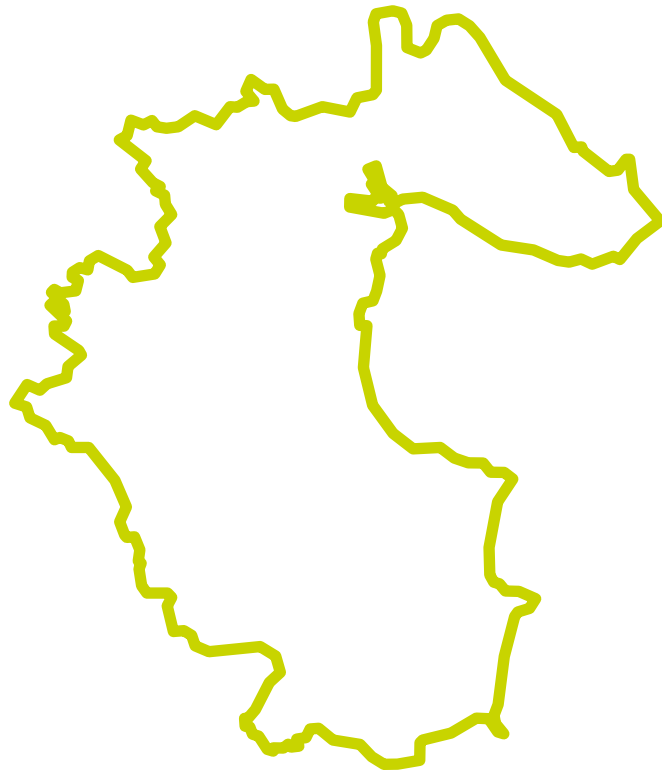


County Facts



What County is This?

1



This is the smallest county in Ireland by area, covering just 826 square kilometres.



Slieve Foye is the highest peak in this county, standing at 589 meters. It is part of the Cooley Mountains and offers stunning views of Carlingford Lough and the surrounding area.



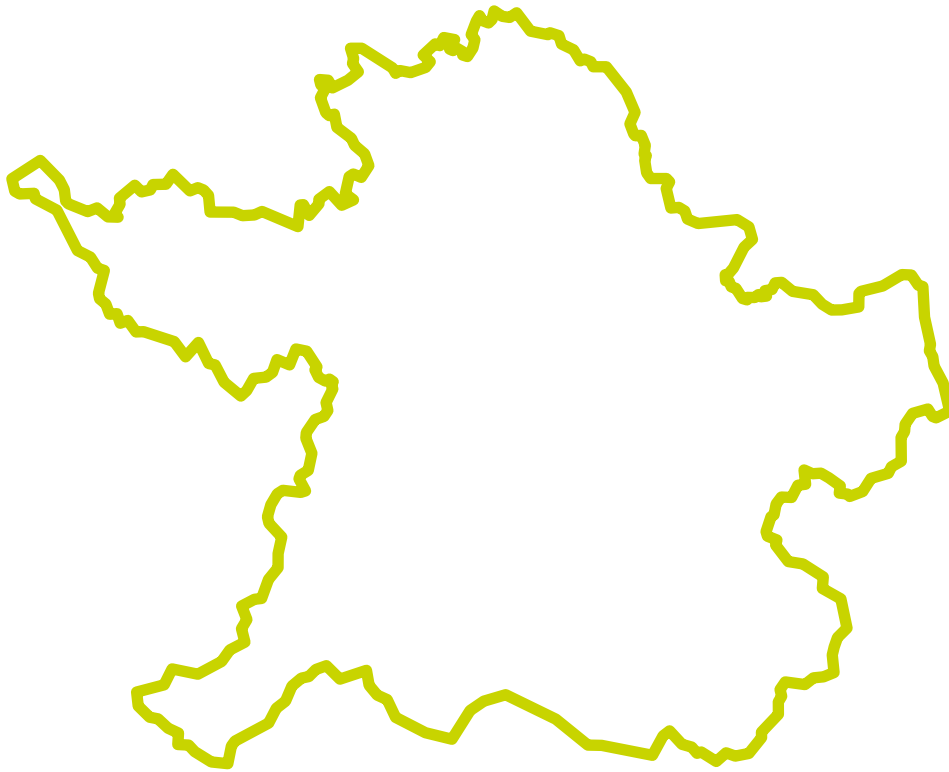
Although it primarily flows through County Meath, the River Boyne also touches the southern part of this county.



Ravensdale Forest is located in this county. It's rich in archaeological features, such as standing stones and old bridges.

What County is This?

2



This county is bordered by the counties of Dublin, Louth, Kildare, Offaly, Westmeath, Cavan, and Monaghan.



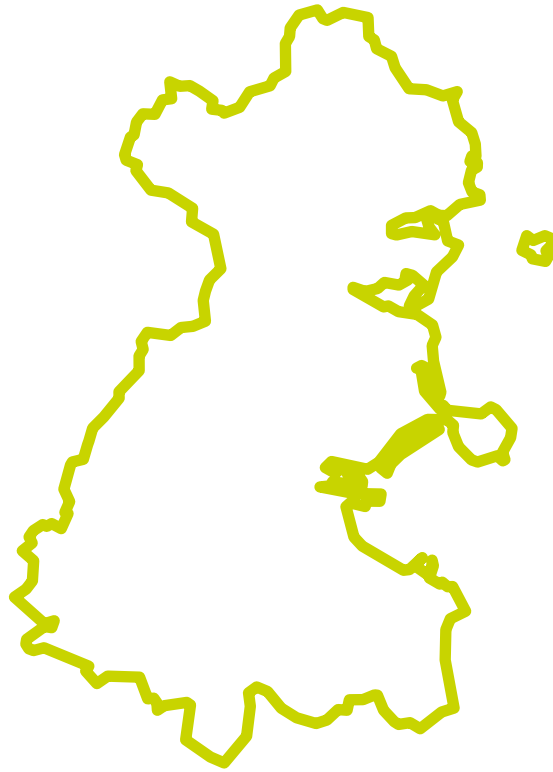
The highest point in this county is Slieve na Calliagh, which stands at 276 meters. This hill is part of the Loughcrew Hills and is known for its ancient passage tombs.



The Boyne Valley is a significant geographical and historical area in this county, home to the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Brú na Bóinne, which includes the ancient passage tombs of Newgrange, Knowth, and Dowth.



This county has a narrow coastline along the Irish Sea, stretching about 12 kilometres between the rivers Boyne and Delvin.



This county is located on the east coast of Ireland.



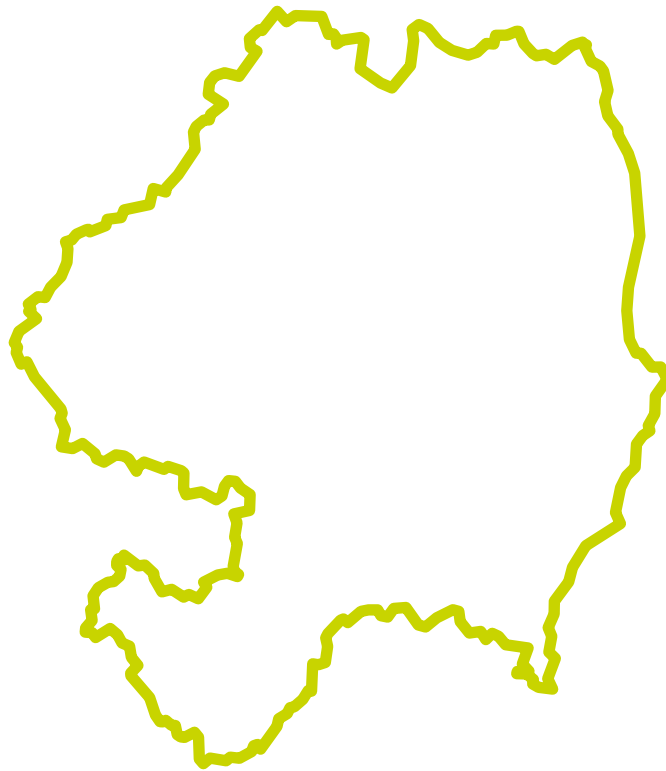
The River Liffey runs through the heart of this county, dividing the city into the Northside and Southside.



This county is home to Phoenix Park, one of the largest enclosed public parks in any city in Europe. It covers about 707 hectares and includes the residence of the President of Ireland, Áras an Uachtaráin.



This county's coastline features several beautiful beaches and coastal areas, including Sandymount Strand and Dollymount Strand. The county also has a number of picturesque harbours, such as Howth and Dun Laoghaire.



This county covers an area of approximately 2,027 square kilometres. This makes it the 17th largest of Ireland's 32 counties by area.



Glendalough is a glacial valley in this county and one of its most famous natural attractions. It is home to the ancient monastic site founded by St. Kevin in the 6th century and offers beautiful scenery, including lakes, forests, and walking trails.



