



**Laurent is a mother of three residing the Côte d'Azur. When she is not working or looking after her children she loves to read magazines like French Morning and listen to the likes of Carla Bruni, Lescop and Les Femmes**

**She uploads photos of her trips and follows the Lonely Planet keenly for the perfect get away for her and her family.**

**Laurent enjoys travelling with her children, and sometimes brings her elderly mother Celeste on holiday too. Celeste relies heavily on her walking stick, and needs to take frequent rest breaks.**

www.burren.ie/the-geopark/

Apps | (20+) Welcome! | Li... | Imported | National Disability A... | IT Helpdesk - Capita... | Softworks Web Editi... | pTools CMS System...

Search:

Trade Information | Contact | Media

Home | WHERE TO STAY | WHAT TO DO | FOOD | WHAT'S ON | **THE GEOPARK** | GETTING HERE | BLOG

About Burren Ecotourism | Leave No Trace | Wild Atlantic Way

## The Geopark

Go, stand on the edge of the Burren, on its limestone pavement and listen; hear the waves crash into the unseen caves beneath your feet. Then turn; look at the Cliffs of Moher as they rise majestically from the raging sea, and you will realise why this extraordinary region, with its magnificent landscape, has been awarded the prestigious UNESCO recognised Global and European Geopark Status.

### The Geopark

In 2011 the Burren and Cliffs of Moher Geopark gained Global Geopark status. Making up over 530 square kilometres the Burren and Cliffs of Moher Geopark offers a diversity that is second to none. There is the natural beauty of the 200 metre high Cliffs with its eight kilometres of rugged coastline, and there is beauty in the vast array of flora, including Arctic and Alpine flowers that grow surprisingly alongside Mediterranean species. There is also the staggering amount of history in the Burren region with over 2,700 recorded monuments, some dating back over 6,000 years. This has led to the Burren being described as "one vast memorial to bygone cultures".

- About Burren Ecotourism
- Network Membership
- Leave No Trace
- Wild Atlantic Way

The Burren and Cliffs of Moher region has become internationally recognised, though plenty of people, some 800,000 per year, have been aware of this hidden gem on the west coast of Ireland for a long time. Not only does the region have the geological importance that is required of a Geopark, it also has the all-important network of organisations that oversee the tourism in the area as well as the education



Laurent is a mother of three residing the Côte d'Azur. When she is not working or looking after her children she loves to read magazines like French Morning and listen to the likes of Carla Bruni, Lescop and Les Femmes

She uploads photos of her trips and follows the Lonely Planet keenly for the perfect get away for her and her family.

Laurent enjoys travelling with her children, and sometimes brings her elderly mother Celeste on holiday too. Celeste relies heavily on her walking stick, and needs to take frequent rest breaks.

# Slieve Carran - Eagle's Rock

**Keelilla Nature Reserve & Eagles Rock**  
This magnificent area is a protected National Nature Reserve (part of the Burren National Park) and an area of geological importance. Even a brief stop here reveals a lot about the Burren Limestone. The area also contains diverse and important species of flora and fauna. The mountain facing you is called Slieve Carran. It rises to 327 metres (1,073 feet) and its steep cliff face is called Eagles Rock.

**Birth of the Burren Limestone**  
From this viewpoint you can see in front of you the splendid terraces of Slieve Carran, formed like steps of stairs. These terraces are made up of thick horizontal limestone layers or beds. The beds of limestone were laid down in a tropical sea floor about 335 million years ago, during a geological time period called the Carboniferous. The area we now call the Burren was located near the Equator. The Burren limestone is a sedimentary rock type, formed from the remains of shellfish and coral, which once lived in this warm, marine environment.

**Limestone Pavement: Clints and Grykes**  
This landscape displays the classic features of a Karst geological region. Bare limestone pavement is dissected by "clint and gryke" structures. The grykes, formed by water dissolving away limestone along joints are the vertical fractures seen running through the solid limestone. The clints are the limestone blocks surrounded by these fractures. This limestone pavement is protected by European legislation because of its international importance and, like the rare flowers, it is important that it is not disturbed or damaged.

