

The Roadside Geology of the Dingle Peninsula



An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council

Ábhar Leagtha Síos ag Sruthanna an Oighir ag Cill Gobáin Glacial deposits at Kilgobban

Is é till an oighir (cré na mbollán) atá sna failteacha ag Cill Gobáin; leagadh síos é nuair a leaigh an chuid deireanach d'oighear Aois an Oighir. Le mapáil na mbuncharraigeacha, nó leis an ngeolaíocht soladach, is féidir a dhéanamh amach cén treo a imigh sruthanna agus leaca an oighir ach féachaint ar na sórtanna cloch a fágadh sa till. Is amhlaidh a phioc an t oighear suas iad sin do réir mar a ghabh sé thar an mbuncharraig.

Anseo ag Cill Gobáin, is cloch dhearg ghainimhe, cloch ghlas aoil, agus seirt dubh atá sa till íochtair; rud a thugann le fios gur aduaidh thar Bhá Thrá Lí a tháinig an t oighear. Is púróga de chlocha gainimhe ó thréimhse an Deavónaigh agus siltít ghlas atá sa till uachtair; tá Comhcheirtleán Inse tríd chomh maith. Tugann sé sin le fios gur aneas a tháinig an t oighear a iompar an t ábhar sin.

The cliffs at Kilgobban are composed of glacial till (boulder clay) that was deposited when the ice of the last Ice Age melted. By mapping bedrock one can determine the direction that glaciers and ice sheets flowed by looking at the rock types left behind in glacial till. These were picked up by the ice as it passed over the bedrock.

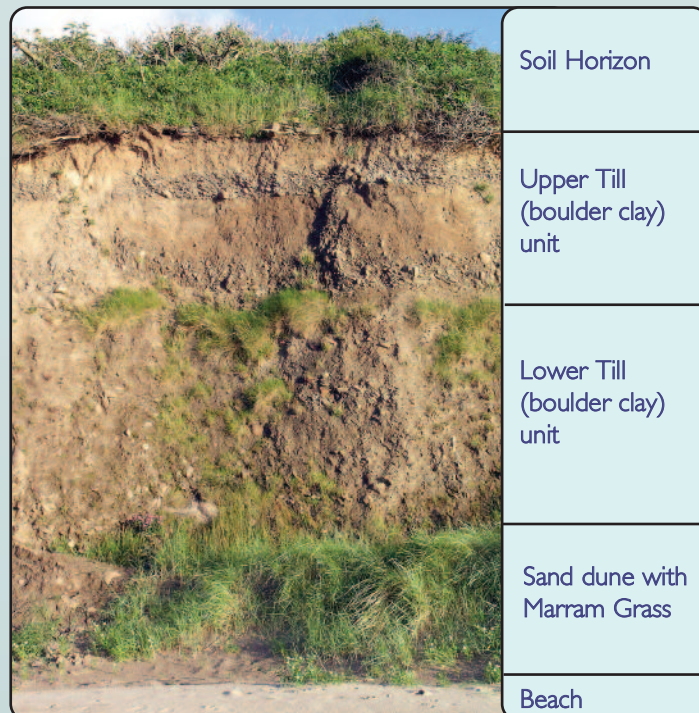
Here at Kilgobban the lower till unit contains red sandstone, grey limestone, and black chert that suggest that the ice came from the north across Tralee Bay. The upper till unit is dominated by cobbles of Devonian sandstone, green siltstones, and also contains Inch Conglomerate which indicate that the ice that carried this material came from the south.

Ábhar leagtha síos ag an oighear i mbéal na faille

Tá an bun clúdaithe le gaineamh na trá agus le gaineamh a séideadh ina duimhche. Lastuas de tá dhá aonad ar leith, agus ithir anuas orthu.

Glacial deposits in the cliff

The base is covered with beach sand and blown sand that has formed sand dunes. Above are two distinct units, overlain by soil.

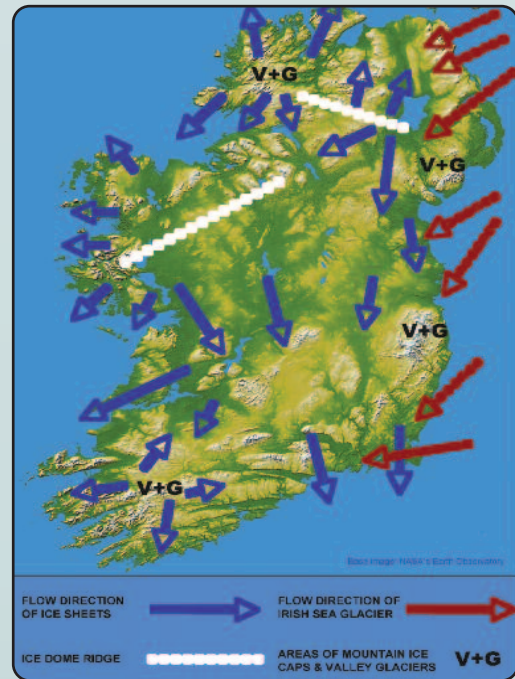


Mapa a léiríonn gluaiseacht shruthanna agus leaca an oighir le linn tréimhse oighir na Mumhan (132,000 - 200,000 bliain ó shin). I gceantracha cnocacha ar nós Chiarraí, d'fhás caipíní oighir ar na cnoic le sruthanna oighir ceangailte astu sna gleannta, mar a mbuail oighear na háite le leaca tiubha oighir ag teacht aduaidh.

