

Discover the Beaches of County Galway

Cuir Aithne ar Thránna Chontae na Gaillimhe

Welcome to **Trá Chill Mhuirbhigh**. The placename Cill Mhuirbhigh derives from the landscape which surrounds you. 'Cill', meaning church or burial ground, most likely refers to the graveyard opposite the beach. 'Muirbheach' is the species rich, coastal grassland, commonly known as machair, which you can see behind the beach.

Fáilte chuig **Trá Chill Mhuirbhigh**. Is as an tírdhreach atá thart timpeall ort a tháinig an logainm Cill Mhuirbhigh. Is éard atá i gceist le cill ná séipéal nó reilig agus is dóigh gur tagairt atá ann don reilig atá trasna ón trá. Is machaire cósta a bhfuil go leor speiceas planda ann, agus ar féidir leat é a fheiceáil ó dheas den trá, atá i gceist le muirbheach.

Beach Code of Conduct

- Guard against all risk of fire
- Leave only footprints – don't be a litterbug
- Kill nothing but time
- Take nothing but memories and photographs
- Don't disturb, don't destroy and act responsibly

Cód Iompair ar an Trá

- Ná déan tine a adhaint
- Ná fág ach lorg do chos i do dhiaidh - ná bí i do bhodach bruscair
- Caomnaigh agus ná cealaigh
- Ná tabhair leat aon rud ach cuimhni agus fótagraif
- Ná mill agus ná cuir isteach ar aon rud agus bí freagrach



For further information
Chun a thuilleadh eolais a fháil
www.galway.ie/services/environment/beaches



Special Grassland Talamh Féaraigh Speisialta

Machair is a very special type of grassland, found along the west coast of Ireland and Scotland. Here, on Árann, it is home to several rare plant species, including purple milk vetch, sea kale, hairy violet and bee orchid. All are protected species.

Is talamh féaraigh an-speisialta atá sa mhachaire cósta, a fhaightear ar chósta thiar na hÉireann agus na hAlban. Anseo, in Árann, tá roinnt speiceas planda neamhchoitianta ag fás, an bleachtphiseán, an phraiseach thrá, an tsailchuach ghiobach agus magairlin na mbeach san áireamh. Is speicis faoi chosaint iad go léir.



A magic cloak Cochall draíochta

Cill Mhuirbhigh graveyard used to be called 'Reilig an Chochail' (the graveyard of the cloak). According to legend St Colm Cille asked St Enda for as much land on Árann as his cloak would cover. Enda agreed. But the cloak began to grow and spread. St Enda quickly snatched it up and expelled St Colm Cille from the island.

James O'Flaherty J.P., who lived in nearby Cill Mhuirbhigh House was buried in this graveyard in 1881. His grave is marked by a large Celtic cross on which the family crest of arms is carved.

Thugtaí Reilig an Chochail ar reilig Chill Mhuirbhigh tráth den saol. De réir an tseanchais d'iarr Naomh Colmcille ar Naomh Éanna an oiread talaimh in Árann a thabhairt dó is a chlúdódh sé lena chochall. Bhí Éanna sásta leis sin. Ach thosaigh an cochall ag fás agus ag leathnú amach. Rug Naomh Éanna go sciobtha air agus dhíbir sé Colmcille ón oileán.

Cuireadh James O'Flaherty J.P., a raibh cónaí air i dTeach Chill Mhuirbhigh, sa reilig seo in 1881. Aithnítear a uaigh ón gcrois mhór Cheilteach a bhfuil armas na clainne greannta air.



Life beneath the surface An beathra faoin ngaineamh

Close to the rocks at the end of this beach are numerous small spaghetti-like mounds of sand. Lugworms live in U-shaped burrows. They ingest sand, causing a 'blow-hole' to appear above them on the sand surface. After absorbing food particles from the ingested sand, they eject the undigested sand, forming the mound or sandcast on the surface.

Sand masons live in a tube of sandgrains that stick up out of the sand. They wave their tentacles out of the top of the tube to collect food particles from the water.

Other animals that live beneath the sand include razor shells, ragworms, cockles and sand stars.

Tá carnáin bheaga ghainimh ar chuma spaigítí ar imeall na trá gar do na carraigeacha. Maireann lugaigh in uachaísi U-chruthacha. Ionhabhann siad gaineamh, rud a fhágann 'poll séidte' os a gcionn ar dhromchla an ghainimh. Tar éis dóibh cáithníní bia a ionsú ón ngaineamh ionghafa, scaoileann siad amach an gaineamh neamhdhíleáite agus déanann sin an carnán nó an rian gainimh ar an dromchla.

Maireann péisteanna feadáin trá i bhfeadáin déanta as gráinní gainimh a ghobann aníos as an ngaineamh. Bíonn siad ag luascadh a gcuid braiteog as barr a bhfeadán chun cáithníní bia a chruinniú as an uisce.

I measc na n-ainmhithe eile a mhaireann faoin ngaineamh tá sceana mara, ragaí, ruacain agus crosóga gainimh.



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How many different birds can you identify? Cé mhéad cineálacha éan a aithníonn tú?

Many different types of birds patrol the beach at Cill Mhuirbhigh seeking out the worms and shellfish hidden beneath the sand. Try to spot as many as you can. Chough, little tern, artic tern and peregrine falcons all breed on Inis Mór. Sea going birds such as guillemots, fulmar, razorbill, shag, herring gull, great black-backed gull and kittiwake live on the cliffs and feed on the seas off the island.

Bíonn go leor cineálacha éan ar patról ar thrá Chill Mhuirbhigh agus iad ar lorg na bpéisteanna agus na sliogiasc atá i bhfolach faoin ngaineamh. Déan iarracht an oiread agus is féidir leat a fheiceáil. Neadaíonn an cág cosdearg, an gheabhróg bheag, an gheabhróg Artach agus fabhcúin ghorma in Árann. Maireann éin fharraige, amhaíl forachain, fulmairí, crosáin, seagai, faoileáin scadáin, droimnigh mhóra agus saidhbheir ar na haillte, agus beathaíonn siad iad féin san fharraige máguaird.



Man of Aran Man of Aran

The pier at the northwest end of Cill Mhuirbhigh beach was built in 1893 by the Congested Districts Board. The store beside the pier was used by Robert Flaherty while making the film 'Man of Aran' in 1932-33. Robert and his family lived in the house near the pier.

Thóg Bord na gCeantar Cúng an chéibh ar cholbha thiar thuaidh Chill Mhuirbhigh in 1893. Bhain Robert Flaherty úsáid as an stór taobh leis an gcéibh nuair a bhí an scannán 'Man of Aran' á dhéanamh aige in 1932-33. Bhí Robert agus a chlann ina gcónaí sa teach gar don chéibh.