

CYNLLUN GWEITHREDU CYNEFINOEDD :

HABITAT ACTION PLAN

Llan / Photos: Janet Baxter



CYNLLUN GWEITHREDU LLETHRAU A CHOGWYNI MÔR

Disgrifiad / Ecology

Nodwedd y cynefinoedd hyn gan glogwyni serth a llethrau sy'n ymestyn tua'r tir hyd at derfyn dylanwad y môr h.y. terfyn chwistrellu dyddodion halen. Hefyd, mae'n ymestyn hyd at derfynau parth tasgu'r môr. Tua'r tir, mae'r ardal yn cynnwys rhostiroedd a glaswelltir ar bennau'r clogwyni lle mae rhywogaethau i'w cael sy'n goddef halen megis clustog Fair a serennyn y môr. Felly, gallai'r cynllun hwn gwmpasu ynsoedd cyfan neu bentiroedd megis Ynys Lochtyn.

Yng Ngheredigion, mae'r clogwyni o leidfaen, cerrig llaid a cherrig tywod. Plygwyd a ffawtiwyd y creigiau hyn i ffurfio nodweddion ysblennydd. Mae deunyddiau rhydd i'w cael ar lawer o'r llethrau a elwir yn glai clogfaen a adawyd yno yn ystod cyfnodau o rewlif. Mae clogwyni clai clogfaen yn amlwg iawn rhwng Ceinewydd a'r Borth ac arnynt ceir cylchliathiadau a thirlithriadau mynych.

Mae'r tyfiant a geir ar glogwyni a llethrau'r môr yn dibynnu ar nifer o ffactorau. Mae tyfiant cwbl forol i'w gael lle mae dylanwad y tonnau a'r gwynt ar ei gryfaf. Yr enghraifft fwyaf eithafol yw'r cen melyn, sef *Xanthoria parietina*, sy'n gorchuddio creigiau sydd ychydig uwchben lefel y llanw. Yn uwch i fyny ar y clogwyni, mae rhywogaethau sy'n goddef halen megis clustog Fair, llyriad y môr, serennyn y gwanwyn a morlwyau cyffredin yn cael eu traed danynt. Mae glaswelltiroedd a rhostiroedd ar bennau'r clogwyni'n ffurfio carpedi ysblennydd o binc, glas a gwyn yn y Gwanwyn a'r Haf.

Mae'r clogwyni clai clogfaen yn rhai ansefydlog ac fe'u gelwir yn 'glogwyni meddal'. Maent yn aml yn llai serth na chlogwyni eraill ac mae'n haws i llystyfiant dyfu arnynt. Gall y clogwyni hyn fod yn eithaf symudol a gall amrywiaeth helaeth o blanhigion fyw arnynt. Mae cymunedau arloesol i'w gweld ar eu hwynebau noeth tra bo blodau'n blodeuo ar y llethrau mwy sefydlog. Mae rhedyn yn tra-arglwyddiaethu ar rai llethrau ac mae coetiroedd yn datblygu mewn rhai manau. Gwelir coed derw a choed ynn ar y clogwyni hefyd, sy'n dangos pa mor wydn a chadarn y gall byd natur fod. Mae'r coedwigoedd derw sydd wedi eu tocio gan y gwynt ar glogwyni Penderi yn enghraifft dda o hynny.

MARITIME CLIFF AND SLOPE

Description / Ecology

This habitat is characterised by vertical or sloping cliffs extending landward to the limit of maritime influence; i.e. the limit of salt spray deposition. It also extends down to the limit of the seas 'splash-zone'. Landward it includes cliff-top grassland and heath where salt tolerant species such as thrift and spring squill are found. This plan may therefore encompass entire islands or headlands such as Ynys Lochtyn.

Ceredigion cliffs are made of siltstone, mudstone and sandstone. These rocks have been folded and faulted to form some spectacular features. On many slopes, the rocks have been overlain with loose material deposited during glacial periods called boulder clay. These are very apparent between New Quay and Borth and are subject to frequent slumping and landslips.

