

Walking from Harris to Kinloch



Planning your visit

Caledonian MacBrayne runs a year-round ferry from Mallaig (Tel: 01687 462403 www.calmac.co.uk). Summer boat trips leave from Arisaig (Tel: 01687 450224 www.arisaig.co.uk). Pre-book accommodation, meals or a guided tour of Kinloch Castle from Castle Hostel (Tel: 01687 462037 www.isleofrum.com). Summer amenities include shops, a tearoom, a campsite, a visitor centre and ranger-led events.

Check out Rum on www.nnr-scotland.org.uk or www.isleofrum.com or contact the SNH Reserve Office, The White House, Isle of Rum, PH43 4RR. Tel: 01687 462026.

A' cur cuairt air dòigh

Tha Caledonian Mac a' Bhriuthainn a' ruith aiseag fad na bliadhna à Mallaig (Fòn: 01687 462403 www.calmac.co.uk). As t-samhradh bidh cuairtean ann am bàta a' falbh à Arisaig (Fòn: 01687 450224 www.arisaig.co.uk). Faodar àite-fuirich, biadh no cuairt threòraichte de Chaisteal Cheann Loch bho Ostail a' Chaisteil a ghleidheadh ro-làimh (Fòn: 01687 462037 www.isleofrum.com). Am measg nan goireasan a th' ann as t-samhradh tha bùithtean, ionad-teatha, àite-campachaidh, ionad luchd-tadhail agus cùisean còmhla ri neach-raoin.

Faigh fiosrachadh mu Rùm aig www.nnr-scotland.org.uk no www.isleofrum.com no cuir fios gu Oifis Tèarmainn SNH, An taigh Geal, Rùm PH43 4RR. Fòn: 01687 462026.

Tèarmann Nàdair Nàiseanta

Rum

National Nature Reserve



VISIT TADHAIL



Jewel of the Hebrides

Diamond-shaped Rum is the largest of the Small Isles. From bogs peppered with lochans to cliffs, noisy with seabird colonies, Rum's contrasting landscapes give the island its special character as one of Britain's top National Nature Reserves. The community of around 30 residents owns the village of Kinloch while Scottish Natural Heritage manages the rest of the island.

Seud Innse Gall

'S e Rùm, le cumadh daoimein air, as motha dhe na h-Eileanan Beaga. Bho bhoglaichean làn lochan gu bearraidhean làn fuaim nan eòin-mhara, tha gach seòrsa cruth-tìre a tha ann an Rùm a' toirt faireachdainn sònraichte dhan eilean mar fhear dhe na prìomh Thèarmainn Nàdair Nàiseanta ann am Breatainn. Buinidh Ceann Loch dhan 30 neach-còmhnaidh agus tha Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba a' riaghladh a' chòrr dhen eilean.

Otters on the shoreline



A wilderness playground

A day trip to Rum takes in the holiday home of an Edwardian millionaire, a guided wildlife walk, a ramble on a nature trail and otter and seal spotting from the shores of Loch Scresort. A longer stay means exploring Rum's wild places on pony paths along Loch Scresort, to the deserted village of Kilmory and into the heart of an extinct volcano. Experienced climbers head for the Cuillin peaks, one of Scotland's finest mountain ridge walks.

Cuairt dhan eilean

Bidh cuairt latha a Rùm a' gabhail a-steach an taigh shaor-làithean aig milleanair bhon linn Eideardach, cuairt fiadh-bheatha còmhla ri neach-iùil, sgrìob air slighe nàdair agus a' coimhead nan dòbhran agus nan ròn air cladach Loch Scresort. Ma bhios tu a' fuireach nas fhaide, faodaidh tu siubhal gu àitichean iomallach ann an Rùm air slighean nam pònaidh ri taobh Loch Scresort, gu baile fàs Chille Mhoire agus gu meadhan bhòlcàno mharbh. Bidh luchd-coiseachd eòlach a' dèanamh air a' Chuiltheann, cuairt beinne cho math 's a tha ann an Alba.



Sea eagle

A Rum first

White-tailed sea eagles share Rum's air space with golden eagles. Britain's largest bird of prey was reintroduced here in 1975. At least two of the 40 pairs of sea eagles on Scotland's west coast regularly breed on Rum.

