

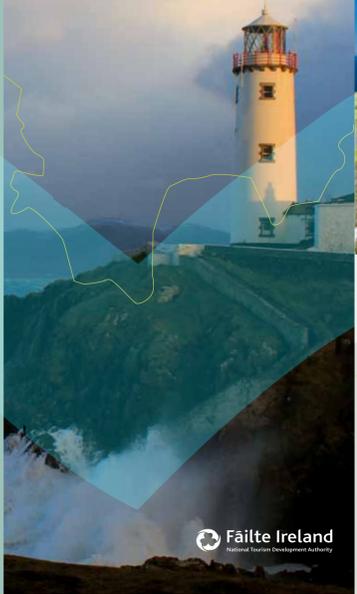
TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES ON THE WILD ATLANTIC WAY

- LETTERKENNY DISCOVER IRELAND CENTRE**
Neil T Blaney Road, Letterkenny, Co Donegal
T: +353 (0)74 9121160 E: letterkenny@faillteireland.ie
- DONEGAL DISCOVER IRELAND CENTRE**
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T: +353 (0)74 9721148 E: donegal@faillteireland.ie
- SLIGO DISCOVER IRELAND CENTRE**
Old Bank Building, O'Connell Street, Sligo Town, Co Sligo
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- ARAN ISLANDS TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE**
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- GALWAY DISCOVER IRELAND CENTRE**
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Ashe Memorial Hall, Denny Street, Tralee, Co Kerry
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- DINGLE TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE**
The Quay, Dingle, Co Kerry
T: +353 (0)66 9151188 E: dingletio@faillteireland.ie
- KENMARE TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE**
Heritage Centre, Kenmare, Co Kerry
T: +353 (0)64 6641233 E: kenmaretio@faillteireland.ie
- CLONAKILTY TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE**
25 Ashe Street, Clonakilty, Co Cork
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- KINSALE TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE**
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* Denotes a seasonal office

WILD ATLANTIC WAY SI AN ATLANTAIGH FHÁIN

ROAD MAP



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SIGNATURE DISCOVERY POINTS ON THE WILD ATLANTIC WAY



MALIN HEAD, CO DONEGAL

Rugged, yet inviting, Malin Head, the most northerly outpost on the Wild Atlantic Way, is steeped in history and is an outdoor playground with an abundance of activities – walking, bird watching, angling and swimming. Here, north of Trarabragga Bay, you can view the Five Finger Strand, which is home to some of Europe's largest sand dunes. At low tide, you can even spot the wreckage of the 'Twilight', which sank in 1889 while sailing to Derry. For more history, follow the coast road. You'll pass the old radio station, built in 1910, and The Tower, a derelict signal station located on Banba's Crown, the most northerly point in Ireland. It's the perfect place to relax with a picnic, as the stunning panorama includes Inishtrahull and Tory Islands, as well as the Scottish hills on a clear day. Plus, you can work off any extra indulgences with a walk along the cliffs to Hell's Hole, a chasm where the tide rushes in with impressive force. If treasure hunting is more your speed, head east to Ballyhillion beach, which dates back to the ice age and is known for its many semi-precious stones.

CIONN FHÁNADA (FANAD HEAD), CO DONEGAL

Fanad Head lies on a wild and rugged peninsula on the north coast of County Donegal between Lough Swilly and Mulroy Bay. Stretching bravely into the swirling Atlantic Ocean on the northern tip of Ireland, to reach the headland you must travel along Knockalla Coast Road, a route with some seriously stunning panoramas. Along the way, you'll take in views of the Inishowen Peninsula and Atlantic Ocean, and as the road ascends, you'll look down upon Porthollon and Ballymaddock Bay. From this vantage point, it's easy to see why the beach was once voted the second most beautiful in the world. Still, it has more to offer than good looks, as it's also a haven for watersports enthusiasts, walkers and golfers. If you visit to the lighthouse is on your agenda, don't forget to make some time for a leisurely stroll along the adjacent headland, where you'll see awe-inspiring views and the Wild Atlantic Way's most rugged stretch of coastline. This is one place where you'll certainly want to have your camera ready.