Le linn tréimhse oighir Lár na Tíre (10,000-120,000 bliain ó shin), ní raibh Corca Dhuibhne clúdaithe ag leaca oighir; ach bhí sruthanna beaga oighir ann go háitiúil, agus oighear ag síleadh isteach iontu ó na comanna.

Map showing the movement of ice sheets and glaciers during the Munsterian glacial period (132,000 - 200,000 years ago). Ice Caps and associated valley glaciers developed on mountainous areas including Kerry, where local ice met thick ice sheets moving from the north.

During the later Midlandian glacial period (10,000-120,000 years ago) the Dingle Peninsula was not covered by ice sheets but local small glaciers were fed with ice from corries.



Seirt Dubh (an tréimhse Carbónmhar) Black Chert (Carboniferous)
Cloch aoil (an tréimhse Carbónmhar) Limestone (Carboniferous)

Cloch aoil le poill bheaga tríd a chruthaigh spúinsí ceilte (an tréimhse Carbónmhar) Limestone with small holes produced by boring sponges (Carboniferous)

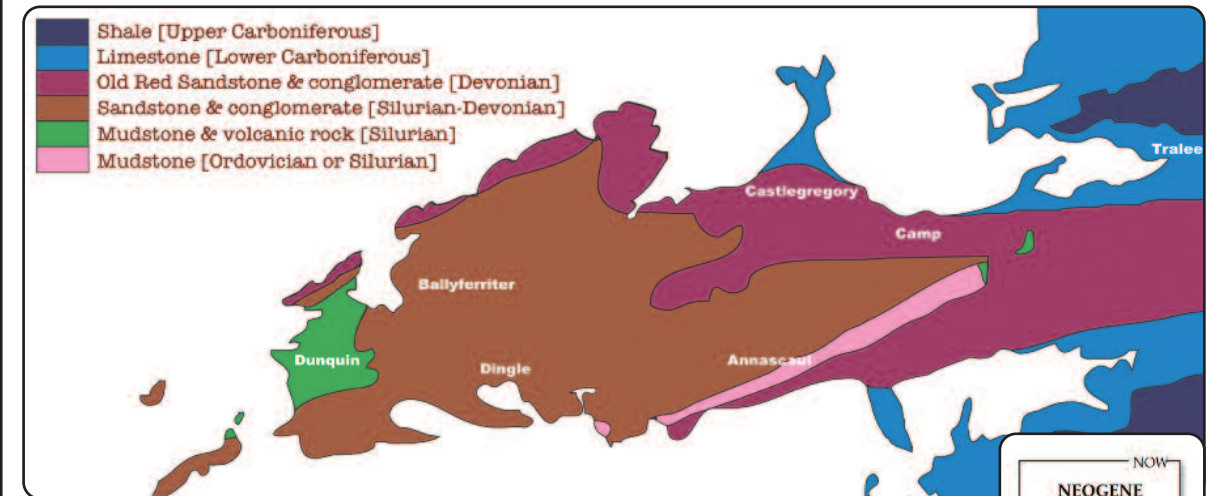
Cloch ghlas ghainimhe agus siltít (tréimhse an Deavónaigh) Green sandstone and siltstone (Devonian)

Cloch Ghainimhe Shliabh Mis (Sean-chloch Dhearg Ghainimhe) (tréimhse an Deavónaigh) Slieve Mish Sandstone [Old Red Sandstone] (Devonian)

Comhcheirtleán Loch Slat, le púiríní den seaspar dearg (tréimhse an Deavónaigh) Lough Slat Conglomerate with pebbles of red jasper (Devonian)

Sórtanna éagsúla cloch atá le fáil i dtill an oighir ag Cill Gobáin Different rock types found in the glacial till at Kilgobban

Dáileadh na gcomanna i gCorca Dhuibhne Geological History of the Dingle Peninsula



Le linn thréimhse an Ordaivísigh agus tréimhse an tSiolúraigh, is laistea de mheánchiorcal an domhain a bhí Éire, faoi bhun uisce na farraige idir dhá mhór-roinn talún. 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 Sratha. Théadh ainmhithe i ngreim sa dríodar agus sa phludaigh 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 ngainimh, 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 sliogánach ag maireachtaint go ráthmhar ann. Tá a rian súd caomhnáithe sna clocha aoil sna Machairí.

Le dhá mhiliúin bliain anuas go dtí deich míle bliain ó shin, bhíodh comanna á gcruthú ar thaobh na gcnoc ag an oighear; is minic a bhíonn locha iontu inniu. Ritheadh sruth an oighir le fánaidh trí na gleannta, agus do réir mar a leaghadar, leagadar síos cré na mbollán le mórán sórtanna 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 Dunquin and on Caherconree Mountain. Younger, sandy sediments produced the sandstones near Dingle and Sleah Head.

By the Devonian, the ocean had disappeared, forming a large continent with deserts. The sand formed Old Red Sandstone of 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.



Sean-chloch Dhearg Ghainimhe agus é luite fíar-sceabhach anuas ar dhríodar eile atá dealraitheach leis ach níos sine. Gluaiseacht an oighir a chruthaigh an com go bhfuil Loch Slat anois ann. Greanadh adhmaid ón 19ú haois de chuid George Victor du Noyer; geolaí le Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta na hÉireann (le caoinchead Shuirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta na hÉireann)

Tilted Old Red Sandstone overlying older similar sediments. Glaciation formed a corrie now containing Lough Slat. 19th century woodcut by George Du Noyer (courtesy of the Geological Survey of Ireland).

