

Geolaíocht Chorca Dhuibhne cois bóthair

The Roadside Geology of West Kerry



An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council

Iontaisí Siolúracha ag Cuan an Chaoil Silurian Fossils of Ferriter's Cove



Bembexia (Seilide)
Bembexia (Snail)

Favosites (Coiréal)
Favosites (Coral)

Syringopora (Coiréal)
Syringopora (Coral)

Bryozoa
Bryozoa

Chondrites (Uachais)
Chondrites (Burrow)

Bracapóid & Chondrites
Brachiopods & Chondrites

Holcospirifer (Bracapóid)
Holcospirifer (Brachiopods)

Rhipidium (Bracapóid)
Rhipidium (Brachiopod)

Roinnt iontaisí (le hainmneacha eolaíoch agus coitianta) ó charraigeacha Siolúracha ag Cuan an Chaoil agus ag áiteanna eile i gceantar Dhún Chaoin. Some fossils (with scientific and common names) from the Silurian rocks of Ferriter's Cove and other locations in the Dunquin area.

Ag Cuan an Chaoil tá sioltachlocha idir corcra agus donnbhán ón dTréimhse Shiolúrach go bhfuil iontaisí caomhnaithe iontu, coiréil, trlíopaigh agus bracapóid san áireamh. Mhair na hainmhithe seo i muir éadomhain gair dos na hoileáin bolcánacha a bhí in aice Chinn Sraithe tráth dá raibh.

! Ná gread na carraigeacha agus ná balaigh iontaisí, le do thoil.

At Ferriter's Cove are found purple to buff-coloured siltstones of Silurian age in which fossils, including corals, trilobites, and brachiopods, are preserved. These animals all lived in a shallow sea close to the volcanic islands once near Clogher Head.

! Please do not hammer the rocks or collect the fossils.



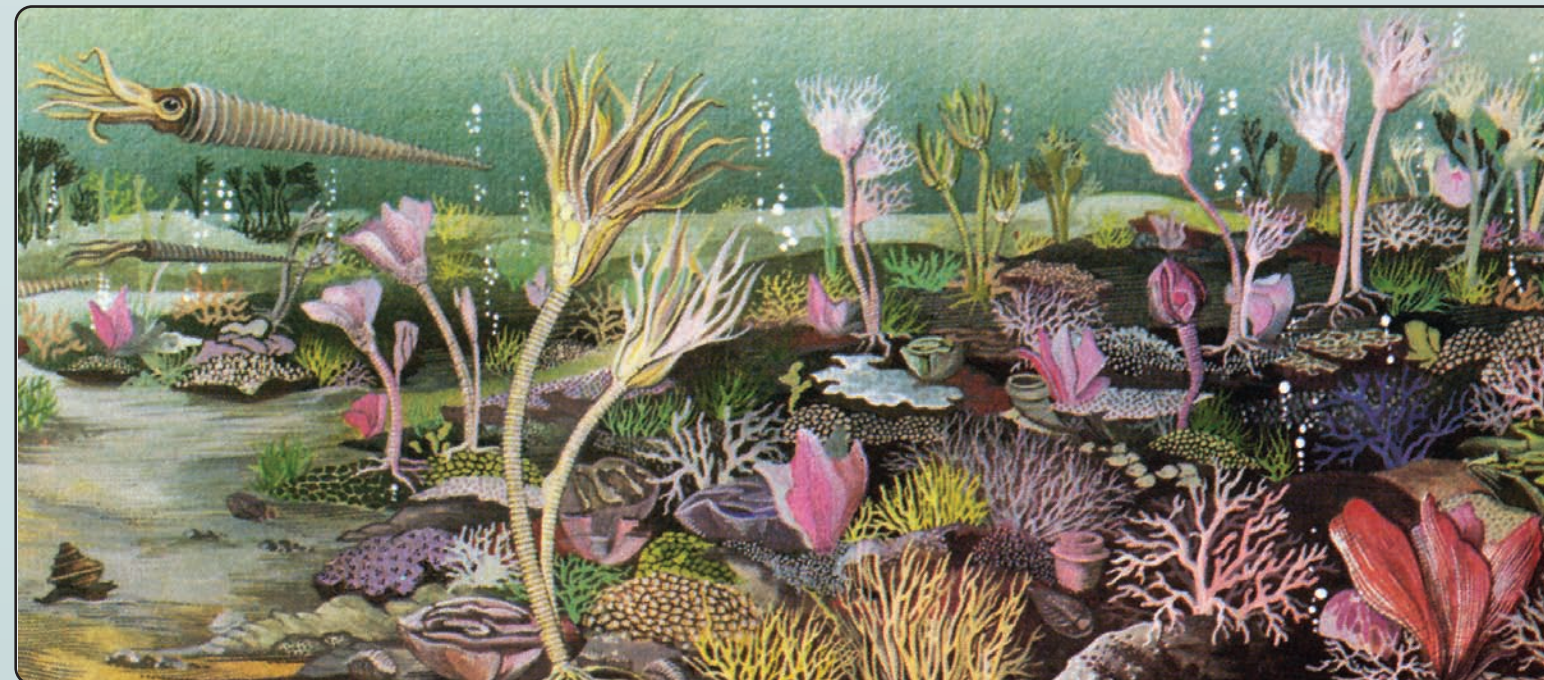
Radharc ó Cheann Sraithe ar charraigeacha Siolúracha i gceantar an Fheirtéaraigh.