SLIABH LIAG (SLIEVE LEAGUE), CO DONEGAL

Some of the highest and finest marine cliffs in Europe, County Donegal's Slabh Liag (Sieve League in English) are not to be missed. To make the most of your visit, it's best to leave your car in the car park and walk the few kilometres to the cliffs. As you climb toward the top of Slabh Liag – which at 601m (1972 feet) high is not a place for the faint-hearted – there are terrific views of the Atlantic Ocean, Donegal Bay and the Sligo Mountains. Slabh Liag was also the site of a Christian pilgrimage for more than a 1,000 years, although it's believed to have been a sacred place long before the Christians arrived. Given the mountain's rich history, there is a lot you can learn at the visitor centre, where you'll also get a taste of the local food, culture and sense of humour. Experience the cliffs from the sea with boat trips from Teelin Harbour and you might even get to meet the local dolphins.

MULLAGHMORE HEAD, CO SLIGO

Escape to the small fishing village of Mullaghmore which should be on any outdoor enthusiast's itinerary, especially for those chasing the next big wave. A host of international surfers visit Mullaghmore in search of big waves called 'prowlers' – here the swells can reach up to 30m (approx. 100 feet) and surfers are towed out by jet ski to meet the giant walls of water. The sandy beach stretches as far as the eye can see and is ideal for a spot of swimming or windsurfing. You can also venture out on to the Atlantic for an excursion to the 6th century monastic island of Inishmurru or enjoy a sea angling trip. A wide range of activities from deep sea diving to whale watching are available in the area. There's also plenty to do for those who prefer dry land. Go for a leisurely stroll and take in panoramic views of Slabh Liag across the bay or watch the waves crash under Clasciebawn Castle. The skilled big wave surfers are exciting to watch, but the waves tend to be best in the winter months, so you'll no doubt want to hurry back into a cosy pub where you can warm up by the fire.



DOWNPATRICK HEAD, CO MAYO

Jutting out into the ocean and rising almost 40m (131 feet) above the waves, Downpatrick Head provides unparalleled views of the Atlantic and the unique collection of islands known as the Staggs of Broadhaven. This majestic heritage site is located at the Gateway to the Éris Peninsula, about 5km (3 miles) north of Ballycastle Village and adjacent to the Dún Briste sea stack, with its myriad-coloured layers of rock and flocks of nesting sea birds. The pyramidal Céide Fields Visitor Centre is visible to the west along this magnificent coastline and tells the story of the most extensive Stone Age monument in the world, consisting of field systems, dwelling areas and megalithic tombs almost 6,000 years old. In addition to the natural scenery and wildlife, Downpatrick Head is home to the ruins of a church, holy well and stone cross, which together mark the site of an earlier church founded by St Patrick. Downpatrick Head was once a popular destination for pilgrims, who came here each year on the last Sunday of July, known as 'Garland Sunday'. Today that tradition lives on, and mass is still celebrated at Downpatrick Head on that same day.



KEEM BAY, CO MAYO

Keem Bay on Achill Island, Ireland's largest island, nestles at the head of a valley between Benmore cliffs and Croaghna Mountain. To reach this idyllic spot just follow the Atlantic Drive to Keel and then westward via a cliff-top road with spectacular views of the Atlantic Ocean. The beach, which is lifeguarded during the summer months, is very popular with swimmers and is the site of a Blueway snorkel trail. If you're feeling so inspired there are several activity providers in the area that offer equipment hire and tuition or you could keep your feet dry and your eyes peeled for the porpoises that regularly visit this sheltered bay and stage amazing acrobatic displays. In the past, this area was a key location for the Achill Basking Shark Fishery, which operated in the 1950s and 60s. During that period, spotters were stationed at Moyteoge Head, which borders the beach, to identify the sharks and direct hunting boats to them. The sharks were targeted for oil which was used as a lubricant in the aerospace industry.



