

# Ffeithiau Ffyni



## Gwales

39,000 pâr o huganod yn magu a'r bedwaredd nythfa fwyaf y byd o Huganod y Gogledd.



## Henaint

Mae llawer o adar y môr yn byw am fwy nag 20 mlynedd. Mae'r aderyn drycin hynaf a gofnodwyd dros 50 mlwydd oed!



## Rhywbeth bysgodlyd

Gall palod ddal hyd at 100 o lymriod yn eu pig ar unwaith!



## Ystafell yn unig Sefydlog

Mae safle magu'r gwylog mor fychan â'r darn o dir y mae'n sefyll arno.

## Cadw'n glir

Mae gan aderyn drycin y graig ffordd wych o ddychryn ymwelwyr annymunol. Byddant yn cyfogi olew drevllyd fel taflegryn cas dros y tresmaswr.



Cwestiwn:  
Pa aderyn yw symbol Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro?  
Y Llurs

## Rhannu



Os hoffech rannu'r hyn yr ydych wedi ei weld:  
Twitter: @PembsCoast  
Facebook: Pembrokeshire Coast



Am fwy o wybodaeth, ymwelwch â  
[www.pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk](http://www.pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk)  
[www.pembrokeshiremarinecode.org.uk](http://www.pembrokeshiremarinecode.org.uk)  
[www.rspb.org.uk](http://www.rspb.org.uk)

Cynnwys darlun: Clockwise o'r chwith uchaf, Pâl, Gwylan Goesddu, Llurs, Gwylog gan Andrew Mackay

Yr huganod yw'r aderyn môr mwyaf yng ngogledd yr Atlantig a gall blymio o 100 troedfedd yn yr awyr ar gyflymder o hyd at 60 milltir yr awr.



Hugan



Gwylan Goesddu



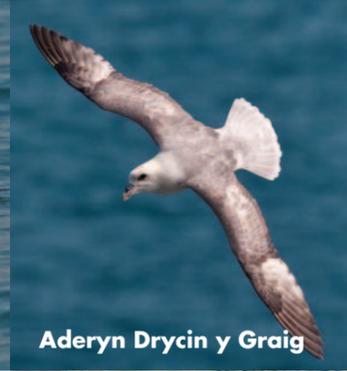
Bilidowcar



Aderyn Drycin Manaw



Pâl (chwith) Gwylog (dde)



