

Chapter 1 : Events - Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage

Learn about Scotland's nature and geography from ancient pine forests, arctic landscapes and plants, to rich low lying coastal meadows and waterways.

They indicate an awareness of contemporaneous Dutch landscape painting. These included one showing Seton House 1737 in its landscape, [5] which is often said to be the earliest surviving painted landscape created in Scotland. Norie, with his sons James 1736 and Robert d. The Nories were also important figures in professionalisation of Scottish art and the development of art education. He visited Italy, where he met with More, and worked in London, but returned to his native Edinburgh for most of his career. He produced work in a large range of forms, including his portrait of Romantic poet Robert Burns , which depicts him against a dramatic Scottish background, but he is chiefly remembered for his landscapes and is described in the Oxford Dictionary of Art as "the founder of the Scottish landscape tradition". His works combined Claudian principles of an ideal landscape with the reality of Scottish topography. Among his students were painters who took the landscape tradition into the nineteenth century. They included Andrew Wilson 1780 , who would become Master of the Academy in 1800, the watercolourist Hugh William Williams 1780 , clergyman and artist John Thompson of Duddingston 1780 and probably the artist that would be most directly influenced by Nasmyth, John Knox 1780 His close friend John Thompson focused on a dark dramatic version of Scottish landscape, as in his most famous work Fast Castle from Below He has been compared with John Constable and described as the "Scottish Impressionist", with free brushwork often depicting stormy seas and moving clouds. Key figures included W. Art in modern Scotland Samuel Peploe , Ben More seen from Iona, The first significant group of Scottish artists to emerge in the twentieth century were the Scottish Colourists in the s. The name was later given to four artists who knew each other and exhibited together, but did not form a cohesive group. They produced a number of works using the west-coast light and Iona landscape, particularly views of Ben More , which both painted several times. John Duncan , the arts and crafts artist, was still active in the early twentieth century and painted several landscapes similar in style to those of Cadell and Peploe. He became associated with Fergusson, who pursued also experimental landscape in the inter-war years, many of which were around his home in the Highlands, like that at Craighornash c. The work of Mackintosh and Fergusson has similarities to that of David Young Cameron 1890 who pursued the systematic painting of the Highlands in his later years. Ives School [37] and their art was characterised by use of vivid and often non-naturalistic colour and the use of bold technique above form. He studied cubism, surrealism and was introduced to new American art by his wife the sculptor Flora Macdonald. He moved towards abstraction , attempting to utilise aspects of landscape, poetry and Celtic art. His most significant work, A Point in Time 1938 , has been described by art historian Duncan Macmillan as "one of the most important Scottish pictures of the century and one of the most remarkable pictures by any British painter in the period". Later in his career he became a major painter of the coastline of this native Orkney. Cairns born and Ian Stephen born

Chapter 2 : BBC - Scotland's Landscapes

The geography of Scotland is varied, from rural lowlands to unspoilt uplands, and from large cities to sparsely inhabited islands. Located in Northern Europe.

