaikottukundu Gulikan Devastanam (Public Trust) | Kariyapu President Mob: | Kallyottu Periya Puloor-Periya | | 10.00 | Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 45. 366'' 75 ⁰ 7' 54.618'' | |
| 178. | Parambathu Sree Kuthirakaliamma Kavuu (Public Trust) | Sunandan MK Secretary Mob: 9846743476 | Kalliyottu, Periya Puloor-Periya | 380 | 100.00 | Kuthirakali Amma, Aryamala, Padarkulangara Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 23. 418'' 75 ⁰ 8' 47.766'' | |
| 179. | Thampuran Raktheswari Kavuu (Public Trust) | Krishnan Thannikkal President Mob: 9846320417 | Kalyattu Puloor-Periya | 388 | 150.00 | Thampuran, Raktheswari Abhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 36. 054'' 75 ⁰ 8' 39.858'' | CW Full |

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| KSD/ Hosd 180. | Kulangara Nagambika Kavu (Public Trust) | Krishnan Thannkal President Mob: 9846320417 | Kalyattu Puloor-Periya | 388 | 100.00 | Nagam, Vanasasthavu, Durga Abhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 33. 24'' 75 ⁰ 8' 37.158'' | Two Ponds(Dug) |
| 181. | Kalyatt Bhagavathi Nagakavu (Public Trust) | Krishnan Thannikal President Mob: 9846320417 | Kalyattu Puloor-Periya | 380 | 25.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 31. 302'' 75 ⁰ 8' 50.868'' | CW Part |
| 182. | Kayakulam Nagakavu (Public Trust) | Madhavan President Mob: 9633817302 | Periya Puloor-Periya | 163 | 25.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 43. 692'' 75 ⁰ 6' 24.282'' | CW Part |
| 183. | Periya Tharavadu Nagakavu (Family Trust) | Pramod Periya President Mob: 9495572359 | Periya Puloor-Periya | | 30.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 22. 074'' 75 ⁰ 6' 7.23'' | CW Full |
| 184. | Ayamkadavu Bhagavathikavu (Individual) | Kesavan Namboothiri President Mob: 9495181354 | Periya Puloor-Periya | 3/4 | 40.00 | Bhagavathi, Kalichan, Vishnumoorthi Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 26' 17. 682'' 75 ⁰ 5' 35.4'' | |
| 28. BARA VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 185. | Mukkunnathu Bhagavathi Kav (Public Trust) | Krishnan K.K President Mob: | Mukkunnathukavu Uduma | | 27.00 | Bhagavathi, Nagam, Vishnumoorthi, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 25' 23. 082'' 75 ⁰ 1' 25.908'' | CW(Part) Pond(Dug) |
| 186. | Vannarath Sree Bhagavathi Kshetram (Public Trust) | Yadavasamudayaksh etram 04672292133 | Udumarail gate Uduma | | 100.00 | Vannarath Bhagavathi, Sasthav, Nagam Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 26' 52. 938'' 75 ⁰ 2' 27.882'' | |
| 187. | Pookunnath Sastha Bhagavathikshetram (Public Trust) | Kunjambu Nair President Mob: 9745938147 | Bara Aduthathuvayal Uduma | | 150.00 | Sastav, Bhagavathi, Ganapathi Bhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 27' 17. 394'' 75 ⁰ 3' 3.612'' | |
| 188. | Kalichamaram Kav (Public Trust) | Krishnan President Mob: 9496138014 | Aramanganam Uduma | | 100.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 28' 10'' 75 ⁰ 1' 35'' | CW Part |

Map showing Sacred Groves in Kasargod Taluk



Legend

- Place
- Sacred Grove
- Road
- Taluk boundary
- - - Village boundary
- Waterbody

1:125,000
1 centimeter = 1,250 meters

KASARGODE TALUK

| Kavu No. KSD/ Ksgd | Name of Kavu & Type of Ownership | Name of Owner/Custodian & Contact number | Location & Panchayath | Sy.No. | Extent (Cents) | Diety/Pooja Details | GPS Reading | Remarks Compound Wall/Fence/ Pond |
|---------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. MUNNAD VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Maruthalam Kalichamaram (Public Trust) | V.Damodaran President Mob:9400388158 | Bedadukka Maruthalam Bedadukka | 668 | 32.00 | Kalichan Daivam, Nagam, Vanasasthavu Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 27' 6.768" 75 ^o 11' 12.468" | |
| 2 | Peryachamundikavu (Public Trust) | P.Kunjambu Nair President Mob:9947740375 | Peria. Munnad Bedadukka | 527/1B | 50.00 | Gulikan, Parathali, Chamundi Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 27'45.372" 75 ^o 10' 46.044" | |
| 2. BEDADKA VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Erinjipuzha Kamalon Tharavad Nalvar Daivastanam (Family Trust) | Ragavan Nair President Mob:8089912892 | Gobikanam, Kanathur, Bedadukka | | 100.00 | Vishnu Moorthim Raktheswari, Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 29' 22.049" 75 ^o 9' 51.814" | Fence(Full) |
| 4 | Sree Adukkulathu Bhagavathikshetram (Devaswam) | Karunakaran President Mob:9446540216 | Valiapara Bedadukka Bedadukka | 406/4 406/2 | 500.00 | Bhagavathi, Nagam, Vanasasthavu Brahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 26' 14.466" 75 ^o 9' 42.954" | Fence(Full) Pond |
| 5 | Gulikan Kavu (Public Trust) | Karunakaran President Mob:9446540216 | Valiyapara Bedadukka | 402 | 200.00 | Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 26' 7.774" 75 ^o 9' 49.518" | Fence (Full) |
| 3. MULIYAR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Kanathur Nalvar Daivastanam (Family Trust) | K.P.Gopalan Nair President Mob:9745246948 | Bovikanam Kanathur Muliyar | | 100.00 | Raktheswari, Vishnumoorthi, Chamundi Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 30' 16.738" 75 ^o 9' 1.317" | CW Full |

| KSD/ Ksgd | 4. THEKKIL VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---------------|--------|--|---|----|
| 7 | Meekulangara Chamundi Nagabhagavathikavu (Family Trust) | Venkittaramanabatt &Radhakrishna Bhatt President 04672281595 | Chattanchal-Thaira Chemanad | | 250.00 | Nagaparameswari, Nagamanikyam, Nagabhagavathi Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 29' 17.724'' 75 ⁰ 4' 3.714'' | |
| | 5. TALANGARE VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Sree Vanadurga Naga Gulika Daivagalu (Family Trust) | Gopalakrishna K President Mob:9447362030 | PMS Compound Nalipadi Kasargod | | 10.00 | Nagam, Gulika, Vanadurga Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 30' 46'' 74 ⁰ 59' 49'' | CW |
| 9 | Kayarpala Gulikavanam (Family Trust) | Gopalakrishna Shetty President | PMS Road, Nalipadi Kasargod | | 10.00 | Gulika Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 30' 49'' 74 ⁰ 59' 49'' | CW |
| 10 | Amei Parivara Bantara Tharavadumana Nagavanam (Family Trust) | A.M.RamayyaNaik President Mob:9446305077 | Kasargod Pulikunnu Iver Bhagavathy Temple side, Kasargod | | 5.00 | Nagam Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 30' 9'' 74 ⁰ 59' 56'' | |
| | 6. CHENGALA VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Barikadu Sree Mahavishnumoorthi Kshetram Kavu (Family Trust) | Rathnakumar Kamada President Mob:9446005876 | Barikad Chengala | | 10.00 | Nagam, Vishnumoorthi, Raktheswaran, Gulikan Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 31' 58.925'' 75 ⁰ 1' 54.905'' | |
| 12 | Gulikan Kavu (Public Trust) | Shivarama B President Mob: | Barikad Kallakkatta Chengala | 103 | 5.00 | Marana Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 32' 17.63'' 75 ⁰ 2' 14.85'' | CW |
| 13 | Gulikankavu (PublicTrust) | Udwaneshwara Bhat President Mob:9400287456 | Barikad Ambaganam Kallakkatta Chengala | | 25.00 | Mautra Gulikan Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 32' 35.49'' 75 ⁰ 2' 27.56'' | |
| 14 | Sree Dhoomavathi Padinhareveedu Gulikakn kavu (Famuly Trust) | Sree Dhoomavathi President Mob:9447491080 | Nellikatta Choorippalla - Kodakolumoola Chengala | 117/ 1Part | 10.00 | Sree Dhoomavathi, Sree Padmeswari Chamundi Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 33' 10.51'' 75 ⁰ 5' 20.83'' | |

| KSD/ Ksgd | 7. KUDLU VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|---|-------|-------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 15 | Ganga Guliga Bana (Public Trust) | Gangadharan President Mob:9895632012 | Gange Kudlu Madhur | 391/4 | 5.00 | Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja Bhramania Pooja | 12° 31' 17" 74° 59' 8" | CW |
| 16 | Devaragudde Shree Shila Mahadeva Kshetram (Public Trust) | Adv. Sathish Kotekkani President Mob:9037240854 | Ramdas Nagar, Gange Madhur | | 10.00 | Nagam Brahmina Pooja | 12° 31' 28" 74° 59' 4" | CW Part |
| 17 | Kuthyala Sri Gopalakrishna Ksheram (Family Trust) | K.Gopalakrishna Shanbhogue President Mob:9495417793 | Ramdas Nagar Madhur | | 10.00 | Nagam, Sasthavu Brahmina Pooja | 12° 31' 48" 74° 59' 33" | CW |
| 18 | Kathyala Raktheswari Manthagulikakavu (Family Trust) | Dr.K.K.Shanbog President Mob: | Kudalu Madhur | | 20.00 | Raktheswari, Gulikan, Raktharashas Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 31' 53.76" 74° 59' 30.69" | |
| 19 | Aywar Paramathma Prasanna Kallakadi (Family Trust) | Janardana Gatti President Mob:9845110364 | Chawkari Mogranpunnya New CPCRI | | 15.00 | Nagam, Babria Pottan Thettyyam Gulikan Brahmina Pooja Abrahmina Pooja | 12° 32' 8.166" 74° 57' 52.471" | CW Pond |
| 20 | Aywar Paramathma Prasanna Kallakadi (Family Trust) | Janardana Gatti President Mob:9845110364 | Chawkari, Koodalu New CPCRI Mogranpunnya | | 5.00 | Palanamudda Brahmina Pooja | 12° 32' 8.166" 74° 57' 52.98" | |
| 21 | Korathi Kalurthi Rahugulika Daivasanidhi Neralasiribagilu (Family Trust) | Narayanan President Mob:9847574853 | Kasargod Uliyathadukka Bhagavathi Nagar Madur | | 12.00 | Korathi Kalurthi Rahu Gulika Abrahmina Pooja | 12° 33' 9" 74° 59' 9" | |
| 22 | Mora Sri Ivar Bhagavathi Kshetram Nagatha kavu (Family Trust) | Prabhakaran Karnavar President Mob:9895870557 | Kasargod Kasargod Uliyathadukka Bhagavathi Nagar Madur | | 40.00 | Nagathar Abrahmina Pooja | 12° 30' 25" 74° 59' 16" | CW Part Pond dug |

