



FS EXPLORER - Ireland

Microsoft *Flight Simulator*



# FS*EX*PLORER IRELAND

# FlightBook





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## Getting Started

The FS EXPLORER series introduces its latest package to Ireland, the 'Emerald Isle.' This enchanted land boasts green hills, traditional folklore, lively cities, ruins of castles and monasteries, and white cliffs overlooking the ocean. Keep an eye out for the mystical elves and leprechauns dancing among the green meadows and blue sky.

Discover the hidden gems and top tourist attractions of Ireland with our comprehensive guide. We've included detailed descriptions and fascinating facts about the country's rich history and diverse culture. Explore charming towns, rolling hills, and stunning landscapes.

Whether you're a history buff or nature lover, Ireland has something for everyone. Don't miss popular destinations like the Cliffs of Moher, Donegal's beaches, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the lively pubs of Temple Bar. So start planning your unforgettable trip to the birthplace of Oscar Wilde and James Joyce today.

## Ireland between history and legend

Ireland's culture is popular, varied, and surprising, reflecting an ancient and deep-rooted heritage where history and legend blend perfectly. Ireland's spirit is irresistible and unmistakable, making it a warm-hearted destination. Its natural beauty should not be ignored, especially the bright green countryside so vivid, it earned the nickname Emerald Isle.

For nearly a century it has been divided by a border that for many is a real wound: to the north is Northern Ireland, the newest of the United Kingdom states, while the rest of the island composes the territory of the Republic of Ireland, or Eire if you want to name it using Irish Gaelic. This is the state's official language, one of six Celtic languages that have survived to the present day, capable of being both harsh and gentle, just like its land.

The colonization of Ireland is recent. The first humans arrived there from Scotland at the end of the last ice age, between 10,000 and 8,000 BC. Subsequently, we have traces of a massive immigration, that of the Celtic tribes who occupied the island from the 8th to the 3rd century BC. These peoples laid the foundations of Irish culture. They divided the territory into kingdoms, which correspond to today's provinces. They gave the island a code of laws, in force until the seventeenth century, but above all they left a language-Irish Gaelic-and a world of legends, tales and rituals. Thus, even when Ireland was a mission land from the third to the fifth century CE - with St. Patrick's journey representing the first evangelization - and a series of famous monasteries sprang up throughout Europe, Christians had to come to terms with the pre-existing culture, resulting in a unique mixture. Irish identity-reinforced by 19th-century nationalism-is thus a mixture of Celtic traditions and Catholic faith. Already it was when the Vikings landed in Ireland beginning in 795 and by the 10th century founded cities, including Dublin, integrating with the local people.



1171 is a crucial date. Henry II, King of England, subdued the island for the first time, opening the 8 centuries of English hegemony. For half of these centuries, Ireland was ruled by Anglo-Norman feudal lords, who had wide autonomy. Then, in 1534, Henry VIII headed his own national church and broke relations with the papacy in Rome.... The Irish barons then opened a radical conflict with London. King Henry subdued them, suppressed the monasteries and proclaimed himself ruler of Ireland. The two centuries that followed were marked by unsuccessful attempts to eradicate Christianity, culture, and local music.

It had to wait until the late eighteenth century for the first signs of revolt against British rule to be visible. The nineteenth century was ravaged by a dreadful famine. The country exported wheat and dairy products, but a million poor people starved and as many emigrated to America. In this century such formidable orators as Daniel O'Connell and Charles Stewart were champions of the Irish cause. But it was not until the second decade of the twentieth century that independence was achieved.

In 1918, the republican movement went to the general election and won an absolute majority. The newly elected declared independence but, after two and a half years of war on British troops, victory was partial. On December 6, 1921, independence was granted to 26 Irish counties: six were excluded and from these Northern Ireland was born. This situation degenerated into confrontation among the Republicans. The civil war would end in 1923. The Northern Ireland question remained unresolved, to re-explode in the 1960s.

Since the 1970s, Eire had been the protagonist of an economic recovery that was at first stunted, then determined, so much so that it was the focus of international investment in the 1990s. The Republic of Ireland earned a new nickname, Celtic Tiger. Despite difficulties due to subsequent international crises, the economy remained buoyant. At the same time, Ireland has never lost its reputation as a land of open and generous spaces, romantic and majestic scenery, and endless stories and legends from which it draws an exceptional cultural heritage. The misery of past centuries is behind it. It remains an island all to be dreamed of, told and... fly over!



## Tour 1 - North Ireland

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This first leg introduces us to the exploration of the six northern counties that make up Northern Ireland.

Signs of conflict between nationalists and unionists are still visible, but its beauty, especially its natural beauty, together with the palpable desire to earn a peaceful future, make it a peculiar, unusual and welcoming State.

So make yourself comfortable and take off!

**Total distance:            142 nm**





## Legs

### Leg 1: EILT - EGKD

Departure: Letterkenny Airport (EILT)

Destination: Derryogue (EGKD)

Distance: 141,6 nm



### POI1-Londonderry



Distance:	12,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	12,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	129,1 nm
True Course:	76°
Magnetic Course:	79°

**Take off from runway 07 at Letterkenny Airport and climb to 3,000 feet, our cruising altitude for this trip. Proceed northeast towards the River Foyle.**

Londonderry, also known as Derry by nationalists, is the second largest city in Northern Ireland.

The city was the scene of violent clashes between nationalists and unionists in the second half of the twentieth century.

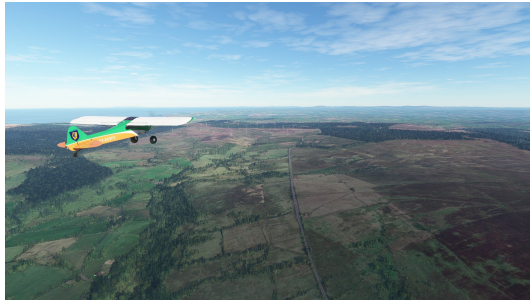
The city is surrounded by an ancient city wall, built in the 17th century, which is one of the best preserved in Europe. These historic walls surround the historic center of the city.

Londonderry is known for its festivals, including the Londonderry Festival, one of the largest arts festivals in the United Kingdom.



## FS EXPLORER - Ireland

### POI2-Binevenagh Area



Distance:	16,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	28,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	112,8 nm
True Course:	75°
Magnetic Course:	78°

**Keeping the current course, continue along the A2 road past The City of Derry airport.**

The Binevenagh Area in Ireland is a beautiful and rugged landscape known for its stunning views of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mourne Mountains.

The area is popular for hiking, cycling, and outdoor adventures.

### POI3-Coleraine



Distance:	7,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	36,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	105,5 nm
True Course:	60°
Magnetic Course:	62°

**Correct your heading slightly to the left and continue along A37 until you reach the junction with River Bann.**

Coleraine is a small town located in County Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

It is known for its picturesque countryside, historic landmarks, and rich cultural heritage.

The town is home to the famous Coleraine Club Football Team and has a vibrant arts scene with numerous galleries and museums.

The nearby Causeway Coastal Route is a popular tourist destination, offering stunning views of the Atlantic coastline.

### POI4-Ballymoney



Distance:	6,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	42,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	98,7 nm
True Course:	123°
Magnetic Course:	126°

**Turn southeast, leaving the River Bann on your right, then follow the A26 road.**

Ballymoney is located in County Antrim.