The vegetation of maritime cliff and slope varies according to several factors. Vegetation of a strictly maritime nature occurs where exposure to the waves and wind is at its greatest. At its most extreme this is represented by the yellow lichen *Xanthoria parietina* which covers rocks just above high water mark. Higher up in the cliffs, salt tolerant species such as thrift (sea pink), sea plantain, spring squill and common scurvy-grass are able to gain a foothold. On cliff top grasslands and heaths, these species form spectacular carpets of pink, blue and white in the spring and summer.

The boulder clay cliffs are unstable and are referred to as 'soft cliffs'. They often form less steep slopes and are more easily colonised by vegetation. These cliffs can be quite mobile and support a wide range of plants. Pioneer communities colonise exposed faces whilst, on more stable slopes, wild flowers flourish. Bracken dominates on some slopes and in some places woodland develops. The sculptured forms of oak and ash cling to the cliff slope, testament to nature's resilience. The wind-pruned hanging oak woods on the Penderi cliffs are a fine example of this.

Mae clogwyni môr Ceredigion yn gartref i boblogaethau o bwys cenedlaethol o frain coesgoch, gwylanod coesddu a gwylanod cefnddu bach. Mae'r clogwyni hefyd yn bwysig ar gyfer rhywogaethau sy'n nythu ar greigiau, megis y gigfran a'r cudyll glas ac mae'r ehedydd a'r gynffonwen i'w gweld yno hefyd. Mewn ardaloedd lle mae eithin a rhedyn ceir llinosiaid, llwydfronnau a chlochdarod. Mae gwenoliaid y glennydd yn nythu ar rai o'r clogwyni meddal. Mae ymlusgiaid megis y wiber, y neidr ddefaid a'r madfall i'w cael ar bennau'r clogwyni hefyd. Mae ogofau môr a thraethau ynysig o Geinewydd hyd at Aberteifi'n fannau magu pwysig i forloi llwydion sy'n cael lloi bach ar hyd yr arfordir yn yr Hydref.

Mae glaswelltir, rhostiroedd a phrysgoed yr arfordir yn gynefinoedd pwysig i rywogaethau di-asgwrn-cefn, gan gynnwys nifer o rywogaethau o ieir bach yr haf. Mae pryfed y gannwyll llinell ddu yn brin yn genedlaethol, ond maent i'w cael yn lleol ac mae eu lindys yn bwydo ar glustog Fair. Mae'r brith perladeiniog hefyd yn brin yn genedlaethol. Mae ei lindys yn bwydo ar ddail llysiau'r drindod ac mae'r llethrau rhedyn sy'n wynebu tua'r de yn eu diogelu rhag yr elfennau ar yr arfordir. Mae'r clogwyni clai clogfaen sy'n noeth ac yn erydu yn cynnwys hidladau, ffynhonnau a phyllau sy'n bwysig ar gyfer amrywiaeth o bryfed. Mae tywod a chlai'n bwysig i rywogaethau sy'n tyllu ac mae rhai gwenyn a phiffgwn unigol yn defnyddio'r llaid gwlyb i adeiladu eu nythod. Mae rhywogaeth brin o bryfed teiliwr (*Idiocera bradleyi*) hefyd i'w cael yn y cynefin anarferol hwn.

Dosbarthiad

Clogwyni morol yw'r rhan fwyaf o arfordir Ceredigion. Mae llystyfiant y clogwyni a'r llethrau morol i'w gael ar o leiaf 51 cilometr ohono. Ni wyddys beth yw dosbarthiad y cynefinoedd o ran clogwyni caled a meddal, ond clogwyni caled a geir yn bennaf ar yr arfordir rhwng Ceinewydd ac Aberteifi tra bo'r clogwyni meddal yn fwy nodweddiadol o'r ardal sydd rhwng Ceinewydd a'r Borth.

