



around the base of the bill. characteristic white patches tail. Females are brown, with flanks, grey back and a black shoulder and breast, white Males have black heads, resemblance to tufted ducks. · Scaups, diving ducks with a brown and orange-tip. including ringlet, meadow Butterflies, along the shore,





on regular tours.

her original condition and now leaves from Ballyronan on the Clyde in 1963 and has since been restored to passenger vessels in Northern Ireland. She was built Maid of Antrim - one of the oldest wooden-hulled shore of Lough Meagh. The Marina is home to the Ballyronan Wood has a pleasant walkway along the Ballyronan is known for its pubs and live music.

The friendly village of and full camping amenities. and picnic areas, a restaurant over 70 berths, slipways, play picturesque facility boasting Ballyronan Marina is a The newly upgraded



Access Point: Ballyronan Marina



In the unlikely event of an Emergency use the following numbers: Police and Ambulance 999 or 112 (all phones) and ask for

* Note that mobile phone reception is unreliable in many areas.

Canoeing is an adventure sport and as such should be treated with respect. If you are new to the sport, it is advisable to join an organised club where expert coaching can be provided. (Details of clubs and courses can be found at www.cani.org.uk)

When taking part in canoeing consider the following safety advice:

- 1. Be aware of the limitations and needs of larger craft that are restricted to deep water channels.
- 2. Be aware that large sand barges operate in Lough Neagh, especially near sand quays.
- Be aware that seaplanes may operate on the Lough. Wear adequate buoyancy in the form of a personal life jacket or buoyancy aid. Canoe buoyancy should be
- sufficient to keep the canoe afloat if you capsize. 5. It is not recommended to canoe alone - three boats is the
- minimum required for most rescues. 6. Remember! A canoe may be difficult to see from a larger
- craft so carry a whistle. You do not need to be a strong swimmer but you will need the water confidence to deal with a capsized boat and get
- ashore safely. 8. Wear adequate clothing. Prolonged immersion in cold water
- leads to hypothermia hypothermia can kill. 9. Consider attending a recognised training course, which
- explores skills, safety and environmental issues. 10. Carry and know how to use a map and compass.
- 11. Lough Neagh can become rough in strong winds carrying rafting poles is a sensible precaution (rafted canoes are
- 12. Leave details of your journey with a responsible adult.

Antrim T: +44 (0) 28 9442 8331

more stable in rough conditions).

T: +44 (0) 28 9266 0038 Lisburn Craigavon T: +44 (0) 28 3832 2205 T: +44 (0) 28 8776 7259 Dungannon T: +44 (0) 28 8676 9949 Cookstown Magherafelt T: +44 (0) 28 7963 1510 T: 0845 6008000 Any changes to the trail that may site as we are made aware of

occur will be updated on our web them. Please log on and tell us what's old, what's new and what you thought of the trail! www.canoeni.com

www.discovernorthernireland.com

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John Doherty, Think Studio Design: q2 design

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chocolate brown head. are mottled grey with a Females are smaller, and front of the yellow eye. circular white patch in greenish black head and a look black and white with a sized diving ducks. Males · Goldeneyes, medium wet woodland. hedgerows and patches of unimproved grassland, especially where there is

frequent the shoreline,

Irish Hares, which





shore reed was used because of its durability. withstand weathering. The thatch, a local loughby four stone-built corners and whitewashed to help today. It was primarily built of mud walls, supported cottage, the 300 year old Coyle's Cottage still stands Neagh plying their craft. Historically a fisherman's

eel fishermen of Lough to observe the traditional facilities. It is a good place caravan and camping overnight stays, plus full serviced berths for Battery Harbour has fully



Access Point: Battery Harbour

yellow eye. have a small crest and a and white on the sides. They head, neck, breast and black mallard. They are black on the diving ducks, smaller than a Tufted ducks, medium-sized the Washing Bay area. historically been recorded in sed bne emooT te sbnelel the shoreline near Three lady's tresses orchid grow on · Rare plants, including Irish













cured by bathing in the holy waters. that skin complaints and other ailments could be the river that flows into the Lough. They believed

reputed healing qualities of qrawn to the place by the as 1712, pilgrims were their ailments. As far back hoping to be healed from history of attracting people Washing Bay has a long



