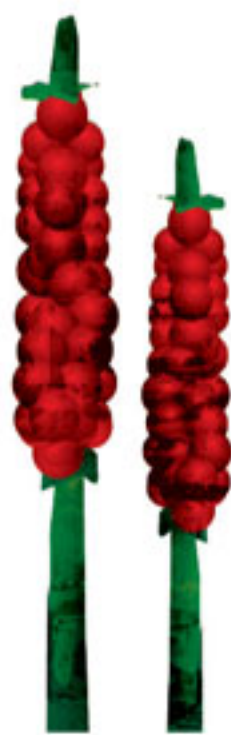


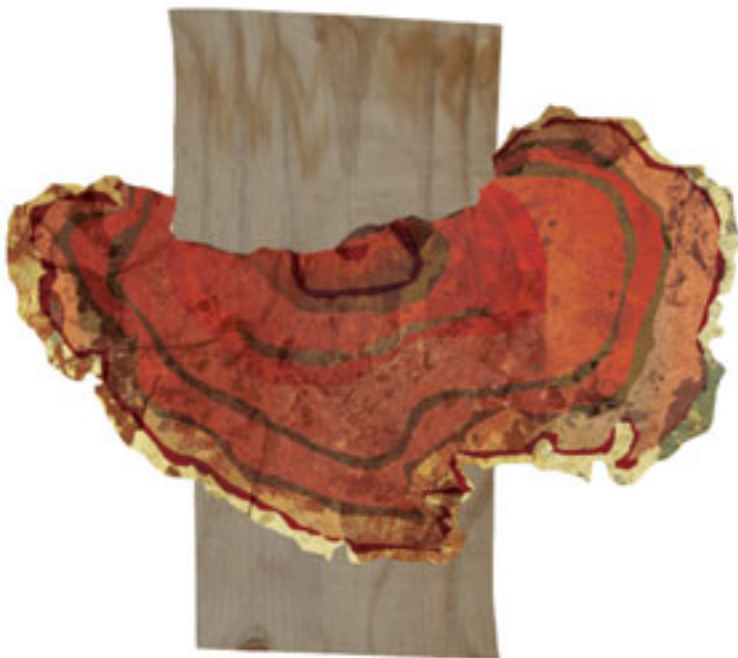
FLORA



Lords-and-Ladies
An Chluas Chaoin (nó Bod Gadhair)

Also called the cuckoo-pint, this plant’s white-sheathed, tall brown spike emits a rotting-meat smell to attract flies for pollination. In autumn the spike is replaced by a cluster of red berries. The plant is eaten by many small animals, but is poisonous to humans.

Bior donn le truaill bhán timpeall air a bhíonn mar bhláth ag an bplanda seo agus boladh feola lofa uaidh chun cuileoga a mhealladh lena phailniú. Fásann caora dearga in áit an bheara san fhómhar. Itheann a lán ainmhithe beaga an planda seo ach tá sé nimhiúil do dhaoine.



Bracket Fungi
An Brachfungas

Unlike plants, fungi – which live all over the woodland – do not need sunlight to make their food, living instead off nutrients absorbed from what’s around them. Bracket fungi live high up in trees. As parasites, they can damage the trees they grow on.

Fásann fungais gach áit sa choillearnach. Ní bhíonn solas na gréine uathu chun bia a sholáthar faoi mar a bhíonn ó phlandaí eile. Maireann siad beo ar chothaithigh a ionsúnn siad ón ábhar atá timpeall orthu. Fásann brachfungais go hard ar chrainn. Is paraisítí iad agus is féidir leo damáiste a dhéanamh do na crainn a fásann siad orthu.



Wood Sorrel
An tSeamair Choille

Especially adapted for shade, this plant has pale-green shamrock-shaped leaves which close up in bright light to prevent excess evaporation. The bell-shaped white flower develops a seed capsule with an explosive mechanism to eject and disperse the seeds when ripe.

Planda é seo atá oiriúnaithe d’áiteanna scáthacha. Tá duilleoga mar an tseamróg aige ach dath glas éadrom orthu agus dúnann siad sa solas geal chun galú iomarcach a chosc. Bláthanna bána ar nós cloig a bhíonn acu. Bíonn faighneoga síolta orthu a phléascann chun na síolta a scaipeadh nuair a bhíonn siad aibí.



Oak
An Dair

Ireland has two types of native oak: sessile and pedunculate. Both are extremely important for biodiversity. An oak tree can be home to dozens of different plants, birds and mammals, and as many as 350 invertebrate species. Acorns are a favourite food of the jay.

Tá dhá speiceas dúchasach den dair le fáil in Éirinn - an dair choiteann agus an dair neamhghasánach. Tá siad araon fiorthábhachtach ó thaobh na bithéagsúlachta de. Is féidir leis na scórtha plandaí, ainmhithe agus mamaigh de chineálacha éagsúla a bheith ag fás nó ag cur fúthu ar chrann darach agus le suas le 350 speiceas inverteabrach. Dearcáin an bia is fearr leis an scréachóg.



Hazel
An Coll

Hazel is recognised by its ‘trunk’, which comprises many long straight rods. These, combined with the plant’s plentiful hazelnuts, make hazel a very useful and valuable tree both to humans and to wildlife. Its catkins and tiny red flowers appear before its leaves do.

Is féidir an coll a aithint ar a ‘stoc’. Sлата fada díreacha iomadúla a bhíonn iontu. Crann luachmhar é ag daoine agus ag an bhfiadhúlra de bharr na slata seo agus de bharr na cnónna flúirseacha a bhíonn air. Tagann a chaitíní agus a bhláthanna bídeacha dearga amach roimh a dhuilleoga.



Holly
An Cuileann

The berries of the familiar evergreen holly are a valuable food for wildlife during the lean winter months, when other wild fruits have long gone. Only the female plant produces berries. Holly grows well in the shade, so can flourish under the bigger canopy trees.

Bia luachmhar iad caora an chuillinn shiorghlais ag an bhfiadhúlra sa gheimhreadh nuair a bhíonn na torthaí fiáine eile imithe le fada. Is ar an gcrann baineann amháin a bhíonn na caora. Fásann an cuileann go maith faoi scáth agus is féidir leis maireachtáil go maith faoi cheannbhrat na gcrann níos mó.



Pipe-cleaner Moss
Caonach ‘réiteora píopa’

This common moss has several names, including ‘rough neck moss’, ‘shaggy moss’ and ‘electrified cat-tail moss’! The long individual spikes of pipe-cleaner moss can be found growing on the ground, on boulders, on logs, and even high up on tree branches.

Is iomaí ainm atá ar an gcaonach coitianta seo lena n-áirítear ‘caonach gob garbh’, ‘caonach mosach’ agus ‘electrified cat-tail moss’! Is féidir spící fada aonarach an chaonaigh seo a fheiceáil ag fás ar an talamh, ar bhalláin chloiche, ar lomáin agus fiú go hard ar ghéaga crann.



Hart’s-tongue Fern
Creabh na Muice Fia

This very common fern prefers shady moist habitats, though it can also grow in rocky places and walls. Ferns do not have seeds, instead using spores to reproduce. Hart’s-tongue fern has stripes of spores on the undersides of its leaves which turn orange when ripe.

Is fearr leis an raithneach an-choitianta seo gnáthóga taise scáthacha ach is féidir leis fás in áiteanna carraigeacha agus i mballaí. Ní síolta ach spóir a bhíonn ag ruithneach chun atáirgthe. Bíonn na spóir ina stríocaí ar íochtar a duilleog ag creabh na muice fia agus tagann dath flannbhuí orthu nuair a bhíonn siad aibí.