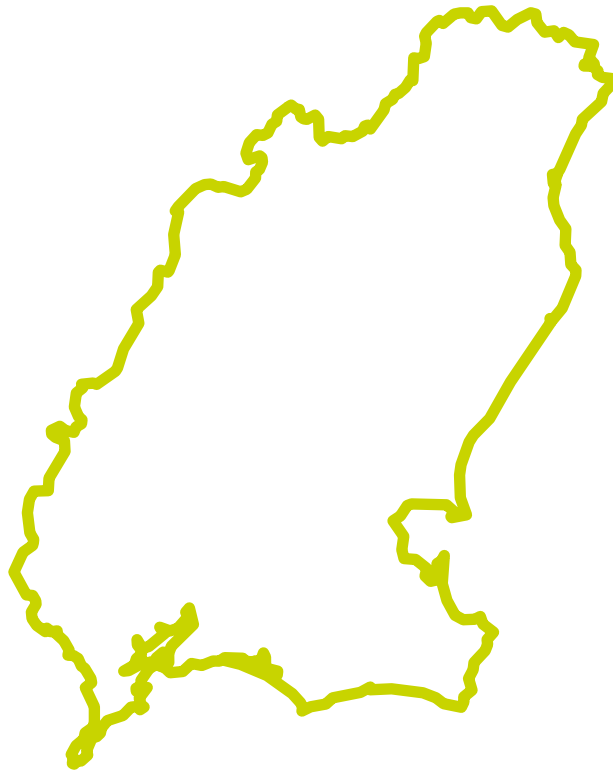
The highest peak in this county is Lugnaquilla, standing at 925 metres. It is a popular destination for hikers and offers panoramic views of the surrounding area.



This county has a relatively short coastline of about 64 kilometres. The coastline is mostly straight, with few sizable bays or inlets, and no offshore islands.

What County is This?

5



This county is located in the southeast corner of Ireland. It covers an area of approximately 2,353 square kilometres, making it the largest county in its province.



This county has a long coastline along the Irish Sea, featuring beautiful sandy beaches such as Curracloe Beach, which was used for filming the D-Day landing scenes in the movie *Saving Private Ryan*.



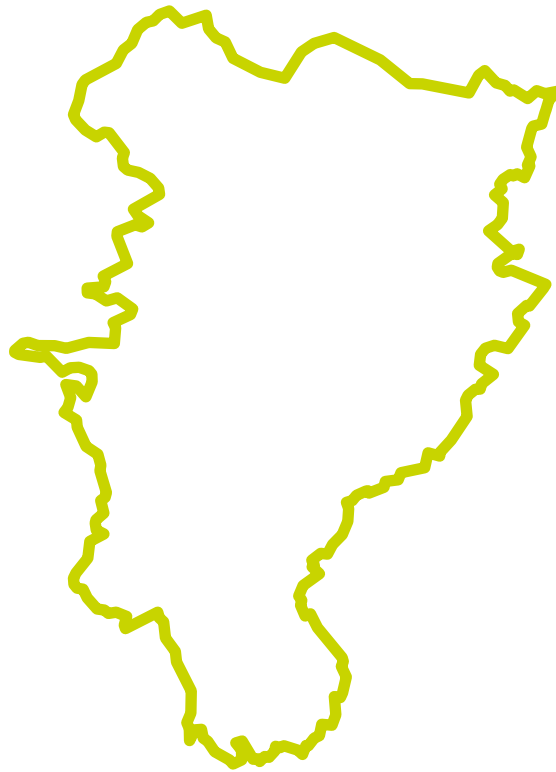
The River Slaney flows through this county, entering the county near Bunclody and flowing southwards to meet the Irish Sea.



One of the world's oldest operational lighthouses, Hook Head Lighthouse, is located in this county. It dates back to the 5th century when monks would light beacons to warn sailors.

What County is This?

6



This county is located in the Eastern and Midland Region of Ireland. It covers an area of approximately 1,695 square kilometres, making it the 24th largest of Ireland's 32 counties.



Three major rivers flow through this county: the Barrow, the Liffey, and the Boyne. These rivers are significant for their historical and ecological importance.



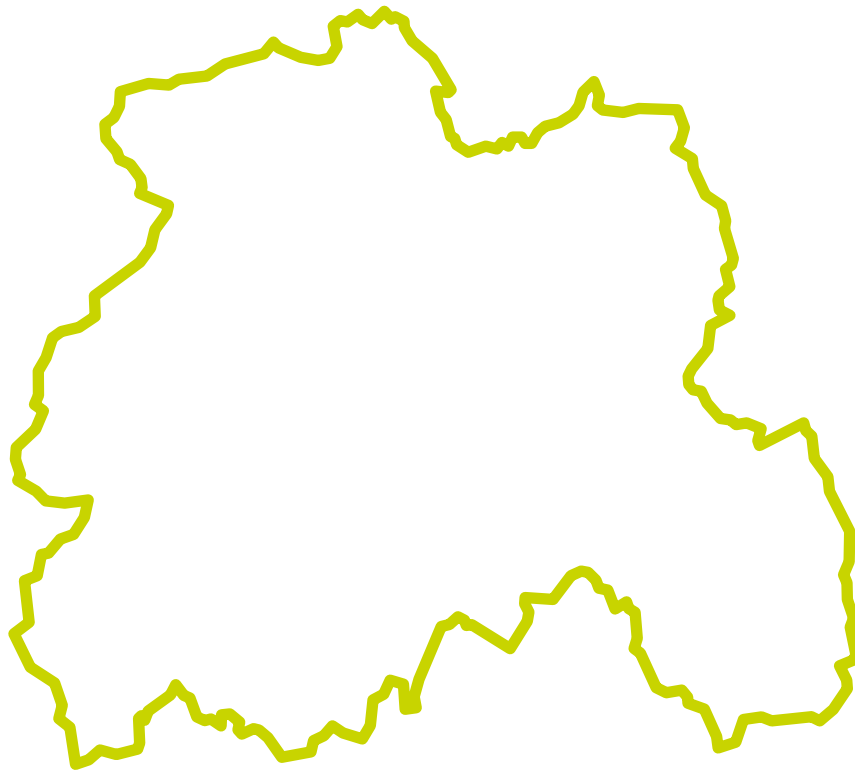
The highest point in this county is Cupidstown Hill, which stands at 379 meters. It is located on the border with South Dublin.



The Grand Canal, an important waterway built in the late 18th century, crosses the county from Lyons in the east to Rathangan and Monasterevin in the west. It played a crucial role in the transportation of goods and people.

What County is This?

7



This county covers an area of approximately 1,720 square kilometres.



The highest point in this county is Arderin, which stands at 527 metres. It is part of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, which straddle the border between this county and Offaly.



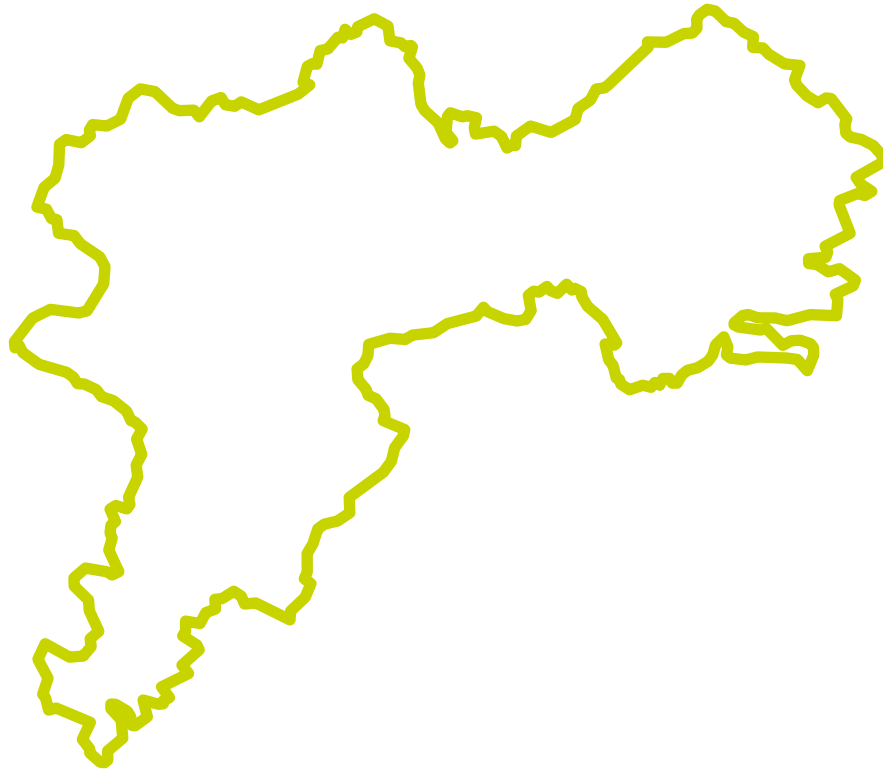
The River Barrow, one of Ireland's major rivers, flows through this county. It is part of the Barrow Navigation, a series of canals and rivers that connect the Grand Canal to the River Shannon.



The Rock of Dunamase is a prominent hill in this county that features the ruins of a medieval castle. It offers stunning views of the surrounding countryside and has a rich history dating back to early Christian times.

What County is This?

8



This county is located in the Eastern and Midland Region of Ireland. It covers an area of approximately 2,001 square kilometres making it the 18th largest county in Ireland.



A large portion of this county is covered by the Bog of Allen, one of the largest peat bogs in Ireland. This bog is an important ecological area and has been a source of peat for fuel.



