

# OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF THE EPHEMEROPTERA AND PLECOPTERA IN THE KILLARNEY VALLEY, CO. KERRY, IRELAND

EDWARD J. WISE<sup>1</sup> & JAMES P. O'CONNOR<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Zoology, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland

<sup>2</sup>National Museum of Ireland, Dublin 2, Ireland

The distribution and relative abundance of the Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera in the three Killarney Valley lakes and the two principal rivers are described. Faunal dissimilarities between the lakes are attributed to topographical, geological and trophic factors. The occurrence of these groups in the rivers is related mainly to the influence of current velocity, altitudinal zonation and water quality.

## INTRODUCTION

Situated in south-west Ireland, the Killarney Valley is of world renown for its scenic beauty and is one of the most important tourist areas on the island. In 1967, concern was expressed at the discharge of untreated sewage from Killarney town into the Lower Lake (Lough Leane). As a result, a study of the Killarney Valley system was carried out by the zoological staff of University College Dublin from 1971 to 1975 (BRACKEN *et al.*, 1977). The overall objective was to assess the extent of cultural eutrophication in the area. However, in the past, the valley had received little attention from limnologists and the opportunity was taken to investigate the poorly known aquatic fauna of the lakes and rivers. Research work on the Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera in the area has also been carried out by the National Museum of Ireland. It has been possible to combine data from both sources to provide for the first time a detailed account of the stoneflies and mayflies of the lakes and principal rivers. Such information may be useful for detecting climate change (ELLIOTT, 1991) and other alterations to the environment.

## STUDY AREA AND METHODS

The climatic conditions of the Killarney Valley region are characterized by heavy rainfall (annual average 1263-3000 mm), a mild climate (seasonal mean 6.5-15.2°C) and prevailing south-west winds. The three lakes lie in a north-east-south-west oriented valley in the Killarney National Park, where the adjoining mountain peaks range from 293 to 763 m a.s.l. (Table 1). All the lakes are centrally located in the River Laune catchment which has an area of 829 km<sup>2</sup>. The Laune flows from the Lower Lake into the sea at the

upper end of Dingle Bay. Both the Upper and Middle (Muckross) Lakes discharge directly into the Lower Lake, which has an estimated catchment area of 560 km<sup>2</sup>. The River Flesk is the largest sub-catchment of the Lower Lake. Devonian Old Red Sandstone and Lower Carboniferous strata (mainly limestone) comprise the main underlying bedrock in the whole area. The landscape is rugged, with many small water bodies of glacial origin. The Upper Lake is situated in a valley created by glacial action. The Middle and Lower lakes were formed by dissolution of the underlying limestone. The gradient from the Upper to the Lower Lake is only 2.0 metres and the surface of the Lower Lake, the largest and deepest (79 m) of the three is a mere 20 metres above sea-level.

Five sampling stations were situated on the courses of the Rivers Flesk and Laune (Fig. 1, Table 2). Wide fluctuations in water levels (mean annual range <2 m) are a feature of all stations. Twelve sampling stations were situated in the littoral areas of the three lakes (Fig. 1, Table 3).

The sampling procedure employed for the river surveys was similar to that of MACAN (1957) and HYNES (1961). A 12 meshes per cm square-framed net with 25 cm sides was used. Organisms, disturbed by excavating the substrate with a rake, were swept by the current into the net positioned immediately downstream. Large stones were removed by hand in order to dislodge attached organisms and «sweep» samples were taken in *Ranunculus* beds etc.

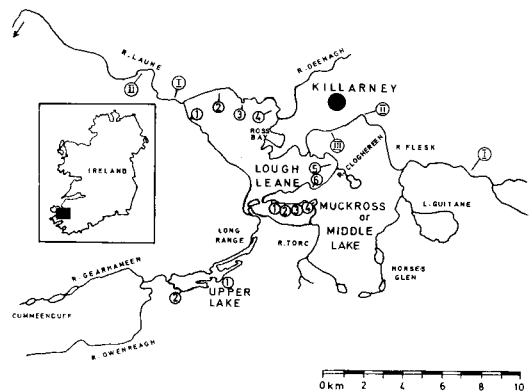


Fig. 1. Location map showing sampling stations.

