



## Species Champion



### Julie Morgan MS

Party: Welsh Labour  
Region: Cardiff North

Julie

## More information

- [plantlife.org.uk/wales/wild\\_plants/conservation\\_work\\_in\\_wales/waxcaps-wales](http://plantlife.org.uk/wales/wild_plants/conservation_work_in_wales/waxcaps-wales)
- [aber.ac.uk/waxcap/index.shtml](http://aber.ac.uk/waxcap/index.shtml)

## Lead member



## Waxcap Grasslands

### Description and status

Waxcap grasslands are generally found in nutrient-poor places such as long established pastures, lawns, cemeteries and can often be found alongside other fungi.

There are about 60 species of waxcap in Europe; they collectively form the 'CHEG' group of fungi which are indicators of ancient grassland and can be used to assess the habitat's significance, particularly after plants have been lost through over-grazing or over-mowing. Five grassland fungi listed as at-risk Section 7 species under the Environment (Wales) Act: Big Blue Pinkgill, Olive Earhtongue, Violet Coral, Dark Purple Earhtongue and Date-coloured Waxcap.

Plantlife and Plant Link Cymru have identified 27 Important Fungal Areas in Wales, of which 14 are grassland sites. 7 of these have been notified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) based on their important grassland fungi features.

### Threats

Waxcap grasslands are destroyed by the application of fertilisers; herbicides or surface cultivations; and heavy cutting or grazing of vegetation by animals. The tendency to assess the value of meadows only on the basis of vascular plants has contributed to their loss. Waxcap grasslands can be lost through under-management and through reverting to rank vegetation and scrub. There is also a threat from the lack of skilled and trained field mycologists to record and discover these grasslands.

### Actions required

- Increase the number of active field mycologists so that there can be greater vigilance of known sites and the opportunity to discover new sites.
- Ensure the Sustainable Farming Scheme includes specific provisions to safeguard all species-rich waxcap grasslands, by preventing further loss and supporting landowners to undertake the necessary management actions for their maintenance and restoration.
- Support work on DNA assessment of grasslands for fungi that will assist in the management and planning processes.



# Pencampwr Rhywogaeth



**Julie Morgan AS**  
Plaid: Welsh Labour  
Bro: Gogledd Caerdydd

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## Mwy o wybodaeth

- [plantlife.org.uk/wales/wild\\_plants/conservation\\_work\\_in\\_wales/waxcaps-wales](http://plantlife.org.uk/wales/wild_plants/conservation_work_in_wales/waxcaps-wales)
  - [aber.ac.uk/waxcap/index.shtml](http://aber.ac.uk/waxcap/index.shtml)

Prif aelod



# Madarch Cap Cwyr

## Disgrifiad a statws

Mae madarch capiau cwyr glaswelltir i'w cael fel arfer mewn mannau sydd â diffyg maeth megis porfeydd a sefydlwyd ers cryn amser, lawntiau a mynwentydd, ac yn aml fe'u gwelir ochr yn ochr â ffyngau eraill.

Mae oddeutu 60 rhywogaeth o gap cwyf yn Ewrop; gyda'i gilydd maen nhw'n ffurio'r grŵp 'CHEG' o ffyngau sy'n ddangosyddion o laswelltir hynafol.

Gellir defnyddio'r rhain i asesu pwysigrwydd y cynefin, yn enwedig ar ôl i blanhigion gael eu colli o ganlyniad i orbori neu dorri llym. Mae pum ffwng glaswelltir wedi eu rhestru fel rhai Adran 7 o dan fygythiad yn unol â'r Ddeddf Amgylchedd (Cymru): Tagell Binc Fawr Las, Tafod Daear Melynwyrrd, Cwrel Fioled, Tafod Y Ddaear Dulas a Chap Cwyr Gwinau.

Mae Plantlife a Chyswllt Planhigion Cymru (Plant Link Cymru) wedi adnabod 27 o Ardalau Ffengol Pwysig yng Nghymru, 14 ohonyн nhw'n safleoedd glaswelltir. Mae 7 o'r rhain wedi eu nodi fel Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SDdGA) yn seiliedig ar eu nodweddion ffwng glaswelltir pwysig.

## Bygythiadau

Mae glaswelltiroedd capiau cwyr yn cael eu dinistrio wrth daenu gwraith neu chwynladdwyr arnyn nhw, wrth gael eu trin, neu os caiff y llystyfiant ei dorri'n llym neu ei borï'n drwm gan anifeiliaid. Mae'r tueddiad i asesu gwerth dolydd ar sail planhigion fasgwlar yn unig wedi cyfrannu at eu colled. Gellir colli glaswelltir capiau cwyr o ganlyniad i ddiffyg rheolaeth neu os yw'r llystyfiant yn dychwelyd i fod yn doreithiog neu'n brysgwydd. Daw bygythiad hefyd o brinder mycrolegwyr medrus a hyfforddedig i gofnodi a darganfod y glaswelltiroedd hyn.

## Gweithredu angenrheidiol

- Cynyddu'r nifer o fycrolegwyr gweithredol fel bod modd cadw gwell gwyliadwriaeth ar safleoedd y gwyddom amdanyn nhw eisoes a darparu cyfle i ddarganfod safleoedd newydd.
  - Sichai fod y Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy yn cynnwys opsiynnau penodol i ddiogelu'r holl laswelltiroedd sy'n gyfoethog o ran capiau cywr, trwy atal colledion pellach a chefnogi tirdeddianwyr i gyflawni'r camau rheoli angenrheidiol ar gyfer eu cynnal a'u hadfer.
  - Cefnogi gwaith ar asesiadau DNA o laswelltiroedd ar gyfer ffwng a fydd yn cynorthwyo gyda phrosesau rheoli a chynllunio.