Access Point: Washing Bay

sud blotchy cheeks. is brown with a dark head breast and tail. The female and neck, and a black grey with a rusty red head mallard. The male is pale qncks, smaller than a Pochards, stocky diving west shore of the Lough. Ballinderry River on the the River Blackwater and spotted in the areas near to which occasionally can be · White-clawed crayfish,





traditionally managed meadows. Pleasant walks wind through the woods and bird hides that are located around the Island. watch birds and other wildlife of the Lough from six National Nature Reserve is an excellent place to has exhibition and conference facilities. The home to the Lough Meagh Discovery Centre which Island National Nature Reserve. Oxford Island is also

the edge of the Oxford situated on Oxford Island at picnic area. The Marina is has 190 berths, a play and Meagh Rescue service and launching site for the Lough Kinnego Marina is a



Access Point: Kinnego Marina







parring and speckling.

made up of exquisitely fine

close up the grey colour is

black rear end. When seen

a little smaller than the

coloured dabbling ducks,

Gadwalls are very grey-

dollaghan trout and lamprey.

nomlas, eel, atlantic salmon, within the Lough include

• Fish. Species of interest

Celtic monastic settlement

on the island is 43 feet high

settlement. The round tower

island on Lough Meagh and

Rams Island is the largest

display in which they rise

have an elaborate courtship

ornate head plumes. They

elegant water birds with

· Great crested grebes,

surface of the water.

hunt very close to the

3at (also known as the

Water Bat) which likes to

found hunting over Lough

· Bats. Several species are

and is the remains of a

was once a monastic

increased to 40 acres when the Lough was lowered!

O'Neill for 100 guineas in 1804, but subsequently it

acres in size when a local fisherman sold it to Lord

about a thousand years old. The island was only 6

young grebes often ride on their parents' back.

out of the water and shake their heads. Very

Access Point: Rams Island

anallard, and with an obvious



Finding freedom in Northern Ireland on the

LAKE WITH A SHORELINE OF OVER 90 MILES/150KM, PADDLERS CAN **EXPLORE THE NUMEROUS BAYS AND INLETS AROUND THE LOUGH** OR THE VAST EXPANSE OF OPEN WATER WHILST OBSERVING A DIVERSITY OF WILDLIFE AND HISTORICAL SITES







Lough Neagh is the United Kingdom's largest inland lake with a shoreline of over 90miles/150km. The Lough Neagh Trail links the Blackwater Trail, which enters at the southern end, and the Lower Bann Trail, which exits at the

northern end. Combining these trails it is possible to paddle from the southern part of Northern Ireland to the Atlantic Ocean on the north coast.

In the days when waterways provided a means of transporting goods Lough Neagh was an important hub which linked the Lagan, the Blackwater and Ulster and Newry canals. Today the main water based transport is by sand barges which remove sand from the lough bed and transfer it to quays on the northern and eastern shores.

A unique and diverse shoreline together with the vastness of open water provides for the novice and experienced paddlers, while the rich wild life - the lough being an important conservation area- and numerous historical sites ensures that the paddlers have a fulfilling experience.

The trail can be started at any access point and can be completed in full or in part. It can be a serious undertaking as large waves build up on the vast expanse of open water during windy periods, challenging the most competent paddler.

This guide has been designed for canoeists by canoeists. It provides practical advice on everything required for an enjoyable experience including details of camp sites, access points, phone numbers etc.

Happy paddling!



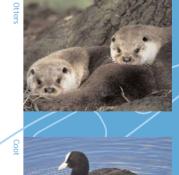
Access Point: Cranfield



On the shores of Lough Neagh at Churchtown Point lie the ruins of an ancient Irish Church and St Olcan's Holy Well. Tradition states that the well was blessed with healing properties by

St Olcan who, it is reputed, lies buried at Cranfield's 13th Century church in earth brought from Rome. The well's fine spring water and amber coloured crystals were believed to protect women during childbirth, men from drowning and homes from fire and burglary. Emigrants to America carried the crystals to protect them from shipwreck.

Look out for:



 Otters, which live around most of the Lough may be sighted in early morning or late evening. · Coots, which are allblack and larger than their cousin, the moorhen. Their distinctive white beak with 'shield' above earns them the title 'bald'.

