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Bwletin Llên Natur 19

Golwg newydd ar y byd o'n cwmpas

Medi 2009

MERLOD GWYLLT UNIGEDDAU'R RHINOGYDD

Tyddyn Du, Tyddyn Mawr ac Adwy Deg oedd yn bridio rhain ar y Crawcwellt ger Trawsfynydd cyn belled yn ôl a'r '40au o leiaf, fel merlod pyllau glo.....(Parhad ar dudalen 3)

Beth am gael lluniau o ferlod gwyllt y Carneddau?



Pysgota'r Samon - sgwrs gan Tony Lovell, Caernarfon

I first started going out with one of my relatives John Bach Lovell from 1955 onwards. My position on the boat, was what they called the 'fifth man',. The duties of the fifth man was to coil the ropes and baling out the water from the boat, or locally known as 'spudding-out', as a lot of water got into the boat with the activity of net recoiling after a 'drag'. The 'fifth man' was so-called because it always took a minimum of four men to work the net efficiently. The fifth man was a spare man who came to train, or for the experience of fishing. His pay was what we called the 'rough fish', which would have been payment in caught flounders, mullet, bass etc. - The length of the boat was 16 - 18 ft. long, clinker built with a square yard of laid decking at the stern end, which also had 'weeper holes' for water drain off from the 'transom'. The maximum length of net allowed was 150 yds x 18 ft. deep which was attached to an anchor man on the shore. The anchor man was in turn attached to a 25 yds long rope to a land pole which was the beginning of the net The net had two 'tanted' [tannau] ropes, one weighted, the other with cork floats. In the very old days the weighted tant rope would have being made from hemp for extra weight On 'going out', on a half moon 'pull', the net was 'shot out' at approximately 45 degrees to the shore, with one man paying out the net in case of snags, and two men rowing the boat. At the end of the net is the outer pole called in Welsh the Polyn Allan which has another rope attached to it to reach back to the shore. After the half-moon 'pull', three or four men together would 'haul away', on the main rope on shore. After 'hauling' the 100 yds. of rope the outer pole has been hauled ashore closing the

net like a bottle neck. On closing the two ends of the net together, we had two men hauling in on the float line and two men on the lower weighted 'tant', rope. These two men on the lower tant rope had to keep their hands as low as possible to the ground while pulling the net inshore, if any salmon were in the net it would usually show about 20 yds from shore gradually pulling the catch into the shore and held in the 'bag end' of the net. Any netted salmon were then killed quickly with the Pren Lladd. The first registered licenses were granted to the Vaynol Estate about 150 years ago, but the method of 'drag - net' fishing goes back 2000 years. Other characters were Dickie Lovell, Ned Lovell, Will Thomas, David Wilkinson, and John Bach Lovell whose father caught Caernarfon's record catch in 1931. The Lovell's ran the salmon boats for near on 100 years. The fishing patches were well established areas, carried down from generation to generation, as these established patches were in reach of the salmon run from the Atlantic to the Seiont and other rivers on the coastline. The names of the fishing patches we used were called Llanfair, Ty Celli (Kelly?), Traeth bach, Glasdwr, Ty Calch and Belan Fort. Other patches were given nick names such as Coffee Bay, and Treasure Island near buoy No 9. [Yn ôl un hanesyn, hwn oedd tarddiad enw'r dafarn The Black Boy - sef buoy] . We usually went out at four hour ebb tides [traï pedair awr] for high water and worked right through to low water and to a hour to hour and half to flood taking in 6-7 drags in that time before returning to the dock. Mae sgwrs Tony ar gael yn ei gyfanrwydd ar www.lleennatur.com (Llên y Pethau Byw)



A RECORD CATCH OF SALMON JULY, 1931, CAUGHT BY, JOHN LOVELL, CAERNARFON

Lleisiau byw.....Wil Evans

Ewch i adran LLAIS ar y wefan i glywed atgofion mewn recordiadau byrion. Dyma drawsgrifiad o rhan o sgwrs Wil Evans, Gwalchmai am Charles Tunnicliffe, yr artist adar.



Roedd Wil wedi darganfod bras bychan, wedi ei glwyfo - y cyntaf erioed ym Môn:

Wil: doedd Tunnicliffe ddim yn saff p'un ta ceiliog 'ta iar oedd o - wedyn Tunnicliffe yn cymryd nodwydd ddur a dal o uwchben, a rhyw droi o nes dod i'r penderfyniad mai iar oedd o.