Geological Period	Age (years)
Present	0
Tertiary	65,000,000
Jurassic	190,000,000
Carboniferous	355,000,000
Devonian	416,000,000

**Formation of the Burren Landscape**  
**Limestone Terraces:** The limestone beds exposed after formation were karstified and in many cases a soil developed. Erosion during and since the Ice Age (1.9 million to 12,000 years ago) has sculpted and shaped these limestone's to form terraces. Looking east and west from this viewpoint, you can see that the northern slopes of these hills are more pronounced and steeper in form. In contrast, the southern slopes are much smoother and more evenly sloped. This is a direct result of the erosion and smoothing movements of massive ice sheets, called glaciers, which moved southward over the area during the last Ice Age.

**Limestone Pavement: Clints and Grykes**  
This landscape displays the classic features of a Karst geological region. Bare limestone pavement is dissected by "clint and gryke" structures. The grykes, formed by water dissolving away limestone along joints are the vertical fractures seen running through the solid limestone. The clints are the limestone blocks surrounded by these fractures. This limestone pavement is protected by European legislation because of its international importance and, like the rare flowers, it is important that it is not disturbed or damaged.

**The Geology Map**  
When a Geologist finds and names a rock type "such as limestone" they also try to prove its age and define the area which it covers. In some cases they can match a unit of rock over a large area. To assist them in identifying such areas, they will assign the unit of rock a specific colour on the geological map and also give the area a formation name. This formation name is usually based on a local region or locality specific to the rock type. In this area it is possible to identify limestone rock from the Burren Formation (BU) and the Slievenaglasa Formation (SL).

The map is taken from parts of the Geological Survey of Ireland's published geological map called the "Geology of Galway Bay - Sheet 14"

The formations identified on the geology map on the right are detailed as follows:

- Slievenaglasa Formation:** This represents limestone formed in deeper tropical waters. The limestone is cherty with crinoid fossil intervals.
- BU - Burren Formation:** This represents pale grey fossiliferous limestone formed in shallow tropical waters.

Formations can be further be broken down into members and examples from the geology map are:

- BU(a) - Allivee Member upper:** Top of Burren formation which is characterised by the presence of a particular shelly fossil called *Davidsonia*.
- BU(b) - Allivee Member lower:** Base of Burren formation is located by the first appearance of a shelly Brachiopod fossil called a *Giantproductid*. The limestone is thickly bedded.

Please remember to take nothing but memories. As tough and resilient as this landscape may seem, it is unbelievably fragile. Please obey the Burren Code.

Text and Research by Nuala Mahony, Burren & Cliffs of Moher Geopark Commission, an Heritage Sites, Cliffs County Council, Burren Co. Clare

Full sets of geological maps and other information are available in Clif na Boinne, Cassidy's Bar & Restaurant, Carran, Co. Clare. Phone 067-3687222  
The Burren Centre, Burren, Co. Clare. Phone 067-3687222. Web site: www.burren.com  
The Geological Survey of Ireland, Beggan Bush, Woodliff Road, Dublin 4. Phone 01-4523888. Web site: www.gsi.ie



Laurent is a mother of three residing the Côte d'Azur. When she is not working or looking after her children she loves to read magazines like French Morning and listen to the likes of Carla Bruni, Lescop and Les Femmes


She uploads photos of her trips and follows the Lonely Planet keenly for the perfect get away for her and her family.

Laurent enjoys travelling with her children, and sometimes brings her elderly mother Celeste on holiday too. Celeste relies heavily on her walking stick, and needs to take frequent rest breaks.



Centre for Excellence  
in Universal Design

Lárionad Foirfeachta  
i nDearadh Uilíoch



**Tahoe Rim Trail**  
Tahoe Meadows  
to Spooner Summit

Length	21.8 mi (35.0 km)
Elev Gain	2894 ft (882 m)
Elev Loss	5528 ft (1685 m)

- Hikers
- Bikes No bikes from Spooner Summit to North Canyon Hobart Rd
- Dogs OK
- Equestrians
- No Motorized Vehicles

**Grade**

Typical Grade	7.3%
27% of trail is	10% to 20%
1828 ft (557 m) is	10% to 20%
Standard Ramp Grade	8.3%

**Cross Slope**

Typical Cross Slope	3.2%
18% of trail is	5% to 10%
2433 ft (741 m) is	10% to 20%


**Tread Width**

Typical	28 in (71 cm)
Minimum	18 in (45 cm)


**Surface**

Surface Type	Soil
1% of trail is	Moderately Firm
26% of trail is	Moderately Stable

Typical Firmness ↓ 0.17 in  
Minimum Firmness ↓ 0.40 in



Typical Stability ↓ 0.51 in  
Minimum Stability ↓ 0.73 in




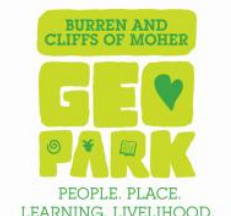
**Obstructions**

Multiple Rocks	18 in (45 cm)
----------------	---------------

WARNING: Trail conditions may have changed since December 2018 when this trail was assessed. Temporary obstacles were not mapped.