Access Point: Antrim Lough Shore Park



Situated on the shores of Lough Neagh, Antrim Lough Shore Park is an area steeped in history and natural beauty. The Lough Shore Coffee House is open all year round and during the summer months

there are a range of events from Summer Bands and Childrens Activities to Boat Trips and the Viking Boat Race on Lough Neagh. A slipway offers free access to the Lough for boats and canoes and camping is available onsite. The Park is within walking distance of Antrim Town and local attractions including Antrim Forum Leisure Centre, Antrim Castle Gardens, Clotworthy Arts Centre and Rea's Wood.



Legend has it that Lough Neagh was created by the great Irish giant Finn McCool. The story goes that whilst chasing away a Scottish rival, 'The Mighty Man' scooped out the Lough basin and threw it after the interloper, who was attempting to flee Ulster by way of the Giant's Causeway. He missed, and the piece of land fell into the Irish Channel and in doing so formed the Isle of Man.

The name means the Lough of the horse-god Eochu. He was the lord of the underworld, who was supposed to exist beneath its waters.

Scientists say that the Lough was formed in the early Tertiary period, some 50 million years ago, when a fault line occurred and an area of land sunk allowing it to fill with water. Six major rivers flow into Lough Neagh, and only one, the Lower Bann, flows out to meet the Atlantic Ocean north of Coleraine. The level of the Lough has been lowered on 4 occasions, the first in 1846 and the last in 1959.







Earning Please be friendly and polite to local residents and other water users.

Drive with care and consideration and park sensibly. Change clothing discreetly, preferably out of

Gain permission before going on to private property. Minimise your impact on the natural environment and use recognised access points.

Be sensitive to wildlife and other users regarding the level of noise you create.

Welcome

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Observe wildlife from a distance and be aware of sensitive times when birds are nesting or over wintering. Maintain positive, co-operative relationships with

other water users and landowners. Please keep clear of anglers. Friendly communication can create a positive reaction.

10. Follow the 'Leave no Trace' principles. For more

information visit www.leavenotraceireland.org. 11. Keep the numbers in your party consistent with safety, the nature of the water conditions and the

Note distances/times are based on the nearest access point on Lough Neagh. The Lough is approx 40 miles from top to bottom and 20 miles across.

To Lough Neagh from:

Distance: 5 miles Time: 10 minutes

impact on your surroundings.

Distance: 18 miles Time: 35 minutes

Distance: 15 miles Time: 30 minutes

Distance: 22 miles Time: 35 minutes

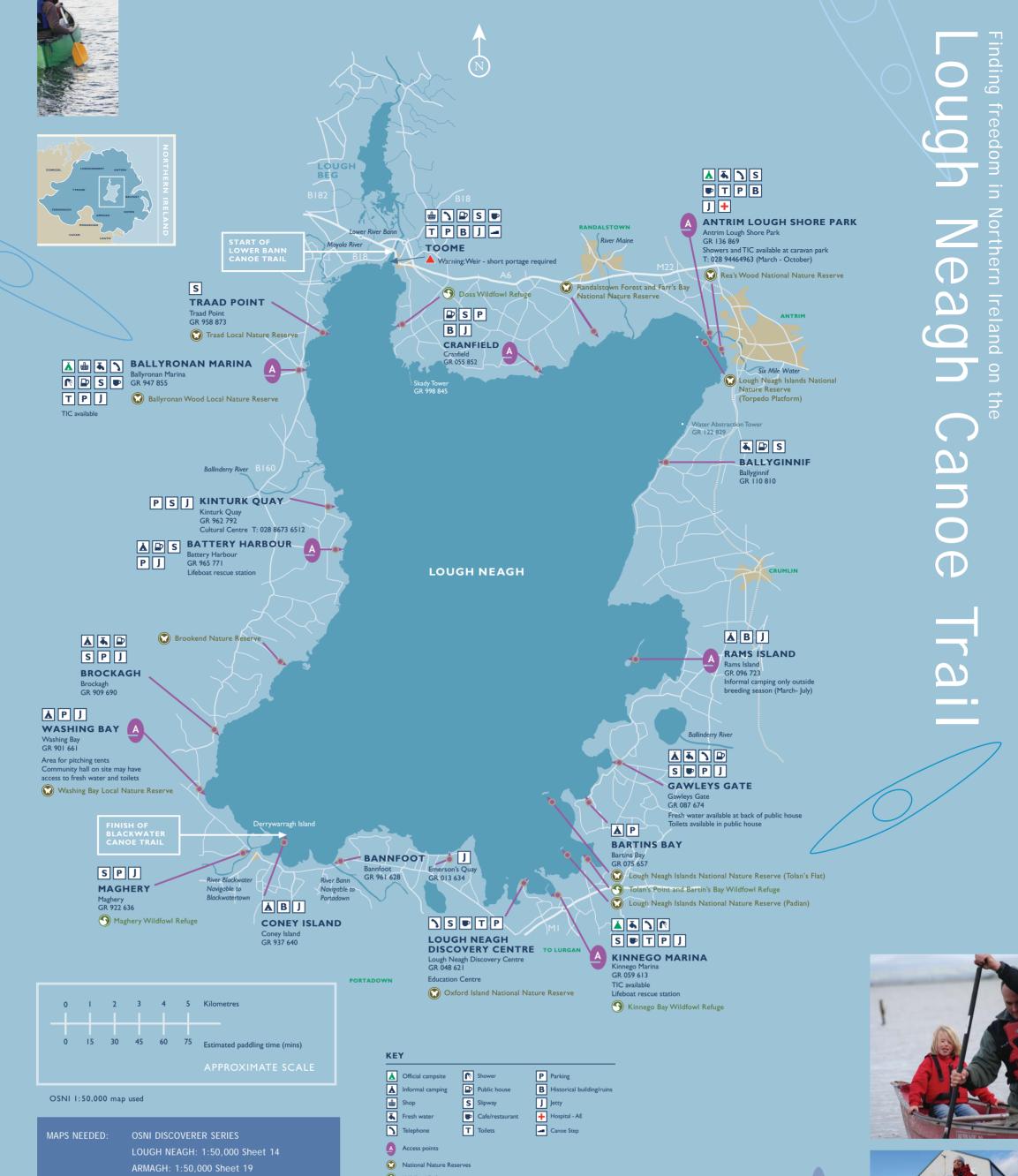
Distance: 60 miles Time: 1 hr 20 minutes

