

# The People's Millennium Forests Glengarra, Co. Tipperary

The **People's Millennium Forests** is the largest-ever project in Ireland aimed at restoring and managing our native woodlands. **Native woodlands** are forests or woodlands made up of tree species that occur naturally in Ireland, such as oak, ash, elm, Scots pine, yew and birch.

Once an intimate part of our culture, Ireland's native woodlands were in danger of becoming a lost legacy and this project, with the support of AIB and the National Millennium Committee, is a hugely successful step to redress centuries of over exploitation, neglect and clearance of our native forests.

To coincide with the celebration of the third Millennium in 2000, sixteen woodlands around Ireland, comprising fifteen hundred acres, were chosen as the **People's Millennium Forests**, and were dedicated in perpetuity to the people of Ireland. 1.3 million young trees of native species were planted on the sites – a tree for every household in Ireland. The millenium trees were planted in sections of the area shown as Young, Mixed Native Woodland on the accompanying map. These saplings have developed into a young, vibrant, **native woodland community**, rich in both plant and animal life. It will take centuries for these forests to reach ecological maturity. Naturally, some of the trees you see here today will disappear from the developing forest, while others will survive to maturity. Many more young trees will join the developing woodland through natural processes over time.

**Glengarra** is located on the southern foothills of the Galtee Mountains and is some 12km west of Cahir. The Irish name, "An Ghleanna Ghairbh", means either "the rough glen" or "Garra's glen" – Garra was a local chieftain in the second century AD. The earliest maps show that there has been forest here for centuries. During the 19th century, Viscount Lismore built a lodge in a beautiful location in Glengarra and surrounded it with a plantation of about 150 acres, containing many unusual, exotic trees. Over the years, an elaborate network of roads and pathways have been created to facilitate the general public. Today, where the millennium trees were planted, you will see young, developing native woodland underneath older trees of oak, birch and Scots pine. Oak trees cling to the steep slopes of the Burncourt River, which bisects the wood. Alder and silver birch grow near the river; with ash, hazel, holly, rowan, wych elm and grey willow on more fertile soils. During spring and summer, yellow pimpernel, bilberry and lady fern can be seen on the forest floor. Look carefully and you may see signs of fallow deer, red squirrel, pine marten, badger and fox. Stay silent and you may hear the call of birds like long-eared owl and sparrow hawk.

We hope you enjoy your visit.