View from Clogher Head of the Silurian rocks of the Ballyferriter area.



Síltí claonta go géar ag Cuan an Chaoil.

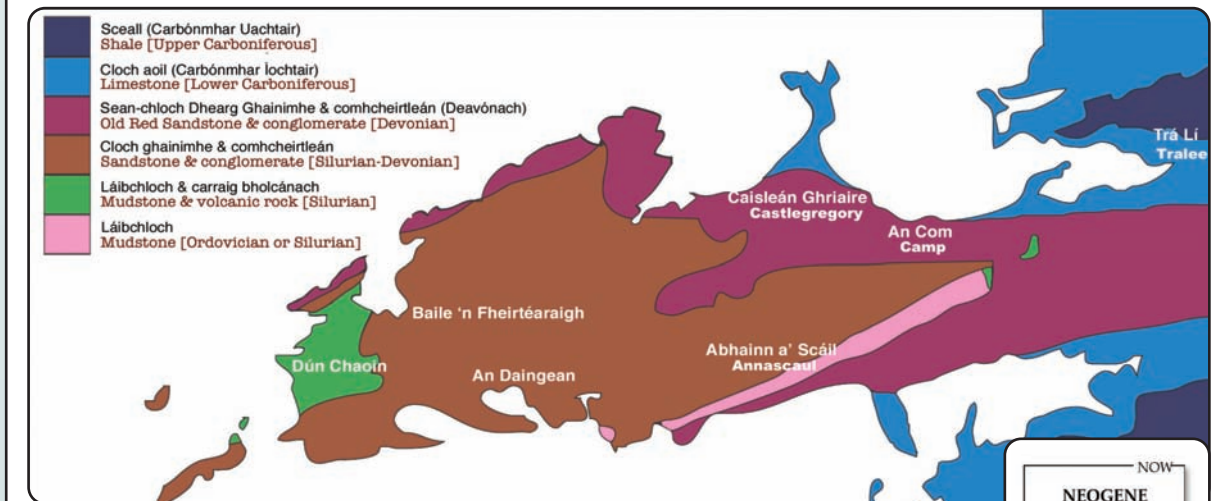
Steeply dipping siltstones at Ferriter's Cove.



Atdhéanamh ar ghrinneall Siolúrach thart ar 430 milliún bliain ó shin ag léiriú conas a bhí na hiontasaí atá ar fáil i gCuan an Chaoil inniu agus iad beo (Learáid le cead Shuirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta na Breataine).

