

## THE RED RAIN PHENOMENON OF KERALA AND ITS POSSIBLE EXTRATERRESTRIAL ORIGIN

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### Abstract

A red rain phenomenon occurred in Kerala, India starting from 25<sup>th</sup> July 2001, in which the rainwater appeared coloured in various localized places that are spread over a few hundred kilometers in Kerala. Maximum cases were reported during the first 10 days and isolated cases were found to occur for about 2 months. The striking red colouration of the rainwater was found to be due to the suspension of microscopic red particles having the appearance of biological cells. These particles have no similarity with usual desert dust. An estimated minimum quantity of 50,000 kg of red particles has fallen from the sky through red rain. An analysis of this strange phenomenon further shows that the conventional atmospheric transport processes like dust storms etc. cannot explain this phenomenon. The electron microscopic study of the red particles shows fine cell structure indicating their biological cell like nature. EDAX analysis shows that the major elements present in these cell like particles are carbon and oxygen. Strangely, a test for DNA using Ethidium Bromide dye fluorescence technique indicates absence of DNA in these cells. In the context of a suspected link between a meteor airburst event and the red rain, the possibility for the extraterrestrial origin of these particles from cometary fragments is discussed.

**Keywords:** red rain; red rain cells; meteor airburst; astrobiology; exobiology; cometary panspermia.

## 1 Introduction

The mysterious red rain phenomena occurred over different parts of Kerala, a State in India, starting from 25<sup>th</sup> July 2001. The news reports of this phenomenon appeared in various newspapers and other media (*Nature*, 2001) and are currently carried by several websites (Ramakrishnan, 2001; Radhakrishnan, 2001; Surendran, 2001; Solomon, 2001; Nair, 2001). In an unpublished report, Sampath et al. (2001) claimed that the red rain particles were possibly fungal spores from trees. But they also raised several

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<sup>0</sup>The original publication will be available at [www.springerlink.com](http://www.springerlink.com) after the date of publication.

unexplained questions regarding the origin of huge quantity of red particles amounting to several tons and the unexplainable mechanism by which the red particles can reach the rain clouds etc. From the observation of a dust layer in the atmosphere using multiwavelength LIDAR data of 24<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> July 2001 above Thiruvananthapuram (8.33 deg N, 77 deg E), Satyanarayana *et al.* (2004) and Veerabuthiran & Satyanarayana (2003) claimed that the dust generated from desert areas of the west Asian countries was a possible cause of the observed coloured rain. However their study did not address the cause of red rain that continued to occur in Kerala for an extended period of time. Further, the nature of the red particles, which coloured the red rain, was not examined in their study. In this paper we give a detailed account of the geographical and time distribution patterns of the red rain phenomenon of Kerala and also provide the photomicrograph study of the red particles. The possible biological nature of the red rain particles is also investigated through electron microscopy and elemental analysis. The result of the test for DNA using Ethidium Bromide dye fluorescence technique is also reported in this paper. It is also discussed how this phenomenon cannot be explained using ideas like desert dust storm activity. Considering the suspected connection of the red rain phenomenon with a meteor air burst event, it is further discussed, how the red rain phenomenon can be explained as due to the fall of fragments from a fragile cometary meteor that presumably contain a dense collection of red cells.

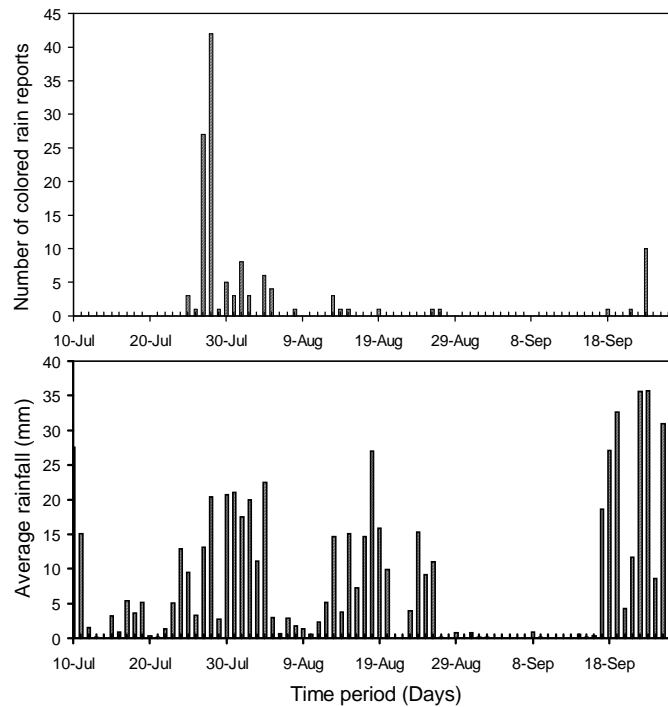


Figure 1: Plot of coloured rain and rainfall data. Top panel shows a plot of the number of coloured rain incidences in Kerala on different dates. Bottom panel shows the average of the rainfall recorded in Kerala from 10<sup>th</sup> July to 27<sup>th</sup> September 2001.

## 2 Red rain phenomenon

The red coloured rain first occurred at Changanassery (9.47deg N, 76.55deg E) in Kottayam district on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2001 and continued to occur with diminishing frequency in Kottayam and other places in Kerala for about two months. In majority of the cases the colour of the rain was red. There were a few cases of yellow coloured rain and rare unconfirmed cases of other colours like black, green, gray etc. Coloured hailstones were also reported.