Ffactorau sy'n effeithio ar gynefinoedd Ceredigion

- Mae'r wasgfa sydd ar yr arfordir yn lleihau'r cynefin hwn. Yr hyn sy'n achosi hyn yw'r erydu ar y clogwyni meddal sy'n lleihau'r bwch rhwng ymylon y clogwyni a thir amaethyddol neu ddatblygiadau, lle byddai disgwyl i'r cynefin ymfurfio fel arall.
- Gallai draeniau tir amaethyddol sy'n arllwys ar wynebau'r clogwyni gyflymu'r erydu ac annog tyfiant chwyn a glaswellt sy'n ffynnu ar faetholion. Mae cynlluniau diogelu'r arfordir sydd wedi eu hanelu at atal erydu ar y clogwyni yn rhoi terfyn ar y drefn lle bo erydu naturiol yn digwydd a phlanhigion yn ailafael yn y clogwyni meddal.
- Rhoddyd llai o anifeiliaid i bori ar lethrau'r arfordir yn y degawdau diwethaf ac mae hynny wedi golygu bod gormod o brysgoed a rhedyn wedi tyfu ar y rhostiroedd a'r glaswelltiroedd morol mewn rhai ardaloedd. Mae angen glaswellt byr a banciau glaswelltog yn gyforiog o rywogaethau di-asgwrn-cefn ar y frân goesgoch yn gynhaliath.
- Dim ond cwingod sy'n pori ar bennau rhai clogwyni, yn enwedig yr ardaloedd hynny na all da byw fynd atynt. Felly, mae Myxomatosis a Chlefyd Gwaedlifol

The sea cliffs in Ceredigion are home to nationally important populations of chough, kittiwake and lesser black backed gull. The cliffs are also important for crag nesting species such as raven and peregrine falcon and in these areas skylark and wheatears are also found. In areas of gorse and bracken linnets, whitethroats and stonechats are common. The soft cliffs themselves can provide important nesting sites for sand martins.. Cliff top areas are home to reptiles such as the adder, slow worm and common lizard. The isolated beaches and sea caves from New Quay to Cardigan are important breeding areas for grey seals which pup along the coast in the autumn.

Coastal grassland, heath and scrub provide an important habitat for invertebrates including many species of butterfly. The nationally scarce, black banded moth occurs locally and its caterpillars feed on thrift. The pearl-bordered fritillary butterfly is also nationally scarce, its caterpillars feed on the leaves of violets and find protection from the coastal elements on south facing bracken slopes. Exposed and eroding boulder clay cliffs include seepages, springs and pools that are important for a range of insects. Bare sand and clay is important for burrowing species and some solitary bees and wasps use the wet mud for building their nests. A rare species of crane fly (*Idiocera bradleyi*) also occurs in this habitat.

Distribution

The majority of the Ceredigion coast line is maritime cliff. At least 51km has been identified as having maritime cliff and slope vegetation on it. The distribution of hard and soft cliff habitat is not known but the coastline between New Quay and Cardigan is made largely of hard cliffs, whereas the soft cliffs are more distinctive of the stretch between Newquay and Borth.

Factors affecting the habitat in Ceredigion

- Coastal squeeze is resulting in a reduced size of this habitat. It is caused by significant yet positive erosion for soft cliffs reducing the gap between the cliffs edge and agriculture or development, where the habitat would otherwise naturally begin to form.
- Agricultural land-drains discharging onto the cliff face accelerate erosion and encourage competitive, nutrient-loving grasses and weeds
- Coastal protection schemes aimed at stopping the erosion of cliffs, halts the natural cycle of erosion and plant re-colonisation of soft cliffs.
- Grazing of stock on coastal slopes has declined considerably during the last few decades and the lack of grazing in some areas has led to the encroachment of excessive scrub and bracken on maritime grasslands and heath. Choughs require short turf and grassy banks rich in invertebrates, to probe and feed. Some cliff tops are only grazed by rabbits, particularly areas inaccessible to livestock. Therefore Myxomatosis and Rabbit Viral Hemorrhagic Disease are potential threats to the rabbit population and therefore the levels of grazing. However, in other places too much grazing can lead to the loss of plant and insect diversity

Firysol Cwningod yn gallu effeithio ar y cwningod ac ar y lefelau pori hefyd. Fodd bynnag, mewn mannau eraill gall gorbori arwain at golli planhigion a phryfed.