KILLARY HARBOUR, CO GALWAY

Killary Harbour ('An Gaileire Rua' in Irish), in the heart of Connemara, is one of Ireland's three fjords and forms a spectacular natural divide between counties Galway and neighbouring Mayo. Here, you will find some of the most dramatic scenery in Ireland, so dramatic the area was used as the primary location for the film adaptation of John B Keane's play 'The Field'. From the northern shore rises Mweelrea, the highest mountain in Connacht at 814m (2671 feet) and to the south you can see the Maumturk Mountains and the Twelve Bens. There are two small communities in the vicinity: Rosroe on the southern side and Leenane to the east. In Rosroe, you'll find a hotel that was once a residence where philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein stayed for some time after WWII, using it as a quiet place to write. Nearby you can also explore the so-called Green Road, a route that travels eastward along the side of the fjord toward Leenane for 9km (6 miles) and was built in the 19th century as a famine relief project. This area is known for aquaculture, with a salmon farm operating at Rosroe and mussel rafts commonly spotted to the east.



DERRIGIMLAGH, CO GALWAY

Stretching from the Atlantic shore towards the mighty Twelve Bens, Derrigimlagh blanket bog is one of Europe's most magnificent wetland environments and a place of wonder, innovation and daring. The bog boasts a rich archaeology, dating back over 6,000 years but also has a remarkable modern history. In the early 20th century, Derrigimlagh was at the centre of two outstanding transatlantic technological achievements: the first in communications, the second in transport marking the beginning of an era of modernity. In 1907, the great Irish-Italian innovator, Guglielmo Marconi, achieved the first successful commercial wireless transmission of Morse code across the Atlantic from Derrigimlagh. In 1919, daredevil alimen, John Alcock and Arthur Whitten-Brown, risked life and limb to make the first non-stop transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Ireland. They landed at Derrigimlagh, making it the first European site to connect directly with North America by aeroplane. Take the signposted looped walk (5km/3 miles) through a landscape of outstanding beauty and learn the story of this remarkable place told across 7 stop points at locations of former landmarks such as Marconi's Condenser House and the cairn marking the landing of Alcock & Brown.



CLIFFS OF MOHER, CO CLARE

The iconic Cliffs of Moher are one of Ireland's most visited natural attractions. Stretching for 8km (5 miles) along the Atlantic coast of Clare, the cliffs reach 214m (702 feet) at their highest point at Knockardkin. Midway along the cliffs you'll find the environmentally friendly visitor centre set into the hillside. Here, you can also discover O'Brien's Tower, a 19th century viewing tower, and access 800m (2624 feet) of protected cliff side pathways with viewing areas. There are many vantage points from which to admire the awe-inspiring Cliffs of Moher. From the main platform, you can see the south cliffs toward Hag's Head, a natural rocky promontory that resembles a seated woman. From the North Platform, you can spot An Bránán Mór sea stack, home of guillemots and razorbills, as well as the Aran Islands and, if the conditions are right, the famous surfing wave known as 'Aileen's'. Continue on about 5km (3 miles) from here and you'll arrive in the village of Doolin. And if you'd like to see the puffins that reside on Goat Island instead, head for the south Platform.



LOOP HEAD, CO CLARE

At the western tip of County Clare, where the calm waters of the Shannon Estuary turn into the powerful waves of the Atlantic, you'll find Loop Head Peninsula. Travel along the Loop Head Drive to the western end of the peninsula to see its famous lighthouse, which sits on land dotted with colourful wild flowers. You can climb to the top of the lighthouse and take in splendid views that stretch from County Kerry to the Cliffs of Moher. At the very end of the peninsula there is also a relic from WW2; large white letters spelling É-I-R-É, which let pilots know they were entering neutral airspace. This area is a wildlife haven too, with thousands of seabirds making their nests on the rock ledges and an estimated 160 bottlenose dolphins living in the mouth of the Shannon River. If you'd like to see these majestic animals up close, you can take a boat trip from Carrigaholt, or follow the road from Kilrush to Aylevaro Point to see them playing just offshore.



