

# AN CORRAN

*Point of land - from Gaelic*

## Do bheatha do dhùthaich nan dìneasair

About 166 million years ago a group of meat-eating Megalosaurus dinosaurs walked through the mud here beside a warm shallow sea. At the time Skye was part of a huge continent south of the equator. Layers of mud covered the footprints and preserved them as fossils.

In 2001 dog walkers Cathy and Paul Booth found a single dinosaur footprint by An Corran. Dinosaur experts Dr Neil Clark and Dugald Ross found another 17 footprints scattered across the rocks.

Find out more at Staffin Dinosaur Museum.



Megalosaurus were 3m tall and over 9m long



### Lorg ar lorgan | Dinosaur footprints

You can find these three-toed Megalosaurus prints in the rocks. The best time to see them is at mid-tide or after winter storms as the prints are often covered by sand or seaweed.

Help us to care for the footprints by removing any loose stones in them.

Please don't stand in the prints as they are easily damaged.



### Crodh a' snàmh gu tìr an dèidh geamhradh air Eilean Steinseal | Cattle crossing back to the beach at An Corran

*Tha co-dhiù trì ainmean air an eilean mu do choinneimh. Sa Ghàidhlig tha sinn a' cleachdadh Eilean Steinseal. Thug na Lochlannaich Fladaigh air, a' ciallachadh eilean còmhnaidh.*

Iain 'The Herd' MacDonald's cattle swimming back from Staffin Island after winter grazing.



### Balaich an iasgaich | Inside the salmon bothy on Staffin Island

*San dealbh chithear Dòmhnall Thormoid Sheumais Dòmhnallach, John Bertie MacCoinnich, Sandaidh Sine MacLeòid agus Calum MacMhathain.*

Looking across to Staffin Island you can see two small bothies where salmon fishermen used to stay during the fishing season. The fishermen spent the summer months living in the bothy, laying nets and hauling in up to 2,500 fish each season. They used the upright poles for their drying nets.



Can you find the dinosaur footprints by the shore?





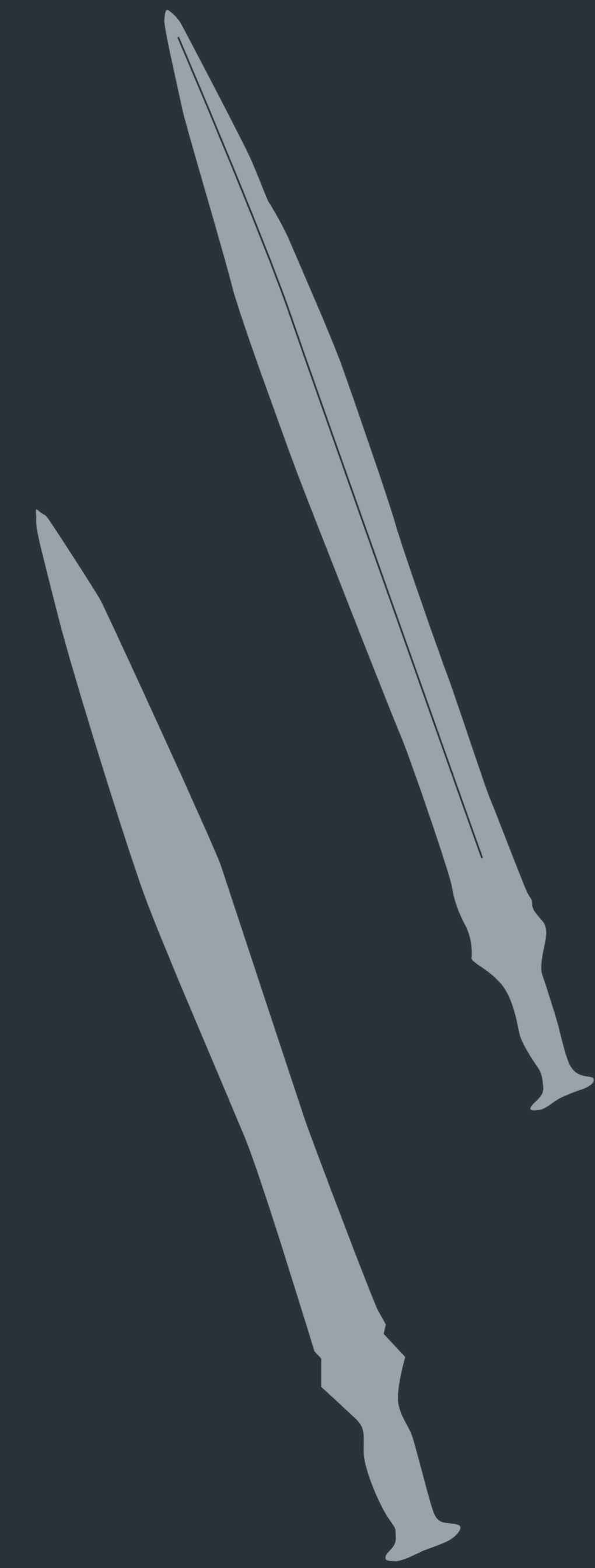
# TOBHATA UACHDRACH

## Upper Tote - from Gaelic

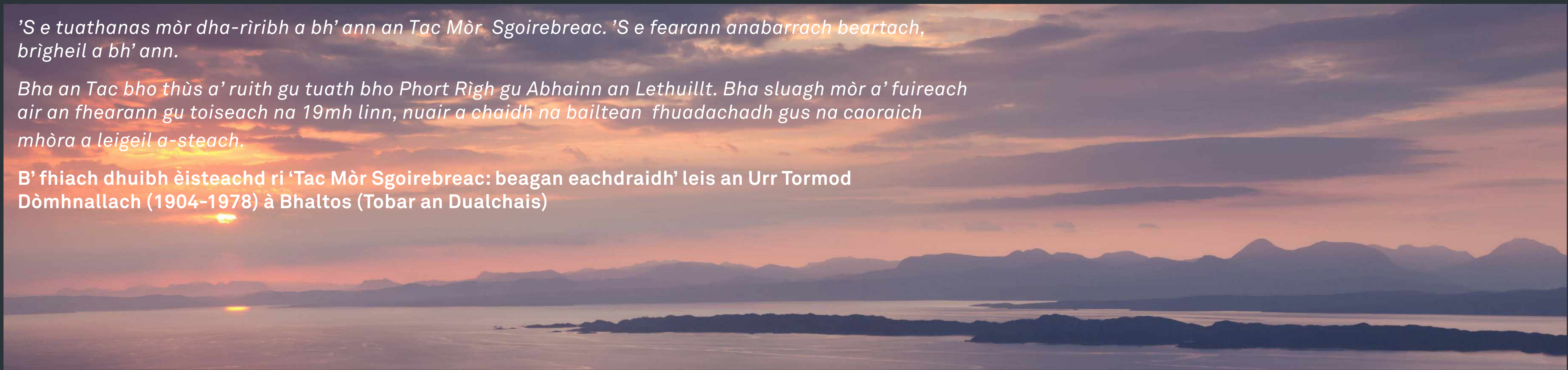
This area was once home to hundreds of people who lived in the townships of Tobhta, Holm, Tobhta Ròm, Beararaig and Ruig.

In the early 1800s they were forced out of their homes and off the land to make room for sheep farming. Many local people emigrated to North and South Carolina in the United States and to Canada.

In 1886, a young boy found a Bronze Age sword in Ruig while digging a rabbit out of a hole. The sword was 3,000 years old. A second sword was discovered a few days later. Both swords are now in the National Museum of Scotland.



Claidheamhan Ruig | Late Bronze Age swords found at Ruig



'S e tuathanas mòr dha-rìribh a bh' ann an Tac Mòr Sgoirebreac. 'S e fearann anabarrach beartach, brìgheil a bh' ann.

Bha an Tac bho thùs a' ruith gu tuath bho Phort Rìgh gu Abhainn an Lethuillt. Bha sluagh mòr a' fuireach air an fhearann gu toiseach na 19mh linn, nuair a chaidh na bailtean fhuadachadh gus na caoraich mhòra a leigeil a-steach.

B' fhiach dhuibh èisteachd ri 'Tac Mòr Sgoirebreac: beagan eachdraidh' leis an Urr Tormod Dòmhnallach (1904-1978) à Bhaltois (Tobar an Dualchais)



## Imrich nan Eileanach le Calum Bàn MacMhannain, 1803

An àm togail dhuinn fhìn  
Mach o chaladh Phort Rìgh,  
'S iomadh aon a bh' air tìr 's iad brònach;  
Iad ag amharc gu dlùth,  
Null 's an sùil air an Luìng,  
'S ise gabhail a null gu Rònaigh.

Dh'èirich soirbheas on tuath  
Dhuinn os cionn Fladaigh Chuain,  
'S ann a ghabhadh i 'n uair sin òran;  
I a' siubhal gu luath,  
'S i a' gearradh ma cluais,  
Dol a ghabhail a' chuain 's i eòlach.

Thug mi sùil às mo dhèidh,  
Null air Rubha-Chùirn-lèith  
Is chan fhaca mi fèin ach ceò air.  
Sin nuair labhair MacPhàil,  
'S e ag amharc gu h-àrd,  
" 'S mòr mo bheachd gur e bàrr a' Stòir e."

Moire! 's minig a bha  
Mise treis air a sgàth  
Ann an Ruig, 's gum b' e 'n t-àite bhò e..."

This poem was composed by Malcolm 'Bàn' Buchanan (1758-1829). He emigrated from Staffin on 'The Polly' in 1803 and settled in Prince Edward Island, Canada.



Crofters fishing for salmon off the coast of Tobhta



Map showing Rònaigh, Ratharsair, A' Chomraich & Toirbheartan, 1900



Birds of prey can often be seen from here. Can you spot an eagle soaring?





