



Clár Éire Ildánach
Creative Ireland
Programme
2017–2022



Bord Oideachais & Oiliúna
LUIMNIGH & AN CHLÁIR
LIMERICK & CLARE
Education & Training Board

Local Creative Youth Partnership

Activity Sheets for Children During the COVID-19 Emergency



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In collaboration with Clare Library Services

Spot the Difference

Can you find the eight differences between these two pictures?



- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____



POULNABRONE DOLMEN

Poulnabrone Dolmen

The Poulnabrone Dolmen is the oldest portal tomb Ireland. This ancient burial place was built by the first farmers to live in the Burren. Archaeologists think it is nearly 6,000 years old. When they excavated it in the 1980s they found the bones of thirty-six people, as well as stone tools, arrowheads, beads, pieces of pottery and quartz crystals.



The Burren through the Ages



When you stand on the Burren today you look out on a **rocky landscape**. But 350 million years ago the Burren was a tropical **sea**! The bones of ancient sea creatures fell to the sea bed and became fossils, which formed layers of limestone rock. Many fossils can still be found in the rocks, such as CORALS, CRINOIDS (relatives of starfish) and GASTROPODS (a kind of snail).

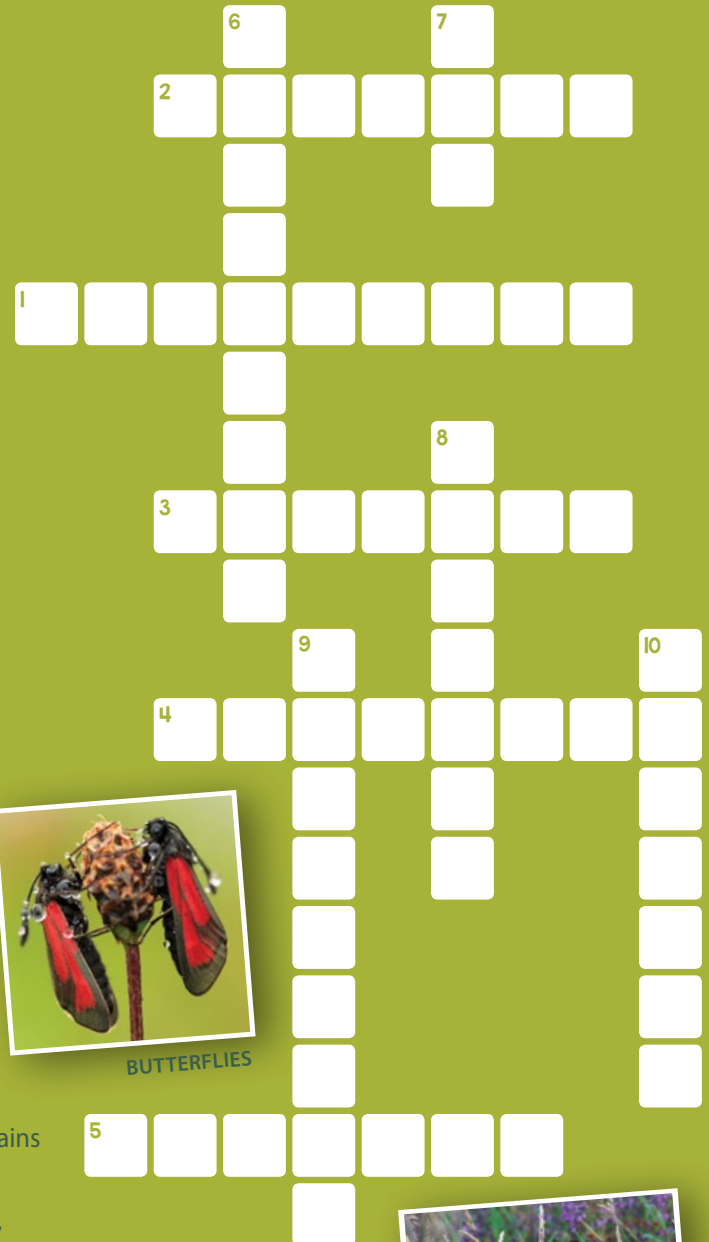
Earthquakes caused the limestone beds to rise up above sea level and the Burren became a warm dry land covered in pine **forests**. During the Ice Age frozen rivers called **glaciers** moved across the land, sweeping away the trees and soil. The glaciers left behind big rock boulders called ERRATICS. The melting ice from the glaciers seeped into the ground and became underground rivers which carved out caves.

