Orkney / ???rkni / (Scottish Gaelic : Arcaibh) , also known as the Orkney Islands , is an archipelago in the Northern Isles of Scotland , United Kingdom , situated off the north coast of Great Britain . Orkney is 16 kilometres (10 mi) north of the coast of Caithness and comprises approximately 70 islands , of which 20 are inhabited . The largest island Mainland is often referred to as " the Mainland " . It has an area of 523 square kilometres (202 sq mi) , making it the sixth @-@ largest Scottish island and the tenth @-@ largest island in the British Isles . The largest settlement and administrative centre is Kirkwall .

A form of the name dates to the pre @-@ Roman era and the islands have been inhabited for at least 8500 years , originally occupied by Mesolithic and Neolithic tribes and then by the Picts . Orkney was invaded and forcibly annexed by Norway in 875 and settled by the Norse . The Scottish Parliament then re @-@ annexed the earldom to the Scottish Crown in 1472 , following the failed payment of a dowry for James III 's bride Margaret of Denmark . Orkney contains some of the oldest and best @-@ preserved Neolithic sites in Europe , and the " Heart of Neolithic Orkney " is a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site .

Orkney is one of the 32 council areas of Scotland , a constituency of the Scottish Parliament , a lieutenancy area , and a former county . The local council is Orkney Islands Council , one of only three Councils in Scotland with a majority of elected members who are independents .

In addition to the Mainland , most of the islands are in two groups , the North and South Isles , all of which have an underlying geological base of Old Red Sandstone . The climate is mild and the soils are extremely fertile , most of the land being farmed . Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy . The significant wind and marine energy resources are of growing importance , and the island generates more than its total yearly electricity demand using renewables . The local people are known as Orcadians and have a distinctive Orcadian dialect of Scots and a rich inheritance of folklore . There is an abundance of marine and avian wildlife .

= = Origin of the name = =

Pytheas of Massilia visited Britain? probably sometime between 322 and 285 BC? and described it as triangular in shape, with a northern tip called Orcas. This may have referred to Dunnet Head, from which Orkney is visible. Writing in the 1st century AD, the Roman geographer Pomponius Mela called the islands Orcades, as did Tacitus in AD 98, claiming that his father @-@ in @-@ law Agricola had " discovered and subjugated the Orcades hitherto unknown " (although both Mela and Pliny had previously referred to the islands.) Etymologists usually interpret the element orc- as a Pictish tribal name meaning " young pig " or " young boar ".

Speakers of Old Irish referred to the islands as Insi Orc " island of the pigs " . The archipelago is known as Ynysoedd Erch in modern Welsh and Arcaibh in modern Scottish Gaelic , the -aibh representing a fossilized prepositional case ending .

Bede refers to the islands as "Orcades insulae " in his seminal work Ecclesiastical History of the English People.

Norwegian settlers arriving from the late ninth century reinterpreted orc as Old Norse orkn " seal " and added ey " island " to the end so the name became Orkneyjar " Seal Islands " , later shortened to " Orkney " in English . According to the Historia Norwegiæ , Orkney was named after an earl called Orkan .

The Norse knew Mainland Orkney as Megenland " Mainland " or as Hrossey " Horse Island " . The island is sometimes referred to as Pomona (or Pomonia) , a name that stems from a sixteenth @-@ century mistranslation by George Buchanan , which has rarely been used locally .

A charred hazelnut shell , recovered in 2007 during excavations in Tankerness on the Mainland has been dated to 6820 ? 6660 BC indicating the presence of Mesolithic nomadic tribes . The earliest known permanent settlement is at Knap of Howar , a Neolithic farmstead on the island of Papa Westray , which dates from 3500 BC . The village of Skara Brae , Europe 's best @-@ preserved Neolithic settlement , is believed to have been inhabited from around 3100 BC . Other remains from that era include the Standing Stones of Stenness , the Maeshowe passage grave , the Ring of Brodgar and other standing stones . Many of the Neolithic settlements were abandoned around 2500 BC , possibly due to changes in the climate .

