Places to visit in and around Kalady/ASIET

Contents

Sringeri Mutt, Kalady

Kalady. Sri Shankar Math, Kalady Sri SringeriShankara Math at Kalady. Kalady is the holy birth place of JagadguruAdiShankaraBhagavadpada. There is a stone lamp pillar from the era of Adisankara in this building ..which is said to be of his house . It was rediscovered a few decades ago.

Sri Shankar Math, Kalady is run by sringeri mutt, the patrons of ASIET.

There are shrines and temples inside and outside steps leading to the river Periyar.

It's a serene place, fit for meditation and there is a well maintained garden nearby.

There is a Krishna temple nearby,where AdiSankara's father is said to have worshipped. Sringeri Mutt runs several institutions at Kaldy which is collectively called"the Knowledge City".

PanieliPoru

PanieliPoru is a tourist spot in the Ernakulam region of Kerala, India caused by a natural bottleneck in the flow of the Periyar River due to rock formations.

The river, which is shallow and wide until just before the rock formations, is forced to flow through some narrow crevices in the large rocks and to flow over shallower rocks, which increases its momentum and creates a great deal of turbulence. Nevertheless, this turbulence will not be visible on the surface.

Although not a popular waterfall destination in the exact sense of the word, water and rocks together make for a picturesque scene at PanieliPoru, a little-known spot on the eastern tracts of Ernakulam district. Situated along the Malayattoor forest tracts, 20 km from Perumbavoor, the place casts an enchanting spell that mesmerises the visitor. The Periyar gushes along the rocky terrain here. The rivulets of the Periyar, having separated upstream, join hands at the spot and continue the onward journey. The flowing water makes a symphony along with the chirping of the birds in the nearby forest. It is indeed an alluring locale for those who have a love for naturessplendour.

The locale attracts a steady stream of visitors from around the world.

Athirappilly Falls

Athirappilly Falls, is situated in Athirappilly Panchayat in Chalakudy Taluk of Thrissur District in Kerala, India on the Chalakudy River, which originates from the upper reaches of the Western Ghats at the entrance to the Sholayar ranges. It is the largest waterfall in Kerala, which stands tall at 80 feet. Just a short drive from Athirappilly to the Vazhachal falls, which is close to dense green forests that are home to many endangered and endemic species of flora and fauna.

There is another waterfall on the way from Athirappilly to Vazhachal Falls, in close proximity to the road, which is locally called "Charpa Falls". Athirappilly Falls is the largest waterfall in Kerala and is nicknamed "The Niagara of India".

Ezhattumugham

Ezhattumugham is a rural village in the Ernakulam district of Kerala, south India. Quaint and serene, the river Chalakudy at [1] Ezhattumugham is a picture postcard coming to life – its flow punctuated by islets of greenery and boulders of all sizes and trees growing right in the middle of the gently moving water. A full-grown tree surrounded and nurtured by flowing water is a sight one cannot easily forget. And the mini waterfalls, which not only tickle your feet, but also remind you of the gentle force of water.

At one point, the Chalakudy gets by the islets and boulders into seven flowing streams, and that is how Ezhattumugham (seven faces of a river) gets its name. Look around and there are so many shades of green, yellow and brown that you soon lose count — more shades than the computer can create for any paint company. Earthy colours must also include grey and black, you get convinced, looking at the boulders.

Kodanad

Kodanad is a rural riverside village of Ernakulam district in Kerala, South India. Kodanad is situated on the south bank of Periyarriver, about 42 kilometers east of Kochi. The nearest airport is Cochin International Airport which is about 20 km (12 mi) by road. The village is a major tourist destination because it houses an Elephant training center.[1]

In the 1950–60s, Kodanad used to be the largest of several elephant training centres for captured Elephants from the adjoining forest regions. They were trained using Mahouts, specially skilled people also known as 'Paappaan' in Malayalam language. In the 1970s, there was a ban to elephant capture by Government of India and from then on, Kodanad was primarily used as a rescue training centre. As of 2017, all the animals have been shifted to nearby Abhayaranyam facility.

Kaprikad

Kaprikad is a rural riverside village of Ernakulam district, Kerala, southern India. Kaprikad is situated on the south bank of Periyarriver, about 42 kilometers east of Kochi. The nearest airport is Cochin International Airport which is about 18 km (12 mi) by road. The village is a major tourist destination because it houses an elephant training center.

Kodanad is in the list of Ecotourism destination projects sponsored by the Government of India. As a part of this project, Kaprikkad, a village lying 3 km adjacent to Kodanad on the river bank has been set up in 2006 for entertaining visitors in the most natural and environmental friendly way.

