

Saffari Bywyd Gwyllt Llanbedrog

Gan fod nifer o wahanol gynefinoedd yn agos at ei gilydd mae amrywiaeth eang o fywyd gwyllt i'w gweld yma yn Llanbedrog. Mae'r traeth gwastad yn golygu fod ardal rynglanw eang yn llawn mwyeilch, cocos, wystrys a chregyn gleision sy'n denu nifer o adar hir goes gan gynnwys y gylfinir, piod môr a chwtiaid y traeth. Ychydig gannoedd o fetrau i ffwrdd mae Coedwig Hynafol 'Y Winllan' sy'n gartref i goed sydd wedi bod yma am bedair canrif. Efallai y byddwch yn clywed enocio'r gnoell fraith fwyaf neu os ydych chi'n cerdded wrth iddi dywyllu cewch gipolwg ar dylluan frech neu'r ystlum pedol lleiaf sy'n brin iawn.

Wrth i chi fentro o'r goedwig byddwch yn dod allan ar y rhostir, sef clytwaith o rug, eithin, llwyni llus, glaswellt y gweunydd a llecynnau creigiog; cynefin perffaith ar gyfer adar sy'n nythu ar y tir, madfallod a gwiberod.

Ar ddiwrnod clir mae golygfeydd godidog o Fae Ceredigion i lawr arfordir gorllewin Cymru mor bell i'r de ag Aberteifi i'w gweld. Os ydych chi'n ffodus neu'n amyneddgar iawn, efallai y gwelwch famaliaid morol mawr fel lllamhidyddion yr harbwr neu ddolffiniaid trwyn potel. Mae olion y tair chwarel segur o amgylch y safle yn dangos gwerth masnachol y garreg meicroithfaen folcanig ar Fynydd Tir y Cwmwd.

live

Llanbedrog Wildlife Safari

Because of the close proximity of a number of different habitats there's a vast array of wildlife to be seen here at Llanbedrog. The large intertidal zone is heavily populated with lugworms and bivalves (clams cockles and oysters) which attracts many wading birds including curlew, oystercatchers and turnstones. A few hundred meters away is the 'Winllan' woodland, with an Ancient Woodland status as it holds trees that are more than 400 years old. You might hear the knocking of the greater spotted woodpecker or if you're walking during dusk get a glimpse of a tawny owl or the nationally scarce lesser horseshoe bat.

As you make your way out of the woodlands you'll emerge onto the heathland, a patchwork of heather, gorse, bilberry bushes, purple moor-grass and rocky outcrops providing the perfect habitat for ground nesting birds, common lizards and adders.

From Mynydd Tir y Cwmwd are breath-taking views of Cardigan bay down the west Welsh coast as far south as Cardigan on a clear day. If you're very patient or lucky you might spot some large marine mammals such as harbour porpoise or bottle nosed dolphins. Mynydd Tir y Cwmwd itself is a lump of hard volcanic rock, whose microgranite was a valuable resource indicated by the remains of the three disused quarries.

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Gwiber

Y wiber yw unig neidr wenwynig Prydain. Daw'r gair Saesneg "viper" o'r Lladin sy'n golygu genedigaeth fyw, gyda'r wiber fenyw yn geni rhwng 3 a 20 o rai ifanc ar ôl deor yr wyau'n fewnol. Ymlusgiaid ectothermig yw gwiberod felly mae gwres eu cyrff yn dibynnu ar eu hamgylchedd. Er mwyn bod yn gwbl egniol, mae angen tymheredd corff rhwng 25-30 gradd canradd arnyn nhw. Maen nhw'n gaeafgysgu rhwng mis Hydref a mis Mawrth, ac yr amser gorau i'w gweld ydi'n torheulo ar greigiau cyn hanner dydd. Cofiwch beidio â mynd yn rhy agos at unrhyw wiberod a pheidiwch byth â cheisio eu cyffwrdd.

Gwymon corniog

Gall y gwymon corniog edrych fel gwymon cyffredin wedi sychu yn y traethlin, ond mae'n llawer mwy na hynny! Bryosoed ydyw, sy'n gytrf o lawer o anifeiliaid bach o'r enw sôoidau. Edrychwch yn fanylach a byddwch chi'n gweld cannoedd o flychau bach iawn fel dilliau mêl sy'n gartref i sôoidau unigol. Mae gan bob un ohonyn nhw dentaclau arbennig sy'n cael eu defnyddio i fwydo ar ffytoplanton bach yn y môr. Os ydych chi'n ddigon ffodus i ddod o hyd i wymon corniog ffres, mae'n arogl i lemon. Ar ôl iddo sychu mae'n colli ei arogl.

Dolffin trwyn potel

Dolffiniaid trwyn potel ym moroedd y DU yw'r rhai mwyaf o'i math yn y byd; mae eu corff mawr (dros 400kg yn aml) yn eu helpu i ymdopi â'r dyfroedd oer o gwmpas Cymru. Maen nhw'n gallu byw rhwng 40 a 60 o flynyddoedd ac yn bwydo'n bennaf ar bysgod, ystifflogod a chramenogion. Maen nhw'n anifeiliaid cymdeithasol

iawn ac fe'u gwelir yn aml mewn grwpiau o hyd at 15 yn neidio'n acrobataidd allan o'r dŵr. Mae Bae Ceredigion yn un o ddau le yn y DU lle mae dolffiniaid trwyn potel i'w gweld o'r tir ac mae'n bosib eu gweld weithiau o draeth Llanbedrog neu o ben Mynydd Tir y Cwmwd.

