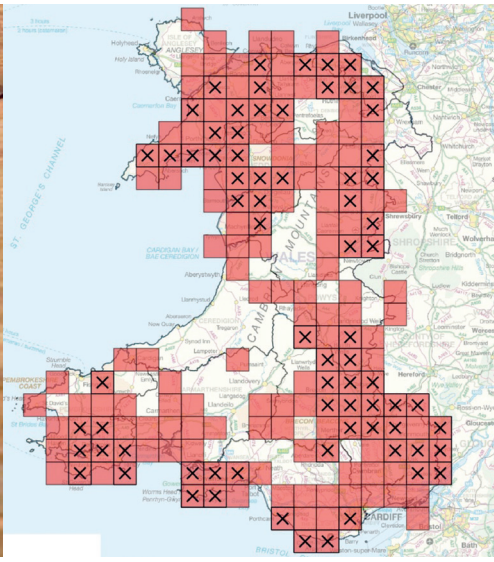


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Yr ystlum pedol lleiaf

Disgrifiad a statws

Hystlumod lleiaf, gan ei fod tua maint eirinen. Mae ganddo drwyn siâp pedol nodedig, sy'n gysylltiedig â'r ecoleoliad mae'n ei ddefnyddio, a'i brif fwydydd yw clêr bach fel gwybed, pryfed pric, adenydd siderog chwilod y dom a gwyfynod. Gellir dod o hyd i gytrefi haf yn nhoeon tai mawr a stablau, yn aml yn agos at strwythurau tanddaearol oerach, fel bod modd i'r gytref symud o un man clwydo i'r nesaf yn ôl yr angen. Mae arnynt angen amrywiaeth cymhleth o gynefinoedd i gefnogi eu hymddygiad chwilota am fwyd, clwydo a chymudo. Mae coetir, a thir pori gwlyb heb ei wella, neu wedi ei wella i ryw raddau, wedi'i ffinio gan berthi, yn cyflawni rôl amlwg fel cynefinoedd chwilota am fwyd.

Mae'n brin yn Ynysoedd Prydain, lle gwelwyd dirywiad amlwg yn ei niferoedd, ond yma yng Nghymru mae'n digwydd ar raddfa eang (yn ôl amcangyfrifon yn 2018 roedd 30,900) ac mae tueddiadau diweddar yn dangos bod poblogaethau'n cynyddu.

Bygythiadau

Y prif fygythiadau yw aflonyddu ar glwydfannau neu eu colli, arferion amaethyddol dwys, gan gynnwys colli perthi a chynefinoedd chwilota am fwyd, a defnyddio plaleiddiaid sydd wedi arwain at ostyngiad yn y chwilod cysylltiedig â dom.

Gweithredu angenrheidiol

- Rheolaeth graddfa tirwedd ar goetir a pherthi ac adfer tir pori gwlyb sydd heb ei wella neu wedi'i wella i ryw raddau'n unig, yn arbennig o fewn 3km i safleoedd mamolaeth.
- Rheoli'r defnydd o blaleiddiaid.
- Gwell gwyliadwriaeth a monitro.
- Llai o ddefnydd o oleuadau artiffisial.

Pencampwr Rhywogaeth



Lesley Griffiths AS
Plaid: Llafur Cymru
Bro: Wrecsam

Mwy o wybodaeth

- Wildlife Trusts Wales: Lesser Horseshoe
- Bat Conservation Trust: Species Briefing

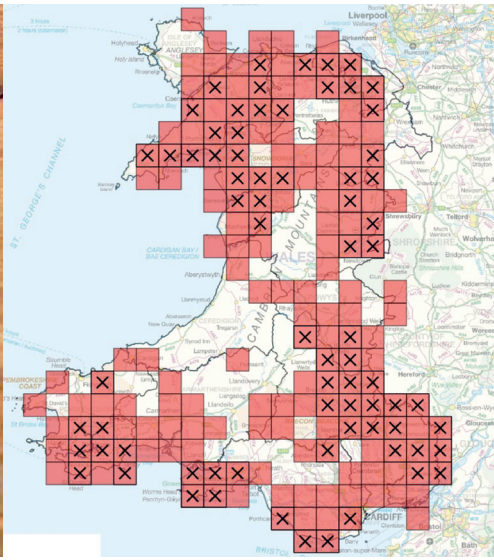
Prif aelod

Bat Conservation Trust

Cyswllt Amgylchedd Cymru (Elusen Gofrestredig.1022675) © 2022 Cyswllt Amgylchedd Cymru



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Lesser horseshoe bat

Description and status

This is a small bat, being about the size of a plum. They have a distinctive horseshoe-shape nose leaf which is related to their mode of echolocation, and they feed mainly on small flies as midges, caddis flies, lacewings, dung beetles and moths. Summer colonies can be found in the roofs of large houses and stable blocks often close to cooler underground structures so the colony can move roosts according to their needs. They require a complex mosaic of habitats to support foraging, roosting and commuting behaviour.

Woodlands, and semi or unimproved wet pasture bounded by hedgerows play a predominant role as foraging habitats. It is rare in the British Isles where it has shown a marked decline but here in Wales it occurs widely (estimates in 2018 were 30,900) and recent trends indicate that populations are increasing.

Threats

The principle threats are disturbance/loss of roosts, intensive agriculture practices including the loss of hedgerows and foraging habitats, and the use of pesticides which has led to the reduction of dung-associated beetles.

Actions required

- Landscape-scale management of woodland, hedgerows and restoration of semi or unimproved wet pasture especially within 3km of maternity sites.
- Controlled use of pesticides.
- Improved surveillance and monitoring.
- Reduced use of artificial lighting.

Species Champion



Lesley Griffiths MS
Party: Welsh Labour
Region: Wrexham



More information

- Wildlife Trusts Wales: Lesser Horseshoe
- Bat Conservation Trust: Species Briefing

Lead member

Bat Conservation Trust

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