Some of the observed facts regarding this phenomenon are stated as follows. The red colour of the rainwater is due to the mixing of a particular type of microscopic red particles having the appearance of biological cells. This is confirmed by microscopic examination of the rainwater samples collected from various locations separated by more than 100 kilometers. The characteristics of the red particles contained in the red rain samples collected from different places were the same showing a common origin. The red particles were uniformly dispersed in the rainwater to impart the characteristic red colour. The red rainwater is basically a pure suspension of red cells and is practically devoid of any dust content. When the red rainwater was collected and kept for several hours in a vessel, the suspended particles have a tendency to settle to the bottom of the vessel causing a colour reduction for the red rainwater.

The red rain occurred in many places during a continuing normal rain. Vessels kept in open areas clearly away from trees and house roofs also collected red rainwater. It was reported from a few places that people on the streets found their cloths stained by red raindrops. In few places the concentration of particles were so great that the rainwater appeared almost like blood. Another characteristics of the red rain were its highly localized appearance. It usually occurs over an area of less than a square kilometer to a few square kilometers. Many times it had a sharp boundary, which means while it was raining strongly red at a place a few meters away there were no red rain. The time duration of a typical red rain was not long; usually it lasted for a few minutes to less than about 20 minutes.

## 3 Distribution pattern of red rain

A study of the distribution pattern of the red rain incidence with location and time was done for the period from July to September 2001 using the data available on this phenomenon. This data was mostly compiled from the reports that appeared in local leading Malayalam language newspapers, which have an extensive network of reporters covering all parts of Kerala. A list of coloured rain incidences with place and date is presented in Appendix I (Table 2) . In addition to this there can be several unobserved or unreported cases. Still the available data is sufficient to show the trend and nature of this phenomenon.

A plot (Fig.1 top panel) of the number of coloured rain incidences in Kerala on different dates shows that about 70% of the total 124 listed cases occurred during the first 5 days. About 15% of the total 124 listed cases occurred in the next 5 days and

the remaining 15% of the listed cases occurred in next 50 days in a diminishing rate. A plot (Fig.1 bottom panel) of the average rainfall data of Kerala enclosing the coloured rain period from 25<sup>th</sup> July to 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2001, demonstrates that the coloured rain started suddenly during a period of rainfall in the state. The geographical distribution (Figs. 2) of the red rain cases shows a clustering of cases in Kottayam and neighboring districts like Pathanamthitta, Ernakulam, Idukki and Alappuzha with abrupt decrease towards the south and gradual decrease towards the north. The maximum numbers of cases were reported from in and around Kottayam and Pathanamthitta districts. The elliptical region marked in the map (Figure 3) indicates the region in which red rain cases were mainly distributed.

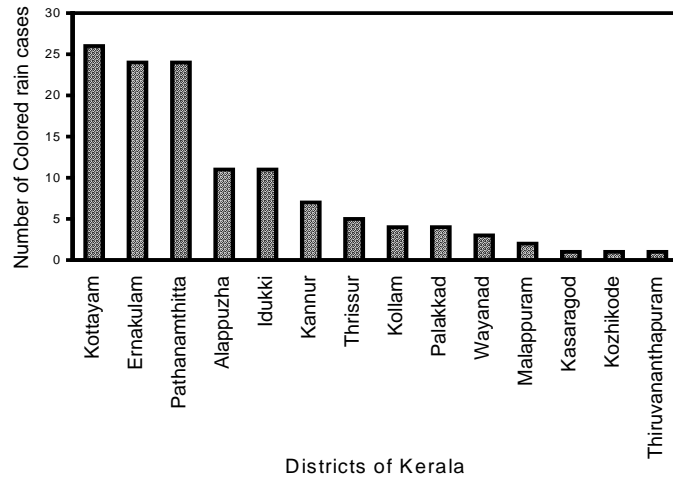


Figure 2: The distribution of coloured rain phenomenon in different districts of Kerala.

## 4 The red rain particles

The samples of red rainwater used in this study were obtained from widely different geographical locations separated by more than 100 kilometers from districts of Kottayam, Pathanamthitta and Ernakulam. A typical sample of the red rainwater is shown as inset in figure 4. The colour causing red rain particles are about 4 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  in size, almost transparent red in colour and are well dispersed in the rainwater. Under low magnification the particles look like smooth, red coloured glass beads. Under high magnifications (1000 x) their differences in size and shape can be seen (Fig. 4). Shapes vary from spherical to ellipsoid and slightly elongated types. The particles have an appearance similar to unicellular organisms. These cell like particles have a thick and coloured cell envelope, which can be well identified under the microscope. In a large collection only a few were found to have broken cell envelopes. No nucleus could be observed in these cells even after staining with acidified methyl green dye. This cell like red particles clearly shows a layered structure after the dye penetration. The majority of the red rain particles have reddish brown colour under transmitted light but a small

