<p align="center" style="background:rgba(221, 232, 200, 0.7);">

 <strong>PLACES TO VISIT IN AND AROUND MOODBIDRI </strong> <br />

 <ul style="background:rgba(221, 232, 200, 0.7);">

 <li>Moodbidri is on National Highway 169 (old NH 13).</li>

 <li><strong>Nearest Airport</strong> - Mangalore (<span class="num">35</span> km), Mysore (<span class="num">260 </span>km), Calicut (<span class="num">270</span> km)</li>

 <li><strong>Nearest Railway Station</strong> - Mangalore(<span class="num">35 </span>km), Udupi(

 <span class="num">57 </span>km), Bekal(<span class="num">91</span> km) <br />

 Moodbidri is an Ex-Mangalore / Ex-Mysore / Ex-Calicut / Ex-Bangalore Gateway.</li>

 <li> <strong>Places to Eat:</strong> Moodabidri has several good restaurants, <br />

 <strong>Vegetarian restaurants:</strong> Navami restaurant, Padival's restaurant, Pai's Parivar restaurant, Sri Laxmi restaurant and Laxmi lunch home. <br />

 <strong>Non-vegetarian&rsquo;s</strong>: Hotel Pancharathna International, Foodshoppy, Topgear, Midtown Nishmitha's Parivar family restaurant and Kadal. </li></ul></p>

<p align="center"><img src="places/maap.png" width="20%" height="20%" /></p>

<p align="center"><img src="places/MAAP1.png" width="20%" height="20%" /></p>

<p align="center"><img src="places/maap3.png" width="20%" height="20%" /></p>

 <table border="1" align="center" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">

 <tr>

 <td width="249" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Place</strong> </div></td>

 <td width="343" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Place history</strong> </div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="249" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Saavira Kambada Basadi</strong><br />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 39km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="343" valign="top"><div><strong>Saavira Kambada Basadi, </strong>also known as<strong> 1000 pillar Jain </strong>temple located in Moodabidri town itself. The temple was built by Devaraya Wodeyar (vijayanagara-Hampi), in 1430. The shrine has a 60 feet tall monolith manasthambha (erected by karkala bhairava Queen Nagala Devi).</div></td>

 </tr>

 </table>

 <div align="center"><img src="places/clip\_image008.jpg" alt="" width="392" height="288" /> </div>

<p align="center"><br />

 <img src="places/f1.png" alt="" width="395" height="288" /><img src="places/f2.png" alt="" width="216" height="288" /><br />

 There are other Basadi's namely <strong>Ammanvara Basadi, Leppada Basadi, Vikram Shetty Basadi, Mahadeva Shetty Basadi, Chola Shetty Basadi, Koti Shetty Basadi, Derma Shetty Basadi</strong> etc. Almost all are situated in and around Basadi road of Moodabidri.</p>

<p>&nbsp;</p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>MANGALORE</strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="204" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Place</strong></div></td>

 <td width="228" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="204" valign="top"><div align="center">Mangalore<strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 35km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="228" valign="top"><div align="justify">Mangalore (or Mangaluru) is an Arabian Sea port and a major commercial center in the Indian state of Karnataka. It's home to the Kadri Manjunath Temple, known for its bronze statues, and the 9th-century Mangaladevi Temple. Its Catholic sites include Milagres Church, dating to the 17th century, and St. Aloysious Chapel, which features interior paintings. Tannirbhavi Beach is popular for its sunset views </div></td>

 </tr>

 </table>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m2.png" alt="" width="374" height="288" /></div>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>MANIPAL COLLEGE </strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="180" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Place</strong></div></td>

 <td width="288" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="180" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Manipal</strong><strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 52km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="288" valign="top"><div align="justify"><strong>The Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Manipal</strong>, also known as MCODS, was established in 1965 and received accreditation by the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dental\_Council\_of\_India" title="Dental Council of India">Dental Council of India</a> in 1970. It was India's first private dental college and 14th dental college. It is a <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manipal\_University" title="Manipal University">Manipal University</a> (formerly known as MAHE) constituent college. In 1953, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/T.M.A.\_Pai" title="T.M.A. Pai">T.M.A. Pai</a> founded India's first private medical school, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasturba\_Medical\_College" title="Kasturba Medical College">Kasturba Medical College</a>,<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manipal\_University#cite\_note-9">[9]</a> and five years later the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manipal\_Institute\_of\_Technology" title="Manipal Institute of Technology">Manipal Institute of Technology</a> was formed. <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramdas\_Pai" title="Ramdas Pai">Ramdas Pai</a> took over the management in 1979 after the death of T.M.A. Pai. Initially all degrees were awarded by <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnatak\_University\_Dharwad" title="Karnatak University Dharwad">Karnatak University Dharwad</a> and later <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mysore\_University" title="Mysore University">Mysore University</a>. From 1980 to 1993 they were awarded by <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangalore\_University" title="Mangalore University">Mangalore University</a>. The current organizational structure was formed in 1993, when Manipal University (then known as the Manipal Academy of Higher Education) was accorded deemed university status by the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University\_Grants\_Commission\_%28India%29" title="University Grants Commission (India)">University Grants Commission</a>.<strong></strong></div></td>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m3.png" alt="" width="435" height="288" /></div>

