

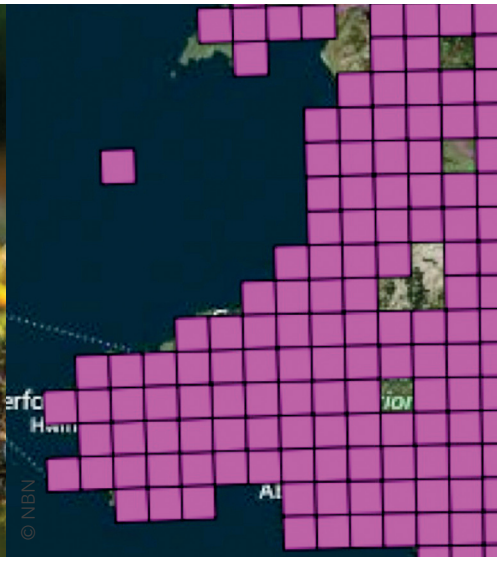

Hedgehog

Description and status

Small, round, brown and famously covered in spines, the Hedgehog is one of the most familiar of Britain's wild mammals. Hedgehogs are most commonly spotted in parks and gardens, where bushes and hedges provide the perfect daytime getaway, and insect-rich lawns and flowerbeds make excellent feeding grounds at dusk. As it moves through the hedges it emits pig-like grunts, hence the name Hedgehog.

Hedgehogs eat over 100 invertebrates, such as snails and slugs every night which makes them a gardener's best friend. Adult hedgehogs travel between 1 – 2km per night over home ranges as big as 10 – 20 hectares in size. In suburban areas, this means they range over entire housing estates and neighbourhoods. In just the last 10 years, Hedgehog numbers have fallen by 30%. They are disappearing from our countryside as fast as tigers are worldwide.

Threats

- Intensive farming and the loss of cover and foraging (thick hedgerow bases) and chemicals in agriculture (and gardens) have pushed them out of the farmed landscape.
- Gardens with paving, gravel and decking as opposed to wilder, messier gardens, which are more suitable for Hedgehogs and pollinators.
- The lack of accessible gardens in which to forage due to secure fencing.
- Hedgehogs that are hiding in long grass can be injured by strimmer's and Hedgehogs can get trapped in litter.
- Every year, thousands of hedgehogs are squashed by cars on roads.

Actions required

- Combined, our gardens provide a space for wildlife larger than all our National Nature Reserves, so by gardening in a wildlife-friendly way, we can help Hedgehogs to find a home and move safely between habitats. Therefore, we should:
- Encourage wildlife friendly gardening by individuals, businesses and through the grounds maintenance on land owned by public bodies. Ensure access between gardens through cutting holes or providing tunnels.
- Incorporate high quality green infrastructure into development plans, regeneration plans and look to have a Green Infrastructure Technical Advice Note.
- A halt in new road building and measures to reduce traffic volume.
- Cut or ban the use of insecticides and slug pellets as the harmful chemicals these contain accumulate in hedgehogs' bodies.

Species Champion



Lee Waters MS
Party: Welsh Labour
Region: Llanelli



More information

- wildlifetrusts.org/hedgehogs
- hedgehogstreet.org
- wildaboutgardens.org.uk

Lead members

Wildlife Trusts Wales
Ymddiriedolaethau Natur Cymru

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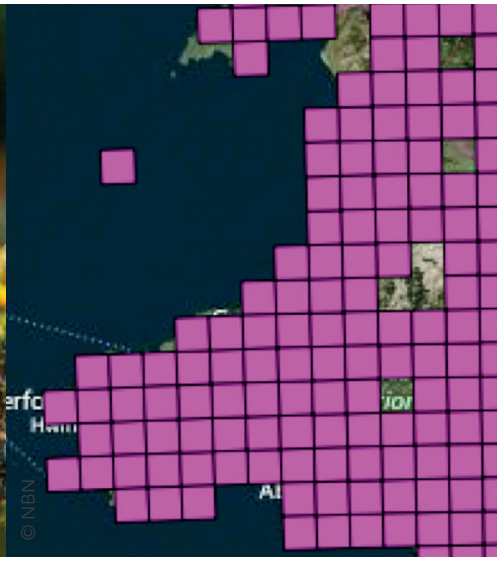