Map created by Recreational Designs Inc. using data collected by a contractor for the National Recreation Trails Program.

**Trail Access Information**



**Kevin, a social media manager for a mid-size corporation enjoys keeping fit and follows Nike & New Balance to find out about the latest equipment**

**He is a keen traveller who has been to Europe a number of times. He is also quite active in his exploration of new places – always bringing his running/hiking boots so he can uncover new locations by foot.**

**Kevin has dyslexia, and struggles with certain fonts and colour combinations when reading. He has software on his phone and tablet to read content to him when required.**

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the website [www.burren.ie/the-geopark/](http://www.burren.ie/the-geopark/). The page features a navigation menu with options like 'WHERE TO STAY', 'WHAT TO DO', 'FOOD', 'WHAT'S ON', 'THE GEOPARK', 'GETTING HERE', and 'BLOG'. The main content area is titled 'The Geopark' and includes a descriptive paragraph about the park's UNESCO status and a grid of six small images showing various landscape features. A sidebar on the right contains links for 'About Burren Ecotourism', 'Network Membership', 'Leave No Trace', and 'Wild Atlantic Way'. The website uses a purple and white color scheme.





Kevin, a social media manager for a mid-size corporation enjoys keeping fit and follows Nike & New Balance to find out about the latest equipment

He is a keen traveller who has been to Europe a number of times. He is also quite active in his exploration of new places – always bringing his running/hiking boots so he can uncover new locations by foot.

Kevin has dyslexia, and struggles with certain fonts and colour combinations when reading. He has software on his phone and tablet to read content to him when required.

# Slieve Carran - Eagle's Rock

**Keelilla Nature Reserve & Eagles Rock**

The name 'Burren' comes from our Irish or Gaelic language and it means a 'place of stone'. This magnificent area is a protected National Nature Reserve (part of the Burren National Park) and an area of geological importance. Even a brief stop here reveals a lot about the Burren Limestone. The area also contains diverse and important species of flora and fauna. The mountain facing you is called Slieve Carran. It rises to 327 metres (1,073 feet) and its steep cliff face is called Eagles Rock.

**Birth of the Burren Limestone**

From this viewpoint you can see in front of you the splendid terraces of Slieve Carran, formed like steps of stairs. These terraces are made up of thick horizontal limestone layers or beds. The beds of limestone were laid down in a tropical sea floor about 335 million years ago, during a geological time period called the Carboniferous. The area we now call the Burren was located near the Equator. The Burren limestone is a sedimentary rock type, formed from the remains of shellfish and coral, which once lived in this warm, marine environment.

Geological Period	Age (years)
Present	0
Tertiary	65,000,000
Jurassic	190,000,000
Carboniferous	335,000,000
Devonian	416,000,000

**Formation of the Burren Landscape**

**Limestone Terraces:** The limestone beds exposed after formation were karstified and in many cases a soil developed. Erosion during and since the Ice Age (1.9 million to 12,000 years ago) has sculpted and shaped these limestone's to form terraces. Looking east and west from this viewpoint, you can see that the northern slopes of these hills are more pronounced and steeper in form. In contrast, the southern slopes are much smoother and more evenly sloped. This is a direct result of the erosion and smoothing movements of massive ice sheets, called glaciers, which moved southward over the area during the last Ice Age.

**Limestone Pavement: Clints and Grykes**

This landscape displays the classic features of a Karst geological region. Bare limestone pavement is dissected by 'clint and gryke' structures. The grykes, formed by water dissolving away limestone along joints are the vertical fractures seen running through the solid limestone. The clints are the limestone blocks surrounded by these fractures. This limestone pavement is protected by European legislation because of its international importance and, like the rare flowers, it is important that it is not disturbed or damaged.

