

The People's Millennium Forests Rosturra, Co. Galway

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.

Rosturra Wood is situated approximately three kilometres east of the village of Woodford and part of the wood lies within a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and a proposed Natural Heritage Area (NHA). The forest, which is very large, occurs in two townlands, Rosturra and Derrylahan. Rosturra derives from an old Irish word "Ros" meaning "wood", while Derrylahan derives from "doire" or "dair", the Irish for "an oak grove or wood". The wood was previously part of a large forest area in the region known as Woodford Forest. Of historical interest, there is an archaeological monument within the woodland, which consists of a large circular enclosure, probably a rath or ringfort. There is also a well nearby, known as "Toberphuca" (which translates into "Well of Ghosts"). Rosturra is almost unique in that it contains yew in a mixture with oak, with some ash and birch. Other notable shrubs occasionally found include holly, hazel, willow, hawthorn, spindle-tree, buckthorn, blackthorn and guelder rose. The rare woodland orchid the narrow-leaved helleborine is joined by bilberry, woodrush, primrose, dog violet and wood anemone. As part of the People's Millennium Forests project a large area of conifer woodland was removed and planted with native trees including oak, ash, Scots pine, alder and birch. Deer browsing is being controlled through the erection of a deer fence.

Look carefully and you may see signs of red squirrel, fox, badger and pine marten. Stay silent and you may hear the call of birds such as coal tit, mistle thrush and treecreeper. The wood also has a wide range of butterflies, including brimstone, silver-washed fritillary and ringlet.

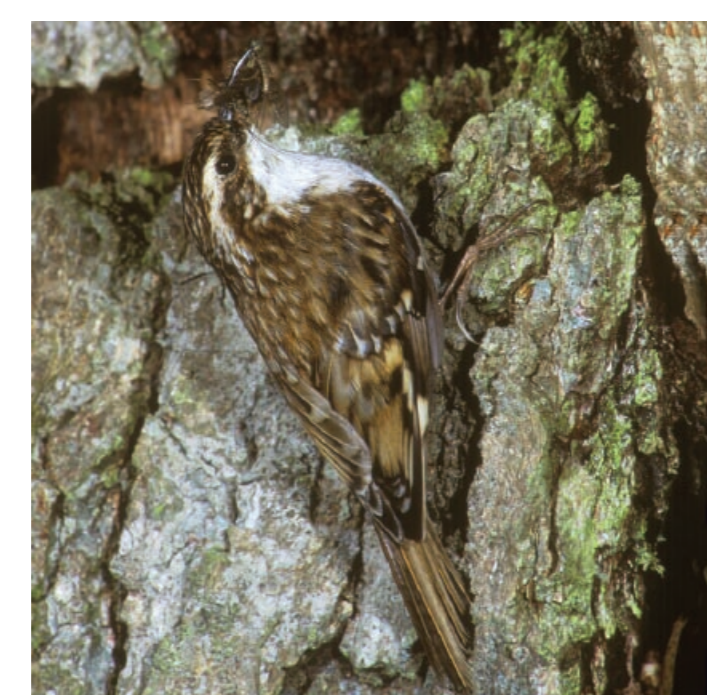
We hope you enjoy your visit.



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
Coillearnaí Dúchasacha



An Dair Nearnghasánach
Sessile Oak



Caor Chon
Guelder Rose



Cat Crainn
Pine Marten



Cuilleann
Holly



Foraoiseacha Mílaoise an Phobail Ros Dora, Co. na Gaillimhe

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.

