

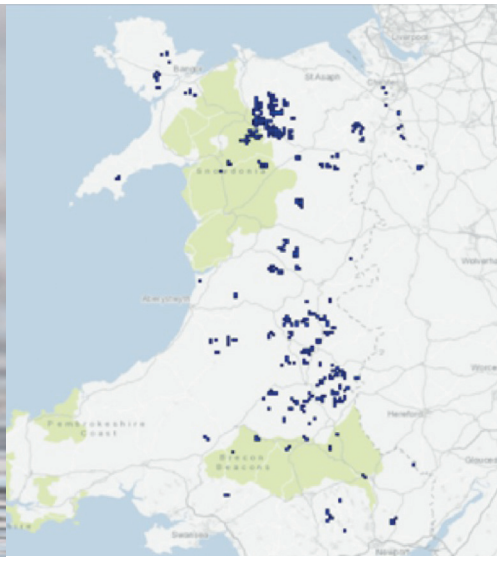

Pencampwr Rhywogaeth



Mark Isherwood AS
Plaid: Welsh Conservative
Bro: North Wales

Mwy o wybodaeth

- rspb.org.uk/whatwedo/projects/details/400395-curlew-recovery-programme

Prif aelod

rspb yn rhoi cartref i fyd natur

Gylfinir

Disgrifiad a statws

Y gylfinir yw aderyn rhydiol mwyaf Ewrop. Gellir ei adnabod yn syth ar aberoedd yn y gaeaf ac ar ei fannau nythu yn yr haf oherwydd ei fod yn fawr, gyda phig hir sy'n troi ar i lawr, cefn brown a choesau hir. Mae ei gân yn wylofus a nodweddiadol, ac i lawer o bobl dyma alwad mannau gwyllt yr ucheldir. Erbyn hyn mae rhostiroedd gogledd Cymru'n cefnogi'r boblogaeth fwyaf o ylfinirod sy'n nythu yng Nghymru, ac mae'r adar yn dychwelyd i nythu yn y gwanwyn.

Mae'r gylfinir yn nythu ar gors, rhostir, ffermdir yr ucheldir a phorfeydd llaith ar yr iseldir sy'n agored, yn wastad neu'n donnog. Maen nhw'n bwydo'n bennaf ar ystod eang o infertebratau yn cynnwys pryfed genwair/mwydod, cynrhon pryf teiliwr, chwilod, pryfed cop a lindys.

Yng Nghymru, rhwng 1993 a 2006, prinhaodd eu nifer o 81% ac er eu bod yn dal yn weddol eang eu dosbarthiad yn yr ucheldir, ychydig iawn o barau sy'n nythu bellach ar yr iseldir. Yn ôl yr amcangyfrif olaf yn 2006, tybiwyd mai ychydig dros 1,000 pâr o ylfinirod sy'n dal i nythu yng Nghymru.

Bygythiadau

Mae colli cynefin priodol a newidiadau mewn amaethyddiaeth yr ucheldir, law yn llaw â chynnydd yn y nifer o dda byw mewn ambell le ac, mewn mannau eraill, leihad yn y nifer o anifeiliaid pori, wedi arwain at ddirywiad yn ansawdd y cynefin. Mae coedwigaeth mewn mannau o ucheldir wedi arwain at golli cynefin yn llwyr. Yn ddiamau erbyn hyn, mae llwyddiant nythu isel o ganlyniad i ysglyfaethu yn brif reswm dros brinhad parhaol y gylfinir.

Gweithredu angenrheidiol

- **Glastir** – cynnal a chynghori perchnogion/rheolwyr tir (yn cynnwys tir comin) lle mae'r gylfinir i'w chael, neu y gellir ei disgwyl, i roi rheolaeth ffafriol ar waith dros y gylfinir fel rhan o fusnes eu fferm. Fe all hyn gynnwys ail sefydlu rheolaeth flaenorol a gollwyd.
- **Tystiolaeth a rheolaeth ar y ddaear** – monitro trwyadl o effeithiolrwydd Glastir (amaeth-amgylcheddol) i gyflenwi gwybodaeth ar gyfer opsiynau cynlluniau a rheolaeth ehangach.
- **Tystiolaeth** – treialu atebion rheolaeth gynhwysfawr er mwyn gwrthdroi'r prinhad mewn gylfinirod sy'n nythu ar yr ucheldir yn arbennig.

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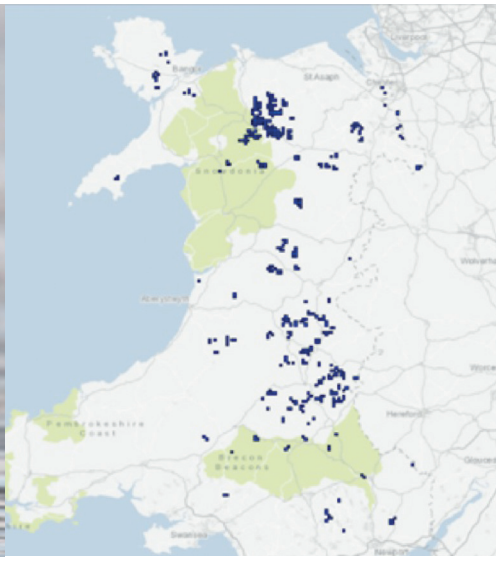
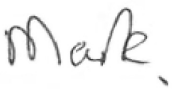


Curlew

Species Champion



Mark Isherwood MS
Party: Welsh Conservative
Region: North Wales



More information

- rspb.org.uk/whatwedo/projects/details/400395-curlew-recovery-programme

Lead members

giving nature a home

Description and status

The curlew is the largest European wading bird, instantly recognisable on winter estuaries and on its summer breeding grounds by its large size, long, downcurved bill, brown upperparts and long legs. Its song is haunting and evocative, for many people it is the call of wild upland areas. The North Wales moors now support the largest population of breeding curlew in Wales, with birds returning to nest in spring.

Curlews breed on open, flat or gently undulating bog, moorland, upland farmland and lowland wet pastures. They feed mainly on a wide range of invertebrates including earthworms, leatherjackets, beetles, spiders and caterpillars.

In Wales, between 1993 and 2006, numbers have declined by 81% and although they are still relatively widespread in the uplands, breeding pairs are now scarce in the lowlands. In 2006, the last estimate considered there to be just over 1,000 pairs of curlew breeding in Wales.

Threats

Loss of suitable habitat, changes in upland agriculture, where in some places there has been an increase in stock and conversely in others a reduction of grazing animals, which has led to a reduction of habitat quality. Forestry in upland areas has led to a direct loss of habitat. Poor breeding success through predation is undoubtedly now a major cause of the continued decline in curlew numbers.

Actions required

- **Glastir** – support and advise the owners/managers of land (including common land) where curlews occur, or could be expected, to implement favourable management for curlew as part of their farm business. This could include reinstatement of previously lost management.
- **Evidence and on-ground management** – rigorous monitoring of effectiveness of Glastir (agri-environment) to inform scheme options and wider management.
- **Evidence** – trial comprehensive management solutions to turn around the declines in upland breeding curlews.

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