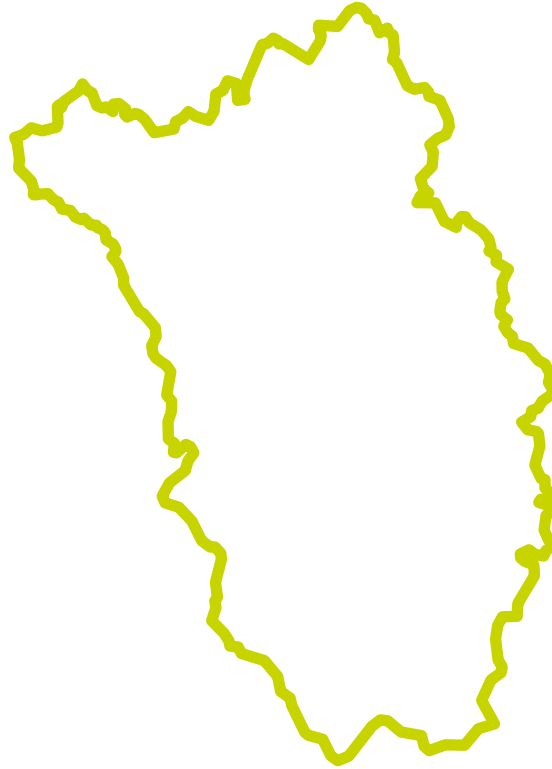
The River Shannon forms the western boundary of this county. Other important rivers include the River Brosna, which flows across the county from Lough Owel in Westmeath to Shannon Harbour, and the River Camcor, which runs through Birr.



The Slieve Bloom Mountains, which straddle the border between this county and Laois, are a significant geographical feature. The highest point in the county is Arderin, standing at 527 metres.

What County is This?

9



This county is located in the Southern Region of Ireland. It is bordered by the counties of Laois to the north, Carlow and Wexford to the east, Waterford to the south, and Tipperary to the west.



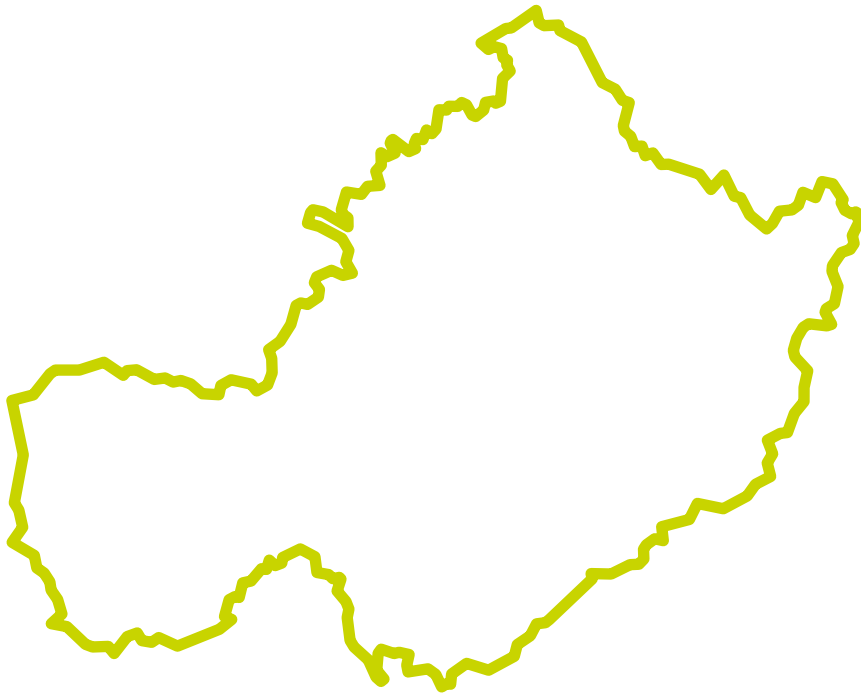
The county is traversed by three major rivers, known as the “Three Sisters”: the Nore, the Barrow, and the Suir. These rivers play a significant role in the county’s landscape and ecology.



The highest point in the county is Brandon Hill, which stands at 515 meters. It offers stunning views of the surrounding countryside and is a popular spot for hiking.



This county has a diverse geological landscape, including the Kiltorcan Formation, which dates back to the early Carboniferous period. This formation is known for its rich fossil content.



This county covers an area of approximately 1,840 square kilometres, making it the 20th largest county in Ireland by area.



This county is home to numerous lakes, including Lough Ennell, Lough Owel, and Lough Derravaragh.



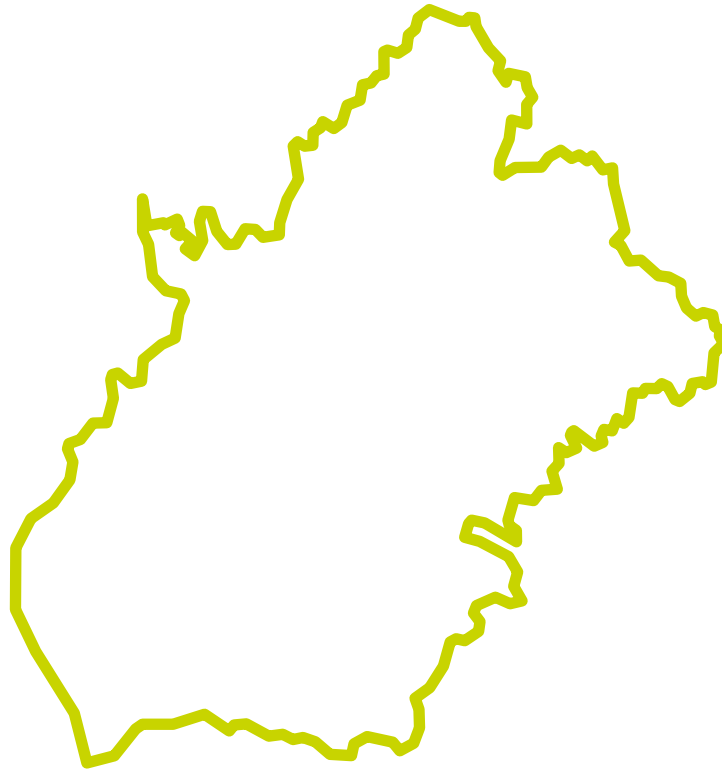
The highest point in this county is Mullaghmeen Hill, which stands at 258 metres above sea level. Interestingly, this makes it the lowest county top in Ireland.



The Hill of Uisneach is located in this county and it is sometimes regarded as the geographical centre of Ireland. It is an ancient ceremonial site and was historically considered the meeting place of the five ancient provinces of Ireland.

What County is This?

11



This county is located in the Eastern and Midland Region of Ireland. It covers an area of approximately 1,091 square kilometres, making it one of the smaller counties in Ireland.



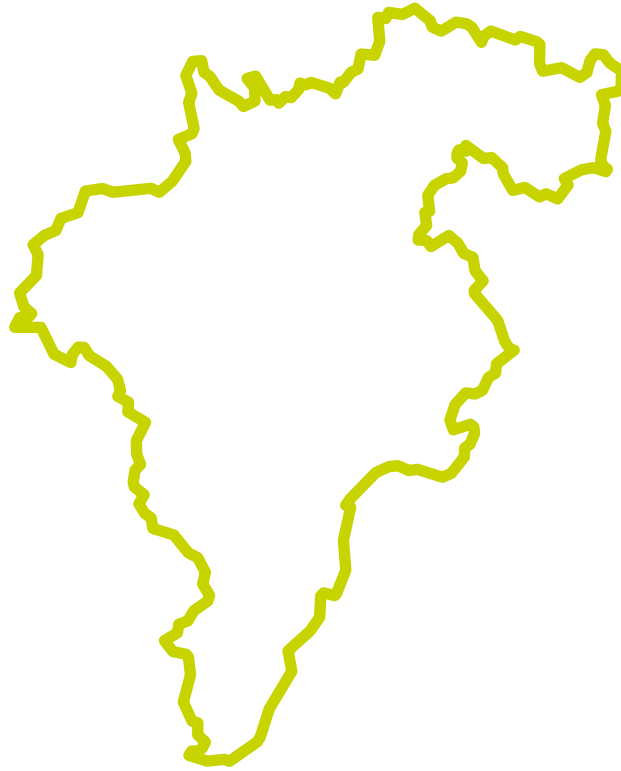
Most of this county lies in the basin of the River Shannon, with Lough Ree forming much of the county's western boundary. The north-eastern part of the county drains towards the River Erne and Lough Gowna.



The highest point in this county is Carn Clonhugh (also known as Cairn Hill or Corn Hill), which stands at 278 meters. It is located between Drumlish and Ballinalee.



The county features a mix of lakeland, bogland, pastureland, and wetland. The northern third of the county is hilly, forming part of the drumlin belt and Esker Riada, while the southern parts are low-lying with extensive areas of raised bogland.



This county is located in the South-East Region of Ireland. It is the second smallest county in Ireland by area.



