



Clais éadomhain déanta timpeall ar an sruth amach as an tobar agus píopa curtha ann.
Shallow trough built around spring out flow with pipe attached.

Is féidir píopa a chur sa bpoll sa tanc le é a líonadh ón tobar.
Hole in tank allows pipe to be attached facilitating fill from spring.

Cén chaoi le foinsí uisce atá ann cheana a úsáid

Is é an t-aon fhoinsé uisce nádúrtha atá sna hoileáin ná toibreacha faoin talamh agus, mar go mbraitheann cuid mhaith acu seo ar thréimhsí le go leor báistí, ní bhíonn siad ann go seasta. D'fhéadfaí cur as do na sruthanna freisin dá mbeifí ag iarraidh an sruth amach a fheabhsú, bhí sé chomh dóigh dó rith an treo eile agus an sruth a theacht chun cinn in áit eicint eile. Níl siad feiliúnach mar sin ach in áiteacha inár féidir tanc a thógáil agus a mbeadh an leibhéal is airde uisce sa tanc faoin sruth ón tobar. Má bhíonn an leibhéal níos airde d'fhéadfadh an brú cur as do shruth an tobair. Ba cheart leibhéal a thógáil le theacht ar an leibhéal is airde uisce a bheadh sa tanc stórála.

How to make use of existing sources of water

The only natural source of water on the islands is from underground springs, many of these springs are transient and only occur during periods of high rainfall. Many of these springs are also prone to disturbance and work on improving the outflow may send the flow backwards resulting in the spring occurring elsewhere. Therefore they are only suited to places where a tank can be constructed and the final level of water within the tank is below the flow from the spring. Where the level is higher the pressure may interfere with the flow of the spring. A level should be used to determine final height of water in the storage tank.



Clais éadomhain déanta timpeall ar an sruth amach as an tobar agus píopa curtha ann.
Is féidir píopa a chur sa bpoll sa tanc le é a líonadh ón tobar.
Shallow trough built around spring with out flow leading to bigger existing tank.
Careful stone facing reduces the visual impact of the tank and the pipe work.



Bileog Eolais AranLIFE: AG DÉANAMH TANCANNA AGUS UMAIR BÁISTÍ

AranLIFE Information Sheet: CONSTRUCTION OF RAIN CATCHERS AND TANKS

CURTHA LE CHÉILE LE CÚNAMH IONSTRAIM AIRGEADAIS LIFE AN CHOMHPHOBAIL EORPAIGH
PRODUCED WITH THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE LIFE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



D'oibrigh foireann AranLIFE le Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe agus leis an tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúrla le theacht ar réiteach maidir le tancanna báistí a dhéanamh agus a suimh. Bhí an comhaontú seo bunaithe ar an tuiscint go mbeadh an obair ar fad ag cloí le gach reachtaíocht cuí. Sula dtógtar aon áis nua do stóráil uisce ní mór a bheith siúráilte go bhfuiltear ag cloí leis an rud a leagadh síos ó thaobh suíomh agus méid na háise, agus tá an fhreagracht sin ar úinéir na talún.

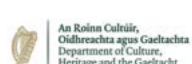
The AranLIFE team worked with the Galway County Council and the National Parks and Wildlife Service to come to an agreement on the construction and siting of the rain catchers or tanks constructed. This agreement was based on the principle that any work adhered to all relevant legislation. It is the onus of the landowner to ensure compliance prior to construction of any new water retention facilities in relation to size and siting.

Tá soláthar uisce riachtanach do bheostoc i mbun innilte

Leis an innilt is fiúntaí a bhaint amach theastódh neart uisce in áiteacha feiliúnacha don bheostoc. Níl aibhneacha ná foinsí ón bpríomhchóras uisce i chuille áit sna hoileáin, mar sin teastaíonn infreastruchtúr ceart uisce le go gcoinneofar suas an innilt. Roimhe seo tancanna báistí a d'úsáidí. Nuair a thugann siad seo uathu ní íocfadh sé cinn nua a chur ina n-áit mar gheall ar an laghad tairbhe eacnamaíoch a thagann as feilméaracht gabháltas beag. Dá bharr seo ní bhítear in ann na buailte seo a ithe níos mó rud a íslíonn stádas caomhantais na gnáthóige. Mar sin tá sé riachtanach go mbeadh neart áiseanna uisce ar fáil don bheostoc le go bhféadfar na féarthailte speiceas-shaibhir a chaomhnú.