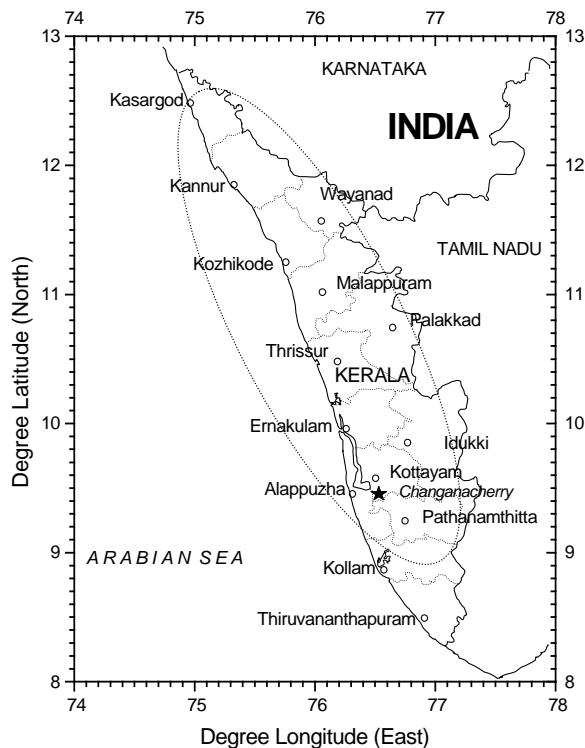


Figure 3: The geographical area marked by the dotted ellipse is where the red rain incidences mainly occurred in Kerala.

percentage of particles are white or have colours with light yellow, bluish gray and green tints. These cell-like particles do not have any flagella as found in many algae cells. The particles are very stable against decay with time. Even after storage in the original rainwater at room temperature without any preservative for about 4 years, no decay or discolouration of the particles could be found.

## 5 UV- visible absorption spectrum of red rainwater

The absorption spectrum of the red rainwater in the visible region was recorded using Spectrophotometer (Shimadzu Model No. UV-2401 PC). The spectrum (Fig. 5) shows a major absorption peak at 505 nm and a minor peak at 600 nm. The red colouration is clearly due to the absorption of the green and yellow wavelengths by the 505 nm absorption peak. There is a reduction in the absorption towards the blue end. This is the reason for the slight pink tint of the red rainwater. The UV- Visible absorption spectrum of the dilute red rainwater is shown in Figure 6. There is a clear absorption peak near 200 nm. Features of the visible region are negligibly small when compared to the large absorption peak near 200nm.

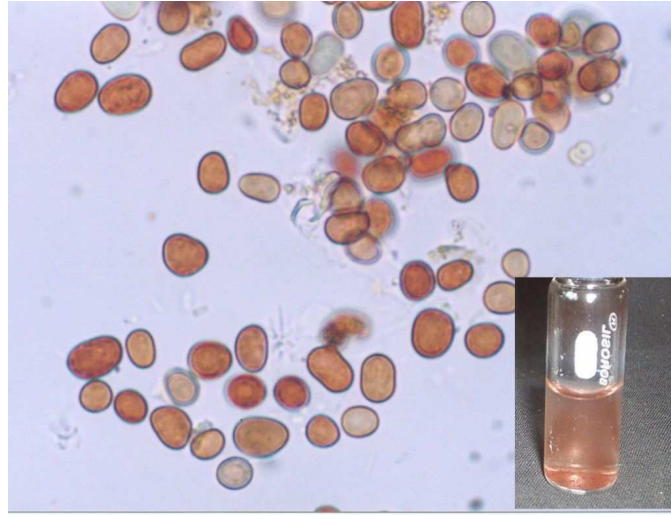


Figure 4: Photomicrograph of the red rain particles under 1000x magnification. Particles have size variation from 4 to 10 micrometers. Inset shows red rainwater contained in a 5ml sample bottle.

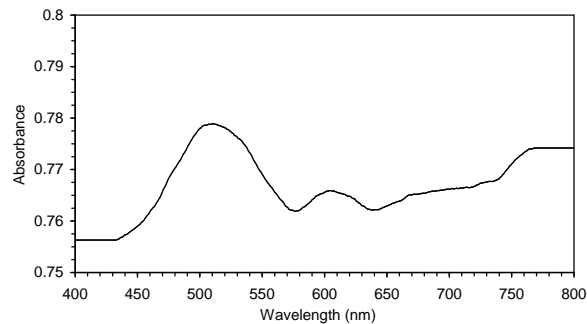


Figure 5: Absorption spectra of red rainwater in the visible region

## 6 Number density and total mass of red cells

The number density of the red rain particles in the rainwater was found using a counting chamber under the microscope. The average number density was found to be  $9 \times 10^6$  particles per 1ml of rainwater. This figure had a variation of about 30% with samples from various locations.