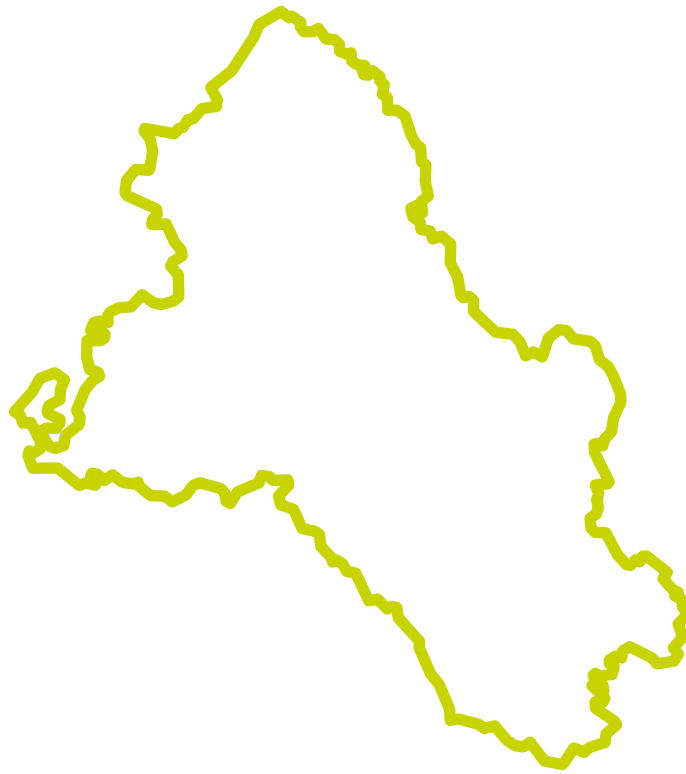
This county is landlocked and bordered by five counties: Kilkenny to the west, Wicklow to the east, Wexford to the southeast, and Laois and Kildare to the north.



The River Barrow, one of Ireland's major rivers, flows through this county. It is the second longest river in Ireland and provides beautiful scenic views and opportunities for water-based activities.



The north of the county is generally flat, while the centre and south are characterized by an undulating to rolling topography, becoming progressively hillier towards the south and east.



This county covers an area of approximately 1,295 square kilometres, making it the fifth smallest county in the Republic of Ireland by area.



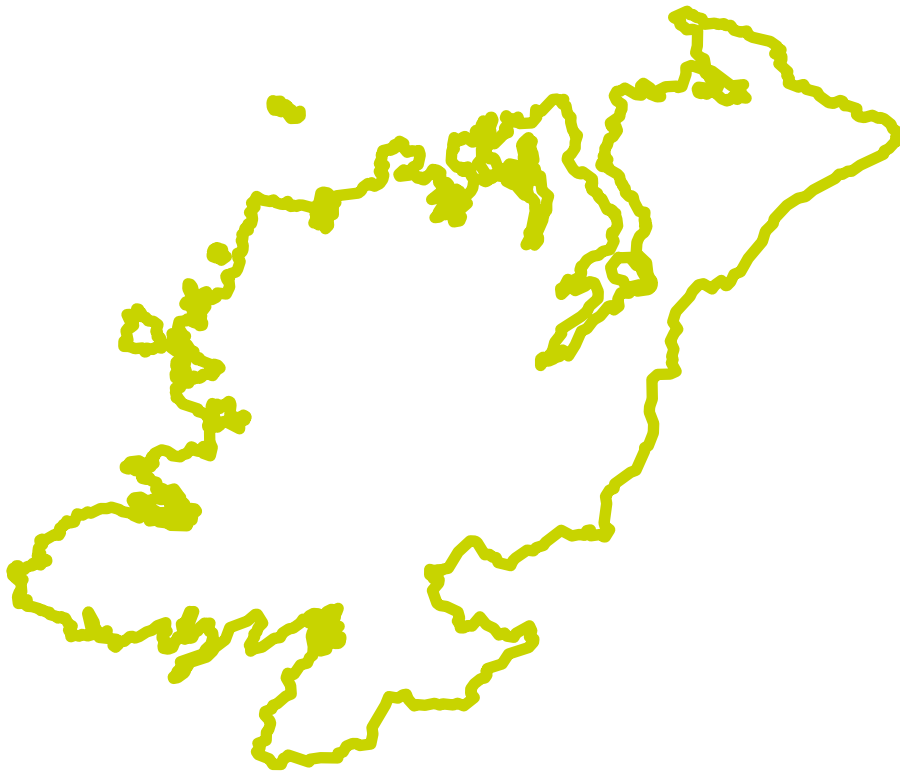
This county is home to several lakes, including Lough Muckno, Lough Egish, and Emy Lough. Notable rivers include the River Fane, the River Glyde, and the Ulster Blackwater.



The highest point in this county is Slieve Beagh, which reaches an elevation of 373 metres above sea level.



This county boasts several forests, such as Rossmore Forest and Dartrey Forest, offering beautiful landscapes and recreational opportunities.



This county is the most northerly county in Ireland.



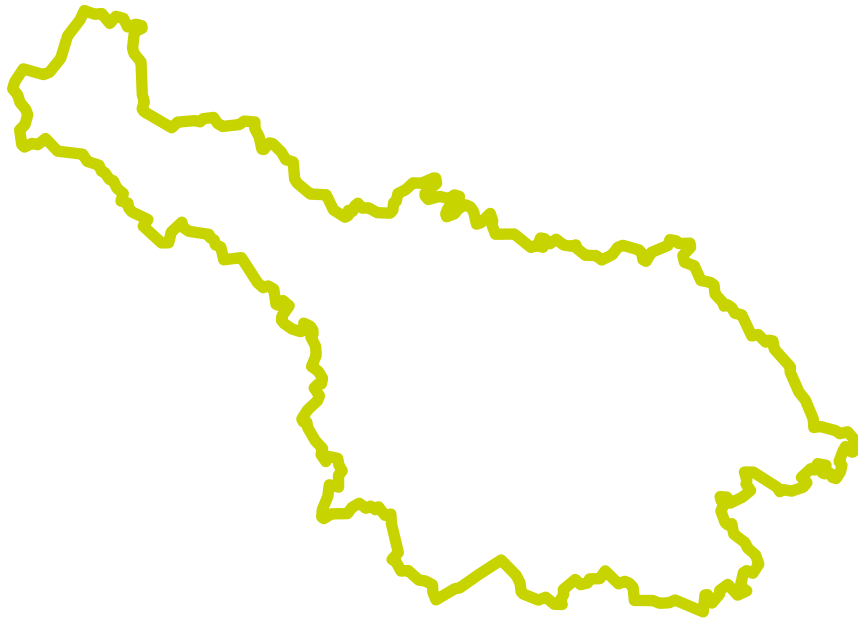
This county is home to the Slieve League cliffs, which are among the highest sea cliffs in Europe, standing at around 601 metres above sea level.



The highest peak in this county is Mount Errigal, which reaches an elevation of 751 metres. It's a popular spot for hikers and offers stunning views.



The county is rich in waterways, with major rivers like the Foyle, the Swilly, and the Erne. Lough Derg and Lough Eske are also notable lakes in the region.



This county has 365 lakes, one for each day of the year.



The highest point in this county is Cuilcagh Mountain, which stands at 665 metres and is part of the Cuilcagh Mountain range.



The county is characterized by its drumlin landscape, which consists of small, rounded hills formed by glacial activity.



The River Shannon, Ireland's longest river, has its source in the Shannon Pot, a small pool in the Cuilcagh Mountains in this county.



This county covers an area of approximately 1,851 square kilometres with a significant portion of its landmass covered by lakes and waterways.



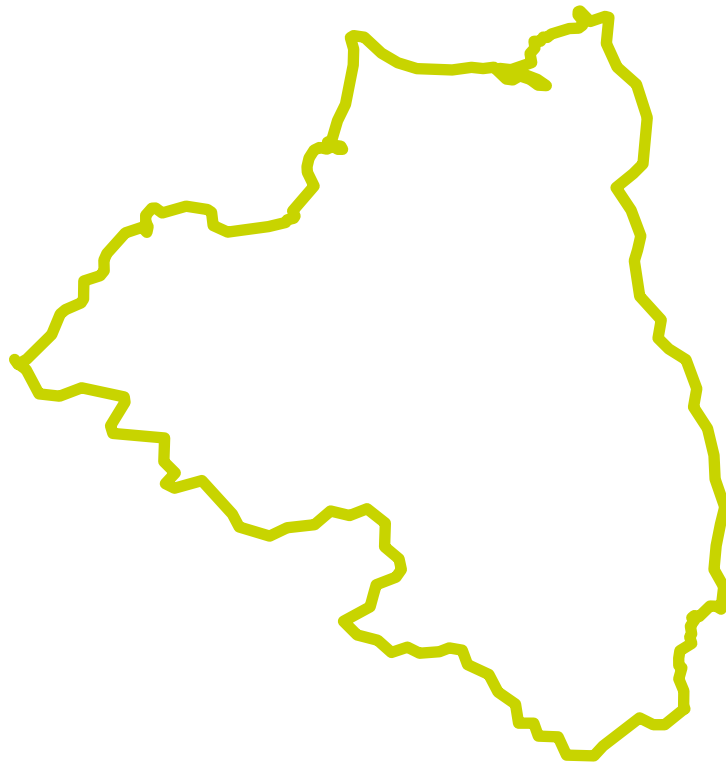
This county is famous for its lakes, particularly Lough Erne, which consists of two connected lakes, Upper and Lower Lough Erne. These lakes are central to the county's identity and are popular for boating and fishing.



The highest point in this county is Cuilcagh Mountain, which stands at 665 metres. The mountain is part of the Cuilcagh Lakelands Geopark and features the famous Cuilcagh Boardwalk Trail, also known as the "Stairway to Heaven".