Iora Rua  
Red Squirrel



An Cloigín Gorm  
Bluebell



An Snag  
Tree Creeper



Lus na Gaoithe  
Wood Anemone

urraithe ag  
sponsored by



á bhainistiú ag  
managed by



igcomhpháirtíocht le  
in partnership with  
Coilleamacha Dúchasacha



An Dair Nearnghasánach  
Sessile Oak



Caor Chon  
Guelder Rose



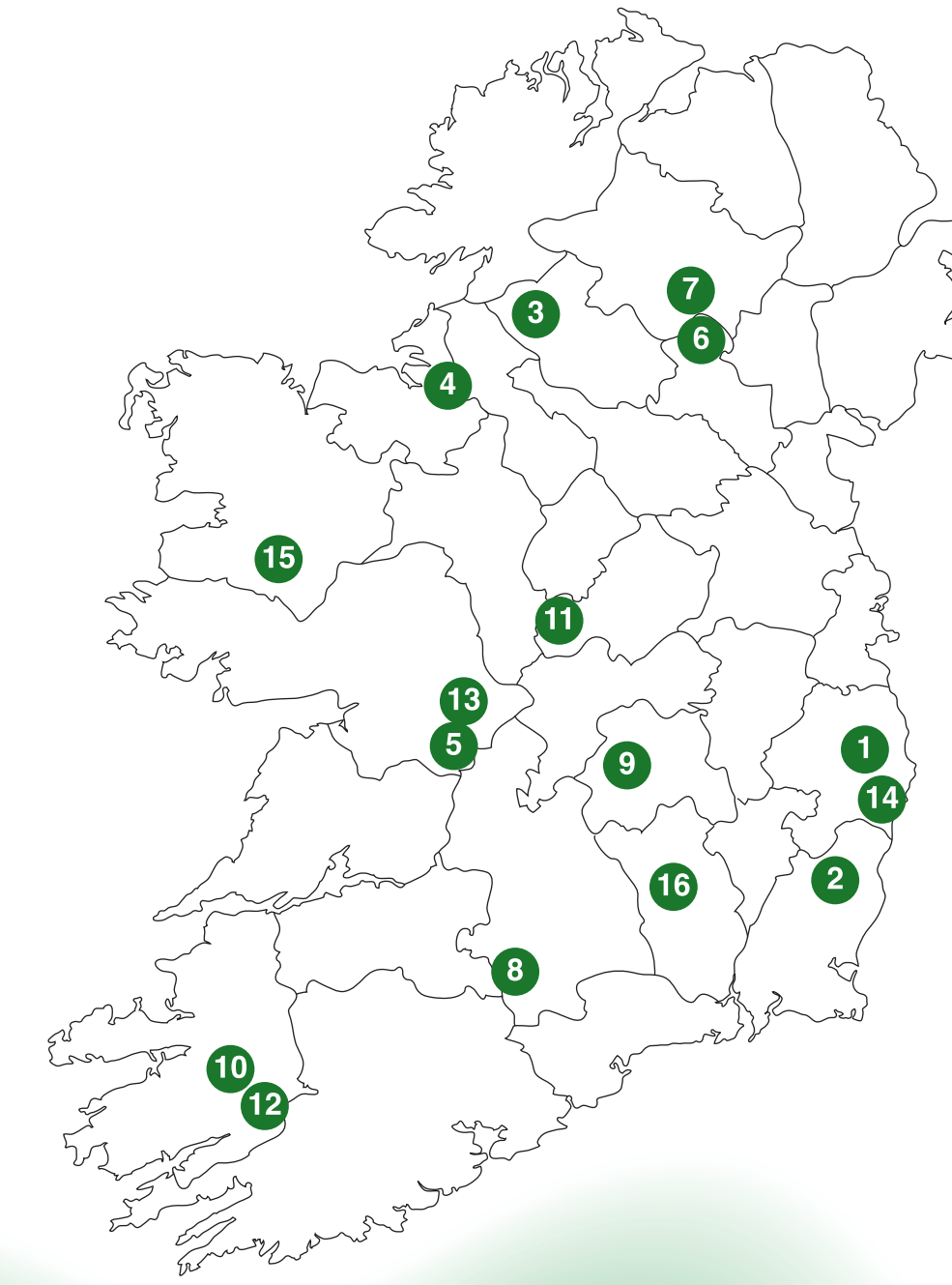
Cat Crainn  
Pine Marten



Cuilleann  
Holly



1. Ballygannon, Co Wicklow
2. Camolin, Co Wexford
3. Castle Archdale, Co Fermanagh
4. Cullentra, Co Sligo
5. Derrygill, Co Galway
6. Derrygory, Co Monaghan
7. Favour Royal, Co Tyrone
8. Glengarra, Co Tipperary
9. Lacca, Co Laois
10. Muckross, Co Kerry
11. Portlick, Co Westmeath
12. Rossacree na Ioo, Co Kerry
13. Roslaura, Co Galway
14. Shelton, Co Wicklow
15. Tourmakeady, Co Mayo
16. Woodlands, Co Kilkenny



1. Baile na gCanónach, Co. Chill Mhantáin
2. Cam Eolain, Co. Loch Garman
3. Caisleán Archdale, Co. Fhear Manach
4. Cullentraigh, Co. Shligigh
5. Doire Ghill, Co. na Gallainne
6. Doire Ghofraidh, Co. Mhuineacháin
7. Achadh Meoil, Co. Thír Eoghain
8. An Ghleanna Ghairbh, Co. Thiobraid Árann
9. Leacach, Co. Laidis
10. Mucros, Co. Chiarraí
11. Port Lico, Co. na hIarmhí
12. Ros an Chru na Lua, Co. Chiarraí
13. Ros Dora, Co. na Gallainne
14. Tuair Mhic Eadúigh, Co. Mhuigh Eo
15. Tuair Mhic Eadúigh, Co. Mhuigh Eo
16. Coill An Fhallaigh, Co. Chill Chainnigh