A quantity of 30 ml of a typical sample of red rainwater was dried and the weight of the dried red particles was determined using a microbalance. From this, the approximate weight of the particles contained in one litre of rainwater was found to be 100 mg or in 1 cubic meter the weight of red particles is 0.1 kg. Consider a typical case of red rain where a minimum 5 mm of red rain has fallen in an area of 1 sq. km. This works out to 5000 cubic meters of water and the weight of the red particles contained in it will be 500 kg. There are more than 100 reported cases of red rain, which means more than

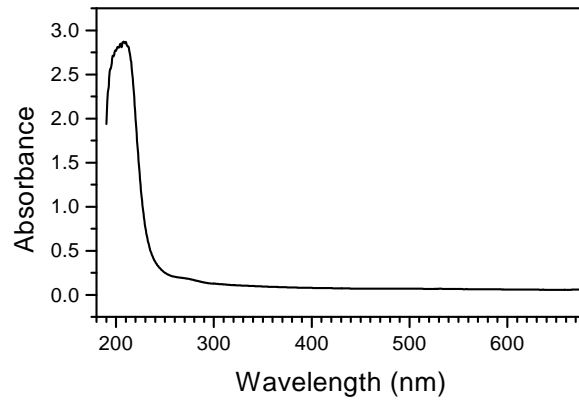


Figure 6: UV absorption peak of the red rainwater near 200nm

50000 kg of red particles are involved in this phenomenon. This is a minimum estimate and the weight of the total red particles can be much more if several unnoticed and unreported cases are assumed. Further the red rain was more intense and widespread in many locations than assumed in the typical case. It is a mystery from where the rain clouds have picked up such a large quantity of pure red particles.

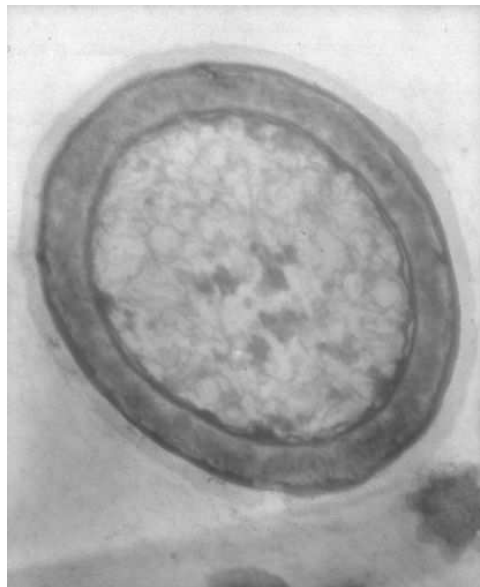


Figure 7: TEM image of a typical red rain cell under 25000x magnification showing the thick outer cell envelope

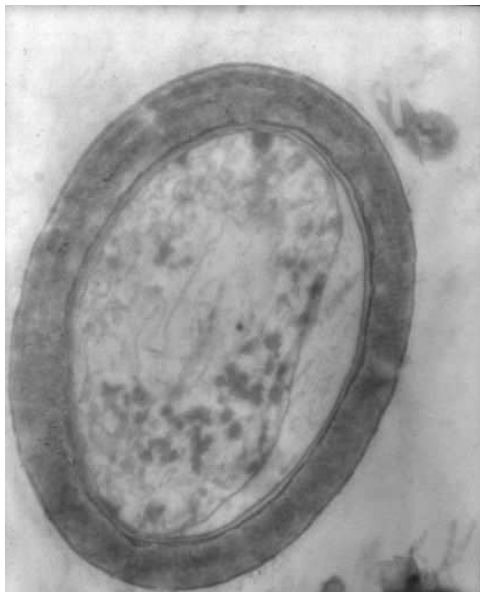


Figure 8: TEM image of an oval shaped red rain cell under 20000x magnification showing a detached inner capsule.

## 7 Electron microscopy study

The TEM images were taken using Hitachi model H600 electron microscope. Examination of the TEM images shown in figures 7, 8, 9 and 10 clearly shows that these particles are having a fine structure similar to biological cells. The images show that these cells do not have a nucleus. Cell wall is comparatively thick. The images show that these red rain particles have fine-structured membranes. Encased inside the thick outer wall there appears to be a detached inner capsule, which contains the cells inner substance. In some region the inner capsule appears to be detached from the outer wall to form an empty region inside the cell (fig.8). Further there appears to be a faintly visible mucus layer present on the outer side of the cell.

The Scanning Electron microscope images are shown in Figures 11, 12 and 13. The outer surface of these particles is smooth and round (fig.13). One characteristic feature is the inward depression of the spherical surface to form cup like structures giving a squeezed appearance (fig.12). The amount of such surface deformation varies from cell to cell and some of the cells do not have these surface depressions. As found in the optical microscopy and TEM, there are no flagella or filamentous structures attached to the outer surface these cells. The cell size varies from 4 to 8 micrometers.

## 8 Elemental analysis using EDAX and CHN analyzer

The elemental composition of the red particles was determined using the SEM attached with the energy-dispersive X-ray analyzer system (EDAX) (Hitachi Scanning electron



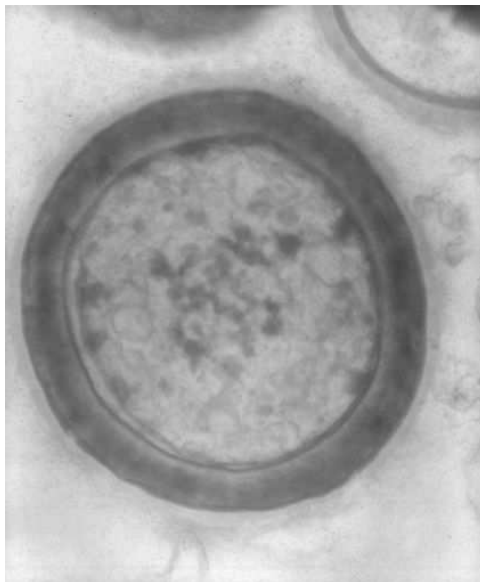


Figure 9: TEM image of another typical red rain cell under 20000x magnification.