Each collection took a ten minute period to complete and was carried out on a monthly basis from October 1971 to September 1972. The lake collections were also obtained each month from October 1971 to October 1972. Samples were taken, for five minutes, using the net described above.

**Table 1.** Limnological data for the Killarney lakes (from BRACKEN *et al.* 1977 and unpublished data).

	Lower Lake	Middle Lake	Upper Lake
Area (Hectares)	2023	275.2	174
Axis	SE-NW	E-W	W/SW-E/NE
Maximum length (Km)	8.46	3.05	3.83
Maximum width (Km)	4.83	1.38	1.01
Shore length (Km)	29.6	10.0	14.4
Maximum depth (M)	charted	uncharted but at least	uncharted but at least
	79	65.3	40
Trophic status	Mesotrophic (Meso-eutrophic)	Oligotrophic (Oligo-mesotrophic)	Oligotrophic (Oligo-mesotrophic)
Pollution status	Localised areas of enrichment from sewage tending to promote eutrophic conditions	Generally unpolluted but St.4 has experienced enrichment from sewage	Unpolluted
Average Specific Conductivity (µs)	95	75	70
pH	6-7.9	6-7	5-6

**Table 2.** Sampling stations on the River Flesk and River Laune.

<p><b>RIVER FLESK</b></p> <p><b>1 (W036876).</b> Elevation 61 m a.s.l. Mean current velocity 53 cm/sec. A shallow area characterized by a lush growth of macrophytic vegetation (dominant <i>Ranunculus pseudofluitans</i>) which tends to impede flow. The substrate between the weed beds consists of cobbles and boulders.</p> <p><b>2 (V987904).</b> Elevation 30 m a.s.l. Mean current velocity 67 cms/sec. A shallow, stony «riffle» area with a sparse growth of <i>Ranunculus</i>. The substrate is stable.</p> <p><b>3 (V967895).</b> Elevation &lt;30 m a.s.l. Mean current velocity 77 cm/sec. An extensive shallow «riffle» with a substrate predominantly of cobbles and pebbles. Angiosperms are dominated by beds of <i>Ranunculus</i> and the bryophytes are represented mainly by growths of <i>Fontinalis</i>.</p>
<p><b>RIVER LAUNE</b></p> <p><b>1 (V893911).</b> Elevation &lt;30 m a.s.l. Mean current velocity 34 cm/sec. A deep region below the Lower Lake. The substrate consists of pebbles with patches of gravel and silt deposits. There are extensive beds of <i>Ranunculus</i> and some <i>Potamogeton</i>.</p> <p><b>2 (V881927).</b> Elevation &lt;30 m a.s.l. Mean current velocity 81 cm/sec. A broad shallow «riffle». The substrate consists of cobbles. <i>Ranunculus pseudofluitans</i> is the only angiosperm but bryophytes (mainly <i>Fontinalis</i>) are well represented.</p>

The procedure was similar to that of MACAN & MAUDSLEY (1968). Large stones were washed into the net and weed beds and sand were swept in a standardized manner. On stony shores, a rake was used to disturb the substrate and dislodged specimens were caught by sweeps of the net.