During the Bronze Age fewer large stone structures were built although the great ceremonial circles continued in use as metalworking was slowly introduced to Scotland from Europe over a lengthy period. There are relatively few Orcadian sites dating from this era although there is the impressive Plumcake Mound near the Ring of Brodgar and various islands sites such as Tofts Ness on Sanday and the remains of two houses on Holm of Faray.

$$=$$
 $=$ $=$ Iron Age $=$ $=$ $=$

Excavations at Quanterness on the Mainland have revealed an Atlantic roundhouse built about 700 BC and similar finds have been made at Bu on the Mainland and Pierowall Quarry on Westray . The most impressive Iron Age structures of Orkney are the ruins of later round towers called "brochs" and their associated settlements such as the Broch of Burroughston and Broch of Gurness . The nature and origin of these buildings is a subject of ongoing debate . Other structures from this period include underground storehouses , and aisled roundhouses , the latter usually in association with earlier broch sites .

During the Roman invasion of Britain the "King of Orkney" was one of 11 British leaders who is said to have submitted to the Emperor Claudius in AD 43 at Colchester. After the Agricolan fleet had come and gone, possibly anchoring at Shapinsay, direct Roman influence seems to have been limited to trade rather than conquest.

By the late Iron Age , Orkney was part of the Pictish kingdom , and although the archaeological remains from this period are less impressive there is every reason to suppose the fertile soils and rich seas of Orkney provided the Picts with a comfortable living . The Dalriadic Gaels began to influence the islands towards the close of the Pictish era , perhaps principally through the role of Celtic missionaries , as evidenced by several islands bearing the epithet " Papa " in commemoration of these preachers . However , before the Gaelic presence could establish itself the Picts were gradually dispossessed by the Norsemen from the late 8th century onwards . The nature of this transition is controversial , and theories range from peaceful integration to enslavement and genocide .

= = = Norwegian rule = = =

Both Orkney and Shetland saw a significant influx of Norwegian settlers during the late 8th and early 9th centuries. Vikings made the islands the headquarters of their pirate expeditions carried out against Norway and the coasts of mainland Scotland. In response, Norwegian king Harald Hårfagre (" Harald Fair Hair ") annexed the Northern Isles, comprising Orkney and Shetland, in 875. (It is clear that this story, which appears in the Orkneyinga Saga, is based on the later voyages of Magnus Barelegs and some scholars believe it to be apocryphal.) Rognvald Eysteinsson received Orkney and Shetland from Harald as an earldom as reparation for the death of his son in battle in Scotland, and then passed the earldom on to his brother Sigurd the Mighty.

However, Sigurd 's line barely survived him and it was Torf @-@ Einarr, Rognvald 's son by a slave, who founded a dynasty that controlled the islands for centuries after his death. He was succeeded by his son Thorfinn Skull @-@ splitter and during this time the deposed Norwegian King Eric Bloodaxe often used Orkney as a raiding base before being killed in 954. Thorfinn 's death and presumed burial at the broch of Hoxa, on South Ronaldsay, led to a long period of dynastic strife.

Initially a pagan culture, detailed information about the return of the Christian religion to the islands of Scotland during the Norse @-@ era is elusive. The Orkneyinga Saga suggests the islands were Christianised by Olav Tryggvasson in 995 when he stopped at South Walls on his way from Ireland to Norway. The King summoned the jarl Sigurd the Stout and said, "I order you and all your subjects to be baptised. If you refuse, I 'll have you killed on the spot and I swear I will ravage every island with fire and steel." Unsurprisingly, Sigurd agreed and the islands became Christian at a stroke, receiving their own bishop in the early 11th century.

Thorfinn the Mighty was a son of Sigurd and a grandson of King Máel Coluim mac Cináeda (Malcolm II of Scotland). Along with Sigurd 's other sons he ruled Orkney during the first half of the 11th century and extended his authority over a small maritime empire stretching from Dublin to Shetland. Thorfinn died around 1065 and his sons Paul and Erlend succeeded him, fighting at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066. Paul and Erlend quarreled as adults and this dispute carried on to the next generation. The martyrdom of Magnus Erlendsson, who was killed in April 1116 by his cousin Haakon Paulsson, resulted in the building of St. Magnus Cathedral, still today a dominating feature of Kirkwall.

Unusually , from c . 1100 onwards the Norse jarls owed allegiance both to Norway for Orkney and to the Scottish crown through their holdings as Earls of Caithness . In 1231 the line of Norse earls , unbroken since Rognvald , ended with Jon Haraldsson 's murder in Thurso . The Earldom of Caithness was granted to Magnus , second son of the Earl of Angus , whom Haakon IV of Norway confirmed as Earl of Orkney in 1236 . In 1290 , the death of the child princess Margaret , Maid of Norway in Orkney , en route to mainland Scotland , created a disputed succession that led to the Wars of Scottish Independence . In 1379 the earldom passed to the Sinclair family , who were also barons of Roslin near Edinburgh .

