**Mountaineering Ireland**

Mountaineering Ireland is the representative body working on behalf of all walkers and climbers on the island of Ireland. Membership is open to clubs and individuals. Mountaineering Ireland’s work includes: protecting the mountain environment; raising the profile of mountaineering; promoting opportunities for young people to experience our sport; and supporting clubs developing learning among their walkers and climbers.

For more information on Mountaineering Ireland visit www.mountaineering.ie

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Rocks

The bedrock geology of the north of Ireland is notably diverse in terms of its geographical aspects. The Spanish Mountains and the Bann Valley are representative of the geological history of Northern Ireland, including the area now called the Bann Valley and the Mourne Mountains. A variety of rocks is characteristic of the latter region, but the most striking aspect of the geology is the wide range of rock types that are present. This is due to the fact that the area has been subjected to several tectonic episodes in the past, which have resulted in the formation of a complex geological structure. One of the most important rock types found in the Mourne Mountains is granite, which is a widespread occurrence of igneous rocks. Granite is formed from the cooling of magma that has intruded into the Earth's crust, and it is characterized by its coarse-grained texture and its distinctive colors. Another important rock type is sandstone, which is a sedimentary rock that is formed from the precipitation of sand grains. Sandstone is characterized by its fine-grained texture and its characteristic layers, which are visible in cliffs and other outcrops. Clays and mudstones are also common in the area, and they are typically formed from the accumulation of fine-grained sediment.

The area is also characterized by the presence of a variety of other rock types, such as metamorphic rocks, which are formed from the transformation of pre-existing rocks under high temperatures and pressures. These rocks are characterized by their foliated texture and their distinctive colors, which are due to the presence of minerals that have been altered during the metamorphic process. The area is also characterized by the presence of a variety of volcanic rocks, such as basalt, which is a dark, dense rock that is formed from the cooling of magma that has erupted from the Earth's crust. Basalt is characterized by its fine-grained texture and its distinctive color, which is due to the presence of iron and magnesium.

Subglacial Landforms

Landforms that have been shaped by the action of ice on surfrace flows are called glacial sedimentation. Landforms and moraines can result from the movement of ice over a landscape. Glacial sedimentation is the process by which ice moves over a landscape and shapes it into a variety of landforms, which are then left behind after the ice has retreated. Glacial sedimentation can result in the formation of a variety of landforms, such as moraines, which are ridges of sediment that are left behind by retreating ice. Moraines are formed from the movement of ice over a landscape and can be classified into several types, such as terminal moraines, which are formed at the end of a glacier, and lateral moraines, which are formed on the sides of a glacier.

Drumlins

Drumlins are streamlined hills that form beneath fast flowing ice. They can range from a few hundred meters to several kilometers in length, and they are composed of a variety of rock types, including sandstone and mudstone. Drumlins are formed by the movement of ice over a landscape and can be classified into several types, such as terminal drumlins, which are formed at the end of a glacier, and lateral drumlins, which are formed on the sides of a glacier. Drumlins are formed from the movement of ice over a landscape and can be classified into several types, such as terminal drumlins, which are formed at the end of a glacier, and lateral drumlins, which are formed on the sides of a glacier. Drumlins are formed from the movement of ice over a landscape and can be classified into several types, such as terminal drumlins, which are formed at the end of a glacier, and lateral drumlins, which are formed on the sides of a glacier. Drumlins are formed from the movement of ice over a landscape and can be classified into several types, such as terminal drumlins, which are formed at the end of a glacier, and lateral drumlins, which are formed on the sides of a glacier.