**Table 3.** Sampling station on the Killarney lake.

<p><b>UPPER LAKE</b></p> <p><b>1 (V893817).</b> A large sheltered bay with a substrate of peat and fine organic material. There is a marginal growth of <i>Juncus bulbosus</i> and <i>Carex</i> spp.</p> <p><b>2 (V918819).</b> An exposed boggy shore. The substrate consists of peat, organic litter and occasional stones. There is a marginal stand of <i>Carex</i>.</p>
<p><b>MIDDLE LAKE</b></p> <p><b>1 (V937858).</b> An exposed rocky headland with a steep gradient. The substrate consists of large angular fragments of rock derived from the disintegration of the Old Red Sandstone bedrock.</p> <p><b>2 (V937858).</b> A sheltered inlet with a growth of <i>Phragmites</i>. The stony substrate is completely overlaid with silt and organic litter.</p> <p><b>3 (V950859).</b> An exposed shore comprising a flat area of sand interspersed by large bare stones and a narrow marginal belt of wave-washed stones. The limestone bedrock shelves rapidly into the lake.</p> <p><b>4 (V965858).</b> A large bay, partially sheltered. The substrate is predominantly sand but a <i>Phragmites</i> bed was included in the sampling area. It was underlaid with stones and a dense sward of <i>Littorella</i>. At the time of sampling, the bay was receiving a discharge of sewage but this has now been eliminated.</p>
<p><b>LOWER LAKE</b></p> <p><b>1 (V899908).</b> An exposed rocky shore near the River Laune outflow. The gradient is shallow and the substrate composed of stones, interspersed with large boulders. These are embedded in a sand/gravel matrix with a well established growth of <i>Littorella uniflora</i>.</p> <p><b>2 (V915916).</b> An exposed rocky shore with a shallow gradient. The substrate consists of an uniform layer of rock «rubble» derived from glacial drift. Macrophytic vegetation is absent. In summer, due to inshore nutrient loading from sewage, this littoral area had dense growths of algae.</p> <p><b>3 (V928908).</b> Situated at the exposed extremity of a rocky headland, it is subject to severe wind/wave action. The gradient is comparatively steep and the substrate consists of coarse «rubble» and large boulders characteristic of eroded boulder clay. A dense growth of periphyton, resulting from the nutrients in sewage, was present during the summer.</p> <p><b>4 (V946900).</b> A large shallow bay, partially sheltered. The substrate is predominantly sand with a sparse stand of <i>Phragmites communis</i>.</p> <p><b>5 (V975880).</b> Situated at the exposed end of a large shallow bay. The substrate consists of an extensive area of sand with a narrow stony margin and no vegetation.</p> <p><b>6 (V963867).</b> A small deeply indented area characterised by well established stands of <i>Phragmites</i> and in deeper water <i>Nymphaea alba</i>. The substrate is composed of fine organic debris and litter derived from the decomposing fragments of higher plants.</p>

Between 1971 and 1995, adults and nymphs were extensively collected on the rivers and lakes by the junior author. This material confirmed the nymal identifications of and the distributions recorded by the senior author at the above sampling stations.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Rivers

Thirteen species of Ephemeroptera and eleven species of Plecoptera were recorded (Table 4). An additional two species of Plecoptera are known from the area. *Capnia atra* MORTON occurs in a small lake at an altitude of over 700 m a.s.l. on Mangerton Mountain beside the Upper Lake (O'CONNOR, 1978). *Nemurella pictetii* KLAPÁLEK was collected at Galway's Bridge near the Upper Lake (O'CONNOR, unpublished data). In comparison with similar studies in Britain (e.g. MACAN, 1957; MACKERETH, 1957; HYNES, 1961, 1968; MINSHALL & KUEHNE, 1969), the low species diversity is a reflection of the general paucity of the Irish fauna (McCARTHY, 1986). Forty-eight species of Ephemeroptera and 32 species of Plecoptera are known from Britain (HYNES, 1977; ELLIOTT *et al.*, 1988) but only 34 and 19 species respectively are

recorded from Ireland (COSTELLO, 1988; CONNOLLY & McCARTHY, 1993).

The results indicated certain marked differences in the faunas of these two rivers. Evidence of natural longitudinal zonation is provided by the confinement of *Electrogena lateralis* to the upper Flesk and the successional increases in the densities of certain species with decreasing altitude (e.g. *Ephemerella ignita*, *Isoperla grammatica*). Also the association of certain species with the slow flowing conditions of Laune 1 is marked (*Ephemerella danica*, *Caenis luctuosa*, *Centroptilum luteolum*, *Procloeon bifidum*). The eutrophication of the Lower Lake appeared to affect the Plecoptera in the Laune. With the exception of *I. grammatica* and *Leuctra fusca*, the order was poorly represented there. Several ephemeropteran species, known to be intolerant to mild organic contamination (ELLIOTT *et al.*, 1988), are similarly scarce or absent. The fauna of the Flesk is broadly similar to that of the River Caragh, an unpolluted river also in south-west Ireland (DOWLING *et al.*, 1981).

### Lakes

Ten species of Ephemeroptera and four species of Plecoptera were recorded from the sampled

**Table 4.** The distribution and relative abundance of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera in the Rivers Flesk and Laune.