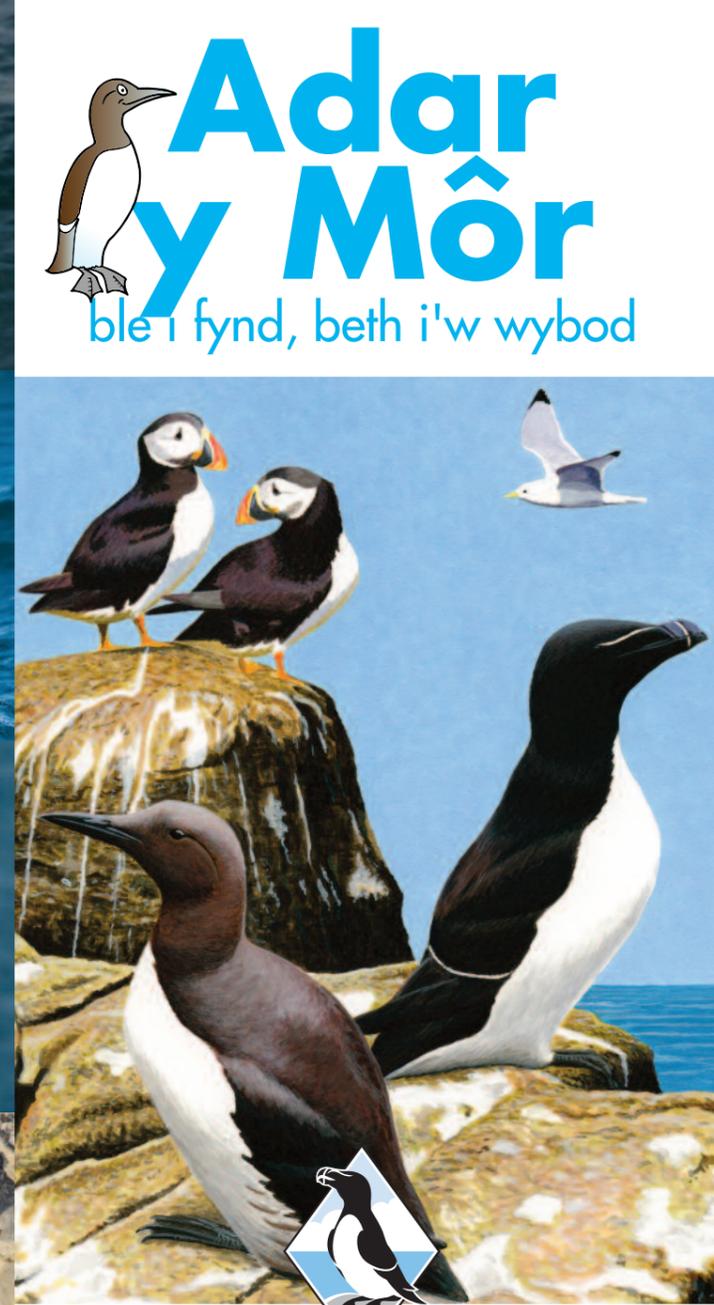
Aderyn Drycin y Graig



Pioden y môr



Llurs



Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro  
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

# Funky Facts



## Grassholm

35,000 pairs of gannets - the second largest gannetry in the Atlantic.



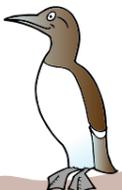
## Old age

Many seabirds live longer than 20 years. The oldest recorded manx shearwater is over 50 years old.



## Something fishy

Puffins can hold up to 100 sand eels in their mouths at once!



## Standing Room Only

The breeding territory of a guillemot is as small as the space it stands in.

## Keep clear

Fulmars have a great way of scaring off unwanted visitors. They vomit a nasty, smelly oil onto the intruder.



Question:  
Which bird is the emblem of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park?  
Razorbill

## Share



If you'd like to share what you've seen:  
Twitter: @PembsCoast  
Facebook: Pembrokeshire Coast



For more information visit  
[www.pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk](http://www.pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk)  
[www.pembrokeshiremarinecode.org.uk/](http://www.pembrokeshiremarinecode.org.uk/)  
[www.rspb.org.uk](http://www.rspb.org.uk)

Cover illustration: Clockwise from top left Puffin, Kittiwake, Razorbill, Guillemot by Andrew Mackay

Gannets are the largest sea bird in the north Atlantic and can dive from 100 feet in the air at speeds up to 60 miles per hour.



Gannet



Kittiwake



Cormorant



Manx shearwater



Puffin (left) Guillemot (right)



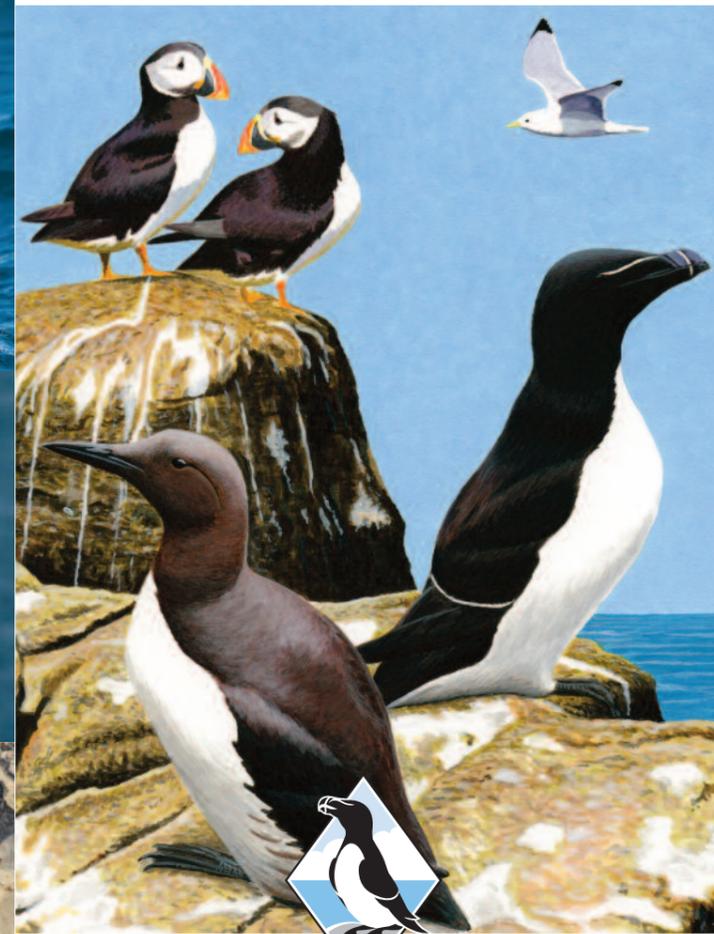
Fulmar



Oystercatcher



Razorbill



Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro  
Pembrokeshire Coast National Park