**The Geology Map**

When a Geologist finds and names a rock type 'such as limestone' they also try to prove its age and define the area which it covers. In some cases they can match a unit of rock over a large area. To assist them in identifying such areas, they will assign the unit of rock a specific colour on the geological map and also give the area a formation name. This formation name is usually based on a local region or locality specific to the rock type. In this area it is possible to identify limestone rock from the Burren Formation (BU) and the Slievenaglasa Formation (SL).

The map is taken from parts of the Geological Survey of Ireland's published geological map called the "Geology of Galway Bay - Sheet 14"

The formations identified on the geology map on the right are detailed as follows:

- Slievenaglasa Formation:** This represents limestone formed in deeper tropical waters. The limestone is cherty with crinoidal fossil intervals.
- BU - Burren Formation:** This represents pale grey fossiliferous limestone formed in shallow tropical waters.

Formations can be further be broken down into members and examples from the geology map are:

- BU(a) - Allivee Member upper:** Top of Burren formation which is characterised by the presence of a particular shelly fossil called *Davidsonia*.
- BU(b) - Allivee Member lower:** Base of Burren formation is located by the first appearance of a shelly Brachiopod fossil called a *Giantproductid*. The limestone is thickly bedded.

Please remember to take nothing but memories. As tough and resilient as this landscape may seem, it is unbelievably fragile. Please obey the Burren Code.

Text and Research by Nuala Mahony, Burren & Cliffs of Moher Geopark Commission, an Heritage Sites, Clontarf County Council, Ennis, Co. Clare

Full sets of geological maps and other information are available in Clontarf, County Clare & Burren National Park, Clontarf, Clare. Phone 067 3687222

The Burren Centre, Killybeggs, Co. Clare. Phone 067 3687222. Web site: www.burren.com

The Geological Survey of Ireland, Beggan Bush, Woodliff Road, Dublin 4. Phone 01-4523888. Web site: www.gsi.ie



Kevin, a social media manager for a mid-size corporation enjoys keeping fit and follows Nike & New Balance to find out about the latest equipment

He is a keen traveller who has been to Europe a number of times. He is also quite active in his exploration of new places – always bringing his running/hiking boots so he can uncover new locations by foot.

Kevin has dyslexia, and struggles with certain fonts and colour combinations when reading. He has software on his phone and tablet to read content to him when required.

**Tahoe Rim Trail**  
Tahoe Meadows  
to Spooner Summit

**Length** 21.8 mi (35.0 km)  
**Elev Gain** 2894 ft (882 m)  
**Elev Loss** 5528 ft (1685 m)

**Hikers**  
**Bikes** No bikes from Spooner Summit to North Canyon Hobart Rd  
**Dogs OK**  
**Equestrians**  
**No Motorized Vehicles**

**Grade**  
Typical Grade 7.3%  
27% of trail is 10% to 20%  
1828 ft (557 m) is 10% to 20%  
Standard Ramp Grade 8.3%

**Cross Slope**  
Typical Cross Slope 3.2%  
18% of trail is 5% to 10%  
2433 ft (741 m) is 10% to 20%

**Tread Width**  
Typical 28 in (71 cm)  
Minimum 18 in (45 cm)

**Surface**  
Surface Type Soil  
1% of trail is Moderately Firm  
26% of trail is Moderately Stable  
Typical Firmness 0.17 in  
Minimum Firmness 0.40 in  
Typical Stability 0.61 in  
Minimum Stability 0.73 in

**Obstructions**  
Multiple Rocks 18 in (45 cm)

**Trail Access Information**



**Pete met Kirsty, a New Zealand native of Maori extraction, when they both worked in London. Kirsty juggles home-care duties with her photography business. She is an avid Instagrammer and Pinterest pinner but Pete doesn't see the point in all that social stuff.**

**They both stay fit, with Kirsty active on the 5k and 10k running circuit, and Pete trying to keep up with the younger guys in his mountain-biking club. He has some sight loss in one eye after crashing off his bike some years back.**

**They like to get away on their own for one or two trips each year. The main family holiday is important to both of them. They used to travel at off-peak times, but are now tied to the school holiday calendar.**

