

Gwarchodfa Natur Genedlaethol Coed Tŷ Canol

National Nature Reserve

'Porfeydd coedwig' hynafol a hudol

Roedd y goedwig hynafol hon yng Ngwarchodfa Natur Genedlaethol Coed Tŷ Canol eisoes yn hen pan godwyd siambr gladdu Pentre Ifan gerllaw 5500 o flynyddoedd yn ôl – un o'r enghreifftiau gorau o gromlech yng Nghymru.

Mae deri isel, cordeleg Coed Tŷ Canol yn debyg i fforestydd hud y straeon tylwyth teg. O dan y bonyffion a'r brigau cam a chlymog, mae cerrig mawrion dan eu carpod o fwsgol gwyrdd tywyll yn edrych fel emrlaithau a dafydd gan gawl. Y prif reswm dros roi statws arbennig i'r goedwig hon yw'r cennau sy'n addurno'r cerrig a'r coed. Mae trwch y goedwig wedi amrywio fel llif a thrail llyan yma ers Oes yr Iâ.

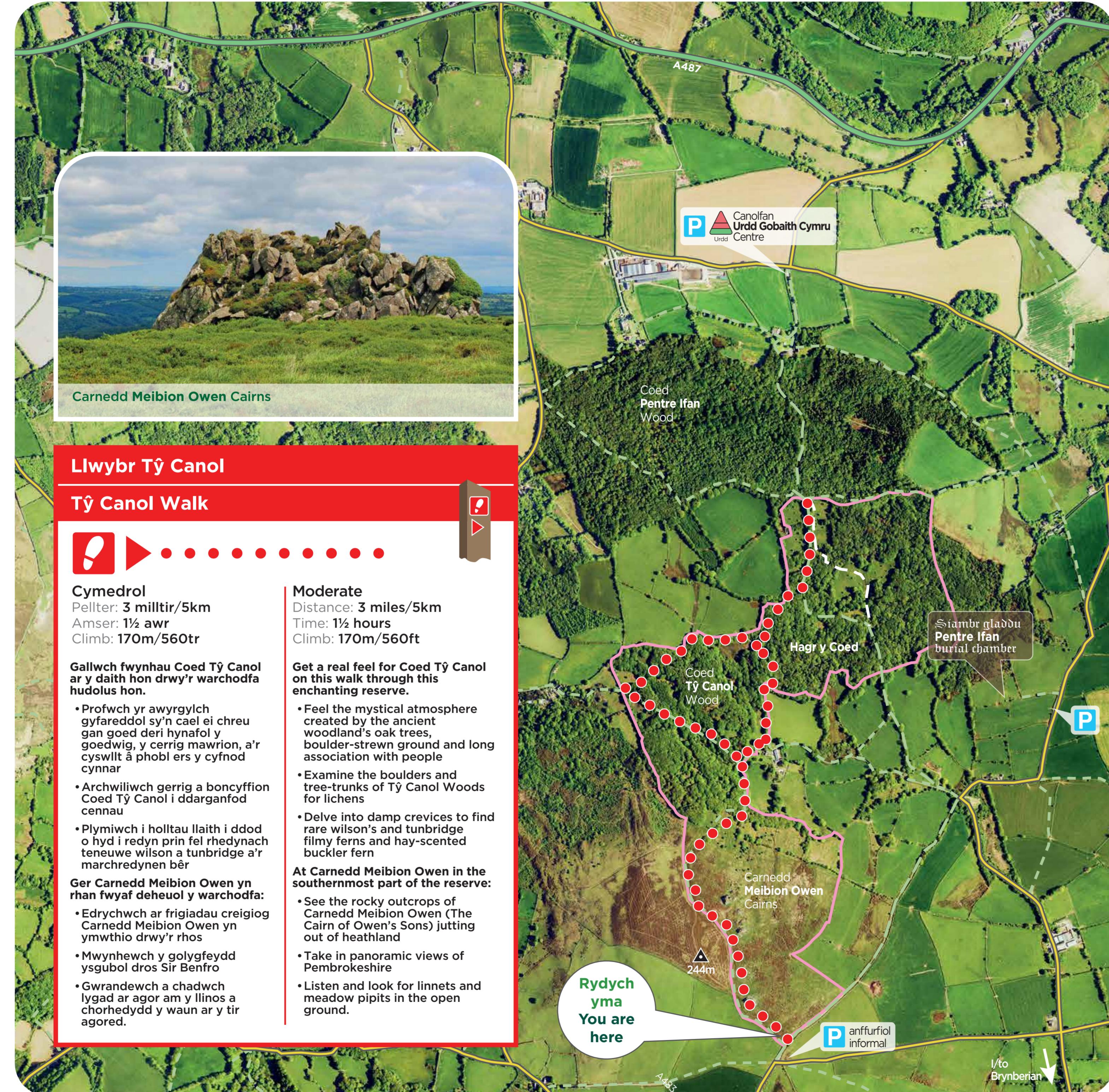
Mae Tŷ Canol yn gymysgedd o goedwig dderi hynafol a phorfeydd. Cafodd y 'porfeydd coedwig' yma eu pori gan wartheg, defaid a merlod am lawer o ganrifau. Wyddech chi mai Coed Tŷ Canol yw un o'r safleoedd gorau ar gyfer cennau yn holl ynysoedd Prydain ac iwerddon?