The Marble Arch Caves are located in this county. This UNESCO Global Geopark features a stunning network of limestone caves and is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the county.



This county which is located in the north of Ireland covers an area of approximately 2,074 square kilometres.



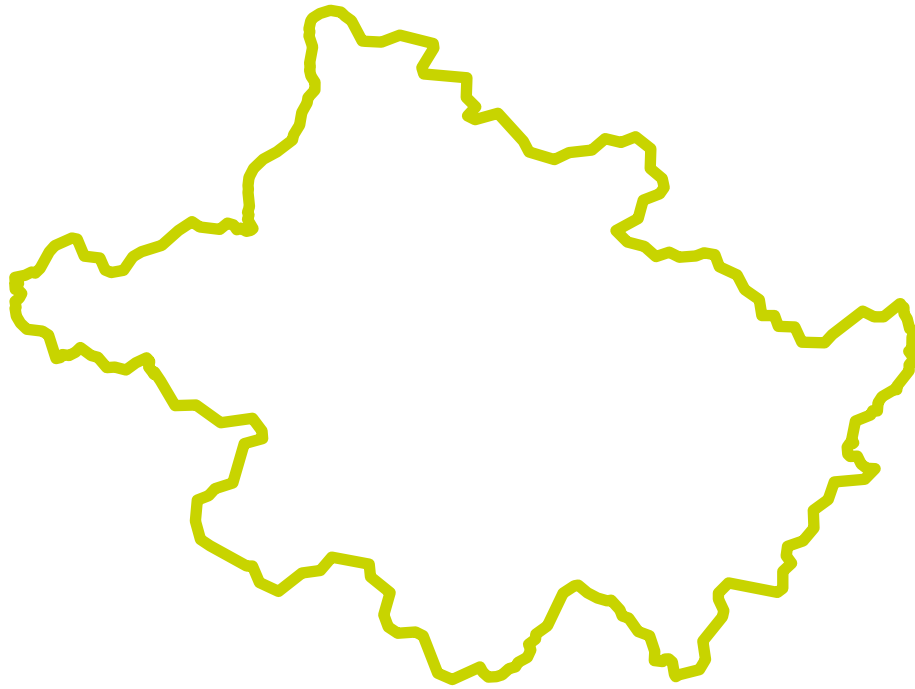
The River Foyle runs through the county and splits it's city into two parts: the Cityside on the west bank and the Waterside on the east bank.



Like most of Ireland, this county has a temperate maritime climate, characterized by mild temperatures and relatively high rainfall throughout the year



This county is home to the only remaining completely intact walled city in Ireland, and it's one of the finest examples of a walled city in Europe.



This is the largest county in Northern Ireland, covering an area of approximately 3,266 square kilometres.



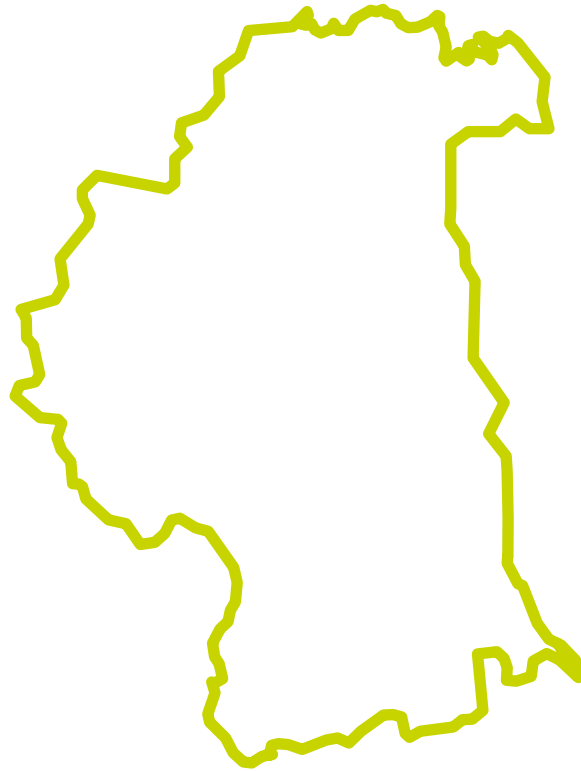
The highest point in this county is Sawel Mountain, which stands at 678 metres. It is part of the Sperrin Mountains.



This county borders Lough Neagh, the largest freshwater lake in the British Isles. The lake's southwestern shore lies within the county.



Beaghmore Stone Circles is an ancient site, located near Cookstown in the county. It features seven stone circles, ten stone rows, and twelve cairns. It is believed to date back to the Bronze Age and is a significant archaeological site.



This county is the smallest of Northern Ireland's six counties by size, covering an area of 1,327 square kilometres. Despite its small size, it has a population of approximately 194,394 people.



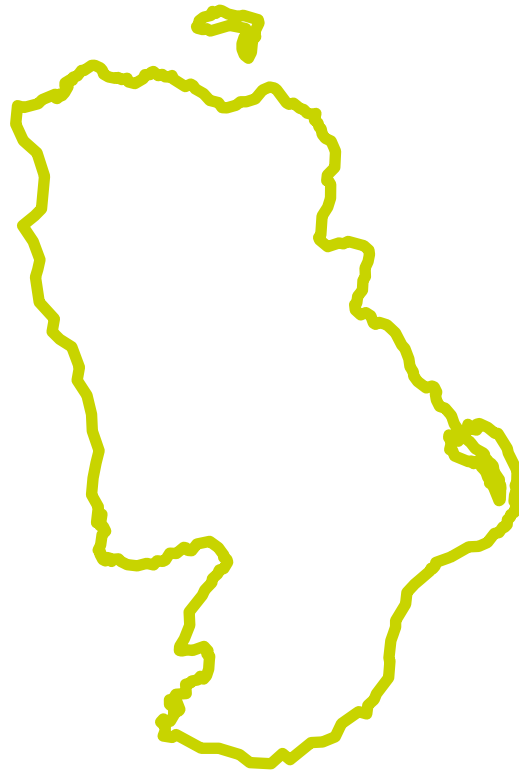
The highest point in this county is Slieve Gullion, which stands at 573 meters. This mountain is part of the Ring of Gullion, an area of outstanding natural beauty.



The county borders Lough Neagh, the largest freshwater lake in the British Isles, which lies to the north of the county.



This county is known as the "Orchard County" due to its many apple orchards, which are a significant part of the local economy.



This county boasts a dramatic coastline with notable features such as Fair Head and the Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge, which offers breathtaking views and a thrilling experience for visitors.



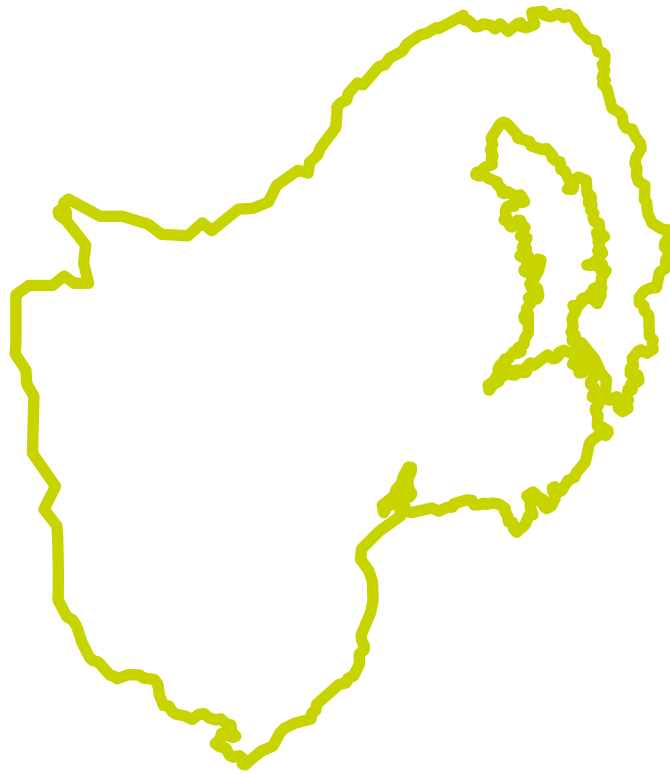
The River Bann, the longest river in Northern Ireland flows through this county. It passes through Lough Neagh before continuing its journey northward to the Atlantic Ocean.



The Giant's Causeway, UNESCO World Heritage Site is one of this county's most famous landmarks. It features around 40,000 interlocking basalt columns, formed by an ancient volcanic eruption.



The county is known for its nine glens (valleys), which offer stunning landscapes and are popular for hiking and exploring. The glens include Glenariff, Glenaan, and Glendun.



This county covers an area of approximately 2,490 square kilometres and has a population of around 552,261 people.