# AN STÒR

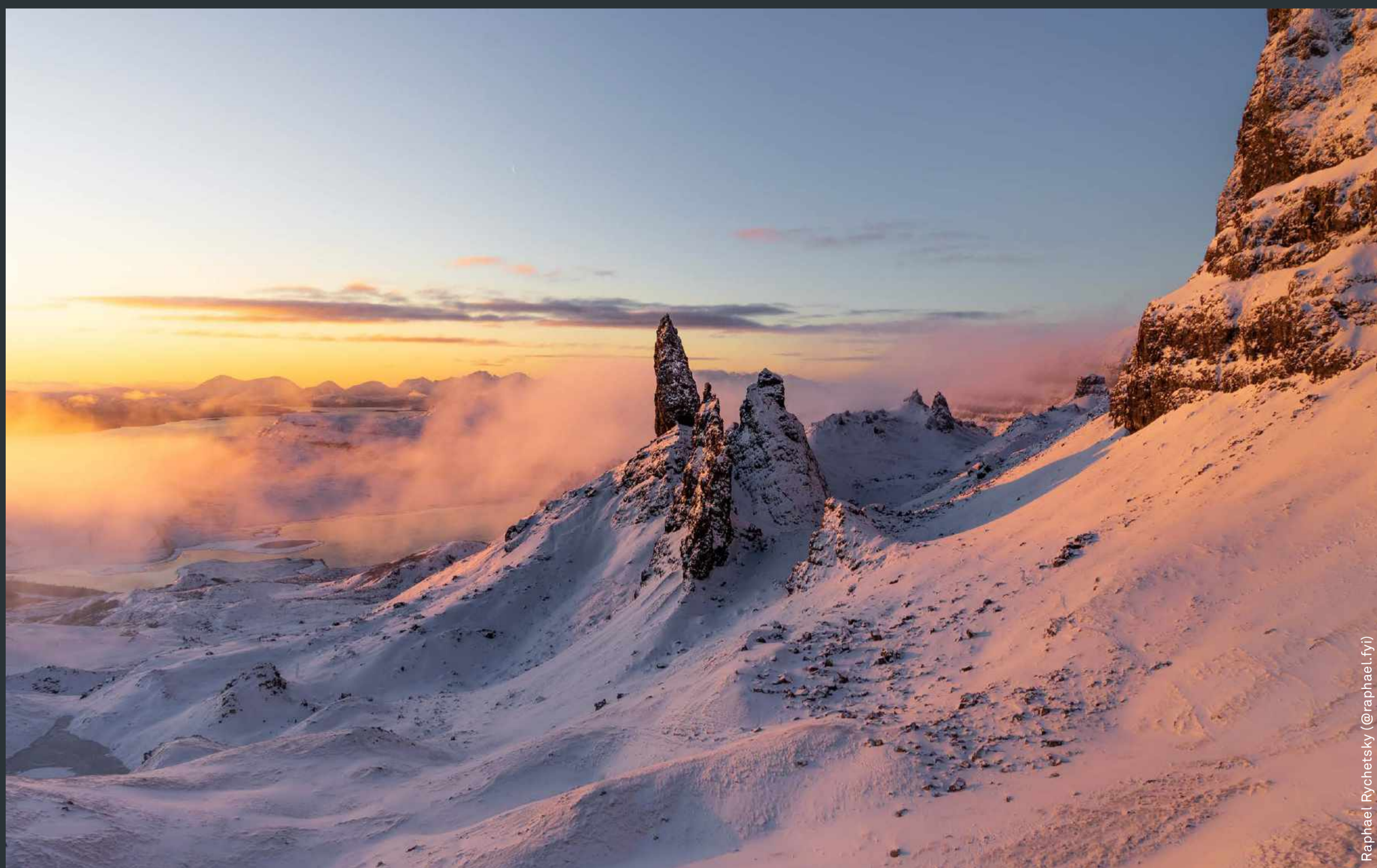
*The Storr - big or prominent - from Norse*

## Thèid dùthchas an aghaidh nan creag

The Old Man of Storr, or Bodach an Stòir, was once part of the Trotternish Ridge, a 19-mile inland cliff created about 11,500 years ago which stretches north of here.

The Ridge is made of layers of rock – harder volcanic basalt rock on top and softer sandstone below. The hard rock presses down on the soft rock, making it collapse and move. Thousands of years ago a major part of the Ridge detached from the cliff and is moving a few millimetres a year towards the sea. The Old Man of Storr is hard basalt rock which was once part of the cliff.

This is the most dramatic and active landslip in Britain. Further north, near the Quiraing, the moving land is damaging the road. We expect the landscape will look very different in 5,000 years.

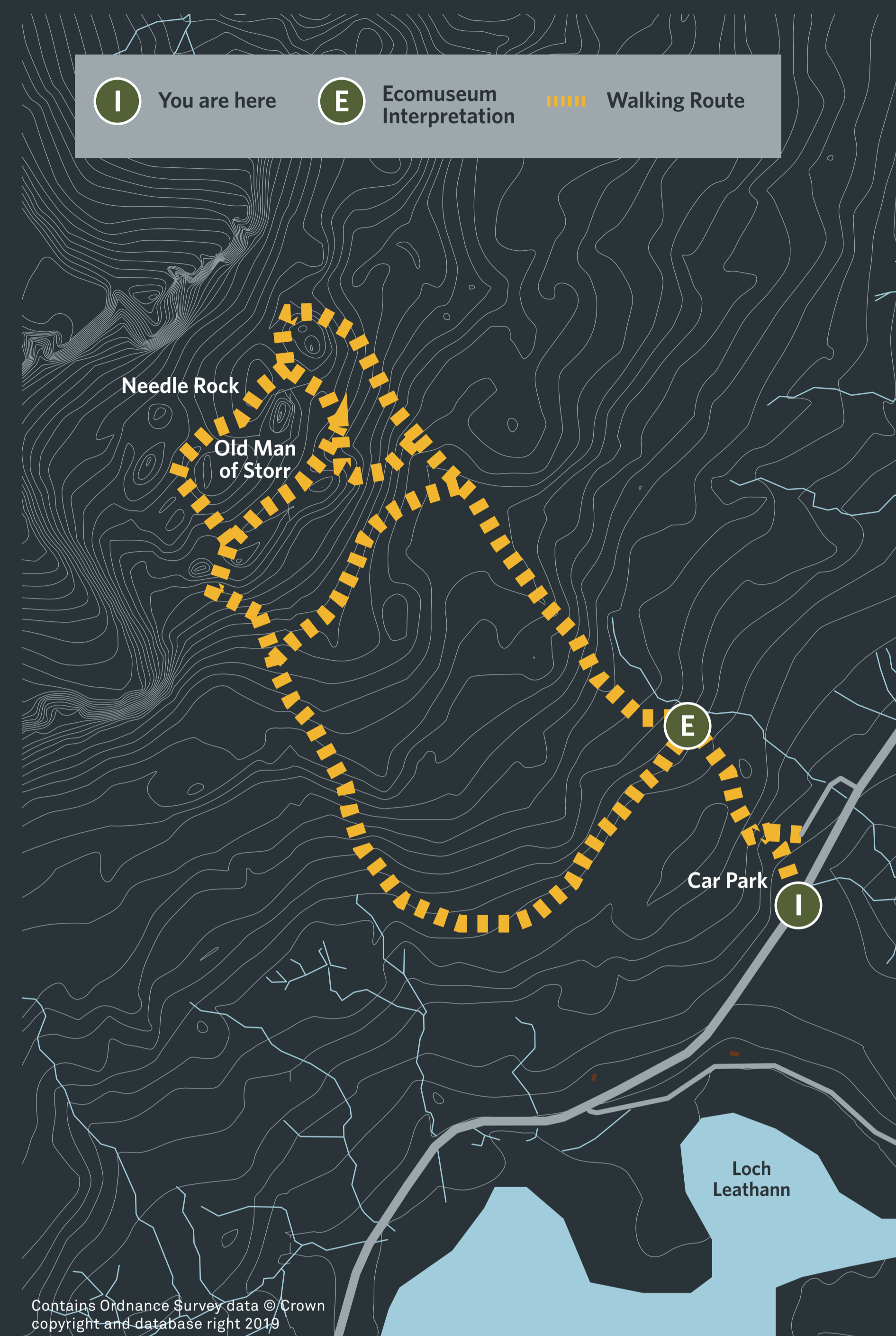


## Do bheatha dhan dùthaich! Feuch gun còrd ur cuairt ribh.

Druim nan Linntean - ridge of ages - is the Skye Ecomuseum. Our outdoor museum offers you stories, shorelines, mountains and hidden lochs. We invite you to discover our waterfalls, dinosaur footprints and traditional ways of life.

Explore our community of more than 500 people living in 23 *bailtean* or townships. Our way of life has been shaped by the land and our Gaelic culture.

The mountain above is *An Stòr* and the rocky pinnacle is the Old Man of Storr, or Bodach an Stòir.



**Distance:** 4.5km/2.75 miles

**Time:** 2 hours return

**Difficulty:** Moderate walk. Bring a map, compass, warm, wind/waterproof clothing and hillwalking boots. Remember the weather can change quickly here.

The rock faces of the Storr are unstable. Avoid the areas immediately below the cliff and the Old Man of Storr.

*A chàirdean, coin ri bhith air iall. Tapadh leibh.*

Crofters graze their sheep here. Take care and please keep your dogs on a lead.



The landscape here is slowly changing over time. Will Bodach an Stòir still be standing in 5,000 years?





# AN STÒR

*The Storr - big or prominent - from Norse*

## A' trusadh nan caorach | Gathering the sheep

Crofters counting and checking sheep before they are taken back to the hills. People from different crofts work together during the gathering when the sheep come down from the hill grazings.

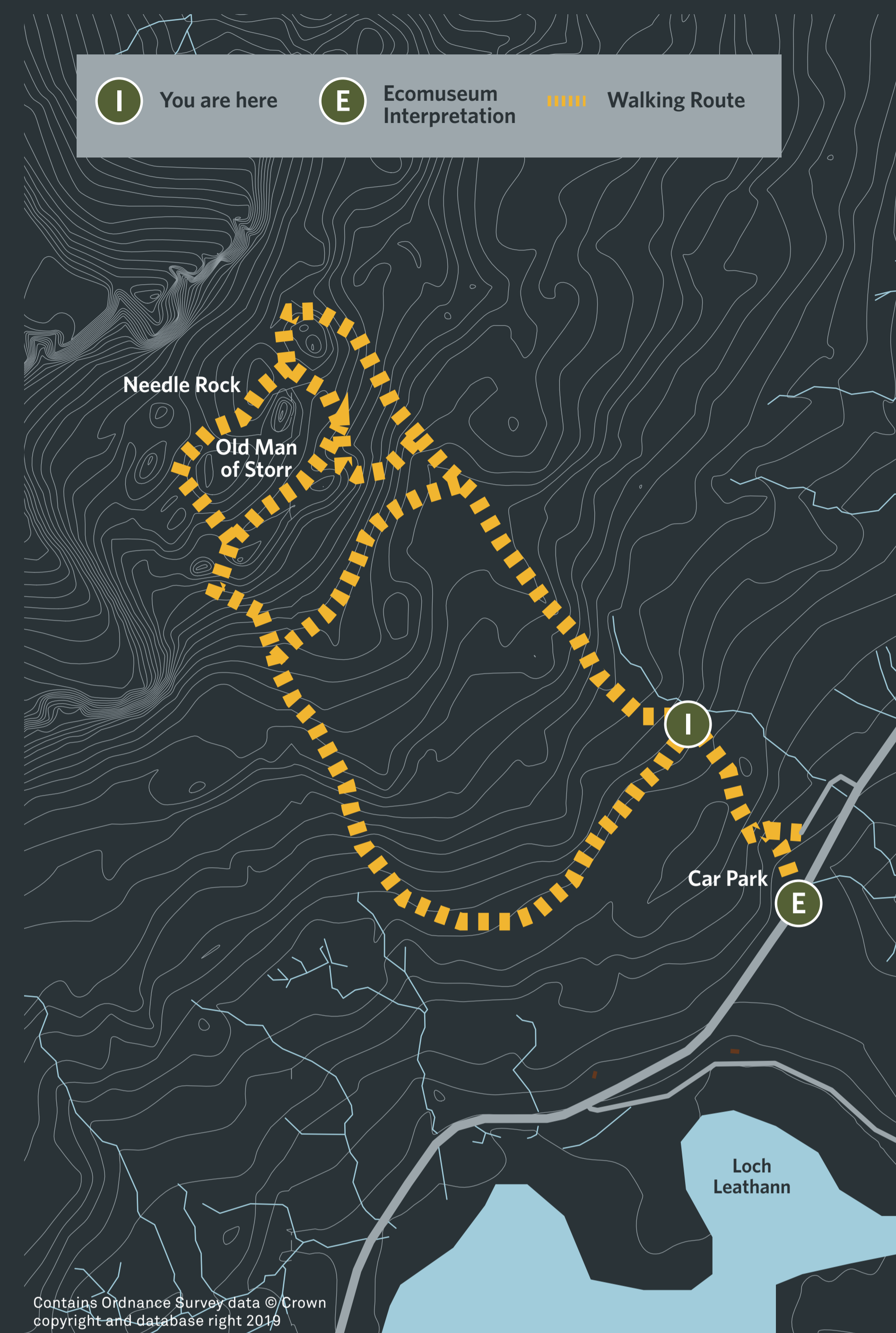


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*A chàirdean, coin ri bhith air iall. Tapadh leibh.*

Crofters graze their sheep here. Take care and please keep your dogs on a lead.