| KSD/ Ksgd | 8. MADHUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|---|------|-------|--|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 23 | Chembarige Dhoomavathi Chamundii Daiv vana (Family Trust) | Vishnu Bhat President Mob:9447010875 | Kolya, Madhur Madhur | | 60.00 | Dhoomavathi, Chamundi, Korathi, Guliga Brahmina Pooja | 12° 33' 18" 75° 0' 58" | |
| 24 | Marana Guliga Daiva Vana (Public Trust) | Shivarama C.H President Mob:9446169399 | Parakkula- Chenakode Madhur | | 8.00 | Marana Guliga Brahmina Pooja | 12° 32' 55" 75° 0' 37" | |
| 25 | Kuravajja Vana Chenakkode (Public Trust) | Gopalan Nair President Mob:9947368659 | Chenakode Madhur | | 6.00 | Kuravajja Abrahmina Pooja | 12° 32' 45" 75° 0' 42" | CW |
| 26 | Sri Kottari Guliga Sapparivara Raktheswari Vans (Public Trust) | Rajeswara Holla President Mob:9446169411 | Madhur Kollya Ellangara Madhur | | 25.00 | Gulika, Raktheswari Brahmina Pooja | 12° 33' 5" 75° 0' 59" | |
| 27 | Rakteswari Bana (Public Trust) | Gopalan Nair President Mob:9947368659 | Parakilla Chenakode Madhur | | 8.00 | Raktheswari, Naga, Gulika Brahmina Pooja | 12° 32' 53" 75° 0' 42" | CW |
| 28 | Uliyathillam Panchurulivanam Nagastanam (Family Trust) | Vishnu Asra President Mob: | Parakilla Madhur Madhur | 12 | 15.00 | Nagam Brahmina Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12° 33' 14.708" 75° 0' 10.184" | |
| 29 | Udayagiri Vishnumoorthikshetram (Public Trust) | Ramgagopalan President Mob:9895964262 | Udayagiri Kailasapuram Road Madhur | | 25.00 | Nagam, Brahmarashas Raktheawari Gulika Nagavanam, Abrahmina Pooja, | 12° 31' 38.521" 75° 04' 53.888" | |
| 30 | Parakilla Mahadeva Sasta Vinayaka Kshetram (Family Trust) | Vishnu Asra President Mob: | Parakilla Madhur | | 30.00 | Nagam, Raktrswari Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 32' 53.678" 75° 0' 15.138" | Pond(Dug) |
| 31 | Nagabana Vishnu Prakasha House (Family Trust) | Lalitha Rao President Mob:9902344220 | Kuthirapady Maipady Madhur | 18/1 | 5.00 | Nagaraja, Nagakannika Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 34' 2" 75° 0' 3" | |
| 32 | Kaalachamundi Daivastanam (Family Trust) | E. Jayarama President Mob:8547522364 | Maipadi, Kuthireppady , Neerala House Madhur | | 14.00 | Chamundi, Nagam, Gulikan Brahmina Pooja Daily Pooja | 12° 33' 59" 74° 59'.59" | |

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| KSD/ Ksgd 33 | Mayipadi Palace Rajarajeshwari Kshetram (Family Trust) | Danamarthanda Varmma Raja President Mob:9446281917 | Uliyathakka, Maipadi Madhur | | 10.00 | Naga Sankulam, Nagaraja, Nagarani Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 33' 38'' 74 ^o 59' 27'' | CW Pond (Dug) |
| 9. BELA VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Sri Subramanyadevasthanam Kumaramangalam Bela Vishnumurthikavu (Public Trust) | Vishnu Ashra President Mob:9446843728 | Seehangoli Bathiyaduka | | 10.00 | Vishnumurthi Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 34' 59'' 75 ^o 1' 30'' | CW |
| 35 | Gulikavanam Darbathadukka (Family Trust) | Gopala D President Mob:9387093652 | Darbethadka Near Malik Dinaar Pharmacy College Bathiyaduka | | 3.00 | Maranam Gulika Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 35' 25'' 75 ^o 0' 50'' | |
| 36 | Darbathadukka Raktheshwari Gulikavanakavu (Public Trust) | Suryaparakasha Shetty, President Mob:9496248045 | Seehangoli Bathiyaduka | | 2.00 | Raktheshwari Gulika Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 35' 0'' 75 ^o 0' 31'' | |
| 37 | Chowkaru Kanimoola GulikavanamKavu (Public Trust) | Suryaparakasha Shetty, President Mob:9496248045 | Seehangoli Bathiyaduka | | 15.00 | Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 34' 48'' 75 ^o 0' 32'' | |
| 38 | Sri Dumavathideavasthanam Malikamana Gulikavanamkavu (Family Trust) | U Ganeshananda Alva, President PH:0498-245016 | Seehangoli Bathiyaduka | | 30.00 | Gulika | 12 ^o 34' 44'' 75 ^o 0' 39'' | |
| 39 | Sri Dumavathideavasthanam Malikamana Nagavanamkavu (Family Trust) | U Ganeshananda Alva, President PH:0498-245016 | Seehangoli Bathiyaduka | | 10.00 | Naga Brahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 34' 45'' 75 ^o 0' 45'' | |
| 40 | Kodingar Chamundivana Odangalor (Private) | Rama K President Mob:9847583730 | Kumaramangala Bathiyaduka | | 5.00 | Chamundi Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 34' 57'' 75 ^o 1' 7'' | |
| 41 | Sri Dumavathideavasthanam Malikamana Nagabhrama vanamkavu (Family Trust) | U Ganeshananda Alva President PH:0498-245016 | Seehangoli Bathiyaduka | | 4.00 | Dhumavathi Naga brahmma Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 34' 43'' 75 ^o 0' 41'' | |

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| KSD/ Ksgd 42 | Kodingar Raktheshwarivana Kethila (Private) | Krishna Agasa President Mob:9048655233 | Kumaramangala Bathiyaduka | | 10.00 | Raktheshwari Gulika,Rajarakshasu, Bhramarakshasu Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 34' 37" 75 ⁰ 1' 14" | |
| 43 | Naga Raktheshwari Guliga Bana, Ullodi (Public Trust) | Madhu President Mob:9947443108 | Charladka-Mania Road Badiyadukka | 622 | 10.00 | Naga, Raktheshwari Gulika,Puthentheyyam Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 33' 41" 75 ⁰ 3' 38" | |
| 44 | Padinjarevedu Tharavadu Gulikan Bana (Family Trust) | Manjunatha C H President Mob:9744597103 | Chukkinadukka- Mania School Badiyadukka | | 10.00 | Manthravadi Gulika Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 34' 29" 75 ⁰ 2' 49" | CW Part |
| 45 | Kizhakkevedu Tharavadu Gulika Bana (Family Trust) | Narayana M President Mob:9446227201 | 1.5 Km fromManya School Badiyadukka | | 10.00 | Gulika Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 33' 34" 75 ⁰ 2' 46" | CW |
| 46 | Vishnumoorthi Daivastana Bana (Public trust) | Manjunatha D President Mob:9447413686 | Near SV Temple Badiyadukka | | 20.00 | Vishnumoorthi Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 34' 4" 75 ⁰ 2' 50" | |
| 47 | Koraga Gulika Bana (Family Trust) | Manjunatha D President Mob:9447413686 | 300 M from Vishnu moorthi Nagara Badiyadukka | | 20.00 | Gulika Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 34' 18" 75 ⁰ 3' 4" | |
| 48 | Pladagatha Chamundi Bana (Public Trust) | Manjunatha D President Mob:9447413686 | Near SV Temple Badiyadukka | | 400.00 | Pladagatha Chamundi Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 34' 1" 75 ⁰ 3' 7" | CW Part |
| 49 | Eniyarpu Kodambarath Tharavad Kumara Chamundi Bana (Family Trust) | Mahalinga Maniyani President Mob:9645409469 | Near Bela Village Office Badiyadukka | | 10.00 | Kumara Chamundi Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 34' 37" 75 ⁰ 1' 53" | |
| 50 | Irattakanjiram Gulikabana (Family Trust) | Balakrishna M Poojari Mob:9633876657 | Malladaukka Badiyadukka | | 5.00 | Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 34' 46" 75 ⁰ 2' 36" | CW |
| 10. NEERCHAL VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Sri Pumani Kinimani Devasthanam Nagavanam Nerchal Bathiyaduka (Public Trust) | Subhakka Alias Mallika President Mob:9495960687 | Near Bathiyaduka Bus Stand, Bathiyaduka | 777/3 | 20.00 | Ullakulu ,Gulika, Naga | 12 ⁰ 35' 23" 75 ⁰ 4' 12" | CW |

