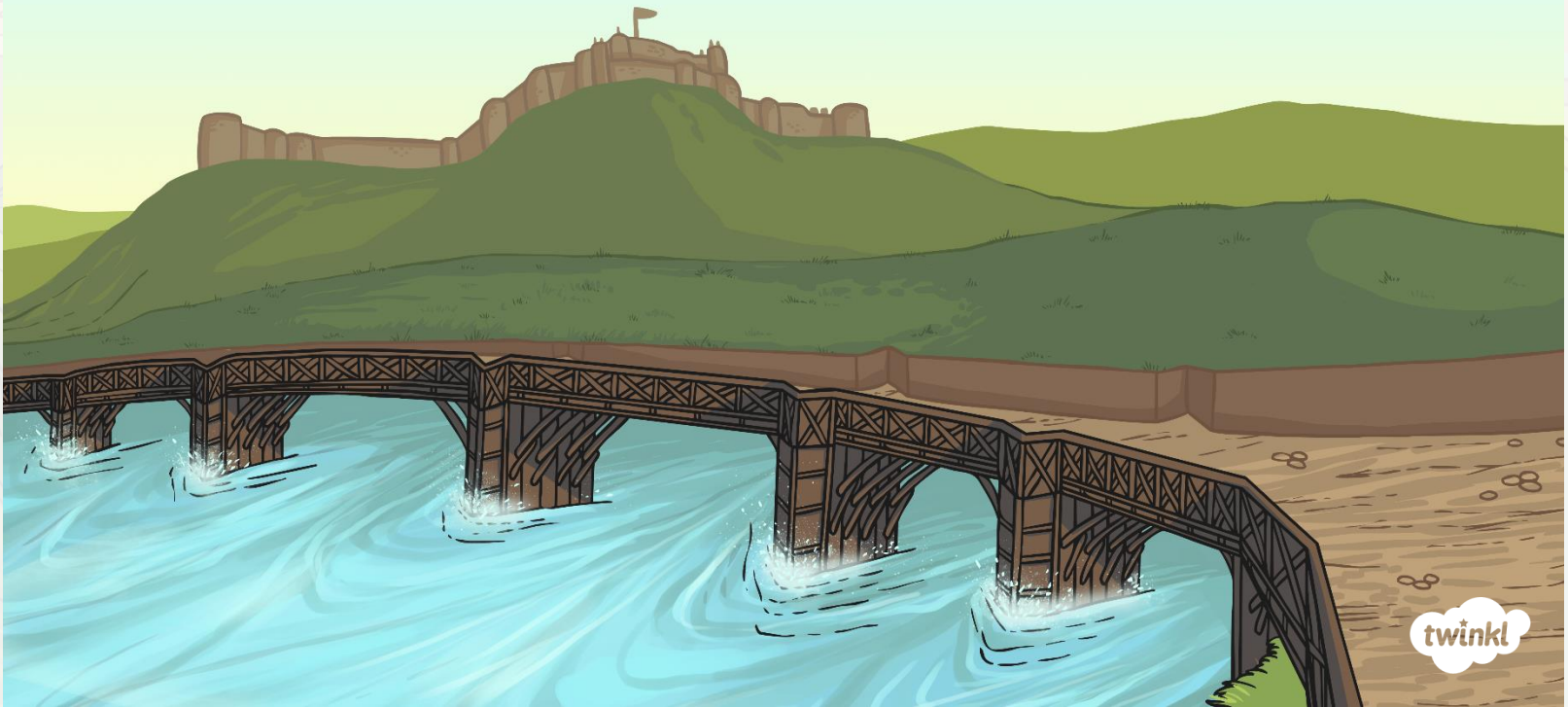


# Scotland's Landscape

## Physical Features



# CfE Link

- I can describe characteristics and features of Scotland's landscape.

# Aim

- I can identify and describe the main features of Scotland's landscape.

# Physical Features

The **physical features** of Scotland's landscape are natural features and are not man made.