Provision of water is vital for grazing livestock

The achievement of optimal grazing requires livestock to have access to sufficient water in appropriate locations. In the absence of rivers or mains water supply to all parts of the islands, an appropriate water infrastructure is required to maintain grazing. Historically, this was through the use of rain catchers. The economic return from farming small units means that when these structures deteriorate, there is insufficient funding within the farm to justify their replacement. This means it is no longer possible to graze these fields, thus resulting in a decline in the conservation status of the habitat. Providing adequate water facilities for livestock is therefore vital in the conservation of species rich grasslands.



Cén áit is feiliúnaí do thanc báistí?

- Ba cheart, dá bhféadfaí é, caoi a chur ar dtús ar aon umar uisce atá ann cheana.
- Má bhí ceann ann cheana déan an ceann nua san áit a raibh an seancheann.
- Má fheileann sé, úsáid claí an bhuaile mar chúlbhalla.
- I gcás áiteacha ná raibh ceann cheana, cuir an t-umar nó tanc báistí in áit féarach nó in áit ar glanadh scrobarnach as leis an damáiste do na gnáthóga atá ann a laghdú.
- Seachain áiteacha le carraig lom nó áiteacha ina bhfuil go leor bláthanna fiáine.
- Má tá séadchomhartha stairiúil sa mbuaile céanna ina bhfuil an áis nua uisce á dhéanamh inti, téigh i dteagmháil le Seirbhís na Séadchomharthaí Náisiúnta sula dtosaítear an obair. Tá sonraí teagmhála Sheirbhís na Séadchomharthaí Náisiúnta agus suímh na séadchomharthaí stairiúla le fáil ag www.archaeology.ie.

Where is the best location for a rain catcher?

- Ideally existing rain catchers in need of repair should be fixed first.
- Where one exists, locate on the site of an existing damaged rain catcher or tank.
- If suitable, use an existing stone field wall to form the back wall.
- For new sites, locate the rain catcher or tank on a grassy area or previously scrubbed area to minimise damage to existing habitats.
- Avoid areas of bare rock or areas with an abundance of wildflowers.
- If an historic monument is located in the same field as new rain catcher site, contact National Monuments Service prior to work commencing. The National Monuments Service contact details and location of historic monuments can be found at www.archaeology.ie.

Cén t-ábhar is fearr a úsáid?

- Le go mbreathnóidh sé go maith níor chóir bloic a úsáid ach don tanc uisce fhéin.
- Ba cheart taobh an fhána ar a ritheann an bháisteach a dhéanamh as cloch shingil nó clocha singil a chur ar an éadan.
- Ní féidir ach clocha scaoilte a bailíodh ar an láthair a úsáid don tógáil, ní féidir leaca a bhaint ná a úsáid mar ábhar tógála.
- Ba cheart ballaí déanta as bloic a phlástráil le cóta gainimh/stroighin.

Cén sórt rudaí breise a d'fhéadfaí a dhéanamh le cur le héifeachtacht na n-umar báistí

- Moltar plocóid draenála a chur iontu le go mbeidh sé furasta iad a fholmhú má bhíonn an t-uisce salach.
- D'oibreodh plocóid forsceithe le go bhféadfaí an t-uisce a chur isteach i dtancanna iniompair dá mbeadh gá leis sin.
- D'oibreodh rampaí éalaithe d'ainmhithe b'fhéidir, le deis a thabhairt do mhamaigh nó d'éanacha óga éalú le nach millfí an t-uisce atá á stóráil.

