

feet. The loch was surveyed on July 30 to August 1, 1902, and the elevation of the lake-surface, on commencing the survey, was found, by levelling from bench-mark, to be 508·4 feet above the level of the sea; when levelled by the Ordnance Survey officers on July 3, 1868, the elevation was 507·9 feet above sea-level.

Loch a' Chroisg forms a simple basin with no pronounced irregularities of the lake-floor, as is well shown by the longitudinal and cross sections on the map; the contour-lines enclose continuous areas following approximately the outline of the loch. The 100-foot basin

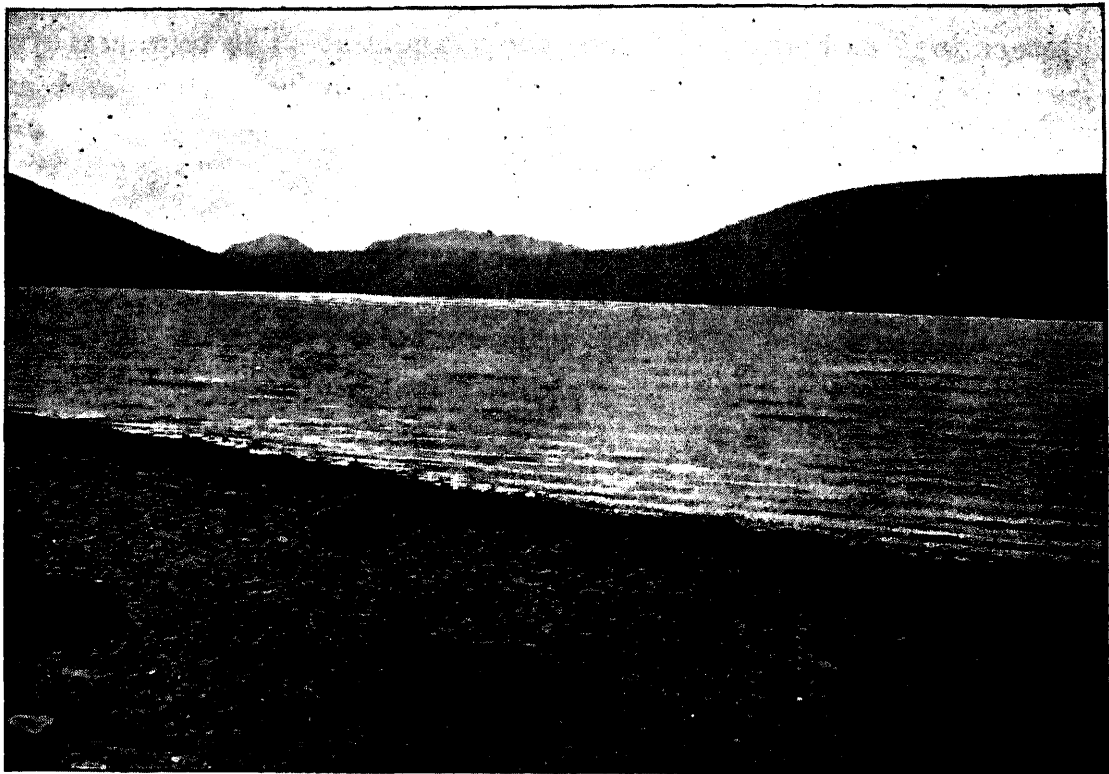


FIG. 45.—LOCH A' CHROISG, LOOKING WEST.

(*Photograph by Mr. T. N. Johnston, M.B., C.M., F.R.S.E.*)

exceeds 2 miles, and the 50-foot basin is nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, in length, approaching in each case rather nearer to the east than to the west end of the loch, while the small 150-foot basin lies nearer to the west than to the east end. The approximate areas between the consecutive contour-lines drawn in at equal intervals, and the percentages to the total area of the loch, are as follows:—

0 to 50 feet	241 acres	37·7 per cent.
50 ,, 100 ,,	186 ,,	29·0 ,,
100 ,, 150 ,,	195 ,,	30·5 ,,
Over 150 ,,	18 ,,	2·8 ,,
	<u>640</u> ,,	<u>100·0</u> ,,

The slightly larger area between 100 and 150 feet than between 50 and 100 feet indicates the flat-bottomed character of the deeper part