Can you think of some natural features of the Scottish landscape?

islands

coastline

rivers

lochs

hills

glens

mountains

Each of these physical features can be seen in Scotland's landscape.

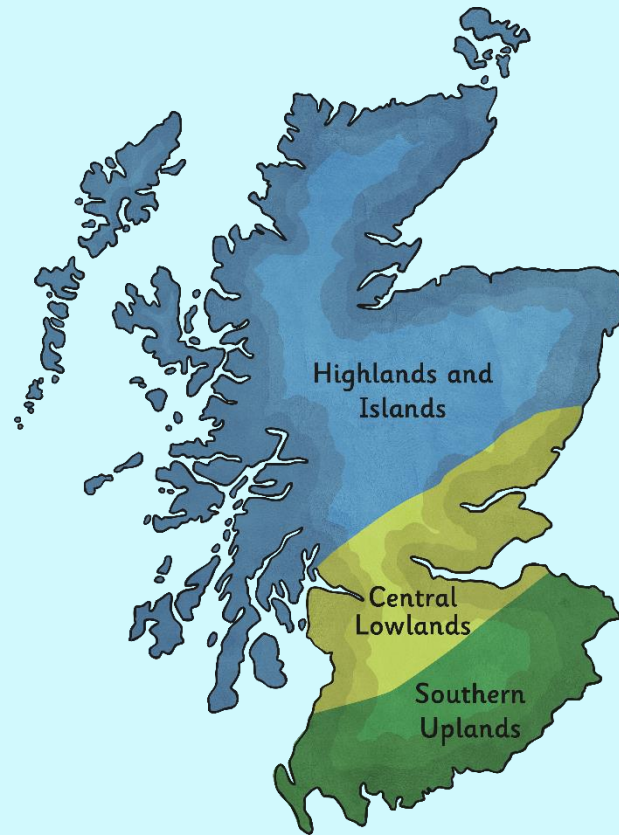
# Physical Features

We can divide Scotland's landscape into three areas.

The Highlands  
and Islands.

The Central  
Lowlands.

The Southern  
Uplands.



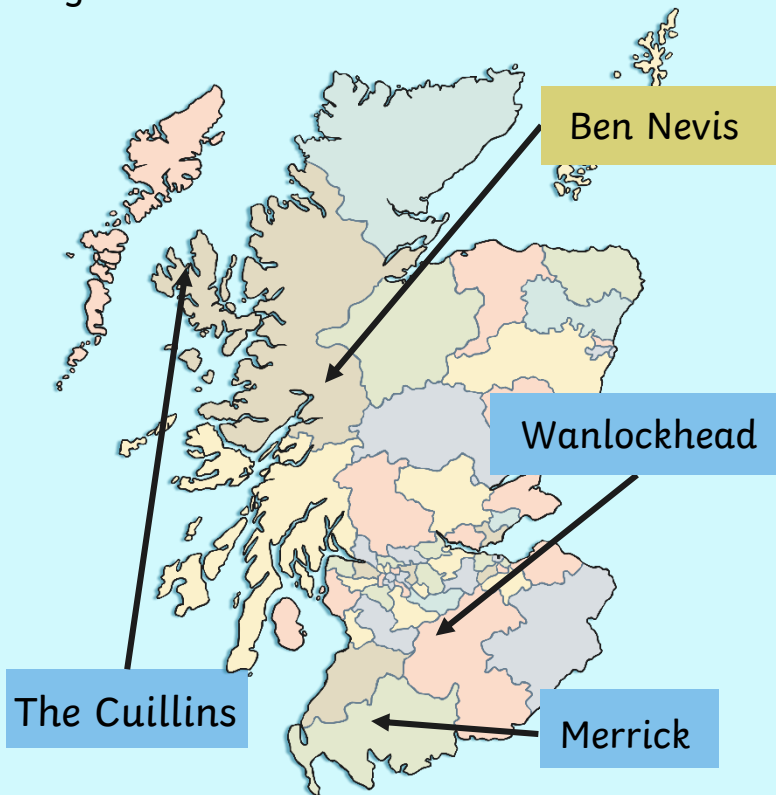
# Highlands and Islands

The Highlands of Scotland have mountain ranges like the Grampians, the Cuillins and the Cairngorms. These mountains were carved by the movement of glaciers during the last ice age.