<div align="center"><br />

 <img src="places/f3.png" alt="" width="454" height="198" /><strong> </strong></div>

<p align="center"><br />

</p>

<div align="justify"><strong>KADRI MANJUNATHA TEMPLE</strong></div>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="186" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Place</strong></div></td>

 <td width="306" valign="top"><p align="center"><strong>History</strong><strong> </strong></p></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="186" valign="top"><div align="center">Kadri Manjunatha Temple<BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 30km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="306" valign="top"><div align="justify">Thetemple of Manjunatheshwara on the hills of Kadri is a very beautiful and popular temple in Mangalore. It is said to be built during the 10th or 11th century. It was converted to a complete stone structure during the 14th century. The idol of Lord Manjunathaswamy of the temple is called as oldest of the South Indian Temples. It is believed that Parashurama who was living in Sahyadri, killed the kshathriyas who were cruel and donated the lands to Kashyapa. He prayed to Lord Shiva for a place to live. Lord Shiva assured Parashurama that if he performed a penance at Kadali kshethra, Lord Shiva would reincarnate as Manjunatha for the betterment of the world. As per Shiva's orders Parashurama threw his axe into the sea and created a place for his penance. Yielding to Parashurama's prayers Lord Shiva appeared to him as Manjunatha along with Goddess Parvathi and stayed at Kadri for the betterment of the world. As per the orders of Manjunatha the sapthakoti manthras become the seven theerthas. </div></td>

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<div align="center"><img src="places/m4.png" alt="" width="437" height="288" /></div>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>SASIHITLU BEACH</strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Place</strong></p></td>

 <td width="220" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></p></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><div align="center">Sasihitlu<strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 35km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="220" valign="top"><div align="justify">The place, Sasihithlu, appears less known to the masses and thus has remained virgin so far. The confluence of the two rivers with the sea has created an entirely different world with its own enchanting beauty. From Sasihithlu village, one has to take the kutcha road passing amidst an acacia grove to reach the beach.<strong></strong></div></td>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m5.png" alt="" width="437" height="288" /></div>

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 <td width="318" valign="top"><img src="places/f7.png" width="432" height="288" /></td>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>MALPE BEACH</strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Place</strong><strong> </strong></p></td>

 <td width="226" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></p></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><div align="center">Malpe Beach<strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 61km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="226" valign="top"><div align="justify"><strong>Malpe</strong> is a natural <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port" title="Port">port</a> about six kilometers to the west of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udupi" title="Udupi">Udupi</a>, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka" title="Karnataka">Karnataka</a>, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India" title="India">India</a>. An important port and fishing harbor on the Karnataka coast. It is a suburb in Udupi city. Malpe and the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mogaveera" title="Mogaveera">Mogaveera</a> goes together. Malpe is a hub of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mogaveera" title="Mogaveera">Mogaveera</a> population. Inhabitant for the millionaire businessmen of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mogaveera" title="Mogaveera">Mogaveera</a> community. <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tulu\_language" title="Tulu language">Tulu</a>, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannada" title="Kannada">Kannada</a> and <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konkani\_language" title="Konkani language">Konkani</a> are spoken here.<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malpe#cite\_note-1">[1]</a> first Indian beach with 24/7 WiFi</div></td>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p align="center"><img src="places/m6.png" alt="" width="436" height="288" /><strong> </strong></p>

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 <td width="307" valign="top"><div align="center"><img src="places/f9.png" alt="" width="319" height="303" /><strong> </strong></div></td>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>ULLAL BEACH</strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">

 <tr>

 <td width="212" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Place</strong></div></td>

