

FÁNÓIR
Bealach Oidhreachta na Geopáirce
FANORE
Geopark Heritage Trail



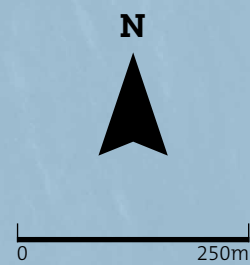
Achoimre ar an tSiúlóid Lúibe
Loop Overview

| | |
|--|---|
| FAD: 4.5 km | DISTANCE: 4.5 km |
| DEACRACHT: Idir measartha agus deacair | DIFFICULTY: Moderate to difficult |
| AM: 60–80 nóiméad | DURATION: 60–80 minutes |
| TALAMH: Bóithre poiblí | TERRAIN: Public road |
| TREALAMH RIACHTANACH: Buataisi siúil, éadaí báistí, deoch, fón póca | MINIMUM GEAR: Walking shoes, raingear, fluid, mobile phone |

- Bealach Slí Oidhreachta
- Malairt Slí atá Níos Giorra
- Bóthar Náisiúnta
- Bóthar Réigiúnach
- Bóthar Eile
- Foirgnimh
- Heritage Trail Route
- Trail Shortcut
- National Roadway
- Regional Roadway
- Other Roadway
- Buildings

Aire: Carraigeacha sleamhna nuair is fiúch iad
Caution: Rocks slippery when wet

Ní cheadaítear madraí ar thalamh feirme
No dogs allowed on farmland



12 Sliabh Fhánórach Tá an cnoc léibheannaíthe seo comhdhéanta de shraitheanna aolchloiche a fágadh anseo 330 milliún bliain ó shin tráth a raibh Fánóir lonnaithe gar don mheánchiorcal thíos faoi mhuir theochriosach.

Fanore Mountain This terraced hill is composed of layers of limestone that were deposited 330 million years ago when Fanore was located near the equator in a warm tropical sea.



11 Pábháil Aolchloiche Bíonn an iliomadh plandaí agus feithidí ina gcónaí sna bearnaí idir na bloic mhaola aolchloiche. Tá na bearnaí ann mar thoradh ar uisce a bheith ag tuaslagadh scoilteanna san aolchloch leis na mílte bliain.

Limestone Pavement The fissures between the bare limestone blocks are home to many plants and insects. They are the result of water dissolving along cracks in the limestone for thousands of years.



10 Limistéar Caomhantais Speisialta Tá an chuid is mó de ghnáthóg Bhoirne faoi chosaint na Treorach ón Aontas Eorpach maidir le Gnáthóga. Tá Fánóir taobh istigh de Limistéar Caomhantais Speisialta Cheann Boirne-Pholl Salach ina bhfuil 7800 heicteár.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Most of the Burren habitat is protected under the EU Habitats Directive. Fanore is located within the 7800 hectare Black Head-Poulsallagh complex SAC.



9 Cathair Bhaile Uí Éinigh Thógtaí dúnta cloiche nó 'cathracha' i mBoirinn ón Iarannaois suas go dtí an mheánaois agus bhí cuid acu fós in úsáid chomh deireanach le tús an 19ú haois. Tabhair faoi deara: Tá sé seo ar thalamh phríobháideach agus níl cead isteach ag an bpobal.

Balliny Caher Stone forts or 'Cahers' were built in the Burren from Iron age to Medieval times and some were used into the early 19th Century. *Note: This is on private land and there is no public access.*



8 Séipéal Chill Onchan Fothrach séipéal ón 11ú haois a luaitear Naomh Onchu leis. Is sa reilig seo a cuireadh an sagart, fealsúnaí agus údar áitiúil John O'Donohue.



Killonaghan Church The ruins of an 11th Century church linked to St. Onchu. The graveyard is the burial place of local priest, philosopher and author John O Donoghue.

1 **Fanore Beach**

2 **Trá Fhánórach** Is éiceachórais bheo iad na dumhcha a bhíonn ag síor-athrú agus atá faoi chosaint na Treorach ón Aontas Eorpach maidir le Gnáthóga. Tosaíodh á gcruthú breis agus 5,000 bliain ó shin agus is í an mhuirínreach a dhaingníonn iad.