Sheep, cattle and sometimes deer graze here. Can you spot any of them?





# AN TAOBH SEAR

*The east side - from Gaelic*

**Do bheatha dhan dùthaich! Feuch gun còrd ur cuairt ribh**

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Tiugainn leam thar Sàile  
le Aonghas Dhòmhnail Uisdein

*Tiugainn leam thar sàile  
Null gu tìr mo ghràidh-sa;  
Tiugainn null air chuairt leam  
Don eilean uain' as àille;  
Tiugainn leam thar sàile.*

*Diridh mi na beanntan leat:  
Chuith-raing os cionn na Snàthaid;  
Chì thu Rubha Hùnaid às,  
Gleann Ùige 's creagan Eàrlais;  
Tiugainn leam thar sàile.*

*Chì thu bhual na cladaichean,  
Loch Stafainn is muir-làn ann,  
'S na tuinn a' bristeadh bòidheach ann,  
Is lòn a' ruith gu tràigh ann;  
Tiugainn leam thar sàile.*

*Chì thu Cleat an Stàir às,  
Rònaigh 's monadh Ghearrloch;  
Chì thu fada fann bhual  
Beanntan cas Chinn Tàile;  
Tiugainn leam thar sàile.*

The song was composed by Angus Matheson of Steinseal. He was the Crowned Bard at the National Mòd in Dunoon in 1950.



**Faing Shartail | Sartle sheep fank**

Clì gu deas; Murchadh Sheumais, Seumas Camshron, Ruairaidh Gillios, Iain Ruadh, Buchan, Tòmas Nicol, Murchadh Shomhairle, Iain Theàrlach



**Bòidhchead An Taobh Sear as t-fhoghar | Harvest time**

Crofts in Steinseal, Brògaig and Glas Pheighinn are a blaze of colour during haymaking in the 1960s.

- Flòdaigearraidh **E1**
- Loch Langaig **E2**
- Loch Shianta **E3**
- Brògaig **E4**
- Cuith-raing **E5**
- An Corran **E6**
- Òb nan Ròn **E7**
- Creag an Fhèilidh **E8**
- Rubha nam Bràithrean **E9**
- An Lethallt **E10**
- Tobhta Uachdrach **E11**
- An Stòr **E12**

**Druim nan Linntean**  
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Linne Rònaigh  
Sound of Rona

**I** You are here  
**E** Ecomuseum Site

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Visit Staffin's Memorial Garden - a short walk across the bridge. Take care crossing the road. In 2018, Sgoil Stafainn pupils, teachers and parents worked together to make improvements to this garden.



# CUITH-RAINING

*Quiraing - round fold - from Norse*

## Do bheatha dhan dùthaich! Feuch gun còrd ur cuairt ribh

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Take time to discover *An Taobh Sear* - the east side as we call it in Gaelic - and explore our community of more than 500 people living in 23 *bailtean* or townships. Our way of life has been shaped by the land and our Gaelic culture.



**An t-Snàthad | The Needle**

The Quiraing is a dramatic landscape north of here. The best-known features are The Prison, a hollow beneath a rocky pyramid which looks like a medieval castle, The Needle, a 37-metre pinnacle, and The Table, a hidden flat grassy area.

*Tha beul-aithris ag innse gum biodh daoine a' falach a' chruidh aca air Bòrd Chuith-raing gus nach deigheadh an spùinneadh le na Lochlannaich.*



**Am Prìosan ri làimh agus bhuaht Cleit**

This is part of the Trotternish Ridge, a 19-mile inland cliff created about 11,500 years ago during the last Ice Age. It is made of layers of rock – hard rock on top of much softer rock below.

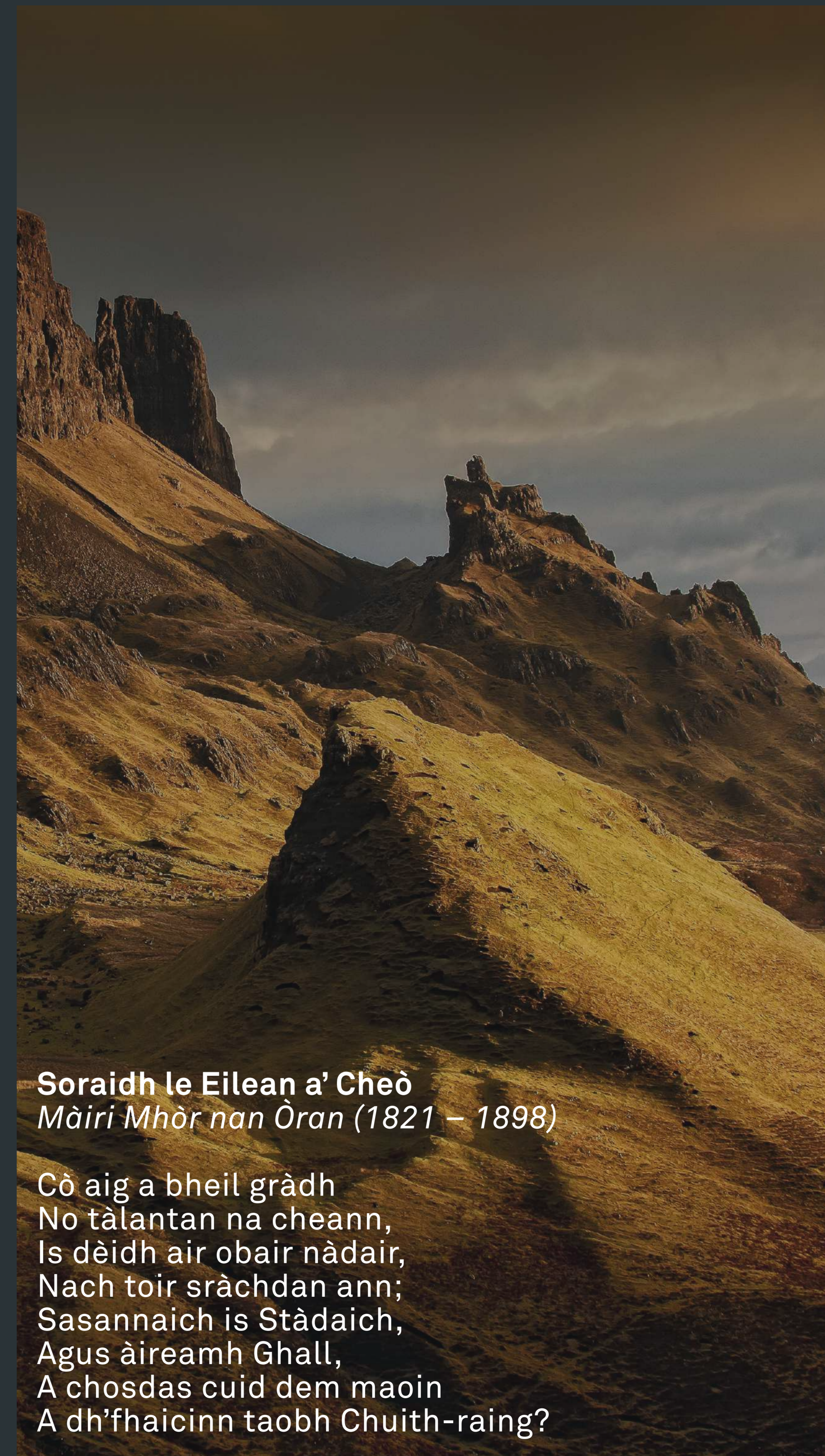
*Ma tha sìde mhath ann, gheibhear sealladh àibheiseach den Taobh Sear. Mura faigh sibh deagh aimsir feuch gun till sibh là brèagha air choreigin.*



**A' toirt dhachaigh na mònach**

Locals taking peats home to use as fuel for the stove or fire. *Poll-mòna* is the peatbank; *fàd* is a peat or layer of peat; *cruach-mhòna* is the peatstack traditionally built beside the home.

*Is ann do bhailtean na Glas 'ein 's na Dìge a bhoineadh a' mhòine aig Buth na Fainge. Nan rachadh croitearan sìos dhan treas fàd bhiodh teas math aig tac an tèine ri chosnadh.*



**Soraidh le Eilean a' Cheò**  
*Màiri Mhòr nan Òran (1821 – 1898)*

*Cò aig a bheil gràdh  
No tàlant na cheann,  
Is dèidh air obair nàdair,  
Nach toir sràchdan ann;  
Sasannaich is Stàdaich,  
Agus àireamh Ghall,  
A chosdas cuid dem maoin  
A dh'fhaicinn taobh Chuith-raing?*



**I** You are here  
**Walking Route**

**Distance:** 6.5 km/4 miles **Time:** 3-4 hours return **Difficulty:** Moderate walk. Bring map and compass, warm, wind and waterproof clothing, hillwalking boots. Remember: the weather can change quickly here.

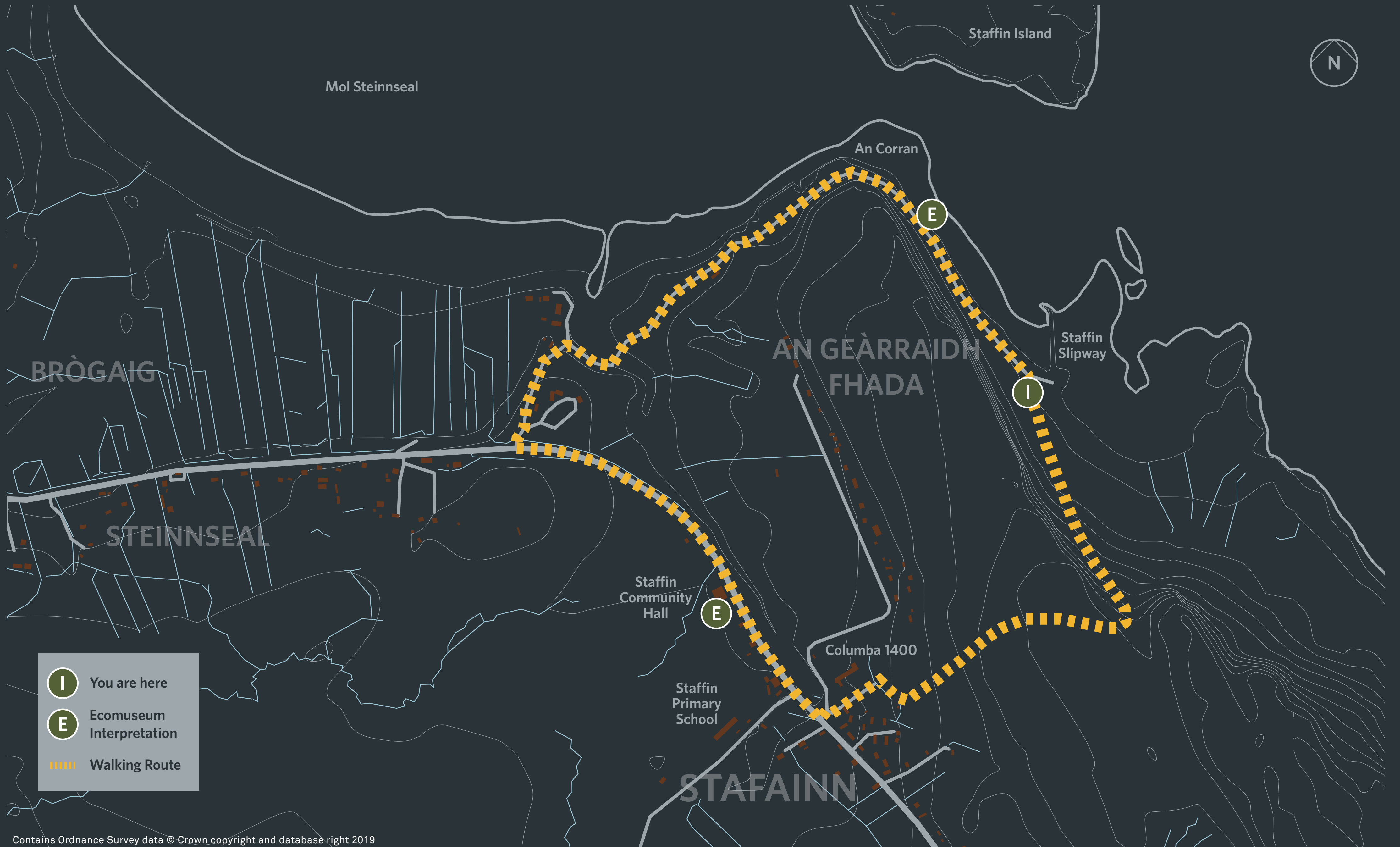


Watch for birds gliding above the cliffs.