Evidence of the Viking presence is widespread, and includes the settlement at the Brough of Birsay, the vast majority of place names, and the runic inscriptions at Maeshowe.

= = = Scottish rule = = =

In 1468 Orkney was pledged by Christian I, in his capacity as king of Norway, as security against the payment of the dowry of his daughter Margaret, betrothed to James III of Scotland. As the money was never paid, the connection with the crown of Scotland has become perpetual.

The history of Orkney prior to this time is largely the history of the ruling aristocracy . From now on the ordinary people emerge with greater clarity . An influx of Scottish entrepreneurs helped to create a diverse and independent community that included farmers , fishermen and merchants that called themselves comunitas Orcadie and who proved themselves increasingly able to defend their rights against their feudal overlords .

From at least the 16th century, boats from mainland Scotland and the Netherlands dominated the local herring fishery. There is little evidence of an Orcadian fleet until the 19th century but it grew rapidly and 700 boats were involved by the 1840s with Stronsay and then later Stromness becoming leading centres of development. White fish never became as dominant as in other Scottish ports.

In the 17th century , Orcadians formed the overwhelming majority of employees of the Hudson 's Bay Company in Canada . The harsh climate of Orkney and the Orcadian reputation for sobriety and their boat handling skills made them ideal candidates for the rigours of the Canadian north . During this period , burning kelp briefly became a mainstay of the islands 'economy . For example on Shapinsay over 3 @,@ 000 long tons (3 @,@ 048 t) of burned seaweed were produced per annum to make soda ash , bringing in £ 20 @,@ 000 to the local economy . The industry collapsed suddenly in 1830 after the removal of tariffs on imported alkali .

Agricultural improvements beginning in the 17th century resulted in the enclosure of the commons and ultimately in the Victoria era the emergence of large and well @-@ managed farms using a five @-@ shift rotation system and producing high quality beef cattle.

In the 18th century Jacobite Risings Orkney was largely Jacobite in its sympathies. At the end of the 1715 rebellion, a large number of Jacobites who had fled north from mainland Scotland sought refuge on Orkney and were helped on to safety in Sweden. In 1745, the Jacobite lairds on the

islands ensured that Orkney remained pro @-@ Jacobite in outlook, and was a safe place to land supplies from Spain to aid their cause. Orkney was the last place in the British Isles that held out for the Jacobites and was not retaken by the British Government until 24 May 1746, over a month after the defeat of the main Jacobite army at Culloden.

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= = = 20th century = = =
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Orkney was the site of a Royal Navy base at Scapa Flow , which played a major role in World War I and II . After the Armistice in 1918 , the German High Seas Fleet was transferred in its entirety to Scapa Flow to await a decision on its future . The German sailors opened the sea @-@ cocks and scuttled all the ships . Most ships were salvaged , but the remaining wrecks are now a favoured haunt of recreational divers . One month into World War II , a German U @-@ boat sank the Royal Navy battleship HMS Royal Oak in Scapa Flow . As a result , barriers were built to close most of the access channels ; these had the additional advantage of creating causeways enabling travellers to go from island to island by road instead of being obliged to rely on ferries . The causeways were constructed by Italian prisoners of war , who also constructed the ornate Italian Chapel .

During World War II, the politicians of German @-@ occupied Norway asked German authorities to take over Orkney as Norway sought new opportunities for expansion.

The navy base became run down after the war , eventually closing in 1957 . The problem of a declining population was significant in the post @-@ war years , though in the last decades of the 20th century there was a recovery and life in Orkney focused on growing prosperity and the emergence of a relatively classless society . Orkney was rated as the best place to live in Scotland in both 2013 and 2014 according to the Halifax Quality of Life survey .

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= = = Overview of population trends = = =
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In the modern era , population peaked in the mid 19th century at just over 26 @,@ 000 and declined for a century thereafter to a low of fewer than 17 @,@ 000 in the 1970s . Declines were particularly significant in the outlying islands , some of which remain vulnerable to ongoing losses . Although Orkney is in many ways very distinct from the other islands and archipelagos of Scotland these trends are very similar to those experienced elsewhere . The archipelago 's population grew by 11 % in the decade to 2011 as recorded by the census . During the same period Scottish island populations as a whole grew by 4 % to 103 @,@ 702 .