The screenshot shows a web browser at the URL [www.burren.ie/the-geopark/](http://www.burren.ie/the-geopark/). The page features a navigation menu with options: Home, WHERE TO STAY, WHAT TO DO, FOOD, WHAT'S ON, THE GEOPARK (selected), GETTING HERE, and BLOG. Below the menu, there are sub-links: About Burren Ecotourism, Leave No Trace, and Wild Atlantic Way. The main heading is "The Geopark". The introductory text reads: "Go, stand on the edge of the Burren, on its limestone pavement and listen; hear the waves crash into the unseen caves beneath your feet. Then turn; look at the Cliffs of Moher as they rise majestically from the raging sea, and you will realise why this extraordinary region, with its magnificent landscape, has been awarded the prestigious UNESCO recognised Global and European Geopark Status." The content area includes a sub-heading "The Geopark" and a paragraph: "In 2011 the Burren and Cliffs of Moher Geopark gained Global Geopark status. Making up over 530 square kilometres the Burren and Cliffs of Moher Geopark offers a diversity that is second to none. There is the natural beauty of the 200 metre high Cliffs with its eight kilometres of rugged coastline, and there is beauty in the vast array of flora, including Arctic and Alpine flowers that grow surprisingly alongside Mediterranean species. There is also the staggering amount of history in the Burren region with over 2,700 recorded monuments, some dating back over 6,000 years. This has led to the Burren being described as "one vast memorial to bygone cultures". Below this text is a row of six small images showing various landscapes and monuments. To the right of the main content is a sidebar with links: "About Burren Ecotourism", "Network Membership", "Leave No Trace", and "Wild Atlantic Way". At the bottom of the sidebar is a small globe icon with stars.





Pete met Kirsty, a New Zealand native of Maori extraction, when they both worked in London. Kirsty juggles home-care duties with her photography business. She is an avid Instagrammer and Pinterest pinner but Pete doesn't see the point in all that social stuff.

They both stay fit, with Kirsty active on the 5k and 10k running circuit, and Pete trying to keep up with the younger guys in his mountain-biking club. He has some sight loss in one eye after crashing off his bike some years back.

They like to get away on their own for one or two trips each year. The main family holiday is important to both of them. They used to travel at off-peak times, but are now tied to the school holiday calendar.

## Slieve Carran - Eagle's Rock

**Keelhill Nature Reserve & Eagles Rock**  
 This magnificent area is a protected National Nature Reserve (part of the Burren National Park) and an area of geological importance. Even a brief stop here reveals a lot about the Burren Limestone. The area also contains diverse and important species of flora and fauna. The mountain facing you is called Slieve Carran. It rises to 327 metres (1,073 feet) and its steep cliff face is called Eagles Rock.

Geological Period	Age (years)
Present	0
Tertiary	65,000,000
Jurassic	200,000,000
Carboniferous	355,000,000
Devonian	416,000,000

**Formation of the Burren Landscape**  
**Limestone Terraces:** The limestone beds exposed after formation were karstified and in many cases a soil developed. Erosion during and since the Ice Age (1.9 million to 12,000 years ago) has sculpted and shaped these limestone's to form terraces. Looking east and west from this viewpoint, you can see that the northern slopes of these hills are more pronounced and steeper in form. In contrast, the southern slopes are much smoother and more evenly sloped. This is a direct result of the erosion and smoothing movements of massive ice sheets, called glaciers, which moved southward over the area during the last Ice Age.

**Birth of the Burren Limestone**  
 From this viewpoint you can see in front of you the splendid terraces of Slieve Carran, formed like steps of stairs. These terraces are made up of thick horizontal limestone layers or beds. The beds of limestone were laid down in a tropical sea floor about 335 million years ago, during a geological time period called the Carboniferous. The area we now call the Burren was located near the Equator. The Burren limestone is a sedimentary rock type, formed from the remains of shellfish and coral, which once lived in this warm, marine environment.

**Limestone Pavement: Clints and Grykes**  
 This landscape displays the classic features of a Karst geological region. Bare limestone pavement is dissected by "clint and gryke" structures. The grykes, formed by water dissolving away limestone along joints are the vertical fractures seen running through the solid limestone. The clints are the limestone blocks surrounded by these fractures. This limestone pavement is protected by European legislation because of its international importance and, like the rare flowers, it is important that it is not disturbed or damaged.