Criafolen

Mae coed criafol yn gyffredin yn ardaloedd oerach gogledd Ewrop ac maen nhw'n gallu tyfu ar uchderau uchel. Mae'r griafolen yn llawn llên gwerin. Mewn chwedloniaeth Brydeinig mae'n amddiffyn rhag gwrachod, ac yn ôl chwedloniaeth y Llychlynwyr dyma a ddefnyddiwyd i greu'r ferch gyntaf. Mae'r aeron coch llachar o ddiwedd yr haf i'r hydref ac maent yn ffynhonnell dda o fwyd i adar sy'n helpu i wasgaru hadau. Yn y gorffennol, defnyddiwyd yr aeron i fragu cwrw yng Nghymru (diodgriafel), ond byddan nhw'n cael eu defnyddio i greu jeli criafol gan amlaf.

Clochdar y cerrig

Mae clochdar y cerrig yn gwneud sŵn arbennig iawn, galwad uchel siarp fel dwy garreg yn cael eu taro yn erbyn ei gilydd. Gellir eu gweld yn aml ar lwyni isel fel eithin, ac mae'r rhostir ym Mynydd Tir y Cwmwd yn lle da i'w gweld. Mae gan y gwryw ben du a bron oren; mae'r benywod yn oleuach eu lliw. Maen nhw'n bwydo ar greaduriaid di-asgwrn-cefn, hadau a ffrwythau a gellir eu gweld ar Fynydd Tir y Cwmwd drwy gydol y flwyddyn.



Gwiber Adder



Clochdar y cerrig Stonechat



Gwymon corniog Hornwrack



Criafolen Rowan

Adder

Britain's only venomous snake. The word viper comes from the Latin for live birth, with the female adder giving birth to between 3 and 20 live young after incubating the eggs internally. Adders are ectothermic reptiles meaning they rely on heat from their surroundings requiring a body temperature of 25-30 degrees to be fully active. They hibernate between October and March, and the best place to see them is basking on warm rocks up on the heathland before midday. Remember to leave a safe distance between yourself and any adders you might find and never attempt to touch them.

Hornwrack

Hornwrack might look like dried up seaweed, but it is much more than that! It's a bryozoan, which is a colony of many small animals called zooids. If you find some hornwrack take a closer look and you'll see hundreds of tiny boxes a bit like a bee honeycomb; these little boxes are each home to individual zooids. They each have special tentacles that are used to filter feed on tiny phytoplankton in the sea. If you're lucky enough to find fresh hornwrack take a whiff, it smells of lemon until it dries up and loses its scent.

Bottlenose dolphins

The bottlenose dolphins found in UK waters are the biggest of their kind in the world (often over 400kg) which helps them cope with the cold waters around Wales. They can live between 40 and 60 years and feed mainly on fish, squid and crustaceans. Bottlenose dolphins are highly social animals and can be seen in groups of up to 15 animals jumping acrobatically out of the water. Cardigan bay is one of only 2 places in the UK with resident bottlenose dolphins which can be seen from the land, so the beach at Llanbedrog or up on Mynydd Tir y Cwmwd is a great place to spot them.

Rowan trees

Rowan trees are common in cooler regions in northern Europe growing at high altitudes, another name for the rowan is mountain ash. The rowan is steeped in folklore, offering protection against witches in British mythology and the material from which the first woman was made in Norse mythology. The bright red berries appear from late summer through autumn providing a good source of food for birds which help with seed dispersal. In the past the rowan berries were used to brew an ale in Wales (diodgriafel), but nowadays their most common use is in creating rowan jelly.

Stonechat

Stonechat make a very distinctive noise, a sharp loud call like two stones being tapped against each other. They can often be seen perched on low bushes like gorse flicking their wings, and the heath at Mynydd Tir y Cwmwd is a good place to see them. The male has a black head and an orange breast, the females are paler in colour. They feed on invertebrates, seeds and fruit and can be seen on the heath all year round.



Dolffin trwyn potel Bottlenose dolphin



Bottlenose Dolphins
Dolffin Trwyn Potel
Tursiops Truncatus

Barrel Jellyfish
Rhizostoma pulmo

Stonechat
Clochdar y Cerrig
Saxicola rubicola

Hebog Tramor
Peregrine Falcon

Sglefren Fôr CaSgen

ogof Wil Pwll

Gwaith Tanmynydd

Eithrio
Grasse
Clychau'r Grug
Bell Heather

Bird's nest with 4 blue eggs

Gwaith Trwyn

Criafolen Rowan

Sorbus aucuparia

Flustra foliacea

Iron Man

Dyn Haearn

Cromlech
Burial Chamber

Y Winllan

Ortel Plas Glyn y Wedda

Cornwyg

Hornwrack

National Trust Car Park

Maes Parcio Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol

Lon Nant-Isa

Adder

Gwiber

Vibera berus

Llwybr Oren / Orange Route

2.6 Milltir / Miles
1-2 Awr / Hours