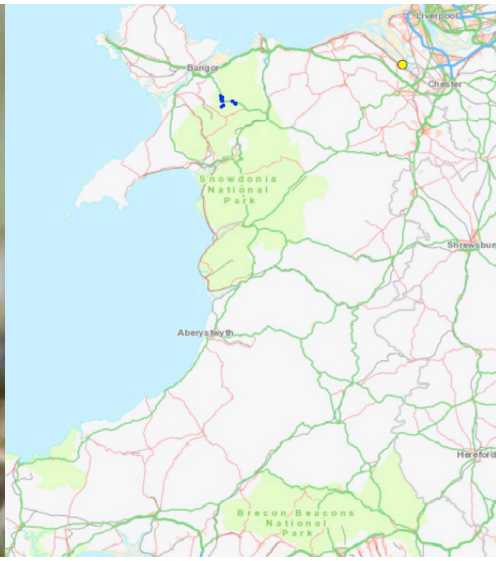




Species Champion



Siân Gwenllian MS
Party: Plaid Cymru
Region: Arfon

More information

- www.rspb.org.uk/twite

Lead members

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Twite

Description and status

The twite is a small, streaky brown finch that only eats seeds. In summer, the male can be recognised by its yellow bill and pink rump. Care must be taken not to mistake them for other finches such as linnets. The species depends on a wide variety of seeds found in traditionally managed farmland such as annual meadow grass, dandelion, common sorrel, marsh thistle and autumn hawkbit.

In Wales, twite nest in tall heather, bracken on crags and steep slopes, whilst typically foraging very close to the nest site. It is therefore important that there is ample seed supply close to their nesting grounds throughout the breeding season (April – October). In the autumn, twite form family flocks before leaving the Nant Ffrancon area for their wintering grounds along the coast.

They are now restricted to the Nant Ffrancon and Llyn Ogwen areas of northern Snowdonia where even here they have declined in recent years. Almost 40 breeding pairs were counted in Wales in 1998, declining to 17– 22 pairs by 2015.

Threats

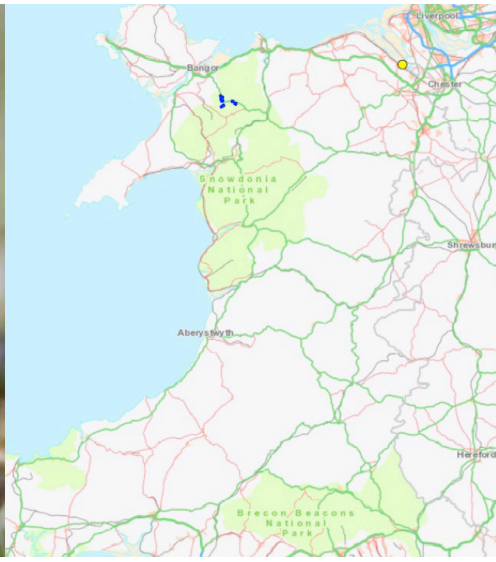
- Twite require a supply of suitable seed throughout the breeding season within 2km of their nesting sites.
- Changes in upland farming practises have reduced the seed available for twite. There has been a reduction in the growing of hay and root crops, and in the feeding out of hay to stock during the spring. There has also been an increased use of herbicides to reduce farmland weeds which would have provided seed to twite.
- In the Nant Ffrancon area there is the 'Hungry Gap' i.e. the period when there is a lack of seeds is between March and May.

Actions required

- Effective monitoring of Glastir and future schemes to (a) assess appropriateness of actions and (b) inform future management.
- Provision of support and advice to the owners/managers of land where twite occur, or could be expected, to implement favourable management as part of their farm businesses. This could include growing unsprayed rootcrops and hay meadows.
- Implementation of appropriate habitat management for twite at the landscape scale to ensure that the species is provided with everything that it requires during the period that it is in north Wales.

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Pencampwr Rhywogaeth



Siân Gwenllian AS
Plaid: Plaid Cymru
Bro: Arfon

Mwy o wybodaeth

- www.rspb.org.uk/twite

Prif aelod

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Llinos y mynydd

Disgrifiad a statws

Mae Llinos y Mynydd yn llinos fechan, frith, frown sydd ond yn bwyta hadau. Yn yr haf mae posib adnabod y gwryw oddi wrth ei big melyn a'i ben ôl pinc. Rhaid bod yn ofalus rhag ei gamgymryd am linosod neu bincod eraill. Mae'r rhywogaeth yn dibynnu ar amrywiaeth eang o hadau sydd i'w canfod ar dir amaethyddol sy'n cael ei reoli'n draddodiadol, fel gweunwellt blynyddol, dant y llew, suran, ysgallen y gors a pheradyl yr hydref.

Yng Nghymru, mae Llinos y Mynydd yn nythu mewn rhedyn a grug tal ar glogwyni a llethrau serth, gyda bwyd wrth law yn agos at y nyth fel arfer. Felly mae'n bwysig bod digon o gyflenwad o hadau wrth ymyl ei thiroedd nythu drwy gydol y tymor nythu (Ebrill – Hydref). Yn yr hydref, mae Llinos y Mynydd yn ffurfio heidiau teuluol cyn gadael ardal Nant Ffrancon am eu tiroedd gaeafu ar hyd yr arfordir.
Erbyn hyn mae'n gyfyngedig i ardaloedd Nant Ffrancon a Llyn Ogwen yng ngogledd Eryri ac mae wedi dirywio yno hefyd yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Cafodd bron i 40 o barau nythu eu cyfrif yng Nghymru yn 1998, gan ddirywio i 17 – 22 o barau erbyn 2015.

Bygythiadau

- Mae Llinos y Mynydd angen cyflenwad o hadau addas drwy gydol y tymor nythu o fewn 2km i'w safle nythu.
- Mae'r newidiadau mewn arferion ffermio yn yr ucheldir wedi lleihau'r hadau sydd ar gael i Linos y Mynydd. Mae llai o wair a chnydau gwraidd yn cael eu tyfu, a llai o fwydo ar wair y tu allan i stoc yn ystod y gwanwyn. Hefyd mae defnydd cynyddol o chwynladdwyr wedi lleihau'r chwyn ar dir amaethyddol, a fyddai wedi darparu hadau i Linos y Mynydd.
- Yn ardal Nant Ffrancon, mae'r 'Bwlch Llwgu' h.y. y cyfnod o ddiffyg hadau, rhwng misoedd Mawrth a Mai.

Gweithredu angenrheidiol

- Monitro effeithiol ar gynllun Glastir a chynlluniau'r dyfodol i (a) asesu addasrwydd y camau gweithredu a (b) gweithredu fel sail i reoli yn y dyfodol. .
- Rhoi cefnogaeth a chyngor i berchnogion/rheolwyr tir lle ceir Llinos y Mynydd, neu ble mae disgwyl ei gweld, i weithredu rheolaeth ffafriol fel rhan o'u busnesau ffermio. Gallai hyn gynnwys tyfu dolydd gwair a chnydau gwraidd heb eu chwistrellu.
- Gweithredu rheolaeth briodol ar gynefinoedd ar raddfa tirwedd ar gyfer Llinos y Mynydd, i sicrhau bod y rhywogaeth yn cael popeth y mae arni ei angen.

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