- Seanchoillearnach Dúchasach  
Old Native Woodland
- Coillearnach Óg Dúchasach Measctha  
Young Mixed Native Woodland
- Brú an Óige  
An Óige Youth Hostel
- Bealach na Mílaoise  
Millennium Trail
- Abhainn na Cúirte Dóite  
Burncourt River
- Bóthar na Foraoise  
Forest Road
- Áit Sui  
Seating
- Páirceáil  
Parking

[www.millenniumforests.com](http://www.millenniumforests.com)

[www.coillte.ie](http://www.coillte.ie)

# Foraoiseacha Mílaoise an Phobail Gleann Garaidh, Co. Thiobraid Árann

**Foraoiseacha Mílaoise an Phobail** an tionscadal is mó riamh in Éirinn atá dírithe ar choillearnach dúchasach na tíre a athbheoú agus a bhainistiú. Is éard is **coillearnach dúchasach** ann ná foraoiseacha nó coillearnach ina bhfuil speiceas a bhaineann go nádúrtha leis an tír seo, speiceas mar dair, fuinseog, leamhán, péine Albanach, iúr agus beith.

Cuid dlúth de chultúr na tíre tráth, tá coillearnach dúchasach na hÉireann anois i mbaol dul in éag agus is céim mhór chun cinn é an tionscadal seo, le tacaíocht ó AIB agus ó Choiste Náisiúnta na Mílaoise, le haghaidh a thabhairt ar an bhfaillí agus ar an dúshaothrú a rinneadh orthu leis na céadta bliain.

Tráth a rabhtas ag ceiliúradh na tríú Mílaoise in 2000 roghnaíodh sé choillearnach déag ar fud na hÉireann, cúig chéad déag acra ar fad, ar **Foraoiseacha Mílaoise an Phobail** a fhágfar anois le hoidhreacht go brách ag muintir na hÉireann. Cuireadh 1.3 milliún crann de speiceas dúchasach ar na láithreacha - crann in aghaidh gach líon tí sa tír. In áiteanna sa limistéar ar a dtugtar Coillearnach Óg Dúchasach Measctha ar an léarscáil a théann leis seo a cuireadh crainn na mílaoise. Tá na crainn óga sin anois óg, láidir agus ar **choillearnach dúchasach** a bhfuil saibhreas plandaí agus ainmhithe ag baint leo. Glacfaidh sé na céadta bliain ar na foraoiseacha sin aibíú ó thaobh na héiceolaíochta de. Ar ndóigh ní mhaifidh roinnt de na crainn atá le feiceáil anseo inniu ach mairfidh cuid eile acu go mbeidh siad lán-aibí. Le himeacht ama fásfaidh crainn óga eile go nádúrtha sa choillearnach.

Tá **Gleann Garaidh** suite ó dheas ag bun na nGaibhlte 12 km siar ón gCathair. "An gleann garbh" nó "Gleann Gharra" – taoiseach áitiúil ab ea Garra sa dara céad AD – an bhrí atá leis an ainm. Léiríonn na léarscáileanna is sine go bhfuil foraois anseo leis na céadta bliain. Le linn an 19ú céad thóg Viscount Lismore teach in áit álainn i nGleann Garaidh agus chuir crainn ar 150 acra timpeall air, go leor crainn neamhghnácha, andúchasacha ina measc. Le himeacht na mblianta tógadh líonra bóithre agus cosán le freastal ar an bpobal. San áit ar cuireadh crainn na mílaoise tá coillearnach óg dúchasach le feiceáil ag fás inniu faoi chrainn darach, beithe agus de phéine Albanach atá níos sine. Tá crainn darach ag fás ar bhruacha géara abhainn na Cúirte Dóite a roinneann an choill. Tá fearnóg agus beith gheal ag fás in aice na habhann; chomh maith le fuinseog, coll, cuileann, caorthann, leamhán sléibhe agus saileach liath a bheith ag fás ar thalamh níos fearr. San Earrach agus sa Samhradh bíonn lus Cholm Cille, fraochán agus raitheach Mhuire ag fás ar thalamh na foraoise. Féach go grinn agus feicfidh tú lorg an fhia bhúí, an iora rua, an chaít chrainn, an bhroic, agus an tsionnaigh. Bí ciúin agus b'fhéidir go gcloisfeá éin mar an ceann cait agus an spioróg ag glaoch.

Tá súil againn go mbainfidh tú sult as do chuairt.