

FAUNA



Meadow Brown Butterfly
An Donnóg Fhéir

Like many butterflies, the meadow brown uses the sheltered lee-side of hedges to travel from place to place. Flowering plants of the hedge and in the verge sustain butterflies with their nectar. Meadow brown caterpillars eat grasses, in turn providing nourishing meals to feathered hatchlings.

Cosúil le mórán féileacán, úsáideann an donnóg fhéir taobh foscúil na bhfálta sceach chun taisteal ó áit go háit. Cothaíonn plandaí blátha an fháil agus an ghruaimhín na féileacáin lena gcuid neachtair. Itheann boilb na donnóige féir féara, a sholáthraíonn béili cothaitheacha dá n-óg gortha craobhach.



Bumble Bee
Bumbóg

Ireland's 19 different bumble bee species nest in the ground and in hedge banks, collecting pollen from wildflowers to feed bee babies for the first three weeks, then bringing nectar back to the hive to make honey. Hedgerow removal has contributed to their recent sharp decline.

Neadaíonn 19 speiceas difriúil na mbubóg Éireannach sa talamh agus i mbainc na bhfálta, ag bailiú pailine ó lusanna fiáine chun beacha óga a bheathú don chéad trí sheachtain, agus an neachtar a thógáil ar ais chuig an gcoirceog chun mil a dhéanamh. Tá titim ghéar feicthe le déanaí toisc scoitheadh na bhfálta sceach.



Hedgehog
An Ghráinneog

Hedgehogs come out of hibernation in February and March. To save energy, they stay near hedgerows while they build up on much depleted body weight, eating worms, frogs, woodlice and other insects, as well as hedgerow fruits such as blackberries, blueberries and wild strawberries.

Tagann gráinneoga amach as an ngeimhriú i bhFeabhra agus Márta. Chun fuinneamh a shábháil, fanann siad in aice le fálta sceach chun a meáchan coirp ídithe a mhéadú, trí phéisteanna, froganna, míolta críonna agus feithidí eile a ithe, chomh maith le torthaí na bhfálta sceach cosúil le sméara dubha, fraocháin ghorma, agus sútha talún fiáine.



Long-eared Bat
An Ialtóg Chluasach

Seven of Ireland's nine bat species use hedges to travel along and roost in. Brimming with insects, hedges also make great feeding grounds. The long-eared bat catches and eats moths whilst in flight, and plucks caterpillars, spiders and other prey from twigs and leaves.

Úsáideann seacht gcinn as naoi speiceas na n-ialtóg Éireannach na fálta le taisteal orthu agus le fáireadh. Is tailte beathaithe iontacha iad fálta atá lán le feithidí. Beireann an ialtóg chluasach greim ar leamhain agus itheann sí iad le linn eitilte, agus sciobann sí boilb, damháin alla agus creachaithe eile ó chraobhóga agus dhuilleoga.



Dunnock
An Gealbhan Clai

Also called hedge sparrows, these shy birds scurry around in the undergrowth, feeding on insects. They have very unusual mating patterns, with individual broods of chicks often cared for by more than one male. Populations have suffered serious declines in recent years.

Tugtar donnóga orthu chomh maith, agus bogann na héin chúthaileacha seo thart go sciobtha sa chasarnach, á mbeathú féin ar fheithidí. Tá patrúin chúplála neamhchoitianta acu, le hálta sicíní aonair a bhíonn faoi chúram níos mó ná fireannach amháin. Tá titim ghéar agus thromchúiseach tagtha ar líon na n-éan le blianta beaga anuas.



Sparrowhawk
An Spioróg

Skilled flyers with distinctive red-brown stripes on their undersides, sparrowhawks hunt along hedges and woods, flying low and then diving suddenly to catch small animals in their sharp talons. Prey includes small birds such as sparrows (hence their name), mice, frogs and insects.

Is éin oilte iad seo i mbun eitilte le straidhpeanna sainiúla deargdhonna taobh thíos, agus bíonn na spioróga ag seilg le hais na bhfálta agus na gcoillte, ag eitilt go hiseal agus ag tumadh go tobann chun greim a fháil ar ainmhithe beaga lena ngriobha géara. Áirítear éin bheaga cosúil le gealbhain i measc na gcreachaithe, chomh maith le lúcha, froganna agus feithidí.



Hawthorn Shield Bug
Frid Scéithe na Sceiche Gile

This little creature is shaped like a Roman shield. Its colouring and markings provide the perfect disguise against the bark and leaves of the hawthorn. The young nymphs feed on hawthorn leaves, while the adults eat both the leaves and the red 'haws' or berries.

Tá cruth ar an gcréatúr seo cosúil le sciath Rómhánach. Soláthraíonn an dathú agus comharthaí atá acu an bréagrioct foirfe i gcoinne choirte agus dhuilleoga na sceiche gile. Beathaíonn na nimfeacha óga ar dhuilleoga na sceiche gile, cé go n-itheann na haosaigh duilleoga agus na sceachóirí dearga nó caora chomh maith.



Cuckoo
An Chuach

Only the male cuckoo makes the well-recognised call. Cuckoos arrive from Africa around April and lay eggs in other birds' nests. Once hatched, the young cuckoo pushes the other nestlings out of the nest to secure all the attention and food from its foster parents.

An chuach fhireannach amháin a dhéanann an glaoch inaitheanta. Tagann na cuacha ón Afraic thart ar Aibreán agus déanann siad uibheacha a bhreith i neadacha éan eile. Nuair atá siad gortha, déanann an chuach óg gach neach eile a bhrú ón nead chun an aird agus bia ar fad a shlánú ón tuismitheoirí altrama.