# ÒB NAN RÒN

Bay of seals - from Gaelic



## Path Information

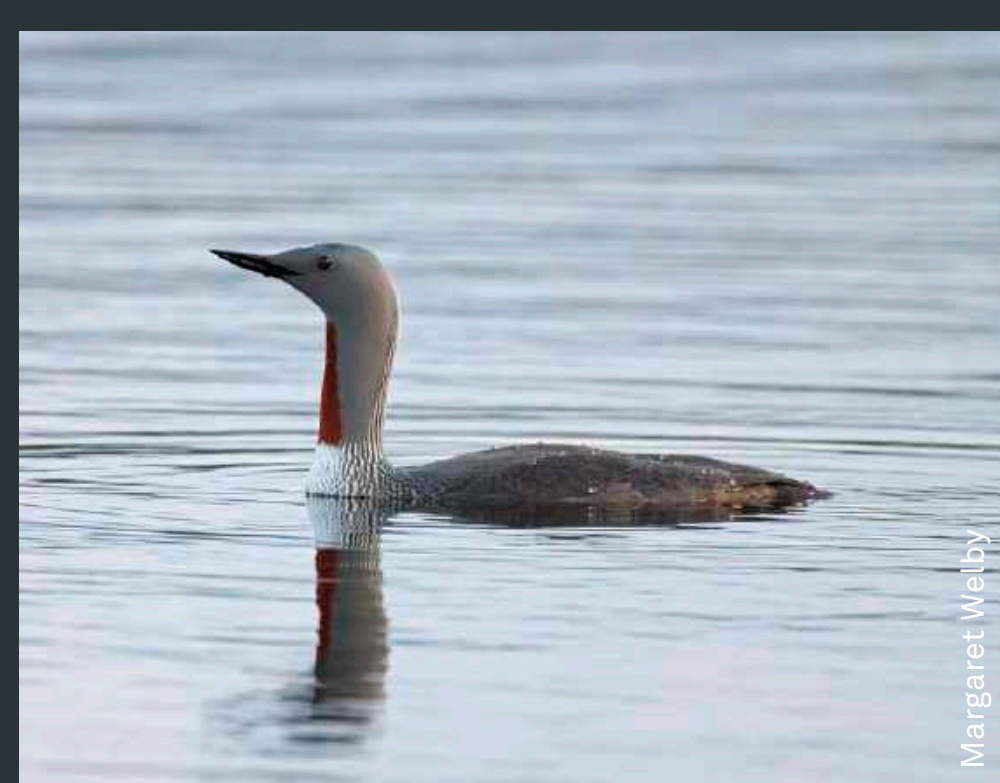
Distance: 4km/2.5 miles Time: 1 hour loop Difficulty: Easy walk, mostly on paths. Stile over the hill.

## Fo fhòid na tìme | Layers of time

Òb nan Ròn has long been a safe harbour. The Cadha Riabhach track leads over the hill to the township of An Geàrraidh Fhada. For centuries, this was the only way to get from the shore to the houses.

In the 1840s, Highlanders faced starvation when the potato crop was destroyed by disease. People were offered jobs building roads, including the track over the hill here. A full day of hard labour was paid with a small amount of food.

People have lived here for about 8000 years. They left behind the remains of a circular structure, stone tools, pottery and the fish and meat they ate. These are some of the oldest known signs of human settlement on Skye.



### Learga-ruadh | Red-throated Diver

You might be able to hear the eerie screeching cry of a red-throated diver.

*Is e comharra droch aimsir a th' ann an uair a dh'èireas an learga-ruadh dhan adhar le sgreuchail chruaidh.*



### Ròn | Seal

You can see common seals basking on the rocks here especially on a sunny dry day at low tide.

*'Cho sona ri ròn air sgeir'. Ge-tà, 'cha b' ann air na sgeirean a dh'ionnsaich na ròin an ceòl!'*



### Sgarbh | Cormorant

You might see cormorants drying their wings here on a sunny day.

*'Bheireadh gach duine sgarbh à creagan dha fhèin.' O chionn fhada, bha muinntir an Lethuillt aithnichte mar 'Na Sgarbh'.*



### Biaist-dhubh | Otter

Kilmartin River flows into the sea, making this an ideal habitat for otters.

*Ann an cuid de dh'àitean, 's e dòbhran a theirear. Air An Taobh Sear, ge-tà 's e biaist-dubh a chanas sinn ris.*



Can you spot any of these animals or birds from here?





# LOCH LANGAIG

*Loch of the long bay - from Gaelic and Norse*



Michael MacDonald (@nuairach)

Follow this path to the Quiraing from Loch Langaig. On this route you will also pass Loch Hasco.

## Eòin chreachaidh | Birds of prey

This is a great walk for seeing eagles, buzzards and kestrels. Look up and you might see them soaring on the thermals.

*'Chan ann de na h-eòin thu mura bi na h-itean ort'*



Iolair-sùil-na-grèine | Sea Eagle

Wingspan  
2-2.4m

Iolair-bhuidhe | Golden Eagle

Wingspan  
2-2.2m

Clamhan | Buzzard

Wingspan  
1.1-1.4m

Clamhan-ruadh | Kestrel

Wingspan  
0.7-0.8m



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**Distance:** 11km/7 miles **Time:** 3 hours return

**Difficulty:** Moderate walk. Bring a map, compass, warm, wind/waterproof clothing and hillwalking boots. Remember the weather can change quickly here.



Will you be lucky enough to spot an eagle soaring?





# AN LETH-ALLT

*The divided burn, or burn with one high bank - from Gaelic*

- I** You are here
- E** Ecomuseum Interpretation
- W** Wayfinding Marker
- Walking Route**

## Loch Cuithir

**Distance:** 11km/7 miles

**Time:** 3 hours return

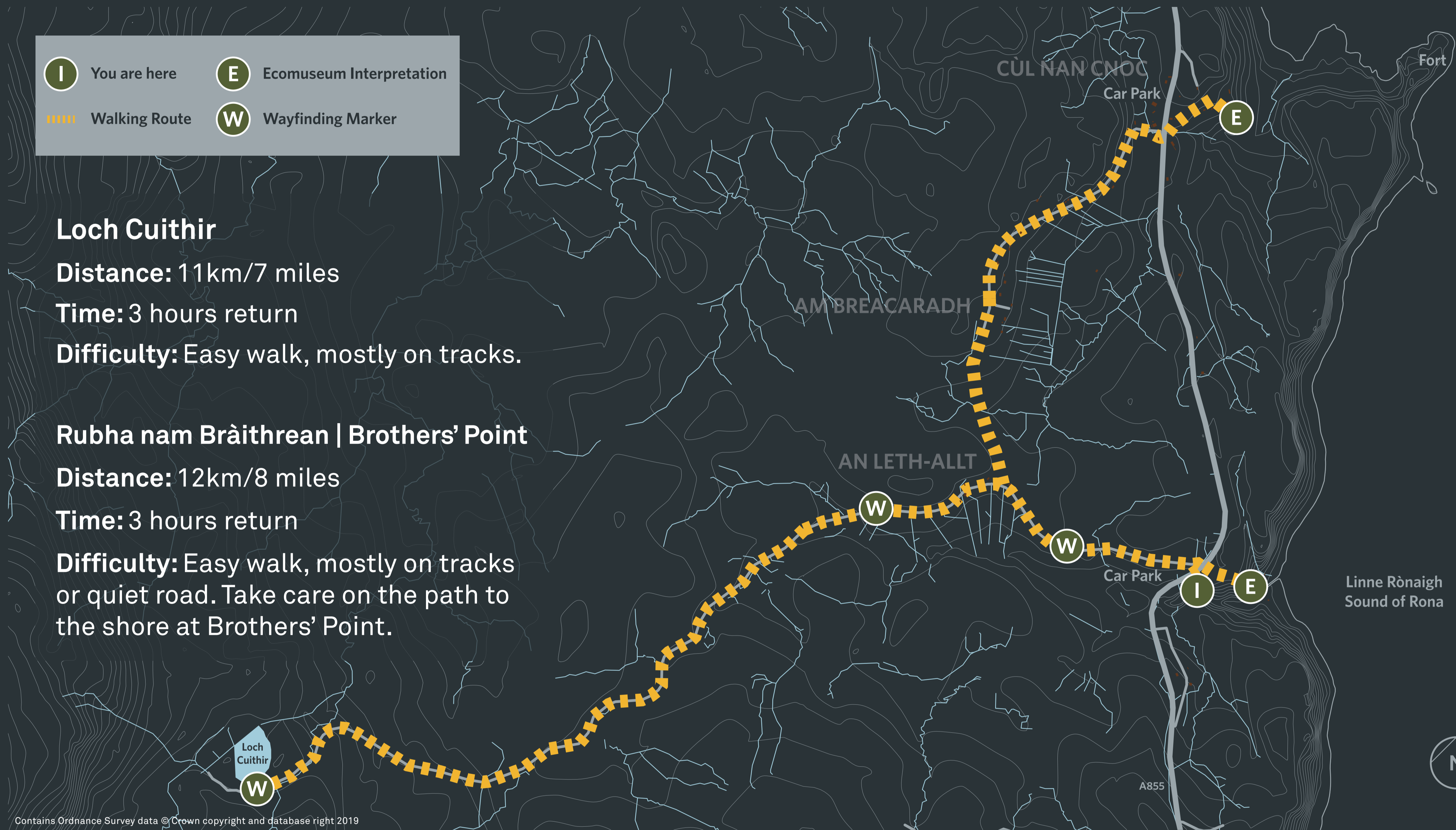
**Difficulty:** Easy walk, mostly on tracks.

## Rubha nam Bràithrean | Brothers' Point

**Distance:** 12km/8 miles

**Time:** 3 hours return

**Difficulty:** Easy walk, mostly on tracks or quiet road. Take care on the path to the shore at Brothers' Point.



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Teaghlach an Eilein Sgìthearnaich & Loch Alltise

## Obair na Cailce | Diatomite Works

Between 1900 and 1960, local people worked here digging and drying a white powder called diatomite – known locally in Gaelic as *cailc* (chalk).