Use the interactive map below to see the locations that are mentioned. We will be updating this page in the future, so please feel free to leave a comment if you have suggestions of other places that should be mentioned here as well. It is an icon destination with many noteworthy locations for photographing. It is accessible from mainland Scotland by bridge A The island is about 50 miles 80 km long and features the Cuillins rocky mountains , cliffs, moors, and lochs. We could easily dedicate an article just to the Isle of Skye and hopefully we will in the future , but as a summary, here are some of the main points of interest: Old Man of Storr is a large, prominent rock pinnacle that can be seen for miles. Quiraing, north of Storr, is a landslip with cliffs and a very dramatic landscape. Glen Brittle, on the southern side of the island, features the River Brittle and several tributaries that form waterfalls and the Fairy Pools. Elgol is a small village at the southern side of the island that is known for its scenic beauty. Neist Point, on the west side of Skye, is home to a lighthouse. The view of the cliffs and lighthouse is incredibly beautiful. Sligachan is a village near the center of Skye, along A It provides a nice view of the Black Cuillin mountains. Portree is the largest town on Skye and sits in the northeast part of the island. This is one of the most popular spots with visitors, and provides nice views of the harbor and surrounding landscape. Coral Beach is on the northwest part of the island in Claigan. Dunvegan Castle is south of Coral Beach. The castle makes the island a popular spot for photography. The glen provides amazing views of the surrounding mountains, including Buachaille Etive Beag and the Three Sisters. The River Coe runs through the glen. This area is very popular for its natural beauty, and it is also easy to access on A There are many options for hiking and climbing in the area. Landscape Legend Lightroom Presets: Save time and get amazing results with our presets! Landscape Legend is the most comprehensive collection of Lightroom presets specifically created for landscape and nature photos. This is one of the most popular subjects for photographs in the Scottish Highlands. This is a wild, rugged landscape that is difficult to explore. Probably the best way to see it is to take the West Highland Railway that crosses the area. If you are up for exploring this remote location there are several hiking trails that you can take. You can hike to the summit, or simply enjoy the view and photograph it from the base. Of course, it is well known as home of the mythical Loch Ness Monster. The castle is just off of A There is a narrow strip of land that leads out to the castle, with steep cliffs at the edge. The views of the castle, cliffs, and the North Sea are great for photographs. It covers 1, square miles 4, square km. The mountains and upland plateau landscape is very beautiful. A9 is the main road within the park, although A95, A86, and A all enter the park as well. The many walking trails also allow you to explore the area. Highland Wildlife Park is also located within the national park. The bridge was built in and is the oldest bridge in the Scottish Highlands. The bridge is now unstable and cannot be crossed, but it is still a landmark of the area. It is south of Cairngorms National Park and just off B Get amazing HDR effects instantly with any photo! The park features Loch Lomond, surrounding mountains, and the Trossachs a woodland glen. The park includes more than 20 Munros mountains over 3, feet or meters. A82 runs along the west side of Loch Lomond, providing great access. There are also many waterfalls scattered throughout the park that are worth photographing. Although the castle is in ruins, surrounded by a lovely landscape it makes a nice photograph. It is not far from A It is a large island of more than square miles over square km. Islay is known for its beautiful landscape and as being a great place for bird watching. Parts of the island feature rugged mountains and cliffs, and there are many lochs. A and A are the main roads for getting around on the island. The summer months can be busy with tourists. You reach the island by ferry or by air flights from Glasgow. It is north of Islay. Tobermory, at the north end of the island, is the largest village. Summer months can be quite busy on the Isle of Mull because of its popularity with tourists. You can reach the island by a ferry from one of several different locations. The ferry ride is short because the island is close to the mainland. Home to a scenic landscape and many types of wildlife, the Isle of Mull is a great place for photographers. The natural arches of Carsaig are a popular spot, as is picturesque Calgary Bay. Lewis and Harris are actually

separate parts of the same island Lewis on the north and Harris on the south. This island, north of the Isle of Skye, is known of its natural beauty. Lewis is home to beautiful beaches and coves, and some rocky cliffs. The Callanish Stones are one of the main points of interest. This is a circle of standing stones that dates back about 5,000 years. Lews Castle, near the town of Stornoway, is also a popular location. The Butt of Lewis at the northern end of the island provides a nice place to photograph the rugged coast, as well as a lighthouse. Compared to Lewis, Harris is more mountainous. Like Lewis, Harris is known for its natural beauty. South Harris features many sandy beaches and is generally less rugged than North Harris. The Rodel Saltmarsh is a beautiful place to photograph. Seilebost Beach, on the west side of the island, is another excellent location, and a nice view is possible from A Kilda is a group of Islands in the Outer Hebrides further away from the mainland than the other Outer Hebrides. Hirta, the largest island, features the highest sea cliffs in the UK. All of the islands of St. Kilda are now owned by the National Trust for Scotland, and there are no current year-round residents, aside from military. Kilda is not easy, but it is possible. You can take a charter boat, and there are a few cruises that also go to St. Those who make it will love the remote, rugged landscape. There is also a lot of wildlife, mainly seabirds. It is near the town of Fort William, north of Kilchurn Castle. Many people hike or climb to the summit, with the Pony Track from nearby Glen Nevis being the most popular path. A path runs through the gorge and provides a nice view of the falls. The northern part of the loch is beautifully surrounded by mountains and ideal for photography. The town of Glenfinnan is easy to access along A at the north of the loch and provides an excellent view, as shown in the photo below. The main island is called Mainland, although there are several other inhabited islands, and many more that are uninhabited. Flights are available from a few cities, including Glasgow and Edinburgh. Or you can take a very long ferry ride. Ferries are the main transportation between the islands. The culture here is a bit of a blend between Scotland and Scandinavia. The landscape features amazing, rugged coastline, beautiful beaches, lochs, and moors. There are about 70 islands, with about 20 of them being inhabited. Like the Shetland Islands, the main island here is also known as Mainland. The landscape here is mostly low-lying, but there are some hills and cliffs. You can reach the islands by ferry or plane. The beaches and wildlife especially migrating birds are favorites for photographers.