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| KSD/ Ksgd 52 | Sri Udaneshwar kshetram perdalanagavanam (Dewasom) | Venkitta Krishna M President Mob:9447484301 | Perdala Bathiyaduka | | 10.00 | Naga, raktheshwari Gulika | 12 ⁰ 34' 46'' 75 ⁰ 3' 52'' | CW Part |
| 53 | Shedikatta Vanashathavu Madathadukka (Public Trust) | Dr.K.Subramanya Bhatt, President Mob:9447469590 | Neerchal Madathadukka Bathiyaduka | | 100.00 | Naga Gulika Raktheshwari Brahmina Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 35' 41'' 75 ⁰ 4' 57'' | |
| 54 | Elkana Guthu Taravad Raktheshwari Naga Bana (Family Trust) | Dinesh President Mob:9495545363 | Kanayapadi 2.5KM from Mandama Neercharu | | 10.00 | Rakteswari, Dhoomavathi Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 37' 15'' 75 ⁰ 3' 14'' | Pond |
| 55 | Sankaramoola Gulikavana (Family Trust) | Gopalakrishna Bhat President Mob:9747248775 | Kanyapadi 1.5KM from Mandama Badiyadukka | | 25.00 | Mantravadi Gulikan Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 36' 42'' 75 ⁰ 3' 11'' | |
| 56 | Karamoola Gulika Bana (Family Trust) | Sankaranarayana Bat President Mob:8281433849 | Kanyapadi Badiyadukka | 472 | 10.00 | Gulika Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 36' 56'' 75 ⁰ 2' 59'' | |
| 57 | Vanthichal Naga Bana (Public Trust) | Krishna Bhatt V President Mob:9961815322 | Kanyapadi-1.8KM from Mandama Badiyadukka | 465 | 40.00 | Naga, Gulika Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 36' 50'' 75 ⁰ 3' 28'' | |
| 11. BADIADKA VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | Chennarakattenagaparivara Daivavanam (Family Trust) | Keshava Bhajakudulu President Mob:9846712686 | Bathiyaduka Vidyagiri Road 500M Bathiyaduka | | 10.00 | Nagaraktheshwari Gulika Brahmaina pooja | 12 ⁰ 35' 13'' 75 ⁰ 4' 46'' | CW Part |
| 59 | Baradukka gulikavanam (Public Trust) | Shankara President Mob:9946098953 | Bathiyaduka Mullaria Road Bathiyaduka | | 5.00 | Gulika,Vishnumurthi Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 34' 30'' 75 ⁰ 5' 2'' | CW |
| 60 | Cherkudulu Vishnumurthi Devasthanam nagavanam (Family Trust) | Krsihnaraj President Mob:9539877187 | Bathiyaduka Mullaria Road Bathiyaduka | | 5.00 | Nagaraktheshwari Brahmina pooja | 12 ⁰ 34' 51'' 75 ⁰ 4' 57'' | CW Part |
| 61 | Muniyoortharavaduveedu Daivavanam (Family Trust) | Umesh Rai President Mob:9446659998 | Vidhyagiri School Bathiyaduka | | 5.00 | Naga, Gulika, Raktheshwari Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 35' 24'' 75 ⁰ 6' 9'' | |

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| KSD/ Ksgd 62 | Mudupinaduka Ullakalubana (Family Trust) | Srinivasa kajava President Mob:9656515819 | 1.5KM from Vidhyagiri School Bathiyaduka | | 5.00 | Ullakallu Birnalava Brahmina pooja | 12 ⁰ 35' 51'' 75 ⁰ 5' 11'' | |
| 63 | Kadarbedu Mavalagulika Nagabanakadar (Family Trust) | Srinivasa kajava President Mob:9656515819 | 2KM Vidhyagiri School Bathiyaduka | | 10.00 | Nagan, Gulikan Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 36' 14'' 75 ⁰ 5' 26'' | |
| 64 | Kadarabedu Daivana Nagavankadar Vidhyagiri (Family Trust) | Srinivasa kajava President Mob:9656515819 | 1KM Vidhyagiri School Bathiyaduka | 1187 | 10.00 | Nagaraktheshwari,Sasthavu,Po mani,Kinimani,Nagan Brahmana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 35' 58'' 75 ⁰ 5' 29'' | |
| 65 | Kadarbedu Nernamoola Gulikabana Udhamuttu (Family Trust) | Srinivasa kajava President Mob:9656515819 | 1KM from Vidhyagiri School Bathiyaduka | | 10.00 | Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 35' 52'' 75 ⁰ 5' 33'' | |
| 66 | Meginakadar tharavadu Mookambika Gulikabana (Family Trust) | Ganesh rai President Mob:8086767002 | 2KM from Vidhyagiri School Bathiyaduka | 1329 | 30.00 | Mookambika Gulikan Abrahmina pooja Monthly pooja | 12 ⁰ 35' 47'' 75 ⁰ 5' 25'' | CW |
| 67 | Meginakadar Raktheshwari Gulikabana Vidhyagiri (Family Trust) | Ganesh rai President Mob:8086767002 | 2KM from Vidayagiri Bathiyaduka | | 5.00 | Gulika, Raktheshwari Brahmina Pooja Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 35' 47'' 75 ⁰ 5' 31'' | |
| 68 | Annadukka Kudumbavaka Nagavanam (Family Trust) | Krishna Bhatt President Mob:8547545736 | 1KM from Pallathadukka Bathiyaduka | | 2.00 | Naga, raktheshwari, Gulikan, Nagam Brahmina pooja | 12 ⁰ 36' 33'' 75 ⁰ 5' 16'' | |
| 69 | Nekkare Kalaya Gulikabana Kadamana (Private Trust) | Ganapathi Bhatt President Mob:9446282951 | 1KM from Pallathadaka Bathiyaduka | | 10.00 | Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 36' 23'' 75 ⁰ 5' 15'' | |
| 70 | Kadamana Kudumbavaka Nagaparivara Deiva vana (Family Trust) | Shankara NarayanaBhatt President Mob:9495155748 | 0.5KM from Kadamana Bus Stop Bathiyaduka | 1259 | 10.00 | Naga, raktheshwari Gulika,Naga,Bhairava Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 36' 16'' 75 ⁰ 4' 52'' | |
| 71 | Muchirkavai Raktheshwari Nagagulikavana Kadamana (Family Trust) | Vasantha Rai President Mob:9846430339 | 1KM from Kadamana Bathiyaduka | 1265/ Part | 15.00 | Naga, raktheshwari, Gulika,Naga, Abrahmina Pooja Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 36' 6'' 75 ⁰ 5' 3'' | Pond dug |

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| KSD/ Ksgd 72 | Pallathadaka Karipadakam Tharavad Banadadi Gulika Bana (Family Trust) | P.Gopalan President Mob:9745715785 | Bathiyaduka-Perla Road Bathiyaduka | | 3.00 | Dhoomavathi, Vishnumoorthi, Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 37' 6'' 75 ^o 4' 57'' | |
| 12. PADY VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | Bayarmoola Tharavadu GulikanKavu (Family Trust) | Chandrashekara B President Mob: 9847075828 | Edneer Mutt 1.5KM East Chengala | | 20.00 | Gulika, Kuravan Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 31' 43'' 75 ^o 4' 44'' | |
| 74 | Kalichan Daivam Kavu Koorkapadi Edaneer (Family Trust) | Smt.Manakka President Mob: 9495145756 | Edneer Mutt 1KM East Chengala | | 10.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 31' 27'' 75 ^o 4' 43'' | |
| 75 | Gulikan Kavu, Koorkapadi Edaneer (Family Trust) | Smt.Manakka President Mob: 9495145756 | Edneer Mutt 1KM East Chengala | | 25.00 | Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 31' 27'' 75 ^o 4' 41'' | |
| 13. KUMBADAJE VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | Pavoor Tharavadumana Marikkana Subrahmanya vana (Family Trust) | Sathyamurthy Ammannaya President 8921599267 | Marikana Kunbadaje | | 20.00 | Subrahmanion Brahmina Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ^o 34' 48'' 75 ^o 7' 19'' | |
| 77 | Madhathamoola Nagavanam (Public Trust) | Rama Patali President Mob: 9747244808 | Movvar Kunbadaje | 577 | 25.00 | Dhoomavathi, Billara Vishnumoorthi, Raktheswari, Abrahmina Pooja Brahmin Pooja | 12 ^o 34' 3'' 75 ^o 7' 47'' | CW Part Pond |
| 78 | Neelangala Daiva Vana (Family Trust) | Sathyanarayana N President Mob: 9495696315 | Narampadi 1KM fom Ummaheswara Temple Kunbadaje | | 30.00 | Rektheswari, Naga, Gulika Brahmina Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ^o 33' 48'' 75 ^o 7' 36'' | CW Pond Dug |
| 14. DELAPADY VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | Noojibethu SC Colony Guliga Bana (Family Trust) | Ravi President Mob: 9731640062 | Kotyadi-Pallathur Delampady | | 5.00 | Gulika Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 35' 23'' 75 ^o 15' 19'' | |
| 80 | Koragajja Bana (Family Trust) | Ravi President Mob: 9731640062 | Noojibettu SC Colony Kotyadi Delampady | | 5.00 | Koragajja Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ^o 35' 22'' 75 ^o 15' 17'' | CW Part |