A reconstruction of the Silurian seabed some 430 million years ago giving an indication of what the fossils now found at Ferriter's Cove would have looked like when they were alive (Illustration courtesy British Geological Survey).

Stair na Geolaíochta i gCorca Dhuibhne Geological History of West Kerry



Le linn thréimhse an Ordaivísigh agus tréimhse an tSiolúraigh, is laistea de mheánchiorcal an domhain a bhí Éire, faoin bhfarraige idir dhá mhór-roinn. Bhí pluda agus gaineamh á leagadh síos ann, gur deineadh díobh na carraigeacha atá le feiscint anois gairid d'Abhainn an Scáil. Le linn an tSiolúraigh, bhí bolcáin ag pléascadh leis an laibhe agus leis an luathreach atá le fáil inniu ag Ceann Sraitha. Théadh ainmhithe i ngreim i ndríodar láibe agus tá siad le feiscint inniu ann mar iontaisithe nó fosailí gairid do Dhún Chaoin agus ar Chnoc Chathair Chonraoi. Dríodar gainimhe a leagadh síos ina dhiaidh sin a chruthaigh na clocha gainimhe i n-aice leis an nDaingean agus ag Ceann Sléibhe.

Faoi thréimhse an Deavónaigh, bhí an fharraige dúnta ar fad, rud a chruthaigh mór-roinn mhór talún le fásaigh ann. Deineadh Sean-chloch Dhearg Ghainimhe den ngaineamh, mar atá i ndrom Shliabh Mis, agus den ndríodar garbh, deineadh na carraigeacha ar a dtugtar comhcheirtleán, atá le feiscint inniu ag Loch Slat agus ag Inse.

Ag tús an tréimhse Carbónmhar, bhí an talamh faoi bhun farraige tanaí trópaiceach agus bhí an coiréal agus an t-iasc síogánach ag maireachtaint go ráthmhar ann. Tá a rian súd caomhnaithe sna clocha aoil sna Machairí.

Le dhá mhíliún bliain anuas go dtí deich míle bliain ó shin, bhíodh comanna á gcruthú ar thaobh na gcnoc ag an oighear; is minic a bhíodh locha iontu inniu. Ritheadh sruth an oighir le fánaidh trí na gleannta, agus de réir mar a leá sé, leagadh síos cré na mbollán le mórán saghsanna cloch tríd.

During the Ordovician and Silurian Ireland was south of the equator and under an ocean between two continents. Mud and sand deposited into it eventually became the rocks seen near Annascaul. In the Silurian, volcanic islands erupted lavas and ash now found at Clogher Head. Muddy sediments trapped animals today preserved as fossils near Dún Chaoin and on Caherconree Mountain. Younger, sandy sediments produced the sandstones near An Daingean and Sleah Head.

By the Devonian, the ocean had disappeared, forming a large continent with deserts. The sand formed Old Red Sandstone, the backbone of the Slieve Mish Mountains, while coarser sediments produced rocks called conglomerates, seen now at Lough Slat and at Inch.

At the beginning of the Carboniferous period the land was flooded by shallow tropical seas where shellfish and corals thrived. These are preserved in the limestones on the Magharees.

During the last 2 million years to 10,000 years ago, ice on mountainsides formed depressions called corries, many of which now contain lakes. Glaciers moved downslope along river valleys, and when they melted boulder clay containing many different rock types was deposited.



Radharc ar cheantar Dhún Chaoin leis an Tríúr Deirféar ar chlé agus Cnoc Bhréanainn sa lár ar dheis. Greanadh adhmaid ón 19ú céad ag George Victor Du Noyer, geolaí le Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann (le cead Shuirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann).

View of the Dunquin district looking towards the Three Sisters on the left and Mount Brandon to the middle right. 19th century woodcut by George Victor Du Noyer, geologist with the Geological Survey of Ireland (courtesy Geological Survey of Ireland).