IONAD AN BHLASCAOID MHÓIR (THE BLASKET CENTRE), CO KERRY

Out on the very edge of Europe, off the Dingle Peninsula, lie the mystical Blasket Islands, a small archipelago renowned for its storytellers. In the early 20th century, JM Synge became the first of many writers to arrive here in search of Ireland's traditional culture, which remained strong in this isolated and far-flung community. Here, people lived simply and frugally off the land and sea. Their stories were transcribed and became the first written works to be published from the Irish oral culture. After many years of hardship and emigration, the last inhabitants left in 1953, and today, you can wander among their ruined cottages on the main island, An Blascaod Mór (Great Blasket). From there you can also spy dolphins and whales, and look out across the horizon toward America, as so many have done before. The Blasket Centre provides an intriguing insight into the islanders' lives and the rich literary heritage of this unique and intriguing region.



SCEILIG MHÍCLÍ (SKELLIG MICHAEL), CO KERRY

Viewed from Bray Head & Goekuan Mountain on Valentia Island, and Kerry Cliffs and Coomanaspic on the mainland, Skellig Michael and Small Skellig (also known as Lemon Rock) are two islands rising from the Atlantic Ocean some 13km (8 miles) southwest of Valentia Island. A designated UNESCO World Heritage Site, Skellig Michael is renowned among archaeologists as the site of a well-preserved monastic outpost of the early Christian period. Small Skellig, meanwhile, is famous in the world of ornithology, and is home to some 27,000 pairs of gannets, making it the world's second-largest colony of the impressive sea birds. The monastic site on Skellig Michael is reached by climbing more than 600 steps on a 1,000-year-old stairway. Stone beehive huts where the monks lived and prayed cling to cliff edges alongside oratories, a cemetery, stone crosses, holy wells and the Church of St Michael. These remains demonstrate the spartan conditions in which the monks lived until they left the island in the 13th century. For the more adventurous a visit to Skellig is a must, however if your sea legs aren't the best, or you prefer to stay on dry land, opt for a visit to the Skellig Experience on Valentia Island instead.



DURSEY ISLAND, CO CORK

The most westerly of Cork's inhabited islands, Dursey is separated from the mainland by a narrow sound known for its strong tides. It is accessed by Ireland's only cable car, which runs about 250m (820 feet) above the sea. It can carry six people at a time (locals get preference) on the 15 minute journey. Once home to three villages, this peaceful little island now offers day-trippers an escape from the hustle and bustle of modern living, without traffic, shops, pubs or restaurants and forms part of the Beara Way Walking Trail. On the island's most westerly hill sits the 200-year-old Signal Tower, which boasts commanding views north to the Skellig Islands and south to Mizen Head. There are also ruins of the ancient church of Kilmichael, which is thought to have been founded by monks from Skellig Michael.



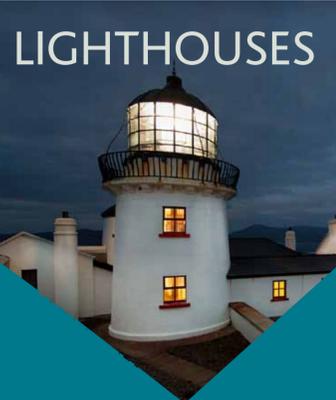
MIZEN HEAD, CO CORK

Mizen Head, Ireland's most south-westerly point, is home to an award-winning Irish Lights signal station built to save lives off the rocky shoreline. Completed in 1910, the signal station became the home of Ireland's very first radio beacon in 1931. Located just 8km (5 miles) from Goleen, Mizen Head is a spellbinding place. Here, inside the Keeper's House, you'll find an array of intriguing navigation aids including a simulator, displays relating to the geology of the region and that tell the story of Marconi in Crookhaven and the lighthouse keepers' hobbies and a café and gift shop. With your tour of the visitor centre complete, be sure to explore further and follow the path down the famous 99 steps and over the arched bridge spanning the gorge. This route takes you to the signal station, which is also open to the public. Along the way, there is stunning scenery to be admired and the possibility of spotting seals, kittiwakes, gannets and choughs, not to mention minkie, fin and humpback whales.



