

# Geography of the United Kingdom

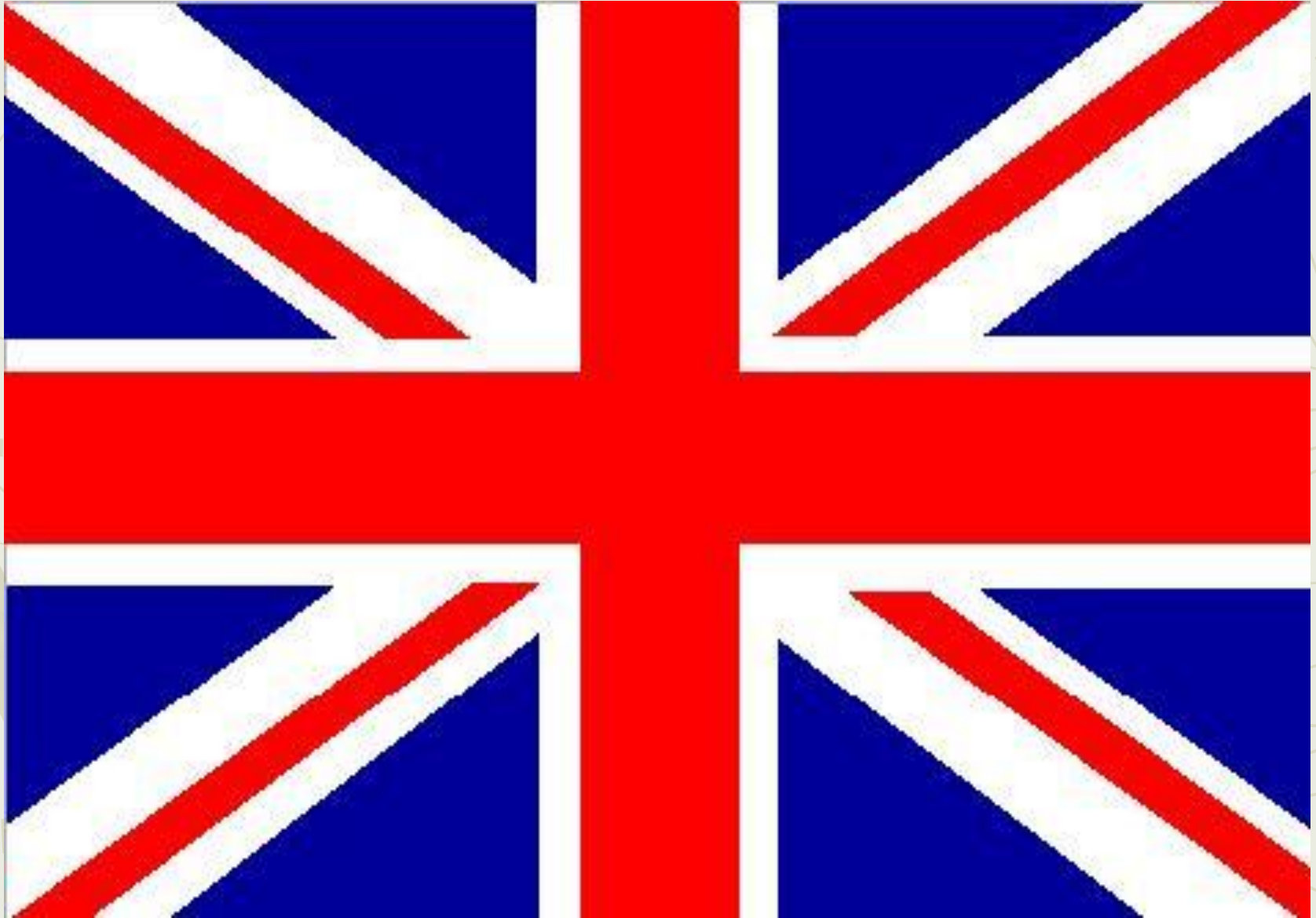
Groshev Timur







# *Geography of the United Kingdom*



# Geography location



The United Kingdom occupies a substantial part of the British Isles.