3 **Fanore Beach** The sand dunes are dynamic living ecosystems that are protected under the EU Habitats Directive. They started to form over 5,000 years ago and are stabilized by marram grass.



4 Bithbhoireann Na stuiceanna agus na cabhái ar aolchloch a nochtar ar chósta idirthaoideach mar thoradh ar ghníomhaíochtaí sliog-ainmhithe beo ar nós bairmeach, cuachmaí, giúrrann agus cuán mara.

Biokarst The sharp pinnacles and hollows on limestone that is exposed along the intertidal coast by the activities of living shelled creatures such as Limpets, whelks, barnacles and sea urchins.



7 An Geata Dearg Tá an 'Geata Dearg' á thabhairt ar an ngeata seo le blianta fada anuas. Choinnigh an tiarna talún an geata faoi ghlas le cinntiú go n-íocfadh na tionóntaí ualach amháin den fheamainn a bhailigh siad.

The Red Gate This gate has been known as the 'Red gate' for several generations. The gate was kept locked by the landlord to ensure tenants paid one load of the seaweed they collected.



1 Abhainn na Cathrach Is í seo an t-aon abhainn i mBoirinn nach ritheann faoin talamh in áit ar bith le linn a cúrsa. Tagann sí amach as tobar aolchloiche agus ritheann sí thar shil-leaganacha oighreacha agus aolchloch sula dtéann sí amach san fharrage.

2 Carrageacha Corra Oighreacha Is iad na hoighearshruthanna a d'iompar na bolláin mhóra aolchloiche seo agus a d'fhág anseo iad breis agus 15,000 bliain ó shin nuair a bhí na hoighearchlúideacha os cionn thalamh na hÉireann ag leá den uair dheireanach.

Caher River The only river in the Burren that flows its entire course over ground. It emerges as a limestone spring and flows over glacial deposits and limestone before entering the sea.



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Glacial Erratics These large limestone boulders were transported by glaciers and dropped over 15,000 years ago as the ice sheets that covered Ireland began to melt for the last time.



5 Stoirmeacha agus Creimeadh Cósta Is féidir leis an gcumhacht hidrálach a chruthaítear nuair a bhrúitear uisce isteach sna scoilteanna agus sna scaintín in aolchlocha ar an gcósta le linn stoirmeacha móra bloic mhóra a bhogadh agus is minic a fhágtar stácaí acu feadh an chósta.

Storms and Coastal Erosion The hydraulic power of water forced into natural cracks and crevices in coastal limestone during major storms can loosen huge blocks which can be lifted and stacked along the coast.



6 Sliogchairn Dar le seandálaíthe go bhfuil cuid de na cairn seo níos mó ná 6,000 bliain d'aois. Tá sliogáin agus cónna iontu a d'ith na fiagaithe cnuasaitheoirí fánaíochta a tháinig romhainn.

Shell Middens Spoil heaps of discarded seashells and nuts from the meals of our hunter-gatherer nomadic ancestors have been dated by archaeologists to over 6,000 years ago.



LEAN NA COMHARTHAÍ COISCEIME
Tá an bealach agus sainchomharthaí geografacha le feiceáil go soiléir ar an léarscáil seo chun do shli a éascú — acomhail bóithre, foirgnimh srl. Ina theannta sin, feicfidh tú comharthaí beaga coisceime ag acomhail ar an mbealach chun tú a choinneáil ar an tslí cheart.

FOLLOW THE FOOTSTEPS
This map clearly indicates the route and geographical landmarks to help you on your way — such as road junctions, buildings etc. To assist you further at junctions on the route, where appropriate, you will find small footprint signs to keep you on the right path.



