CLONMACNOISE in Co. Offaly, was founded in 544 by St. Ciarán.
**SHANNON**

**WORD SEARCH**

**LAMPIER**
Three species of lamprey (brook, river & sea) occur in Ireland all of which are protected under Irish and EU law.

**EAGLE**
The pair of white-tailed sea eagles, named Caimin and Saiseirse, created history in 2013 when they reared the first chicks to fly from a nest in Ireland in 80 years.

**SHANNONBRIDGE**
This sixteen-arch masonry road bridge was completed in 1757. Spanning Ireland’s longest river, the bridge links counties Roscommon and Offaly.

**CAYAN**
The Shannon Pot, source of the river Shannon, can be found on the slopes of the Cuilcagh Mountain in Co. Cavan.

**DERG**
Lough Derog is the second-largest lake in Ireland.

**CALLOWS**
These areas of flat land along the shores of the river Shannon between Athlone and Portumna are protected due to the presence of many species of birds.

**INIS CAILTRA**
Inis Cealtra is the Irish for Holy Island, it is one of the most famous monastic sites in Ireland with many attractions including a well-preserved round tower and the ruins of six churches.

**CHAPMAN**
In 1744, William Chapman started rebuilding all the locks which had originally been built to different dimensions.

**ROOSKEY**
There are 3 moveable bridges on the river, located at Rooskey, Tarmonbarry and Portumna.

**OTTER**
The Irish for otter is Madra Uisce which means water dog.

**ARDOONCRUSHA POWER STATION**
This power station was opened in 1929 and was one of the largest engineering projects of its day.

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**Viking**
Vikings settled in the Shannon region in the Tenth Century.

**Seven**
There are seven locks on the river Shannon.

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An initiative of the Waterways Ireland Heritage Plan 2016-2020