A' tilleadh a Rùm

Bidh iolairean-mhara agus iolairean bhuidhe le chèile san adhar os cionn Rùm. Chaidh an t-eun àir as motha ann am Breatainn a thoirt air ais an seo ann an 1975. Bidh co-dhiù dà phaidhir de 40 paidhir de dh'iolairean-mara air taobh siar Alba a' gintinn gu cunbhalach ann an Rùm.

'Wild' goats and Rum ponies

Feral goats roam Rum's cliff tops. They are probably the descendents of domestic goats left behind when the crofters emigrated. Today twenty, unique, Rum Highland ponies bring culled deer off the hills while Highland cattle help to maintain flower-rich grassland.

Gobhair 'fhiadhaich' agus pònaidhean Rùm

Tha gobhair fhiadhaich a' falbh mullaich nam bearraidhean ann an Rùm. 'S iongantach mura h-e sliochd nan gobhar dachaigheil a th' annta a dh'fhàg na croitearan a rinn eilthirich. An-diugh, bidh fichead pònaidh Gàidhealach, gun shamhail, à Rùm a' toirt nam fiadh a chaidh a mharbhadh far nam beanntan agus tha crodh Gàidhealach a' cuideachadh le bhith a' cumail an fheòir agus nan dìtheanan.



Rum ponies



Red deer stag

Monarchs under the microscope

Herds of red deer graze the mountain slopes. Rum's population of around 1000 red deer has been investigated for over half a century in one of the world's longest-running studies of a large mammal. Internationally recognised for its wildlife, geology and landscapes, Rum is an outdoor laboratory for enthusiasts and professionals alike.

Sùil air fèidh

Tha treudan fhèidh ag ionaltradh air leòidean nam beanntan. Tha mu 1000 fiadh ann an Rùm agus thathar air a bhith gan sgrùdadh o chionn còrr is leth-cheud bliadhna ann am fear dhe na sgrùdaidhean as fhaide a mhair air mamail mòr. Aithnichte air feadh an t-saoghail airson fiadh-bheatha, geòlas agus cruth-tìre, tha Rùm mar sheòmar-rannsachaidh a-muigh an dà chuid do dhaoine le ùidh annta agus do phroifeiseantaich.

Interior of Kinloch Castle



Rum on the rocks

Rum is a history of our planet over three billion years. At the north end time and climate have exposed some of the world's oldest rocks under layers of sandstone laid down when Scotland was a desert south of the Equator. The Cuillins are the shattered remains of a massive volcano which erupted 65 million years ago. Ice and water then removed about a kilometre of rock to expose the volcano's core. Ice Age glaciers scooped out the island's glens.

Creagan Rùm

Tha Rùm a' toirt dhuinn eachdraidh ar planaid thar trì billean bliadhna. Aig a' cheann a tuath, tha ùine agus a' ghnàth-shìde air cuid dhe na creagan as sine air an t-saoghal a nochdadh dhuinn fo fhilidhean de chlach-ghainmhche a leagadh nuair a bha Alba na fàsach deas air a' Chrìos-mheadhain. 'S e fuigheall briste bholcàno mhòr, a spreadh o chionn 65 billean bliadhna a tha sa Chuiltheann. Thug deigh agus uisge an uair sin air falbh mu chileameatair de chreag airson eitean a' bholcàno a nochdadh. Chaidh glinn an eilein a chruthachadh le eigh-shruthan bho Linn na Deighe.