Element	Wt %	Atomic %	Standards
C	49.53	57.83	CaCO <sub>3</sub>
O	45.42	39.82	Quartz
Na	0.69	0.42	Albite
Al	0.41	0.21	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
Si	2.85	1.42	Quartz
Cl	0.12	0.05	KCl
Fe	0.97	0.24	Fe

Table 1: Elemental composition of red cells by EDAX analysis

microscope). The microscope was operated at an acceleration voltage of 9.7 KeV and in the magnification between 5000 and 8000. X-ray spectrum was recorded from an area that circumscribe the specimen. The EDAX spectrum of the red particle is shown in figure 14 and table 1 shows the percentage composition of the detected elements. The major constituents of the red particles are carbon and oxygen. Silicon is most prominent among the minor constituents, which includes Fe, Na, Al and Cl.

The elemental composition of the red cells was further checked using a CHN analyzer (Model Elementar Vario EL III). The presence of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen can be analyzed using this analyzer. About 30 ml of red rainwater when dried gave a solid residue of about 3mg. This under CHN analysis showed 43.03% carbon, 4.43% hydrogen and 1.84% nitrogen.



Figure 10: TEM image of a collection of red rain cells under 10000x magnification.

## 9 Test for DNA and RNA

The test for the DNA and RNA is performed by spectrofluorimetric technique using ethidium bromide fluorescent dye. This dye has the property of greatly enhancing its fluorescence emission in the presence of DNA or RNA. For performing the test the cells were centrifuged out and were well crushed in a mortar for exposing the inner contents of the cells to the dye solution. 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of this crushed cell suspension was added to 5 ml of ethidium bromide stock solution. Fluorescence emission of this mixture at 600 nm was recorded using spectrofluorimeter (RF-5301 PC, Shimadzu) using an excitation wavelength 530 nm. This spectrum (Fig. 15b) does not show an enhanced fluorescence in comparison with the pure ethidium bromide solution (Fig. 15a), thus indicating the absence of DNA or RNA. This experiment was repeated after grinding the cells in liquid nitrogen to further ensure the cracking of cells. This also shows no enhancement in fluorescence. Similar experiments when performed on a suspension of yeast cells (quantity 100  $\mu\text{L}$ ) showed greatly enhanced fluorescence effect indicating the presence of DNA (Fig.15c). Similarly other DNA containing plant materials also caused enhanced fluorescence confirming the validity of the test.

## 10 Discussion

When the red rain reports are viewed in the background of the normal rainfall data the pattern that emerges is that of a sudden starting of red rain phenomenon after 25<sup>th</sup> July 2001 and then a decay of red rain cases with time. The red rain started in the State during a period of normal rain, which indicate that the red particles are not

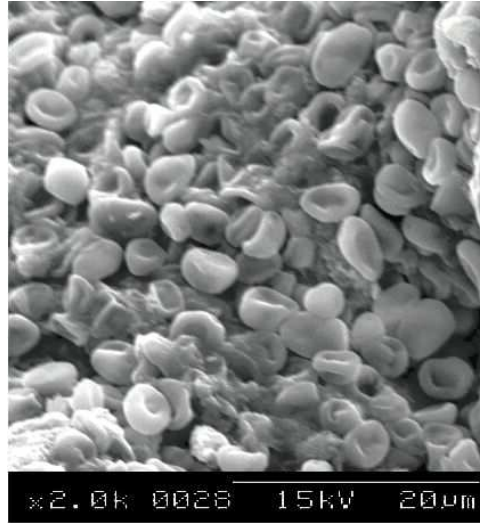


Figure 11: SEM image of a cluster of red rain cells (magnification 2000x).

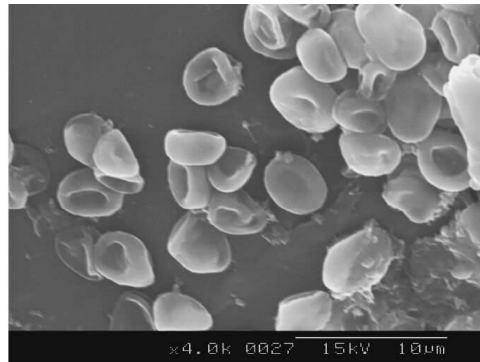


Figure 12: SEM image of red rain cells under 4000x magnification showing the squeezed appearance.

something, which accumulated in the atmosphere during a dry period and washed down on a first rain. It was found that several cases of red rain phenomenon have occurred on rainy days after and during normal rains. Thus it cannot be again assumed that the red particles came from accumulation in the lower atmosphere. The vessels kept in open space also collected red rain. Thus it is not something that is washed out from rooftops or tree leaves. Considering the huge quantity of red particles fallen over a wide geographic area, it is impossible to imagine that these are some pollen or fungal spores which have originated from trees.