Malayattoor Church

Malayattooris a village in Aluva Taluk. It is situated around 15 km (9 mi) north-east of Angamaly in Ernakulam District in the state of Kerala in South India. The name `Malayattoor' is an amalgamation of three small words. Mala (Mountain) Arr (River) Oore (Place). This is to say, Malayattoor is a meeting place of mountain, river, and land.

Malayattoor a meeting place of mountain and river shot into prominence when she was supposedly blessed by the missionary work of St. Thomas the apostle of Jesus Christ. He is believed to have set foot at Kodungalloor, in AD 52 and founded the famous seven churches. On his way to Mylapore, he stopped at Malayattoor.

A hostile reception was given and his life was in danger. According to the RambanPaattu, he was forced to flee to the top of the mountain and had spent days in the abode of God.According to local legends,In deep anguish and agony St. Thomas prayed to the Lord and upon touching the rock, blood sprang forth from it. In AD 52 he reached Malayattoor and selected the place for prayer and worship. His zeal for the Lord took him to Mylapore and later died a martyr's death there in AD 72.

MahagoniThottamMalayatoor

Is there anyone who wouldn't love exploring the world roaming around foreign counties and historic cities, exposig themselves to new culture and lifestyle? Most people have globetrotting dreams on their wish list.Interestingly, many of them would be oblivious to the exiting places at a stone's throw away. Not too far away from Kochi, under the Malayattoor Forest Division, lies the beautiful Mahogany Thottam.

Originally known as Mulankuzhy, Mahogany Thottam, as the name suggests is a forest of huge, black Mahogany trees and tall wild jack trees, including the oldest one that dates back to 1820 (the display board says it approximately weights 25000 kg).Managed by the forest authorities and VanaSamrakshanaSamiti,the area where the wilderness and the Periyar merge is a calm spot for travelers, especially for those who love some quiet time.

At the entrance, there is a ticket counter where a fee of Rs.10 per head is collected. Those alone can get a forest official to accompany them along the forest trail. The path is slippery and needs to be tread carefully. The chirping of birds and the cool atmosphere can uplift the spirit. If there is a noise from the nearby bushes, it means something just ran away. The visitors have nothing to fear here. In fact, it is the animals who are afraid of human.

On reaching the forest clearance, the view that awaits visitors is something seen in dreams or movies – the beautiful rock laden Periyar, hanging from the trees, offering visitors a wonderful swinging experience. The huts and benches on the riverside offer a resting spot and visitors can gaze into the glittering river for hours.

Cherai Beach

Cherai Beach is a beach located in Cherai, a suburb of the city Kochi in the state of Kerala, India. One of the most visited beaches in the state, it is situated at around 25 km (15 mi) from downtown Kochi and 20 km (12 mi) from Cochin International Airport.[1]

The beach is around 10 km long and is ideal for swimming as the tide is mostly low and the waves are gentle. It is known for frequent dolphin sightings. It is one of the few places where the backwaters and the sea can be seen in a single frame.[2] Cherai Beach offers the less busier and cleaner option accessible to Kochi and always attract the tourists from around and other states as well

FortKochi

Set foot into Fort Kochi and you will be instantly transported to a different time period. This place is steeped in the history and culture of all who have occupied it through the ages. Its roots and essence are unique in its diversity.

While walking through K. J. Herschel Road, one gets a glimpse of Fort Immanuel. This former Portuguese bastion, built in 1503, is a sign of the strategic alliance between the Maharaja of Cochin and the Portuguese Monarch. Further along the road one can see the Dutch Cemetery, housing the graves of former Colonists. People also love visiting the nearby Thakur House, a bungalow built in typical colonial era style. It now belongs to Thakur and Co., a renowned tea trading firm, but was once the residence of the officers of the National Bank of India during British rule. It was formerly called Kunal or Hill Bungalow.

Another delightful location is David Hall, named after David Koder who was a famous occupant of the hall. However it is more closely associated with the Dutch Commander Hendrik Adriaan van Reed tot Drakeston. He is famous for his book on the flora of Kerala, 'HortusMalabaricus'. One can also visit St. Francis Church, the oldest European church in India. Built in 1503, it was here that the legendary explorer Vasco-da-Gama was originally buried. The Vasco-da-Gama Square is a beautiful promenade nearby where one can go for a relaxing walk. One can drop by Pierce Leslie Bungalow to view the waterfront verandas or Koder House, a fine example of the transition from colonial to Indo-European architecture.