The town is surrounded by countryside characterized by rolling hills, agricultural areas and small streams. This rural landscape is typical of Northern Ireland.



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Ulster Scots, a variant of the Scottish language, is spoken in some communities in Ballymoney along with English.

The town of Ballymoney is also home to the Ballymoney Museum, a small museum that provides an overview of local history from prehistory to the present day.

### POI5-Ballymena



Distance:	14,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	57,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	84,0 nm
True Course:	149°
Magnetic Course:	151°

**Follow the A26 highway south for approximately 15 miles.**

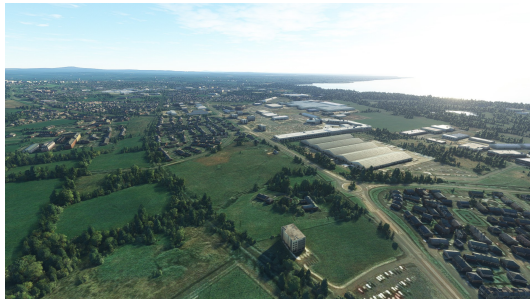
Ballymena is situated in County Antrim.

It is known for its picturesque scenery and historic monuments.

It is home to the famous Ballymena Rugby Football Club and the historic Ballymena Castle.

Historically a Unionist stronghold and inhabited by a distinctly Protestant population, it has been one of the centres most affected by the Northern Ireland conflict and religious sectarianism.

### POI6-Lough Neagh



Distance:	8,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	65,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	75,9 nm
True Course:	163°
Magnetic Course:	166°

**Keep following the A26. Pass the Kell Water river and the town of Chapeltown.**

Lough Neagh is the largest lake in Northern Ireland and the entire British Isles, covering an area of about 151 square miles.

It is surrounded by beautiful countryside.

The lake is known for its diverse wildlife and is a popular spot for bird watching.

There are also several nature reserves and parks in the area that provide opportunities for outdoor recreation.





### POI7-Belfast



Distance:	11,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	77,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	64,5 nm
True Course:	130°
Magnetic Course:	133°

**Turn right to stay on course 133 degrees and keep an eye on Aldergrove Airport to your right.**

The Irish name for Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland, is Béal Feirste, meaning "mouth of the Farset".

The city was developed in the seventeenth century when the colonization of Ulster began.

Scottish, English and French Huguenot settlers moved to this strip of land where they developed textiles and shipbuilding.

These industries, thanks to the innovations of the Industrial Revolution, drove Belfast into exceptional demographic progression.

A small town of 20,000 at the beginning of the 19th century became an industrial city of 400,000 on the eve of independence.

In 1920, with the partition of Ireland, Belfast became the capital of the North. It was the high point of its history, followed by difficult decades. First came industrial decline and then, in the late 1960s, the outbreak of the Troubles, a euphemistic term for the violent clashes - almost a civil war - between Catholic Irish nationalists and Protestant unionists. For 30 years, the city was the scene of attacks, often orchestrated by the paramilitary Irish Republican Army, and reprisals from the opposing front.

It was not until the turn of the century that the Good Friday Agreement between the United Kingdom and Eire, supported by almost all political parties in Northern Ireland, laid the foundations for peace. Today, thanks to the calming climate and investment from the European Union, the city has been transformed. Much of the city center has been redeveloped, and tourism has not been slow to recognize Belfast as one of the most innovative and attractive destinations in Europe.

Among the must-see attractions in Belfast:

- City Hall, built in 1906 of mostly white Portland stone, is an ornate reminder of the city's prosperity during the Industrial Revolution.

- The Obel Tower, built in 2011 on the riverfront, is Belfast's tallest building at 28 floors.

- The Crow Liquor Saloon, Belfast's most famous pub, was built in the Victorian style in the late 19th century. It is located in the city center. The 1885 façade is tiled, while the 1898 interior is a riot of stained glass and marble, mirrors and mahogany. Although it is a listed building, the pub is very lively and busy.

- The Botanic Gardens are popular with students from nearby Queen University and workers from the southern districts. They are dominated by the Palm House, the tall cast-iron and glass structure completed in 1852, one of the first buildings of its kind in the world. The Palm House is divided into two areas, one temperate and one tropical. The opening of the gardens, as a private park, is earlier and dates back to 1828 and became a public park in 1895.



### POI8-Titanic Belfast



Distance: 2,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 79,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 62,2 nm  
True Course: 89°  
Magnetic Course: 91°

**Fly east over Belfast city center.**

Titanic Belfast is a multi-media center opened in 2012, following the reclamation of vast brownfield sites at the mouth of the Lagan, where the story of the world's most famous ocean liner can be traced.

Owned by the White Star Line, Titanic was built at the Harland & Wolf shipyards in Belfast between 1909 and 1912. She left Northern Ireland on April 2, 1912, bound for Southampton in southern England, where she would begin her dramatic maiden voyage to New York.

### POI9-Helen's Bay



Distance: 6,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 86,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 55,5 nm  
True Course: 57°  
Magnetic Course: 59°

**Turn northeast and pass Belfast City Airport. Follow the coastline and stay on A2.**

Helen's Bay is a small coastal village located in County Down.

Known for its picturesque beach and natural beauty, it is a popular destination for outdoor enthusiasts and beachgoers.

The bay offers stunning views of the Irish Sea and is surrounded by rolling hills and lush countryside.

### POI10-Bangor



Distance: 2,5 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 88,6 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 53,0 nm  
True Course: 109°  
Magnetic Course: 111°

**Continue to follow the coast southeast and pass Crawfordsburn County Park.**

Bangor is a coastal resort popular with local residents and visitors.

It offers a variety of attractions, including beautiful beaches, scenic coastal walks, and a harbor.

The city is also known for its marine life, with opportunities for sailing and other water activities.



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### POI11-Newtownards



Distance:	3,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	91,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	49,9 nm
True Course:	178°
Magnetic Course:	180°

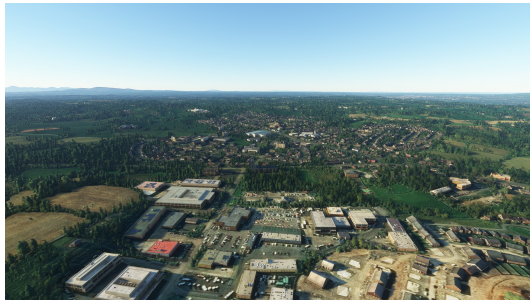
**Fly south on A21 for approximately 3 miles.**

Newtownards is located in County Down. It was founded in 1606 by the Sheriff of Down, Sir Hugh Montgomery and named after the Montgomery family who influenced the development of the town.

During the 19th century Newtownards became an important industrial centre with an economy based on the textile industry, particularly linen production.

The town is also known for its architectural heritage with several historic buildings including the Montgomery Tower.

### POI12-Carryduff



Distance:	9,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	100,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	40,7 nm
True Course:	233°
Magnetic Course:	236°

**Turn right and pass Billy Neill MBE Country Park, then leave Comber and Moneyreagh on your left.**

Carryduff is a village located in County Down. It is part of the Castlereagh Borough Council.