Later, **forests** grew on the Burren once more and giant deer, woolly mammoths, wolves and brown bears roamed the land. Bones of brown bears have been found in Aillwee Cave, where they used to hibernate for the winter.

About 5,000 years ago humans first settled on the Burren and began cutting down the trees. The top layers of soil were swept away once more, leaving just the limestone **rock**. This is what we now see in the Burren.

Crossword

Complete the crossword below.



ACROSS

- 1 Extinct Irish animal with enormous antlers (5, 4)
- 2 Ancient relative of the starfish (7)
- 3 This huge woolly animal had long tusks (7)
- 4 The type of sea which used to cover the Burren (8)
- 5 Boulder left behind by a glacier (7)

DOWN

- 6 Animal whose bones were found in Aillwee Cave (5, 4)
- 7 The Irish name for this animal is *madra rua*, meaning red dog (3)
- 8 Rocks formed from the remains of plants and animals (7)
- 9 Word to describe an animal, meaning it comes out at night (9)
- 10 Frozen river from the Ice Age (7)



BUTTERFLIES



A FOX HIDING

A Giant Rock Garden



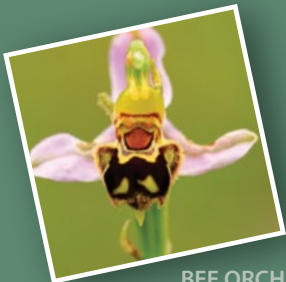
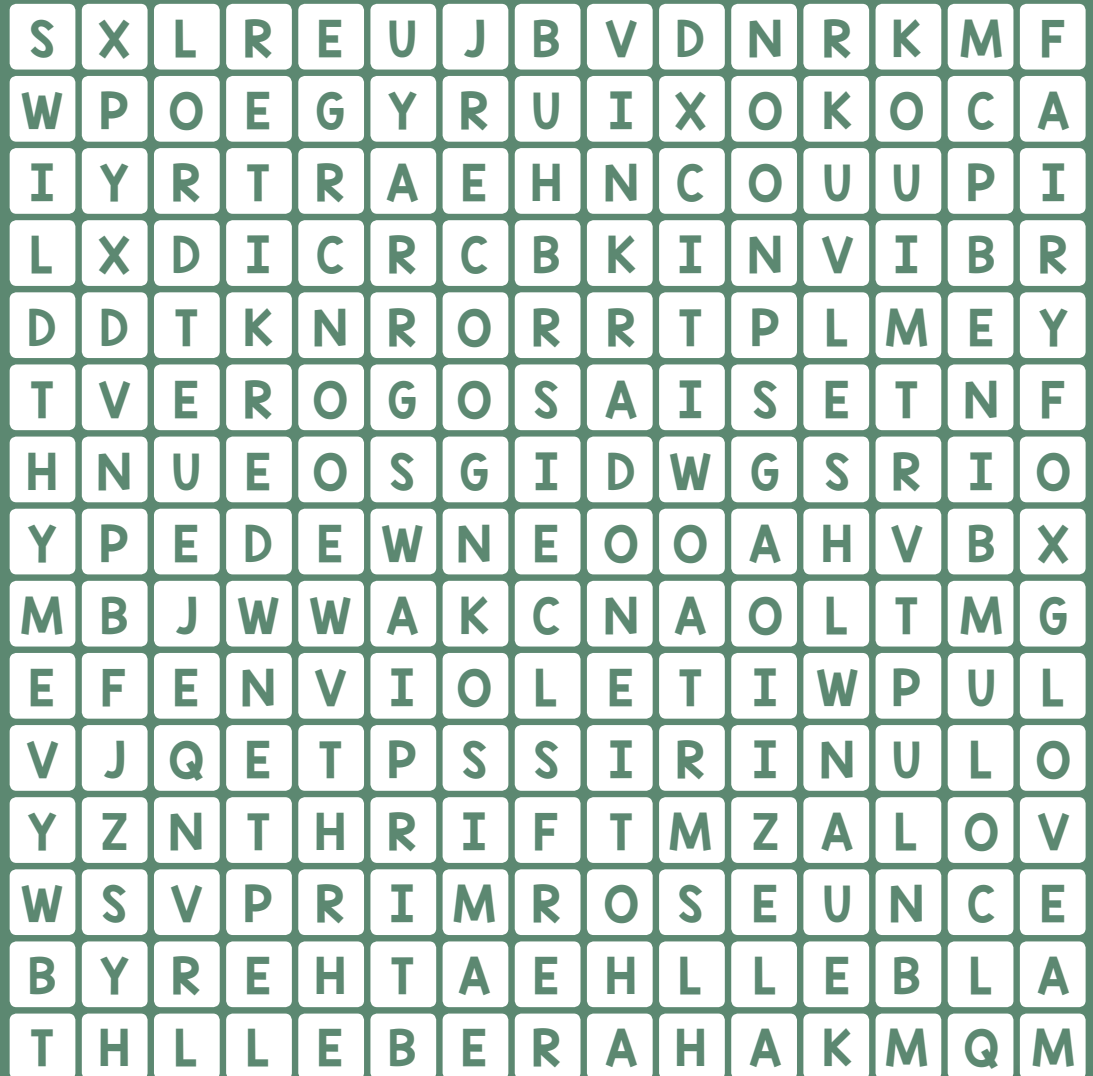
PRIMROSE