- NÁ FÁG AON LORG I DO DHIAIDH**
- Déantar Pleanáil agus Ullmhúchán Roimh Ré Bíodh an trealamh cuí agat don tsiúlóid chomh maith le trealamh a bheadh cabhrach i gcás éigeandála. Seiceáil ar réamhaisnéis na haimsire agus bí ullamh i gcónaí roimh athruithe aimsire.
 - Bítear Aireach mar Gheall ar Dhaoine Eile Déan páirceáil mar is cuí, ná cuir bac ar bhealaigh isteach. Ná déan aon damaíste do mhaoin, go háirithe do bhallaí, d'fhálta nó do bharrha.
 - Bíodh Meas ar Ainmhithe Feirme agus ar an bhFiadhúlra Coimnítear achar sábháilte amach ó ainmhithe feirme. Ná tóg madraí leat ar thalamh feirme. Breathnaigh ar an bhfiadhúlra agus ar éin agus tú i bhfad uathu — gan a bheith ag cur isteach orthu.
 - An Bealach a Chosaint ó Chreimeadh Bí ag taisteal i ngrúpaí beaga agus siúltair duine i ndiaidh duine ar aon chuid den bhealach atá fiúch nó creimthe.
 - Fágtar a bhFhaightear Fágtar geataí mar a fhaightear iad (oscailte nó dúnta). Fágtar clocha, plandaí, ainmhithe, gnáthóga agus séadchomharthaí mar a fhaightear iad.
 - Déantar Diúscairt mar is Cóir ar Dhramhaíl. Tóg abhaile GACH bruscar agus fuilleach bia — Má Thógann tú Ann É — Tóg Leat Amach É!
 - Laghdáitear Tionchar Tine Ná las tinte agus má chaitheann tú tobac bíodh cipíní caite agus bunanna toitin tógtha abhaile leat.
 - Fágtar an Phábháil Aolchloiche mar a Fhaightear í Tá an phábháil aolchloiche faoi chosaint dlí agus í liostaithe mar "Gnáthóg Tosaíochta" faoin Treoir maidir le Gnáthóga ón Aontas Eorpach, 1992.
- LEAVE NO TRACE ON THE TRAIL**
- Plan Ahead and Prepare Ensure you have the equipment needed for your walk and to cope with emergencies that could arise. Check the weather forecast and always be prepared for changing weather conditions.
 - Be Considerate of Other People Park appropriately so that entrances are not blocked. Do not to damage property, especially walls, fences and crops.
 - Respect Farm Animals and Wildlife Remain at a safe distance from farm animals. Do not bring dogs through farmland. Observe wild animals and birds from a distance—avoid disturbing them.
 - Protect the Trail from Erosion Travel in small groups and walk in single file on wet or eroded sections.
 - Leave what you find Leave gates as you find them (open or closed). Leave rocks, plants, animals, habitats and monuments as you find them.
 - Dispose of Waste Properly. Take home ALL litter and leftover food — if You Bring It In — Take It Out!
 - Minimise the Effects of Fire Do not light fires and if you smoke, take used matches and cigarette butts home with you.
 - Leave the Limestone Pavement as you find it Limestone pavement is listed as a "Priority Habitat" in the European Habitats Directive 1992, and is protected by law.

BURREN AND CLIFFS OF MOHER GEO PARK
PEOPLE. PLACE. LEARNING. LIVELIHOOD.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Burren and Cliffs of Moher UNESCO Global Geopark
Eagrair na Náisiún Aontaithe um Oideachais, Eolaíocht agus Cultúr
Boireann agus Ailbe an Mhóthair Geolaíoch Domhanda UNESCO

Geological Survey
Suirbhéireach Gheolaíochta
Ireland | Éireann
Department of Communities, Equality and Local Government

Fáilte Ireland
National Tourism Development Authority

Taiscéal! Explore!

Foinse na Sonraí Léarscáile: Tá sonraí Suirbhéireacht Ordánais na hÉireann atáirgthe faoi Cheadúnas OSI uimhir 2010/04/CCMA Chomhairle Contae an Chláir. Sáraíonn atáirgeadh neamhúdaraithe cóipeacht Suirbhéireacht Ordánais na hÉireann agus Rialtas na hÉireann. © Suirbhéireacht Ordánais na hÉireann, 2010
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