Geology of Arran

By G.W. Tyrell

Tyrell, G.W. 1928. The geology of Arran. Edinburgh, HMSO [for the Geological Survey]

Cover [supplied]

Title page

This web version of the memoir has the following additions, all with Grid references.

1. Links to thin sections cited in the Memoir
2. Representative photographs of rock hand specimens of Arran
3. Survey photographs taken at the time of the original mapping
4. Links to BGS 1:10,560 County Series geological maps

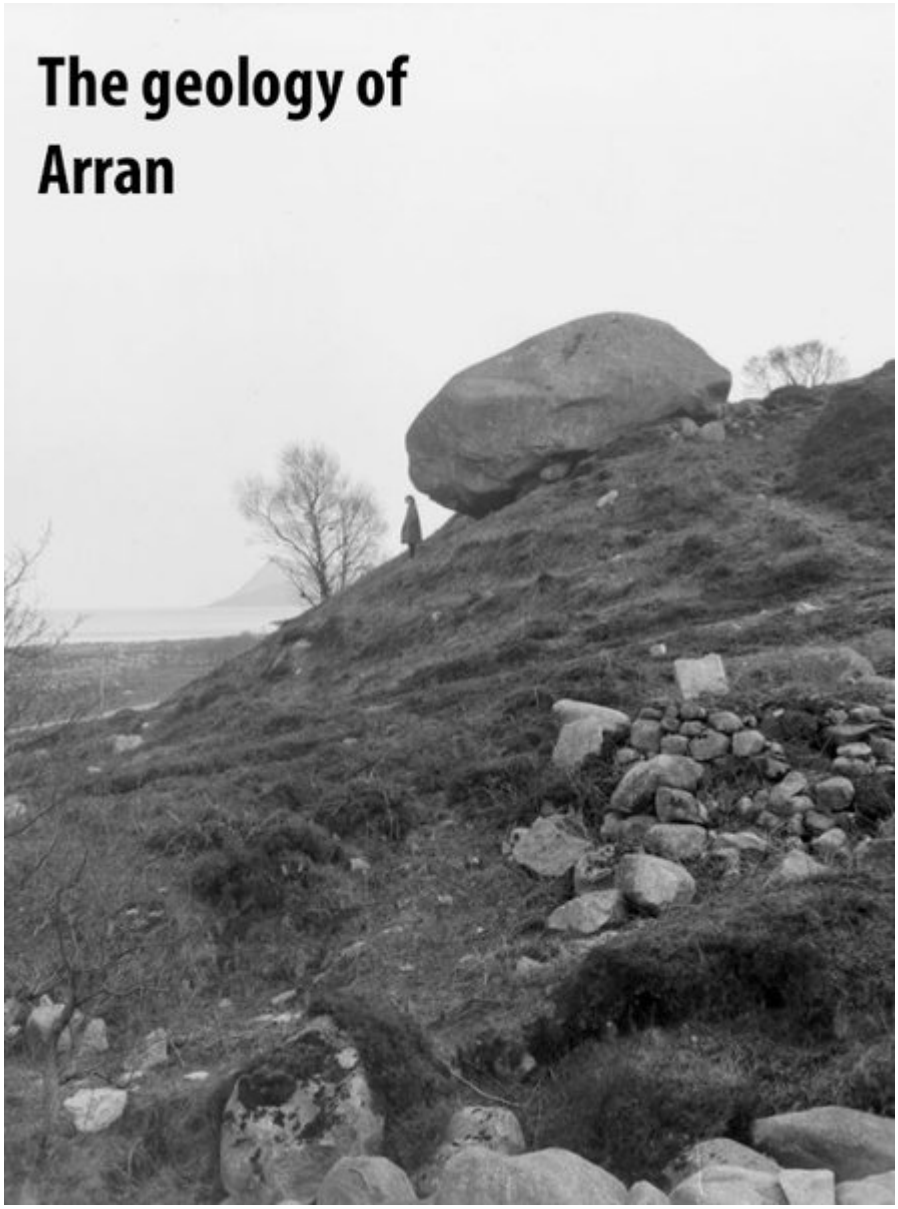
Contents

2024 additions

[Photographs of rock hand specimens, Arran. From the BGS Systematic Series]

[Survey photographs taken as part of the mapping of Arran]

[BGS 1:10,560 County Series geological maps]



South of Corrie, Arran. An erratic, a granite boulder ice-transported eastwards from the main Northern Granite mass during the last glaciation. Erratics are a characteristic feature of glaciated regions and are common on Arran. While the source of this erratic was from the west the general trend of movement of erratics on Arran is southwards; they were prevented from moving any appreciable distance east or west by the pressure of ice sheets which filled Kilbrennan Sound and the Firth of Clyde. Notable occurrences of Northern Granite erratics on Arran are the north shore of Whiting Bay, Glenashdale region, the hillside south of Largymeanoch 1000 yards east of Cnoc na Comhairle and on the scarp of the Dippin crinanite near Dippin.

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The Geology of Arran

By
G. W. Tyrrell, A.R.C.Sc., Ph.D.
Lecturer in Geology in the University of Glasgow

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