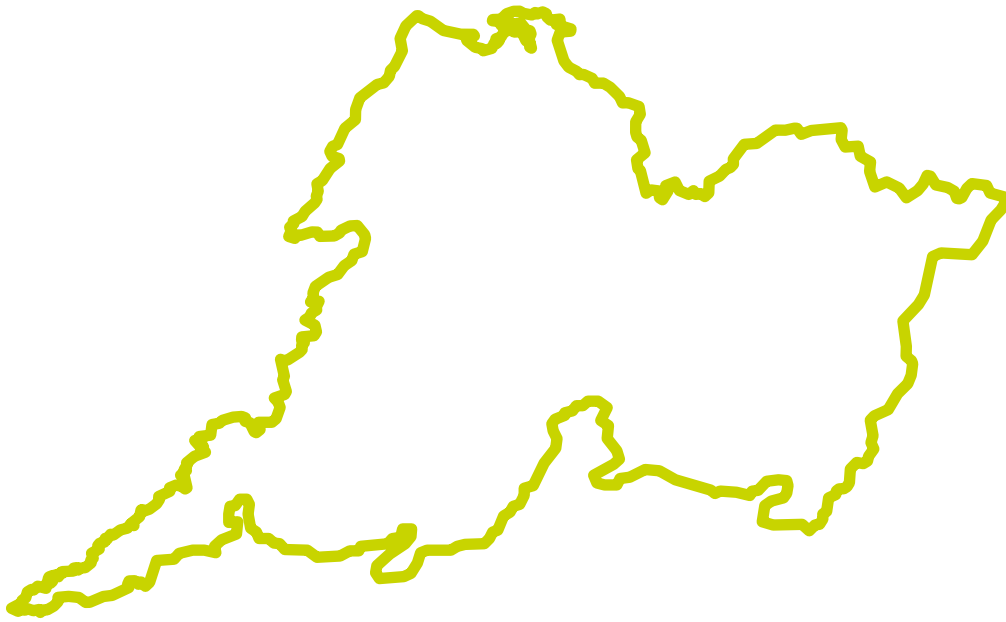
The highest point in this county is Slieve Donard, which stands at 850 metres. It is part of the Mourne Mountains, a popular destination for hikers and nature enthusiasts.



This county features the Ards Peninsula and Lecale Peninsula. It also has significant bodies of water, including Strangford Lough, which is the largest sea lough in the British Isles.



This county borders the Irish Sea to the east, a county in Ulster to the west, and a county in Leinster to the southwest.



This county is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west and covers an area of approximately 3,450 square kilometres, making it the seventh largest county in Ireland by area.



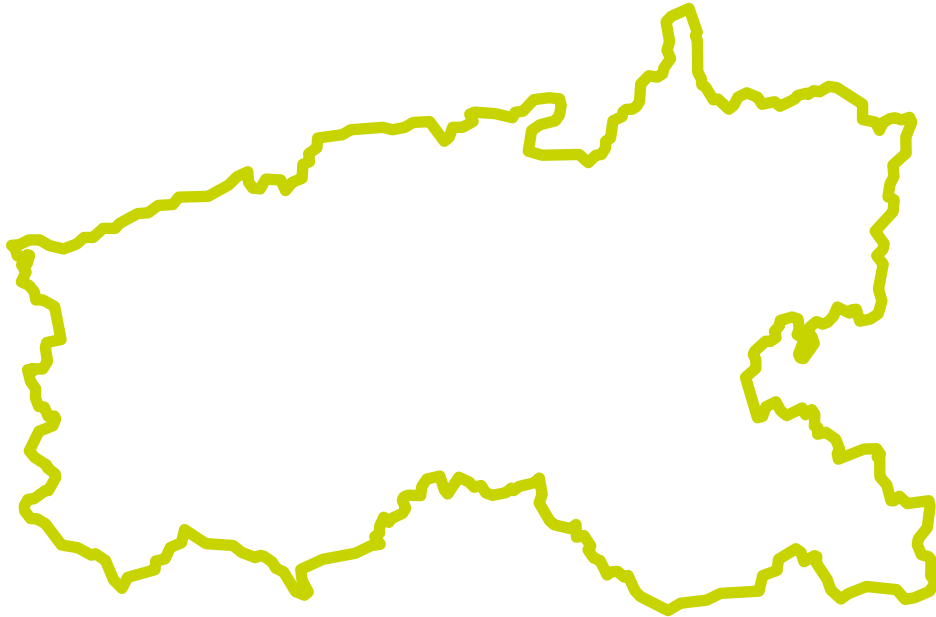
This county is home to one of the most unique landscapes in Ireland, a karst region called the Burren. It spans over 250 square kilometres and is renowned for its limestone terrain, rare flora, and rich archaeological heritage.



This county is also home to iconic cliffs which are one of Ireland's most visited natural attractions. They rise to a height of 214 metres at their highest point and stretch for about 14 kilometres along the Atlantic coast.



This county has several significant bodies of water, including Lough Derg, which is part of the River Shannon, Ireland's longest river.



This county is located in the Midwest region of Ireland. It covers an area of approximately 2,756 square kilometres.



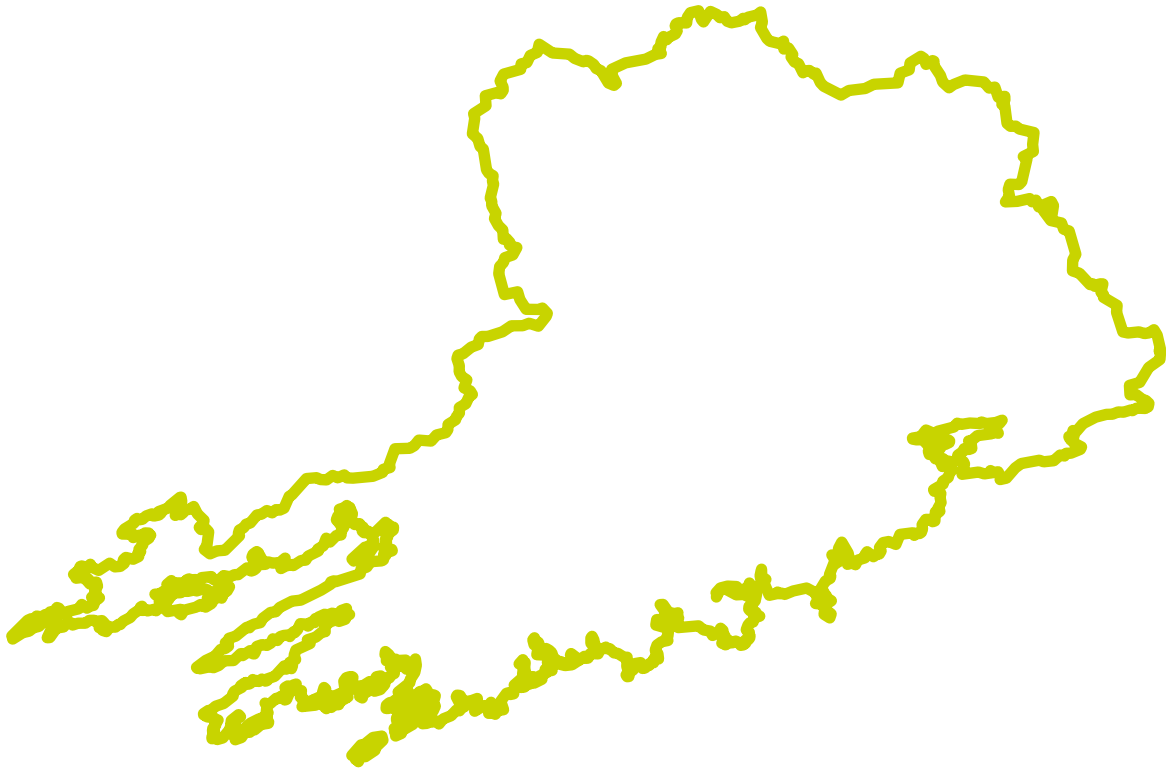
The county is bordered to the west by the Shannon Estuary, which is the longest estuary in Ireland. The estuary is an important ecological area, supporting a variety of bird species and marine life.



The Ballyhoura Mountains, located on the border between this county and Cork, are a notable geographical feature. They offer numerous outdoor activities, including hiking and mountain biking.



Lough Gur is a significant lake in the county, known for its archaeological and historical importance. The area around the lake has been inhabited for over 6,000 years and contains numerous ancient monuments.



This is the largest county in Ireland by land area, covering approximately 7,508 square kilometres.



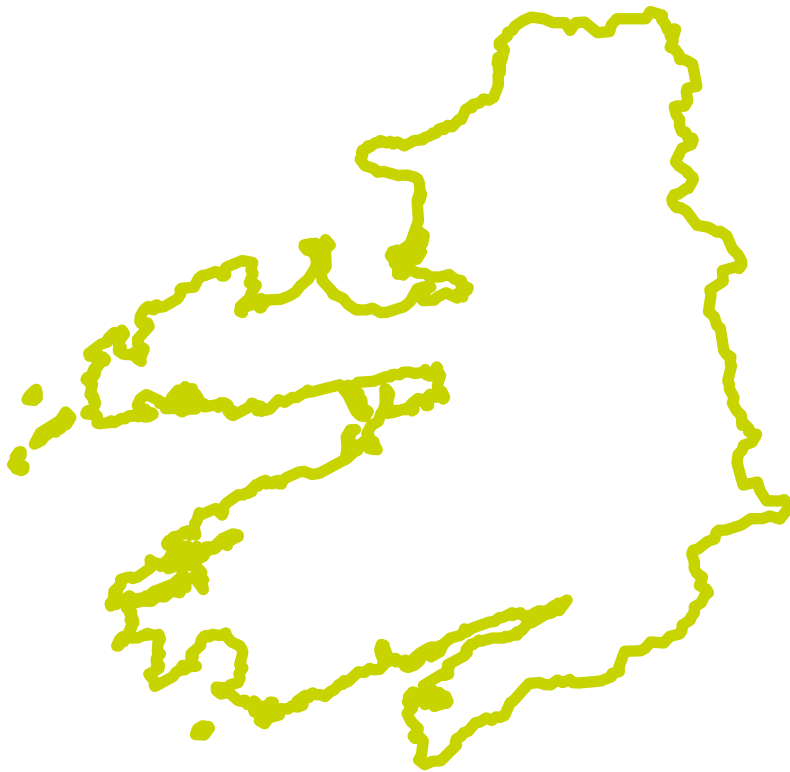
This county has a long and rugged coastline along the Atlantic Ocean, featuring numerous bays, peninsulas, and islands. Its harbour is one of the largest natural harbours in the world.