The diatomite industry had its ups and downs. Staffin had two diatomite works, sometimes employing up to 60 people.

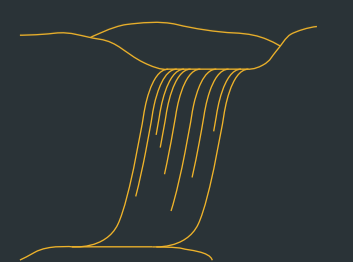
Walk inland past the old township of Lealt to Loch Cuithir where the diatomite was found. Look for remains of the railway line which brought the diatomite to the sea.

By the shore you can see where diatomite was treated before being shipped away.

*Bhathar a' dèanamh obair na cailce ann an dà àite air an Taobh Sear. Bhiodh iad a' buinnigeadh na cailce bho làrach an locha. Dhèanadh iad seo aig Loch Cuithir agus aig An Amach air cùl-cinn na Dìge, mu 7 mìle tuath air an seo.*



Listen to the roar of the waterfall, especially after lots of rain!





# AN LEATH-ALLT

## *The divided burn, or burn with one high bank - from Gaelic*

This shoreline was once a busy workplace. Local people worked here cleaning and drying diatomite, a chalky white clay found in Loch Cuithir about 4 miles inland.

Steam-powered puffer boats moored here and were loaded with sacks of the powdered diatomite ready for sale. Business boomed until the 1950s when Staffin diatomite became too expensive to produce.

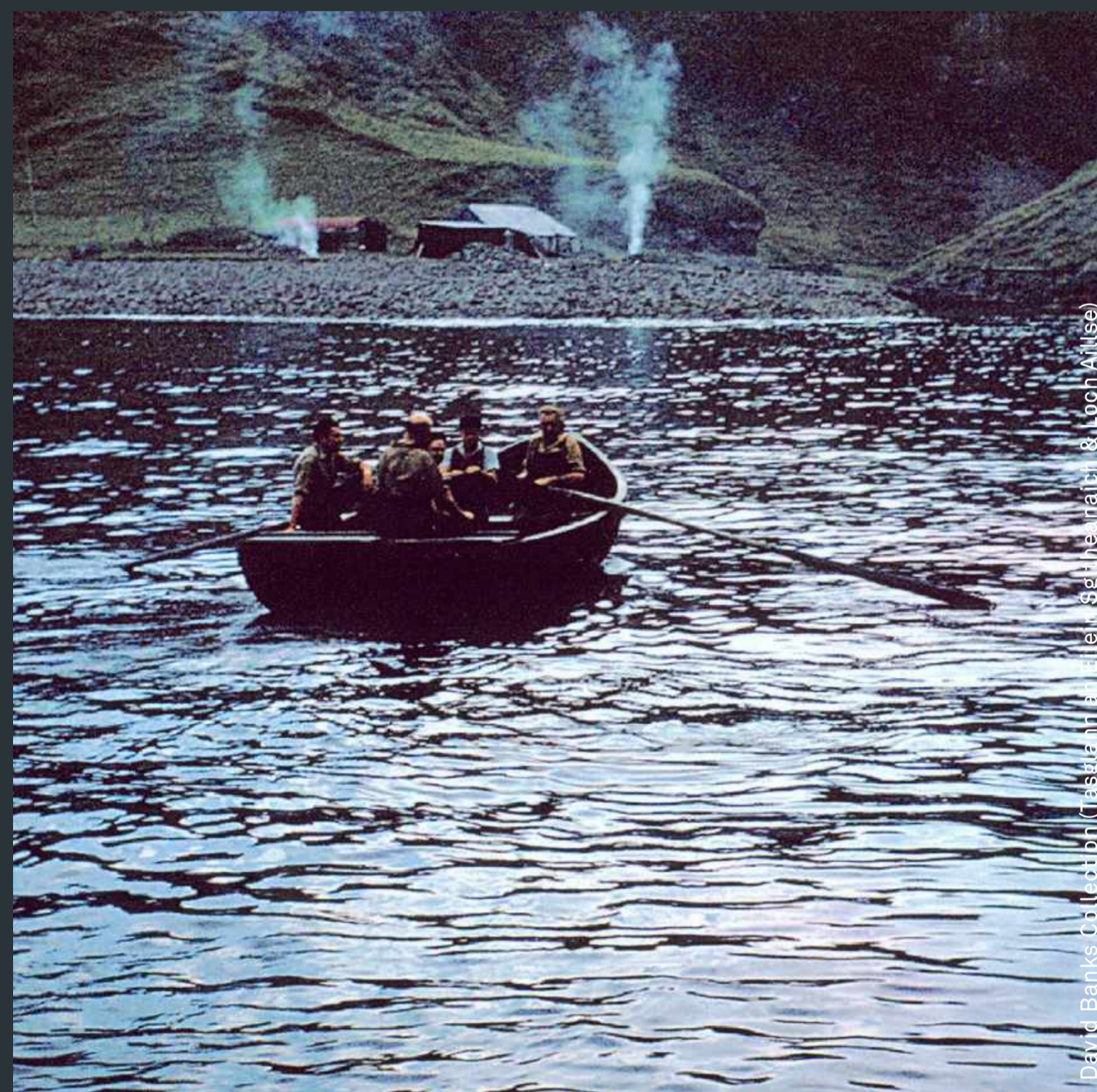
We do not recommend you walk beyond this point. There is no proper path and the ground is steep and often wet.



### **Deireadh an t-seasain | Dipping chains in tar**

Inbhir Thobhta was a good spot for salmon fishing and you can see the remains of the salmon bothy here. In the 1950s there were eight salmon fishing stations on the east coast of Skye. Fishermen dipped their iron chains in tar to stop them from rusting in the seawater.

*'Aig aon àm, bha stèiseanan nam breac aig Caisteal Bhrochail, Camas Tianabhaig, Port Rìgh, Tolm, Beararaig, Ruig, Leac Threisirnis, Inbhir Thobhta, Rubha nam Bràithrean, Fladaigh, Eilean Fhlòdaigearraidh agus Cille MoLuaidh.*



### **Ag iasgach nam breac | Salmon fishing at Inbhir Thobhta**

During the salmon fishing season men stayed here in the bothy by the shore, going home twice a week. Seals could be a menace. They swam inside the nets, often only to catch a single fish, ripping the nets and damaging other fish inside.

*Ann an cuid de dh'àitean 's e iasgach nam bradan a theirear. Air an Taobh Sear ge-tà 's e iasgach nam breac a chanas sinn ris.*



### **A' toirt bathar air tìr | Unloading the Puffer at low tide**

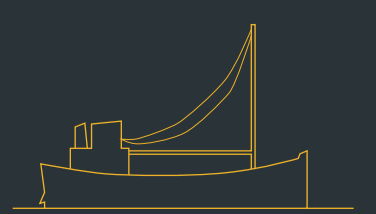
In the past there was no good road between here and Portree. Everything was transported by sea, often by Clyde Puffers.

*Bha bonn nam puifairean còmhnard agus, mar sin, dheigheadh aca air a dhol air tràigh gun chidhe.*

*Chaidh am puifair, Thomas Telford, air tìr agus a bhriseadh air Mol Steinneal às dèidh a' Chiad Chogaidh. Chì thu fhathast e nuair a tha tràigh mhòr ann. Bha na puifairean bitheanta air a' Ghàidhealtachd gu na 1960an.*



This was once a busy and noisy place. Would you have liked to work here?





# CREAG AN FHÈILIDH

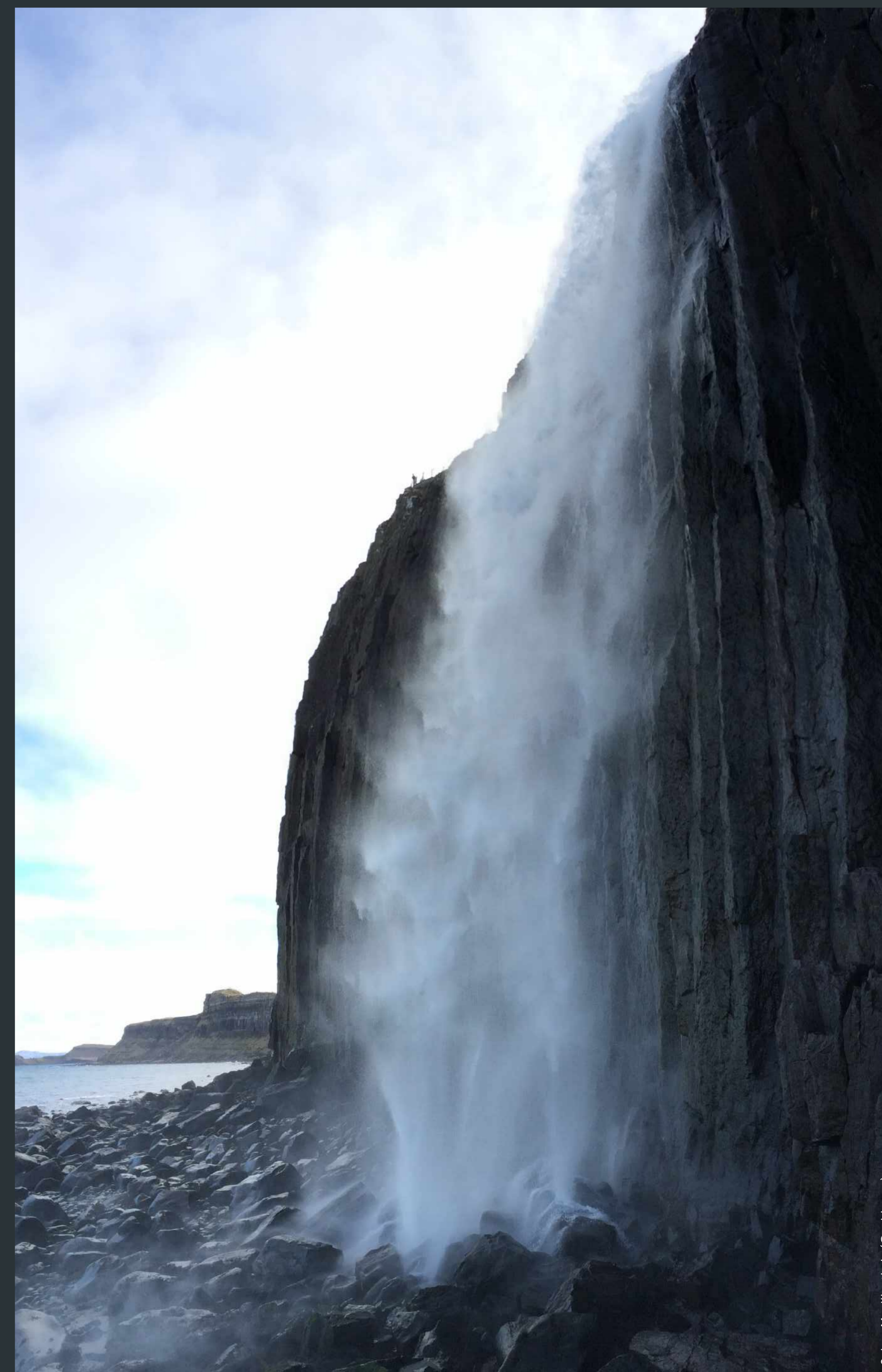
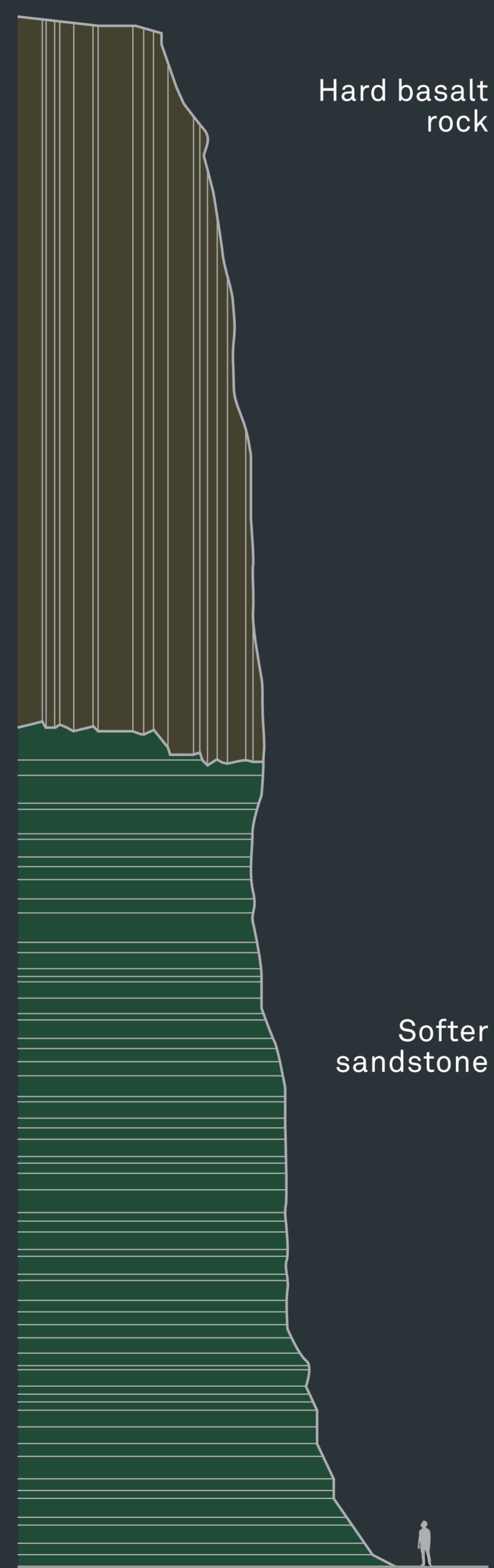
The rock with the kilt-like appearance - from Gaelic