| KSD/ Ksgd | 15. ADOOR VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---|---|--------|--------|--|----------------------------|---------|
| 81 | Pandivayal kizhakeveedu Tharavad Naga Bana (Family Trust) | Damodaran B President Mob: 9496969729 | Pandy Delampady | | 10.00 | Nagan Brahmina Pooja | 12° 31' 49" 75° 12' 51" | CW Part |
| 82 | Avandoor Tharavad Guliga Bana (Family Trust) | A.Malinga Maniyani President Mob: 9496296957 | Avandoor Delampady | | 10.00 | Gulikan Brahmina Pooja | 12° 33' 36" 75° 12' 45" | |
| 83 | Kallada Sugonu Tharavad Bhirava Bana (Family Trust) | Keshava Naika President Mob: 9482250909 | Kallada Delampady | 603 | 5.00 | Bhairava Brahmina Pooja | 12° 32' 26" 75° 12' 15" | |
| 84 | Pandivayal Kizhakeveedu Tharavad Vana Durga vanam (Family Trust) | Damodaran B President Mob: 9496969729 | Pandy Vayal Tharavad Delampady | 761/9B | 10.00 | Vanadurga Brahmina Pooja | 12° 31' 44" 75° 13' 2" | CW Part |
| 85 | Guliga Bana (Family Trust) | Damodaran B President Mob: 9496969729 | Pandy Vayal Delampady | | 15.00 | Gulikan Brahmina Pooja | 12° 31' 39" 75° 12' 51" | |
| 86 | Pallathupara Gulika Bana (Public Trust) | Janardhanan Naik President Mob: 9447394986 | 0.5KM from Pandy Delampady | | 5.00 | Nayattu Gulikan Brahmina Pooja | 12° 31' 33" 75° 12' 31" | |
| 87 | Pandi Pallathupara Pethala Gulika Bana (Public Trust) | Nandakumar President Mob: 9447394986 | Nr Pallathupara Health Centre Delampady | | 200.00 | Pethala Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja | 12° 31' 39" 75° 12' 32" | |
| 88 | Pandy Pallathupara Kelagina Jalu (Family Trust) | Leelavathi President Mob: 9447394986 | 1.5KM from Pandy Pallathupara Delampady | | 10.00 | Chaimber Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja | 12° 31' 33" 75° 12' 15" | CW Part |
| 89 | Pandy Vayanattukulavan (Family Trust) | T.R. Gopalan President Mob: 9496949358 | 0.5KM from Pandy Delampady | | 9.00 | Mantravadi Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja | 12° 31' 48" 75° 12' 24" | |
| 90 | Kallada Bhairava Bana (Private Trust) | Radhakrishna Hebbar President Mob: 9446772286 | Kallada Delampady | 602/2A | 3.00 | Bhairava Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 32' 23" 75° 12' 17" | |

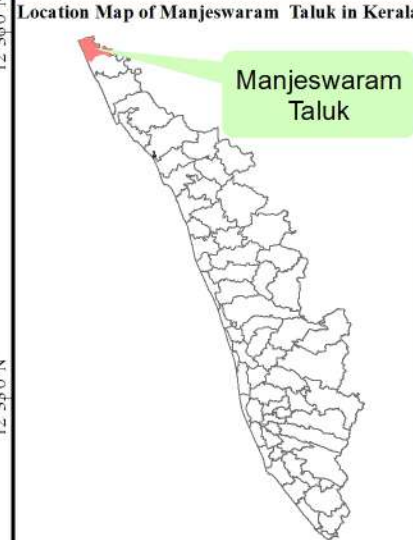
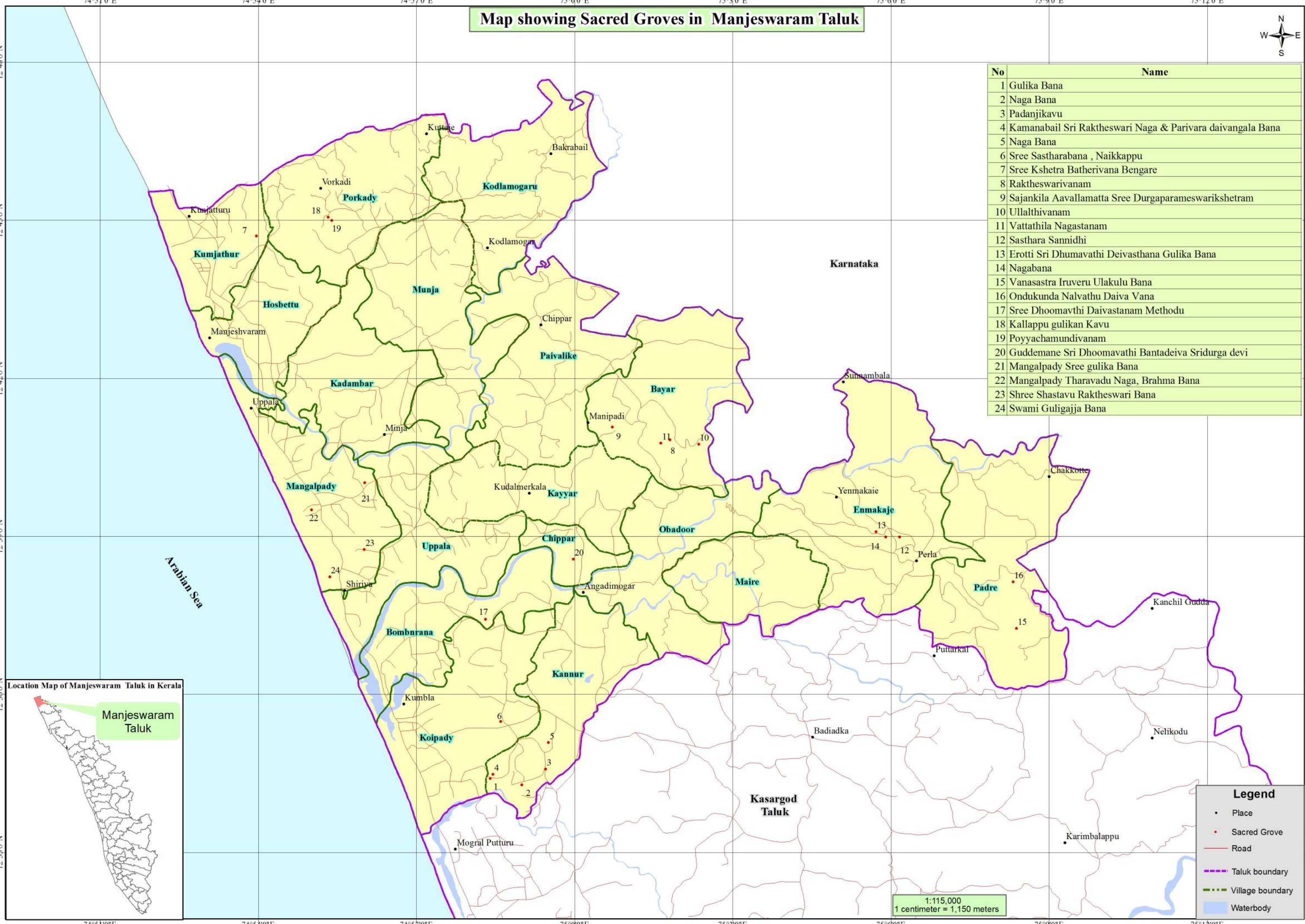
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| KSD/ Ksgd 91 | Kallada Gulika Bana (Private Trust) | Radhakrishna Hebbar President Mob:9446772286 | Kallada, 500M from Bhairava mana Delampady | 602/9 | 5.00 | Gulika Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 32' 27" 75 ⁰ 12' 21" | |
| 92 | Kadumanaduka Guliga Bana (Private Trust) | Srinivasa Hebbar President Mob:9544259516 | Kallada Delampady | 620/3 | 8.00 | Gulika Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 32' 32" 75 ⁰ 11' 30" | |
| 93 | Balavanhaduka Vishnumurthy Guliga Bana (Family Trust) | Sudheesh B.M President Mob:9497516888 | 1.5KM from Kadumanaduka Delampady | | 50.00 | Vishnumoorthi, Gulika Brahmina Pooja Abrahmina Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 31' 50" 75 ⁰ 11' 23" | CW Part |
| 94 | Bayal chamundi Bana (Public Trust) | Purandara B President Mob:9447397644 | 1.5KM from Vishnumoorthy Balavamthadka Delampady | | 50.00 | Bayal Chamundi Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 31' 42" 75 ⁰ 11' 26" | |
| 95 | Challathungal Vulekar Tharavad Moodu Bhairava Bana (Family Trust) | C. Suresh Naika President Mob:9446297270 | 1.5KM from Bayal Chamundi bana Delampady | 636 | 25.00 | Modu Bhairava, Kala Bhairava Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 31' 50" 75 ⁰ 11' 3" | |
| 96 | Challathungal Vulekar Tharavad Gulika Bana (Family Trust) | Suresh Naika C President Mob:9446297270 | 300M from Kalabairava Bana Delampady | | 20.00 | Gulika Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 31' 47" 75 ⁰ 11' 4" | |
| 97 | Balekkila Naga Bana (Private Trust) | Sathish Rao President Mob:9400400251 | Kottiyadi-Adoor Road Delampady | 92/3 | 3.00 | Naga Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 33' 37" 75 ⁰ 14' 48" | Thodu |
| 98 | Balekkila Panjurli Gulika Bana (Private Trust) | Sathish Rao President Mob:9400400251 | Kottiyadi-Adoor Road Delampady | 82 | 10.00 | Panjurli, Guliga Brahmina Pooja Abrahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 33' 27" 75 ⁰ 14' 39" | |
| 99 | Adoor Shri Mahalingeshwara & Padikkal Shree Ivar Mahavishnu Thamburatti Prasanna (Devaswam) | Vasanth Pai President Mob:6282274795 | Adoor Road Near Panchayath Office, Delampady | | 5.00 | Mahalingeswara, Vishnumurthi Brahmina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 33' 16" 75 ⁰ 14' 45" | CW |
| 100 | Adoor Shree Sasthara Sannidhi (Devaswam) | Vasanth Pai President Mob:6282274795 | 500M from Adoor Mahalingeswara Temple Delampady | | 7.00 | Sasthavu Brahmina Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 32' 50" 75 ⁰ 14' 49" | |