D: Sut oedd y nodwydd yn dweud hynny wrtho?

Wil: Wel ia, dwi'm yn saff. Roedd o naill ai'n mynd fel'a,

neu fel'a...i ddeud y gwir dwi'n synnu bod Tunnicliffe, o bawb, yn derbyn peth fel'a.

Slefrod.....gan Bruce Griffiths

Newydd dderbyn y toriad papur o'r *Times* am slefrod fel caeadau bin sydd wedi cyrraedd Bermo. Meddai Sion Roberts.. cap glas *Rhizostoma octopus* sydd yma. Nid yw



hon yn pigo, mae'n bwydo ar y plancton. "The sting is harmless to humans and there are even reports of these jellyfish being eaten by eighteenth century fishermen." Naylor tud.60.

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ame/2364528795/>

Un Neges - dau nodyn

23 Gorffennaf 2009: Rolant wedi gweld y ceiliog gialchan [mwyalchen] yn sglaffio'r criafol am y tro cynta leni tua canol y bore....Sgin ti unrhyw syniad pam nad oes yna bryfaid llwydion o gwmpas? Does neb yma wedi cael ei bigo na gweld run ers blynyddoedd?

gan Mair Williams, Llanelian

Yan, Tan, Tethera....'ta beth ?

Mae nhw'n dweud bod cyfri defaid yn eich helpu i gysgu'r nos. Wel os ydych yn cael trafferth go iawn efallai y gall hyn eich helpu. Mewn rhai ardaloedd o'r nynysoedd hyn mae yna sawl tafodiaith neu iaith o gyfrif defaid, fel Yan Tan Tethera, sef un dau tri yn yr hen Ogledd, ac i lawr i swydd Derby a Lincoln sydd wedi deillio o'r ieithoedd Celtaidd. Er enghraifft, ym Morrowdale yn Cymbria Yan, tan tethra, wedyn 10 yn Dick, 11 yn Yan a dick, 15 yn Bumfitt ac 16 yn Yan a Bumfitt. Tra bod yna nifer o'r rhifau yn wahanol mewn gwahanol ardaloedd o Cymbria ei hun, diddorol gweld bod y cyfrif yn swydd Lincoln ac yn aradal Borrowdale yr un fath. Ewch i'r wefan yma i weld mwy: www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/Yan_Tan_Tethera

Ifor Williams

Mwy am yr Eog

The river Gwy (English Wye) into which the leithon falls hath a good variety of fish. Salmon are sometimes taken at Buallt of 34lbs. weight. The male they call in Welsh cammog [oherwydd y wefl gam ar y gen isaf tybed? DB], the female chwiwell. Salmon pinks and samlets are called in Welsh gwynniaid. A dace they call in Welsh darsen, a chubb they call cochgangen, a greyling they call in Welsh glasannen, by some glasgangen, by some maccrell, plural maccrellod. These have blue lines cross them not unlike sea macrell, and generally weigh about half a pound, but the chubb is 3lbs or 4lbs though a much coarser fish and very boney.

Llythyr gan Lewis i Richard Morris 18 Awst 1760

Y Gliradain Cymreig

Cofnod anarferol iawn o Warchodfa Natur Y Gilfach ym Maesyfed yng Ngorffennaf eleni, sef gwyfyn y gliradain Gymreig (gwglwch Welsh Clearwing). Bu'r gwyfyn hwn yn brin erioed ym Mhrydain, ac mewn pocedi bach iawn o Gymru. Diolch i Ifor Williams am dynnu sylw

www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/walesnature/2009/07/rare_clearwing_moth_spotted.html

O berfeddion Môn....

...cawsom wybod trwy Wil Williams, Bodorgan, am yr



artist Doreen Hamilton. Dyma un o'i lluniau addas i'r tymor hwn. Dwi'n rhyfeddu'n ddifffael at y talent sydd yn stelcio o'n cwmpas heb i ni wybod dim. Dyma enghraifft felly o waith Doreen - cnau castanwydd pêr, yn barod i'w rhoistio.