**The Geology Map**  
 When a Geologist finds and names a rock type "such as limestone" they also try to prove its age and define the area which it covers. In some cases they can match a unit of rock over a large area. To assist them in identifying such areas, they will assign the unit of rock a specific colour on the geological map and also give the area a formation name. This formation name is usually based on a local region or locality specific to the rock type. In this area it is possible to identify limestone rock from the Burren Formation (BU) and the Slievenaglasa Formation (SL).

The map is taken from parts of the Geological Survey of Ireland's published geological map called the "Geology of Galway Bay - Sheet 14"

The formations identified on the geology map on the right are detailed as follows:

- Slievenaglasa Formation:** This represents limestone formed in deeper tropical waters. The limestone is cherty with crinoid fossil intervals.
- BU - Burren Formation:** This represents pale grey fossiliferous limestone formed in shallow tropical waters.

Formations can be further be broken down into members and examples from the geology map are:

- BU(a) - Allivee Member upper:** Top of Burren formation which is characterised by the presence of a particular shelly fossil called *Davidsonia*.
- BU(b) - Allivee Member lower:** Base of Burren formation is located by the first appearance of a shelly Brachiopod fossil called a *Giantproductid*. The limestone is thickly bedded.

Please remember to take nothing but memories. As tough and resilient as this landscape may seem, it is unbelievably fragile. Please obey the Burren Code.

Text and Research by Nuala Mahony, Burren & Cliffs of Moher Geopark Commission, in Heritage Sites, Cliffs County Council, Ennis, Co. Clare

Full sets of geological maps and other information are available in Clif na Boinne, Cassidy's Bar & Restaurant, Carran, Co. Clare. Phone 065 2687222  
 The Burren Centre, Keshbeg, Co. Clare. Phone 065 2687222. Web site: www.burrencommission.ie  
 The Geological Survey of Ireland, Beggan Bush, Woodington Road, Dublin 4. Phone 01-4262882. Web site: www.gsi.ie

SHANNON DEVELOPMENT BURREN CENTRE NDA





Pete met Kirsty, a New Zealand native of Maori extraction, when they both worked in London. Kirsty juggles home-care duties with her photography business. She is an avid Instagrammer and Pinterest pinner but Pete doesn't see the point in all that social stuff.

They both stay fit, with Kirsty active on the 5k and 10k running circuit, and Pete trying to keep up with the younger guys in his mountain-biking club. He has some sight loss in one eye after crashing off his bike some years back.

They like to get away on their own for one or two trips each year. The main family holiday is important to both of them. They used to travel at off-peak times, but are now tied to the school holiday calendar.

**Tahoe Rim Trail**  
Tahoe Meadows  
to Spooner Summit

Length	21.8 mi (35.0 km)
Elev Gain	2894 ft (882 m)
Elev Loss	5528 ft (1685 m)

- Hikers
- Bikes No bikes from Spooner Summit to North Canyon Hobart Rd
- Dogs OK
- Equestrians
- No Motorized Vehicles

**Grade**

Typical Grade	7.3%
27% of trail is	10% to 20%
1828 ft (557 m) is	10% to 20%
Standard Ramp Grade	8.3%

**Cross Slope**

Typical Cross Slope	3.2%
18% of trail is	5% to 10%
2433 ft (741 m) is	10% to 20%

**Tread Width**

Typical	28 in (71 cm)
Minimum	18 in (45 cm)

**Surface**

Surface Type	Soil
1% of trail is	Moderately Firm
26% of trail is	Moderately Stable

Typical Firmness ↓ 0.17 in  
Minimum Firmness ↓ 0.40 in

Typical Stability ↓ 0.61 in  
Minimum Stability ↓ 0.73 in

**Obstructions**

Multiple Rocks	18 in (45 cm)
----------------	---------------

WARNING: Trail conditions may have changed since December 2018 when this trail was assessed. Temporary obstacles were not mapped.

Map created by Recreational Designs Inc. using data collected by a certified trail mapper for the National Recreation Trails Program.

**Trail Access Information**

# Questions – Website

- Is the information that they need available?
- What information would they get?
- What information would they miss?
- What will attract them?
- What will turn them off?
- What information do the family get?
- How could you communicate more detailed information?

# Questions – Slieve Carron

- Is the information that they need available?
- What information would they get?
- What information would they miss?
- What information do the family get?
- How could you communicate more detailed information?

# Questions – Trail Sign

- Is the information that they need available?
- What information would they get?
- What information would they miss?
- What information do the family get?
- How could you communicate more detailed information?