The nature of the red particles rules out the possibility that these are dust particles from a distant desert source. These red particles do not have any similarity with the usual desert dust. This is clearly shown by microscopic study of the particles. Particles of this type are not found in Kerala or nearby place. The origin of these particles is

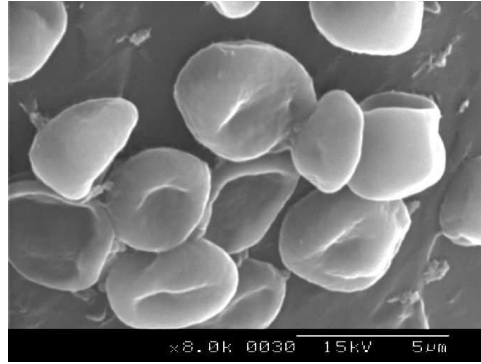


Figure 13: SEM image of red rain cells under high magnification (8000x) showing some fine surface features.

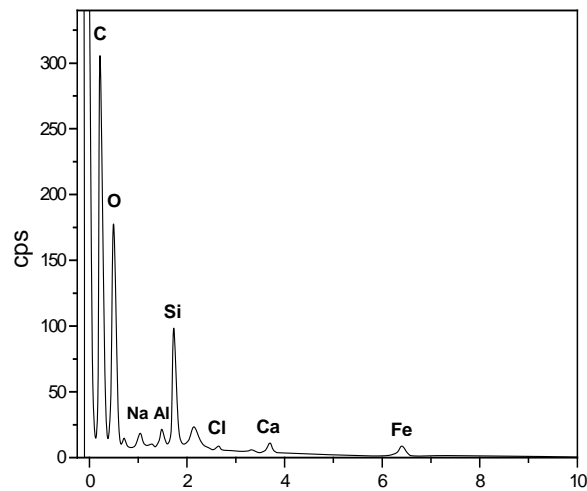


Figure 14: Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectrum (EDAX) of red rain cells showing the elemental composition.

unknown. It is convenient to assume that these particles are something, which got airlifted from a distant source on Earth by some wind system. Several questions remain unanswered even under such an assumption. One characteristics of each red rain case is its highly localized appearance. If particles originate from distant desert source then why there were no mixing and thinning out of the particle collection during transport. Why some isolated cases of red rain occurred over an extended period of two months despite the changes in climatic conditions and wind pattern spanning over two months. It is also unexplainable why there is a concentration of red rain incidences in Kottayam and nearby districts. Above arguments and facts indicate that it is difficult to explain the red rain phenomenon by using usual arguments like dust storms etc.

An examination of the several characteristics of this red rain phenomenon shows that it is possible to explain this by assuming the meteoric origin of the red particles. The red rain phenomenon first started in Kerala after a meteor airburst event, which

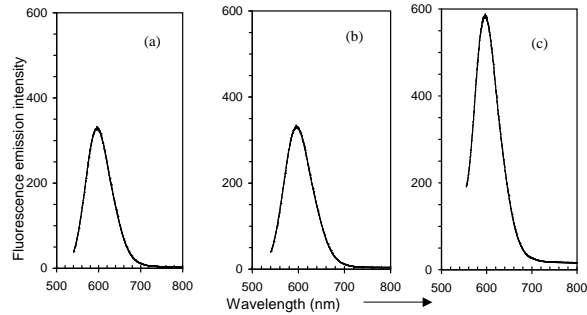


Figure 15: Fluorescence emission spectrum of ethidium bromide (EtBr) dye solution a) pure EtBr solution b) with red rain cells extract added to EtBr solution c) with yeast cell extract added to EtBr solution.

occurred on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2001 near Changanacherry in Kottayam district. This meteor airburst is evidenced by the sonic boom experienced by several people during early morning of that day. The first case of red rain occurred in this area few hours after the airburst event. This points to a possible link between the meteor and red rain. If particle clouds are created in the atmosphere by the fragmentation and disintegration of a special kind of fragile cometary meteor that presumably contain a dense collection of red particles, then clouds of such particles can mix with the rain clouds to cause red rain. The atmospheric fragmentation of the fragile cometary meteor can be the reason for the geographical distribution of the red rain cases in an elliptical area of size 450 km by 150 km. Maximum cases of red rain occurred in Kottayam and nearby districts (fig. 3). From this, it can be inferred that while falling to the ground at low angle, the meteor has been travelling from north to south in a south-east direction above Kerala with a final airburst above Kottayam district. During its travel in the atmosphere it must have released several small fragments, which caused the deposition of cell clusters in the atmosphere from north to south above Kerala.

An examination of the red rain data shows that more than 85% of the red rain cases occurred during the first 10 days after the airburst event. This delayed time distribution for the first few days can be accounted as due to the slow settling of the microscopic red rain particles in the atmosphere, with a settling rate of a few hundred meters per day. For this the meteor disintegration is expected to provide a vertical distribution of particles spanning over a few kilometres above the rain clouds. The remaining 15 % of the isolated delayed red rain cases occurred with a delay of up to 60 days, which presumably also reflect gradual settling of the particles in the upper atmosphere.

The biological cell like nature of the red rain particles is revealed by the electron microscopy and elemental analysis. Fine structure and enclosing cellular membranes in the red rain particles as evidenced by TEM is indicative of biological-like cells. The external morphology of the cells as revealed by the SEM is also indicating that the red particles are like biological cells. The optical microscope images also support the idea that these transparent red particles are similar to biological cells. The clear presence

of carbon as shown by the elemental analysis indicates the organic nature of these particles. While these particles have striking morphological similarity with biological cells, the test for DNA gives a negative result, which argues against their biological nature.