 <

 <td width="228" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></div>></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="212" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Ullal Beach</strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 42km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="228" valign="top"><p align="justify"><strong>Ullal</strong> is a City Municipality in <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangalore\_taluk" title="Mangalore taluk">Mangalore</a> Taluk in <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dakshina\_Kannada" title="Dakshina Kannada">Dakshina Kannada</a> district. It is a small city about 8–10&nbsp;km south of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangalore" title="Mangalore">Mangalore</a> city center close to the border between the two southern states of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka" title="Karnataka">Karnataka</a> and <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala" title="Kerala">Kerala</a>. The <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangalore\_International\_Airport" title="Mangalore International Airport">Mangalore International Airport</a> is 24&nbsp;km away from Ullal. It comprises two revenue divisions, Ullal and <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permannur" title="Permannur">Permannur</a>, in <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangalore\_taluk" title="Mangalore taluk">Mangalore Taluk</a>. Ullal is adjacent to <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangalore\_City\_Corporation" title="Mangalore City Corporation">City Corporation of Mangalore</a>, 10&nbsp;km from District headquarters - <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangalore" title="Mangalore">Mangalore</a>.<strong> </strong></p></td>

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<div align="center"><img src="places/m7.png" alt="" width="435" height="288" /></div>

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 <td width="318" valign="top"><img src="places/f11.png" alt="" width="422" height="288" /></td>

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 <img src="places/f12.png" alt="" width="443" height="288" /></td>

 <td width="318" valign="top"></p>

 <img src="places/f13.png" alt="" width="418" height="288" /></td>

 </tr>

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<p ><strong>THANNIRBAVI BEACH</strong></p>

<p><br />

 Tannirbhavi (also spelled as Tannirbavi) is one of the popular beaches in Mangalore city, and comes second in popularity to the nearby <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panambur\_Beach" title="Panambur Beach">Panambur beach</a>. Tannirbhavi beach has some basic facilities like life guards, proper toilets, a parking lot, a couple of small eateries and some concrete benches. On the other side of the land strip of the beach there is a barge-mounted 220 MW power plant set up by the GMR group.It is located at a distance of 12&nbsp;km from Mangalore.</p>

<p align="center"><img src="places/f14.png" alt="" width="437" height="288" /><br />

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

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 <td width="318" valign="top"><div><img src="places/f16.png" alt="" width="320" height="288" /></div></td>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

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<p ><strong>MANGALA DEVI TEMPLE</strong></p>

<div align="center">

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="192" valign="top"><br />

 <strong>Place</strong><strong> </strong></td>

 <td width="270" valign="top"><p align="center"><strong>History</strong><strong> </strong></p></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="192" valign="top"><div align="center">Managala Devi Temple <strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 36km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="270" valign="top"><div align="justify">The <strong>Mangala Devi Kannagi</strong> temple is located on the border of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil\_Nadu" title="Tamil Nadu">Tamil Nadu</a> and <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala" title="Kerala">Kerala</a>. It is located about 7&nbsp;km from Pazhiyankudi in <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theni\_district" title="Theni district">Theni</a> district and 15&nbsp;km from kkadi of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idukki\_district" title="Idukki district">Idukki</a> District, Kerala. Cheran Chenguttuvan, the king of ancient <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamilakam" title="Tamilakam">Tamilakam</a>, had erected the temple for <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannagi" title="Kannagi">Kannagi</a> around 2000 years back at Vannathiparai and called it Kannagi Kottam or Mangaladevi Kannagi temple and performed regular pujas. Its sits at an altitude of about 1337m above the sea level. It is surrounded by lush greenery and is closed throughout the year except during the Chitra Pournami festival. At other times tourists can still view it by getting a special letter from the forest ranger. The view from the temple premises is spectacular and one can see part of eastern <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghats" title="Ghats">ghats</a> and some villages from adjacent state of Tamil Nadu.<strong> </strong></div></td>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m8.png" alt="" width="437" height="288" /><strong> </strong></div>

<div align="center"><img src="places/f17.png" alt="" width="636" height="270" /><strong> </strong></div>

<p><strong>UDUPI </strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="192" valign="top"><p align="center"><strong>Place</strong></p></td>

 <td width="282" valign="top"><p align="center"><strong>History</strong></p></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="192" valign="top"><div align="center">Udupi <strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 53km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="282" valign="top"><div align="justify">Udupi a land of ethereal beauty also known as an ancient temple city, located 57 km from Moodbidri, known for <strong>Udupi Krishna mutt</strong> (a holy temple of Sri Krishna and this is the birthplace of Sri Madhwacharya, founder of Dwaita Philosophy <a href="http://www.udipikrishnamutt.com/"><strong>http://www.udipikrishnamutt.com/</strong></a>), <strong>Guddattu Vinayaka temple</strong> (Jaladhivasa Ganapathi unique temple runs back for about 700 years), <strong>Suparsha Cave</strong> (tri-shakti linga - Kali, Lakshmi, Saraswathi, the 3 separate lingas), Malpe Beach, Trasi Maravanthe Beach and Mattu Beach. Chandramouleshwara Temple is another Udupi Attractions which is dedicated to Lord Shiva and other places include Hasta Shilpa, Anatomy Museum, Heritage village, End Point, Anantheshwar Temple and Smrithi Bhavan.</div></td>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m9.png" alt="" width="456" height="288" /></div>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p>&nbsp;</p>