### POI13-Hillsborough Castle



Distance:	7,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	108,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	33,2 nm
True Course:	245°
Magnetic Course:	247°

**Correct the course slightly to follow the Comber Road.**

Hillsborough Castle is a royal residence located in Hillsborough, a town in County Down.

The building is of significant historical, geographical and cultural importance and was used as the official residence of the British Sovereign during his stays in Northern Ireland.

The history of Hillsborough Castle dates back to the 18th century when the structure was built to the design of architect Wills Hill, 1st Marquis of Downshire. The building was originally a private residence.





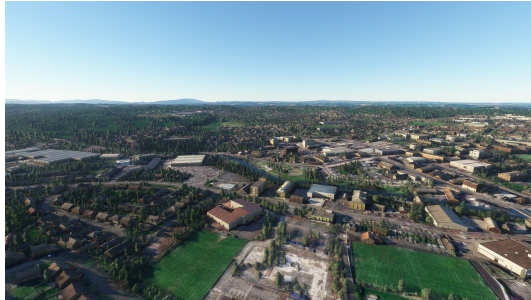
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Over time, the castle underwent several architectural transformations. During the British occupation of Ireland, it was used as an official residence for British governors and officials.

In 1924, the castle became an official residence of the British government and the seat of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Today, the royal residence is open to the public and serves as a tourist attraction. Visitors can explore the castle's beautiful gardens and historic rooms, immersing themselves in the history and architecture of the place.

### POI14-Bandrige



Distance:	9,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	118,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	23,6 nm
True Course:	223°
Magnetic Course:	225°

**Turn left and follow the A1 for about 8 miles.**

Banbridge is a town in County Down, Northern Ireland. The town is the setting for the Irish ballad Star of the County Down.

### NEWRY-Newry



Distance:	10,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	128,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	13,2 nm
True Course:	193°
Magnetic Course:	195°

**Continue south on Highway A1.**

Newry is located in County Armagh, close to the border with the Republic of Ireland.

The area has been inhabited since prehistoric times.

Over the centuries, Newry has grown into an important commercial and industrial center due to its strategic location on the Clanrye River.

During the period of Union between Ireland and the United Kingdom (1801-1922), Newry became a center of trade and industry for the surrounding area.



## FS EXPLORER - Ireland

### EGKD-Derryogue



Distance:	13,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	141,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	124°
Magnetic Course:	127°

**Turn left to fly over the northern coast of Carlingford Lough, and prepare for landing at Derryogue Airport.**

Derryogue Airport, also known as Derrynokeen Airport, is a small airport located in Derrynokeen, County Laois. It was operational during World War II and was used for military purposes. The airport served as a training base for the Royal Air Force (RAF) and was home to a number of RAF squadrons.



## Tour 2 – East Coast

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In this second leg, we will explore the East Coast with its vast pastures and sparse forests.

Be on the lookout for Harecuno, the bearded goblins that are the legendary inhabitants of these fairy lands!

**Total distance:**            **178 nm**





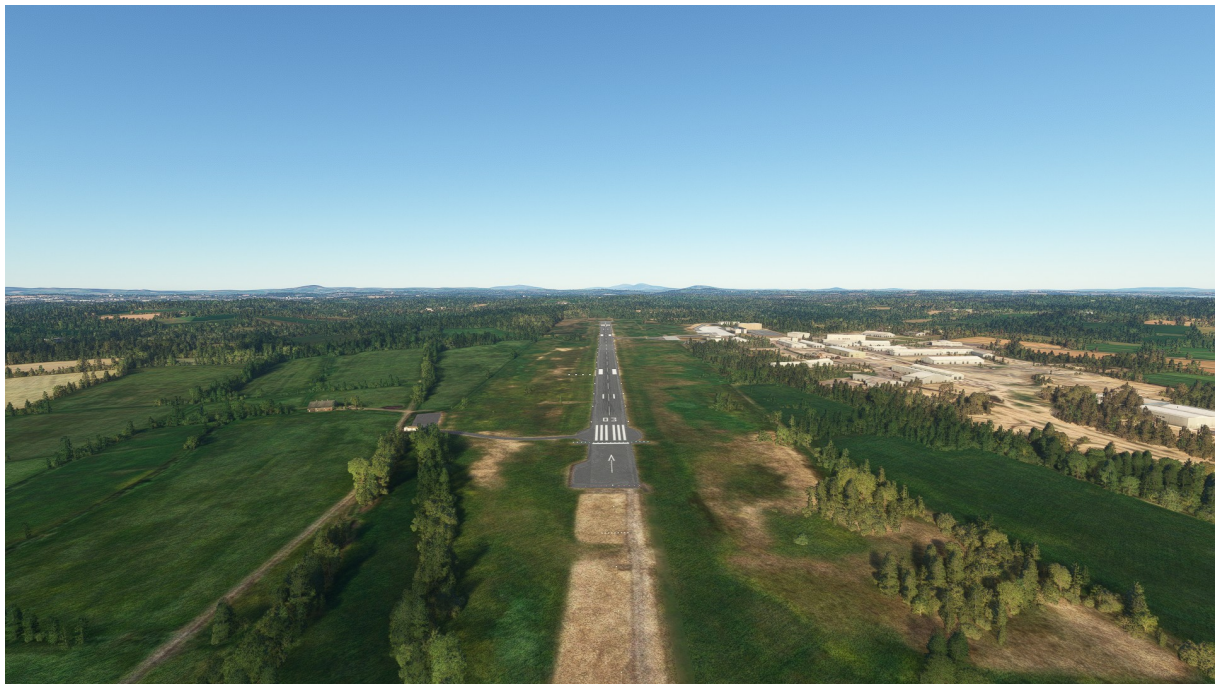
## Legs

### Leg 1: EGKD - EIWF

Departure: Derryogue (EGKD)

Destination: Waterford (EIWF)

Distance: 178,3 nm



### POI1-Dundalk



Distance: 13,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 13,2 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 165,1 nm  
True Course: 258°  
Magnetic Course: 261°

**Take off from runway 19 then fly west. Fly over Carlingford Lough.**

Dundalk is a city in County Louth overlooking the Irish Sea.

The city is surrounded by green and hilly countryside, making it an ideal base for exploring the natural beauty of the area.

The town was founded during the Norman period in the 12th century and was an important trading and commercial center.



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Throughout its history, the city has seen conflict, including Cromwell's Rebellion and the English Occupation, but it has also been an important industrial center in the 19th and 20th centuries, thanks to the textile industry and the railroad.

Dundalk is home to several historic landmarks. Dundalk Castle dates from the 15th century and is now used as a courthouse.

The Carlingford Lough Museum displays a large collection of historical and cultural objects related to County Louth and its history.

### POI2-Castlebellingham



Distance:	6,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	19,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	158,6 nm
True Course:	177°
Magnetic Course:	180°

**Turn south and follow Route 132 as it winds along the coast.**

Castlebellingham is a small village located in County Louth in the agricultural region of the Boyne Valley. An area characterized by fertile soils and green landscapes.

The name 'Castlebellingham' comes from the local castle, Bellingham Castle, which was built in the 18th century and is now used as a hotel.

The village is also known for the old St. Mary's Church, a religious building dating back to the 12th century and one of the historic architectural features of the area.

### POI3-Drogheda



Distance:	10,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	30,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	147,8 nm
True Course:	173°
Magnetic Course:	175°

**Stay on R132 south for approximately 10 miles.**

Drogheda is located in County Louth, which is known for its coastal landscapes, fertile countryside and beautiful hills.