In the West of the Highlands there are mountains that can be up to 1200 metres high. The summit of **Ben Nevis**, the highest mountain in Britain, is 1344m above sea level. Fossils have been found in the North West Highlands from 750 million years ago. These are some of the oldest mountain ranges in the world.



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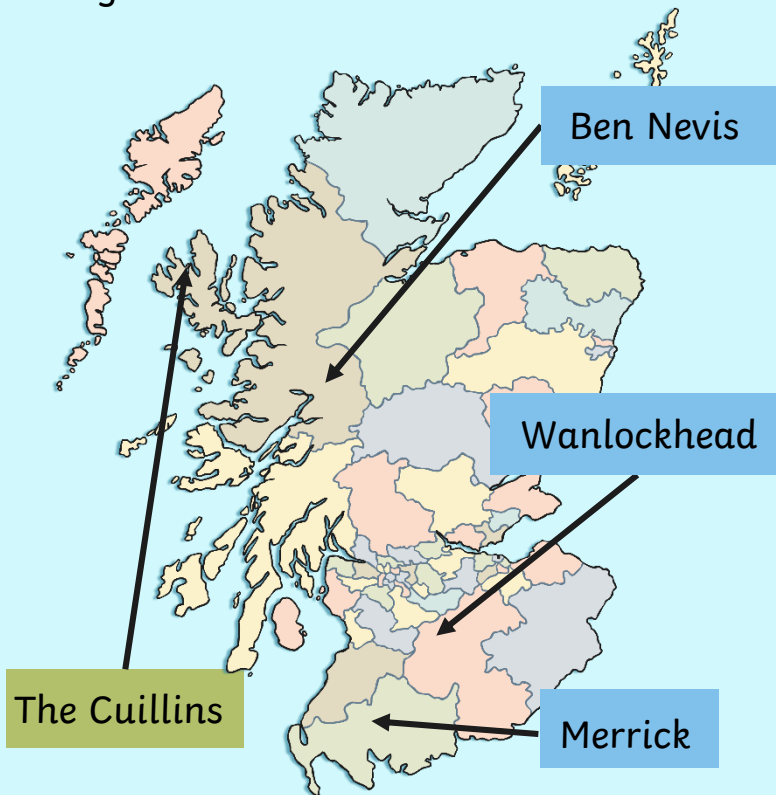
# Highlands and Islands

Highland mountains are popular in summer and winter with walkers, climbers and skiers. They are beautiful but can be very dangerous places when the weather changes.

The Cuillin mountains are found on the Isle of Skye. They are known as the Red Cuillin and the Black Cuillin. The Red Cuillin in the east are soft and rounded whereas the Black Cuillin in the west are sharp and jagged.



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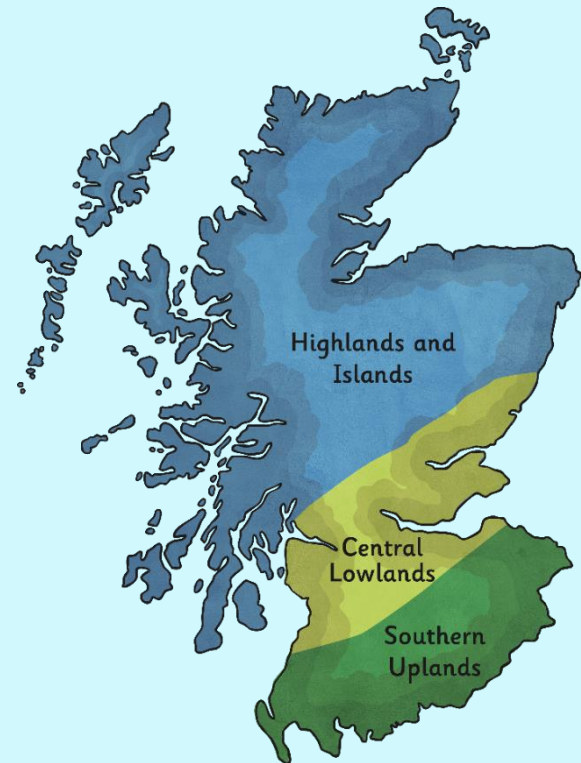
# Islands