## Geòlas Chreag an Fhèilidh | The geology of Kilt Rock

Kilt Rock is a 60-metre high sea cliff. Its tall columns are made of hard basalt rock which stand on top of softer sandstone.

This part of Skye was formed over millions of years.

Our extraordinary landscape has been shaped by the soft Bhaltos sandstone made from tiny remains of rock, earth, animals and plants, and hot volcanic lava which forced its way through the softer rock.



An Steall | Mealt Falls

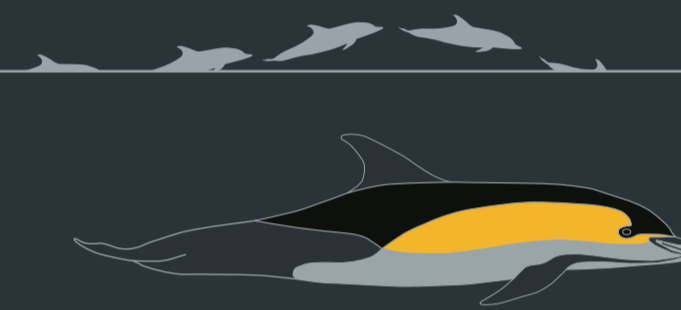
## Creutairean na mara

This is a great spot for seeing whales, dolphins and porpoises. Watch for fins breaking through the water or dolphins jumping. Some are here all year round. Others only spend time here in summer.

Volunteer spotters stand here to monitor species in these waters.

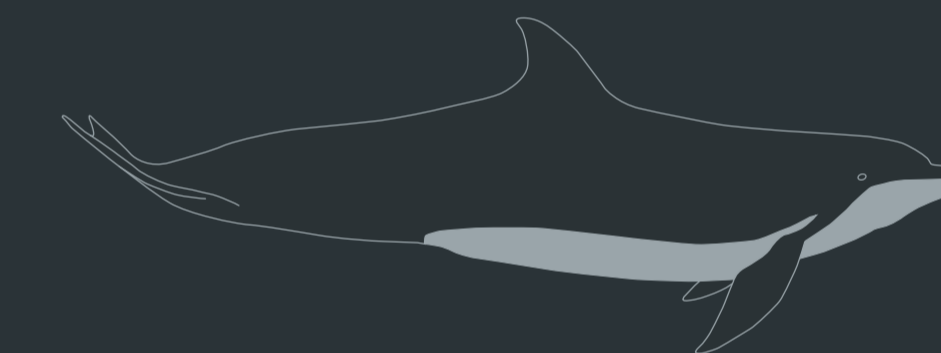
### Leumadair Cumanta - Common Dolphin

In Gàidhlig *Leumadair* means 'one who leaps' and *cumanta* means 'common'.



### Muc-bhiorach - Bottlenose Dolphin

Local fishermen used to call all dolphins *muc-bhiorach* meaning 'Pointed Whale' or 'Pointed Pig'. Now we say *Leumadair* when we talk about Common Dolphins.



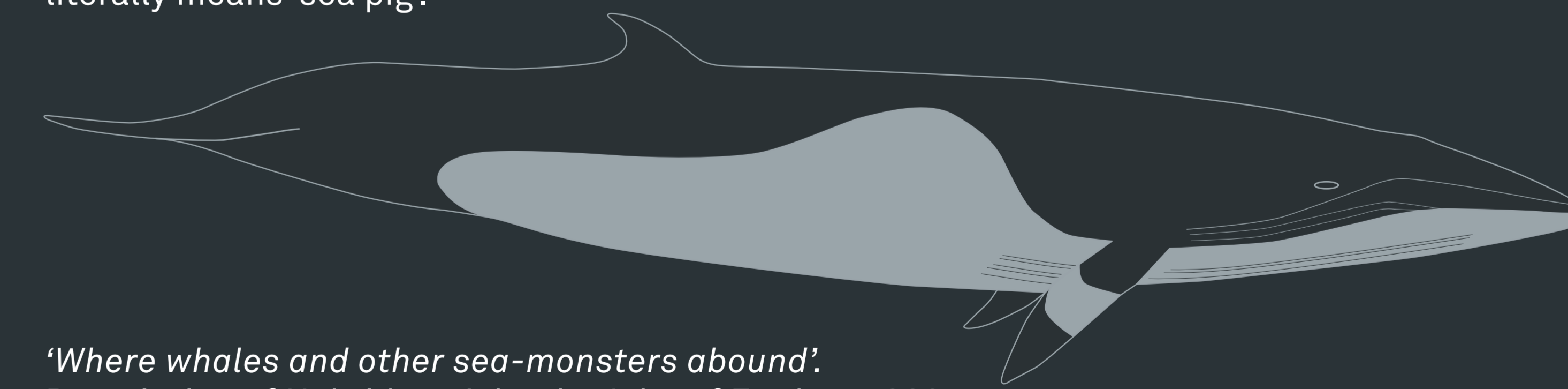
### Pèileag - Harbour Porpoise

In Gàidhlig a small and lively person might be called a *pèileag*.



### Muc-mhara - Minke Whale

In Gàidhlig the word *muc* means a pig or whale. *Muc-mhara* literally means 'sea pig'.



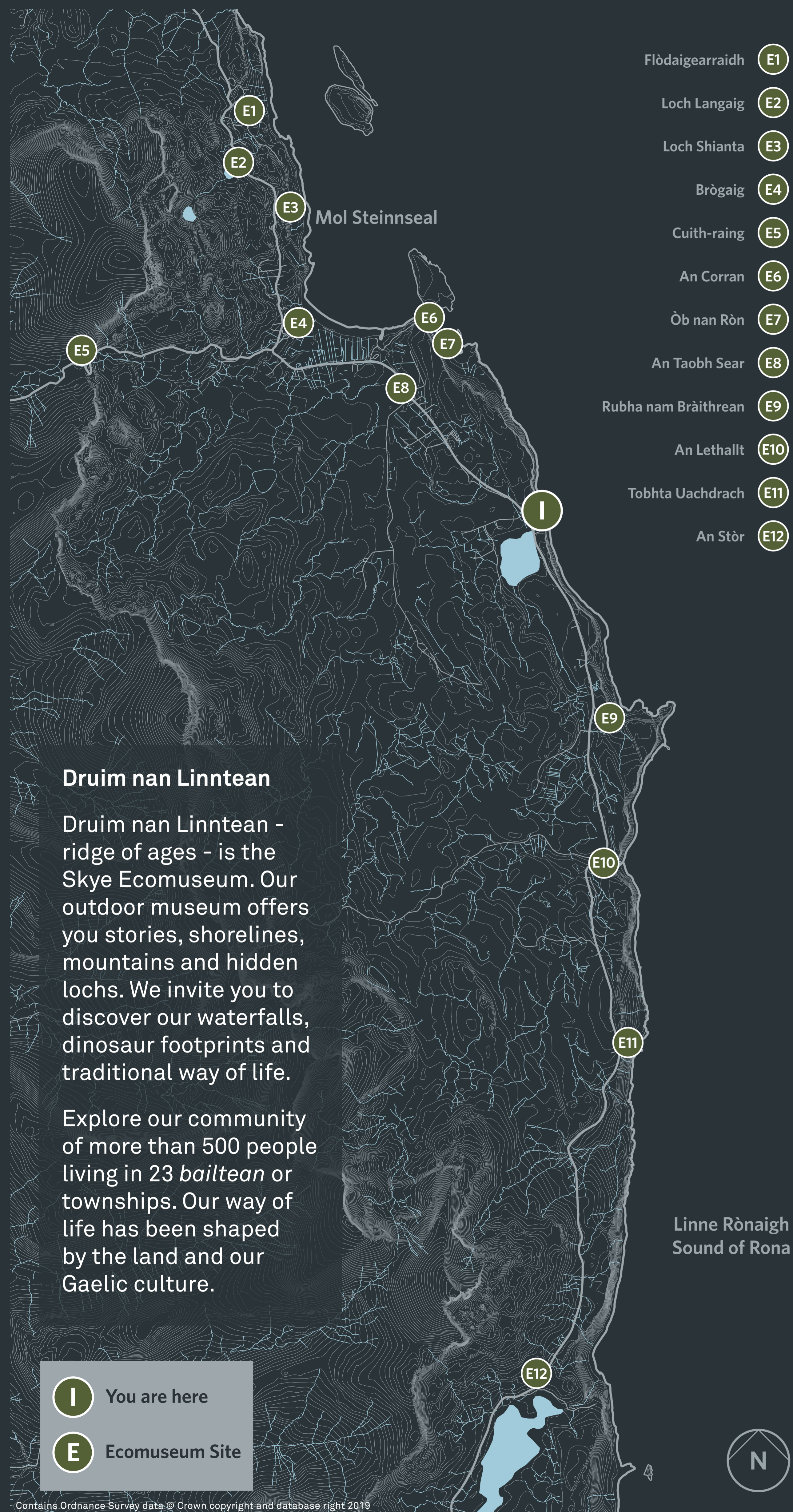
*'Where whales and other sea-monsters abound.'*  
Description of Hebridean Islands, John of Fordun, 1380.

