

THE PEOPLE STORY

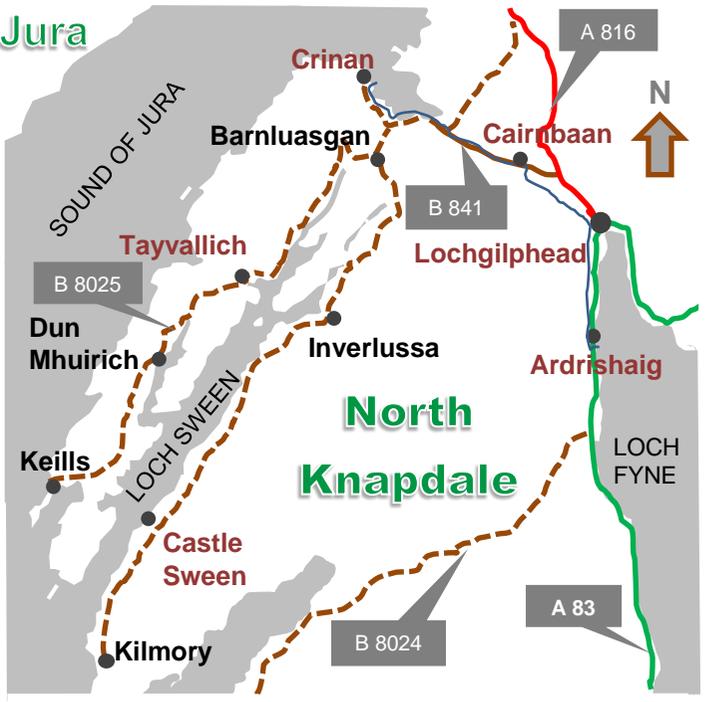
7,000 years ago, people started to settle around Knapdale's coastal glens and natural harbours. The sea was important for food and trade. Even today few roads cross the north-east/south-west trending knaps.

Places of worship (*kil means a church*) and defence (*dun is a fort*) were built on top of the harder ridges of quartzite and metadolerite. The settlers farmed on the more fertile low ground, formed from limestone or slate.

People carved grave slabs and crosses from the schistose metadolerite.

Grit and metadolerite were quarried for buildings, and slate was used for roofs and floors.

FOLLOW THE ROCK STORY



Barnluasgan Oakwood trail - view knaps and dales. Barr an Daimh trail - view Crinan fault.

Dun Mhuirich built on a ridge of quartzite, beside an inlet of the sea. There are limestone outcrops nearby which were quarried to fertilise the land for cultivation.

Keills Stacks of agglomerate (fragments of exploded lava in limestone). Look for pillow lavas on the west side of the peninsula.



Inverlussa (*lus means herbs*) The old road from a limestone kiln leads to pastures green and the church.



Kilmory bay Twenty metres south of the beach, see these huge folds of grit, crumpled like a table cloth.



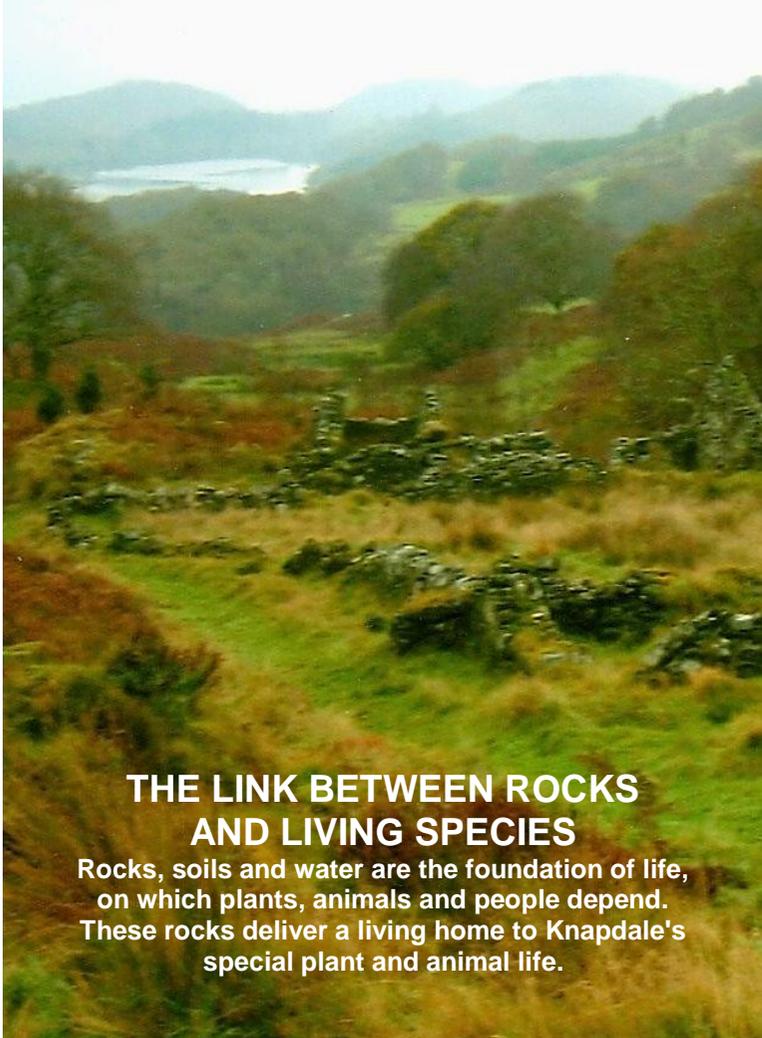
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 Front cover shows the deserted village of Arichonan.

North Knapdale

Discover the nature story of Knapdale by connecting its rocks and landforms to the plants and animals.

Geology forms the *character* of North Knapdale - corrugated, indented and boggy. 'Knapp' is Norse for ridge; and 'dail' is Gaelic for meadow.

This part of peninsula Argyll forms fingers of land and sea, aligned with the north-east to south-west 'grain' of Scotland.



THE LINK BETWEEN ROCKS AND LIVING SPECIES

Rocks, soils and water are the foundation of life, on which plants, animals and people depend. These rocks deliver a living home to Knapdale's special plant and animal life.