STATIONS	RIVER FLESK			RIVER LAUNE	
	1	2	3	1	2
<b>EPHEMEROPTERA</b>					
<i>Baetis fuscatus</i> (L.)	13	75	18	3	3
<i>B. rhodani</i> (Pictet)	1443	467	1417	42	537
<i>B. muticus</i> (L.)	67	66	152	1	14
<i>Centroptilum luteolum</i> (Müller)	—	—	—	21	—
<i>Procloeon bifidum</i> (Bengtsson)	—	—	—	7	—
<i>Rhithrogena semicolorata</i> (Curtis)	152	96	74	—	1
<i>Heptagenia sulphurea</i> (Müller)	19	15	39	15	90
<i>Electrogena lateralis</i> (Curtis)	27	7	—	—	—
<i>Ecdyonurus venosus</i> (Fabr.)	154	86	150	—	2
<i>Ephemerella ignita</i> (Poda)	597	606	1113	1645	1808
<i>Ephemerella danica</i> Müller	—	—	—	34	—
<i>Caenis luctuosa</i> (Burmeister)	—	—	—	127	—
<i>C. rivulorum</i> (Eaton)	15	303	40	18	19
<b>PLECOPTERA</b>					
<i>Brachyptera risi</i> (Morton)	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Protonemura meyeri</i> (Pictet)	25	17	120	—	10
<i>Amphinemura sulcicollis</i> (Stephens)	15	20	53	—	—
<i>Leuctra inermis</i> (Kempny)	6	7	2	—	—
<i>L. hippopus</i> (Kempny)	25	11	4	—	—
<i>L. fusca</i> (L.)	29	78	5	23	22
<i>Capnia bifrons</i> (Newman)	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Isoperla grammatica</i> (Poda)	7	4	107	85	347
<i>Perla bipunctata</i> (Pictet)	46	65	117	—	—
<i>Siphonoperla torrentium</i> (Pictet)	39	79	43	7	1
<i>Chloroperla tripunctata</i> (Scopoli)	3	12	10	2	3

stations (Table 5). In addition, *Capnia bifrons* was collected on the exposed western shore of the Lower Lake. *Caenis* was the most abundant mayfly especially on the stony substrates in the comparatively rich conditions of the Lower Lake and at station 4 of the Middle Lake. *Ephemerella ignita*, a running water species only occasionally found on the stony shores of lakes, was fairly abundant on the more exposed shores of the Lower Lake. It was scarce in the Middle Lake and apparently absent from the Upper Lake, reflecting its preference for beta-mesosaprobic conditions (ELLIOTT *et al.*, 1988). Similarly, *Heptagenia sulphurea* and *Centropetium luteolum* were absent from the Upper Lake samples and most plentiful in those from the Lower Lake. However, *H. sulphurea* was absent from two of the stations there. By contrast, *Leptophlebia vespertina* was commonest in the humic conditions in certain sheltered areas of the Upper and Middle Lakes. Elsewhere in Ireland, it occurs also in alkaline waters (O'CONNOR & BRACKEN, 1980). *H. sulphurea* prefers calcareous conditions in lakes (ELLIOTT & HUMPECH, 1983). It occurred only on exposed rocky shores where nutrient enrichment was not excessive. *Cloeon simile* occurred in all three lakes and showed a preference for sheltered areas where vegetation was present. *C. dipterum* had a similar distribution but was restricted to stations 4 on the Middle Lake and 6 on the Lower Lake. Trout anglers from the area report that *Ephemera danica* was

once abundant on the Middle and Lower Lakes. The species is now scarce and was taken only at one station in the Middle Lake and two in the Lower Lake. *Procladius bifidus* was only found at station 1 on the Lower Lake. Surprisingly, *Heptagenia fuscogrisea* (RETZIUS), a common species in Irish limestone lakes (MACAN & LUND, 1954; HARRIS, 1956; O'CONNOR & BRACKEN, 1980) did not occur in the Lower Lake where conditions appear to be suitable. The corixid *Sigara fallenoidea* (HUNGERFORD) has a similar distribution and is also inexplicably absent (O'CONNOR *et al.*, 1986).