Scotland has 790 islands, however only around 95 of these have people living on them. The largest groups of islands include the **Orkneys** and **Shetland Isles** in the North and the Inner and Outer Hebrides off the West.

The **Shetland Isles** are the most northerly part of Scotland and are actually nearer to Norway than they are to the Scottish mainland. There are very few trees in Shetland due to the high winds and weather. This island is famous for its Shetland ponies. The main town in Shetland is Lerwick. The highest point in Shetland is Ronas Hill at 450m.



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# Islands

The **Outer Hebrides** are a group of islands off the North West Coast of mainland Scotland. The main town on these islands is Stornoway on the Isle of Lewis. The Isle of Lewis is the largest island in this group.

The **Inner Hebrides** are a group of islands between the coast of mainland Scotland and the Outer Hebrides. Ferries travel between many of these islands and the mainland. The island of Skye can be travelled to over the Skye Road Bridge.



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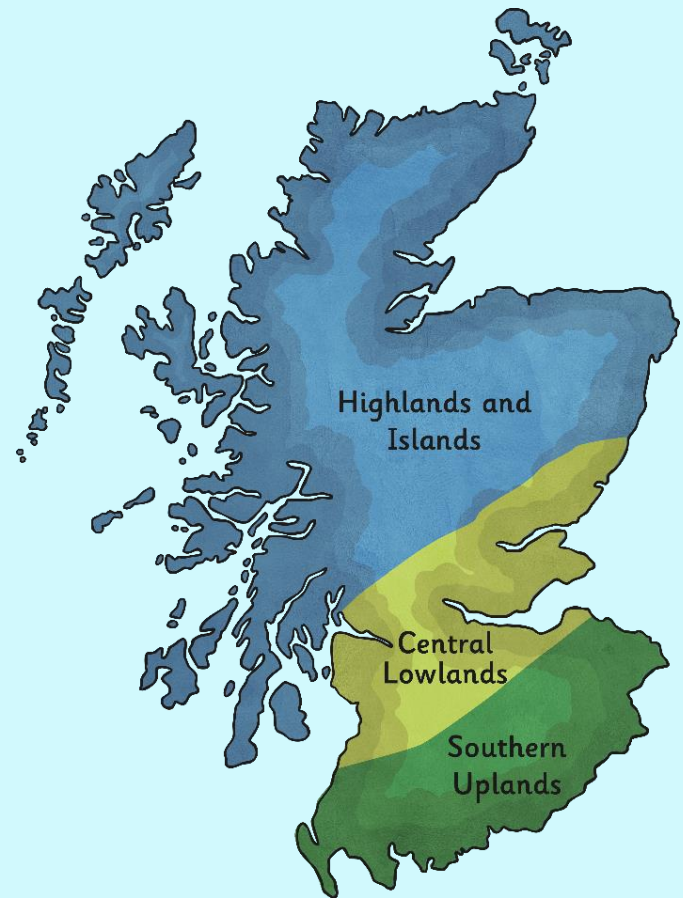


# Central Lowlands

The **Central Lowlands** are between the **Highlands** in the north and the **Southern Uplands** in the south. They stretch from the Firth of Forth on the East Coast to the Firth of Clyde on the West Coast. Scotland's capital city, Edinburgh, and Scotland's largest city, Glasgow, are found at either side of the Central Lowlands. Over half of Scotland's population live in this area.



