

Mammals at Manch Estate



Red Squirrel
Lora Rua



Bank Vole (Intr)
Vol bruaigh



Wood Mouse
Luch fhéir



House Mouse
Luch thi



Pygmy Shrew
Dallóg Fhraoigh



Hedgehog
Gráinneog



Irish Stoat
Éasóg



Red Fox
Sionnach Rua



Badger
Broc



Otter
Dobharcu



Common Pipistrelle
Ialtóg fheascrach



Soprano Pipistrelle
Ialtóg shopránach



Daubenton's Bat
Ialtóg Daubenton



Leisler's Bat
Ialtóg Leisler



Natterer's Bat
Ialtóg Natterer

Common Name
Irish Name

Intr = Introduced
species

Mammals at Manch Estate



There are only 26 terrestrial (land) mammal species that are native to Ireland. These include rodents (such as wood mice and red squirrels), hedgehogs, pygmy shrews, bats (such as common pipistrelles, Daubenton's and Leisler's) and carnivores (such as foxes and badgers).

Many native Irish mammals are declining due to habitat destruction, pesticide use, pollution, and the introduction of invasive species, such as the grey squirrel which out-competes the red squirrel for food and has led to a massive decline in red squirrel populations.

Biodiversity (or Biological diversity) is the variety of life on earth and genetic diversity and diversity of species and habitats. The biodiversity we see today is a result of millions of years of natural selection. The Earth functions like an incredibly complex machine and if many of the components vanish, the machine can no longer function effectively. A healthy ecosystem provides a number of natural 'services', such as protection of water resources, soil formation, nutrient storage and recycling, contribution to climatic stability, food production, wood products and medicinal resources.

Example of the ecological importance of Irish mammals: The Red Squirrel

Red squirrels are small arboreal (tree dwelling) mammals that feed on seeds, nuts, berries, fungi etc. This is important for woodland ecosystems, because they spread the seeds of trees and they also spread the spores of mycorrhizal fungi. These fungi form symbiotic relationships with trees and are incredibly important to their survival. Trees have formed a symbiotic relationship with mycorrhizal fungi which is basically a "you scratch my back, I'll scratch yours" arrangement.

Classification of Irish Mammals found at Manch Estate

Order Rodentia: Rodents

Red Squirrel
Bank Vole (Introduced species)
Wood Mouse

Order Erinaceomorpha: Hedgehogs

Western European Hedgehog

Order Soricomorpha: Shrews and Moles

Eurasian Pygmy Shrew
Greater White-toothed Shrew (Introduced)

Order Chiroptera: Bats

Common Pipistrelle
Soprano Pipistrelle
Daubenton's Bat
Leisler's Bat
Natterer's Bat

Order Carnivora: Carnivores

Red Fox
Eurasian Badger
Irish Stoat
European Pine Marten
European Otter

Recording Biodiversity at The Forestry Foundation

The Forestry Foundation is currently undertaking research on the Biodiversity of the Manch Estate Habitats.

If you see any mammal species while at Manch, please let us know.

Take a photo and record where you see the animal. Biodiversity recording sheet are available from the office or on our website.

Call into the Office
Phone us on (023) 8822823
Email enquiries@inff.ie