

end, and tapering all the way to the outflow. Half a mile from the north end a rocky promontory, the Rudha Ceann Ard Thonnaich, constricts the loch, but there is no shallowing in the narrows, where the depth is well over 200 feet. The basin is quite simple, all the contours approximately following the shore-line. The steep slope of the hills is continued under water, and there is in most parts but little beach. The axis of the loch is slightly curved, and the line of greatest depth is nearer the west shore. The area over 400 feet deep is very narrow, about 2 miles in length, and at both ends comes very close to the west side, the steepest slopes in the loch being at these points. The

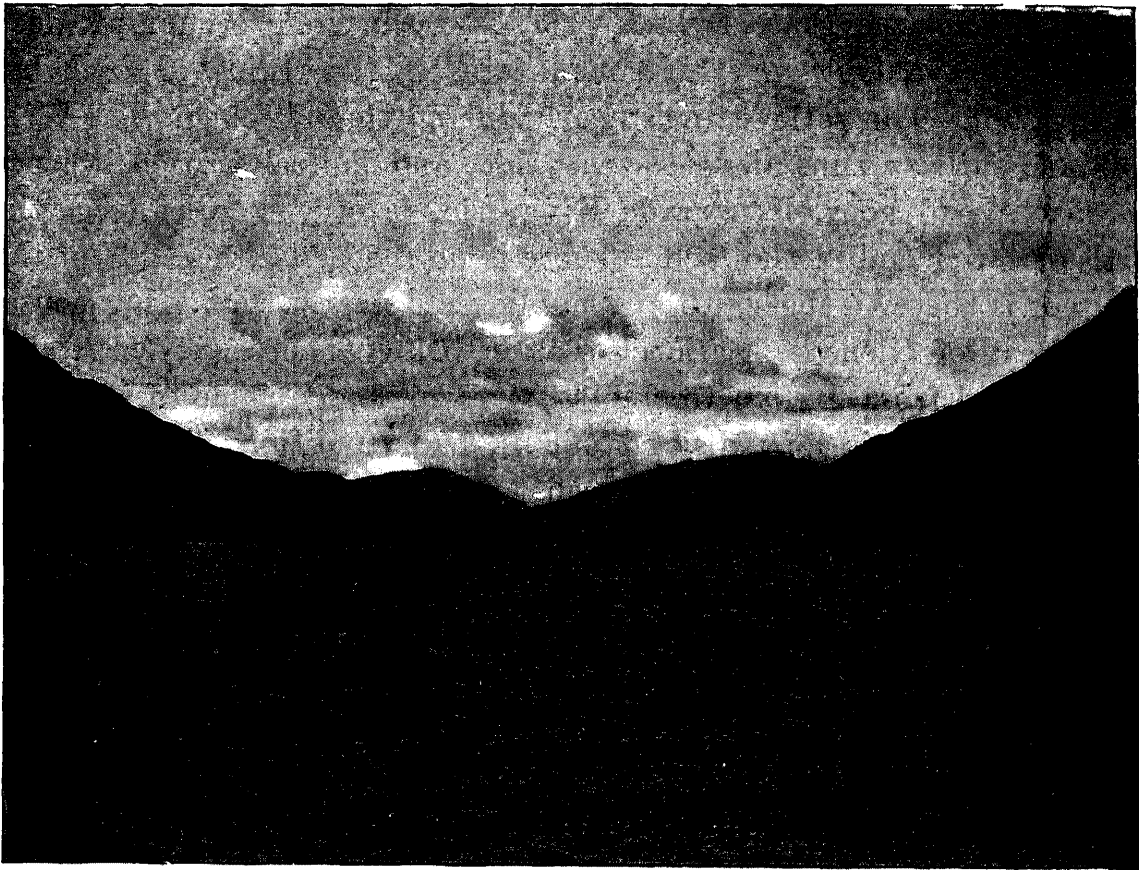


FIG. 56.—LOCH TREIG.

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

cross-sections in the middle parts of the loch, as at C-D on the map, only show slightly the U-shape which distinguishes glacier-hollowed lochs. The valley is so narrow, relatively to the depth of the loch, that the steep slopes reach far towards the middle, and leave but little comparatively level bottom. Towards the south end, where the loch is broader, and the depth less (from 200 to a little over 300 feet), there is a greater extent of nearly flat bottom, and the U-section is more clearly marked. The approximate areas between the consecutive contours at intervals of 100 feet, and the percentages to the total area of the loch, are given in the following table:—