Bhagamandala is situated on the river [Kaveri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaveri" \o "Kaveri) in its upstream stretches. At this place, the Kaveri is joined by two tributaries, the Kannike and the mythical Sujyoti river. It is considered sacred as a river confluence (*kudala* or *[triveni sangama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triveni_sangam" \o "Triveni sangam)*, in [Kannada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannada) and [Sanskrit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit) respectively). Bhagamandala is located 133 km south-east of [Mangalore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangalore). It has an average elevation of 898 m (2,946 ft). Similarly the other related place is **Udhaka mandala**(English name: Ooty) which means land beside water body in [Kannada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannada) and [Sanskrit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit) respectively. During 1785–1790, the area was occupied by [Tipu Sultan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tipu_Sultan" \o "Tipu Sultan). The temple was burnt and destroyed. He renamed Bhagamandala to Afesalabad. In 1790 King [Dodda Vira Rajendra](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dodda_Vira_Rajendra&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Dodda Vira Rajendra (page does not exist)) took Bhagamandala back into an independent Kodagu kingdom. Bhagamandala is located about 33 km from the district headquarters [Madikeri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madikeri" \o "Madikeri) and is connected by paved roads from Madikeri, [Virajpet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virajpet" \o "Virajpet) and nearby places in [Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka) and [Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala). Government and private buses are available on all of these routes.