<p><strong>SRI BRAHMI DURGAPARMESHWARI (KAMALASHILE)</strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="209" valign="top"><br />

 <strong>Place</strong></td>

 <td width="301" valign="top"><p align="center"><strong>History</strong></p></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="209" valign="top"><div align="center">Sri Brahmi Durgaparmeshwari<strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 96km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="301" valign="top"><div align="justify"><strong>Kamalashile</strong> is located at a distance of 35km from Kundapura in Udupi district. Kamalashile is surrounded by beautiful mountains and evergreen forests with the river Kubja flowing by the side of it. Kamalashile is famous for its ancient .<br />

 <strong>Sri Brahmi Durgaparameshwari temple</strong> located in heart of the village. The name Kamalashile takes after the stone Linga. Goddess Sri Brahmi Durgaparameshwari is worshiped in the form of a Linga, which is said to be convergence of Goddesses Mahakali, Maha Lakshmi and Maha Saraswathi.<br />

 In the year 1968, flood water from the river Kubja inundated the temple and the water level rose to about 20 feet and the wall towards the river collapsed. Later in the year 1990 the entire temple was rebuilt. Wood used in construction of the entire temple are Halasu and Bhogi only. </div></td>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center">

 <div align="center"><img src="places/m10.png" alt="" width="435" height="288" /></div>

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<div align="center"><strong>&nbsp;<img src="places/f22.png" alt="" width="636" height="239" /></strong></div>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p>&nbsp;</p>

<p ><strong>KOLLURU SRI MOOKAMBIKE TEMPLE</strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="222" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Name</strong></div></td>

 <td width="276" valign="top"><p align="center"><strong>History</strong></p></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="222" valign="top"><div>Kolluru Sri Mookambika temple <strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 22km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="276" valign="top"><div align="justify">The Kollur &ldquo;Shree Kshntram&rdquo;, situated in the Udupi Disctrict of Karnataka State, is one among the seven abodes of Salvation, in the creation of Parashurama. Mookambike is an Adi Shakthi as the Linga has integrated on it&rsquo;s left side &ldquo; MahaKali&rdquo;, Maha lakshmi&rdquo; and Maha Saraswathi&rdquo;. The Adi Shakthi in this form can be seen only here. In the form of Udhbhavalinga, Mookambike has also integrated Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva on the right side. A gold Chain is dividing this Jyothirlinga into left and right portion. The left side of the Linga represents the Shakthi and right represents Shiva. Since Devi had appeared in his devine sight during his meditation, Adi Shankara had set up the statue of Devi on &ldquo;SriChakra Yantra&rdquo;. Shri Shankaracharya's Peetha is on the western side of the Sactum Sanctorum of the Temple. Even today the worshiping ritual is being continued as per the Vijayagama system formulated by Adi Shankaracharya<strong> </strong></div></td>

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 </table>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>SASIHITHLU BHAGAVATHI TEMPLE</strong></p>

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<div align="center"><br />

 <img src="places/f28.png" alt="" width="317" height="212" /><strong> </strong><img src="places/f27.png" alt="" width="281" height="211" /></div>

<p ><strong>AMBALPADI</strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="212" valign="top"><br />

 Name </td>

 <td width="252" valign="top"><p align="center"><strong>History</strong></p></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="212" valign="top"><div align="center">Ambalpadi <strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 52km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="252" valign="top"><div align="justify"><strong>Ambalpady/Ambalpadi</strong> is a holy place which is part of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udupi" title="Udupi">Udupi</a> town, the land of Lord Sri Krishna. With the ancient Sri Janardana temple with <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambalapady\_Mahakali\_Temple" title="Ambalapady Mahakali Temple">Mahakali Temple</a> on one side, Janardana pushkarani in the front, an Anjaneya temple with an idol incorporating incarnations of Mukhyaprana, and a Brandavan of Raghavendra Swamji in the surroundings, it is growing as a religious and cultural center in the coastal belt of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka" title="Karnataka">Karnataka</a>.<strong> </strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 </table>

</div>

<div align="center"><img src="places/f29.png" alt="" width="436" height="288" /></div>