- Mae pobl yn gallu tarfu ar adar sy'n nythu. Gall dringo, gweithgareddau amhriodol gyda chychod ynghyd ag awyrennau sy'n hedfan yn isel effeithio ar adar sy'n nythu ar y clogwyni. Os tarfir ar yr oedolion tra bônt ar y nyth, gall adar eraill ysglyfaethus ddwyn yr wyau a'r adar ifanc. Hefyd, gellir sathru ar rywogaethau sy'n nythu ar y ddaear, megis yr ehedydd a gwas y gog. Gall cŵn sy'n rhedeg yn rhydd ar y clogwyni aflonyddu ar anifeiliaid sy'n pori a pheri i dirfeddianwyr beidio â rhoi anifeiliaid i bori ar bennau'r clogwyni.

Beth sy'n cael ei wneud yn lleol?

- Diogelir tua 63 cilometr o arfordir Ceredigion o dan ddeddfwriaeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol ar ffurf Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig. Mae tua 45 cilometr o lethrau a chlogwyni'r môr o Aberteifi hyd at Aberarth yn rhan o Ardal Gadwraeth Arbennig Bae Ceredigion oherwydd ei bod yn cynnal ogofau môr a morloi o bwys Ewropeaidd. Mae hyn yn amddiffyn mwy ar yr arfordir.
- Dynodwyd arfordir cyfan Ceredigion yn Ardal Tirwedd Arbennig. O fewn yr ardal hon mae pedair rhan o'r Arfordir Treftadaeth sy'n cwmpasu tua thraean o'r arfordir. Mae'r dynodiadau hyn yn diogelu tirwedd yr arfordir rhag datblygiadau amhriodol.
- Fel rhan o brosiect "Adar Campus Cymru" y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Diogelu Adar (2003-2006), penodwyd swyddog prosiect ar gyfer y frân goesgoch ac aethpwyd ati i reoli ei chynefinoedd.
- Mae nifer o ffermydd yr arfordir wedi ymuno â chynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol Tir Gofal. Mae Tir Gofal yn annog systemau pori traddodiadol ac yn cynnig cyfle i adfer llethrau sy'n cael eu ffermio'n ddwys.
- Mae Cynllun Rheoli Traethlin Ceredigion yn ystyried y prosesau sy'n effeithio ar erydu a gwaddodi ynghyd â'r goblygiadau o ran gwaith gwarchodfeydd y môr at y dyfodol.
- Bydd llwybr Arfordir Ceredigion yn ymestyn ar hyd yr arfordir i gyd yn y pen draw pan fydd y materion cyfreithiol wedi eu datrys. Er y bydd yn rhaid datrys problemau sy'n ymwneud ag aflonyddwch ac erydu lleol, mae cyfleoedd i Adain yr Arfordir a Chefn Gwlad y Cyngor reoli'n gadarnhaol.
- Mae rhai nythfeydd adar môr yn cael eu monitro i gofnodi eu niferoedd. Cofnodir safleoedd magu a bwydo'r frân goesgoch yn flynyddol.
- Mae sefydliadau cadwraeth yn berchen ar rannau o'r arfordir. Mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yn rheoli ac yn berchen ar ran sylweddol o'r arfordir. Mae merlod yn pori ar rai o'r ffermydd, yn enwedig y mannau hynny a reolir ar gyfer y brith perladeiniog. Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Bywyd Gwyllt De a Gorllewin Cymru yn berchen ar glogwyni Penderi ac Ynys Aberteifi ac maent yn rheoli odynau calch Aberstrincell ger Llan-non.

