

The People's Millennium Forests

Camolin Wood, Co. Wexford



Foraoiseacha Mílaoise an Phobail

Coill Cham Eolaing, Co. Loch Garman

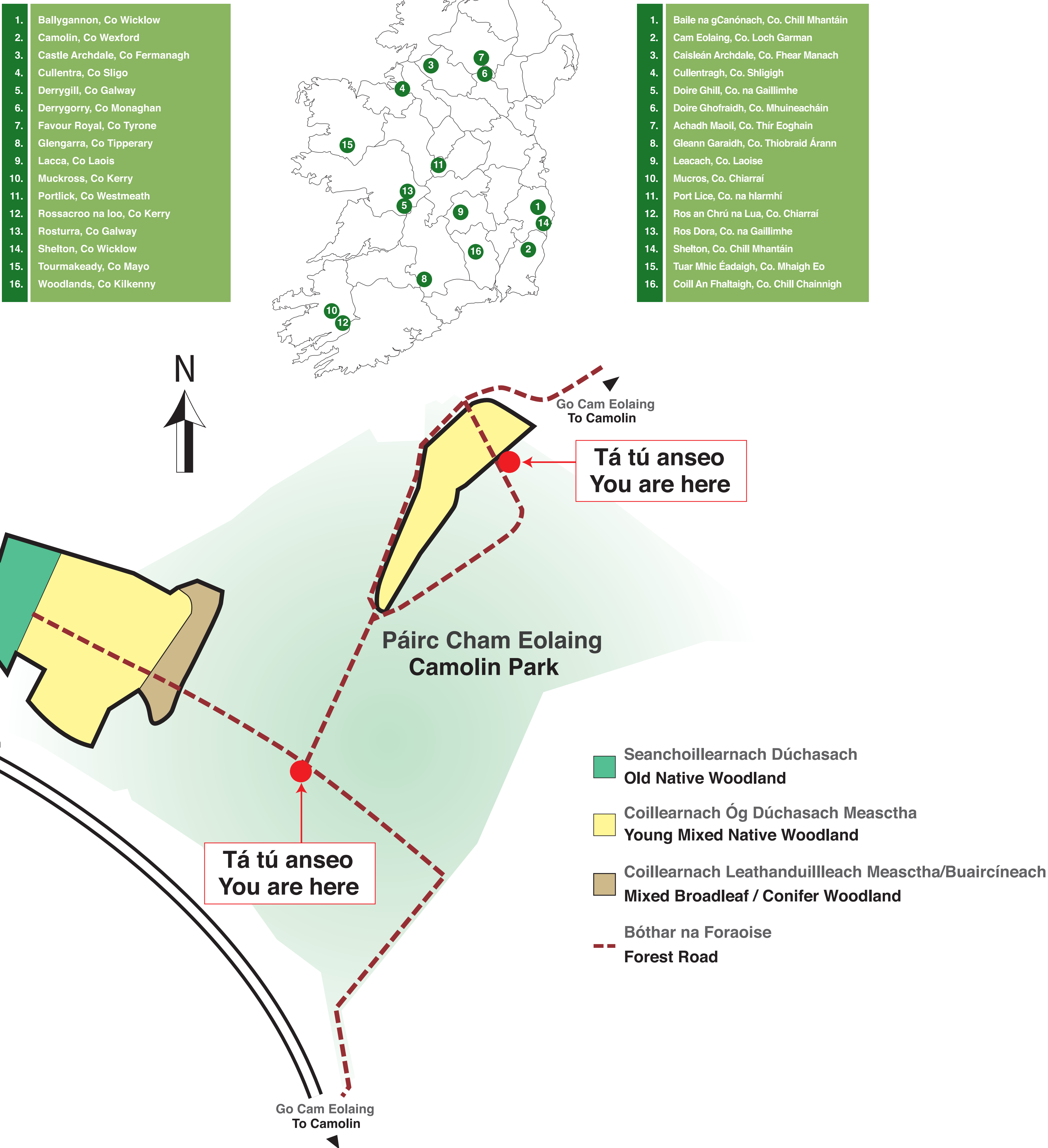
The **People's Millennium Forests** is the largest-ever project in Ireland aimed at restoring and managing our native woodlands. **Native woodlands** are forests or woodlands made up of tree species that occur naturally in Ireland, such as oak, ash, elm, Scots pine, yew and birch.

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.

Here at **Camolin Wood**, you are approximately four kilometres northwest of Camolin and 10km southwest of Gorey. The name Camolin comes from a religious house founded by St Molin, second Bishop of Ferns, who died in the seventh century. Some traces of this building remain on what was previously the Mountnorris Estate. During the early 19th century, only native broadleaved trees grew here, but during the 20th century, the woodland was inter-planted with non-native tree species, mostly conifers. As part of the People's Millennium Forest Project, non-native conifers and broadleaves were removed from a portion of Camolin Wood, and replaced with native trees. Today, where the millennium trees are planted, you will see young, developing native woodland – look out for young oaks, with some birch, hazel, ash and cherry. Our native forests are havens for wildlife and plants. During spring and summer, bluebell, herb robert and honeysuckle blossom here. Look carefully and you may see signs of red squirrel, stoat, badger and fox. Stay silent and you may hear the call of birds such as jay, long-eared owl, coal-tit, sparrow hawk and even a recent rare arrival, the great spotted woodpecker.

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



i gcomhpháirtíocht le
in partnership with
Coilleamacha Dúchasacha



An Dair Neamhghasánach
Sessile Oak



Caor Chon
Gelder Rose



Cat Crainn
Pine Marten



Cuilleann
Holly

www.millenniumforests.com

www.coillte.ie

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 bhfailli agus ar an dúsaothrú 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 Fhoroiseacha 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 aibiú ó thaobh na héiceolaíochta de. Ar ndóigh ní mhairfidh 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.

Timpeall is ceithre chiliméadar siar ó thuaidh de Cham Eolaing agus 10 km siar ó dheas de Ghuaire atá **Coill Cham Eolaing**. Is ón teach urnaí a bhunaigh Naomh Molin, dara Easpag Fhearna, a bhásaigh sa seachtú haois a tháinig an t-ainm Cam Eolaing. Tá fothrach an tí fós ar Eastát Mountnorris tráth. Crainn leathanduilleach amháin a bhí ag fás anseo i dtús na naoú haoise déag ach le linn na fichiú haoise cuireadh speiceas crann neamh-dhúchasach ina dteannta, crainn bhuaircineacha den chuid is mó. Mar chuid de Thionscadal Fhoroiseacha Mílaoise na hÉireann tugadh crainn bhuaircineacha neamhdhúchasacha agus crainn leathanduilleacha as Coill Cham Eolaing agus cuireadh crainn dhúchasacha ina n-áit. Inniu, san áit ar cuireadh na crainn mílaoise tá coillearnach óg ag fás- bí ag faire amach do chrainn óga darach chomh maith le crainn beithe, crainn coill, crainn fuinseoige agus crainn síliní. Tearmann ceart iad foraoiseacha dúchasacha don fhiadhúlra agus do phlandaí. Bíonn na coinne cora, an ruithéal rí agus an féithleann faoi bhláth iontu san earrach agus sa samhradh. Féach go grinn agus feicfidh tú lorg an iora rua, na heasóige, an bhroic, na gráinneoige agus an tsionnaigh. Déan suaimhneas agus b'fhéidir go gcloisfeá éin mar an scréachóg, ceann cáit, an meantán dubh, an spioróg agus le gairid tá éin atá fíorghann le cloisteáil ag ceol ann, an mórchagaire breac.

Tá súil againn go mbainfidh tú sult as do chuairt.