

# FLORA



## Bog Cotton

*An Ceannbhán  
Caolduilleach*

Bog cotton comes in two forms: single and many-headed. Both have fluffy white cotton seed-heads and grassy leaves. the latter can live in up to 15cm of water, as the air canals through its leaves bring oxygen to it's roots, helping the plant to breathe.

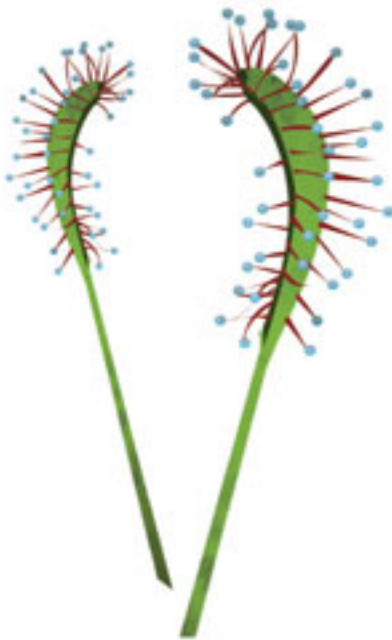
Tagann ceannbhán caolduilleach i ndá chineál: singil agus ilcheannach. Tá siad cosúil lena chéile, le cinn síolta de cheannbhán clúimh agus duilleoga féaracha. Is féidir le ceannbhán caolduilleach ilcheannach maireachtáil in uisce suas le doimhneacht 15cm. toisc go bhfuil canálacha aeir aige ina fhréamhacha a chuidionn leis anáilú.



## Black Bog Rush

*An Sifín*

This sedge plant has flattened black flowering heads and long, dark green, needle-like leaves. It forms in tussocks and can grow half a metre high, flowering in May. It favours nutrient-rich fens, but mineral-rich sea-salt spray allows it to grow on blanket bogs as well. Tá cinn blátha dubha atá leata ag an bplanda cíbe seo agus duilleoga fada dúghlasa atá cosúil le bioráin. Foirmíonn siad i dtortóga, ag bláthú i mBealtaine, agus is féidir leo fás go hairde leath-mhéadar. Is fearr leis eanaigh atá saibhir i gcothaithigh, ach ceadaíonn cáitheadh salainn na farraige atá saibhir ó thaobh mianraí dó fás ar bhratphortaigh chomh maith.



## Sundew

*An Drúchtín*

This carnivorous plant grows around pool edges. Each leaf is covered in 200 tentacles that produce glue for attracting insects. Once its prey is trapped, the leaf curls up and the insect is digested by the plant. The insect's nutrients ensure the sundew's growth.

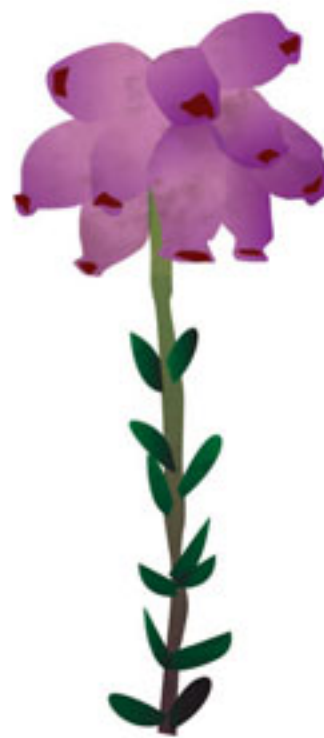
Fásann an planda feoiliteach seo ar chiumhaiseanna locháin. Tá gach duilleog clúdaithe le 200 bhraiteog a tháirgeann gliú chun feithidí a mhealladh. Chomh luath agus atá an creachaí gaistithe, cuachann an duilleog suas agus bíonn an fheithid dileáite ag an bplanda. Cinntíonn cothaithigh na feithide go bhfásann an drúchtín.



## Saw Sedge

*An Sábhsheisc*

Saw sedge is easily recognised by its sharply serrated leaf margins. It is a tussock-forming sedge and can grow to 2m. The flower-head is brown and much branched. Saw sedge is an indicator species for the EU-protected priority habitat of the calcareous fens. Tá an sábsheisc éasca le haithint toisc ciumhaiseanna fiaclacha géara na duilleoige. Is seisc í a fhoirmíonn go tortógach agus is féidir léi fás go hairde 2m. Tá ceann an bhlátha donn agus mórán craobhacha le sonrú. Is speiceas táscach í an sábsheisc do ghnáthóg chosanta tosaíochta AE na n-eanach cailcreach.



## Cross-leaved Heath

*An Fraoch Naoscaí*

Cross-leaved heath has leaves which are evenly spaced and arranged in fours on its long stem, making the plant resemble a cross. Seen from May to September, its pink flowers are shaped like bells, and are bunched together at the top of the stems.

Tá duilleoga ag an bhfraoch naoscaí atá spásáilte go cothrom agus eagraithe i gceithre chuid ar ghas fada - breathnaíonn an planda cosúil le cros dá réir. Feictear a chuid bláthanna bándearga clogchruthacha ó Bhealtaine go Meán Fómhair, agus bíonn siad bailithe le chéile ag barr na ngas.



## Wintergreen

*An Ghlasluibh*

Wintergreen is one of Ireland's unusual 'relic' species, a plant that has survived since the last ice age, typically found elsewhere in arctic conditions. It is a small evergreen plant with a rosette of simple ovate leaves. The flowers are white, cream or pink. Tá glasluibh ar cheann de speiceas 'iarsmach' na hÉireann. Is planda í atá tar éis maireachtáil ón oighearaois agus atá le fáil de ghnáth in áiteanna eile faoi choinníollacha Artacha. Is planda beag síorghlas atá inti le róiséad de dhuilleoga ubhacha simplí. Bíonn na bláthanna bán, bánbhuí nó bándearg.



## Sphagnum Moss

*Caonach Sfagnaim*

The most important plant for bog creation, each moss has a distinct growing head and a long stem with branches. As it grows upwards, the parts of the plant beneath the surface are unable to decompose due to the lack of oxygen, and over time they form peat.

Seo é an planda is tábhachtaí maidir le cruthú an phortaigh - tá ceann fáis shainiúil aige agus gas fada le craobhacha. Mar a fhásann an caonach aníos, tá codanna an phlanda taobh thíos den dromchla nach féidir dianscaoileadh toisc easpa ocsaigine, agus cruthaíonn siad seo móin le himeacht ama.



## Lichen

*An Léicean*

Lichen is an algae-fungus partnership, and is thus a 'symbiosis', meaning two organisms that need each other to survive. The algae provides food while the fungus absorbs water. Various blue, green and grey lichens grow on hummocks on the bog surface. Is comhpháirtíocht algaí-fungais é léicean agus tá 'siombóis' i gceist dá réir, a chiallaíonn dhá orgánach atá ag brath ar a chéile chun maireachtáil. Déanann an algaí bia a sholáthar agus déanann an fungas an t-uisce a ionsú. Fásann léicin éagsúla atá gorm, glas agus liath ar thulóga ar dhromchla an phortaigh.