Targedau

- Cynnal cynefinoedd presennol clogwyni a llethrau môr, gan gynnwys sicrhau tir er mwyn caniatáu i'r cynefinoedd sydd ar bennau'r clogwyni fudo tua'r tir lle bo erydu.

- Nesting birds may be vulnerable to human disturbance. Cliff nesting birds can be affected by climbing, inappropriate boating activities and low-flying aircraft. If adults are disturbed whilst on the nest, eggs and young are particularly vulnerable to predation from other birds. Ground nesting species such as skylark and meadow pipit are also vulnerable to trampling. Dogs running loose on the cliffs may also cause disturbance to grazing animals and discourage landowners from grazing the cliff tops.

What is being done locally?

- Approximately 63 kilometres of the Ceredigion coastline is afforded protection under UK legislation as Sites of Special Scientific Interest. About 45km of the maritime cliff and slope from Cardigan to Aberarth is included within the Cardigan Bay Special Area of Conservation because it supports sea caves and seals that are important in a European context; this gives the coast added protection.
- The whole of the Ceredigion coastline has been designated a Special Landscape Area. Within this there are four sections of Heritage Coast covering approximately a third of the coastline. These designations protect the coastal landscape from inappropriate development.
- As part of the RSPB's 'Aren't Welsh Birds Brilliant' project (2003-2006) a chough project officer was appointed and habitat management undertaken.
- A number of coastal holdings have entered into the Tir Gofal agri-environment scheme. Tir Gofal encourages traditional grazing systems and offers scope for the restoration of intensively farmed slopes.
- Ceredigion's Shoreline Management Plan takes into account the processes affecting erosion and deposition and the implications of future sea defence works.
- The Ceredigion Coastal path will extend the length of the coast following the completion of legal procedures. Although local disturbance and erosion problems will have to be monitored for and solved, there are opportunities for positive management work to be undertaken by the Council's Coast and Countryside Section.
- Some seabird colonies are monitored to record population levels. Chough breeding and feeding sites are recorded annually.
- Parts of the coastline are owned by conservation organisations. The National Trust own and manage a considerable proportion of the coastline. Some of the holdings are grazed with ponies, particularly those areas managed for the pearl bordered fritillary. The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales own Penderi cliffs and Cardigan Island and manage Aberstrincell limekilns near Llanon

Targets

- Maintain the current extent of maritime cliff and slope habitat. Including securing land to allow cliff top habitats to migrate landward in response to erosion.
- Allow natural process to continue where possible.
- Encourage sympathetic management along the coast including promoting appropriate grazing.

- Galluogi i'r broses naturiol barhau ar hyd yr arfordir, lle bo hynny'n bosibl.
- Annog proses reoli gydnaws ar hyd yr arfordir gan gynnwys hyrwyddo pori priodol.
- Rheoli mynediad cyhoeddus fel bo hynny'n gydnaws â diogelu rhywogaethau a chynefinoedd ar yr arfordir.

Pa gymorth y gallwch ei roi?

- Os oes gennych chi dir sy'n agos at yr arfordir, ystyriwch ei bori mewn modd sy'n dda i'r amgylchedd. Mae'n well gan frain coesgoch dyfiant byr sydd wedi ei bori lle gallant chwilio am bryfed. Hefyd, maent yn mwynhau bwyta'r pryfed sy'n bwydo ar ddom gwartheg a merlod. Gall gwartheg a merlod reoli tir sydd heb ei bori ers cryn amser. Mae'n syniad da rheoli rhedyn ac eithin mewn rhai manau.
- Os ydych yn berchen ar wartheg neu ferlod, ystyriwch eu rhoi i bori ar bennau'r clogwyni. Gellir rhoi cyngor ynghylch y lefelau pori priodol.
- Wrth ddefnyddio llwybrau troed ar yr arfordir, cadwch eich cŵn o dan reolaeth fel na fyddant yn tarfu ar dda byw ar bennau'r clogwyni.
- Gwnewch waith gwirfoddol gyda'r Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Diogelu Adar i roi cymorth ym maes cadwraeth brain coesgoch a rhywogaethau eraill o adar bregus a'u cynefinoedd yng Nghymru. Cysylltwch â'r Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Diogelu Adar Cymru Ffôn 02920 353000 www.rspb.org.uk.
- Rhowch bob gwybodaeth am y brain coesgoch i gofnodydd adar y sir, sef Russell Jones (russell.jones@rspb.org.uk).