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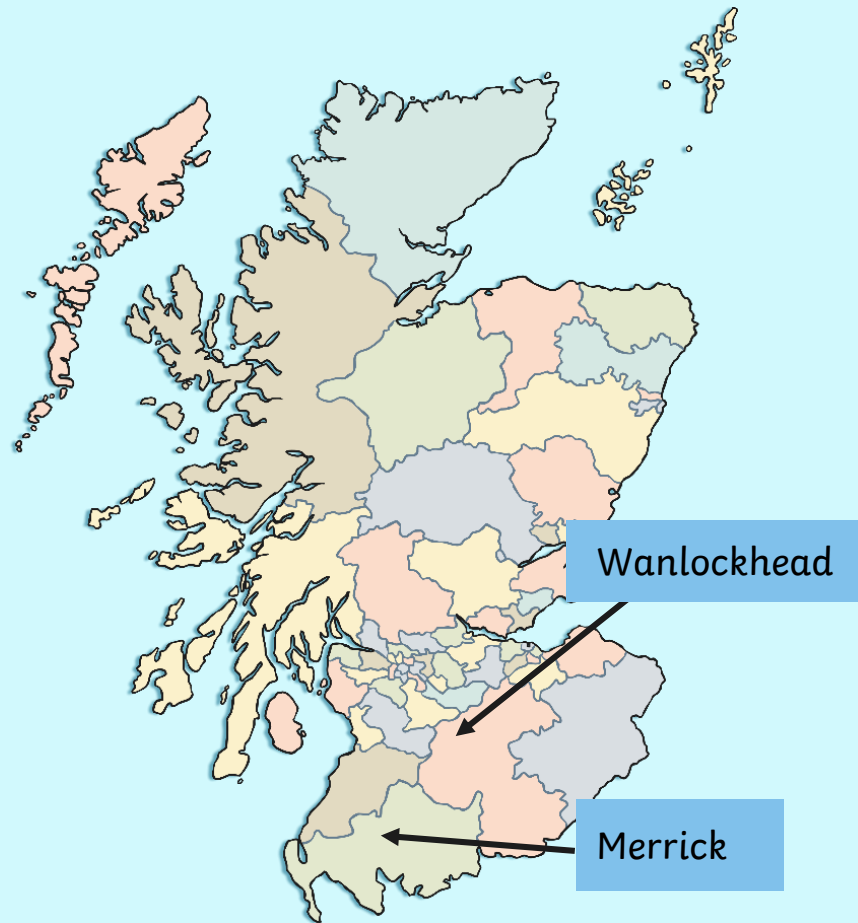


# Southern Uplands

The Southern Uplands are the most southerly part of Scotland. These lands border England.

The Uplands have ranges of hills like the Galloway Hills and the Lammermuir Hills. Although they are not as mountainous as the Highlands, the highest peak in the Southern Uplands is **Merrick** at 843m high.

**Wanlockhead** in the Lowther Hills is the UK's highest village and is found in the Southern Uplands. It is 430m above sea level.



# Coastlines

The **Highlands and Islands**, the **Central Lowlands** and the **Southern Uplands** all have coastlines, rivers and lochs.

Scotland's mainland has over 6000 miles or 9660km of coastline. The beaches, rocks and cliffs at the coastline are always changing due to erosion or deposition and changing sea levels.

Depending on the type of rock at the coastline, it can be worn away or eroded over a period of time. Rocks like clay and sandstone are easily worn or eroded by rainfall or the action of the sea. Harder rocks like granite or slate take longer to erode.