It is one of the oldest towns in Ireland with a history dating back thousands of years.

During the Middle Ages, Drogheda became an important trading and port center. The town was heavily fortified with walls, a castle and a drawbridge.

It is also known for the famous Drogheda Massacre which took place in 1649 during the Irish Confederate Wars.

The event was a significant moment in the history of the conflict between Oliver Cromwell's forces and the Irish defenders.



### POI4-Naul Village



Distance:	8,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	38,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	139,4 nm
True Course:	165°
Magnetic Course:	168°

**Now follow R108 for about 8 miles.**

Naul, is a village, townland, and civil parish at the northern edge of the traditional County Dublin.

The Delvin River to the north of the village marks the county boundary with County Meath.

Naul civil parish is in the historic barony of Balrothery West.

### POI5-Dublin Castle



Distance:	14,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	53,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	124,9 nm
True Course:	177°
Magnetic Course:	179°

**Stay on R108 and you will soon see the center of Dublin.**

Dublin's lifestyle is cheerful, sometimes even light-hearted, unusual for a northern European capital. The city has the gift of youth, reflected in the music, the clubs, the colors, and it is almost impossible to find a building that is more than three centuries old. But this freshness has a nostalgic touch: the legacy of a people formed by pain and toil.

Dublin was founded by the Vikings in the 10th century, in an area previously occupied by the Celts for about a millennium. From 1171, with the expedition of King Henry II, until the twentieth century, it experienced Anglo-Norman and then British rule.

If there is a common denominator in this endless subjugation, it is the dark cloak of misery. Even when the redevelopment of the city began in the eighteenth century, when the streets were widened, the squares became lush and wide, the buildings later called Georgian appeared, and the legacies of past centuries disappeared, little or nothing changed for the masses of Dubliners.

In 1801, with the Act of Union, the entire island was formally united with Great Britain. Dublin also lost its Parliament and, as if that were not enough, a dramatic century began, marked in particular by the Great Famine. Between 1846 and 1849, a million people died of malnutrition, while another million sailed for the New World.

And then the twentieth century exploded with the War of Independence that raged from 1919 to 1921 over the exclusion of 6 northern counties-Northern Ireland-from the new Irish state.

The rest of the century was a frantic search for stability and prosperity, which Dublin undertook with a unique spirit that combined its tradition with inexhaustible energy.

To tell the story of Dublin's recent evolution, one could go back to 1972, when Ireland joined the European Economic Community, but the almost immediate global oil crisis delayed the determination of a positive economic situation on the island.



It was the next generation that reaped the benefits of the European choice. From the early 1990s, Ireland and its capital city embarked on an economic recovery that produced impressive results. One figure in particular: unemployment fell from 18 percent to 3.5 percent in a decade. One of Europe's poorest nations became the "Celtic Tiger," with an economy able to attract wealthy technology companies such as Google, Microsoft and Facebook thanks to substantial tax breaks.

Despite years of serious difficulties following the 2008-2009 global crisis, Dublin has been radically transformed, both socially and through new urban spaces. Even the city center has changed its face, with the most famous example being the area around Temple Bar, west of Trinity College, which has gone from extreme dereliction to being home to art galleries, shops, restaurants and theatres, making it one of Dublin's most fashionable areas.

In contrast, along the Liffey, which flows into the sea a few miles east of downtown, lights and modern glass and steel buildings hint at the hope with which this city looks to the future.

### Must see:

- **The Ha'penny Bridge**, topped by three elegant lamps, joins the two banks of the Liffey. It is the capital's most famous bridge, built of cast iron in 1816 and known by the curious name Ha'penny, which refers to the toll charged to cross it at the time of its construction (half a penny).

- **Pedestrian-only Grafton Street** is the center of the city's liveliest neighborhood, a place to get in touch with the authentic Dublin lifestyle, south of the Liffey, bustling with pubs, restaurants and street performers, it is more than a shopping street. All of the capital's major attractions are within walking distance of this street. A must for tourists.

- **In the pub with James Joyce**. Dublin is a city of writers, but no one has chronicled it as well as James Joyce (1882-1941), the author of a fierce, inextricable critique, a tale of frivolities and misdeeds born of a deep attachment to the city. It was in Dublin that Joyce set both his collection of short stories, *Dubliners* (1914), and his masterpiece, *Ulysses* (1922). But he did not just write about it: he lived in the city for a long time and frequented its haunts. He was a regular in the famous Temple Bar. They still have him there as a statue, with a pint in his left hand and a book in his right.

- **Dublin Castle**. In a nation of medieval strongholds, this 18th century palace is not surprising in terms of architecture, but it was from here that the English ruled Ireland for 7 centuries. Official ceremonies such as the inauguration of Irish presidents are held here today.

- Heading west, the view of **Trinity College**, the university founded by Elizabeth I (1533-1603) in 1592, is thrilling. The monarch dedicated the college to the education of young Anglicans, while another college already existed for Catholics. Until 1793, the college forbade access to Catholics, who in turn avoided enrolling until the second half of the twentieth century. This university, one of the most prestigious in Europe, is a source of national pride. It is proud of its many famous alumni, including Jonathan Swift, Oscar Wilde, and Samuel Beckett. Trinity College also holds precious treasures, including the Book of Kells, a beautifully illuminated Gospel book dating from 800 A.D., certainly one of the most valuable books in the world.

- **St. Stephen's Green** is a nine-hectare area in the city center. Beloved by Dubliners, it has an interesting history. It covers a part of the city that was once used for public executions, then turned into a garden in the 18th century. Most of the buildings around it date from that period, but the Shelbourne Hotel, the city's most famous, which overlooks the park, dates from the 19th century. At the beginning of the 19th century, the park was fenced off. Access was allowed only to those willing to pay a kind of annual subscription. In 1877, thanks to the philanthropist Arthur Edward Guinness, great-grandson and heir of the founder of the brewery of the same name, access became free again.





- **Christ Church Cathedral** was founded in the Viking Age in 1030 and rebuilt in the following century. Its history is ancient, but the building that can be seen today dates from the 19th century. It is a controversial cathedral, claimed by the Catholic Church as the seat of its diocese. In fact, the Catholic Bishop of Dublin is based in St. Mary's Church, but has never formally relinquished Christ Church.

- **St. Patrick's Cathedral** is the largest and most revered cathedral in the country, elevated to the rank of National Cathedral in 1870, but without a bishop's throne, as the Primate of Dublin is based in Christ Church. It was founded between the 12th and 13th centuries on the site where St. Patrick baptized some Celts with water from a well. The writer Jonathan Swift was dean of the cathedral between 1713 and 1745, and his remains rest here. However, it was not until the nineteenth century that it underwent the extensive restoration that gave it its present form.

### POI6-Blessington



Distance:	14,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	67,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	110,6 nm
True Course:	223°
Magnetic Course:	225°

**As you leave Dublin, head to the southwest where the River Liffey flows into a large reservoir.**

The town of Blessington is located in County Wicklow, known as 'The Garden of Ireland' for its natural beauty.

The area is characterized by a mountainous landscape with the Wicklow Mountains to the east and the Wicklow Gap to the south.

Lake Blessington, one of the largest arctic lakes in Ireland.