| KSD/ Ksgd | 16. KUTTIKOLE VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|---|--------|-------|---|--|------|
| 101 | Sree Mookambika Kshetrakavu (Family Trust) | Gopalakrishnan President Mob:9946550117 | Molothumkal Kuttikole | 106 | 72.00 | Mookambika Devi, Nagam Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 28' 56.52'' 75 ^o 12' 34.2'' | Pond |
| 102 | Podippachethu Vilmarkavu (Public Trust) | Gopalakrishnan President Mob:9946550117 | Pallathumka, Near Beat Forest Officer Qtrs, Kuttikole | | 50.00 | Veeranmar Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 28' 11.13'' 75 ^o 12' 24.42'' | |
| | 17. MEGRAL PUTHUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
| 103 | Kavumadhom Kavuvu (Family Trust) | Vishnu Prakash Thantri President Mob:9497841812 | Kavugoli, Near CPCRI Kasargod, Megral Puthur | 107 | 5.00 | Nagam Brahmana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 31' 54.6'' 74 ^o 58' 12.587'' | |
| | 18. KARADUKA VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
| 104 | Balakandam Gulika Bana (Family Trust) | Narayanan K President Mob:9400103275 | Karadka Karmanthodi Balakandam Karadka | 230/7 | 10.00 | Gulika Abrahmana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 31' 57 75 ^o 9' 29 | CW |
| 105 | Konala Karipadakam Tharavad &Konala Nattukar vaga Gulika Bana (Public Trust) | Nataraja Naik President Mob:9447693818 | Poovaduka Karadka | 212/A2 | 10.00 | Gulika Abrahmana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 32' 23'' 75 ^o 9' 30'' | |
| 106 | Kayarpallam Mantravadi Gulika Bana (Family Trust) | Narayanan Maniyani President Mob:9400103275 | Mulleria Karadka | | 10.00 | Gulika Abrahmana Pooja Weekly Pooja | 12 ^o 33' 3'' 75 ^o 9' 44'' | |

Map showing Sacred Groves in Manjeswaram Taluk



| No | Name |
|----|--|
| 1 | Gulika Bana |
| 2 | Naga Bana |
| 3 | Padanjikavu |
| 4 | Kamanabail Sri Raktheswari Naga & Parivara daivangala Bana |
| 5 | Naga Bana |
| 6 | Sree Sastharabana , Naikkappu |
| 7 | Sree Kshetra Batherivana Bengare |
| 8 | Raktheswarivanam |
| 9 | Sajankila Aavallamatta Sree Durgaparameswarikshetram |
| 10 | Ullalthivanam |
| 11 | Vattathila Nagastanam |
| 12 | Sasthara Sannidhi |
| 13 | Erotti Sri Dhoomavathi Deivasthanam Gulika Bana |
| 14 | Nagabana |
| 15 | Vanasastra Iruveru Ulakulu Bana |
| 16 | Ondukunda Nalvathu Daiva Vana |
| 17 | Sree Dhoomavathi Daivastanam Methodu |
| 18 | Kallappu gulikan Kavu |
| 19 | Poyyachamundivanam |
| 20 | Guddemane Sri Dhoomavathi Bantadeiva Sridurga devi |
| 21 | Mangalpady Sree gulika Bana |
| 22 | Mangalpady Tharavadu Naga, Brahma Bana |
| 23 | Shree Shastavu Raktheswari Bana |
| 24 | Swami Guligajja Bana |



1:115,000
1 centimeter = 1,150 meters

Legend

- Place
- Sacred Grove
- Road
- Taluk boundary
- Village boundary
- Waterbody

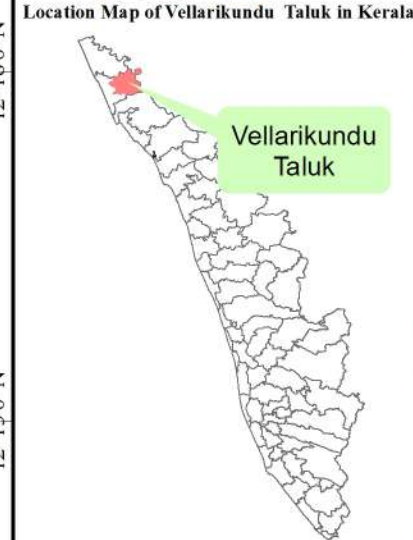
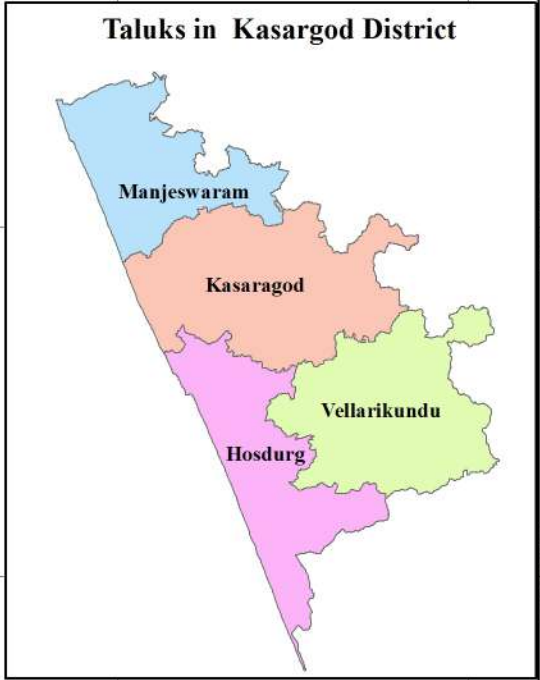
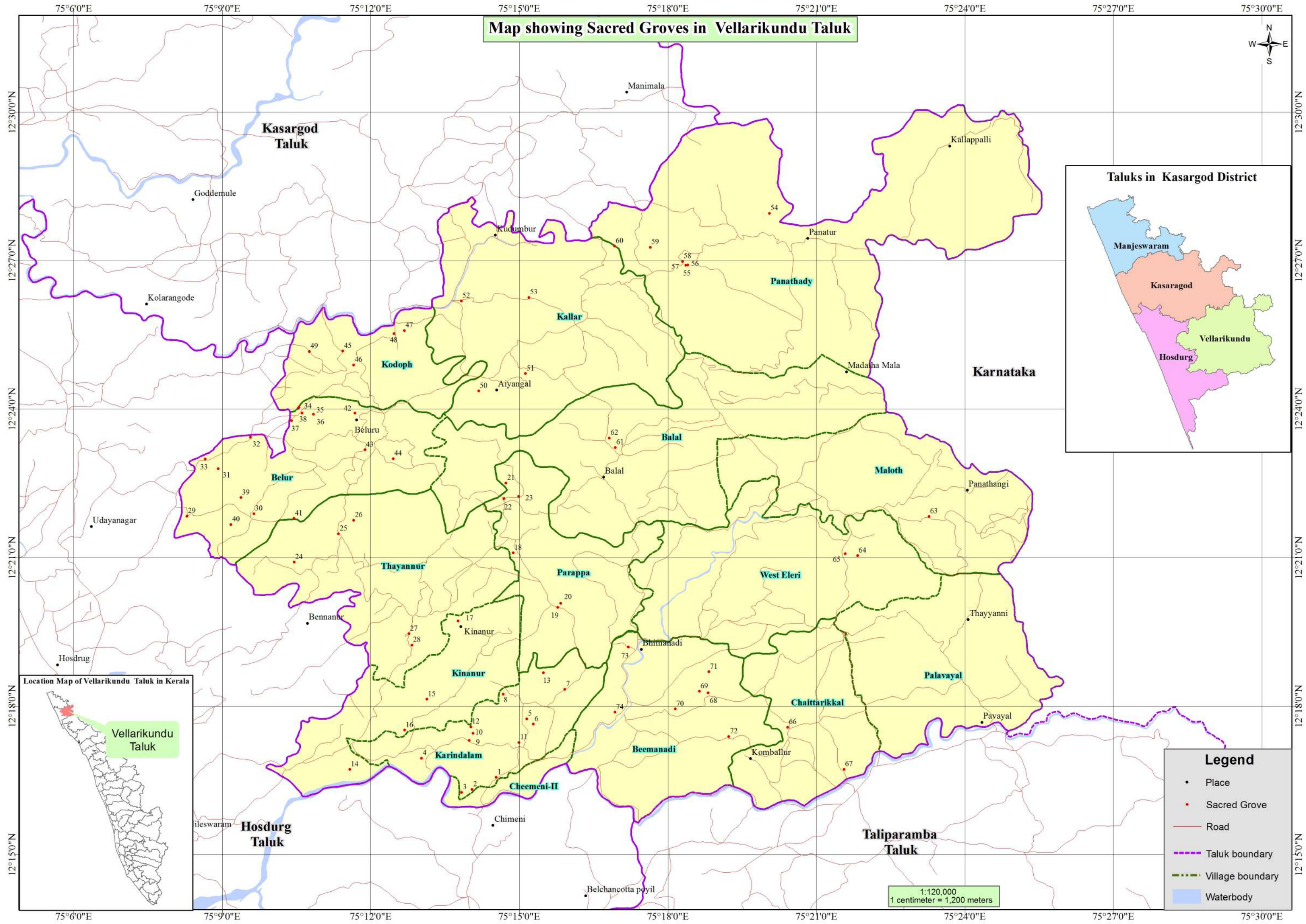
MANJESWARAM TALUK

