Objective: Describe Jamaica’s physical features.

Jamaica has physical features including: valleys, mountains, hills, rivers, waterfalls, plateau, caves, cays, mineral springs, harbours and plains.
Valleys

A valley is a low area that lies between two hills or mountains. A list of valleys in Jamaica is shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St. James</th>
<th>Queen of Spain Valley</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trelawny</td>
<td>Queen of Spain Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>Great River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmoreland</td>
<td>Dean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Catherine</td>
<td>Luidas Vale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>St Thomas in the Vale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>Rio Grande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas</td>
<td>Plantain Garden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mountains

The mountains of the island can be broken up into three main groups. The first group is in the eastern section composed primarily of the Blue Mountain. This group also has the John Crow Mountains and is the most easterly mountain range in the island. They run from north-west to south-east in the parish of Portland and divide the Rio Grande valley from the east coast of the island.

The second group or central region is formed chiefly of limestone, and extends from Stony Hill in St Andrew to the Cockpit country. The central range starts from Stony Hill and runs in a north westerly direction through Mammee Hill, Red Hills, Bog Walk, Guy's Hill, Mount Diablo and finally into the Cockpit country.

The third group is the western section with Dolphin Head as its centre.
Major Mountains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Mountain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas</td>
<td>Blue Mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>John Crow and Blue Mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrew</td>
<td>Blue Mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Catherine</td>
<td>Juan de Bolas, Montpellier, Mount Diablo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Ann</td>
<td>Dry Harbour, Pedro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarendon</td>
<td>Mocho, Bull Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Elizabeth</td>
<td>Cockpit Country, Santa Cruz Mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trelawny</td>
<td>Cockpit Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. James</td>
<td>Cockpit Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>Dolphin Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>Don Figuerero Mountains, Carpenter Mountains, May Day Mountains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rivers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Name of River</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas</td>
<td>The Plantain Garden River, the Yallahs River, the Morant River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>The Wag Water, the Dry River, the Rio Nuevo, the White River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Ann</td>
<td>The Roaring River, Dunns River, the Llandovery River, the Rio Bueno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Elizabeth</td>
<td>The Black River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trelawny</td>
<td>The Martha Brae River, Hectors River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. James</td>
<td>The Great River, the Montego River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmoreland</td>
<td>The Cabaritta River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>The Great River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarendon</td>
<td>The Milk River, the Rio Minho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Catherine</td>
<td>The Rio Cobre, the Ferry River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrew</td>
<td>The Hope River, the Cane River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>The Rio Grande, the Swift River, the Buff Bay River, the Spanish River</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Major Rivers in Jamaica
Black River
As the main mountain ranges in Jamaica run from west to east, the rivers, which start on their slopes, generally flow north or south. Most of the rivers in Jamaica are not large enough for big boats to sail on them. One exception is the Black River which is one of Jamaica's longest rivers. It is 73 kilometres (44 miles) long, and for 28 kilometres (17 miles) from its mouth it can be used by small vessels. It is called the Black River because of the darkness of the river bed that has been lined with thick layers of decomposing vegetation. It begins as an underground stream in the Cockpit Country and emerges north of Siloah, in St. Elizabeth, on the southern border of the Cockpits. The river flows into the Upper Morass where the waters merge with those of the Smith River and other smaller tributaries. It is has thick vegetation and is easily explored by canoe.

Black River
The rivers of Portland, which have their source in the Blue Mountains, flow very swiftly, and can be very destructive in time of heavy rainfall. The Rio Grande, rising on the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains, is a large river which has its course through some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery in the island. Rio Grande is the birthplace of river rafting in Jamaica. The original use of these rafts was to transport bananas from the inland plantations to the harbour at Port Antonio. The pursuit was popularised by Errol Flynn who used to challenge his guests to moonlight rafting races along the Rio Grande. Rafting on this river has become, in recent years, a popular sporting pastime. Other main rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish, and Buff Bay.
Wag Water River

The **Wag Water river** rises in the mountains of St. Andrew and flows through the parish of St. Mary, entering the sea west of Annotto Bay.
The Hope River