OLD HEAD OF KINSALE, CO CORK

Protruding more than 3km (1.9 miles) into the Atlantic Ocean, the Old Head of Kinsale is a remarkably dramatic piece of Ireland. Located on the southwest coast in County Cork, it is famous for its world-class, 18-hole golf course – nine holes play along the tops of the cliffs, but all 18 holes boast stunning ocean views. Long before it became a golfer's paradise, Old Head was known for its lighthouse, established in the 17th century by Robert Reading. This is also the nearest land point to the site where the RMS Lusitania sank in 1915, after being hit by a German torpedo. Nearly 1,200 people perished in the incident. While Kinsale is a stunning place to admire on land, it's best seen from the sea. You can take in views of this port town and learn more about its history with a trip aboard 'The Spirit of Kinsale', which brings passengers across the harbour, past Charles Fort and right to the edge of the harbour where you will get a great view of the Old Head of Kinsale before returning to port passing James Fort on the way.



Fanad Head Lighthouse, Co Donegal

Standing between idyllic Lough Swilly and Mulroy Bay beach Fanad Head Lighthouse has been voted one of the most beautiful lighthouses in the world. Give yourself plenty of time here – take in the spectacular scenery, explore the wild and wonderful natural world and learn more about the lighthouse in the visitor Centre. Pre-booking advisable. **St Johns Point, Co Donegal** See www.irishlandmark.com for more information. The drive to St. John's Point Lighthouse is quite thrilling, to see it looming at the end of such long peninsulas, kilometres from anywhere. Enjoy a stay in one of the two characterful lightkeepers' cottages and experience the delights of this wild and wonderful area with views across Donegal Bay and towards Sligo, Mayo and far beyond. **Clare Island Lighthouse, Co Mayo** See www.clareislandlighthouse.com for more information. A visit to Clare Island Lighthouse is an adventure – and a real treat. Leave your car on the mainland and cross the water to the unspoilt authentic life that is Clare Island. The lighthouse has been restored and transformed into a luxury guesthouse, the perfect place to relax and unwind or discover the wealth of activity the island has to offer.

Loop Head Lighthouse, Co Clare

Located within a walled enclosure at the tip of the Loop Head Peninsula, marking the northern shore of the Shannon Estuary you will find Loop Head Lighthouse. Enjoy a guided tour of the operational lighthouse with its exhibition on 'Lighthouse and Lightkeepers' and breath-taking views of the Atlantic and dramatic coastal cliffs of the Loop Peninsula. **Cromwell Point Lighthouse, Co Kerry** See www.valentiaisland.ie for more information. Cromwell Point Lighthouse on Valentia Island stands guard over the entrance to Valentia Harbour guiding vessels past Harbour Rock to the Harbour. The site was originally home to a Cromwell Footwear Fort believed to have been built in the 16th century. Enjoy a guided tour of the lighthouse and take in the dramatic Atlantic seascape from the balcony. **Mizen Head Visitor Centre, Co Cork** See www.mizenhead.ie for more information. Beautiful Muckross House & Gardens have long been the park's most popular attraction where you can delight in the splendid late 19th century mansion's fine period furnishings and fascinating artefacts. The former Kenmare Demesne, close to Killarney town, is also part of the National Park and features Killarney House and Gardens, as well as Knockreer House, home to the park's education centre. Visitors can embrace the park's exceptional habitats, with plant life and nature of national and international significance, including native oak woods, yew woods, bryophytes and lichens, and native red deer unique to Ireland since the last ice age. Additional facilities include jaunting cars, pony trekking, boating and fishing. See www.killarneynationalpark.ie for more information.