| Kavu No. KSD/ Mnjm | Name of Kavu & Type of Ownership | Name of Owner/Custodian & Contact number | Location & Panchayath | Sy.No. | Extent (Cents) | Diety/Pooja Details | GPS Reading | Remarks Compound Wall/Fence/ Pond |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--------|----------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. KANNUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Gulika Bana (Family Trust) (Lying in two bits) | Ramakrishna Alva President Mob:9048886085 | Mayipady, Ananthpura-Kannur Road, Puthige | | 10.00 | Rahu, Gulika Abrahmina Pooja | 12° 34' 24" 74° 58' 24" | CW Part Pond (Dug) |
| 2 | Naga Bana (Family Trust) | Krishna Alva President Mob:9447792607 | Mayipady, Kannur Road, Navoor Puthige | | 8.00 | Naga Brahmina Pooja | 12° 34' 17" 74° 59' 0" | CW Part |
| 3 | Padanjikavu (Public Trust) | Venkatramana Bhat President Mob:9901019279 | Kannur Road Puthige | | 50.00 | Vanasasthara Brahmina Pooja | 12° 34' 35" 74° 59' 27" | |
| 4 | Kamanabail Sri Raktheswari Naga & Parivara daivangala Bana (Public Trust) | Rathnakara Rai President Mob:9867792261 | Mayipady, Kannur Road Puthige | 23/2 | 12.00 | Raktheswari, Mulluguliga Nagam, Brahmina Pooja Abrahmina Pooja | 12° 34' 29" 74° 58' 27" | CW |
| 5 | Naga Bana (Family Trust) | P.G.Govinda Bhat President Mob:9495375020 | Temple Road Thachinadka Puthige | | 50.00 | Siva Parvathi, Naga Brahmina Pooja | 12° 35' 5" 74° 59' 30" | CW |
| 2. KOIPADY VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Sree Sastharabana , Naikkappu (Public Trust) | Gurumurthy Master President Mob:9846101519 | Kasargod Kumbala | | 35.00 | Sasthara, Siva, Vishnu, Ganapathi Brahmina Pooja | 12° 35' 29" 74° 58' 36" | CW Pond Dug |
| 3. KUMJATHUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Sree Kshetra Batherivana Bengare (Public Trust) | Krishnappa Aila President Mob:9447427078 | Kunjathur, Thoomin ad, Beach, Manjeswaram | | 5.00 | Nagam, Raktheswari, Gulikan, Chamundi, Sastha Brahmina Pooja | 12° 44' 35.46" 74° 54' 22.38" | CW |

| KSD/ Mnjm | 4. BAYAR VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|--------|--------|--|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 8 | Raktheswarivanam (Family Trust) | Anantharaj Bhatt President Mob:9656087456 | Vattathila Paivalige | 683/2 | 5.00 | Raktheswari, Nagam Brahmina Pooja | 12° 40' 49.693'' 75° 1' 48.488'' | |
| 9 | Sajankila Aavallamatta Sree Durgaparameswarikshetram (Family Trust) | M.Ganapathi Bhatt President Mob:9496857778 | 5KM from Bayar Padavu Paivalige | | 10.00 | Nagam, Raktheswari, Gulikan Kuzhinagan, Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 41' 4.123'' 75° 0' 42.842'' | |
| 10 | Ullalthivanam (Family Trust) | Sathyanarayana Bhatt, President Mob:9447955856 | Near Saradha Bhajana Mandir, Bayar, Paivalige | | 50.00 | Raktheswari Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 40' 44.782'' 75° 2' 21.327'' | |
| 11 | Vattathila Nagastanam (Family Trust) | Madhava Bhatt President Mob:9946550404 | Vattathila Paivalige | | 30.00 | Nagam, Gulikan Brahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 40' 46.090'' 75° 1' 38.078'' | Pond |
| 5. ENMAKAJE VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Sasthara Sannidhi (Public Trust) | Ramakrishana Bhatt President Mob:9447491259 | Perla Bhajkudulu Temple Enmakaji | | 100.00 | Sasthara, Naga Brahmina Pooja Daily Pooja | 12° 38' 59'' 75° 6' 10'' | |
| 13 | Erotti Sri Dhumavathi Deivasthanam Gulika Bana (Family Trust) | Krishna Shan bhogue 9447653394 | Bajakudulu SC Colony Enmakaje | 711/25 | 10.00 | Gulika | 12° 39' 5'' 75° 5' 43'' | CW Full |
| 14 | Nagabana (Family Trust) | Prashantha B 9447653543 | Near Bajakudulu Mahalingeswara Temple, Enmakaje | 703/4 | 20.00 | Naga, Nagkanyaka | 12° 38' 59'' 75° 5' 54'' | |
| 6. PADRE VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Vanasastra Iruveru Ulakulu Bana (Family Trust) | Sreekrishna Bhatt President Mob:9497141850 | Perla, Vaninagaram, Poyye Enmakaje | 174/4 | 12.00 | Vanasasthavu, Ullakula Daiva Brahmina Pooja Daily Pooja | 12° 37' 15'' 75° 8' 23'' | Pond (Dug) |
| 16 | Ondukunda Nalvathu Daiva Vana (Public Trust) | Harishikesh Bhat President Mob:9061061392 | Perla Swarga Enmakaji | 86 | 5.00 | Ondukunda Nalavathu Daiva Brahmina Pooja Daily Pooja | 12° 38' 8'' 75° 8' 19'' | |

| KSD/ Mnjm | 7. KIDOOR VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|--------|--------|--|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 17 | Sree Dhoomavthi Daivastanam Methodu (Family Trust) | Raghu President Mob:9446434215 | Kumbla,Arikadi, Kidoor Manjeswaram | | 30.00 | Onnukuntham Nalpathu Daivangal, Bairavan Abrahmina Pooja | 12° 37' 25.51'' 74° 58' 18.54'' | |
| | 8. PAVOOR VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Kallappu gulikan Kav (Public Trust) | Madhava Poojari President Mob:8547524681 | Pavoor Vorkadi | 124 | 100.00 | Gulikan Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 45' 3.222'' 74° 55' 19.602'' | |
| 19 | Poyyachamundivanam (Public Trust) | Madhava Poojari President Mob: 8547524081 | Pavoor Vorkkadi | | 18.00 | Chamundi Devi Sankalpam Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 44' 59.520'' 74° 55' 23.628'' | |
| | 9. CHIPPAR VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Guddemane Sri Dhoomavathi Bantadeiva Sridurga devi Tharavadu kavu (Family Trust) | Manojkumar President Mob: 9845080728 | Bayar Paivalike | | 10.00 | Kallurli, Guliga, Panjurli Abrahmina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 42' 46.47'' 74° 1' 8.99'' | |
| | 10. MANGAL PADY VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Mangalpady Sree gulika Bana (Family Trust) | Suphalachandran Naik, President Mob: 9946638569 | Kaikamba Mangalpady | | 10.00 | Guligan, Nagan Abrahmina Pooja Weekly Pooja | 12° 40' 1'' 74° 56.1'' | CW |
| 22 | Mangalpady Tharavadu Naga, Brahma Bana (Family Trust) | Suphalachandran Naik, President Mob: 9946638569 | Kaikamba Mangalpady | 69 | 10.00 | Nagan, Brahma Abrahmina Pooja Daily Pooja | 12° 39' 30'' 74° 55'.51'' | CW Part |
| 23 | Shree Shastavu Raktheswari Bana (Public Trust) | M.R.Koragappa Shetty, President Mob: 9539212708 | Ichilangode Mangalpady | 103/13 | 117.00 | Sasthavu Raktheswari Brahmina Pooja Yearly Pooja | 12° 38' 45'' 74° 56'.51'' | |
| 24 | Swami Guligajja Bana (Family Trust) | Chandrasekhar Bhandari President Mob: 9447439534 | Bandyodu Mangalpady | | 6.00 | Gulika Abrahmina Pooja Weekly Pooja | 12° 38' 13'' 74° 55'.20'' | CW |

Map showing Sacred Groves in Vellarikundu Taluk



Legend

- Place
- Sacred Grove
- Road
- Taluk boundary
- - - Village boundary
- Waterbody