*'Cìod iad na trì nithean as duilghe grèim a dhèanamh orra?'*

*Earra a' bhradain, a' chas-deiridh aig fiadh, agus sgiath na muice-mara.'*

'What are the three hardest things to get a hold of?'

The salmon's tail, the hind leg of a deer and the whale's fin.'



### Druim nan Linntean

Druim nan Linntean - ridge of ages - is the Skye Ecomuseum. Our outdoor museum offers you stories, shorelines, mountains and hidden lochs. We invite you to discover our waterfalls, dinosaur footprints and traditional way of life.

Explore our community of more than 500 people living in 23 *bailtean* or townships. Our way of life has been shaped by the land and our Gaelic culture.

- I You are here
- E Ecomuseum Site

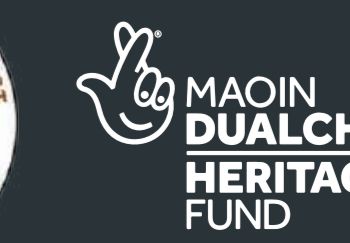
Linne Rònaigh  
Sound of Rona



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You can see lots of wildlife here. Look for the fin of a whale or dolphin, the head of a seal, or birds in flight.





# FLÒDAIGEARRAIDH

## Float or fleet garth/enclosure - from Norse Creutairean nan creag

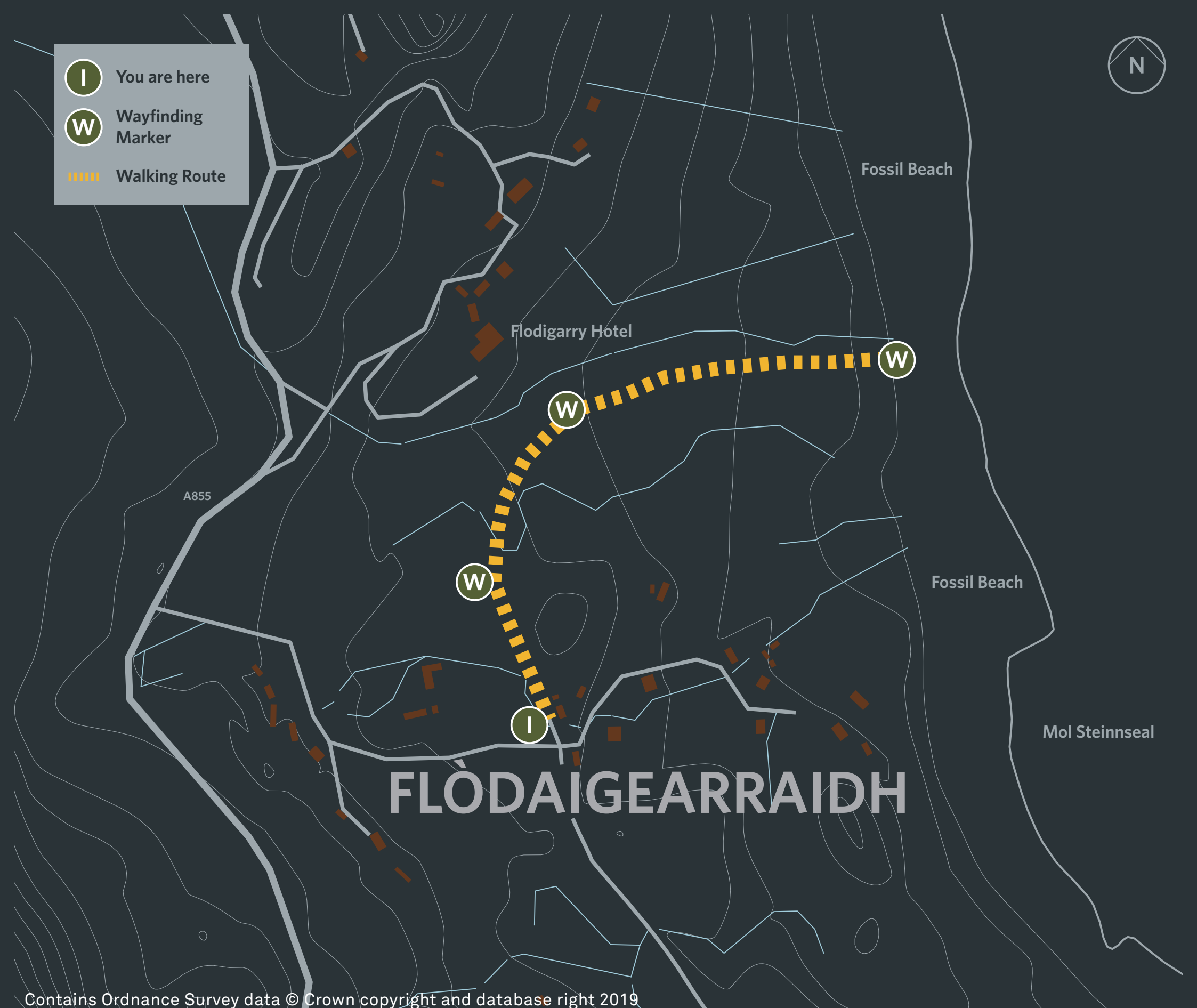
Flodigarry shoreline is a good place to find fossils. There is an active landslip around Flodigarry and new fossils turn up all the time. The bones of 165-million-year-old Plesiosaur and Ichthyosaur sea reptiles have been found here.

Feel free to pick up fossils lying loose but please don't dig them out.

If you find something unusual, please share your find by contacting Staffin Dinosaur Museum.

## Baile Fhlòdaigearraidh

People have been crofting in Flodigarry since 1909 when the farm was divided into crofts. Descendants of those original families still live here and work the land today.



**Distance:** 1.5km/1mile. **Time:** 1 hour return. **Difficulty:** Easy walk, mostly on paths. Take care on slippery rocks.

### Soraidh le Eilean a' Cheò Màiri Mhòr nan Òran (1821 – 1898)

*Flòdaigearraidh sgiamhach,  
Càit eil d' fhiach de ghrunnd,  
'S ainmeil an crodh-dàra,  
A dh'àraicheadh air d' fhonn...*



### Fionnghal, nighean Raghnaill, 'ic Aonghais Òig

Flora MacDonald lived in Flodigarry as a young married woman.

In 1746, she helped Bonnie Prince Charlie escape from the Isle of Benbecula to Skye after he had been defeated at the Battle of Culloden.



### Crodh Gàidhealach | Highland Cattle

Cattle on land which is now the township of Na Dùnanan. This was created when the Flodigarry farm was divided into crofts.

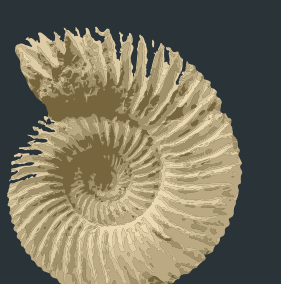


### Taigh Fhlòdaigearraidh | Flodigarry Hotel

Flodigarry House was sold in 1926 and turned into a hotel.



At low tide you can uncover fossils here by the shore.





# RUBHANAM BRÀITHREAN

## Brothers' Point - from Gaelic

Beyond the stream at the bottom of the path there is no route and the ground is steep and often wet. We do not recommend that you walk to the point.

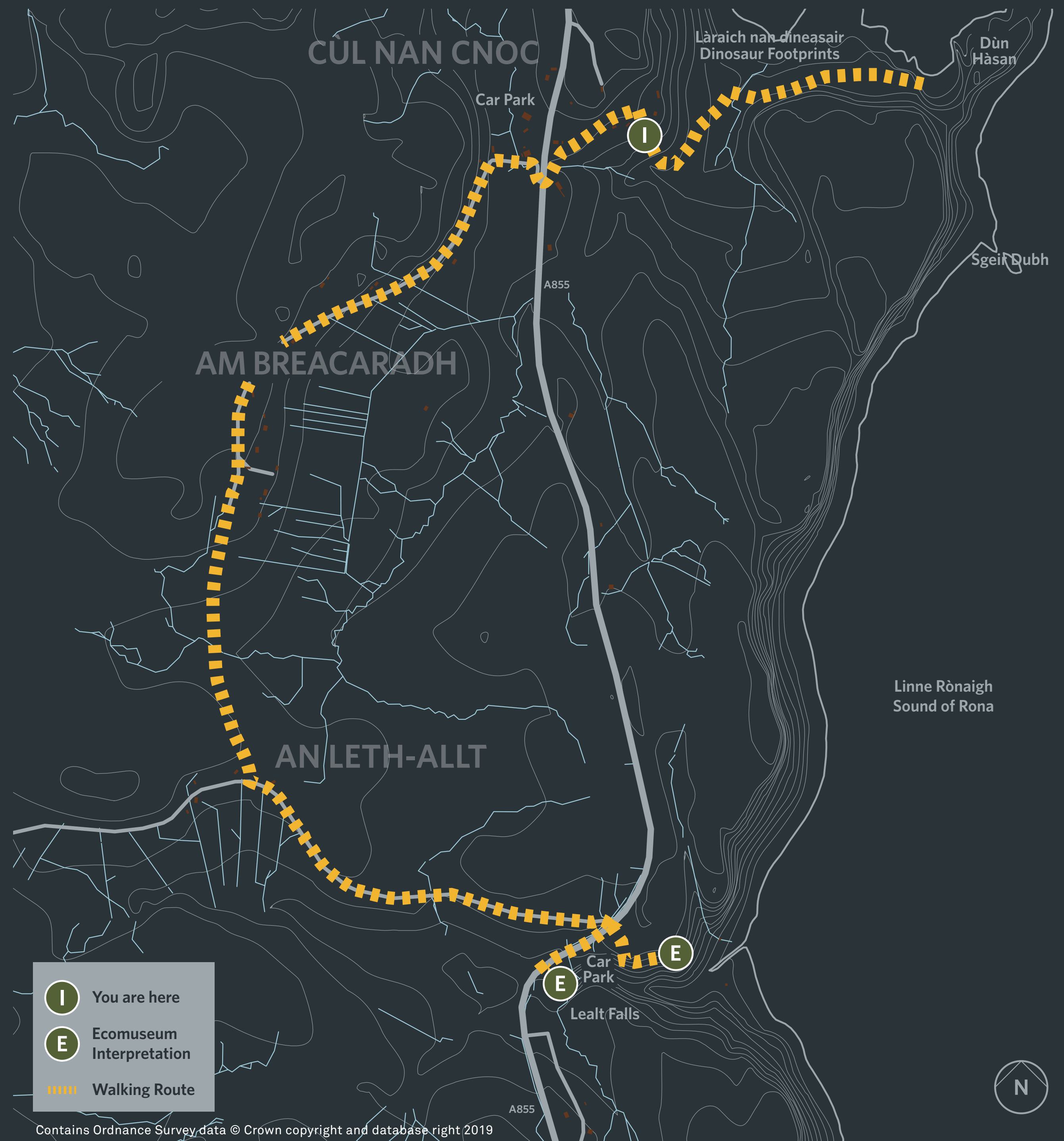
**Distance:** 2 km/1.5 miles

**Time:** 1 hour return

**Difficulty:** Short walk on a good path to the shore.

*A chàirdean, coin ri bhith air iall.  
Tapadh Leibh.*

Crofters graze their sheep here. Take care and please keep your dogs on a lead.