Time: 1 hr 40 minutes

Distance: 90 miles Time: 2 hours

Distance: 180 miles Time: 4 hours

Distance: 240 miles Time: 5 hrs 20 minutes



CRAIGAVON: 1:50,000 Sheet 20 Detailed Admiralty Chart 2163 available for Lough Neagh.

Detailed Pilot Book available for River Bann and Lough Neagh





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TELEPHONE Antrim Lough Shore Park 028 9446 4963 March - October 028 3832 7573 Kinnego Marina April - September Ballyronan Marina 028 7941 8399 April - September

All the above sites have toilets, fresh water and shower facilities 24 hours per day (see map and key for extra facilities). Advance booking is advised - a camping fee is charged. This fee varies per site.

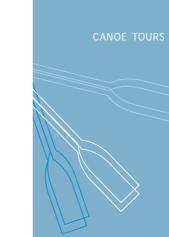
Is possible on the grass/beach at the public access sites but note that some sites are fairly limited with room for 2-3 tents maximum.

Parking Toilets Showers Water Facilities Nearby Pub nearby serves food Gawlevs Gate • Bartin's Bay Pub at Gawleys Gate Washing Bay Shops at Brockagh 3km Pub nearby serves food Battery Harbour • Brockagh Pub nearby

Camping is also possible on Rams and Coney Island but there are no facilities, including water, and restricted in the nesting season.

Do not light fires at any of the above sites unless permission has been given by the landowner. Never miss an opportunity to use a proper toilet facility. If you must go in the outdoors follow the 'Leave no Trace' principles and guidelines.





For insurance purposes some companies may only allow you to hire their boats if you have a minimum of a BCU Level 2 coach award (or equivalent) for the craft that you wish to use, otherwise you will need to hire a qualified instructor. Bluelough offer a 50% discount to all CANI, ICU, BCU, SCA and WCA members!





Lough Neagh is an Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI); a Special Protection Area (SPA) designated under the EU Birds Directive; and one of the World's most important Wetlands - listed as a RAMSAR site. This leaflet has been produced by CANI and CAAN.



The Canoe Association of Northern Ireland is the governing body for canoeing in Northern Ireland. Email: office@cani.org.uk Website: www.cani.org.uk



The Countryside Access and Activities Network is responsible for the strategic development, management and promotion of countryside recreation across Northern Ireland. Email: info@countrysiderecreation.com Website: www.countrysiderecreation.com





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