1:120,000
1 centimeter = 1,200 meters

VELLARIKUNDA TALUK

| Kavu No. KSD/ Vlkd | Name of Kavu & Type of Ownership | Name of Owner/Custodian & Contact number | Location & Panchayath | Sy.No. | Extent (Cents) | Diety/Pooja Details | GPS Reading | Remarks Compound Wall/Fence/ Pond |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| 1. KARINDALAM VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Cheruppakkodu Mundiya kavu (Family Trust) | Kottan T.P President Mob:9656386137 | Karinthalam Kinanur Karinthalam | | 10.00 | Vishnumurthi, Chamundi, Gulikan Yearly Pooja | 12 ^o 16' 22.866" 75 ^o 14' 37.11" | |
| 2 | Angorkunnummal Sree Cherukulathu Kshetram Kavu (Public Trust) | Balakrishnan K.V. President Mob:9961928588 | Karinthalam Kinanur Karinthalam | | 15.00 | Chamundi Abhramana Pooja | 12 ^o 16' 9.582" 75 ^o 14' 3.24" | |
| 3 | Sree Kavutheeyattu Bhagavathikavu (Public Trust) | Balakrishnan K.V. President Mob:9961928588 | Angol, Karinthalam Kinanur Karinthalam | | 50.00 | Kavutheeyattu Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 16' 7.644" 75 ^o 13' 45.642" | |
| 4 | Karattu Sasthakavu (Family Trust) | Rajagopalan President Mob:9447692059 | Karattu, Karinthalam Kinanur, | 163/2 | 150.00 | Sasthavu Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 16' 56.754" 75 ^o 13' 1.41" | Well |
| 5 | Paradevatha kavu (Family Trust) | Rajagopal President Mob:9447692059 | Karinthalam Kinanur | | 50.00 | Mahavishnu Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 17' 44.436" 75 ^o 15' 9.18" | |
| 6 | Bhagavathi Kavu (Family Trust) | Nirmala President Mob:9496423387 | Aralam, Karinthalam Kinanur | | 500.00 | Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 17' 37.992" 75 ^o 15' 16.908" | |
| 7 | Sasthakshetram (Public Trust) | Raghavan President Mob:9400541505 | Periyanganam Kinanur Karinthalam | 189 | 150.00 | Sasthavu, Chamundi, Vishnumoorthi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ^o 18' 20.142" 75 ^o 15' 55.212" | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|---------------|--------|--|------------------------------------|-----------|
| KSD/ Vlkd 8 | Chamundikavu (Private Trust) | Karimbil Viswanathan President Mob:9446731133 | Umichi Kinanur Karinthalam | | 200.00 | Chamundi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 18' 16.944" 75° 14' 29.97" | Pond(Dug) |
| 9 | Cheriyabhagavathikavu (Family Trust) | Narayanan Karimbil President Mob:9447080349 | Karinthalam Kinanur- Karinthalam | | 200.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 17' 18.282" 75° 13' 59.574" | |
| 10 | Nagakkavu Tholeni Karinthalam (Family Trust) | Narayanan Karimbil President Mob:9447080349 | Karinthalam Kinanur- Karinthalam | | 5.00 | Nagam, Kariyan Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 17' 26.76" 75° 14' 4.038" | |
| 11 | Sree Dharmasastha kavu (Family Trust) | Narayanan Karimbil President Mob:9447080349 | Koithada Kinanur- Karinthalam | 176 C | 300.00 | Vanasastavu Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 17' 15.762" 75° 14' 59.676" | |
| 12 | Vadakkavalappil Chamundi kavu (Family Trust) | Karinthalam Balagopalan President Mob:9447080349 | Tholeni Kinanur- Karinthalam | 6 | 50.00 | Chamundi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 17' 34.788" 75° 14' 1.38" | |
| 13 | Chamundi Kavu (Public Trust) | Padmanabhan President Mob: 9846905574 | Periyanganam Kinanur- Karinthalam | 61 | 100.00 | Chamundi, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 18' 40.332" 75° 15' 29.208" | |
| 2. KINANUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Madayikavu (Public Trust) | C.Narayanan President Mob:9847185960 | Kinanur Kinanur Karinthalam | | 10.00 | Chamundi, Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12° 16' 42.978" 75° 11' 34.614" | |
| 15 | Cheruvayaladathu Sree Chamundeswarikavu (Public Trust) | Rajan President Mob:9744853522 | Cheruvayalakam Kinanur Karinthalam | 304/1,2 68 | 10.00 | Chamundi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 18' 8.28" 75° 13' 8.154" | |
| 16 | Sree Poomala Bhagavathikavu (Public Trust) | Bhaskaran President Mob:9961984555 | Payumkulam Kinanur Karinthalam | | 500.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 17' 30.696" 75° 12' 41.19" | Pond(Dug) |
| 17 | Kanjatikavu (Public Trust) | Praseedharan President Mob:9446674776 | Varanjoor Karinthalam | 176/1A | 75.00 | Bhagavathi, Sasthavu Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 19' 43.218" 75° 13' 46.032" | |

| KSD/ Vlkd | 3. PARAPPA VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|-------|--------|--|--|---------|
| 18 | Chekkimala Bhagavathikavu (Public Trust) | Sree Narayanan Thantri President Mob:9946555662 | Banam, Parappa Kottombelur | 593 | 400.00 | Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 0.192" 75 ⁰ 14' 33.372" | |
| 19 | Biriikkalam Vattakkayam Chamundikavu (Public Trust) | Kuruvadan Kunjiraman Nair President Mob:9446234980 | Vattakkayam Kinanur Karikkalam | | 200.00 | Chamundi, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 20' 4.566" 75 ⁰ 15' 50.352" | |
| 20 | Pododathu Chamundeswari Kshetram (Public Trust) | K.Kunjiraman President Mob:9946234980 | Birikalam Kinanur Birikalam | 156 | 400.00 | Chamundi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 59.646" 75 ⁰ 15' 46.722" | |
| 21 | Edathottu Sasthakavu (Family Trust) | C.Bhaskaran Nair President Mob:9447880590 | Edathottu Parapa Balal | | 50.00 | Vanasasthavu Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 22' 470" 75 ⁰ 13' 904" | CW Part |
| 22 | Karinchamundi Kav (Family Trust) | C.Bhaskaran Nair President Mob:9447880590 | Edathottu Parappa Bala | | 150.00 | Karichamundi, Gulikan, Raktheswari Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 22' 420" 75 ⁰ 13' 890" | CW Part |
| 23 | Maniyeri Bhagavathikavu (Public Trust) | Balan Master President Mob:9400554012 | Parappa Kinanur- Karinthalam | | 10.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 22' 233" 75 ⁰ 14' 989" | |
| 4. THAYANNUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Periya Bhagavathikavu (Public Trust) | U.Narayanan Nair President Mob:8078146811 | Periya-Anakuzhi Thayanur Kodombelur | 237/1 | 200.00 | Bhagavathi, Vishnumurthi, Veeran, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 20' 54.364" 75 ⁰ 10' 27.24" | |
| 25 | Kolikkalbhagavathi Ennaparakavu (Public Trust) | K.Gangadharan Nair President Mob: 9447468885 | Ennapara Thayanur | 225 | 90.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 28.704" 75 ⁰ 11' 21.012" | CW |
| 26 | Kolikkal bhagavathikavu (Public Trust) | K.Gangadharan Nair President Mob: 9447468885 | Ennapara Thayanur | | 20.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 45.192" 75 ⁰ 11' 39.384" | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--------|--------|--|---|------------|
| KSD/ Vlkd 27 | Mooppil Kalichamaram (Public Trust) | Thamban President Mob: 9497607555 | Kalichanadukkam Kodom Belur | | 100.00 | Kalichan, Vishnumoorthi, Chamundi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 458 75 ⁰ 12' 774 | CW Pond |
| 28 | Sasthampara Sreedharmasastha Kshetram (Public Trust) | Rajesh President Mob: 9496699076 | Kalichanadukkam Kodom Belur | 499/1A | 100.00 | Sasthavu Bhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 19' 230'' 75 ⁰ 12' 834'' | |
| 5. BELUR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Modagramam Sree Dharmasastha Kshetram (Public Trust) | I.K.Ramadas Vazhunor President Mob:9400474141 | Poothanganam, Parakalayi Kodom Bepur | | 200.00 | Sasthavu Bhramana Pooja Daily Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 50.226'' 75 ⁰ 8' 17.202'' | |
| 30 | Parakalayi Kavu (Public Trust) | M.Balakrishnan President Mob:9048859352 | Parakalayi Kodom Bepur | | 50.00 | Parakalai Bhagavathi, Palakkal Bhagavathi, Vishnumoorthi Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 53.022'' 75 ⁰ 9' 38.586'' | CW |
| 31 | Bhathur Bhagavathikshetram Kavu (Public Trust) | Meyyalam Krishnan President Mob:9605983640 | Parakalayi Kodom Bepur | 26 | 200.00 | Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 22' 47.568'' 75 ⁰ 8' 55.23'' | CW Part |
| 32 | Mudupilamkavu (Family Trust) | Thamban Nair President Mob:9495755178 | Kallamthol Kodom Bepur | | 5.00 | Bhramavu, Sivan Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 46.656'' 75 ⁰ 9' 27.984'' | CW |
| 33 | Kallamthol Arithraival Kavu (Family Trust) | Thamban Nair President Mob:9495755178 | Kallamthol Kodom Bepur | | 15.00 | Vishnu, Bhadrakali Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 4.524'' 75 ⁰ 8' 38.286'' | CW |
| 34 | Sree Dharmasasthakshetram Mele nagakavu (Public Trust) | Radhakrishnan Nair President Mob:9400479345 | Iriya Kodom Bepur | | 30.00 | Nagam Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 2.334'' 75 ⁰ 10' 33.048'' | CW Part |
| 35 | Sree Dharmasasthakshetram Villarakavu (Public Trust) | Radhakrishnan Nair President Mob:9400479345 | Iriya Kodom Bepur | | 10.00 | Villaran Daivam, Bhagavathi Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 1.122'' 75 ⁰ 10' 32.034'' | CW |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|-------------|-------|--|--|---------|
| KSD/ Vlkd 36 | Sree Dharmasasthakshetram Nagakavu (Public Trust) | Radhakrishnan Nair President Mob: | Iriya Kodom Bepur | 164 | 25.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 53.73" 75 ⁰ 10' 50.694" | CW Part |
| 37 | Kalliottu Bhagavathikavu (Public Trust) | Krishnan Thannikkan President Mob:9846320417 | Playi, Iriya Kodom Bepur | 1/42A/ B | 15.00 | Gulikan, Kalliyottu, Mulavanoor Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 6.474" 75 ⁰ 10' 23.55" | |
| 38 | Ponnittapara Gulikan Devastanam (Family Trust) | Karunakaran Nair President Mob:9847949290 | Iriya Kodom Bepur | 1/42 | 15.00 | Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 18.768" 75 ⁰ 10' 27.414" | CW |
| 39 | Mulavannur Bhagavathikshetram Nagakavu (Public Trust) | M.Balakrishnan President Mob: 9048859352 | Mulavanur Kodom Belur | | 10.00 | Nagam Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 22' 12.636" 75 ⁰ 9' 22.674" | CW |
| 40 | Chittoor Vanasasthakavu (Public Trust) | V. Gopalan President Mob: 9447018352 | Chikur Kodom Belur | | 75.00 | Sivan, Vanasastavu, Nagayakshi Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 39.894" 75 ⁰ 9' 10.674" | |
| 41 | Ayyankavu Sasthakavu (Public Trust) | P. Kunjambu President Mob: 9447031839 | Ayyamkavu Kodom Belur | | 50.00 | Sasthavu Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 21' 47.298" 75 ⁰ 10' 26.868" | |
| 42 | Porathikavu Devastanam (Public Trust) | Gopi President Mob: 8547246791 | Chenthalam Kodom Belur | | 10.00 | Parvathi, Vishnu, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 916" 75 ⁰ 11' 680" | |
| 43 | Vishnumoorthi Kavu (Public Trust) | Ramachandran K President Mob: 9400446363 | Kunjikochi Kodom Belur | 337/1 | 10.00 | Vishnumoorthi Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 10.572" 75 ⁰ 11' 52.962" | CW |
| 44 | Poronthikavu (Public Trust) | Biju Mob: 9495359135 | Pakkam Kodom Belur | | 40.00 | Vishnumoorthi, Porothi Amma, Gulikan, Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 14' 732" 75 ⁰ 08' 458" | CW Part |
| 6. KODOME VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Ealadi Kalichamaram Kavu (Family Trust) | Jayachandran President Mob: 9946426585 | Kanjangadu 7 th mile Attenganam Kodom Belur | | 10.00 | Vishnumoorthi Abhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 10.428" 75 ⁰ 11' 29.64" | |