The Hope River rises in the hills near Newcastle and enters the sea about 10 kilometres (6 miles) east of Kingston. Both the Wag Water and the Hope River supply Kingston with water.
Milk River

The **Milk River** supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of the plains of Vere in Clarendon.
Rio Minho

The Rio Minho is the longest river in Jamaica. It flows southwest, reaching the Caribbean Sea at Carlisle Bay. The town of May Pen, Clarendon, lies on the banks of the river.
**Martha Brae River**

The ‘head’ (or beginning) of the **Martha Brae River** is at Windsor in the interior of Trelawny, flowing towards the east of Falmouth. This is probably Jamaica’s most well known waterway for two reasons:

1. Its location (near to Montego Bay). It is a featured tourist attraction and popular for its 30 foot bamboo rafts

2. An ancient folk legend. As the story goes, an old Taino Indian witch was believed to know the whereabouts of a large stash of gold. In the time of the Spanish, treasure hunters captured the witch in order to lead them to the metal. Pretending to comply, she led them into a cave and then suddenly disappeared. Frightened, the Spaniards rushed out of the cave only to find that the witch had diverted the river to where the treasure seekers were. The Spaniards drowned.
Rio Cobre

With its tributaries rising in the Above Rocks district in St. Andrew, the **Rio Cobre** runs through St. Catherine, and is used for providing irrigation and drinking water and provides electricity for the capital and surrounding towns like Linstead, Riversdale, Old Harbour, and the urban sections of Kingston and St. Andrew. The famous **Flat Bridge** lies over a section of the Rio Cobre. This bridge was built by the Spaniards and is considered one of the strongest in the West Indies. When the river is in spate, vehicular traffic is unable to cross the Flat Bridge and has to be diverted through Barry or Sligoville. The legend that surrounds the Rio Cobre is that a mermaid lives at the bottom of the river and on moonlit nights she comes up and sits on a huge stone and combs her long black hair with a silver comb. The story also says if the comb drops out of the mermaid's hand and anyone finds it they will become wealthy. The Jamaica Public Service Company built a **hydro electric** plant on the banks of the Rio Cobre that supplied electricity to a great part of St. Catherine, but unfortunately the plant was destroyed by a hurricane.
The **Plantain Garden River**

The **Plantain Garden River** in St. Thomas is the only important river which does not north or south. It flowing south in its upper course, then it turns east upon meeting the coastal range of hills. It then flows east through the Plantain Garden River Valley and enters the sea at Holland Bay.

![Plantain Garden River](image-url)
Jamaica’s Waterfalls

Jamaica’s waterfalls are formed mostly by rivers flowing over the side of a cliff or over rocks. There are a number of cascading waterfalls that visitors and local can climb up and enjoy.
Dunns River Falls

Dunn’s River Falls is the most popular and internationally known waterfall in Jamaica, as it is easily accessible to tourists. Located just outside of Ocho Rios, these 600-foot waterfalls attract large crowds year round. The scenery is beautiful, and visitors are encouraged to climb the waterfall with guides who are used to the terrain as slippery rocks can cause the occasional bump or bruise.
Somerset Falls

Somerset Falls - Just outside of Port Antonio, near Hope Bay. These beautiful falls are in a natural, green setting, with unusual plants and flowers.
Reach Falls

Reach Falls - is a short drive away from Port Antonio. Recognized as one of the most beautiful natural waterfalls of Jamaica, Reach Falls is a series of cascades that tumble over limestone tiers from one jade-coloured pool to the next.
Mayfield Falls

Mayfield Falls, on the Mayfield River is in the mountains of Westmoreland, approximately 45 Minutes drive from the resort town of Negril. Mayfield Falls is home 52 varieties of ferns and wildlife, wildflowers and different species of birds. Legend has it that a mermaid by the name of Miriam lives in this river since the early 1700s.
Y.S. Falls

The Y.S. Falls is located by the Black River, on a papaya plantation. “YS” is the name of the estate and river near to Middle Quarters, St. Elizabeth.