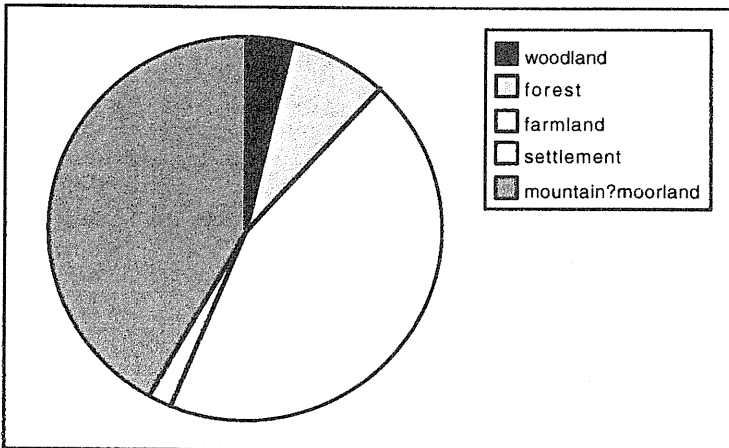
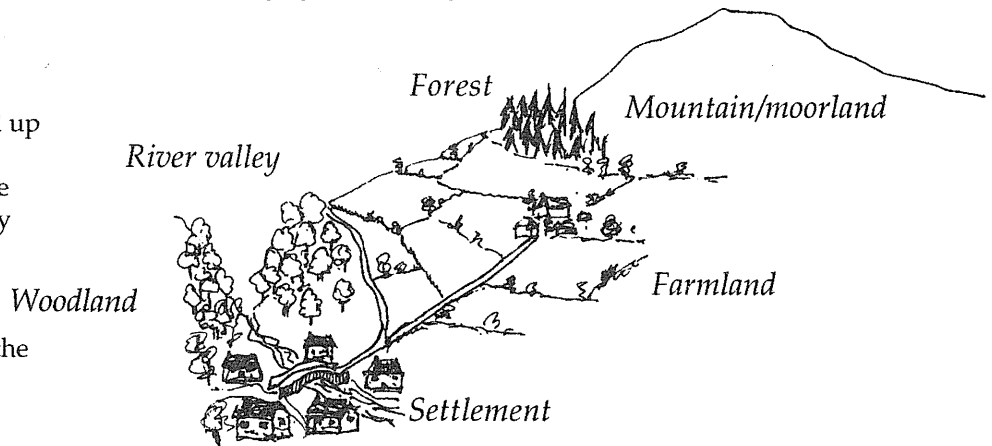


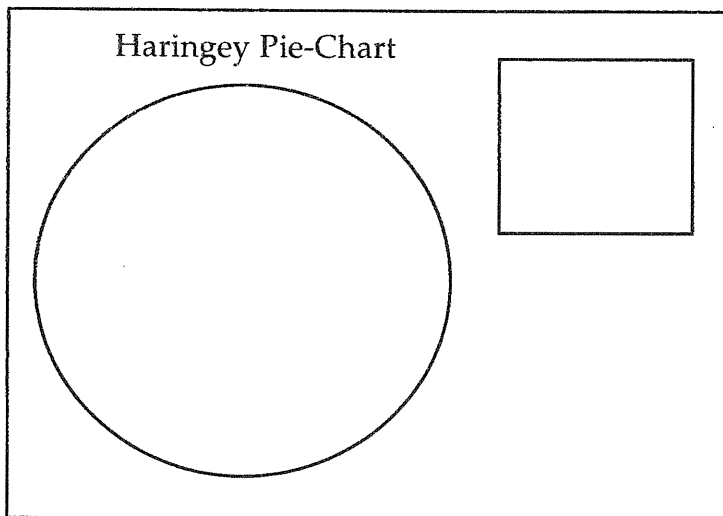
Sugar Loaf Mountain and Moorland.