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= = Geography = =
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Orkney is separated from the mainland of Scotland by the Pentland Firth , a 10 @-@ kilometre (6 @.@ 2 mi) wide seaway between Brough Ness on the island of South Ronaldsay and Duncansby Head in Caithness . Orkney lies between 58 $^\circ$ 41 ? and 59 $^\circ$ 24 ? North , and 2 $^\circ$ 22 ? and 3 $^\circ$ 26 ? West , measuring 80 kilometres (50 mi) from northeast to southwest and 47 kilometres (29 mi) from east to west , and covers 975 square kilometres (376 sq mi) .

The islands are mainly low @-@ lying except for some sharply rising sandstone hills on Hoy, Mainland and Rousay and rugged cliffs on some western coasts. Nearly all of the islands have lochs, but the watercourses are merely streams draining the high land. The coastlines are indented, and the islands themselves are divided from each other by straits generally called "sounds" or "firths".

The tidal currents , or " roosts " as some of them are called locally , off many of the isles are swift , with frequent whirlpools . The islands are notable for the absence of trees , which is partly accounted for by the amount of wind .

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= = Islands = =
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The Mainland is the largest island of Orkney . Both of Orkney 's burghs , Kirkwall and Stromness , are on this island , which is also the heart of Orkney 's transportation system , with ferry and air connections to the other islands and to the outside world . The island is more densely populated (75 % of Orkney 's population) than the other islands and has much fertile farmland . The Mainland is split into areas called East and West Mainland . These areas are determined by whether they lie East or West of Kirkwall . The bulk of the mainland lies West of Kirkwall , with comparatively little land lying East of Kirkwall . West Mainland parishes are : Stromness , Sandwick , Birsay , Harray , Stenness , Orphir , Evie , Rendall and Firth . East Mainland Parishes are : St Ola , Tankerness , St Andrews , Holm and Deerness .

The island is mostly low @-@ lying (especially East Mainland) but with coastal cliffs to the north and west and two sizeable lochs : the Loch of Harray and the Loch of Stenness . The Mainland contains the remnants of numerous Neolithic , Pictish and Viking constructions . Four of the main Neolithic sites are included in the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site , inscribed in 1999 .

The other islands in the group are classified as north or south of the Mainland . Exceptions are the remote islets of Sule Skerry and Sule Stack , which lie 60 kilometres ($37 \, \text{mi}$) west of the archipelago , but form part of Orkney for local government purposes . In island names , the suffix " a " or " ay " represents the Norse ey , meaning " island " . Those described as " holms " are very small

= = = The North Isles = = =

The northern group of islands is the most extensive and consists of a large number of moderately sized islands, linked to the Mainland by ferries and by air services. Farming, fishing and tourism are the main sources of income for most of the islands.

The most northerly is North Ronaldsay , which lies 4 kilometres (2 mi) beyond its nearest neighbour , Sanday . To the west is Westray has a population of 550 . It is connected by ferry and air to Papa Westray , also known as " Papay " . Eday is at the centre of the North Isles . The centre of the island is moorland and the island 's main industries have been peat extraction and limestone quarrying .

Rousay, Egilsay and Gairsay lie north of the west Mainland across the Eynhallow Sound. Rousay is well known for its ancient monuments, including the Quoyness chambered cairn and Egilsay has the ruins of the only round @-@ towered church in Orkney. Wyre to the south east contains the site of Cubbie Roo 's castle. Stronsay and Papa Stronsay lie much further to the east across the Stronsay Firth. Auskerry is south of Stronsay and has a population of only five. Shapinsay and its Balfour Castle are a short distance north of Kirkwall.

Other small uninhabited islands in the North Isles group include: Calf of Eday, Damsay, Eynhallow, Faray, Helliar Holm, Holm of Faray, Holm of Huip, Holm of Papa, Holm of Scockness, Kili Holm, Linga Holm, Muckle Green Holm, Rusk Holm and Sweyn Holm.