MOTORING INFORMATION

REGULATORY TRAFFIC SIGNS

Generally circular with a red border and black symbol or letters on a white background. These signs must be obeyed as they show a course a driver must follow and an action they are required to take or forbidden to take. Mandatory regulatory signs are blue and white. These signs indicate the direction traffic must take at junctions



WARNING TRAFFIC SIGNS

These signs are diamond or rectangular in shape with a black border and black symbols on a yellow background and warn road users of hazards ahead. Signs with an orange background warn road users of roadworks ahead.



DIRECTION / INFORMATION SIGNS

These signs show directions and the location of services or places of interest. Blue background for motorways. Green background for national roads. White background for regional roads. Brown background for places of interest.



GENERAL SPEED LIMITS

These signs are round with a red border, a white background and black text. The speed specified on the sign is a MAXIMUM speed limit and is in km/h. Drivers must obey speed limit signs at all times. Speed limits may vary for different vehicle types.



NATIONAL PARKS ON THE WILD ATLANTIC WAY

GLENEVEGH NATIONAL PARK

Just 10km (6.2 miles) from the Wild Atlantic Way in the wilds of Donegal, Glenevegh National Park is a wonderful 16,000ha of picturesque lakes, glens and woods in the heart of the Derryveagh Mountains.

At this former private deer forest which gained National Park status in 1975, visitors can explore stunning rich bog and woodland, and observe animals such as majestic red deer, wild hare, golden eagles, the red throated diver and peregrine falcons.

The historic Glenevegh Castle is an alluring late 19th century castellated mansion, surrounded by the renowned Glenevegh Gardens. The castle's construction in the remote mountain setting was inspired by the Victorians' love of romantic highland retreats. The famous Castle tearoom is situated in the courtyard of the castle serving home baking from the castle kitchens.

The award-winning Glenevegh Visitor Centre boasts a living heather roof mimicking the surrounding landscape and complementing the park's scenery. The centre's extensive displays and audio visual provide an introduction to the park's natural and constructed history, as well as offering information on self-guided walking trails and activities.

Glenevegh National Park Castle & Gardens are open all year around. Additional facilities include car park, picnic area, bike hire, toilets, baby changing facilities and restaurant. Most areas are wheelchair accessible.

See www.gleneveghnationalpark.ie for more information.

BALLYCROY NATIONAL PARK, CO MAYO

Located on Ireland's western seaboard, breathtaking Ballycroy National Park offers vast and varied uninhabited terrain spanning 11,000ha. Visitors can traverse Owenduff blanket bog, one of the last intact active blanket bog systems in Ireland and western Europe, and admire the landscape of the imposing Nephin Beg mountain range.

The park also provides habitats for and protects species such as Greenland white-fronted geese, golden plover, red grouse and otter, and is part of the Owenduff / Nephin Complex Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area.

The Ballycroy National Park Visitor Centre, located on the Wild Atlantic Way in Ballycroy village, houses an interpretative exhibition of the landscape, habitats and species found in the park, as well as information on the surrounding area. Don't forget to embrace the superb views of Achill Island and the Nephin Beg Mountains at the summit of the park's short nature trail.

Additional facilities include toilets, a coach car park, outdoor picnic areas and a coffee shop. Disabled access is available at the visitor centre.

See www.ballycroynationalpark.ie for more information.

CONNEMARA NATIONAL PARK, CO GALWAY

Nestled right in the heart of Connemara, Connemara National Park covers some 2,957ha of impressive bog, heath, grass and woodland, as well as striking mountain scenery. Four of the park's mountains are also part of the famous Twelve Bens or 'Beanna Beola' range, known for their sharp quartzite peaks.

See www.connemaranationalpark.ie for more information.

Explore the exceptional landscape on one of the many scenic walking and nature trails that begin at the park's visitor centre.

