Wexford Wildfowl Reserve, North Slob, Ardcavan, Wexford, Y35 EY89. GPS (Lat., Long.): 52.35625, -6.42170 Tel: + 353 (0)76 1002660 Education Office Tel: + 353 (0)76 1002664 Email: wwreducation@ahg.gov.ie www.wexfordwildfowlreserve.ie www.facebook.com/wexfordwildfowlreserve



Gnóthaí Réigiúnacha. Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs

An Roinn Ealaíon. Oidhreachta.

The reserve is run by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, part of the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs. 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2, D02 TW98. Tel: + 353 (0)1 8883242 LoCall: 1890 383000 (from Republic of Ireland only)



BirdWatch Ireland, joint owner of Wexford Wildfowl Reserve. is a national organisation concerned with protecting Ireland's wild birds and their habitats. Tel: + 353 (0)1 2819878 Email: info@birdwatchireland.ie www.birdwatchireland.ie



DIRECTIONS: From Wexford Town: Cross Wexford bridge and travel 2.9 km; turn right at brown sign marked 'Wexford Wildfowl Reserve' and drive 2.5 km to the reserve opposite sea wall.

From Dublin: Take the M11/N11 south for 120 km. Turn left 4 km past Oilgate, after the brown directional sign, on to the L3005 at Kyle Cross and continue through Castlebridge. Passing another brown directional sign, turn left after the fuel station on the left side.

Castlehr

Wexford

Town

To Enniscorth

Kyle Cross L3005

R769

Pat Walsh Hide

Pump House Hide

Robert Jobson Hide

Observation Tower

Visitor

Centre

N25

2

3

Pump

House

P Parking

To New Ross Waterford Cork and the West

Dublin

To Gorey

R741

R742

VISITING THE RESERVE

OPENING TIMES: 9am to 5pm. All year round except Christmas Day. Car park and hides are locked at 5pm. Entry is free.

EAMLAITHE UISCELOC

ORD WILDFOWL REST

WEXFORD WILDFOWL

At the visitor centre there is a picnic area and two ponds for up-close bird viewing. Inside there is an interpretive exhibit, information video, and toilet facilities. School groups are welcome and should be booked with the Education Office. Please enter the observation tower and the bird hides guietly so as not to disturb any nearby birds.

Please do not walk on the sea wall as this scares birds off much of the reserve.

Please do not feed the birds.

90 ()

Visitor centre, walkways and mos ides are wheelchair accessibl

PLEASE KEEP OFF SEA WALL

R 🖬 🕏



PLEASE KEEP OFF SEA WALL

Short-eared Ow

MAMMALS

The North Slob is also a hare sanctuary, founded to protect the Irish Hare, a distinctive race of the European Mountain Hare. At least nine species of bat have been recorded here.

eared l

Irish Hare

Over 250 bird species have been recorded on visitors such as swallows, martins and a host of songbirds come from Southern Europe and Western Africa.

The North Slob holds 45% (about 8500 individuals) of the current world population of the Greenland White-fronted Goose, a species that winters in Ireland and

sheet that covers 80% of the world's largest island and reaches 3 kilometres high. Their migration path takes them through Iceland as a staging point in spring and autumn. Each stage, Ireland-Iceland and Iceland-Greenland, takes about 18 hours so the flocks migrate on favourable winds. Still they burn off a sixth of their bodyweight on the flight. Other geese including 3000 Pale-bellied Brent Geese from Arctic Canada also winter here.

BIRDS ON THE RESERVE

the reserve, 69 of them considered to be common in winter. Many wintering birds found on the reserve cross the Atlantic from Greenland and Arctic Canada on the East Atlantic Flyway, assisted by favourable wind currents that cross over Iceland, a convenient halfway resting and recovery station. Many winter migrants to Ireland also summer in Scandinavia and Arctic Russia. Our summer

GEESE

Scotland from October to April. They breed each summer in

Western Greenland beyond the ice

BIRD HIDES

There are three bird hides and an observation tower at the reserve. Birds you can expect to see from our hides are listed below.

1 The Pat Walsh and 2 Pump House Ground Floor Hides both overlook the main channel and surrounding fields. Birds Seen All Year: Mute Swan, Black-tailed Godwit. Mallard, Little Egret, Coot, Little Grebe, Moorhen, Water Rail, Cormorant, Reed Bunting. Summer: Great-crested Grebe, Sedge Warbler, **Reed Warbler, Barn Swallow,** Winter: Greenland White-fronted Goose, Pale-bellied Brent Goose, Whooper Swan, Tufted Duck, Goldeneye, Scaup, Lapwing, Hen Harrier, Curlew, Shoveler.

> The Pump House Upper Floor Hide overlooks Wexford Harbour. Birds Seen All Year: Cormorant, Oystercatcher, Great Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, Heron, Redshank, Gannet.

Summer: Little Tern, Sandwich Tern, Common Tern. Arctic Tern. Winter: Pale-bellied Brent Goose, Red-breasted Merganser, Goldeneye, Great Northern Diver, Great-crested Grebe, Slavonian Grebe.

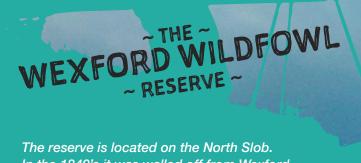
The Robert Jobson Hide overlooks a pool surrounded by a reed bed, with views over a grass field towards the main channel. Birds Seen All Year: Water Rail, Moorhen, Heron, Mallard, Reed Bunting, Summer: Sedge Warbler, Barn Swallow, Mute Swan,

Winter: Greenland White-fronted Goose, Pale-bellied Brent Goose, Teal, Shoveler, Hen Harrier, Lapwing, Curlew, Snipe.

4 The Observation Tower in the visitor centre stands eight metres tall and gives the best overall view of the reserve (almost 360 degrees) and provides the only elevated view to the north and east. All of the aforementioned bird species and many more can be seen from the tower.

Hen Harrier





In the 1840's it was walled off from Wexford Harbour and reclaimed from the sea for farmland.

The word 'slob' means mud or oozy mire. As much of the area lies two metres below sea level, water levels in the channels are controlled using a pump located in the pump house near the wildfowl reserve visitor centre.

> Established in 1969, Wexford Wildfowl Reserve now covers some 200 hectares, about a quarter of the North Slob. Today the reserve forms part of the larger Wexford Slobs and Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA) for birds,

one of a number of such protected sites found across Europe and known collectively as the Natura 2000 network.



Maor - Ranger