The River Liffey flows through this county and is a significant geographical feature of the county. The river splits into two channels, creating an island on which the city centre is built.



The county is home to several mountain ranges, including the Shehy Mountains and the Ballyhoura Mountains. The highest peak in the county is Knockboy, which stands at 706 metres.



This county is located in the southwest of Ireland. It is the fifth-largest county in Ireland by area.



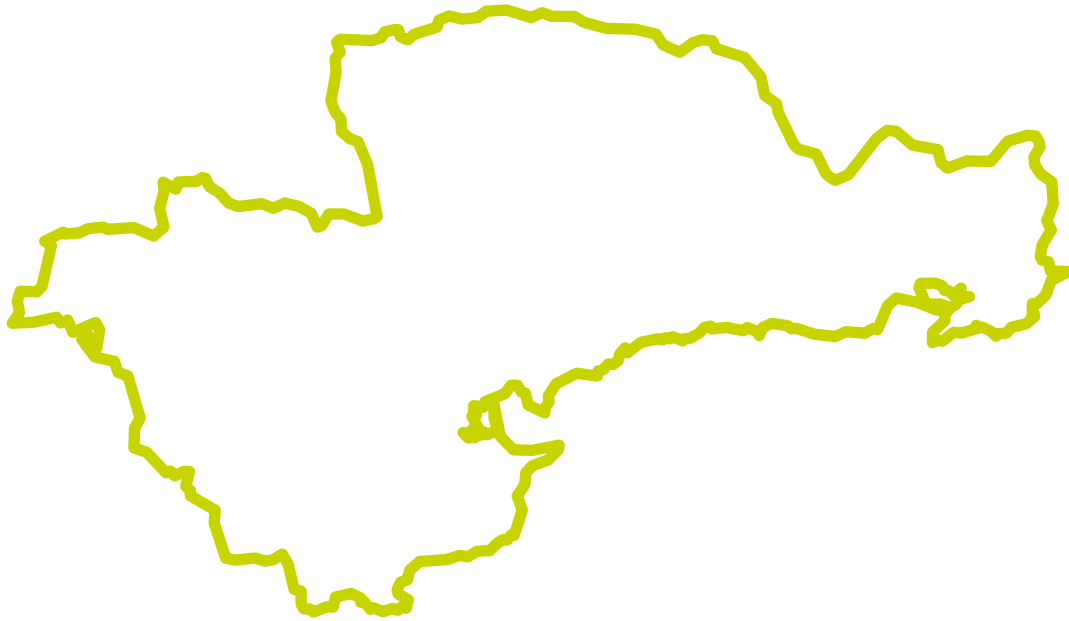
This county is one of the most mountainous regions of Ireland. It is home to the MacGillycuddy's Reeks range, which includes Ireland's three highest peaks: Carrauntoohil (1,038 meters), Beenkeragh (1,010 meters), and Caher (1,001 meters).



The county has a rugged and scenic coastline along the Atlantic Ocean, featuring famous peninsulas such as the Dingle Peninsula and the Iveragh Peninsula.



The Skellig Islands lie off the coast of this county, including Skellig Michael, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The island is famous for its early Christian monastery and as a filming location for the *Star Wars* movies!



This county is located in the southeast region of Ireland. It covers an area of approximately 1,858 square kilometres.



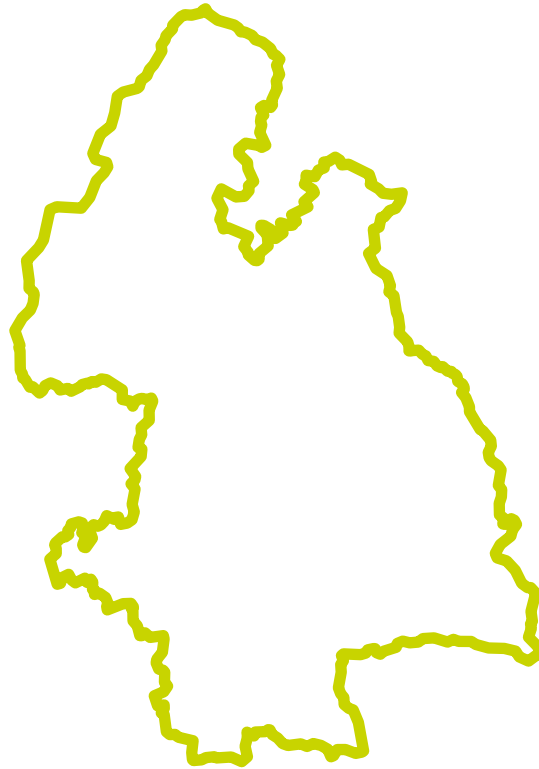
This county has two main mountain ranges: the Knockmealdown Mountains and the Comeragh Mountains. The highest point in the county is Knockmealdown, which stands at 794 metres.



The River Suir, Ireland's third-longest river at 185 kilometres flows through this county. The Munster Blackwater, another significant river, also flows through the county.



This county has a volcanic coastline with over 30 beaches. A large stretch of this coastline, known as the Copper Coast, has been designated as a UNESCO Geopark due to its geological importance.



This county is located in the Southern Region of Ireland. It is the sixth-largest county in Ireland by area, covering approximately 4,305 square kilometres.



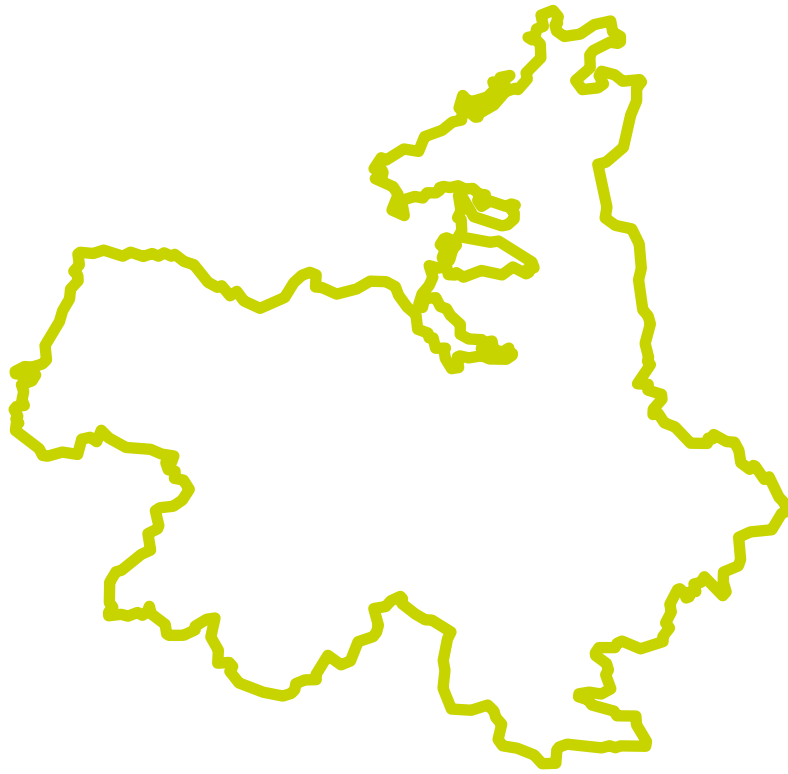
The county is home to several mountain ranges, including the Galtee Mountains, the Knockmealdown Mountains, the Arra Hills, and the Silvermine Mountains. The highest peak is Galtymore, which stands at 918 meters.



Most of the county is drained by the River Suir, which flows through the county and into the sea east of Waterford. The northwestern part of the county is drained by tributaries of the River Shannon, while the eastern part is drained by the River Nore.



The central part of the county is known as the Golden Vale, a rich pastoral stretch of land in the Suir basin. This area is renowned for its fertile soil and lush green landscape, making it ideal for agriculture.



This county covers an area of approximately 1,838 square kilometres, making it the 22nd largest county in Ireland by area.