<div align="center"><br />

 <img src="places/f30.png" alt="" width="278" height="209" /><img src="places/f31.png" alt="" width="326" height="212" /></div>

<div><strong>PADUBIDRI</strong></div>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="180" valign="top"><br />

 <strong>Place</strong></td>

 <td width="300" valign="top"><p align="center"><strong>History</strong></p></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="180" valign="top"><div align="center">Padubidri<strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 31km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="300" valign="top"><div align="justify"><strong>Padubidri</strong> or <strong>Padubidre</strong> or Padubedre in Tulu language is a small town in coastal district of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udupi" title="Udupi">Udupi</a> in <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka" title="Karnataka">Karnataka</a> state, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India" title="India">India</a>. Padubidri is on the way from Udupi to <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangalore" title="Mangalore">Mangalore</a> route. <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\_Highway\_17" title="National Highway 17">National Highway 17</a> (now NH 66) passes through Padubidri. Padubidri is famous for ritual <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dakkebali" title="Dakkebali">Dakkebali</a>, which is held every two years. This ritual is held in odd series of years 2005, 2007 and so on.The Nandikoor thermal power plant also known as Udupi thermal power plant is nearby.</div></td>

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 </table>

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<div align="center"><img src="places/m12.png" alt="" width="433" height="288" /></div>

<p><strong>KARKALA</strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><br />

 <strong>Name</strong></td>

 <td width="200" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Distance</strong></div></td>

 <td width="216" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><p>Karkala<strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 18km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="216" valign="top"><div align="justify">Karkala town located 18km from Moodabidri and well known for <strong>Anatha shayana temple, Chaturmukha basadi, Venkateshwara temple</strong>. Karkala is in north-east of Mangalore, known primarily for the statue of Lord Bahubali (Gomateshwara). The 45-feet tall statue is estimated to weigh 80 tons.</div></td>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m13.png" alt="" width="331" height="288" /></p>

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 <td width="212" valign="top"><div align="center"><img src="places/f33.png" alt="" width="214" height="284" /></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="18" valign="top"><p align="center">&nbsp;</p></td>

 <td width="618" colspan="2" valign="top"><div align="center" class="bold">Gommateshwara statue at Karkala</div></td>

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 </table>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>KATEEL</strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><br />

 <strong>Name</strong></td>

 <td width="220" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><p align="center">Kateel<strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 17km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="220" valign="top"><div align="justify">Kateel Sri Durgaparameshwari Temple, located 17 km from Moodabidri town, well connected with Bus and private transport vehicles. The holy temple is situated on an islet in the middle of the sacred river Nandini amidst panoramic scenes and fascinating greenery. For more information visit <a href="http://kateeldevi.in/">http://kateeldevi.in/</a>.</div></td>

 </tr>

 </table>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/f34.png" alt="" width="507" height="288" /></div>

<div align="center"><br />

 <img src="places/clip\_image101.jpg" alt="" width="616" height="281" border="0" /></div>

<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>

<p><strong>KUDREMUKH NATIONAL PARK</strong></p>

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><br />

 <strong>Place</strong></td>

 <td width="268" valign="top"><p align="center"><strong>History</strong></p></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><p align="center">Kudremukh <strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 39km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="268" valign="top"><div align="justify">The Kudremukh National Park is one of the most popular tourist place. The park is situated in the lush green environs of the Western Ghats and sprawls over an area of 600 sq km. The National Park has four mountain ranges namely, the Kudremukh, the Kerekatte, the Kalasa and Shimoga ranges. Kudremukh National Park is under the Global Tiger Conservation Priority I, which has been developed by the Wildlife Conservation Society and World Wide Fund, USA. The rivers Nethravathi, Tunga and the Bhadra originate within the Kudremukh National Park. A temple of goddess Bhagavathi is also situated within the park. </div></td>

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<div align="center"><img src="places/m14.png" alt="" width="456" height="288" /></div>

<p align="center"><br />

<img src="places/f35.png" alt="" width="624" height="351" /></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p ><strong>DHARMASTHALA</strong></p>

<div align="center">

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="174" valign="top"><br />

 <strong>Place</strong></td>

 <td width="264" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong><strong> </strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="174" valign="top"><p align="center">Dharmasthala <strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 52km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="264" valign="top"><div align="justify">Dharmasthala (<a href="http://www.shridharmasthala.org/">http://www.shridharmasthala.org/</a>) is an temple town on the banks of the Nethravathi River in the Belthangadi taluk of the Dakshina Kannada district. Dharmasthala Shri Manjunatha Swamy Temple, represents religious tolerance here, the Jain Theerthankara is worshipped on the same consecrated grounds as the native Daivas and Lord Manjunatha (Lord Shiva). Other places include Shri Chandranatha Swamy Temple, Shri Annappa Swamy Betta, Shri Bahubali Hill, S.D.M.Oriental Library, Manjusha Museum, Vintage Car Museum, Jama Ugrana, Acquarium.<strong> </strong></div></td>