The Plecoptera were poorly represented in the lakes and only five species were recorded. The occurrence of only two species and their scarcity in the Upper Lake was unexpected. Lough Dan, a very similar oligotrophic mountainous lake in eastern Ireland, has six species, four of which are widespread there (O'CONNOR & BRACKEN, 1980). *Siphonoperla torrentium* was the most abundant and widely distributed stonefly, occurring in all three lakes where the substrate was suitably stony but away from any pronounced sources of enrichment. A serial transition from an oligotrophic mountain lake to a lowland mesotrophic lake with imposed eutrophic tendencies is reflected by the respective characteristics of the three lakes, the Upper Lake having an impoverished fauna. The distribution of the littoral fauna in different areas of the Lower Lake is not

**Table 5.** The distribution and relative abundance of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera in the littoral zone of the Killarney Lakes. Nomenclature follows COSTELLO (1988) and ELLIOTT *et al.* (1988). Values given are the total number of nymphs taken between October 1971 and October 1972.

STATIONS	Lower Lake						Middle Lake				Upper L.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2
<b>EPHEMEROPTERA</b>												
<i>Centropetium luteolum</i> (Müller)	1	1	7	26	45	1	9	7	-	17	-	-
<i>Cloeon dipterum</i> (L.)	-	-	-	1	-	39	-	-	-	24	-	-
<i>C. simile</i> (Eaton)	3	7	5	40	4	12	4	19	-	47	69	44
<i>Procladius bifidus</i> (Bengtsson)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Heptagenia sulphurea</i> (Müller)	14	1	337	-	1	-	7	-	32	1	-	-
<i>Leptophlebia vespertina</i> (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	28	-	8	33	17
<i>Ephemerella ignita</i> (Poda)	208	17	87	26	1	5	3	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Ephemera danica</i> (Müller)	23	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Caenis luctuosa</i> (Burmeister)	1369	645	521	173	19	9	3	4	-	322	4	1
<i>C. horaria</i> (L.)	-	-	1	359	130	11	-	-	-	262	1	-
<b>PLECOPTERA</b>												
<i>Nemoura cinerea</i> (Retzius)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>N. avicularis</i> Morton	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Siphonoperla torrentium</i> (Pictet)	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	9
<i>Chloroperla tripunctata</i> (Scopoli)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2

continuous but assumes the character of discrete communities. This is mainly a response to the localised geological and topographical factors, the degree of exposure to wave action and the nature of the substrate. Superimposed on this general scheme are the localised effects of cultural eutrophication (WISE & O'SULLIVAN, 1980).

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank Dr John Bracken and all the members of the Limnology Section, Zoological Department, University College, Dublin, for their invaluable assistance with this work. We are also grateful to the staff of the Killarney National Park for their support and Dr P. Ashe for his advice.

