



An Bhinn Bhuí



“an-vin VWEE”



Ar chlé

Ceann de na 20 speiceas is dathannaí de chaonach sfagnaim a fhásann i bportaigh móna na hÉireann

Left

One of the most colourful of over 20 species of sphagnum moss that grow in Irish peat bogs



Tiubh, dubh agus fíorfhliuch

Thick, black and very wet



- 1** Bain lán do shúl as an dealbh de Chlann Lir agus lean an tsiúlód líube ag An Príosún.

Admire the Children of Lir sculpture and join their loop walk at An Príosún.

- 2** Nuair a shroicteann tú Port an Chlóidh caith súil amach thar an Atlantach os cionn na stacaí farraige agus na n-oileán.

Look out on the Atlantic over sea stacks and islands from Port an Chlóidh (Portacloy).

- 3** Téigh chomh fada leis an gcrann péine 4300 bliain d'aois ag Ionad Cuairteoirí Pháircéanna Chéide.

View the 4300 year old pine tree at Céide Fields Visitor Centre.

Le breis is 4000 bliain, bhí an talamh faoi bhrat bhratphortach Atlantach.

Uisce atá sa naoú cuid den phortach. Súnn an mhóin sfagnaim ar an dromchla an taise cosúil le spúinse. Dath óir, donnrua agus donn a bhíonn ar an mbrat caonach, féar agus luachra seo san fhómhar. Is minic go mbíonn móin trí mhéadar (9.8 troigh) níos doimhne níos mó thíos faoi.

Ní lobhann plandaí de bhrí nach maireann baictéir a chuireann dlús faoin bpróiseas lobhaidh i gcoinníollacha aigéadacha. De réir a chéile déantar móin d'íarsmaí plandaí marbha.

Is taisceadán todhchaí é móin. Caomhnaítear rudaí éagsúla ann a thit isteach sa phortach na céadta bliain ó shin. Is fianaise é forbairt an phortaigh ar na hathruiithe atá tagtha ar mhodhanna feirmeoireachta agus ar an aeráid, brúchtaí bolcánacha ina measc.

Tá an portach fós ag fás ag ráta milliméadair in aghaidh na bliana.

For over 4000 years Atlantic blanket bog has covered the land.

The bog is nine-tenths water. Sphagnum moss on the surface soaks moisture up like a sponge. This carpet of mosses, grasses and rushes turns gold, russet and brown in autumn. Underneath the peat is often three metres (9.8 ft) deep or more.

Plants do not rot as the bacteria that help the decaying process cannot survive in such acid conditions. Peat slowly forms from the squashed remains of dead plants.

Peat is a time capsule. It preserves objects which have fallen into the bog centuries ago. Its growth is a record of changes in farming and climate and even of volcanic eruptions.

The bog is still growing at the rate of a millimetre a year.



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