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<p>&nbsp;</p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m15.png" alt="" width="456" height="288" /></div>

<div align="center"><img src="places/f36.png" alt="" width="388" height="288" /></div>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p ><strong>HORNADU</strong></p>

<div align="center">

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><br />

 <strong>Place</strong></td>

 <td width="240" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><div align="center">Hornadu<strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 92km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="240" valign="top"><div align="justify"><strong>Hornadu</strong> is a <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinduism" title="Hinduism">Hindu</a> holy locale and <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panchayat\_village" title="Panchayat village">panchayat village</a> located in <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chickmagalur\_district" title="Chickmagalur district">Chickmagalur district</a>, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka" title="Karnataka">Karnataka</a>, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India" title="India">India</a>. The deity at the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annapoorneshwari\_Temple" title="Annapoorneshwari Temple">Annapoorneshwari Temple</a> at Hornadu is <em>Annapurneshwari</em>. The main deity of the goddess was put in place by Adi Shankaracharya; the new deity of goddess <em>Annapurneshwari</em> was consecrated in the temple in 1973. Hornadu lies amidst beautiful Malnad at a distance of 330 KM from Bengaluru. Distance from Sringeri is 75 Kilometers. </div></td>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m16.png" alt="" width="433" height="288" /></div>

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<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>SRINGERI</strong></p>

<div align="center">

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><p align="center"><strong>Place</strong></p></td>

 <td width="232" valign="top"><p align="center"><strong>History</strong></p></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><div align="center">Sringeri<strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 76km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="232" valign="top"><div align="justify"><strong>Sringeri </strong> is a hill town and <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tahsil" title="Tahsil">taluka</a> headquarters located in <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chikkamagaluru\_district" title="Chikkamagaluru district">Chikkamagaluru district</a> in the state of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka" title="Karnataka">Karnataka</a>, It is the site of the first <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matha" title="Matha">maṭha</a> (Sringeri Sharada Peeta) established by <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi\_Shankara" title="Adi Shankara">Adi Shankara</a>, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu" title="Hindu">Hindu</a> theologian and exponent of the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advaita\_Vedanta" title="Advaita Vedanta">Advaita Vedanta</a> philosophy, in the 8th century <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common\_Era" title="Common Era">CE</a> It is located on the banks of the river <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunga\_River" title="Tunga River">Tungā</a> and also a historical Temple (1200 years).<strong></strong></div></td>

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<div align="center"><img src="places/m17.png" alt="" width="436" height="288" /></div>

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 <td width="324" valign="top"><p align="center"><img src="places/f40.png" alt="" width="317" height="288" /><strong> </strong></p></td>

 </tr>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>SOWTHADKA GANAPATHI TEMPLE</strong></p>

<div align="center">

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Name</strong></div></td>

 <td width="232" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><p>Sowthadka Ganapati Temple <strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 70km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="232" valign="top"><div align="justify">The uniqueness of the place is Lord Maha Ganapathi is out in the open field without a 'Garbha gudi' and temple structure. It is surrounded by greenery and open round the clock for offering prayers. About 35km from Kukke Subramanya Temple is 'Southadka Shree Mahaganapathi Kshetra' in the interiors of Kokkada. This is about 16km from Dharmasthala. The temple is decorated with lot of Bells mainly, offered by worshippers who have special wishes. One can find lot of monkeys inside the temple.</div></td>

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<div align="center"><img src="places/m18.png" alt="" width="436" height="288" /></div>

<div align="center"><img src="places/f41.png" alt="" width="433" height="288" /></div>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>ANEGUDDE SRI GANPATHI TEMPLE</strong></p>

<div align="center">

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Place</strong></div></td>

 <td width="220" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><div align="center">Anedudde <strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 87km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="220" valign="top"><div align="justify"><strong>Anegudde</strong> is a village in the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kundapura" title="Kundapura">Kundapura</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehsil" title="Tehsil">taluk</a> of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udupi\_district" title="Udupi district">Udupi district</a>, India. The village is also known as Kumbashi . It lies en route from <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udupi" title="Udupi">Udupi</a> towards <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kundapura" title="Kundapura">Kundapura</a> on the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\_Highway\_66\_%28India%29" title="National Highway 66 (India)">NH 66</a>. One of the best known Ganesha temples in Udupi District is that of Shri Maha Ganapathi at Anegudde. Anegudde is one of the seven &lsquo;Mukti Sthalas&rsquo; (Parashurama Kshetra)in coastal Karnataka.</div></td>