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|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------|--------|---|--|---------|
| KSD/ Vlkd 46 | Kottothu Bhagavathi Kshethram Nagakavu (Family Trust) | Kodothu Krihshnan Nair President Mob: 9995297186 | BDSS Kodoth Kodom Belur | 42A/B | 300.00 | Nagarajavu, Nagakanyaka Bhramana Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 53.412" 75 ⁰ 11' 39.252" | CW Part |
| 47 | Ayrottu Mundyakkal Kavu (Private Trust) | Krishnakumar President Mob: 9447692286 | Kodoth Kodom Belur | 1/42A/ B | 100.00 | Nelliyachamundi, Gulikan, Malakudiyanmar Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 25' 585" 75 ⁰ 12' 678" | Thodu |
| 48 | Ayarottu Sree Kalichan Kavu (Family Trust) | Venugopalan Nair President Mob: 8547109713 | Ayrotu Kodom Belur | 1/42A/ B | 90.00 | Kalichan Daivam, Paradevatha, Kandamkuzhi Ayyappan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 25' 523" 75 ⁰ 12' 470" | CW |
| 49 | Erumakulam Sree Pothanadukkam Chamundikavu Devastanam (Public Trust) | Ratheesh President Mob: 9645932914 | Pothanadukkam Kodom Belur | 1/42A/ /B | 40.00 | Chamundi, Gulikan, Porothi Peralan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 25' 163" 75 ⁰ 10' 760" | |
| 7. KALLAR VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Sree Sasthakavu (Family Trust) | C.Karunakaran Nair President Mob:7025877027 | Chullikkara Kanjangad Kallar | | 100.00 | Sasthavu Bhramina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 722" 75 ⁰ 14' 169" | CW |
| 51 | Ayyankavu Sasthakavu (Public Trust) | A.C.Balakrishnan President Mob:9447956124 | Chullikkara Kanjangad Kallar | 146/1 | 12.00 | Durga, Vanasasthavu, Bhramarashas Bhramina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 24' 716" 75 ⁰ 15' 127" | |
| 52 | Perattakkam Kookal Tharavadu (Family Trust) | Balakrishnan Nair President Mob:8606234903 | Peradukkam Kallar | 55/1A | 80.00 | Kavil Bhagavathi, Chamundi, Gulikan, Veeran Daivam Bhramina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 26' 185" 75 ⁰ 13' 829" | CW Part |
| 53 | Aadakam Sree Chamundikavu (Public Trust) | Raveendra Bhatt President Mob:6282596124 | Aadakam Kallar | | 5.00 | Gulikan, Chamundi, Bhagavathi Bhramina Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 26' 256" 75 ⁰ 15' 196" | |
| 8. PANATHADY VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Ariprod Sree Thuruthil Bhagavathikshetram (Public Trust) | Udayabhanu President Mob:9447813581 | Ariprod, Panathadi | | 50.00 | Saraswathi, Kurathiyamma, Chamundeswari Brahmina Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 27' 954" 75 ⁰ 20' 055" | CW Part |

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|--------------------------|---|---|--|-------|--------|--|--|----|
| 55 | KSD/ Vlkd Chembilora Kavu (Public Trust) | Kunjikannan Maniani President Mob: | Cherupanathadi Panathadi | 224/1 | 50.00 | Chembilor, Karinjamundi, Veeran Abhramina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 26' 914'' 75 ⁰ 18' 403'' | |
| 56 | Sathyakavu (Public Trust) | Gangadharan Master President Mob:9744122316 | Cherupanathadi Panathadi | | 40.00 | Kudam Sankalpam No Pooja | 12 ⁰ 26' 906'' 75 ⁰ 18' 363'' | |
| 57 | Pandyala Kavu (Public Trust) | Gangadharan Master President Mob: | Cherupanathadi Panathadi | | 70.00 | Nagam, Karuvalamma, Veeran Bhramina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 26' 984'' 75 ⁰ 18' 299'' | |
| 58 | Cheermakavu (Family Trust) | Girish Kumar President Mob:9847162248 | Cherupanathadi Panathadi | | 75.00 | Ilayadathu Bhagavathi, Muthedathu Bhagavathi, Gulikan, Vishnumurthi Abhramina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 26' 984'' 75 ⁰ 18' 299'' | |
| 59 | Erinjalankod Sree Ganapathy kavu (Public Trust) | Dineshan, Secretary 7025635040 | Vellakkal, Erinjalakod Panathadi | 211/1 | 30.00 | Vanadurga, Ganapathi, Nagam, Gulikan, Dampathi rakshas | 12 ⁰ 27. 269' 75 ⁰ 17. 646' | |
| 60 | Eranjilankode kavu (Public Trust) | Raghavan, President 9400528032 | Erinjalakod Panathadi | 273/1 | 15.00 | Vanadurga | 12 ⁰ 27. 293' 75 ⁰ 16. 926' | |
| 9. BALAL VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | Kottathottukavu (Public Trust) | Krishnan Nair President Mob: 9497604555 | Balal Balal | | 100.00 | Chamundi, Gulikan, Veeran Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 223'' 75 ⁰ 16' 940'' | CW |
| 62 | Kanakoor Kavu (Private Trust) | Rajesh President Mob: 9447542943 | Balal Balal | | 10.00 | Chamundi, Veeran, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 23' 416'' 75 ⁰ 16' 822'' | |
| 10. MALOM VILLAGE | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | Chamundeswari Kavu (Family Trust) | Unnikrishnan President Mob: 8848697488 | Vallikkadavu Malom | 189 | 100.00 | Kari Chamundi, Gulikan, Vishnumurthi, Abhramana Pooja, Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 36' 32'' 75 ⁰ 35' 84'' | |

| KSD/ Vlkd | 11. WESTELERI VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|------------------------|-----|--------|--|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 64 | Malliyodan Kavu, Nattakal (Family Trust) | Kanakarajan President Mob: 9847175232 | Nattakkal Westeleri | 365 | 250.00 | Malliyodan Daivam, Malachamundi, Nattumurthi Abhramana Pooja | 12° 36' 743'' 75° 33' 041'' | |
| 65 | Adukkalakunnu Sree Bhagavathi Nagakavu (PublicTrust) | Santhosh President Mob: 9447463750 | Nattakkal Westeleri | 2 | 10.00 | Adukkalakunnu Bhagavathi, Kshetrapalakan, Gulikan, Vanasathavu, Bhramana Pooja | 12° 36' 783'' 75° 32' 792'' | |
| | 12. PALAVAYAL CHITTARIKKAL VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
| 66 | Kadumeni Sree Vishnumoorthi Mundiakavu (Public Trust) | Appukuttan President Mob: 9497601816 | Kadumeni Easteleri | | 300.00 | Chamundi, Vishnumoorthi Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 29' 34'' 75° 33' 94'' | CW Part |
| 67 | Ayannoor Sri Pottandeiva Aroodakavu (Family Trust) | Divakaran Mob:974740 3495 | Ayannoor Eastelri | 176 | 35 | Pottan Daivam Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 27' 05'' 75° 35' 28'' | |
| | 13. BEEMANADI VILLAGE | | | | | | | |
| 68 | Kammadam Kalichan Kav (Devaswam) | Thamban Choorikodan President Mob:9446270043 | Mandapam West Eleri | | 100.00 | Kalichan Daivam Abhramana Pooja | 12° 18' 15.882'' 75° 18' 49.026'' | CW |
| 69 | Kammadam Thazhathekavu (Devaswam) | Thamban Choorikodan President Mob:9446270043 | Mandapam West Eleri | | 30.00 | Chamundi, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 18' 17.724'' 75° 18' 38.362'' | |
| 70 | Palakunnu Kav (Malabar Devaswam) | Thamban Choorikodan President Mob:9446270043 | Mandapam West Eleri | | 30.00 | Durga Abhramana Pooja | 12° 17' 56.442'' 75° 18' 9.06'' | |
| 71 | Kammadam Kav (Malabar Devaswam) | Thamban Choorikodan President Mob:9446270043 | Mandapam West Eleri | | 4800.0 | Bhagavathi Bhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12° 18' 41.43'' 75° 18' 49.808'' | |

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| KSD/ Vlkd 72 | Peralam Chamundeswari Kavu (Public Trust) | Haridas President Mob:9605473306 | Peralam, Kamballoor West Eleri | 493 | 40.00 | Chamundeswari, Krishnamoorthi, Gulikan Abhramana Pooja Monthly Pooja | 12 ⁰ 17' 23'' 75 ⁰ 19' 14'' | |
| 73 | Sree Raktha Chamundeswari (Public Trust) | Rajikumar President Mob:9747314587 | Beemanadi West Eleri | | 10.00 | Rakthachamundeswari No Pooja | 12 ⁰ 32' 00'' 75 ⁰ 28' 64'' | CW Part |
| 74 | Koliyadu Sree Vishnumoorthi Kshethrakavu (Public Trust) | Vinodkumar President Mob:9656600161 | Kunnumkai West Eleri | 201, 202, 203 | 100.00 | Vishnumurthi Abhramina Pooja | 12 ⁰ 29' 8.345'' 75 ⁰ 28' 27.22'' | |