Admire the stunning vistas from the 400m (1312 feet) Diamond Hill, including the distant islands of Inishbofin, Inishurk and Inishshark, and the turreted Kylemore Abbey.

A diversity of wildlife calls the park home, including lively Connemara ponies, regal red deer and an enormous variety of bird life, such as skylarks, stonechats and peregrine falcons. In the visitor centre you can enjoy exhibits such as 'The Man & the Landscape', a multi-lingual audio-visual display, and relax in the pretty, seasonal tea room.

Additional facilities include car park, picnic areas (indoor and outdoor), nature trails, children's playground, walks, toilets and tea room.

See www.connemaranationalpark.ie for more information.

THE BURREN NATIONAL PARK, CO CLARE

Tucked away on the southeastern corner of the magnificent Burren, the Burren National Park encompasses a remarkable 1,500ha of limestone pavement, calcareous grassland, hazel scrub, woodland, turloughs, petrifying springs and cliffs. Originating from the Irish word 'Boireann' meaning rocky place, the Burren boasts a unique environment with an unusual lack of soil cover, yet an abundance of exposed limestone pavement and nutrient-rich floral species. In 1651 a Cromwellian Army Officer remarked, "Of this barony it is said that it is a country where there is not water enough to drown a man, wood enough to hang one, nor earth enough to bury them. This last is so scarce that the inhabitants steal it from one another... the grass grows in tufts of earth of two or three foot square which lies between the limestone rocks and is very sweet and nourishing."

The park's highest point is Knocknas at 207m (679 feet), which continues as a curving terraced ridge right down to Mullaghmór. East of this ridge visitors can observe low-lying limestone pavement and semi-permanent lakes, while west of it sees the pavement sweep up and down. Visitors will be awed by the park's truly mesmeric landscape.

Additional facilities include parking areas, guided walks, free bus service from the information point in Clare Heritage Centre, Corolin, Co Clare. See www.burrennationalpark.ie for more information.

KILLARNEY NATIONAL PARK, CO KERRY

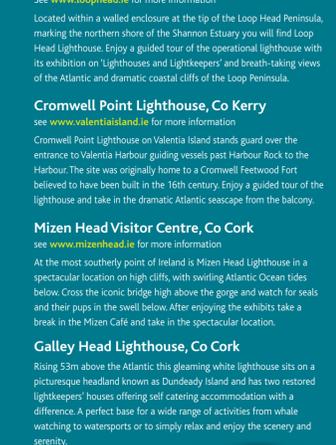
Discover an expanse of rugged mountain landscape, including the country's highest mountain range McGillycuddy's Reeks (1000m / 3281 feet), in Killarney National Park. Roam its spectacular 10,236ha, stroll the shores of Killarney's world-renowned lakes and explore a distinctive combination of pictorial woodlands, waterfalls and unspoiled nature.

Beautiful Muckross House & Gardens have long been the park's most popular attraction where you can delight in the splendid late 19th century mansion's fine period furnishings and fascinating artefacts. The former Kenmare Demesne, close to Killarney town, is also part of the National Park and features Killarney House and Gardens, as well as Knockreer House, home to the park's education centre. Visitors can embrace the park's exceptional habitats, with plant life and nature of national and international significance, including native oak woods, yew woods, bryophytes and lichens, and native red deer unique to Ireland since the last ice age. Additional facilities include jaunting cars, pony trekking, boating and fishing. See www.killarneynationalpark.ie for more information.

GATEWAY TOWNS

Dotted along the Wild Atlantic Way are a number of Gateway Towns that, while not directly on the route, do offer a range of accommodation options within easy access. The Gateway Towns are Castletbar, Co Mayo; Ennis, Co Clare; Limerick City, Co Limerick; Killarney, Co Kerry and Cork City, Co Cork.

LIGHTHOUSES



Visit www.greatlighthouses.com for more information on lighthouses offering accommodation and / or visitor experiences.

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