Chapter 3 : Scotland Landscape Calendar

The Landscapes of Scotland map unites the physical fabric of our towns, countryside, hills, glens and coasts with the human and cultural aspects of place and history. It has been designed to highlight the variety that occurs in even a small country, and to make communication about landscape issues easier.

See Article History Scotland, most northerly of the four parts of the United Kingdom , occupying about one-third of the island of Great Britain. The name Scotland derives from the Latin Scotia, land of the Scots , a Celtic people from Ireland who settled on the west coast of Great Britain about the 5th century ad. The name Caledonia has often been applied to Scotland, especially in poetry. It is derived from Caledonii, the Roman name of a tribe in the northern part of what is now Scotland. Eilean Donan Castle, located in the Scottish Highlands. Few students of English-language literature are unacquainted with historian Thomas Carlyle , poet Robert Burns , and novelist Muriel Spark. The ruins of St. Other significant principal cities include Glasgow , Dundee , Aberdeen , and Perth , all centres for industry, transportation , and commerce. Edinburgh CastleEdinburgh Castle in Scotland. Travelers to the country, however, often remark on the generosity and friendliness of their hosts, as well as on the vibrancy of contemporary Scottish culture. An ancient Gaelic song, a blessing on cattle and the people who keep them, speaks to that hospitality in a sometimes inhospitable landscape: Pastures smooth, long, and spreading, Grassy meads aneath your feet, The friendship of God the Son to bring you home To the field of the fountains, Field of the fountains. Closed be every pit to you, Smoothed be every knoll to you, Cosy every exposure to you, Beside the cold mountains, Beside the cold mountains. Land Scotland is bounded by England to the south, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and north, and the North Sea to the east. The west coast is fringed by deep indentations sea lochs or fjords and by numerous islands, varying in size from mere rocks to the large landmasses of Lewis and Harris , Skye , and Mull. The island clusters of Orkney and Shetland lie to the north. At its greatest length, measured from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway , the mainland of Scotland extends miles km , while the maximum breadthâ€™measured from Applecross, in the western Highlands , to Buchan Ness, in the eastern Grampian Mountains â€™is miles km. But, because of the deep penetration of the sea in the sea lochs and firths estuaries , most places are within 40 to 50 miles 65 to 80 km of the sea, and only 30 miles 50 km of land separate the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth , the two great estuarine inlets on the west and east coasts, respectively. Relief Scotland is traditionally divided into three topographic areas: The latter two areas are included in the Lowlands cultural region. Low-lying areas extend through the Midland Valley and along the greater part of the eastern seaboard. The east coast contrasts with the west in its smoother outline and thus creates an east-west distinction in topography as well as a north-south one. The Highlands are bisected by the fault line of Glen Mor Glen Albyn , which is occupied by a series of lochs lakes , the largest of which is Loch Ness , famous for its probably mythical monster. North of Glen Mor is an ancient plateau, which, through long erosion, has been cut into a series of peaks of fairly uniform height separated by glens valleys carved out by glaciers. The northwestern fringe of the mainland is particularly barren, the rocks of the Lewisian Complex having been worn down by severe glaciation to produce a hummocky landscape, dotted by small lochs and rocks protruding from thin, acidic soil. The landscape is varied by spectacular Torridonian sandstone mountains, weathered into sheer cliffs, rock terraces, and pinnacles. Loch Ness, in the Highlands of Scotland. At the head of the loch is the monastery at Fort Augustus. Kersting Southeast of Glen Mor are the Grampian Mountains also shaped by glaciation , though there are intrusions such as the granitic masses of the Cairngorm Mountains. The Grampians are on the whole less rocky and rugged than the mountains of the northwest, being more rounded and grassy with wider plateau areas. There are some flatter areasâ€™the most striking being Rannoch Moor, a bleak expanse of bogs and granitic rocksâ€™with narrow, deep lochs such as Rannoch and Erich. Ben Nevis from Loch Linnhe, Scotland. Colour Library International The southern boundary of the Midland Valley is not such a continuous escarpment, but the fault beginning in the northeast with the Lammermuir and Moorfoot hills and extending to Glen App, in the southwest, is a distinct dividing line. In some ways the label Lowlands is a misnomer, for, although this part of Scotland is low by comparison with adjoining areas, it is by no means