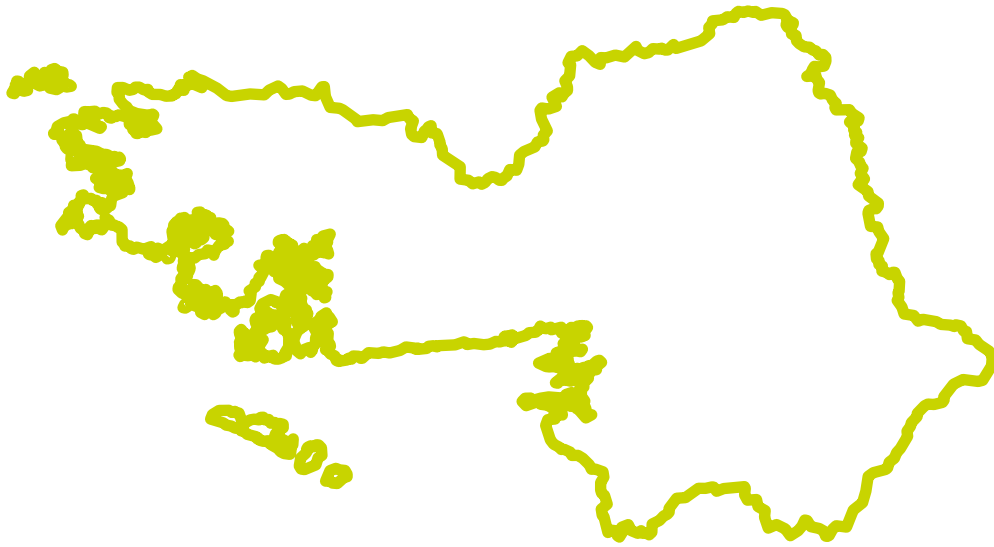
This county is home to Benbulbin Mountain, one of Ireland's most distinctive natural landmarks. It stands at 527 metres and is part of the Dartry Mountains.



This county is also home to several scenic lakes, including Lough Gill, which is famous for its association with the poet W.B. Yeats. The county also features the River Garavogue, which flows through the town centre.



This county has a rugged coastline along the Atlantic Ocean and is known for its beautiful beaches and surfing spots, including Strandhill and Rosses Point.



This county is located on the west coast of Ireland. It is the second-largest county in Ireland by area, covering approximately 6,149 square kilometres.



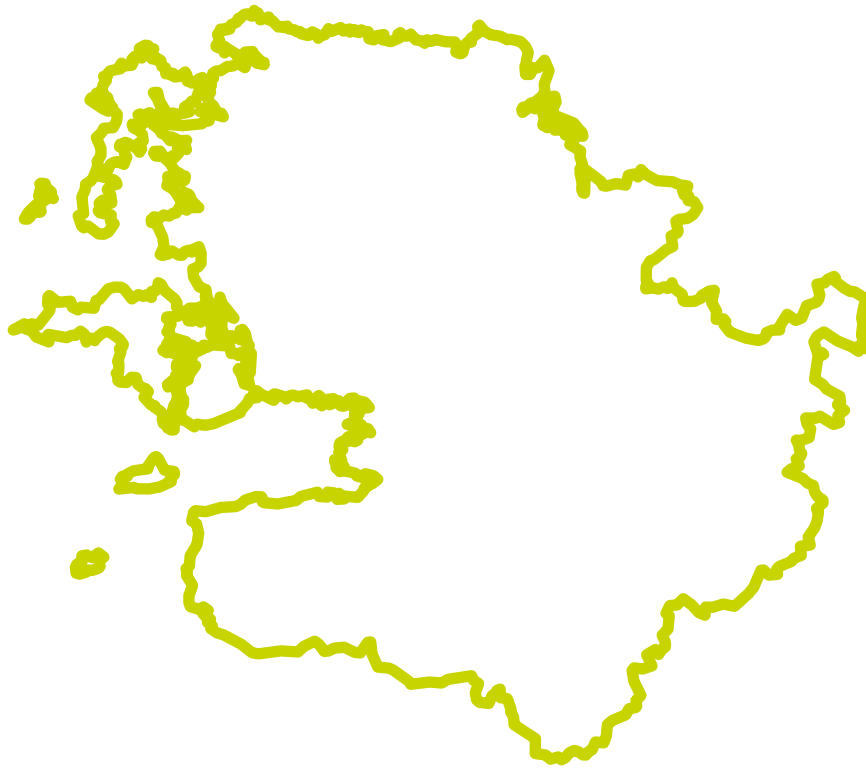
The region of Connemara, located in the western part of the county, is known for its rugged landscape, bogs, lakes, and mountains. The Twelve Bens mountain range is a notable feature of this area.



Lough Corrib, the largest lake in the Republic of Ireland and the second-largest on the island of Ireland is located in this county. It is renowned for its fishing and scenic beauty.



The Aran Islands, a group of three islands known for their unique cultural heritage and stunning landscapes are part of this county. They are famous for their limestone pavements and ancient forts.



This county is located on the west coast of Ireland. It is the third-largest county in Ireland by area, covering approximately 5,586 square kilometres.



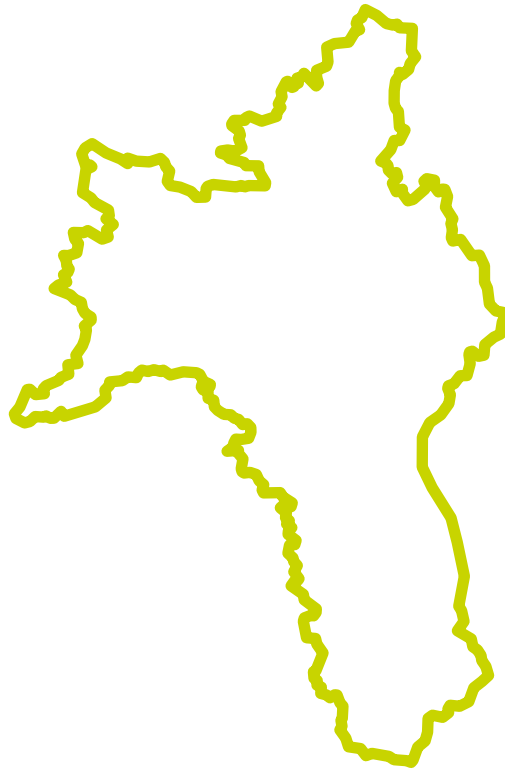
The highest point in this county is Mweelrea, which stands at 814 meters. It is part of the Mweelrea Mountains, offering stunning views of the Atlantic Ocean.



Lough Conn and Lough Mask are two of the largest lakes in this county. These lakes are known for their natural beauty and are popular spots for fishing and boating.



This county has a rugged and scenic coastline along the Atlantic Ocean, featuring numerous bays, peninsulas, and islands. Achill Island, the largest island off the coast of Ireland, is part of this county.



This county is the 11th largest county in Ireland by area, covering approximately 2,548 square kilometres. Despite its size, it is the 26th most populous county, making it one of the most sparsely populated counties in Ireland.



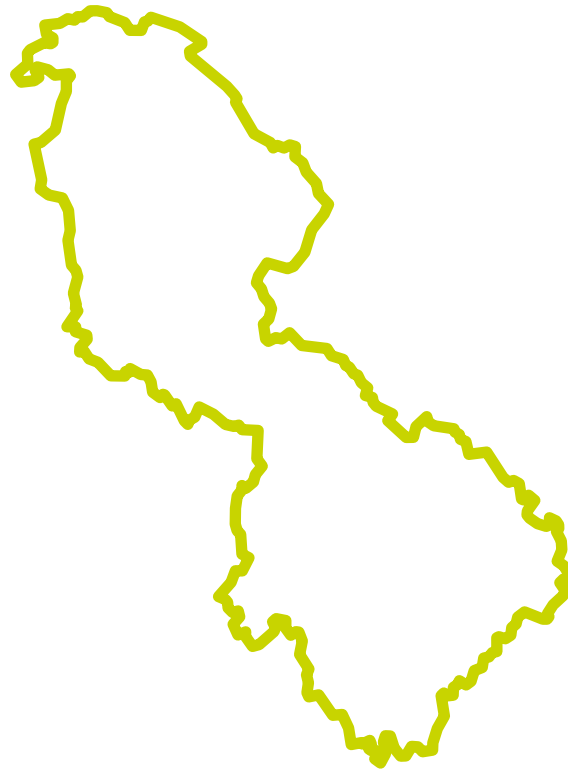
Located in the north of the county, Lough Key is famous for its scenic beauty and has 32 islands. It's a popular spot for outdoor activities and historical exploration.



The highest point in this county is Seltannasaggart, which stands at 428 metres and is located along the northern border with County Leitrim.



The geographical centre of Ireland is located on the western shore of Lough Ree, which is in the southern part of this county.



This is the smallest county in the west of Ireland by area and population. It covers approximately 1,589 square kilometres and has a population of around 35,199.



This county has the shortest coastline of any Irish county that touches the sea, with just 4.7 kilometres (2.9 miles) of coastline at Tullaghan.



Lough Allen lake is located in the centre of the county and divides it into two distinct regions: the hilly and mountainous northwest and the relatively flat southeast.



One of the county's most famous natural attractions, Glencar Waterfall, is located near Glencar Lough. It was made famous by W.B. Yeats in his poem *The Stolen Child*.

County Facts Answers

Leinster

1. Louth
2. Meath
3. Dublin
4. Wicklow
5. Wexford
6. Kildare
7. Laois
8. Offaly
9. Kilkenny
10. Westmeath
11. Longford
12. Carlow

Munster

22. Clare
23. Limerick
24. Cork
25. Kerry
26. Waterford
27. Tipperary

Ulster

13. Monaghan
14. Donegal
15. Cavan
16. Fermanagh
17. Derry
18. Tyrone
19. Armagh
20. Antrim
21. Down

Connaught

28. Sligo
29. Galway
30. Mayo
31. Roscommon
32. Leitrim