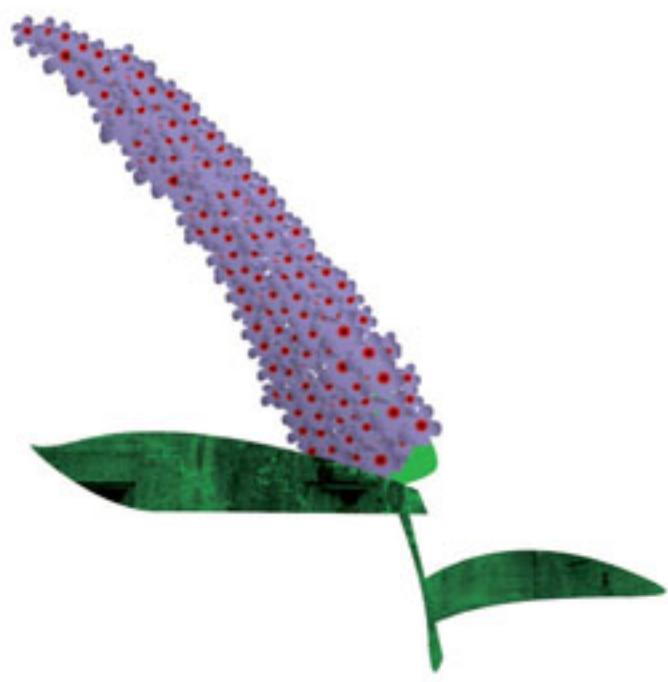


# FLORA



**Buddleia davidii**  
*Buddleia davidii*

Known as the 'butterfly bush', buddleia's purple blooms attract great quantities of butterflies. It can tolerate very dry conditions, and with seeds carried by the wind, it flourishes in built-up areas, bursting from cracks in walls and unused chimney pots. It flowers from June till September.

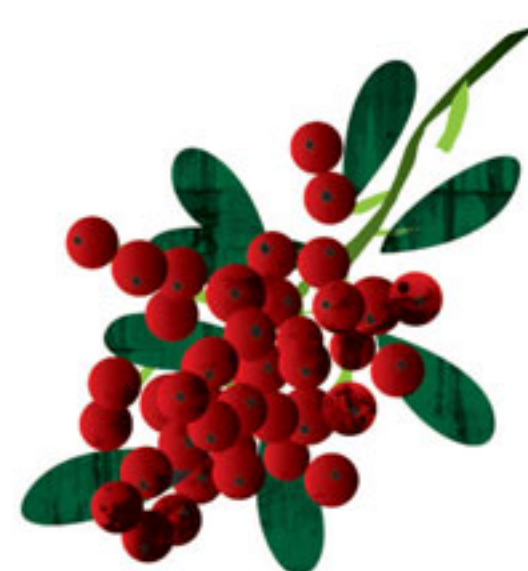
Is minic a thugtar tom na bhféileacán ar an bplanda seo toisc go meallann a bhláthanna corcra a lán lán féileacán. Ní chuireann an triomach as dó, agus ós rud é go scaipeann an ghaoth a siolta, bíonn an-rath go deo air i gceantair faoi fhoirgnimh. Is minic a fheictear ag fás é ó scoilteanna i mballaí agus ó photaí simléar nach mbíonn in úsáid. Bíonn bláthanna air ó Mheitheamh go Meán Fómhair.



**Dandelion**  
*An Caisearbhán*

The 'pissy-beds' of yore, dandelions have a long tap root so they can survive mowing and periods of drought. They are common from April onwards in parks and lawns, frequently bursting through cracks in the footpath. Their leaves have diuretic properties, hence their common name.

'Pissy-beds' a dtugtaí orthu seo i mBéarla. Tá bunfhréamh fhada acu agus ar an ábhar sin ní mharaíonn triomach ná gearradh iad. Bíonn siad go flúirseach i bpáirceanna agus i bhfaichí ó mhí Aibreán ar aghaidh agus is minic a fhásann siad aníos trí scoilteanna i gcosáin. Tá airíonna fualbhrostacha acu agus ba iad sin ba chúis leis an leasainm coitianta a thugtar orthu i mBéarla.



**Pyracantha**  
*Pyracantha*

Blackbirds and wrens nest within the thorny confines of the pyracantha shrub, safe from marauding magpies; bees and butterflies visit its magnificent white flowers in May; and its berries in autumn provide food for the thrush family. An all-round winner for wildlife in urban gardens.

