This report deals with the soil and land resources of Cheruvannur- Nallalam panchayat in Kozhikode taluk of Kozhikode district and provides detailed information about the soils, their spatial distribution and relationship with other topographical features, land use and land cover, present cropping pattern and management level and socio-economic data of the panchayat area. It also analyses the major problem especially in relation to the extent of soils and land degradation and environmental pollution and gives management requirements and recommendations for various uses.

Cheruvannur Nallalam panchayat is located about 9 Km south of Kozhikode city and covers a total area of 1031 ha. The garden lands of the panchayat are mainly cultivated with perennial crops like coconut, arecanut and miscellaneous fruit crops including mango, jack and guava. Total arable dry land in the panchayat is 428.48ha and it comes 41.56% of the total area of the panchayat. Wet land area accounts for 42.74 % (440.69ha) of the total area. This includes the converted paddy lands in the area which are presently either under industrial establishments or treated as fallow lands for various reasons. Paddy cultivation is practiced only in a negligible area in the panchayat. At the time of survey paddy cultivation is noticed an area near Kundayithode and Saradamandiram.

The soil series identified in the area include Nanminda, Chaliar, Kizhakkumuri, Kunnamangalam, Kalarikunnu and Kakkodi series. The major portion of garden land is under Nanminda series (277.98 ha) followed by Chaliar series (78.36 ha). Chaliar series is identified in the river banks in the lower physiographic regions and occupies 7.60 percentage of the total area. Kakkodi and Kizhakkumuri are the wet land series identified. Presently paddy cultivation is undertaken in lands under Kakkodi series.

More than 33 % of the soils of the panchayat are susceptible to moderate erosion hazards. Most of the areas occurring in the lower physiographic position have slight or no erosion hazards. But these lands are susceptible to drainage problems and occasional flooding. The area coming under Kalarikunnu series are susceptible to severe erosion hazards.
and require suitable soil and water conservation measures to prevent further land degradation.

Based on the characteristics of the soils, the area is classified under land capability classes IIw, Ile, IIIe, Illes, IVe, and IVes and land irrigability classes 2d, 2t, 3t, 3ts, 4t, 4ts, and 5t. IIw and 2d are the predominant land capability and land irrigability classes respectively. Other interpretative studies like hydrological grouping, crop suitability, fertility and production potential of the soils were made. The main problems encountered in the area dealt with briefly. Interpretative maps are appended.