flat. The landscape includes hills such as the Sidlaws, the Ochils, the Campsies, and the Pentlands, composed of volcanic rocks rising as high as 1, feet metres. The Southern Uplands are not as high as the Highlands. Glaciation has produced narrow, flat valleys separating rolling mountains. To the east of Nithsdale the hills are rounded, gently sloping, and grass-covered, providing excellent grazing for sheep, and they open out along the valley of the lower Tweed into the rich farming land of the Merse. To the west of Nithsdale the landscape is rougher, with granitic intrusions around Loch Doon, and the soil is more peaty and wet. The high moorlands and hills, reaching up to 2, feet metres at Merrick, are also suitable for sheep farming. The uplands slope toward the coastal plains along the Solway Firth in the south and to the machair and the Mull of Galloway farther west. Drainage Uplift and an eastward tilting of the Highlands some 50 million years ago during the Eocene Epoch formed a watershed near the west coast. As a result, most rivers drain eastward, but deeply glaciated rock basins in the northern Highlands form numerous large lochs. There are fewer lochs in the Grampian Mountains, although the area contains the large lochs of Ericht, Rannoch, and Tay. Well-graded rivers such as the Dee, the Don, and the Spey meander eastward and northeastward to the North Sea. The Tay and Forth emerge from the southern Grampians to flow out of the eastern Lowlands in two large estuaries. The Clyde and the Tweed both rise in the Southern Uplands, the one flowing west into the Firth of Clyde and the other east into the North Sea, while the Nith, the Annan, and a few other rivers run south into the Solway Firth. Lochs are numerous in the Highlands, ranging from moraine-dammed lochans pools in mountain corries cirques to large and deep lochs filling rock basins. In the Lowlands and the Southern Uplands, lochs are shallower and less numerous. Tweed, RiverRiver Tweed, southeastern Scotland. In the northwest, the Hebrides, the Shetland Islands, and other areas, the soil is poor and rocky, and cultivation is possible only at river mouths, glens, and coastal strips. On the west coast of some Hebridean islands, however, there are stretches of calcareous sand the machair suitable for farming. Peat is widespread on moors and hills. Areas with good, arable land have largely been derived from old red sandstone and younger rocks, as in the Orkney Islands , the eastern Highlands, the northeastern coastal plain, and the Lowlands. Climate Scotland has a temperate oceanic climate , milder than might be expected from its latitude. Despite its small area, there are considerable variations. Precipitation is greatest in the mountainous areas of the west, as prevailing winds, laden with moisture from the Atlantic, blow from the southwest. East winds are common in winter and spring, when cold, dry continental air masses envelop the east coast. Hence, the west tends to be milder in winter, with less frost and with snow seldom lying long at lower elevations, but it is damper and cloudier than the east in summer. There is a smaller range of temperatures over the year in Scotland than in southern England. Some two-thirds of Scotland receives more than 40 inches 1, mm annually, the average for Britain, with the total reaching inches 3, mm in the Ben Nevis area and somewhat more near Loch Quoich farther to the northwest. In the flat Outer Hebrides conditions are less humid, as in the east, where the Moray Firth receives annually less than 25 inches mm and Dundee less than 32 inches mm. A significant amount of snow falls above 1, feet metres in the Highlands in winter. Plant and animal life Lower elevations, up to about 1, feet, were once covered with natural forests, which have been cleared over the course of centuries and replaced in some areas by trees, plants, and crops. Survivals of the original forest are found sporadically throughout the Highlandsâ€”for example, in the pinewoods of Rothiemurchus in the Spey valley. Grass and heather cover most of the Grampians and the Southern Uplands, where the soil is not so wet and dank as in the northwestern Highlands. Shrubs such as bearberry, crowberry, and blaeberry bilberry grow on peaty soil, as does bog cotton. Alpine and Arctic species flourish on the highest slopes and plateaus of the Grampians, including saxifrages, creeping azalea, and dwarf willows. Ben Lawers is noted for its plentiful mountain flora. Scotland is rich in animal life for its size. Herds of red deer graze in the corries and remote glens; although formerly woodland dwellers, they are now found mainly on higher ground, but roe deer still inhabit the woods, along with sika and fallow deer both introduced species in some areas. Foxes and badgers are widespread, but the Scottish wildcat has become critically endangered as a result of disease and interbreeding with domestic cats. Rabbits were once decimated by the disease myxomatosis but have largely recovered to earlier numbers. Pine marten, otters, and mountain and brown hares are among other wild mammals. A few ospreys nest in Scotland, and golden eagles, buzzards, peregrine falcons, and kestrels are the most notable of resident birds of