Mwy o wybodaeth

- Tabl gweithredu clogwyni a llethrau'r môr. (gofynnwch i'r Swyddog Bioamrywiaeth am fanylion), neu i weld manylion y cynnydd sydd wedi ei wneud tuag at y cynllun hwn, gweler tudalennau System Adrodd ar Weithredu Bioamrywiaeth Ceredigion (www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk).
- Cynllun Gweithredu Clogwyni a Llethrau Môr y Deyrnas Gyfunol (ar gael ar www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk)
- Cynllun Gweithredu Bioamrywiaeth Lleol Ceredigion (ar gael ar www.ceredigion.gov.uk).
- Cynllun Rheoli Traethlin Ceredigion (ar gael ar www.ceredigion.gov.uk).
- Swyddog Bioamrywiaeth, Adain yr Arfordir a Chefn Gwlad, Adran y Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a Thai, Cyngor Sir Ceredigion, Penmorfa, Aberaeron, SA46 0PA. 01545 570881, biodiversity@ceredigion.gov.uk.

Partner Arweiniol: Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru

Cysylltiadau â chynlluniau eraill :

Mae cynlluniau rheoli rhywogaethau'r frân goesgoch a'r brith perladeiniog o berthnasedd uniongyrchol i gynllun rheoli'r cynefin hwn. Hefyd, ceir rhai o gynefinoedd y pryf lleidr ar laswelltiroedd yr arfordir.

- Manage public access so that it is compatible with safeguarding coastal habitats and species.

What you can do to help?

- If you have land adjacent to the coast, consider grazing it in an environmentally friendly manner. Choughs prefer short grazed vegetation where they can easily probe for insects. They also enjoy eating the insects that feed on the dung of cattle and ponies. Land that has not been grazed for sometime can be managed by cattle and ponies. In some places bracken and gorse control may be desirable.
- If you own upland cattle or ponies consider grazing them on cliff tops. Advice can be given for appropriate grazing levels.
- When using coastal footpaths keep your dogs under control so that they do not disturb cliff top livestock.
- Become a volunteer for the RSPB to help with the conservation of chough and other vulnerable bird species and their habitats in Wales. Contact RSPB Cymru Tel. 02920 353000 www.rspb.org.uk.
- Submit records of chough to the County bird recorder, Russell Jones (russell.jones@rspb.org.uk).

Further information

- Maritime cliff and slope action table. (ask Biodiversity Officer for details) or for a break down of progress towards this plan, visit the Ceredigion pages of the Biodiversity Action Reporting System (www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk).
- UK Maritime Cliff and Slope Action Plan (available on www.ukbap.org.uk).
- Ceredigion Local Biodiversity Action Plan (available on www.ceredigion.gov.uk).
- Ceredigion Shoreline Management Plan (available on www.ceredigion.gov.uk).
- Biodiversity Officer, Coast and Countryside Section, Department of Environmental Services and Housing, Ceredigion County Council, Penmorfa, Aberaeron, SA46 0PA. 01545 570881, biodiversity@ceredigion.gov.uk.

Lead Partner: Countryside Council for Wales

Links to other plans:

The pearl-bordered fritillary butterfly and chough species management plans are of direct relevance to this habitat management plan. Some of the habitats of the hornet-robbetfly are also found on coastal grasslands.