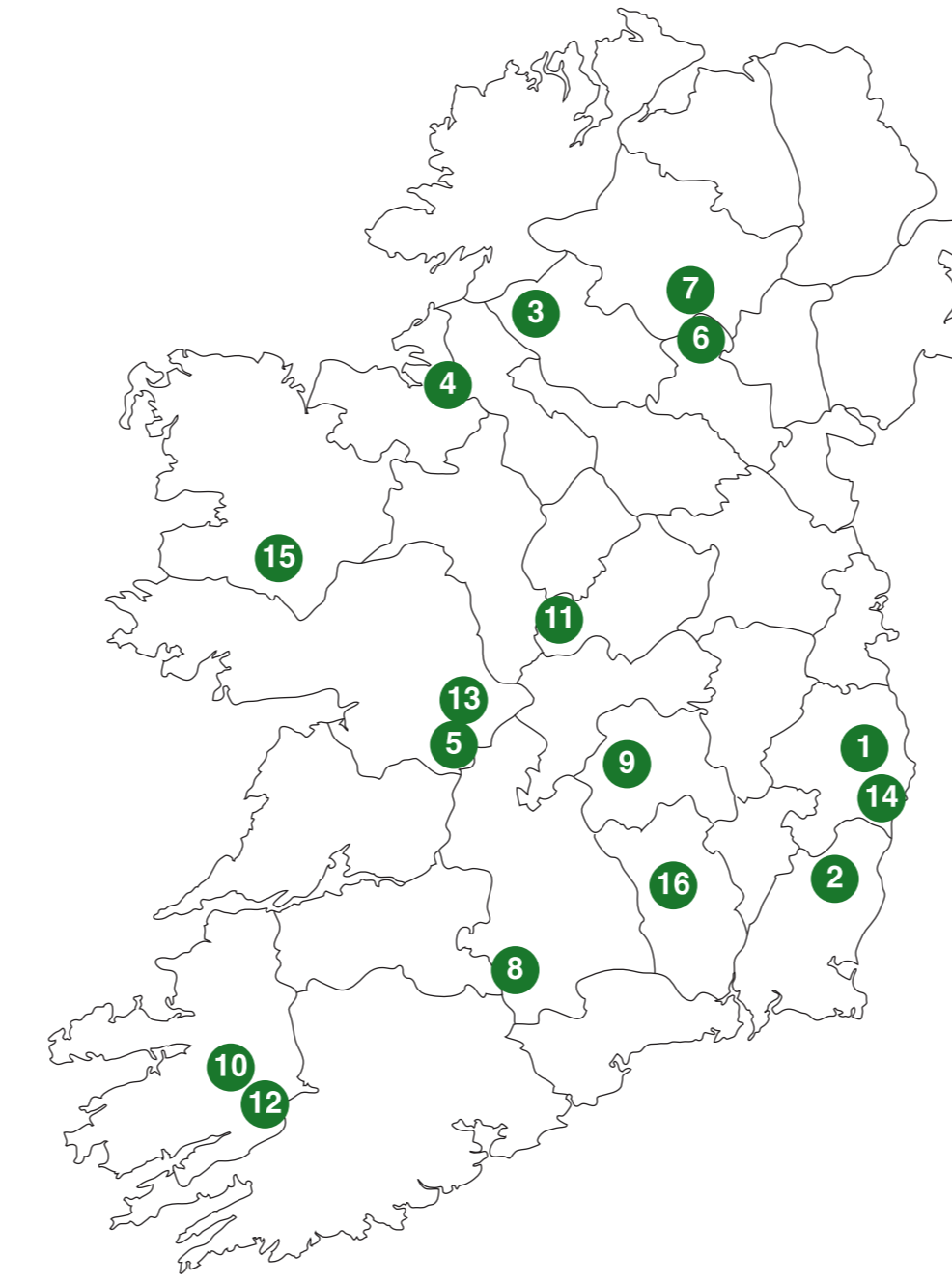
Tráth a rabhthas ag ceiliúradh na tríú Mílaoise in 2000 roghnaíodh sé choillearnach déag ar fud na hÉireann, cúig chéad déag acra ar fad, ar **Foraoiseacha Mílaoise an Phobail** a fhágfar anois le hoidhreacht go brách ag muintir na hÉireann. Cuireadh 1.3 milliún crann de speiceas dúchasach ar na láithreacha - crann in aghaidh gach líon tí sa tír. In áiteanna sa limistéar ar a dtugtar Coillearnach Óg Dúchasach Meastha 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 **Coill Ros Dora** suite timpeall is trí chiliméadar soir ón Ghráig agus tá cuid den choill laistigh de Limistéar Caomhantais Speisialta (SAC) agus de Limistéar beartaithe Oidhreacht Nádurtha (NHA). Tá an fhoraois, atá an-mhór, ag titim i dhá bhaile fearainn, Ros Dora agus Doire Leathan. Is éard is brí le "Ros" ná "coill" agus tá Doire Leathan bunaithe ar an bhfocal "Doire" nó "dair" ar garrán darach nó coill is brí leis. Bhí an choill ina cuid de cheantar mór foraoiseachta i réigiún ar a dtugtar Foraois Dhoire Leathan air. Ó thaobh na staire tá séadchomhartha seandálaíochta laistigh den choillearnach ar ann d'imfhálú ciorcalach – ráth nó líos de réir dealraimh. Tá tobar in aice láimhe freisin ar a dtugtar Tobar an Phúca. Áit ann féin é Ros Dora beagnach sa tsli is go bhfuil iúr meastha le dair in éineacht le fuinseog agus beith. I measc sceaicha suntasacha eile a bhféadfá teacht orthu tá cuileann, coll, saileach, sceaigh gheall, crann feorais, paidé breán, draighean agus caor chon. In éineacht leis an magairlín coillearnaí agus leis an gcuiaichín caol tá an fraochán, an giúnach, sabhaircíní, an tsailchuach agus lus na gaoithe. Mar chuid de thionscnamh Foraoiseacha Mílaoise an Phobail tugadh as limistéar mór de choillearnach buaircineach agus cuireadh crainn dúchasacha ina áit lena n-áirítear dair, fuinseog, péine Albanach, fearnóg agus beith. Tá smacht ar fhia sa choillearnach le fáil fianna atá curtha suas.