Pencampwr Rhywogaeth



Lee Waters AS
Plaid: Welsh Labour
Bro: Llanelli



Mwy o wybodaeth

- wildlifetrusts.org/hedgehogs
- hedgehogstreet.org
- wildaboutgardens.org.uk

Prif aelod

Wildlife Trusts Wales
Ymddiriedolaethau Natur Cymru

Draenog

Disgrifiad a statws

Bychan, crwn, brown ac yn enwog am ei bigau - mae'r Draenog yn un o famaliaid gwyllt mwyaf cyfarwydd Prydain. Mae draenogod i'w gweld fwyaf cyffredin mewn parciau a gerddi, ble mae llwyni a gwrychoedd yn darparu dihangfa berffaith yn ystod y dydd a lawntiau a gwelyau blodau llawn pryfed yn llefydd bwydo rhagorol yn y gwyll. Wrth iddo symud drwy wrychoedd, mae'r draenog yn gwneud sŵn fel mochyn, a dyma sut mae wedi cael ei enw yn y Saesneg – Hedgehog.

Mae draenog yn bwyta mwy na 100 o infertebrata, fel malwod a gwlithod, bob nos, sy'n golygu ei fod yn ffrind da i'r garddwr. Mae'r oedolion yn teithio rhwng 1 a 2km bob nos dros ardal sydd mor fawr â 10 i 20 hectar. Mewn ardaloedd trefol, mae hyn yn golygu eu bod yn crwydro stadau tai a chymdogaethau cyfan. Yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf yn unig, mae nifer y draenogod wedi gostwng 30%. Maent yn diflannu o'n cefn gwlad ni cyn gyflymed â theigrod yn fyd-eang.

Bygythiadau

- Ffermio dwys a cholli cysgod a safleoedd bwydo (gwaelodion gwrychoedd trwchus) a chemegau mewn amaethyddiaeth (a gerddi) wedi eu gwthio allan o dirlun ffermio.
- Gerddi gyda phalmant, graean a decin yn hytrach na garddi gwylltion, sy'n fwy addas i Ddraenogod a pheillwyr.
- Diffyg gerddi hygyrch i chwilio am fwyd, oherwydd ffensys diogel.
- Gall Draenogod sy'n cuddio mewn glaswellt tal gael eu hanafu gan beiriannau strimio a gallant gael eu dal yn sownd mewn sbwriel.
- Bob blwyddyn caiff miloedd o ddraenogod eu gwasgu gan geir ar y ffyrdd.

Gweithredu angenrheidiol

- Gyda'i gilydd, mae ein gerddi'n darparu gofod ar gyfer bywyd gwyllt sy'n fwy na'n holl Warchodfeydd Natur Cenedlaethol, felly drwy arddio mewn ffordd gyfeillgar i fywyd gwyllt, gallwn helpu Draenogod i ganfod cartref a symud yn ddiogel rhwng gwahanol gynefinoedd. Felly, dylem:
- Annog garddio cyfeillgar i fywyd gwyllt gan unigolion, busnesau a thrwy gynnal a chadw tiroedd sy'n eiddo i gyrff cyhoeddus. Sicrhau bod mynediad ar gael rhwng gerddi drwy dorri tyllau neu ddarparu twnelau.
- Cynnwys seilwaith gwyrdd o ansawdd uchel mewn cynlluniau datblygu a chynlluniau adfywio a cheisio cael Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Seilwaith Gwyrdd.
- Rhoi'r gorau i adeiladu ffyrdd newydd a chymryd mesurau i atal twf trafnidiaeth.
- Rhoi'r gorau i ddefnyddio neu gwahardd pryfleiddiaid a phelennau lladd gwlithod, gan bod y cemegion niweidiol yn y rhain yn gallu cronni yng nghyrff draenogod.

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