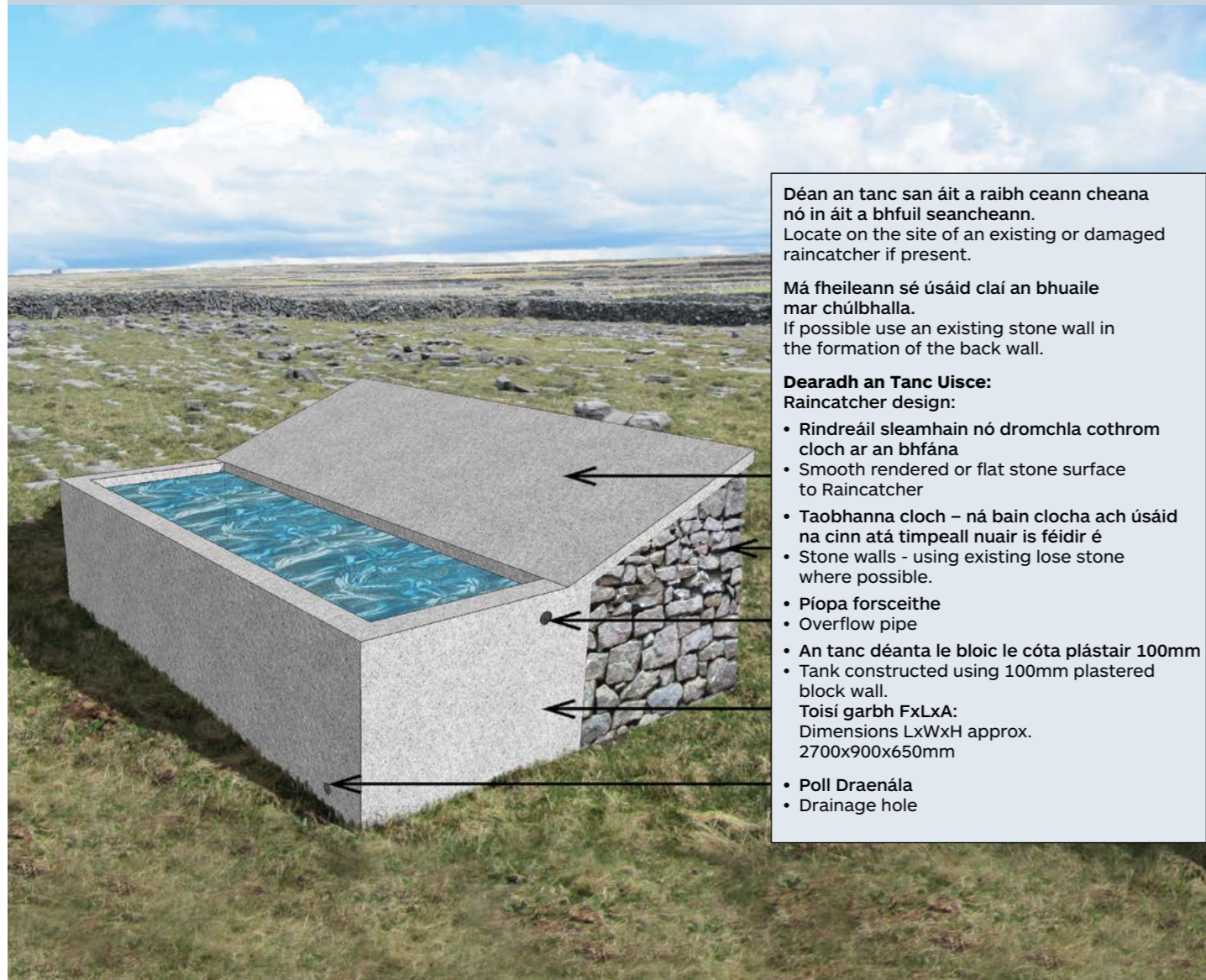
What materials should be used?

- To improve the visual appearance, blocks should be limited to the water tank.
- The side of the catching slope should be made using dry stone wall or faced with dry stone walls.
- Only loose stone gathered from the site can be used in the construction, limestone pavement cannot be lifted or used as construction materials.
- Block walls should be plastered using a sand/cement screen.

What extra features could be added that improve rain catcher efficiency?

- It is advisable to incorporate a drainage bung to allow easy emptying if the water is spoiled.
- An overflow bung which means water could be redirected to portable tanks if needed.
- Animal escape ramps could be considered to help young mammals or birds escape to prevent fouling of the stored water.

Sampla de thanc báistí feiliúnach a déanadh faoi Thogra AranLIFE
An example of a suitable rain catcher under the AranLIFE Project



Déan an tanc san áit a raibh ceann cheana nó in áit a bhfuil seancheann.
Locate on the site of an existing or damaged raincatcher if present.

Má fheileann sé úsáid claí an bhuaile mar chúlbhalla.
If possible use an existing stone wall in the formation of the back wall.

Dearadh an Tanc Uisce: Raincatcher design:

- Rindreáil sleamhain nó dromchla cothrom cloch ar an bhfána
Smooth rendered or flat stone surface to Raincatcher
- Taobhanna cloch – ná bain clocha ach úsáid na cinn atá timpeall nuair is féidir é
Stone walls - using existing loose stone where possible.
- Píopa forsceithe
Overflow pipe
- An tanc déanta le bloic le cóta plástair 100mm
Tank constructed using 100mm plastered block wall.
- Toisí garbh FxLxA:
Dimensions LxWxH approx.
2700x900x650mm
- Poll Draenála
Drainage hole



Píopa curtha i dtóin tanc le é a fholmhú le é a ghlanadh
Pipe set in to bottom of the tank to allow for emptying for cleaning



Dallóg Fraoigh báite sa tanc. Salaíonn mamaigh beaga a thiteann isteach agus a bháitear sa tanc an t-uisce. Dá mbeadh rampa beag curtha istigh sa tanc b'fhéidir go stopadh sé é seo ag tarlú.
Pygmy shrew drowned in tank. Small mammals that fall in to the tank and drown, foul the water. A small ramp inserted in to the tank may prevent this occurrence.