The present study of red rain phenomenon of Kerala shows that the particles, which caused the red colouration of the red rain, are not possibly of terrestrial origin. It appears that these particles may have originated from the atmospheric disintegration of cometary meteor fragments, which are presumably containing dense collections of red rain particles. These particles have much similarity with biological cells though they are devoid of DNA. Are these cell like particles a kind of alternate life from space? If the red rain particles are biological cells and are of cometary origin, then this phenomena can be a case of cometary panspermia (Hoyle & Wickramasinghe, 1999) where comets can breed microorganisms in their radiogenically heated interiors and can act as vehicles for spreading life in the universe. Future collaborative studies are expected to provide more answers.

## Acknowledgements

We greatly acknowledge the help of Dr. George Varughese for collecting many of the red rain samples and important information regarding the phenomenon. We also thank Dr. A. M. Thomas for first approaching us with a coloured rainwater sample. Thanks are also due to several others who have helped for the sample collection and provided related information about the phenomenon. We greatly acknowledge the services of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin, for the TEM studies, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram for the SEM-EDS studies and Sophisticated Test and Instrumentation Centre, CUSAT, Cochin for the CHN analysis.

## Appendix I

Table 2: A List of 124 reports of colored rain cases in Kerala during the period July–September 2001, compiled from various news reports and other sources (List sorted by district)

No.	District	Place	Location	Date (M/D/Y)	Description
1	Alappuzha	Koyana		7/27/01	red
2	Alappuzha	Chengannur		7/27/01	red
3	Alappuzha	Pandanadu		7/27/01	red
4	Alappuzha	Mulakkuzha		7/27/01	red
5	Alappuzha	Pavukkara		7/27/01	red
6	Alappuzha	Kuttamperur		7/27/01	red
7	Alappuzha	Aroor		7/27/01	red
8	Alappuzha	Harippad		7/27/01	red

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No.	District	Place	Location	Date (M/D/Y)	Description
9	Alappuzha	Harippad	Thulamparambu	7/28/01	red
10	Alappuzha	Mavelikkara	Cheukol	7/28/01	red
11	Alappuzha	Mavelikkara	Ponnezha	7/28/01	red
12	Ernakulam	Perumbavur	Nedunghappa	7/27/01	black and red
13	Ernakulam	Edayar	Kaintekara to Kadungalloor	7/27/01	red
14	Ernakulam	Mukkannur		7/27/01	red
15	Ernakulam	Kottuvalli		7/27/01	red
16	Ernakulam	Parur	Kadungallur	7/27/01	red
17	Ernakulam	Muvattupuzha	Puthuppadi	7/27/01	red
18	Ernakulam	Nedumbassery	Avanamkodu	7/27/01	red
19	Ernakulam	Kaitharam		7/27/01	red
20	Ernakulam	Alwaye	Chenganodu	7/27/01	red
21	Ernakulam	Muvattupuzha	Mazhuvannur	7/28/01	yellow
22	Ernakulam	Alwaye	Edayar, Panayiku- lam, Valluvalli, Kongorppally	7/28/01	red
23	Ernakulam	Perumbavur	Vazhakkulam	7/28/01	red
24	Ernakulam	Nedumbassery		7/28/01	red and yellow
25	Ernakulam	Chengamanadu		7/28/01	red
26	Ernakulam	Kochi	Fortkochi	7/28/01	red
27	Ernakulam	Kochi	Mattamcherri	7/28/01	red
28	Ernakulam	Kochi	Pallurithi	7/28/01	red
29	Ernakulam	Mulamthurithi	Karavatte	7/28/01	red
30	Ernakulam	Kezhmadu	Chundi, Chu- nangamveli	7/28/01	red
31	Ernakulam	Kochi	Kadavanthra	8/8/01	red
32	Ernakulam	Nedumbassery	Chengamnad, Kulavankunnu	8/13/01	red
33	Ernakulam	Angamali	Aiyampuzha, Karukutty	8/13/01	red
34	Ernakulam	Malayattoor	Thottukavala	8/13/01	red
35	Ernakulam	Kochi	Ponnurunthi	9/18/01	red
36	Idukki	Vannappuram	Killippara	7/25/01	red
37	Idukki	Adimali	Machiplavu	7/28/01	yellow and red
38	Idukki	Kanjar		7/28/01	red
39	Idukki	Thodupuzha		7/28/01	yellow
40	Idukki	Nariyampara		7/28/01	red
41	Idukki	Deviyar		7/28/01	red
42	Idukki	Vellathuval	Panar	7/31/01	red
43	Idukki	Erattayar	Natthukallu	8/1/01	red
44	Idukki	Kattappana	Vallakkadavu	8/1/01	red