Breathtaking scenery



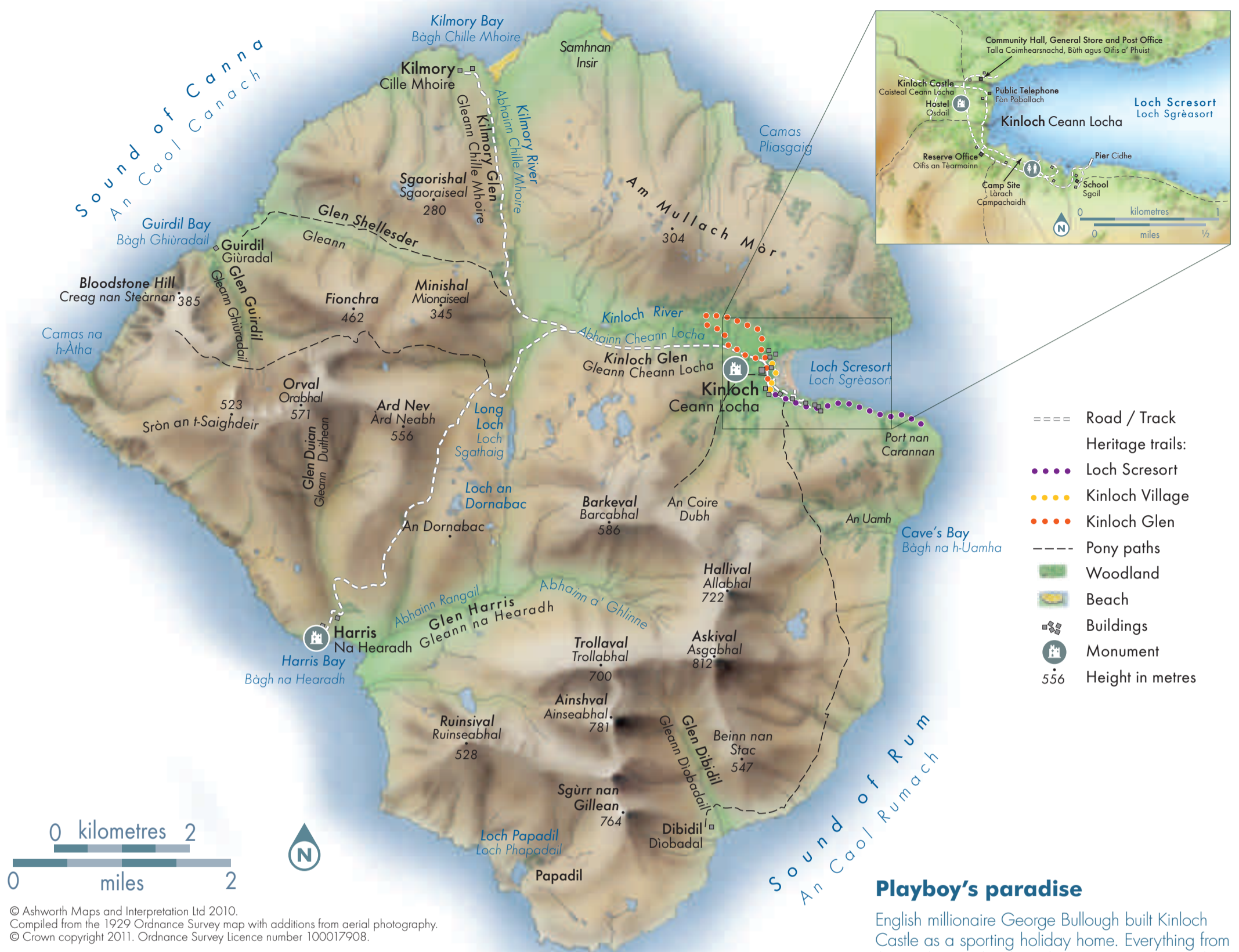
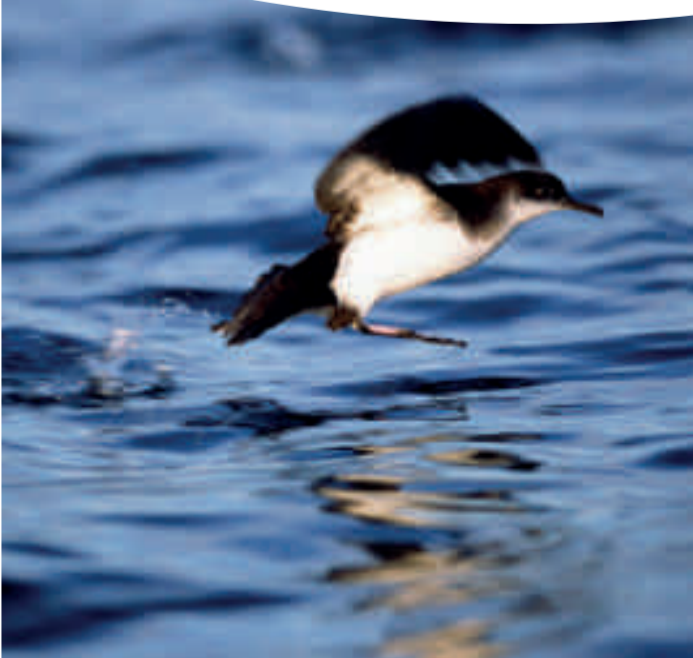
Commuters