The Burren is like an enormous, natural rock garden. It is home to about 600 different plants, and whatever the season there is always something in bloom. There are special holes in the limestone rocks, called GRYKES. They are like little warm nests

and some plants live in them. Others grow in grassy areas or near rivers. You can find plants from the freezing Arctic growing beside plants from the warm Mediterranean and the high Alps. This is very, very unusual and it makes the Burren really special.

Can you find these Burren plants in the wordsearch?

- SPRING GENTIAN
- ROCK ROSE
- FAIRY FOXGLOVE
- JUNIPER
- COLUMBINE
- MOUNTAIN AVENS
- BEE ORCHID
- HAREBELL
- MILKWORT
- SEA ASTER
- FEN VIOLET
- BRACKEN
- BELL HEATHER
- COWSLIP
- EYEBRIGHT
- PRIMROSE
- THRIFT
- WOOD SORREL
- WILD THYME



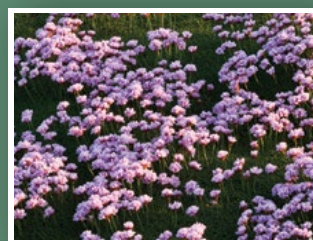
BEE ORCHID



HAREBELL



SPRING GENTIAN



THRIFT

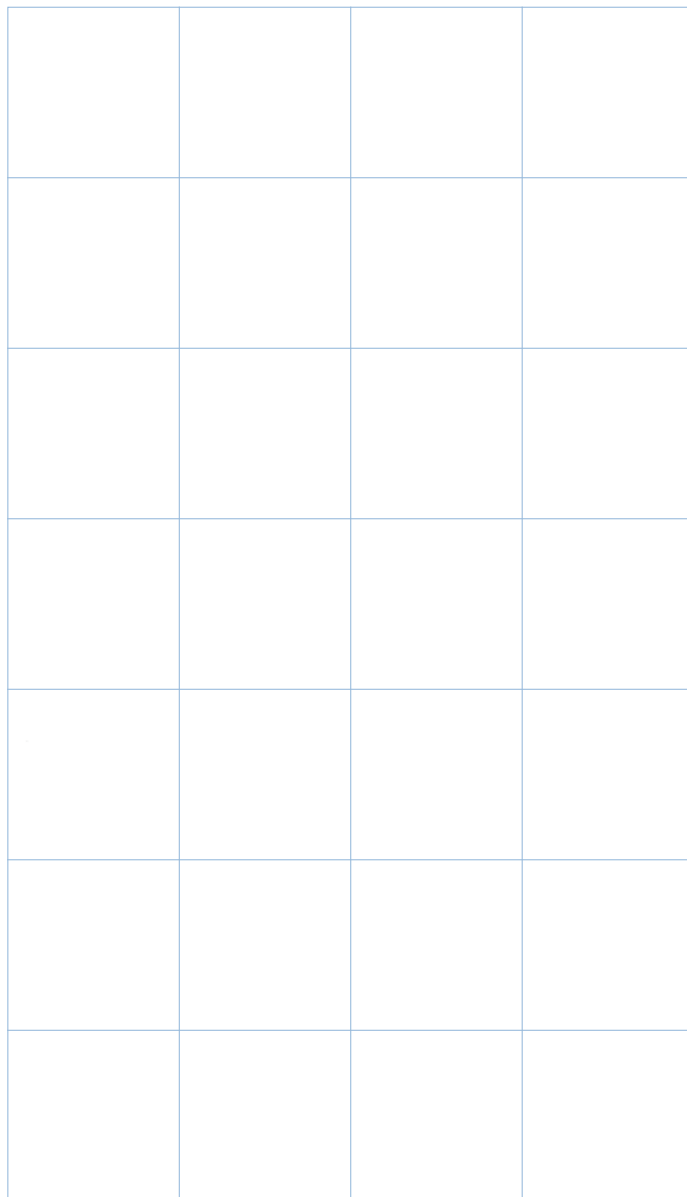
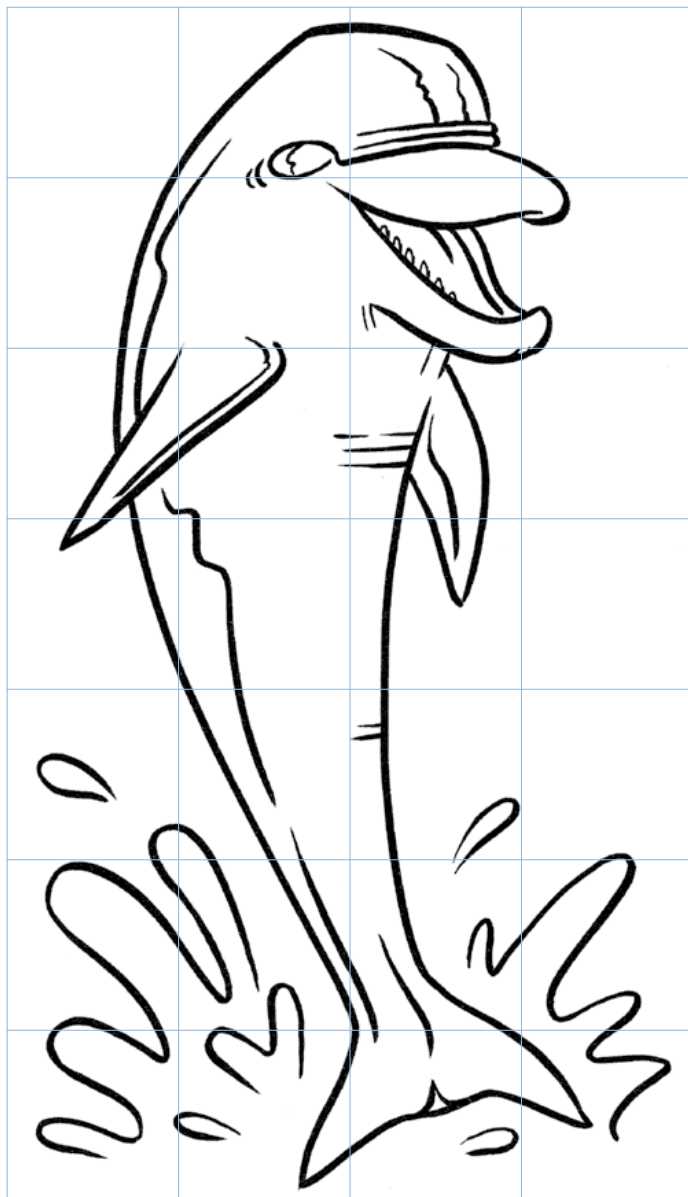