Tógann lonna dubha agus dreoilíní a neadacha laistigh de chosaint deilgneach an tom pyracantha áit a bhíonn siad slán ó ionsaithe na snaganna breaca; bíonn na beacha agus na féileacán ag tarraingt ar a mbláthanna áille bána i Mí na Bealtaine agus bíonn a gcaora mar bhia sa bhfómhar ag smólaigh de gach chineál. Tá an planda seo ar cheann de na plandaí is fearr ó thaobh an fhiadhúlra de i ngairdíní uirbeacha.



**Silver Birch**  
*An Bheith Gheal*

A native species, the silver birch is particularly suitable for town planting, as it can withstand pollution and poor soil. It is a slim, elegant tree that enhances air quality and street aspects without over-shading buildings. Its leaves and catkins appear together in April.

Crann dúchasach i an bheith gheal agus tá sí feiliúnach lena chur is mbailte móra toisc gur féidir léi an truailliú a sheasamh agus toisc nach gcuireann ithir bhocht as di. Crann caol álainn atá inti a chuireann feabhas ar an aer agus ar dhealramh sráideanna is fós nach leagann scáil ró-mhór ar fhoirgnimh. Cuireann sí duilleoga agus caitíní amach le céile in Aibreán.



**Wall Barley**  
*An Chuisseogach Fhionn*

This grass grows on waste ground and beside buildings and walls, mainly in eastern parts of the country. The 'whiskers' on top of the flower-head cause it to resemble barley, hence its name. Wall barley is one of about 60 wild grasses occurring in Ireland.

Bíonn an féar seo le feiceáil ag fás ar thalamh gan saothrú agus le cois foirgneamh agus ballaí go mór mór in oirthear na tíre. Bíonn cosúlacht na heorna air de bharr guairí a bheith ar bharr na ndias agus sin an fáth ar baisteadh an t-ainm Béarla 'wall barley' air. Tá an chuisseogach fhionn ar cheann den trí scór féar fiáin atá ag fás in Éirinn.



**Ivy**  
*An tEidhneán*

Ivy thrives in shady conditions, climbing up towards light to set flowers and seeds. It's a myth that ivy strangles trees; in fact, ivy-covered trunks are rich bird-nesting and invertebrate habitats, while ivy berries are crucial for birds in February when little else is available.

Bíonn rath ar an eidhneán in áiteanna scáthacha agus é ag fáis in airde i dtreo an tsolais chun bláthanna agus siolta a bheith aige. Miotas is ea an tuairim go dtachtann an eidhneán crainn; chun an fhirinne a dhéanamh is gnáthóga saibhre iad stoic crainn clúdaithe le heidhneán. Is ann a bhíonn neadacha ag éin agus cónaí ar inveirteabraigh agus bíonn caora eidhneáin ina mbia rithábhachtach ag éin i mí Feabhra nuair is beag eile a bhíonn ar fáil.



**Lawyer's Wig**  
*An Chaidhp Mhosach*

This mushroom grows in grass by roadsides, on lawns and in parks, particularly on recently disturbed soil. Its fruiting bodies appear in August and September. They resemble old-fashioned lawyers' wigs when they first open, before deliquescing to a slimy, inky black mass as they age.

Fásann an beacán seo sa bhféar le taobh an bhóthair, ar fhaichí agus i bpáirceanna, go mór mór ar ithir a corraíodh le déanaí. Bíonn a spórhorthaí le feiceáil i mí Lúnasa agus Meán Fómhair. Bíonn siad cosúil le fuigeanna seanaimseartha dlíodóirí nuair a osclaíonn siad ar dtús agus taislíníonn siad ina meallta dubha glaeúla de réir a chéile.



**Lichen**  
*An Léicean*

Lichens comprise an algal part and a fungal part, and are dependent on rainwater for moisture. Since lichens are particularly sensitive to air pollution, their condition, when they occur on town trees, indicates air quality. The bigger, shrubbier the lichen, the healthier the air.

Tá dá chuid i léicin, cuid algach agus cuid fungasach agus braitheann siad ar an mbáisteach le taise a fháil. Ós rud é go ngoilleann truailliú go mór ar léicin is comhartha é go bhfuil an t-aer go maith má bhíonn siad le feiceáil ar na crainn i mbaile mór. Má bhíonn siad mór agus cuma toir orthu is cosúil go bhfuil an t-aer ar fheabhas.