Banking and shearing over the sea like tiny aircraft, over 70,000 pairs of Manx shearwater fly in at nightfall to nest in burrows on the high slopes. Although rarely seen, the Manx shearwater is Rum's commonest bird, making up one of the world's largest breeding colonies.

Siubhal na h-oidhche

A' tionndadh agus ag itealach thar na mara coltach ri plèanaichean beaga, bidh còrr is 70,000 paidhir fachach a' sgèith a-steach am beul na h-oidhche airson neadachadh sna tuill air na leòidean àrda. Ged nach fhaicear tric iad, 's e am fachach an t-eun as bitheanta ann an Rùm, agus seo fear dhe na coloinidhean gintinn as motha air an t-saoghal.

Manx shearwater



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Time for Rum

Past generations left their mark on Rum.

9000 years ago	The first settlers collect bloodstone for arrowheads.
4500 years ago	Farmers make one of Northern Europe's earliest brews.
800	Christians bury their dead under Celtic crosses.
1000	Viking sailors name Rum's peaks as landmarks.
1500	Gaelic speaking people work the pockets of fertile land.
1826	Around 350 crofters are forced to emigrate to Nova Scotia.
1845	The 2nd Marquis of Salisbury stocks his sporting estate with red deer.
1901	Millionaire George Bullough builds Kinloch Castle as a holiday home.
1957	Rum is declared Scotland's second National Nature Reserve.

Ùine ann an Rùm

Dh'fhàg ginealach a dh'fhalbh an làrach ann an Rùm.

9000 air ais	Chruinnich a' chiad luchd-tuineachaidh clach-fhala airson cinn shaighdean.
4500 air ais	Rinn tuathanaich deoch-tharraing cho tràth 's a bh' ann an ceann a tuath na Roinn Eòrpa.
800	Thiodhlaic Crìosdaidhean na mairbh fo chroisean Ceilteach.
1000	Thug seòladairean Lochlannach ainmean do bheanntan Rùm mar chomharran-tìre.
1500	Bha daoine le Gàidhlig ag àiteach pàirt dhen talamh thorrach.
1826	Rinn mu 350 croitear eilthirich dhan aindeoin a dh'Alba Nuadh.
1845	Chuir an 2ra Marcais Shalisbury fèidh air an oighreachd sheilg aige.
1901	Thog am milleanair, George Bullough, Caisteal Cheann Loch mar dhachaigh airson nan saor-làithean.
1957	Chaidh Rùm ainmeachadh mar an dara Tèarmann Nàdair Nàiseanta ann an Alba.

Playboy's paradise

English millionaire George Bullough built Kinloch Castle as a sporting holiday home. Everything from the castle's vivid red sandstone to an organ and gifts from the Emperor of Japan had to be brought in by sea. Visitors today can explore the rich Edwardian interiors and formal gardens that contrast with the wild setting.

Saorsa is Sògh

Thog am milleanair Sasannach, George Bullough, Caisteal Cheann Loch mar thaigh airson nan saor-làithean agus airson sealg. Dh'fheumadh a h-uile càil, on chloich-ghainmhich dheigh gu òrgan agus tiodhlacan bho Impire Iapan tighinn a-steach air a' mhuir. Chì luchd-tadhaile an-diugh taobh a-staigh a' chaisteil le sgeadachadh beairteach, Eideardach agus mar a tha an gàrradh foirmeil a' coimeas ris an tìr mun cuairt.

Kinloch Castle