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<div align="center"><img src="places/m19.png" alt="" width="436" height="288" /></div>

<div align="center"><br />

 <img src="places/f42.png" alt="" width="383" height="288" /><img src="f43.png" alt="" width="192" height="288" /></div>

<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>

<p><strong >KUKKE SHREE SUBRAHMANYA TEMPLE</strong></p>

<div align="center">

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="198" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Place</strong></div></td>

 <

 <td width="252" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="198" valign="top"><div align="center">Kukke Shree subrahmanya <BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 107km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="252" valign="top"><div align="justify"><strong>Kukke Subramanya</strong> (<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tulu\_language" title="Tulu language">Tulu</a> and <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannada" title="Kannada">Kannada</a> <em>Kukke subrahmaṇya</em>) is a <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu\_temple" title="Hindu temple">Hindu temple</a> located in the village of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subramanya,\_Karnataka" title="Subramanya, Karnataka">Subramanya, Karnataka</a> Here <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kartikeya" title="Kartikeya">Kartikeya</a> is worshipped as Subramanya, lord of all serpents. The epics relate that the divine serpent <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vasuki" title="Vasuki">Vasuki</a> and other serpents found refuge under Subramanya when threatened by the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garuda" title="Garuda">Garuda</a>. The Kukke Subramanya Temple is located in the beautiful Western Ghats range of Karnataka. Overlooking the temple is the famous mountain of Kumara Parvatha, a popular hiking destination for trekkers from across South India.<strong> </strong></div></td>

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<p align="center"><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m20.png" alt="" width="437" height="288" /></div>

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<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>MANDARTHI</strong></p>

<div align="center">

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>Place</strong></div></td>

 <td width="222" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="208" valign="top"><div align="center">Mandarthi <strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 68km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="222" valign="top"><div align="justify"><strong>Mandarthi</strong> is a Hindu holy place located 25&nbsp;km north to <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udupi" title="Udupi">Udupi</a> in the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udupi\_District" title="Udupi District">Udupi District</a> of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka" title="Karnataka">Karnataka</a> state, India. The Goddess Sri Durgaparameshwari Temple resides here.<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandarthi#cite\_note-1">[1]</a> The name derives from 'Manda-Aarathi' from <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannada" title="Kannada">Kannada</a>, meaning the holy light.</div></td>

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<p align="center"><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m21.png" alt="" width="435" height="288" /></div>

<div align="center"><strong> </strong><br />

 <img src="places/f46.png" alt="" width="247" height="288" /></div>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p ><strong>ST. MARY&rsquo;S ISLANDS</strong></p>

<p><br />

 <strong>St. Mary's Islands</strong>, also known as <strong>Coconut Island</strong> and <strong>Thonsepar</strong>, are a set of four small islands in the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian\_Sea" title="Arabian Sea">Arabian Sea</a> off the coast of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malpe" title="Malpe">Malpe</a> in <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udupi" title="Udupi">Udupi</a>, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka" title="Karnataka">Karnataka</a>, India. They are known for their distinctive geological formation of columnar basaltic lava (pictured). Scientific studies indicate that the basalt of the St. Mary's Islands was formed by <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subaerial" title="Subaerial">sub-aerial</a> <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subvolcanic\_rock" title="Subvolcanic rock">subvolcanic</a> activity, because at that time <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madagascar" title="Madagascar">Madagascar</a> was attached to India. The rifting of Madagascar took place around 88 million years ago.The islands form one of the four geological monuments in Karnataka state, one of the 26 <em>Geological Monuments of India</em> declared by the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geological\_Survey\_of\_India" title="Geological Survey of India">Geological Survey of India</a> in 2001. The monument is considered an important site for &quot;Geo Tourism&quot;</p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/f47.png" alt="" width="434" height="288" /><br />

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<div align="center">

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 <td width="318" valign="top"><p align="center"><img src="places/f49.png" alt="" width="480" height="288" /><strong> </strong></p></td>

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<p>&nbsp;</p>

<p ><strong>VALENCIA CHURCH</strong></p>

<div align="center">

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="186" valign="top"><br />

 <strong>Place</strong></td>

 <td width="270" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>History</strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="186" valign="top"><p align="center">Valencia Church<strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 41.5km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="270" valign="top"><div align="justify">St Vincent Ferrar parish of Valencia situated at Kankanady locality of Mangaluru city has been very popular parish because of its distinct identity.&nbsp; The key objective of this article lies in giving a brief history of parish that is at the threshold of diamond jubilee celebrations. <br />