The town was founded as a medieval hamlet and some of its ancient ruins survive to this day.

One of the most famous historic landmarks in the area is Russborough House, an 18th century Palladian mansion located near Blessington.

This historic mansion is known for its art collections and for once being the home of important personalities.

### POI7-Baltinglass



Distance:	15,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	82,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	95,5 nm
True Course:	205°
Magnetic Course:	207°

**Turn slightly left to follow the highway N81.**

Baltinglass is located in the western part of County Wicklow.

During the Middle Ages the place was an important religious center, known for its monastery.



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Baltinglass Monastery was founded in the 7th century and was an important center of learning and culture in Ireland.

Today, some ruins of this monastery remain, testifying to the town's rich historical heritage.

### POI8-Carlow



Distance:	10,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	92,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	85,4 nm
True Course:	231°
Magnetic Course:	234°

**Continue on a heading of approximately 234 degrees for 10 miles.**

Carlow is located in County Leinster.

The town is crossed by the Barrow River, one of Ireland's major rivers, which provides a beautiful natural setting for the town.

Carlow is one of the oldest towns in Ireland and has a history dating back to Viking times.

### POI9-Kilkenny



Distance:	15,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	108,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	69,8 nm
True Course:	229°
Magnetic Course:	231°

**Maintain your course to the southwest for a further 15 miles or so.**

Kilkenny is the capital of County Kilkenny.

The city is located on the River Nore, which flows through the center of the city, creating a picturesque landscape.

The city was founded in 1207 by William the Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

During the Middle Ages, Kilkenny was an important religious, cultural and commercial center. Its well-preserved medieval architecture, including Kilkenny Castle and St. Canizio's Cathedral, is evidence of this period.

In 1609, Kilkenny was one of the first places in Ireland to be granted a 'Town Charter' by King James I, giving the city a degree of autonomy.

The city played a significant role in Irish political history, including the Kilkenny Assembly in 1642 during the Irish Confederate War.



#### POI10-Killenaule



Distance: 16,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 124,9 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 53,4 nm  
True Course: 250°  
Magnetic Course: 253°

**Continue straight ahead, aligned with the optimal course plotted by the extension of runway 26 at Kilkenny's small airport.**

Killenaule is a town and civil parish in County Tipperary.

It is part of the ecclesiastical parish of Killenaule and Moyglass in the Catholic Archdiocese of Cashel and Emlý and the Barony of Slieveardagh.

It lies east of Cashel on the R689 and R691, on the south-western edge of the Slieveardagh Hills.

#### POI11-Rock of Cashel



Distance: 8,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 133,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 44,9 nm  
True Course: 250°  
Magnetic Course: 252°

**Stay the course in the direction of Cashel.**

For fans of the Middle Ages, Ireland is a dream destination because there are so many places where you can discover vestiges of that distant era, even if they are not always in excellent condition.

This is not the case in Cashel, one of the island's most popular destinations in County Tipperary.

The town is picturesque, but it is dominated by the tall, green hill of the Rock of Cashel.

Legend has it that the Devil, having tasted a morsel of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, spat it out in disgust at the sight of St. Patrick founding a church: it landed in Cashel and there was the rock!

Instead, according to history, Cashel had been the seat of a powerful clan since the 4th century, then became the seat of King Munster - the southwestern province of Ireland - and a rival of Tara, some 150 kilometers away. After being converted, it was given to the Church in 1101 to curry favor with the local ecclesiastical authorities.

Many buildings were erected here over the centuries, but much of what remains dates to a period between the 12th and 13th centuries. The local jewel is Cormac's Chapel, dating from the early decades of the 12th century. In contrast, the great cathedral, built between 1235 and 1270, was used for worship until the 18th century.



### CML-Clonmel

Distance: 15,5 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 148,9 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 29,4 nm  
True Course: 105°  
Magnetic Course: 107°

**Turn sharply to the left. Tune the ADF to NDB Clonmel's frequency 387.0 and fly to.**

### POI12-River Barrow



Distance: 18,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 167,6 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 10,7 nm  
True Course: 108°  
Magnetic Course: 111°

**At Clonmel NDB, keep the current heading and fly outbound for about 18 miles.**

The Barrow River is the second longest river in Ireland.

Rising in County Laois, it flows south through Counties Carlow and Kilkenny before emptying into the Irish Sea at New Ross, County Wexford.

The river has been used for commercial purposes since ancient times, carrying goods by boat, including coal from local mines.

The Barrow River valley is characterized by enchanting natural landscapes, including floodplains, forests, hills and wetlands.

### EIWF-Waterford



Distance: 10,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 178,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm  
True Course: 199°  
Magnetic Course: 201°

**Turn right and follow the Barrow River to the south and prepare to land at the Waterford Airport.**

Waterford is located in County Munster on the south coast of the island and has direct access to the Atlantic Ocean.

The river flows through the city before emptying into Waterford Bay.

It was founded by the Vikings around 853 A.D., making it the first Scandinavian city in Ireland.

The city has a history rich in Viking, Norman and medieval influences.

The Fitzgerald dynasty, the Earls of Kildare, exerted considerable influence in the region.





## **FS EXPLORER - Ireland**

Waterford was also one of the few Irish cities to resist the Norman invasion in 1170.

Waterford Airport is one of the smallest commercial airports in Ireland.

It was opened to civilian traffic in the 1980s and has a runway of 4962 feet.



## Tour 3 – South Coast

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On this third leg, the journey continues along the south coast, flying over Cork and Kerry counties.  
A journey between land and sea with a glance at the ocean.

**Total distance:**                **195 nm**



## Legs

### Leg 1: EIWF - EINN

Departure: Waterford (EIWF)

Destination: Shannon (EINN)

Distance: 194,9 nm



### POI1-Tramore Burrow



Distance:	2,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	2,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	192,5 nm
True Course:	195°
Magnetic Course:	197°

**Take off from runway 21 and fly straight up to Tramore Burrow.**

Tramore Burrow is located on the south coast of Ireland, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

The area has a long sandy beach and is surrounded by sand dunes and coastal vegetation.

The beach and coastal dunes at Tramore Burrow have been subject to conservation and environmental management in order to preserve the ecosystem and natural beauty of the area.





#### POI2-Tramore



Distance: 2,1 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 4,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 190,5 nm  
True Course: 297°  
Magnetic Course: 300°

**Turn right and fly northwest along the beach.**

Tramore is located in County Waterford.

The name 'Tramore' comes from the Irish 'Trá Mhór' which means 'big beach' and this name is very appropriate for the town given its coastal location.

Over the centuries the town has been a popular resort for Irish families and foreign visitors.

The main attraction was the beach, but over the years it has become a well-rounded tourist destination.

#### POI3-Dungarvan



Distance: 17,9 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 22,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 172,6 nm  
True Course: 255°  
Magnetic Course: 258°

**Turn left and follow the coast. Admire the rugged coastline and beautiful beaches in the coves.**

Dungarvan is a town in Waterford County.

It is known for its scenic coastal views, historic architecture and cultural attractions such as the Dungarvan Heritage Center and the Waterford Greenway.

The town was founded by the Vikings in the 9th century and became an important port during the Middle Ages.

In the 13th century, Dungarvan was occupied by Richard Strongbow de Clare, an English nobleman involved in the Norman conquest of Ireland.