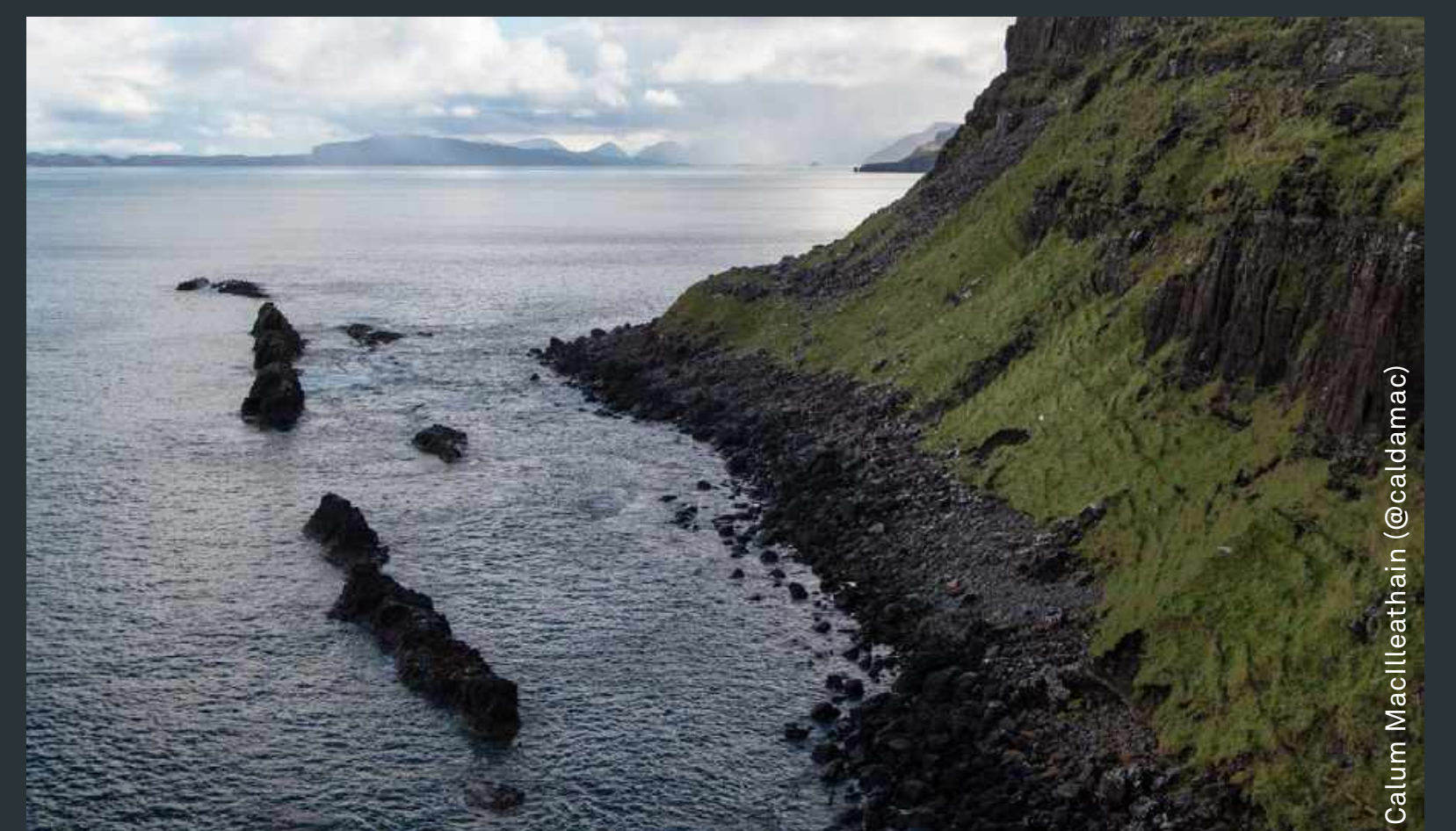


## Lorg ar lorgan | Discover our footprints

There are many stories about why this place is called Brothers' Point but we may never know the true origin of the name. It is certainly a place with a long history.

In 2016, a group of palaeontology students found a set of dinosaur footprints dating back 170 million years. At least 50 footprints have been found. Some of them are as big as car tyres.

There are signs that several types of dinosaurs were here – two-legged and four-legged. At the time, Skye was a warm tropical place and the dinosaurs made the prints as they walked across a shallow lagoon.



## 'Bàthadh na Duibh-Sgeir'

A long spine of rocks hugs the coastline between here and the north of Staffin. There were shipwrecks here in days gone by.

*Chaidh òran cumha a dheanamh an 1822  
mu thubaist mara a thachair an seo.  
Rinnear òran eile an 1893 nuair a chaidh 'An  
Christina' fodha.*



## Dùn Hàsain

Dùn Hàsain has a long history and was probably a fortress in medieval times. A few of the remains are still visible.

*Tha fianais ann gun robh mòran dùin air an Taobh Sear. Tha an cuid ainmean beò fhathast mar: Dùn Grianain, Dùn Rèiseaborg, Dùn Dearg, Dùn Chonnabhairn, Dùn Fhlòdaigearraidh, Dùn Druim nan Sloc, Dùn Bhalarain, Dùn Beag, Dùn Smail agus Dùn Loch an Dùnain.*



## Tobhta Ruaraidh Dhòmhnail a' Chùirn

Ruaraidh and his family lived here until the late 19th century. You will see his ruin near the bottom of the path.

*'S e taigh math a bha ann airson an ama le àite-teine anns gach stuaigh.*



Carefully explore the rockpools by the shore.





# BRÒGAIG

*Breeches' bay - from Norse*

Welcome to Brògaig. We are a crofting community. Crofters raise sheep and cattle and grow vegetables, fruit and also food for animals. Crofting has been a way of life here for generations.

We have few trees here and in the past most people burned peat as fuel. Every year in May, the whole community worked together to cut, dry and stack the peat up on the hill below the Quiraing.



Fois air là ciùin aig deireadh an fhoghair | Haystacks at Steinseal

We grow hay for livestock and can produce a good variety of food such as potatoes, corn, turnips, carrots, beetroot, rhubarb, onions, lettuce and cauliflowers.

*Tha feur no connlach thioram air a chàrnadh sna cruachan.*

## Croitearachd | Crofting le Sgoil Stafainn | by Staffin Primary School

*Cas-chrom airson feannagan,  
Cuibhl' airson snìomh,  
Loinid is crannachan,  
Feamainn sa chliabh.*

*Toirsgeir son mòine,  
A' rùsgadh 's a' buain:  
Rùdhanan beaga;  
A leagas na h-uain.*

*Speal agus ràcan,  
Corran is cliath,  
Làir is crann-treabhaidh,  
Cruachan arbhair is feur.*

*Siuga-seipinn air an sgeilp  
Airson bhith bleoghann na bà  
Gruth agus uachdar,  
Meang agus blàthach.*

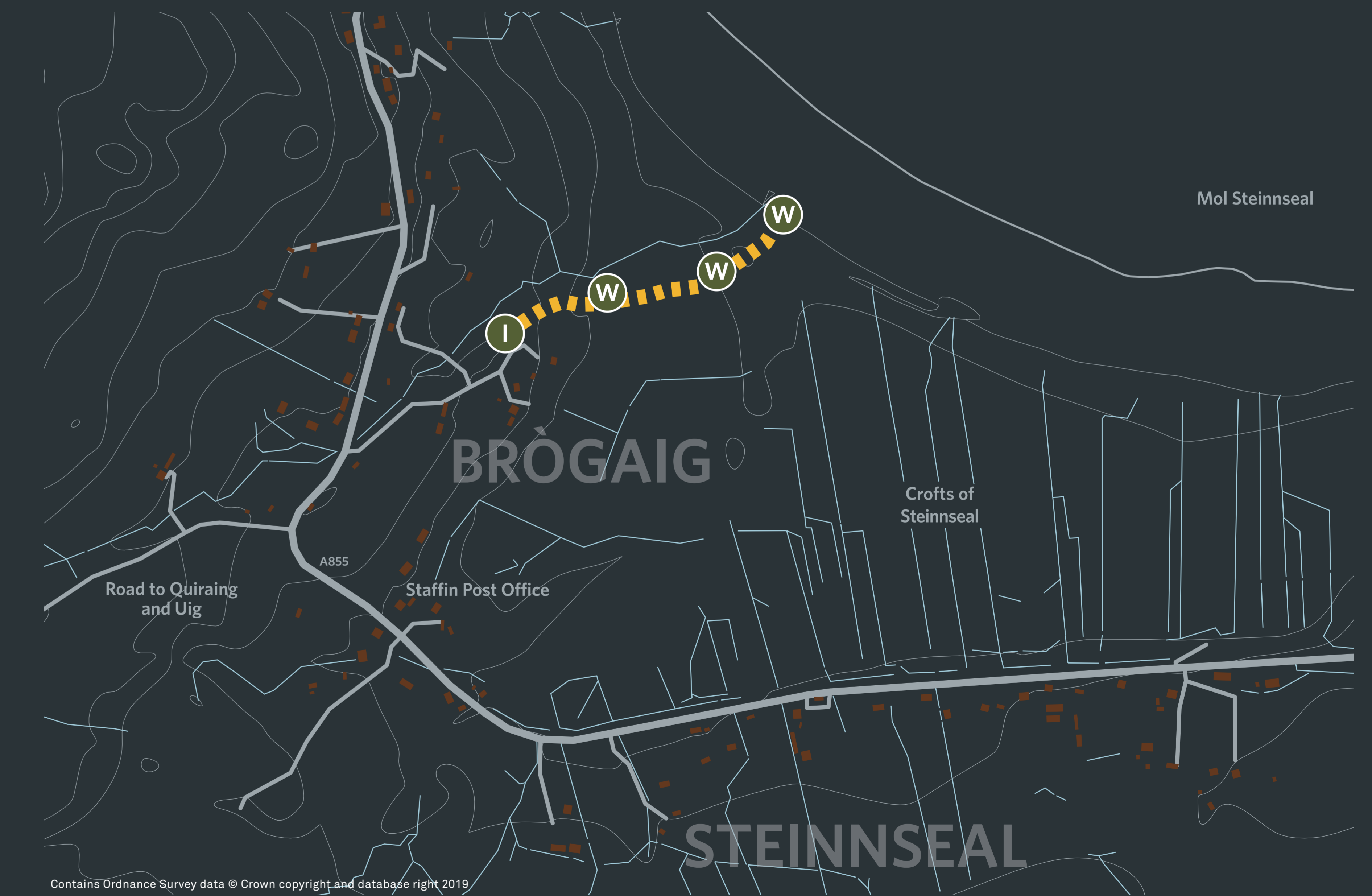
*Bu toigh leinn a dhol  
Air ais ann an tìm  
Airson croitearachd fhaicinn  
An àm ar sinnsirean fhìn.*



## Màiri Anna Thòmais shearing sheep

Spring months are busy for crofters. Tasks include dipping the sheep, lambing and then castrating the male lambs before many of the animals go to the hill in May for the summer. One of the biggest jobs is shearing the sheep in late June and July.

*A bharrachd air na daoine a bha rùsgadh bhiodh feadhainn a' làimhseachadh nan caorach. Bheireadh a' chlann taic le bhith pasgadh an rùisg.*



## Path Information

Distance: 0.75 km/0.5 mile Time: 20 minute return Difficulty: Easy walk

Follow the path to the shore and you might see many different birds.