 <br />

 Although, the history of a community usually based on an individual&rsquo;s contributions, it unravels only during social backdrop, adverse situations; it&rsquo;s nurtured and fostered.&nbsp; The immense contributions of several individuals left their legacy in facing constant challenges of changing times, sustaining belongingness in its journey of 75 years history of Valencia parish that has seen steady progress. &nbsp;</div></td>

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<p align="center"><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m22.png" alt="" width="434" height="288" /></div>

<div align="center"><br />

 <img src="places/f50.png" alt="" width="407" height="264" /></div>

<p>&nbsp;</p>

<p ><strong>ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH</strong></p>

<p align="justify"><br />

 <strong>St. Lawrence Shrine</strong> or <strong>Attur Church</strong> (<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese\_language" title="Portuguese language">Portuguese</a>: <em>São Lourenço de Carcoal</em>, English: St. Lawrence of Karkala) is a <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman\_Catholic" title="Roman Catholic">Roman Catholic</a> church in <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karkala" title="Karkala">Karkala</a>. It came into existence in 1759 and has a history of miracles. It is by characterized its <em>Attur Jatre</em> or <em>Attur Fest</em> (Attur festival). Placed amidst placid greenery, the Attur-Karkala parish has a rich history with its origin tracing back to 1759. Moreover it is known for its miraculous history. Miracle, history, beauty, social activities, all bundled into one. Unlike others, the church is a place of worship and belief for all, irrespective of caste and creed. An vidence for universal peace and brotherhood. People from all walks of the society come here to offer their prayers to St Lawrence. The church is another name for repose but enthusiastic to carry out social activities. It accomplishes its responsibility to the society silently. The Church has a school and an orphanage under its patronage.</p>

<p align="justify">&nbsp;</p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m23.png" alt="" width="434" height="288" /></div>

<p align="justify"><br />

 <strong> </strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/f51.png" alt="" width="345" height="288" /></div>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p ><strong>ST. ALOYSIUS CHAPEL</strong></p>

<div align="center">

 <table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" align="center">

 <tr>

 <td width="212" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>NAME</strong></div></td>

 <td width="212" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>HISTORY</strong></div></td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

 <td width="212" valign="top"><div align="center"><strong>St. Aloysius chapel<strong><BR />

 <strong>Distance from Moodbidri : 34km</strong></div></td>

 <td width="212" valign="top"><div align="justify">The St. Aloysius Chapel in Mangalore was built by Jesuit Missionaries in 1880 and its interiors painted by the Italian Jesuit <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio\_Moscheni" title="Antonio Moscheni">Antonio Moscheni</a> in 1899, during the Mangalore Mission in 1878. The Italian <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesuits" title="Jesuits">Jesuits</a> played an important role in education, health, and social welfare of the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangalorean\_Catholic" title="Mangalorean Catholic">Mangalorean Catholic</a> community<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St.\_Aloysius\_Chapel#cite\_note-1">[1]</a> and built the <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St.\_Aloysius%27\_College\_%28Mangalore%29" title="St. Aloysius' College (Mangalore)">St. Aloysius College</a> in 1880,<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St.\_Aloysius\_Chapel#cite\_note-2">[2]</a> St Aloysius Chapel in 1884,<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St.\_Aloysius\_Chapel#cite\_note-3">[3]</a> and many other institutions and churches.</div></td>

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<div align="center"><img src="places/CHAPEL.png" width="432" height="288" /></div>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m24.png" alt="" width="486" height="298" /><br />

 <img src="places/f55.png" alt="" width="368" height="221" /><img src="places/f52.png" alt="" width="254" height="393" /></div>

<p>&nbsp;</p>

<p ><strong>GUNDYA RIVER</strong></p>

<p>&nbsp;</p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/m25.png" alt="" width="432" height="288" /><br />

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<p align="center"><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

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 <td width="240" valign="top"><div align="center"><img src="places/f57.png" alt="" width="403" height="257" /></div></td>

 <td width="246" valign="top"><div align="center"><img src="places/f58.png" alt="" width="287" height="257" /></div></td>

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<p align="center"><strong>Gundya River</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/f59.png" alt="" width="384" height="288" /><br />

 <strong>Kukke and Kumaradhara Junction</strong></div>

<p align="center"><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>

<p><strong>KUMARADHARA RIVER</strong></p>

<div align="center"><img src="places/f01.png" alt="" width="437" height="288" /></div>

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 <strong>Devara kadu at Kumaradhara</strong></div></td>

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