Gwylan y penwaig  
Herring gull



Gwylan gefnddu leiaf  
Lesser black-backed gull



Gwylan gefnddu fwyaf  
Great black-backed gull

Mae dyfroedd maethlon Arfordir Penfro'n denu toreh o fywyd gwylt i'r môr, yr arfordir, y clogwyni a'r awyr uwchben, sy'n golygu mai dyma un o'r manau gorau yn Ewrop ar gyfer bywyd gwylt morol. O fis Mawrth i fis Gorffennaf mae'r clogwyni o amgylch Arfordir Penfro'n ferw o synau ac arogleuon miloedd o adar y môr. Mae llawer o'r adar yma wedi teithio miloedd o filltiroedd i fagu cywion ar silfoedd culion ar y creigiau ar hyd yr arfordir ac mewn tyllau ar ynysoedd y glannau.

Ynys Sgomer: y nythfa fwyaf yn y byd o Adar Drycin Manaw, gyda dros 300,000 o adar!

Gwales: 39,000 pâr o huganod yn magu a'r hugarredd nythfa fwyaf y byd o Huganod y Gogledd.

© John Bridges

The nutrient-rich waters off the Pembrokeshire Coast attract a wealth of wildlife to the sea, the shore, the cliffs and the sky above, making it one of the best places in Europe for marine wildlife. From March to July the cliffs around the Pembrokeshire Coast are alive with the scents and sounds of thousands of sea birds. Many of these birds have travelled thousands of miles to breed on narrow rock ledges around the coast and underground burrows on the offshore islands.

Skomer Island: world's largest colony of Manx Shearwaters, with over 300,000 birds!

Grassholm: 39,000 pairs of breeding gannets and the fourth largest colony of Northern Gannet in the world.



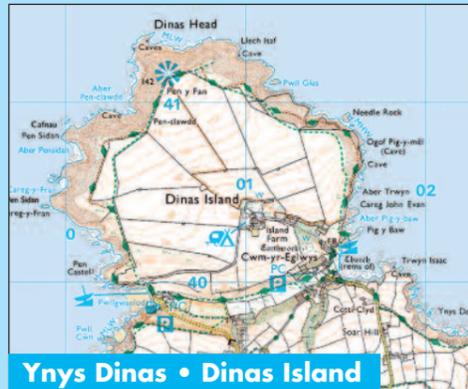
© Richard Crossen



Brân goesgoch • Chough



Pen-caer • Strumble Head



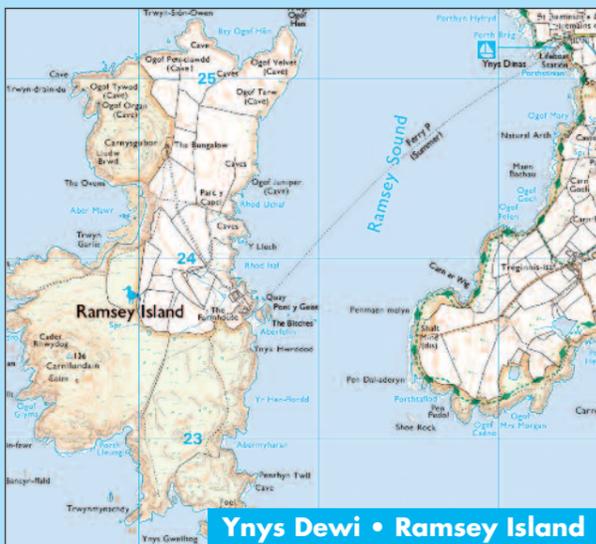
Ynys Dinas • Dinas Island

### Ble a Phryd

Yr amser gorau i weld adar y môr yw rhwng mis Mai a mis Gorffennaf. Wrth gwrs fyddan nhw ddim yn trefnu eu gwyliau yn Sir Benfro i gyd-fynd â'ch gwyliau chi!

Ceir teithiau cwch dyddiol sy'n glanio ar Ynys Dewi, a theithiau o amgylch ac sy'n glanio ar Ynys Sgomer a theithiau rheolaidd o amgylch Gwales. Mae'r teithiau cwch yn ddibynnol ar y tywydd.

Ar un o'r penrhynau, ar noson glir o haf, efallai y gwelwch filoedd o Adar Drycin Manaw yn casglu ar y dŵr ac yn hedfan heibio wrth iddynt ddychwelyd i'w tyllau ar Sgomer wedi iddi dywyllu.



Ynys Dewi • Ramsey Island



Caiff yr arfordir a'r bywyd morol o amgylch Sir Benfro eu gwarchod. Os y byddwn yn gofalu amdanynt gallwn eu mwynhau yn awr ac am flynyddoedd i ddod.