A mystical ancient 'wood pasture'

The ancient woodland here at Coed Tŷ Canol National Nature Reserve was already old when nearby Pentre Ifan stone burial chamber was built 5500 years ago – one of the best examples of a cromlech in Wales.

The low, twisted oaks of Coed Tŷ Canol are like the enchanted woods of fairytales. Beneath the gnarled and knotted trunks and branches, boulders smothered in dark green mosses look like emeralds tossed by a giant. The light-loving lichens which adorn the boulders and trees are the main reason for the woodland's special status. Woodland cover has ebbed and flowed here since the Ice Age.

Tŷ Canol is a mixture of ancient oak woodland and pasture. Known as 'wood pasture', it has been grazed by cattle, sheep and ponies for many centuries. Did you know that Coed Tŷ Canol is one of the richest sites for lichens anywhere in Britain and Ireland?



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Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru sy'n rheoli'r Warchodfa Natur Genedlaethol hon; rhannau o gefn gwlad lle mae enghreifftiau arbennig o gynfeinoedd a bywyd gwylt Prydain wedi'u gwarchod.
Natural Resources Wales manages this National Nature Reserve (NNR); areas of the countryside where special examples of Britain's habitats and wildlife are protected.

Help llaw i'r cennau

Coed Tŷ Canol – nefoedd y cen

Rhwng Hagr y Coed a rhosdir agored Carnedd Meibion Owen, gweler Coedwig Tŷ Canol ar lechwedd serth. Mae'n ymddangos fel coedwig ucheldir Gymreig arferol, gyda choed deri'n fwyaf amlwg ac ambell fedwen, cerddinen a chollen yma a thraw. Ond mae gan y goedwig hon hanes hir o bori- a'rn arwain at fath mwy agored o goedwig a elwir yn 'borfeydd coedwig'. Mae'r amgylchiadau hyn wedi arwain at weld rhae cennau rhyfeddol iawn yn tyfu yma.

Cadw'r goedwig yn agored er mwyn y cennau prin

Mae angen golau ar gen. Maen nhw'n ffynnu yma oherwydd bod y pori traddodiadol wedi cyfyngu tyfiant planhigion y goedwig. Heddiw rydym ni'n dal i bori'r safle, ac yn torri coed derw dethol er mwyn gofalu am y cennau.

Hagr y Coed – y goedwig hyll

Coedwig wlyb yw'r rhan ogledol, ac isaf, y warchodfa; gar arall am hyll yw hagr yn Gymraeg, ac mae sawl nant fach yn codi o ffynhonnau naturiol yma, ac ambell gae sydd wedi eu hen anghofio, ymssg y coed. Y dderwen a welir yma fwyaf, gyda rhywfaint o ynn ac ambell fedwen lwyd.

Llinach ragorol

Mae'r hen dderi cordelegdog a cham sy'n tyfu dros y creigiau sy'n brigo yma, a'r waliau cerrig hynafol, y gaer o Oes yr Haearn, a siambr gladdu gyfagos Pentre Ifan o'r cyfnod Neolithig, oll yn adlewyrchu tirwedd sy'n gysylltiedig â phobl ers tro byd, ac mae gan y cyfan deimlad cyfaredol.

A helping hand for lichens

Coed Tŷ Canol – a lichen haven

Between Hagr y Coed and the open heathland of Carnedd Meibion Owen, lies the steeply sloping Tŷ Canol Wood. This seems like a typical Welsh upland oakwood, where sessile oak is the dominant tree with scattered birch, mountain ash and hazel. But this woodland has a long history of agricultural grazing – resulting in a more open type of woodland called 'wood pasture'. These conditions have led to some fantastic lichens growing here.