= = = The South Isles = = =

The southern group of islands surrounds Scapa Flow . Hoy is the second largest of the Orkney Isles and Ward Hill at its northern end is the highest elevation in the archipelago . The Old Man of Hoy is a well @-@ known seastack . Burray lies to the east of Scapa Flow and is linked by causeway to South Ronaldsay , which hosts the cultural events , the Festival of the Horse and the Boys ' Ploughing Match on the third Saturday in August . It is also the location of the Neolithic Tomb of the Eagles . Graemsay and Flotta are both linked by ferry to the Mainland and Hoy , and the latter is known for its large oil terminal . South Walls has a 19th @-@ century Martello tower and is connected to Hoy by the Ayre . South Ronaldsay , Burray , Glims Holm , and Lamb Holm are connected by road to the Mainland by the Churchill Barriers .

Uninhabited South Islands include: Calf of Flotta, Cava, Copinsay, Corn Holm, Fara, Glims

Holm , Hunda , Lamb Holm , Rysa Little , Switha and Swona . The Pentland Skerries lie further south , closer to the Scottish mainland .

= = Geology = =

The superficial rock of Orkney is almost entirely Old Red Sandstone , mostly of Middle Devonian age . As in the neighbouring mainland county of Caithness , this sandstone rests upon the metamorphic rocks of the Moine series , as may be seen on the Mainland , where a narrow strip is exposed between Stromness and Inganess , and again in the small island of Graemsay ; they are represented by grey gneiss and granite .

The Middle Devonian is divided into three main groups. The lower part of the sequence, mostly Eifelian in age, is dominated by lacustrine beds of the lower and upper Stromness Flagstones that were deposited in Lake Orcadie. The later Rousay flagstone formation is found throughout much of the North and South Isles and East Mainland.

The Old Man of Hoy is formed from sandstone of the uppermost Eday group that is up to 800 metres (870 yd) thick in places. It lies unconformably upon steeply inclined flagstones, the interpretation of which is a matter of continuing debate.

The Devonian and older rocks of Orkney are cut by a series of WSW @-@ ENE to N @-@ S trending faults , many of which were active during deposition of the Devonian sequences . A strong synclinal fold traverses Eday and Shapinsay , the axis trending north @-@ south .

Middle Devonian basaltic volcanic rocks are found on western Hoy, on Deerness in eastern Mainland and on Shapinsay. Correlation between the Hoy volcanics and the other two exposures has been proposed, but differences in chemistry means this remains uncertain. Lamprophyre dykes of Late Permian age are found throughout Orkney.

Glacial striation and the presence of chalk and flint erratics that originated from the bed of the North Sea demonstrate the influence of ice action on the geomorphology of the islands. Boulder clay is also abundant and moraines cover substantial areas.

= = Climate = =

Orkney has a cool temperate climate that is remarkably mild and steady for such a northerly latitude , due to the influence of the Gulf Stream . The average temperature for the year is 8 $^{\circ}$ C (46 $^{\circ}$ F) ; for winter 4 $^{\circ}$ C (39 $^{\circ}$ F) and for summer 12 $^{\circ}$ C (54 $^{\circ}$ F) .

The average annual rainfall varies from 850 millimetres (33 in) to 940 millimetres (37 in). Winds are a key feature of the climate and even in summer there are almost constant breezes. In winter, there are frequent strong winds, with an average of 52 hours of gales being recorded annually.

To tourists , one of the fascinations of the islands is their " nightless " summers . On the longest day , the sun rises at 03:00 and sets at 21:29 GMT and complete darkness is unknown . This long twilight is known in the Northern Isles as the " simmer dim " . Winter nights are long . On the shortest day the sun rises at 09:05 and sets at 15:16 . At this time of year the aurora borealis can occasionally be seen on the northern horizon during moderate auroral activity .

The averages table below is for largest settlement Kirkwall 's weather station .

= = Politics = =

Orkney is represented in the House of Commons as part of the Orkney and Shetland constituency, which elects one Member of Parliament (MP), the current incumbent being Alistair Carmichael. This seat has been held by the Liberal Democrats or their predecessors the Liberal Party since 1950, longer than any other they represent in Great Britain.

In the Scottish Parliament the Orkney constituency elects one Member of the Scottish Parliament (MSP) by the first past the post system. The current MSP is Liam McArthur of the Liberal Democrats. Before McArthur the MSP was Jim Wallace, who was previously Deputy First Minister. Orkney is within the Highlands and Islands electoral region.

Orkney Islands Council consists of 21 members, all of whom are independent, that is they do not stand as representatives of a political party.

The Orkney Movement , a political party that supported devolution for Orkney from the rest of Scotland , contested the 1987 general election as the Orkney and Shetland Movement (a coalition of the Orkney movement and its equivalent for Shetland) . The Scottish National Party chose not to contest the seat to give the movement a " free run " . Their candidate , John Goodlad , came 4th with 3 @,@ 095 votes , 14 @.@ 5 % of those cast , but the experiment has not been repeated .