MOUNTAIN AVENS

Dusty the Dolphin

The sea at the Cliffs of Moher is home to lots of different fish and animals. Seals, whales, basking sharks and dolphins are all regular visitors, as well as fish and shellfish of all kinds. If you are lucky enough to visit on a calm day you might see a pod of bottlenose dolphins.

Dolphins are very playful creatures who like to jump out of the sea and twist and turn through the waves to catch fish. Most dolphins live in groups, called pods, but some dolphins are solitary. One famous dolphin who is often seen at Doolin in County Clare is known as Dusty. She was named after the singer Dusty Springfield.



Draw Dusty the Dolphin, following the picture here and using the grid beside it as a guideline. Then colour in your picture.



The Leap of the Foals

Long, long ago, Ireland was ruled by a magical tribe called the Tuatha Dé Danann. They were a race of tall, beautiful people with ancient magical powers.

When St Patrick brought Christianity to Ireland, people began to abandon the old ways of magic and ritual. This made the Tuatha Dé Danann very angry. They transformed themselves into horses and galloped to the Burren. Here they hid themselves in the Kilcornan Caves.

Hundreds of years went by, and the magical horses stayed hidden away from human eyes. Then one day seven foals ventured out of the caves, wanting to explore. But after the years of darkness the foals were startled by the dazzling sunshine reflected off the Atlantic Ocean. Unable to see where they were going, the foals galloped along the Cliffs of Moher and straight over the edge, plunging to their deaths in the dashing waves below.

The headland where the foals met their tragic fate became known as Aill na Searrach - the 'Cliff of the Foals'.

Join the Dots and then Colour in the Picture!



The Cliffs of Moher

The Cliffs of Moher are visited by a MILLION people every year. And no wonder! They are 200 metres tall and 8 kilometres long. They are amazing. They stretch along the coast of County Clare, which is really beautiful. This is a wonderful place for seabirds and other wildlife. You never know what you'll spot here. People come from all over the

world to see these cliffs and to look at the wildlife.

The cliffs look out to the open Atlantic Ocean. It's a fantastic view. People once thought this was the edge of the world.

The cliffs get their name from the Irish word *mothar*, which means 'a ruined fort'. Two thousand years ago a fort stood here.



Cross Out Letters O M E

Cross out the letters that appear more than once. Then rearrange the remaining letters to spell out a word associated with the Cliffs of Moher.