During the Tudor period, Dungarvan was involved in conflicts between the English and the Irish. In the 17th century the town suffered heavy sieges during the Irish Confederate Wars.

In the 19th century, the town prospered through the development of sea and land transport with the construction of canals and railways.

The city also hosts various festivals throughout the year, including the Dungarvan Jazz Festival and the Waterford Film Festival.





### POI4-Youghal



Distance:	11,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	33,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	161,0 nm
True Course:	227°
Magnetic Course:	229°

**Follow the E25 highway southwest to the River Blackwater.**

Youghal is a picturesque town in County Cork.

The town was founded by the ancient Vikings and later became an important port during the Middle Ages.

It was also one of the most important fortified towns in Ireland.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, Youghal was an important center for trade and fishing.

The town hosted the English writer Sir Walter Raleigh in the 16th century.

Youghal is known for its medieval walls, black sand beaches and strong fishing heritage.

The town is also home to the 14th century St. Mary's Church and the 16th century Youghal Lighthouse.

### POI5-Midleton



Distance:	12,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	46,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	148,7 nm
True Course:	259°
Magnetic Course:	261°

**Stay on E25 for approximately 12 miles.**

Midleton, situated in County Cork, is traversed by the Owenacurra River, enhancing the innate scenic beauty of the region.

The city was established in the 12th century and eventually flourished into a hub of commerce and agriculture.

The arrival of the railroad in the 19th century revolutionized trade and industrial development, opening up access to Cork and Waterford.

One of the most well-known historical events in the area is the Red Earth Army protest of 1831, where farmers demonstrated against the increasing land rents.

Midleton Castle, an impressive Georgian mansion erected in the late 17th century, is a significant historical landmark.

Traditional Irish music is prevalent, with many local pubs hosting traditional music sessions.

The town has a reputation for its association with Irish whiskey, with the Midleton distillery being one of the country's most renowned.



## FS EXPLORER - Ireland

### COBH-Cobh



Distance:	6,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	52,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	142,7 nm
True Course:	230°
Magnetic Course:	233°

**Head to the southwest, past Brown Island in the direction of Cobh.**

Cobh, formerly known as Queenstown, is a town on the southeast coast of County Cork.

One of the most famous moments in Cobh's history was its role as the last port of call for the famous ocean liner RMS Titanic in 1912.

The ship stopped here before embarking on its tragic journey to North America.

There is also a museum in Cobh dedicated to the Titanic, which tells the story of the sinking.

During colonial times, Cobh was an important strategic point for the British Empire and was home to a large naval base,

### CORK-Cork



Distance:	4,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	56,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	138,0 nm
True Course:	306°
Magnetic Course:	308°

**Turn right and fly over the River Lee and then Lough Mahon.**

Cork is the second largest city on the island.

The city was founded by Viking monks in the 9th century under the name 'Corcach Mór Mumhan,' which means 'bog of the great Munster' in Irish Gaelic.

In the 17th century, Cork was an important theater during the Confederate Wars of Ireland, and in the 18th century, it became a key industrial center for the production of textiles and marine materials.

During the 19th century, the city played an active role in Irish independence and the struggle against British rule.

Cork was a rebellious and adamantly anti-British city and, for this reason, often the victim of brutal repression.

In 1920 its mayor was assassinated by British soldiers and his successor would allow himself to die in a London prison.

Cork is also home to several cultural and educational institutions, including University College Cork, which is one of Ireland's leading universities.



### POI6-Kinsale



Distance: 12,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 69,2 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 125,6 nm  
True Course: 202°  
Magnetic Course: 205°

**Turn left to 205 degrees and continue for about 12 miles.**

Kinsale is an Irish seaport located on the banks of the Bandon River, overlooking Kinsale Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean.

It has played a vital role in Irish history and was the site of several significant historical events.

One of the key battles in the war between the forces of England, Spanish, and Irish troops took place in Kinsale in 1601, which is known as the Battle of Kinsale and marked a major turning point in Irish history.

The town preserves its historical allure with slender streets and bright-colored buildings that mirror its maritime legacy.

The Kinsale Museum provides an extensive account of the town's past.

### POI7-Clonakilty



Distance: 14,6 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 83,8 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 111,0 nm  
True Course: 250°  
Magnetic Course: 253°

**Correct your course with a slight right turn and fly southwest.**

Clonakilty is also located on the south coast, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

The surrounding area has been inhabited since the Bronze Age and is home to numerous archaeological sites.

In the Middle Ages Clonakilty became an important trading centre and in 1614 it was granted the right to hold markets.

The town has strong links with the sea and fishing industries and is home to the famous Clonakilty Blackpudding, a traditional Irish food made from pig's blood, oatmeal and spices.

Clonakilty hosts several annual events, including the Clonakilty International Guitar Festival, an internationally renowned music festival that attracts musicians and fans from all over the world.



#### POI8-Skibbereen



Distance: 14,6 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 98,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 96,5 nm  
True Course: 253°  
Magnetic Course: 256°

**Maintain the course for about 15 more miles.**

Skibbereen is located near the Ilen River.

During the Great Irish Famine of the 19th century it was severely affected, with many human losses and forced migrations.

The Skibbereen Heritage Center provides a comprehensive overview of the town's history.

#### POI9-Bantry



Distance: 10,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 108,7 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 86,2 nm  
True Course: 319°  
Magnetic Course: 322°

**At this point, head northwest for 10 miles.**

Bantry is a small town overlooking Bantry Bay, one of the largest and most picturesque inlets in the country.

The surrounding area has been inhabited since prehistoric times, but the town itself began to develop in the 17th century. In 1689, Bantry witnessed an important historical event: the Battle of Bantry Bay.

During this battle, the English fleet defeated a French fleet that was trying to help the Irish Jacobites.

The town is also famous for its local crafts, including tweed products and traditional textiles. Bantry House, an elegant historic mansion overlooking the bay, is a major cultural attraction.

#### POI10-Kenmare



Distance: 13,1 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 121,8 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 73,0 nm  
True Course: 338°  
Magnetic Course: 341°

**Continue straight for another 13 miles.**

Kenmare is located at the confluence of the Kenmare River and the Roughty River.





## FS EXPLORER - Ireland

The town was founded in the 17th century by Sir William Petty, an English geographer and mathematician.

During the 19th century, Kenmare experienced economic growth due to the iron industry and the construction of the Beara Road, which connects Kenmare to Castletownbere.

The town hosts various festivals and events throughout the year, including the Kenmare Lace Festival, which celebrates the art of lace-making, and the Kenmare Halloween Howl, a festival dedicated to Halloween.

### POI11-Muckross House



Distance:	8,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	130,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	64,3 nm
True Course:	20°
Magnetic Course:	23°

**In Kenmare, you can follow the National Road 71, in the direction of Killarney National Park.**

Muckross House is a majestic mansion situated in the heart of Killarney National Park in County Kerry, Ireland. It is one of the most iconic and visited places in Ireland.

It was built in 1843 for Henry Arthur Herbert and his wife Mary Balfour Herbert.

The house is an outstanding example of Georgian architecture, with an elegant design and an impressive sandstone facade. During the Great Irish Famine, the Herberts were actively involved in efforts to alleviate the suffering of the local population.