In the 2014 Scottish independence referendum 67 @.@ 2 % of voters in Orkney voted No to the question " Should Scotland be an independent country? " This was the highest % No vote in any council area in Scotland . Turnout for the referendum was at 83 @.@ 7 % in Orkney with 10 @,@ 004 votes cast in the area against independence by comparison to 4 @,@ 883 votes for independence .

= = Economy = =

The soil of Orkney is generally very fertile and most of the land is taken up by farms , agriculture being by far the most important sector of the economy and providing employment for a quarter of the workforce . More than 90 % of agricultural land is used for grazing for sheep and cattle , with cereal production utilising about 4 % (4 @,@ 200 hectares (10 @,@ 000 acres)) and woodland occupying only 134 hectares (330 acres) .

Fishing has declined in importance, but still employed 345 individuals in 2001, about 3 @.@ 5 % of the islands 'economically active population, the modern industry concentrating on herring, white fish, lobsters, crabs and other shellfish, and salmon fish farming.

Today , the traditional sectors of the economy export beef , cheese , whisky , beer , fish and other seafood . In recent years there has been growth in other areas including tourism , food and beverage manufacture , jewellery , knitwear , and other crafts production , construction and oil transportation through the Flotta oil terminal . Retailing accounts for 17 @.@ 5 % of total employment , and public services also play a significant role , employing a third of the islands 'workforce .

In 2007 , of the 1 @,@ 420 VAT registered enterprises 55 % were in agriculture , forestry and fishing , 12 % in manufacturing and construction , 12 % in wholesale , retail and repairs , and 5 % in hotels and restaurants . A further 5 % were public service related . 55 % of these businesses employ between 5 and 49 people .

= = Power = =

Orkney has significant wind and marine energy resources, and renewable energy has recently come into prominence. Although Orkney is connected to the mainland, it generates over 100 % of its net power from renewables. This comes mainly from wind turbines situated right across Orkney.

The European Marine Energy Centre (EMEC) is a Scottish Government @-@ backed research facility that has installed a wave testing system at Billia Croo on the Orkney Mainland and a tidal power testing station on the island of Eday . At the official opening of the Eday project the site was described as " the first of its kind in the world set up to provide developers of wave and tidal energy devices with a purpose @-@ built performance testing facility . " Funding for the UK 's first wave farm was announced by the Scottish Government in 2007 . It will be the world 's largest , with a capacity of 3 MW generated by four Pelamis machines at a cost of over £ 4 million . During 2007 Scottish and Southern Energy plc in conjunction with the University of Strathclyde began the implementation of a Regional Power Zone in the Orkney archipelago . This scheme (that may be the first of its kind in the world) involves " active network management " that will make better use of existing infrastructure and allow a further 15MW of new " non @-@ firm generation " output from renewables onto the network .

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= = = Transport = = =
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$$= = = = Air = = = = =$$

Highland and Islands Airports operates the main airport in Orkney , Kirkwall Airport . Loganair , a franchise of Flybe , provides services to the Scottish mainland (Aberdeen , Edinburgh , Glasgow and Inverness) , as well as to Sumburgh Airport in Shetland .

Within Orkney , the council operates airfields on most of the larger islands including Stronsay , Eday , North Ronaldsay , Westray , Papa Westray , and Sanday . The shortest scheduled air service in the world , between the islands of Westray and Papa Westray , is scheduled at two minutes duration but can take less than one minute if the wind is in the right direction .

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= = = = Ferry = = = = =
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Ferries serve both to link Orkney to the rest of Scotland, and also to link together the various islands of the Orkney archipelago. Ferry services operate between Orkney and the Scottish mainland and Shetland on the following routes:

Gills Bay to St Margaret 's Hope (operated by Pentland Ferries)

John o ' Groats to Burwick on South Ronaldsay (seasonal passenger only service , operated by John o ' Groats Ferries)

Lerwick to Kirkwall (operated by NorthLink Ferries)

Aberdeen to Kirkwall (operated by NorthLink Ferries)

Scrabster Harbour, Thurso to Stromness (operated by NorthLink Ferries)

Inter @-@ island ferry services connect all the inhabited islands to Orkney Mainland, and are operated by Orkney Ferries, a company owned by Orkney Islands Council.