Keeping the woodland open for rare lichens

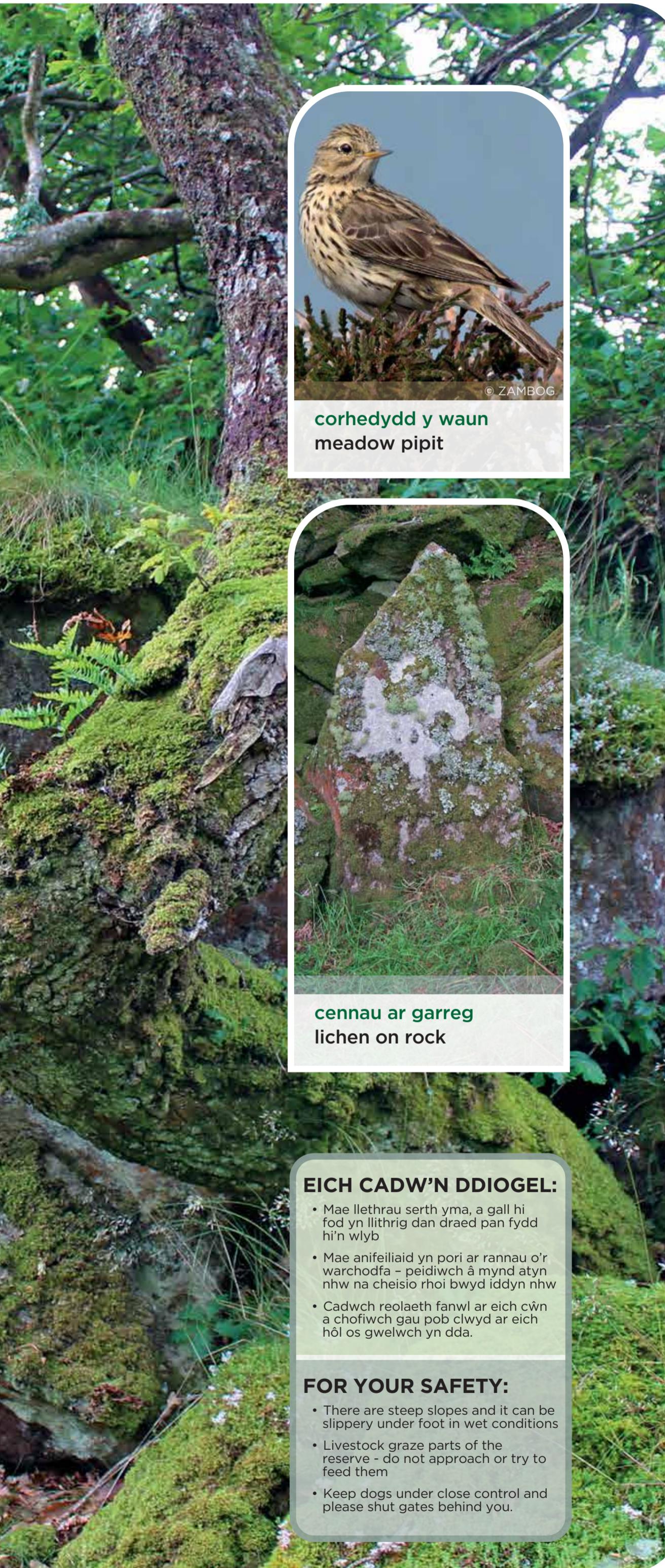
Lichens need light. The growth of woodland plants which would usually shade them out has been kept in check by the long history of grazing, allowing them to flourish. Nowadays we continue to use grazing animals and remove selected oak trees to look after the lichens.

Hagr y Coed – the 'Ugly Wood'

The northern and lowest part of the reserve, Hagr y Coed ('hagr' means 'ugly' in Welsh), is wet woodland, with numerous small spring-fed streams and some long abandoned fields within it. Oak is the main tree with some ash and downy birch.

A very rich pedigree

The gnarled and twisted oaks growing over rock outcrops, abundance of old stone walls, an iron age fort, and the nearby Neolithic burial chamber of Pentre Ifan, all reflect a landscape with a long connection with people and a mystical feel.



EICH CADW'N DDIOGEL:

- Mae llithrau serth yma, a gall hi fod yn llithrig dan draed pan fydd hi'n wlyb
- Mae anfelliad yn pori ar rannau o'r warchodfa - pediwch i mynd atyn nhw na cheisio rhoi bwyd iddyn nhw
- Cadwch reolaeth fanwl ar eich cynwys a chofiwch gau pob clwyd ar eich hól os gwelwch yn dda.

FOR YOUR SAFETY:

- There are steep slopes and it can be slippery under foot in wet conditions
- Livestock graze parts of the reserve - do not approach or try to feed them
- Keep dogs under close control and please shut gates behind you.