B A F L X O D
F C P X B R P
M D ANSWER: _____

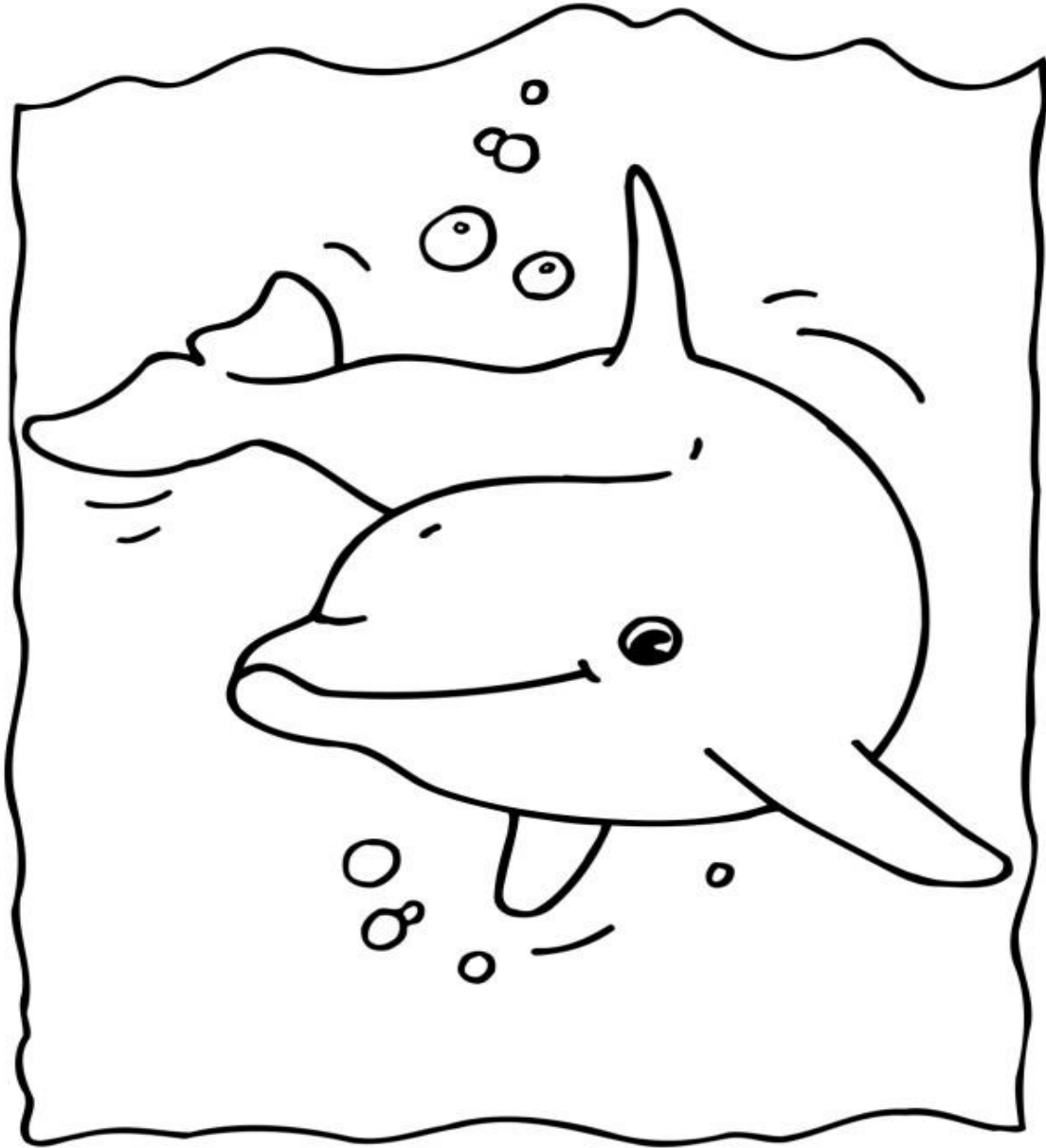
One Land

The Cliffs of Moher and the Burren were once joined to the Aran Islands, but the land joining them together was worn away by the sea. This took thousands of years.

The Night of the Big Wind

On the night of 6 January 1839, Ireland was struck by a hurricane. The winds were so ferocious that waves actually broke over the top of the Cliffs of Moher, and huge rocks were thrown on to the Aran Islands. In fact, if Ireland had not had such magnificent cliffs all along the west coast the entire island might have been engulfed by water. The event became known as The Night of the Big Wind.

Colour me!



The Local Creative Youth Partnership (LCYP) was established by Limerick & Clare Education & Training board in 2019, under the auspices of Creative Ireland. Guided by *the voice of the child and young person*, the LCYP works in partnership with state and voluntary agencies and with communities, to deliver creative programmes for young people in Limerick and Clare. For further information on LCYP activities and programmes, call 086 4120440 or email lcyp@lcteb.ie