prey. The red grouse, the Scottish subspecies of the willow grouse, has long been hunted for sport. Large numbers of seabirds, such as gannets, fulmars, guillemots, and gulls, breed on cliffs and on the stacks isolated rocks around the magnificent coasts. Only since the 20th century has the mixture been widely seen as a basis for a rich unified Scottish culture; the people of Shetland and Orkney have tended to remain apart from both of these elements and to look to Scandinavia as the mirror of their Norse heritage. Important immigrant groups have arrived, most notably Irish labourers; there have also been significant groups of Jews, Lithuanians, Italians, and, after World War II, Poles and others, as well as a more recent influx of Asians, especially from Pakistan. The enlargement of the European Union in led to a dramatic increase in immigration from the countries of eastern Europe. The vast majority of the population now speaks English, but both Scottish Gaelic and the Scots language have wide influence. Languages such as Urdu and Punjabi continue to be spoken by immigrant groups, and the Scottish Parliament provides information in different languages to meet these needs. Gaelic, the Celtic language brought from Ireland by the Scots, is spoken by only a tiny proportion of the Scottish population, mainly concentrated in the Western Isles and the western Highlands, with pockets elsewhere, especially in Glasgow. Interest in Gaelic has increased sharply, especially following the establishment of the new Scottish Parliament in , and its literature has flourished. Scots was originally a form of Old English that diverged from southern forms of the language in the Middle Ages, becoming a separate national tongue by the 15th century. Union with England and other factors caused English gradually to be adopted as the official and standard language; however, Scots survives in the Lowland areas, in a vigorous tradition of poetry and drama, and in aspects of the English spoken by most Scots. Both Gaelic and Scots are recorded and supported by major works of scholarship: The Scottish government has allocated funds to support Gaelic, notably in broadcasting and education, and it also has provided grants to Scots-language organizations. Local education authorities are required to provide for the teaching of Gaelic in Gaelic-speaking areas, and they give guidance on ways to include Scots literature in school curricula. Religion Scotland is relatively free from ethnic and religious strife. The Church of Scotland , Presbyterian in structure and Evangelical in doctrine, is the established religion and largest communion, though membership has been steadily declining. It is controlled by a hierarchy of church courts, from the kirk session governing the affairs of a congregation through the presbytery covering a group of parishes to the General Assembly, at which clergy and lay representatives meet annually in Edinburgh to discuss key issues relating to Scottish society. The Roman Catholic Church is organized into two archdioceses and six dioceses. The Scottish Episcopal Church is also significant, and there are congregations of other denominations, such as the Free Church of Scotland , Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians. Faiths other than Christianity are also practiced, especially by ethnic minority groups; for example, Glasgow has several synagogues and mosques and a Buddhist centre. Settlement patterns In earlier times mountains, rivers, and seas divided the Scottish people into self-sufficient communities that developed strong senses of local identity. This sense has been eroded by social mobility , modern transport, broadcasting, and other standardizing influences and by a general shift from rural to urban ways of life. Yet vestiges of regional consciousness linger. The Shetland islanders speak of Scotland with detachment.

Chapter 4 : Scotland, Landscapes and Waterfalls, About Scotland

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Chapter 5 : Landscape painting in Scotland - Wikipedia

Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage encourages the protection and study of our historic parks, gardens and designed landscapes. More».

Chapter 6 : Geography of Scotland - Wikipedia

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Landscape variety in Scotland Landscape can mean a park, a piece of wasteland, a beach, a mountain or a forest. It is also about how people relate to these places and to nature - what they value about it and how they respond to landscape change.

Chapter 7 : Scotland's incredible landscapes " in pictures | Travel | The Guardian

Group Rules This group is for photographs where the Scottish natural landscape is the dominant feature. Sunsets, cloudscapes, seascapes, cityscapes, rocks and beaches, plants, animals, buildings, waterfalls, trees, people, cars, boats and trains etc. do not qualify as a Scottish Landscape - and all will be removed.

Chapter 8 : Scotland Landscape Stock Photos. Royalty Free Scotland Landscape Images

Scottish Natural Heritage is the government's adviser on all aspects of nature and landscape across Scotland. Our role is to help people understand, value and enjoy Scotland's nature now and in the future.

Chapter 9 : Isle of Skye - Scotland Landscape Photography

Events. Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage (SGLH) forthcoming events [The Gardens Trust (TGT) and other related events follow the SGLH list] Except where stated otherwise, tickets for SGLH events may be reserved by emailing info@racedaydvl.com