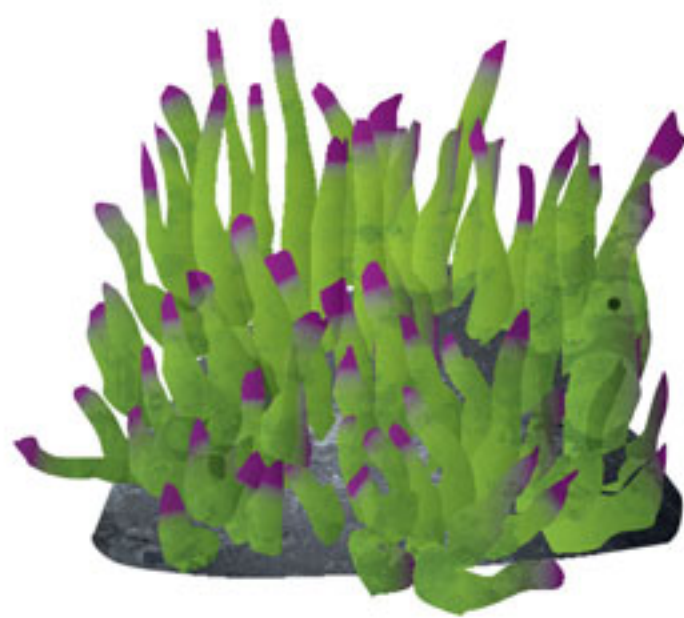
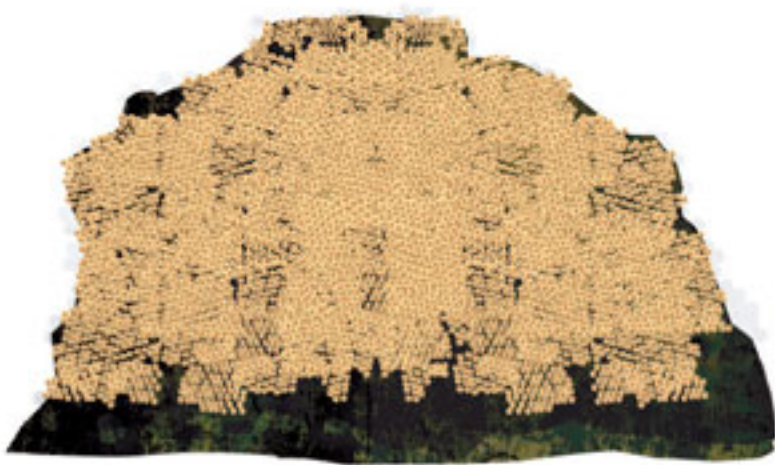


FAUNA



Snakelocks Anemone
Bundún Nathairiúil

A brown-stemmed blob stuck onto rock, this anemone has 200 moving tentacles which it cannot retract. It is found in rock pools and has an expanding range north. Symbioses with green algae turn its tentacles green, with a purple hue to their stinging cell-covered tips. Blab donn-ghasach atá greamaithe le carraig, tá 200 braiteog gluaisteach ag an mbundún seo nach féidir leis aistarraingt. Faightear iad i linnte carraige agus tá raon fairsingíoch ó thuaidh acu. Athraíonn siombóisí le halgaí glas a gcuid braiteoga go glas, agus fordhath corcra lena mbarra ceall-chlúdaithe marfacha.



Honeycomb Worm
Péist Mhildeogach

This bristle worm forms biogenic reefs. Each little worm makes for itself a sandy tube, which it sticks to another tube or a rock, thus creating the honeycomb-like reef. When the tide is in, tentacle heads poke out to trap passing food. It is quite rare. Foirmíonn an péist ghuaireach sceireacha bithghineacha. Déanann gach péist bheag feadán gainmheach dó féin a ghreamaíonn le feadán nó carraig eile, agus dá réir a chruthaíonn sceir atá cosúil le cior mheala. Nuair atá an taoide istigh, bogann cinn na mbraiteog amach chun bia atá ag imeacht thar bráid a ghaistiú. Is fíor-annamh a fheictear a leithéid.