The **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**, or **UK**, is in Western Europe. It comprises the island of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and the northeastern one-sixth of the island of Ireland (Northern Ireland), together with many smaller islands. The mainland areas lie between latitudes  $49^{\circ}$  N and  $59^{\circ}$  N (the Shetland Islands reach to nearly  $61^{\circ}$  N), and longitudes  $8^{\circ}$  W to  $2^{\circ}$  E. The Royal Greenwich Observatory, near London, is the defining point of the Prime Meridian. The United Kingdom has a total area of approximately 245,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

The UK lies between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, and comes within 35 km (22 miles) of the northwest coast of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. Northern Ireland shares a 360 km international land boundary with the Republic of Ireland. The Channel Tunnel ("Chunnel") bored beneath the English Channel, now links the UK with France.



# Physical geography

The distance from the south coast of England to the northernmost point of Scotland is 960 km, and between the east coast of England and the west of Wales - 480 km.



# *Mountains and hills*



# Mountains and hills

At 1,344 metres, Ben Nevis is the highest peak in the UK.

The ten tallest mountains in the UK are all found in Scotland. The highest peaks in each part of the UK are:

- ▶ Scotland: Ben Nevis (Nevis Range, 1,344 metres)
- ▶ Wales: Snowdon (Cambrian Mountains, 1,085 metres)
- ▶ England: Scafell Pike (Cumbrian Mountains, 977 metres)
- ▶ Northern Ireland: Slieve Donard (Mourne Mountains, 852 metres)

The ranges of mountains and hills in the UK include:

- ▶ Scotland: Cairngorms, Cheviot Hills, Scottish Highlands, Southern Uplands,
- ▶ Wales: Brecon Beacons, Cambrian Mountains, Snowdonia, Black Mountains,
- ▶ England: Chilterns, Cotswolds, Dartmoor, Lincolnshire Wolds, Exmoor, Lake District,
- ▶ Northern Ireland: Mountains of Mourne, Antrim Plateau, Sperrin Mountains

The lowest point of the UK is in the Fens of East Anglia, in England, parts of which lie up to 4 m below sea level.



# Rivers and lakes

- The longest river in the UK is the River Severn (220 miles, 354 km) which flows through both Wales and England. The longest rivers in the UK are:

- England: River Thames (215 miles, 346 km)
- Scotland: River Tay (117 miles, 188 km)
- N. Ireland: River Bann (76 miles, 122 km)
- Wales: River Tywi (64 miles, 103 km)

# Islands

The map illustrates the geographical context of the British Isles. Key features include:

- Islands and Regions:** Great Britain (divided into Highlands, Scotland, and England), Ireland (divided into Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland), and various smaller islands like the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland.
- Major Cities:** London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Cardiff, and many others are marked with red diamonds.
- Surrounding Waters:** North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Irish Sea, and English Channel.
- Neighboring Countries:** Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, and France.
- Geographical Features:** Looch Ness, Giant's Causeway, and Land's End are specifically labeled.



# Islands

In total, it is estimated that the UK is made up of over 1000 small islands, some being natural and some being man-made crannogs, which were built in past times using stone and wood and which were enlarged by natural waste building up over time.

## Islands of England

- *Lundy*
- *Isles of Scilly*
- *Isle of Wight*
- *Farne Islands*
- *Lindisfarne*
- *Isle of Portland*
- *Walney Island*

## Islands of Scotland

- Orkney Islands
- Shetland Islands
- Inner Hebrides
- Outer Hebrides
- Rockall
- Bass Rock

## Islands of Wales

- Anglesey
- Skomer Island
- Skokholm Island
- Ramsey Island
- Bardsey Island
- Holy Island

# Climate

The relatively small size of the country and the almost universal influence of the warm sea and westerly winds mean that there are no extreme temperature contrasts throughout the UK. The climate is mostly temperate, but with differences between cold and mild.





***Thanks for attention***