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No.	District	Place	Location	Date (M/D/Y)	Description
45	Idukki	Kattappana		8/2/01	black and red
46	Idukki	Kattappana	Irattayar	8/4/01	red
47	Kannur	Kuttuparambu	Thokkilangadi	7/26/01	light red
48	Kannur	Peringom		7/31/01	red
49	Kannur	Panoor	Chendayat	9/21/01	red
50	Kannur	Pallikunnu	Ramatheru, Kanathur	9/23/01	red
51	Kannur	Pallikunnu	Puthiyatheru	9/23/01	red
52	Kannur	Edakkad	Koshormoola	9/23/01	red
53	Kannur	Pappinisseri	Keecheri	9/23/01	red
54	Kasaragode	Madikai	Malappacherry	8/1/01	red
55	Kollam	Sooranad		7/28/01	red
56	Kollam	Pathanapuram		7/28/01	red
57	Kollam	Mavila		8/26/01	
58	Kollam	Pattazhi		8/27/01	
59	Kottayam	Changanacherry	Morkulangara	7/25/01	red
60	Kottayam	Changanacherry	Puzhavathu	7/25/01	
61	Kottayam	Puthuppally	Thrikkothaman- galam	7/27/01	red
62	Kottayam	Kanjirappalli	Chenappady	7/27/01	red
63	Kottayam	Pala	Kadanadu	7/27/01	red, white turbid
64	Kottayam	Karukachal	Edayappara	7/28/01	deep yel- low
65	Kottayam	Changanacherry	Poovam	7/28/01	red
66	Kottayam	Pambadi	Vazhoor	7/28/01	red
67	Kottayam	Ammancherri		7/28/01	yellow
68	Kottayam	Neendoor	Pravattom	7/28/01	red
69	Kottayam	Changanacherry	Vazhappally	7/28/01	red
70	Kottayam	Vechoochira	Mannadishala	7/30/01	red
71	Kottayam	Ayirur	Edappavoor	7/30/01	red
72	Kottayam		Planghaman	7/30/01	red
73	Kottayam		Pullappram	7/30/01	red
74	Kottayam	Manimala	Market Jn.	8/2/01	yellow
75	Kottayam	Elikkulam Pan- chayat	Panamattom	8/2/01	red
76	Kottayam	Manimala	Mini Indust. Estate	8/4/01	red
77	Kottayam	Manimala		8/5/01	red
78	Kottayam	Erumali	Thumarampara	8/5/01	yellow
79	Kottayam	Mundakkayam	Punchavayal	8/5/01	yellow
80	Kottayam	Changanacherry	Morkulangara	8/14/01	red
81	Kottayam	Elikkulam Pan- chayat	Panamattom	8/15/01	
82	Kottayam	Ettumanoor	Pattithanam	8/19/01	red and yellow

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No.	District	Place	Location	Date (M/D/Y)	Description
83	Kottayam	Kanjirappalli	Kappad	9/23/01	red
84	Kottayam	Erumeli	Erumeli	9/23/01	
85	Kozhikode	Malapparambu		8/4/01	red
86	Malappuram	Vengara		7/28/01	
87	Malappuram	Thirur	Menathur angadi	8/4/01	blue
88	Palakkad	Ongallur	Vadanamkurichy	7/27/01	red
89	Palakkad	Kizhakkancheri		7/27/01	red
90	Palakkad	Vadakkancheri		7/27/01	red
91	Palakkad	Kannambra		7/27/01	red
92	Pathanamthitta	Valamchuzhi		7/27/01	light red
93	Pathanamthitta	Valamchuzhi		7/27/01	red
94	Pathanamthitta	Chittar	Aarattukudukka	7/27/01	yellow
95	Pathanamthitta	Karimpanakuzhi		7/28/01	red
96	Pathanamthitta	Kumbuzha		7/28/01	red
97	Pathanamthitta	Chennerkkara	Murippara	7/28/01	red
98	Pathanamthitta	Adoor	Kilivayal	7/28/01	red
99	Pathanamthitta	Adoor	Munnalam	7/28/01	red
100	Pathanamthitta	Adoor	Karuvatta	7/28/01	red
101	Pathanamthitta	Kidangur	Kotta	7/28/01	red
102	Pathanamthitta	Panthalam	Kulanda	7/28/01	red
103	Pathanamthitta		Kaippuzha	7/28/01	red
104	Pathanamthitta	Panthalam	Kadakkadu	7/28/01	red
105	Pathanamthitta		Mangaram	7/28/01	red
106	Pathanamthitta		Vallikkod	7/28/01	red
107	Pathanamthitta		Thrikkovil	7/28/01	red
108	Pathanamthitta	Thiruvalla	Kuttur	7/28/01	red and yellow hail- stones
109	Pathanamthitta	Thiruvalla	Peringara	7/28/01	red
110	Pathanamthitta	Ranni	Palachuvadu	7/29/01	red and yellow
111	Pathanamthitta	Murinjakal	Mlamthadam	8/1/01	red
112	Pathanamthitta	Kozhencherry		8/1/01	black
113	Pathanamthitta	Vallikode	Vellappara Colony	8/1/01	
114	Pathanamthitta	Kadammanitta		8/1/01	
115	Pathanamthitta	Ranni	Vechoochira	8/4/01	
116	Thiruvananthapuram	Vithura	Kallar	7/31/01	red
117	Trichur	Ponkunnam	Elangulam	7/30/01	light black and red
118	Trichur	Gruvayoor	Mammiyoor	9/23/01	red
119	Trichur	Anthikad		9/23/01	

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No.	District	Place	Location	Date (M/D/Y)	Description
120	Trichur	Irinjalakuda	Arippalam	9/23/01	red
121	Trichur	Puttanpedika	Tattaadi	9/23/01	pink
122	Wayanad	Padinharathara	Dam site	8/1/01	red
123	Wayanad	Ambalavayl	Edakkal	8/4/01	red
124	Wayanad	Thalappuzha	Kannothmala	8/5/01	red

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