In 1861, Muckross House became the summer residence of the Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Bessborough, who entertained distinguished guests in this charming place.

Later the house became the property of Arthur Guinness, descendant of the founder of the famous brewery.

The mansion was briefly run as a hotel before being donated to the Irish government in 1932.

Muckross House is also famous for its formal Victorian gardens and includes a number of pavilions and ornamental gardens, including an Italian garden, a rockery and a cedar garden.

The house also houses a museum, the Muckross Traditional Farms. Here you can see traditional houses and structures, along with breeds of animals typical of the period, providing an educational and cultural experience.



#### POI12-Tralee



Distance: 16,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 147,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 47,5 nm  
True Course: 334°  
Magnetic Course: 337°

**Turn slightly left on heading 337 and fly over Lough Leane.**

Tralee is the largest town in County Kerry and the administrative seat of County Kerry.

It is surrounded by beautiful coastal resorts, such as Banna Beach, which attract tourists seeking beautiful beaches and seascapes.

Tralee is also home to major educational institutions, including the Institute of Technology, Tralee.

#### POI13-Ballyheigue



Distance: 8,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 156,0 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 38,9 nm  
True Course: 327°  
Magnetic Course: 330°

**Continue northwest following the Road 551.**

Ballyheigue Beach is one of the main attractions and is known for its beauty and breadth.

The area is characterized by a series of sand dunes and a vast floodplain.

The surrounding cliffs and headlands add additional elements of natural beauty to the landscape.

#### POI14-Listowel



Distance: 13,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 169,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 25,6 nm  
True Course: 75°  
Magnetic Course: 78°

**Turn right with a 78-degree heading for about 13 miles.**

Listowel is located in the northwestern part of County Kerry, near the Feale River.

It is known for its castle, Listowel Castle, which dates back to the 15th century and is one of the main historic sites in the town.

The town has other tourist attractions including the Listowel Arms Hotel, which is renowned for its historic appearance, and the Kerry Writers' Museum, which tells the story of the literary history of the area.



## FS EXPLORER - Ireland

### POI15-Foynes



Distance:	16,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	186,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	8,8 nm
True Course:	54°
Magnetic Course:	58°

**Fly to the northern coast, then follow the N69 highway.**

Foynes is a town in County Limerick overlooking the Shannon Estuary.

The town is famous for its aviation history and for being an important transatlantic route in the early days of commercial aviation.

During World War II, the city became an important stopover for seaplanes crossing the Atlantic.

It was an important stop for transatlantic flights between Europe and the United States.

This role earned it the nickname 'Clipper Base' as it was a base for Pan American World Airways (Pan Am) seaplanes.

The Foynes Flying Boat Museum (Foynes Seaplane Museum) is a popular tourist attraction that provides an overview of the history of transatlantic commercial aviation.

The museum features interactive exhibits and a collection of artifacts related to the golden days of the seaplane era.

Foynes is also famous for its association with Irish coffee. Legend has it that Irish coffee was invented in Foynes to warm passengers on transatlantic flights during a cold and stormy night.

### EINN-Shannon



Distance:	8,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	194,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	52°
Magnetic Course:	55°

**Prepare to land at Shannon Airport.**

The city of Shannon was established in the 1960's and is one of Ireland's so-called "New Towns".

Its creation was part of a plan to develop a special economic zone under the Shannon Plan, which was designed by the Irish government to attract foreign investment and stimulate economic growth in the country.

Shannon Airport, opened in the 1930s, was one of Ireland's first transatlantic airports and played an important role in air traffic during World War II and the post-war period.



## Tour 4 – West Coast

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On this last leg, we climb the western sector with its rugged coastline and most famous cliffs.  
Visit the places that many emigrants carried in their hearts to the other side of the ocean.

**Total distance:**                **176 nm**





## Legs

### Leg 1: EINN - EIDL

Departure: Shannon (EINN)

Destination: Donegal (EIDL)

Distance: 176,4 nm



### ENNIS-Ennis



Distance: 8,9 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 8,9 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 167,4 nm  
True Course: 342°  
Magnetic Course: 345°

**Take off from runway 09 and after a short overflight of Shannon, turn left and follow the M18 road.**

Ennis is located inland on the River Fergus, which flows through County Clare.

It is an ideal starting point for exploring the famous Burren region, the Cliffs of Moher and other natural beauties of western Ireland.

The town was founded in the 18th century and grew to become the commercial and administrative center of County Clare.

Ennis was an important center during the Great Famine, with a significant influx of refugees seeking help and work.



### POI1-Cliffs of Moher



Distance:	17,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	26,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	149,7 nm
True Course:	296°
Magnetic Course:	299°

**At Ennis, turn left and stay on the N85 road to Ennistymom, then go straight to the coast.**

A few miles south of the Aran Islands, in County Clare, is an impressive natural spectacle. The Irish Gaelic name for this place is ominous: Aillte an Mhothair, which means "Cliffs of Ruin. The reference to what might happen to a ship that inadvertently, perhaps on a stormy night, approaches these limestone cliffs is obvious.

For about 8 kilometers they rise above the Atlantic Ocean, reaching a maximum height of 214 meters; however, in the southern branch they descend to 120 meters at Hag's Head.

The cliffs, which must have caused dozens of shipwrecks in the past, are now taken by storm by thousands of visitors who walk the marked trails in search of the best views and the sheer majesty of nature. It comes to the fore when the buzz of the crowd fades or when it is overwhelmed by the lapping of the waves. Then the promenade, overhanging the sea, lights up in vivid colors as the sun sinks behind the horizon.

Not surprisingly, these cliffs have appeared in dozens of movies, from *Far and Away* (1992) to *Harry Potter* (2009).

O'Brien Tower marks the highest point on the Moher Cliffs. It was built in 1835 as a lookout point for the English tourists who were already visiting the area. The Branaunmore Stack, Breanan Nòr in Irish Gaelic, is an imposing 67 meters high. It was once connected to the cliffs, but centuries of erosion have left it isolated.

### POI2-Fanore Beach



Distance:	10,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	37,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	139,4 nm
True Course:	30°
Magnetic Course:	33°

**Turn right and follow the outline of the coastline.**

Fanore Beach is a beautiful destination in County Clare.

It is located on the Wild Atlantic Way, a famous coastal road that offers breathtaking views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Fanore Beach is loved by locals and tourists alike for its golden sands, crystal clear waters and surrounding natural beauty.



## FS EXPLORER - Ireland

### POI3-Ballyvaughan



Distance: 5,1 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 42,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 134,3 nm  
True Course: 95°  
Magnetic Course: 98°

**At Ballyvaughan turn east and continue for about 5 miles.**

Ballyvaughan is situated in the northern part of the Burren.

This region is characterized by a vast expanse of limestone cliffs, sinkholes, caves and green hills.

Over the centuries it has been an important fishing port and livestock trading centre. The village has retained its traditional charm, with many historic homes and cobblestone streets bearing witness to its rich history.

During the summer the village hosts the Burren Arts Festival, an event that celebrates local and international arts, including traditional Irish music.

### POI4-Silverstrand Beach



Distance: 8,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 50,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 126,0 nm  
True Course: 5°  
Magnetic Course: 8°

**Turn north and cross the short stretch of Atlantic Ocean to the opposite shore.**

Silverstrand Beach it's another stunning destination known for its golden sands and crystal-clear waters.