#### REFERENCES

- BRACKEN, J.J., HORKAN, J.P.K., KANE, P.O. & WISE, E.J. 1977. The trophic status of Lough Leane. *In*: DOWNEY, W.K. & NI UID, G. (Eds). Lake pollution prevention by eutrophication control, pp. 50-64. Stationery Office, Dublin.
- CONNOLLY, B. & MCCARTHY, T.K. 1993. Mayflies (Ephemeroptera) of the Corrib catchment, Ireland. pp. 59-71. *In*: COSTELLO, M.J. & KELLY, K.S. (Eds) Biogeography of Ireland: past, present and future. Occ. Publ. Ir. biogeog. Soc. No. 2.
- COSTELLO, M.J. 1988. A review of the distribution of stoneflies (Insecta, Plecoptera) in Ireland. *Proc. R. Ir. Acad.* 88B: 1-22.
- DOWLING, C., O'CONNOR, J.P. & O'GRADY, M.F. 1981. A baseline survey of the Caragh, an unpolluted river in southwest Ireland: observations on the macroinvertebrates. *J. Life Sci. R. Dubl. Soc.* 2: 147-159.
- ELLIOTT, J.M. 1991. Aquatic insects as target organisms for the study of effects of projected climate change in the British Isles. *Freshwater Forum* 1: 195-203.
- ELLIOTT, J.M. & HUMPECH, U.H. 1983. A key to the adults of the British Ephemeroptera with notes on their ecology. *Scient. Publs freshwat. Biol. Ass. No.* 47, 101 p.
- ELLIOTT, J.M., HUMPECH, U.H. & MACAN, T.T. 1988. Larvae of the British Ephemeroptera. A key with ecological notes. *Scient. Publs freshwat. Biol. Ass. No.* 49, 145 p.
- HARRIS, J.R. 1956. An angler's entomology. *The New Naturalist*. Collins, London. xv, 268 p.
- HYNES, H.B.N. 1961. The invertebrate fauna of a Welsh mountain stream. *Arch. Hydrobiol.* 57: 344-88.
- HYNES, H.B.N. 1968. Further studies on the invertebrate fauna of a Welsh mountain stream. *Arch. Hydrobiol.* 65: 360-379.
- HYNES, H.B.N. 1977. A key to the adults and nymphs of British stoneflies (Plecoptera). *Scient. Publs freshwat. Biol. Ass. No.* 17, 92 p.
- MACAN, T.T. 1957. The Ephemeroptera of a stony stream. *J. Anim. Ecol.* 26: 317-342.
- MACAN, T.T. & LUND, J.W.G. 1954. Records from some Irish lakes. *Proc. R. Ir. Acad.* 56B: 135-157.
- MACAN, T.T. & MAUDSLEY, R. 1968. The insects of the stony substratum of Windermere. *Trans. Brit. Ent. Soc.* 18: 1-18.
- MACKERETH, J.C. 1957. Notes on the Plecoptera from a stony stream. *J. Anim. Ecol.* 26: 343-351.
- MCCARTHY, T.K. 1986. Biogeographical aspects of Ireland's invertebrate fauna. pp. 67-81. *In*: SLEEMAN, D.P., DEVOY, R.J. & WOODMAN, P.C. (Eds). Proceedings of the postglacial colonization conference. Occ. Publ. Ir. biogeog. Soc. No. 1.
- MINSHALL, G.W. & KUEHNE, R.A. 1969. An ecological study of invertebrates of the Duddon, an English mountain stream. *Arch. Hydrobiol.* 66: 169-191.
- O'CONNOR, J.P. 1978. The stonefly *Capnia atra* MORTON (Plecoptera, Capniidae) confirmed as an Irish species. *Entomologist's Gaz.* 29: 156-158.
- O'CONNOR, J.P. & BRACKEN, J.J. 1980. A comparative limnological study of two Irish lakes (Lough Sillan, Co. Cavan and Lough Dan, Co. Wicklow). *Ir. Fish. Invest. Ser. A. No.* 17 (1978), 24 p.
- O'CONNOR, J.P., O'GRADY, M.F. & BRACKEN, J.J. 1986. Observations on the Corixidae (Insecta: Hemiptera) of the Killarney lakes and district. *Bull. Ir. biogeog. Soc.* 9: 15-26.
- WISE, E.J. & O'SULLIVAN, A. 1980. Preliminary observations on the benthic macroinvertebrate communities of Ross Bay, a polluted area of Lough Leane, south-west Ireland. *Water Research* 14: 1-13.

Muckross House & Gardens, Dromyrourk, Killarney, Co. Kerry, Ireland Travellers will be dropped in the Muckross House car park & your driver will meet you again after you have completed your trip of the house/gardens. See address & details. Important Information. Departure Point. Muckross House & Gardens, Dromyrourk, Killarney, Co. Kerry, Ireland. Duration. 6-7 hours. Response from KerryTaxiTours, Owner at Killarney Valley & National Park Tour. Responded Feb 10, 2020. We are delighted you enjoyed your tour with Kerry Taxi Tours, Please recommend us to your friends where we can once again share the experience of Kerry where large coach tours do not travel. Read more. Read 2 more reviews on Viator. Welcome to Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland. We are all very proud of our vibrant "little" town and the incredibly beautiful surrounding countryside which makes Killarney a very special place indeed. Brim full of history, heritage, activities, and world class hospitality. Killarney is populated with enthusiastic and welcoming people, and this enthusiasm is reflected in many national and international awards. Plan your visit. Things to do. Killarney is a wonderland full of activities to suit all tastes! Ireland's adventure capital is sure to satisfy thrill seekers, while Killarney National Park The Killarney Park is one of the finest luxury hotels Ireland has to offer, minutes from town life and nature's wonderful attractions. The hotel is superbly located in the very heart of Killarney town, set in mature grounds and framed by the legendary surroundings of Killarney National Park. Awarded the Number One Hotel in Ireland by TripAdvisor in 2018, this family owned, and operated property offers a warm and welcoming retreat for guests in search of exceptional comfort with all those little extra touches. Local produce is the star of the show in the award-winning, classily decorated Park R