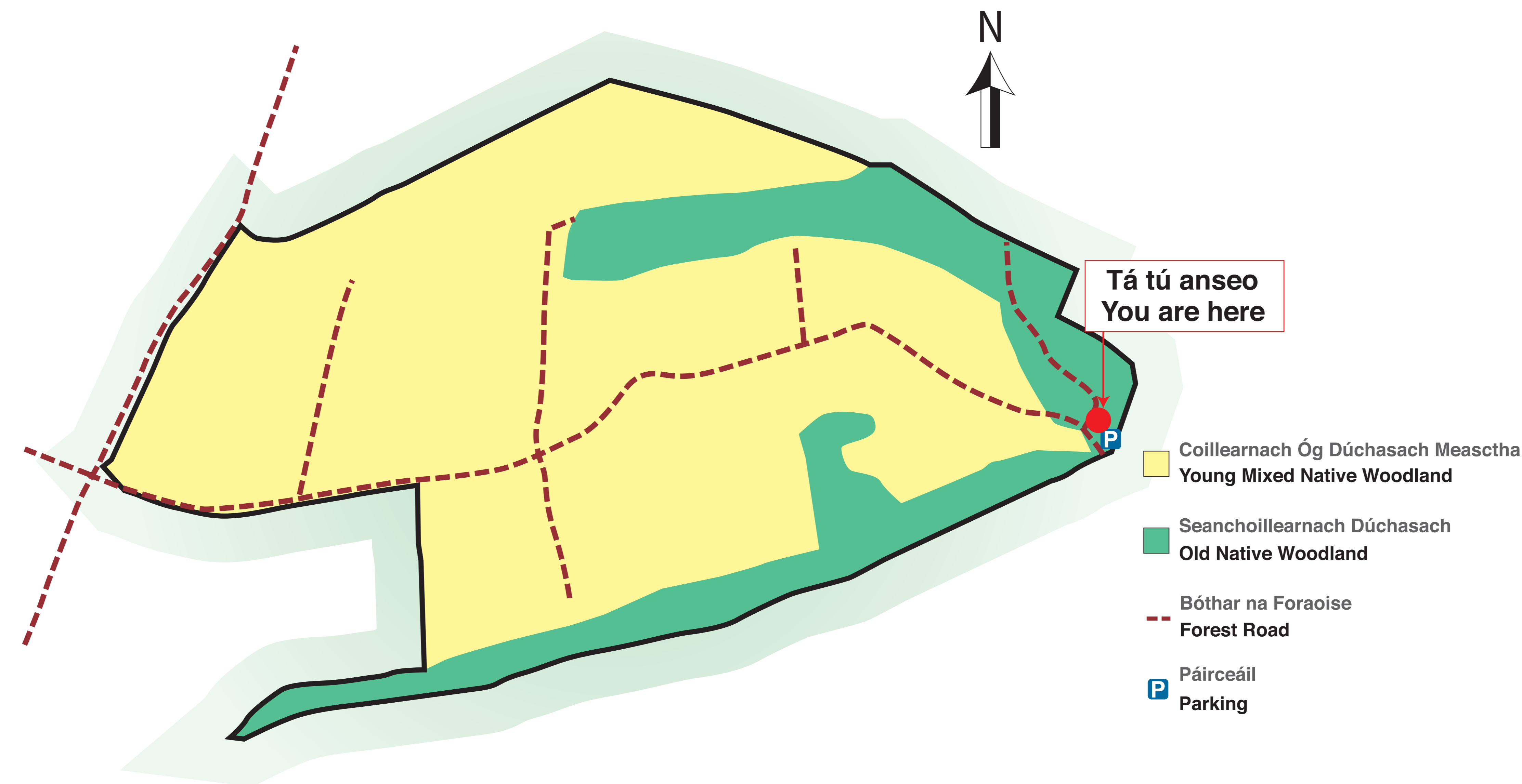
Féach go grinn agus feicfidh tú lorg an iora rua, an tsonnaigh, an bhroic, agus an chait chrainn. Bí ciúin agus b'fhéidir go gcloisfeá ceol na n-éan – an meantán dubh, an smólach mór agus an snag. Tá réimse leathan féileacán sa choill freisin lena n-áirítear an buióg ruibheach, an fritiléan geal agus an fáinneog.

Tá súil againn go mbainfidh tú sult as do chuairt.

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. Laccagh, Co Laois
10. Muckross, Co Kerry
11. Portlick, Co Westmeath
12. Rossacree na Ioo, Co Kerry
13. Rosturra, Co Galway
14. Shelton, Co Wicklow
15. Tourmalady, Co Mayo
16. Woodlands, Co Kilkenny



1. Baile na gCanóinach, Co. Chill Mhantáin
2. Cam Eolain, Co. Loch Garman
3. Caisleán Archdale, Co. Fhear Manach
4. Cullentraigh, Co. Shligigh
5. Doire Ghill, Co. na Gaillimhe
6. Doire Ghofraidh, Co. Mhuineacháin
7. Achadh Meoil, Co. Thír Eoghain
8. An Ghloanna Gharbh, Co. Thiobraid Árann
9. Leacach, Co. Laidis
10. Mucros, Co. Chiarraí
11. Port Lico, Co. na hIarmhí
12. Ros an Chtrú na Lua, Co. Chiarraí
13. Ros Dora, Co. na Gaillimhe
14. Shelton, Co. Chill Mhantáin
15. Tuar Mhíle Eadlaigh, Co. Mhuigh Eo
16. Coill An Fhallaigh, Co. Chill Chainnigh



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