Located in County Wexford, this beach is perfect for swimming, sunbathing, and water sports.

### POI5-Galway



Distance: 3,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 53,6 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 122,8 nm  
True Course: 65°  
Magnetic Course: 69°

**Correct your course to fly east along the coast.**

Galway is located in the county of Galway in the province of Connacht.

The city is crossed by the Corrib River and overlooks Galway Bay.





## FS EXPLORER - Ireland

It was originally a small fishing center, but began to grow in importance during the Middle Ages.

In the 13th century, the city became an important trading center and one of the 'Confederate Towns' of Ireland, a group of autonomous towns that traded with mainland Europe.

Galway was also involved in the 16th century Three Lordships War, a struggle for control of Ireland between Galway families and other factions.

It has been designated a 'City of the Arts' and hosts numerous arts and cultural events, including the Galway Arts Festival, one of Ireland's premier arts festivals.

### POI6-Lough Corrib



Distance:	5,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	59,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	116,9 nm
True Course:	346°
Magnetic Course:	350°

**Turn left and fly over Lough Corrib.**

Lough Corrib is the second largest lake in Ireland with an area of approximately 176 square kilometers.

It is mainly located in County Galway, but also extends into Counties Mayo in the north and Clare in the south.

The lake is of glacial origin and is surrounded by beautiful hilly and mountainous countryside with lush vegetation and a variety of wildlife including waterfowl, fish and mammals.

### TUAM-Tuam



Distance:	12,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	71,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	104,8 nm
True Course:	44°
Magnetic Course:	47°

**Fly northeast and maintain a heading of 47 degrees for 12 miles.**

Tuam is located on the main road connecting Galway in the northwest with the city of Sligo in the northeast.

The city is surrounded by hilly countryside, large green spaces, farmland and forests.

It was founded in the 6th century and became an important religious center.

It is associated with St. Jarlath, who founded a monastic school there.

During the Middle Ages, Tuam became the seat of a Catholic Archbishopric and the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist is still one of the city's landmarks.





#### POI7-Claremorris



Distance: 13,6 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 85,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 91,3 nm  
True Course: 338°  
Magnetic Course: 341°

**Turn slightly left and follow the National Road 17.**

Claremorris is located in the heart of County Mayo, Connacht, surrounded by lush green countryside.

Throughout history the region has been influenced by the Normans and later by the British colonial governments.

Agriculture has historically been an important source of livelihood for the local people and the area is renowned for the production of agricultural products such as barley, hay and livestock.

#### CON-Connaught

Distance: 12,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 97,8 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 78,6 nm  
True Course: 30°  
Magnetic Course: 33°

**At Claremorris, adjust the NAV1 frequency to 117.40 and fly towards VOR Connaught on radial 33.**

#### POI8-Tubbercurry



Distance: 9,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 107,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 69,3 nm  
True Course: 21°  
Magnetic Course: 24°

**After passing Claremorris Airport, turn slightly right and follow the N17.**

Tubbercurry is located in the interior of County Sligo, near the Ox and Dartry Mountains, with a hilly, mountainous landscape typical of the west.

It was founded as a settlement in the 17th century and was originally an important center for linen and textile production. In the 19th century, the arrival of the railroad helped connect Tubbercurry to other Irish towns, facilitating the economic development of the region.



#### POI9-Collooney



Distance:	11,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	118,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	57,6 nm
True Course:	47°
Magnetic Course:	50°

**Stay on National Road 17 for 11 more miles.**

Collooney is located in County Sligo, not far from the Atlantic coast.

The town is crossed by the Owenmore River, which is part of the larger Garavogue River system.

The surrounding area has been inhabited since prehistoric times, as evidenced by megalithic tombs and other archaeological sites discovered in the county.

In the Middle Ages the area was influenced by Norman settlement and the Viking period.

Collooney was an important centre of communication as it lay on one of the main routes between Dublin and the north-west of Ireland.

#### SLIGO-Sligo



Distance:	5,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	124,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	52,2 nm
True Course:	3°
Magnetic Course:	6°

**Turn north and follow the National Road 4.**

Sligo has a rich history dating back thousands of years. The area has been inhabited since the Iron Age and there is much archaeological evidence of early human settlement in the area.

During the Middle Ages the town was ruled by the Normans and local lords who built several castles in the area.

Sligo is famous for being the birthplace of William Butler Yeats, the famous Irish poet and playwright.

His home, Thoor Ballylee Tower, is in County Galway, but much of his poetic inspiration was drawn from the natural and cultural beauty of Sligo.



### POI10-Lough Melvin



Distance:	13,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	137,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	39,1 nm
True Course:	40°
Magnetic Course:	43°

**Turn right and maintain a 43 degree heading for about 13 miles.**

Lough Melvin is located in County Fermanagh in Northern Ireland and County Leitrim in the Republic of Ireland.

The lake is elongated in shape and stretches about 12 kilometers in length. Its location on the border between two nations makes it a place of geographical interest.

The area surrounding the lake is populated by a mixed community of Catholics and Protestants, reflecting the religious and political division in Northern Ireland.

The lake has historically been an important fishing ground for salmon and trout.

It is well known for fly fishing, a popular activity among enthusiasts.

### POI11-Assaroe Lake



Distance:	4,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	141,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	35,0 nm
True Course:	34°
Magnetic Course:	37°

**Continue straight for an additional 4 miles.**

Assaroe Lake is located northeast of Ballyshannon in County Donegal and covers an area of approximately 50 acres.

It is associated with an Irish legend about the drowning of a knight during a storm.

A dam was built in 1857 to regulate the flow of water from the Erne River, the lake's main tributary.



#### POI12-Donegal



Distance: 9,6 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 150,9 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 25,4 nm  
True Course: 13°  
Magnetic Course: 16°

**Turn slightly to the left. Intercept and follow National Road 15.**

Donegal is a township located in the county of the same name, in Ulster, of which it is one of the leading centers of the southwest area.

The town lies in the center of Donegal Bay, adjacent to the Bluestack Mountains.

During the Middle Ages it was part of the Kingdom of Tyrconnell, an important Irish Gaelic kingdom.

In the 17th century, the region was the scene of conflict between local factions and English troops during the Ulster Settlement.

Donegal was also hard hit by the Great Irish Famine, which led to a significant emigration of the population in search of a better life abroad, especially to the United States.

Traditional music is particularly popular here, and the county has produced many famous musicians.

#### POI13-Dungloe



Distance: 19,7 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 170,7 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 5,7 nm  
True Course: 334°  
Magnetic Course: 337°

**At Donegal, turn left and maintain a 337-degree heading for about 20 miles.**

Dungloe is known for its annual festival, the "Mary of Dungloe International Festival", an event that celebrates local culture and traditions and attracts visitors from around the world.

During the festival, concerts, dance performances, talent competitions and other cultural activities are organized.





## FS EXPLORER - Ireland

### EIDL-Donegal



Distance:	5,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	176,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	7°
Magnetic Course:	10°

**Head north and prepare to land at Donegal Airport.**

Donegal Airport is located in Carrickfinn and was opened to commercial traffic in 1986 to improve access to the region.

The airport has undergone improvements over the years to increase its capacity and operational efficiency.

It has an approximately 5,000-foot runway oriented 03/21