Today you walked up Sugar Loaf, on the way you will have gone through many different types of countryside. This pattern of land is common all over the Brecon Beacons National Park.



Look at the Pie-Chart which shows you the proportion of each of the different land uses in the Brecon Beacons National Park. Think about Haringey, where you live, and try to make a pie-chart that shows how the land is used. You might find it useful to talk this over with your classmates and your teacher.

Did you know? Sugar Loaf is 596 metres above sea level making it six times higher than Ally Pally.



Did you know? In 1907 when Buffalo Bill Cody and his Wild West Show visited Abergavenny. Buffalo Bill was so impressed by the Sugar Loaf he decided to walk to the top and half the population of the town walked up with him!



Most of these plants are likely to be found near the top of the mountain growing on the moorland. They are able to survive in the harsh conditions found higher up. What things make it more difficult for plants to grow near the tops of mountains? See if you can think of three difficulties plants face - the first one is done to start you off.



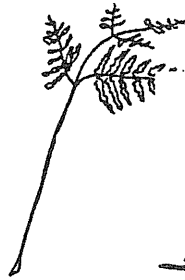
bilberry



hawthorn



soft rush



bracken



gorse



heather



lichen

1. It is much windier at the top of the mountain

2.

3.

Write a short weather forecast for your day on Sugar Loaf
 (for example - the day was hot and sunny;
 temperature 20 C; Light winds from the south)

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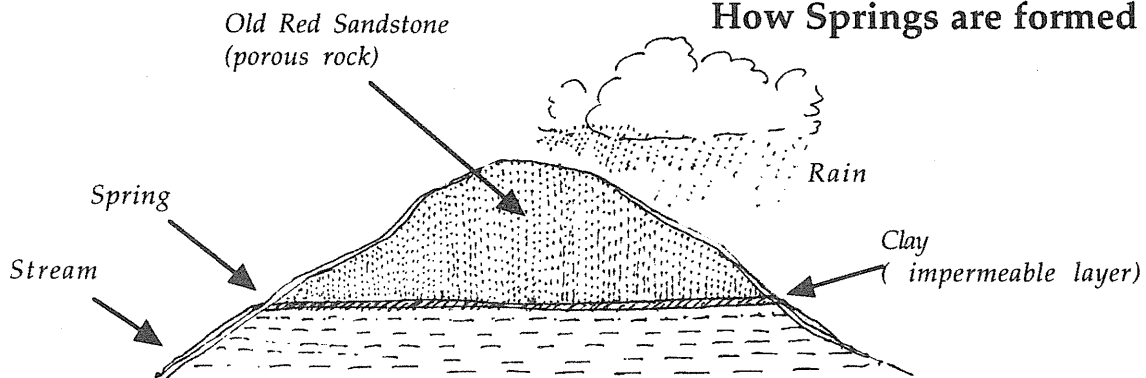
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Did you know? The welsh name for Sugar Loaf is Mynydd Pen-y-Fal.

Did you know? There are 52 mountains higher than Sugar Loaf in Wales.

Did you know? The White pillar on the top of Sugar Loaf is called a trig point. It used to be used to survey the countryside to draw maps. An instrument called a theodolite was placed on top of the pillar to do the measuring. It was very heavy, imagine having to carry it up to the top. Today the maps are made from aerial photographs.

How Springs are formed



When it rains on Sugar Loaf some of the rain water soaks down through the soil into the Old Red Sandstone underneath. Old Red Sandstone is porous, so the water trickles down and collects in the crevices and spaces in the rock. There must be millions of litres of water underneath the mountain. The water would keep on going down through the porous rock but on the Sugar Loaf there is a thick band of clay. The clay will not allow the water to pass through (we say it is impermeable) and so the water trickles out of the side of the mountain as a spring. Springs are special places, the water coming out of them is safe enough to drink and because the temperature of the water is always about 10 degrees there are special plants and animals that live in the flushes near springs.