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= = = Media = = = =
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Orkney is served by a weekly local newspaper, The Orcadian.

A local BBC radio station , BBC Radio Orkney , the local opt @-@ out of BBC Radio Scotland , broadcasts twice daily , with local news and entertainment . Orkney also had a commercial radio station , The Superstation Orkney , which broadcast to Kirkwall and parts of the mainland and also to most of Caithness until its closure in November 2014 . Moray Firth Radio broadcasts throughout Orkney on AM and from an FM transmitter just outside Thurso . The community radio station Caithness FM also broadcasts to Orkney .

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= = = Festivals = = =
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The islands are the home of several international festivals , including the Orkney International Science Festival in September , a folk festival in May and the St Magnus International Arts Festival in June .

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= = Language , literature and folklore = =
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At the beginning of recorded history, the islands were inhabited by the Picts, whose language was Brythonic. The Ogham script on the Buckquoy spindle @-@ whorl is cited as evidence for the pre @-@ Norse existence of Old Irish in Orkney.

After the Norse occupation , the toponymy of Orkney became almost wholly West Norse . The Norse language changed into the local Norn , which lingered until the end of the 18th century , when it finally died out . Norn was replaced by the Orcadian dialect of Insular Scots . This dialect is at a low ebb due to the pervasive influences of television , education , and the large number of incomers . However , attempts are being made by some writers and radio presenters to revitalise its use and

the distinctive sing @-@ song accent and many dialect words of Norse origin remain in use . The Orcadian word most frequently encountered by visitors is peedie , meaning small , which may be derived from the French petit .

Orkney has a rich folklore, and many of the former tales concern trows, an Orcadian form of troll that draws on the islands 'Scandinavian connections. Local customs in the past included marriage ceremonies at the Odin Stone that formed part of the Stones of Stenness.

King Lot in certain versions of the Arthurian legend (e.g., Malory) is ruler of Orkney. His sons Gawaine, Agravaine, Gareth, and Gaheris are major characters in the Matter of Britain.

The best known literary figures from modern Orkney are the poet Edwin Muir, the poet and novelist George Mackay Brown, and the novelist Eric Linklater.

= = Orcadians = =

An Orcadian is a native of Orkney, a term that reflects a strongly held identity with a tradition of understatement. Although the annexation of the earldom by Scotland took place over five centuries ago in 1472, most Orcadians regard themselves as Orcadians first and Scots second.

When an Orcadian speaks of " Scotland ", they are talking about the land to the immediate south of the Pentland Firth . When an Orcadian speaks of " the mainland ", they mean Mainland , Orkney . Tartan , clans , bagpipes and the like are traditions of the Scottish Highlands and are not a part of the islands ' indigenous culture . However , at least two tartans with Orkney connections have been registered and a tartan has been designed for Sanday by one of the island 's residents , and there are pipe bands in Orkney .

Native Orcadians refer to the non @-@ native residents of the islands as " ferry loupers ", a term that has been in use for nearly two centuries at least.

= = Natural history = =

Orkney has an abundance of wildlife, especially of grey and common seals and seabirds such as puffins, kittiwakes, tysties, ravens, and bonxies. Whales, dolphins, and otters are also seen around the coasts. Inland the Orkney vole, a distinct subspecies of the common vole introduced by Neolithic humans, is an endemic. There are five distinct varieties, found on the islands of Sanday, Westray, Rousay, South Ronaldsay, and the Mainland, all the more remarkable as the species is absent on mainland Britain.

The coastline is well known for its colourful flowers including sea aster , sea squill , sea thrift , common sea @-@ lavender , bell and common heather . The Scottish primrose is found only on the coasts of Orkney and nearby Caithness and Sutherland . Although stands of trees are generally rare , a small forest named Happy Valley with 700 trees and lush gardens was created from a boggy hillside near Stenness during the second half of the 20th century .

The North Ronaldsay sheep is an unusual breed of domesticated animal, subsisting largely on a diet of seaweed, since they are confined to the foreshore for most of the year to conserve the limited grazing inland. The island was also a habitat for the Atlantic walrus until the mid @-@ 16th century.

The Orkney char (Salvelinus inframundus) used to live in Heldale Water on Hoy . It has been considered locally extinct since 1908 .

The introduction of alien stoats just prior to 2015, a natural predator of the common vole and thus of the Orkney vole, may be harming native bird populations.