

Lochan Fada enters the loch on the north-east shore. The deepest part of this whole basin occurs where the great mass of Slioch on the one side, and the heights of the Kinlochewe forest on the other, rise steeply up from the shore, and, as it were, compress the valley into its narrowest limits.

This basin has a typical "cauldron" shape, which is brought out in the section on the map, the slope on both sides down to the 350-foot contour-line being one of $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; the flat portion in the middle is about 300 yards broad at the deepest place. The slope up to the 1000-foot contour-line is one of $24\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the north-east shore, and one of 14° on the south-west shore.

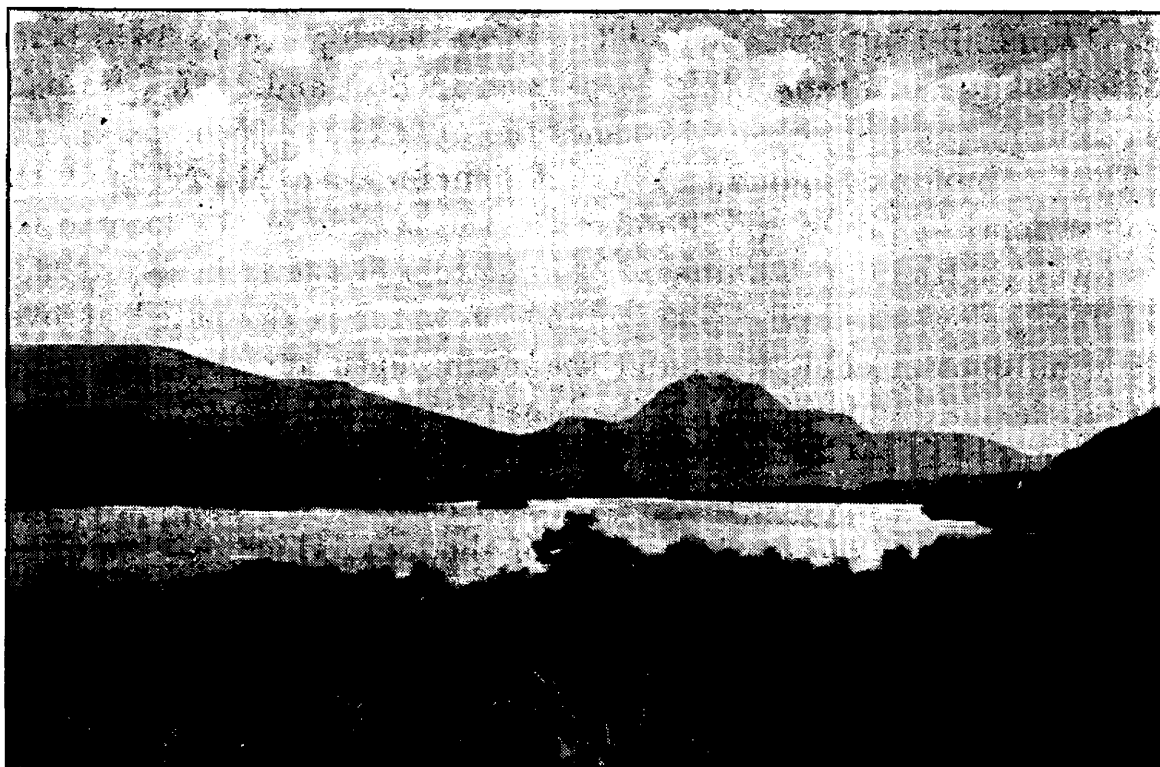


FIG. 38.—LOCH MAREE, THE ISLANDS IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE.

(*Photograph by Mr. J. A. Harvie-Brown, F.Z.S.*)

It should be noted that the floor of the loch rises steeply where the second fault alluded to cuts it, that part of the loch lying to the south-east of this fault being very shallow. This feature is also seen where the same fault cuts the east end of Lochan Fada.

In Loch Maree a large number of the streams have formed very decided alluvial cones; *e.g.* the large one at the mouth of the Ghruididh river. This feature is much more marked in Loch Maree than in the majority of lochs. Other features of interest in this basin are the comparatively deep soundings in Ob nam Muc and the inlet to the south-east of this; and the curious hill on the bottom of the loch to the south of Letterewe (300 yards from the shore), the summit of which is covered by 44 feet of water.