



SURVEY OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

KOLLAM DISTRICT

The basic purpose of this map is to provide users and planners with topographic and important thematic information related to a district. The data is available in digital form as a part of Geographic Information System.

Kollam district which comprises of five talukas is situated on the south west coast of India. It is bound on the north by Alappuzha district, east by Pottanamittta district, east by Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu, south by Tiruvananthapuram district and on the west by Lakshadweep Sea. Kollam town is the headquarters of the district.

Kollam, the erstwhile Desinganadu, is an old sea port town with commercial reputation from the days of the Phoenicians and the Romans. The 9th Century huge Chinese Junks frequented this port falling on the trade route from Canton to Persian Gulf. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish a trading centre of KOLLAM in 1502 AD. Then came the Dutch followed by the British in 1795 AD.

Two rivers Kallada and Attikara flow through this district. The Sasthamcotta lake is the only major fresh water lake in the district. Two other major lakes are the Ashtamudi Käyal and the Paravur Käyal. About 70% of the population is engaged in agriculture. The principal crops cultivated are paddy, tapioca, coconut, rubber, pepper, banana, mango and cashew.

Ted and softwood form the major forest plantation in the district. The district is immensely rich in mineral resources. The beach sand of the district has concentrations of heavy minerals like Ilmenite, Rutile, Monosite and Zircon. There are also large deposits of China clay besides lime shell deposits, Bauxite and disseminated graphites. The district has numerous Mills, Clay, Ceramics, Wood and Aluminum industries. Cashew processing and Coir production are major industrial vocations.

The district has many places of religious and historical importance such as Sastha temple, the pilgrim centre at Ochira, Kottakkalgarai temple. There are also numerous places of tourist interest such as Palaruvil (link river) waterfalls, Tangasseri lighthouse, Jodayu para a huge rock of epic origin, Mahatma Gandhi Beach & park at Kochupilamidu, Thirumullavarum beach, Ashram, picnic village at KOLLAM, Ashtamudi lake. In addition there are Churches, Mosques which have their own festivals attracting huge crowds irrespective of their religious affiliation.

The district has a tropical humid climate with an oppressive summer and plentiful seasonal rainfall. The average annual rainfall is about 3036 mm.

REFERENCES	
Name: Headquarter district.....	KOLLAM
".....: taluk.....	KUNNATTUR
Administrative spaced name: taluk.....	KOLLAM
Irvipuram	
Names: settlements.....	Ashtamudi Lake
Names: pieces of tourists' interest.....	
Boundary: State, district, taluk.....	
Forest boundary: Cart-track, Pack-track.....	
Roads, metalled according to importance: dist. stone No.	20
Causeway, Ford or Ferry, Foot-path.....	
Railways, broad gauge double; single with station.....	
Railway, other gauge; double, single with distance.....	
Main power line, Power line/Telephone line/Telephone line.....	
Streams with trade in bed; Canal, Tidal river.....	
Dams; masonry or rock-filled earthwork, Weir.....	
River banks shelving; steep, 3 to 6 metres over 6 metres.....	
"..... dry with water channel; with island & rocks.....	
Submerged rocks, Swamp, Reeds.....	
Well lined, Tube-well, Tanks perennially dry.....	
Embankments; road or rail tank.....	
Settlements: urban, rural; others.....	
Fort, Antiquities.....	
Temple, Church, Mosque, Igdbh., Tomb, Gurudwara.....	
Post office, Telegraph office, Post & telegraph office, ...	
Bungalow/dk, Inspection, Rest house, Circuit house, ...	DB IB RH CH
Forest reserved; protected, Police station.....	RF PF PS
Hospital, Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital, ...	
Place of tourists' interest, Important building, Park, ...	
Ariable land, Forest, ...	
Lighthouses, Fathom line, ...	