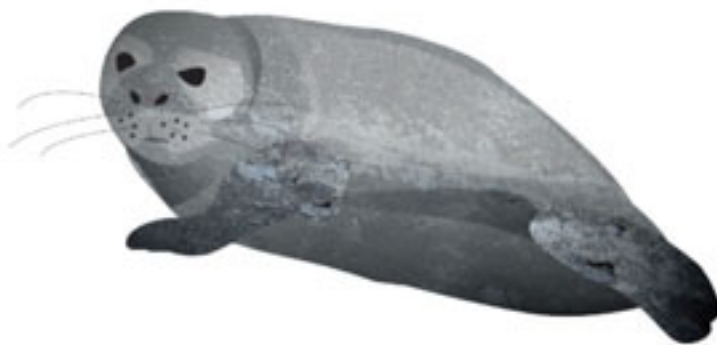
Sand-hopper
Dreancaid Trá

Sand-hoppers are small curved crustaceans that live buried along the tide-line and splash-zone. Dozens can be seen flexing their bodies and hopping about when you lift washed-up seaweed. By eating this plant material, sand-hoppers play an important role converting vegetation into biomass. Is crústaigh bheaga chuartha iad dreancaidí trá a chónaíonn adhlactha ar feadh na snáithe mara agus an chreasa steancála. Is féidir na dosaenacha a fheiceáil ag lúbadh a gcorp agus ag preabadh thart nuair a ardaítear feamainn atá tagtha i dtír. Trí ábhar plandaí mar seo a ithe, tá ról tábhachtach ag dreancaidí trá chun fásra a thiontú go bithmhais.



Sea Potato/Heart Urchin
Croídín Bui/Croídín

This hairy, greyish potato-sized urchin lives 3 to 30m below the sea, buried just beneath the sand. Washed up onto beaches, its hairy spines rub off quickly leaving a white, heart-shaped, dot-lined empty shell with an apex hole. The shell is fragile and easily crushed. Cónaíonn an croídín guaireach liath seo 3-230m faoi bhun na farraige, agus é adhlactha díreach faoi dhromchla an ghainimh. Tagann siad i dtír ar thránna agus imíonn na dromlaigh ghuaireacha go tapa, a fhágann sliogán bán croí-chruthach atá ponc-linithe le poll rinne. Tá an sliogán leochaileach agus éasca le brú.



Grey Seal
Rón Glas

Grey seals are large plump, fish-hunting sea mammals with big eyes. They are bigger than common seals and have longer snouts, while the pups have white fur. They are found in water and on remote rocky shores, where they haul out, mate and give birth. Is mamaigh seilge éisc iad róna glasa, a bhfuil súile móra acu agus atá ramhar agus ar cóimhéid le fear. Tá siad níos mó ná róna coitianta agus smuit níos faide acu, agus bíonn fionnadh bán ag na coileáin. Feictear iad in uisce agus ar chladaí carraigeacha iargúlta, áit ina dtíomaíonn, a phóraíonn agus a shaolaítear iad.



Ringed Plover
Feadóg an Fháinne

This small, colourful, short-legged wader feeds in the intertidal zone and nests on shingle and sand in the splash-zone, laying well-camouflaged, easily trampled eggs. It has a black-and-white pattern on its head and breast, an orange bill and legs, and a broad white wing-stripe, seen in flight. Beathaíonn an lapaire dathach gearr-chosach seo san idirthaoide agus neadaíonn sé ar scaineagán agus gaineamh sa chrios steancála, ag breith uibheacha dea-dhuaithníochta agus atá éasca le dramhail. Tá patrún dubh agus bán aige ar a cheann agus a bhrollach, le gob agus cosa oráiste, agus straidhp leathan bán ar an sciathán atá le feiceáil le linn eitilte.



European Rabbit
Coinín Eorpach

These mammals build extensive burrows, coming out at dusk to graze. They were introduced to Ireland in the Middle Ages and 'farmed' on dunes by monks for their fur and meat. They have special adaptations to digest tough plants, and are silent except when caught. Tógann na mamaigh seo uachais fairsinge agus tagann siad amach sa chlapsholas chun féar a ithe. Thángadar go hÉirinn sna Meánaoiseanna i dtús báire, agus rinne na manaigh 'feirmeoireacht' orthu sna dummhcha dá gcuid feola agus fionnaidh. Tá oiriúnuithe speisialta acu chun plandaí righne a dhíleá, agus bíonn siad tostach seachas nuair a bheirtear greim orthu.



Flounder
Leith

An almost rectangular flatfish with a lumpy spine, the flounder lives near the seafloor in estuaries and tidal rivers, often half-buried in sand, preying on worms and crustaceans. Look for transparent baby flounders in pools, and frilly marks left on the seabed by adult fish. Tá an t-iasc leathógach seo beagnach dronuilleogach le dromlach cnapach. Cónaíonn leith in aice le grinneall na farraige in inbhir agus aibhneacha taoide, iad leath-adhlactha sa ghaineamh go minic, ag creachadh ar phéisteanna agus crústaigh. Breathnaigh le haghaidh leitheanna óga tréshoilseacha sna linnte, agus marcanna atá fágtha ar ghrinneall na farraige ag éisc aosaigh.