**Bow Fiddle rock, Portknockie**

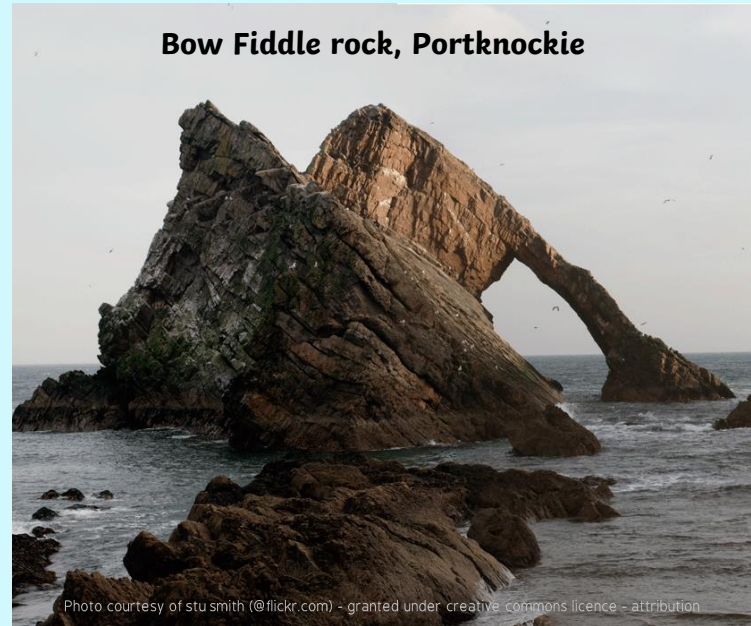


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# Rivers

A river starts high in the mountains and flows down over land until it reaches a loch or the sea. Rivers begin underground, or by rain falling or snow melting on the mountain tops.



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Scotland's rivers are popular with anglers and fishermen. The River Dee and Spey are famous for salmon fishing.

The River Tay is the longest river in Scotland. The River Spey is the fastest flowing river in Scotland. The River Dee and River Don both run through the city of Aberdeen on the East Coast.

# Lochs

A loch is a glen filled with water. Sea lochs are open to the sea.

Loch Ness is one of the most famous lochs in the world because some people believe the Loch Ness monster lives there. Loch Ness holds more water than all of the lakes in England and Wales put together, so there is plenty of room for Nessie!

Loch Ness is the largest loch in the Great Glen.

Loch Lomond is the largest loch in Britain by surface area and is found on the Highland Boundary fault.

**Loch Ness**



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**Loch Lomond**

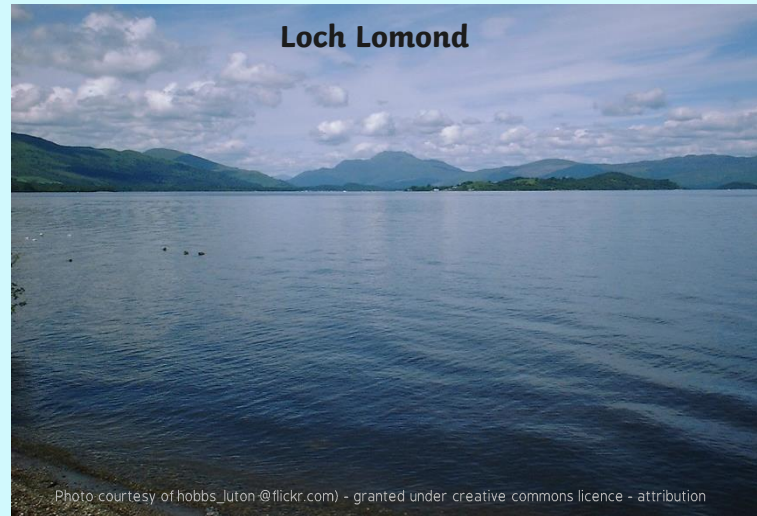


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# Scotland's Landscape

What do you now know about Scotland's landscape?

Name the three areas of Scotland's Landscape.

What is the name of Scotland's highest mountain?

Where are the Cuillin mountains found?

What is the name of the main town in Shetland?

What is the name of the highest village in the UK?

What is the highest peak in the Southern Uplands?

Which Two cities can be found in the Central lowlands?

How can you reach the Isle of Skye?

# Extra Challenge

Could you make up some questions of your own about the information from the powerpoint?