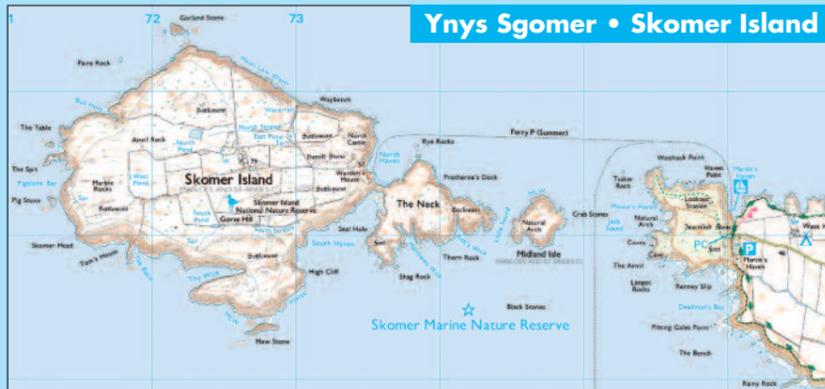
The coast and waters around Pembrokeshire are protected. If we look after them we can enjoy them now and for years to come.

### Where and When

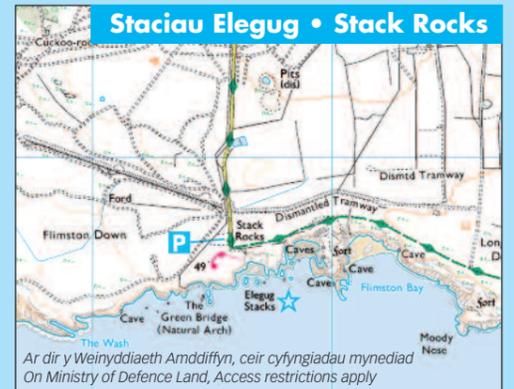
The best time to see seabirds is between May and July. Their holidays in Pembrokeshire are not necessarily timed to coincide with yours!

There are daily boat landings on Ramsey Island, landings and round trips to Skomer and regular trips around Grassholm. Boat trips are weather dependent.

From a headland on a clear summer evening you may witness thousands of Manx Shearwaters gathering on the water and flying past as they return to their underground burrows on Skomer under cover of darkness.

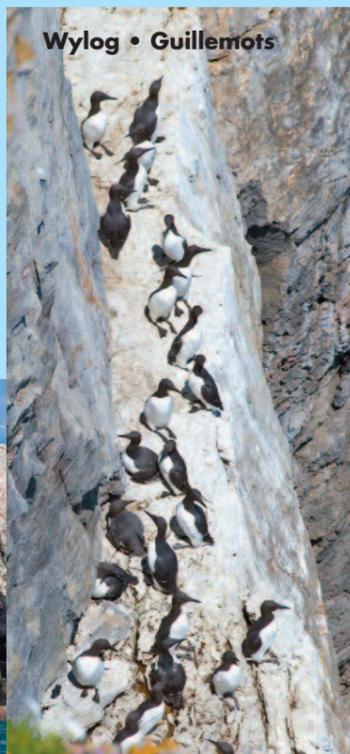


Ynys Sgomer • Skomer Island



Staciau Elegug • Stack Rocks

Ar dir y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, ceir cyfyngiadau mynediad. On Ministry of Defence Land, Access restrictions apply.



Wylog • Guillemots



Mulfran werdd • Shag

### Côd Ymddygiad

Mae adar y môr yn greaduriaid sensitif ac mae'n well eu gwyllo o bell, ar y tir ac ar y môr.

Symudwch draw os y gwelwch aderyn yn troi ei ben, yn ymestyn ei wddf, yn curo ei adenydd ar y tir.

Bydd Gwylogod a Llursod yn deor eu wyau ar eu traed. Os y byddant yn cael eu dychryn oddi ar eu silff ar y graig a dechrau hedfan, bydd yr wyau'n cwmpo a thorri.

Cymerwch ofal os y byddwch yn gwyllo adar ar y clogwyni. Ewch â sbienddrych gyda chi fel na fydd angen ichi symud yn rhy agos i ymyl y clogwyn.

Cadwch mor dawel â phosibl.

© Mike Alexander

### Code of Conduct

Seabirds are sensitive creatures and are best observed from a distance, both from land and sea.

Move away if you observe head turning, head craning, wing flapping on land.

Guillemots and Razorbills incubate their eggs on their feet. If they are scared off the ledges and take flight, their egg will fall and be destroyed.

Take care if observing birds from the cliffs.

Take binoculars so you don't need to move too close to the edge.

Keep noise to a minimum.



Hulganod ar Gwales • Gannets on Grassholm