Pigion Medi 1962

10 Medi 1962: *We could not go up Snowdon because of high wind, cold and poor visibility. There was snow on top yesterday*

Cerdyn Post: J Jennings

14 Medi 1962: *Suspected juv f... Fulmar petrel obtained from TG Walker, Henblas....brought to Henblas school by one of the scholars who found this bird in a field near the school...drawn 17 & 18 Sept*

Nodyn ar un o luniau Charles Tunnicliffe yn Oriel Môn.

[Tri diwrnod cyn gwneud y llun. A oedd gan Tunnicliffe rewgell yn 1962?]. Tybed a oedd a wnelo marwolaeth yr aderyn drycin ym Môn â'r tywydd mawr y soniodd J. Jennings amdano bedwar diwrnod ynghynt?

O Ddyddiadur Gilbert White

Aug. 15, 1783: Took this morning by bird-lime on the tips of hazel-twigs several hundred wasps that were devouring the goose-berries. A little attention this way makes vast riddance, & havock among these plundering Invaders.

Newyddion o'r Pyreneau gan Allan Brandon

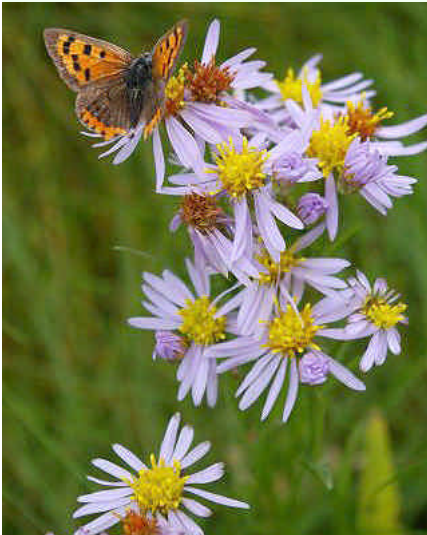
Taken on the 6th August 2009, the Blue-eyed Hawker *Aeshna affinis* [y gwas neidr llygatlas?], a very rare visitor to Britain. It is so blue that one cannot mistake it. Several



were hawking around a damp ditch at Montalba-le-Chateau north of Ille-sur-Tet in the Tet valley, eastern Pyrenees. It favours breeding in standing water that dries up in the summer.

Ail ehediad y Copor Bach

Dyma löyn y copor bach yn blasu blodau seren y morfa ar y Foryd Bach, Llanwnda (Arfon) y llynedd. Ni allai'r llun hwn fod wedi ei dynnu ond yn yr hydref. Mae seren y morfa yn ei flodau yn y tymor hwnnw, a dyma'r ddau efo'u gilydd yn yr un llun. (Gyda llaw, perthynas agos seren y morfa yw blodyn Mihangel - dyddiad Hên Wyl Mihangel yw'r 10^{ed} o Hydref). Am y cyntaf i gael llun sydd yn dangos ehediad cyntaf y glöyn bach yma yn y gwanwyn - ar y friallen efallai?



dangos ehediad cyntaf y glöyn bach yma yn y gwanwyn - ar y friallen efallai?

Merlod y Crawcwellt - mwy



caseg a'i hebol gan Keith O'Brien

(parhad o'r dudalen flaen)...Roedd y borfa a'r tir uchel yn cyfrannu at eu maint bychan ac yn eu gwneud yn ddelfrydol i'r pyllau. Byddent yn eu hel unwaith y flwyddyn i'w didoli er mwyn gwerthu a hynny trwy ddefnyddio Pont y Grible a'i chanllawiau fel corlan i'r pwrpas - ni fu i'r un ohonynt neidio dros y bont! Mae'n debyg mai mecaneiddio a dirywiad y diwydiant glo ddaeth a'r angen i ben ac iddynt wedyn fynd yn wyllt dros amser gan nad oedd marchnad iddynt. Y pryder sydd gennyf ac un neu ddau arall rwan yw'r ffaith fod nifer fawr ar gyfartaledd o stalwyni yn y gre. http://www.pbase.com/gefailgof/cwm_greigddu

Keith O'Brien

Colofn Huw Pob Tywydd.

The weather of the summers of 2007, 2008 & 2009 has been remarkably similar. A warm, promising start in June, followed by changeable, windy & often wet weather in July and August. This photo shows a rare fine day during the poor summer of 2007. The small cumulus clouds are a good sign that the day will remain dry and mostly sunny, but the high cirrus clouds are a bad sign for tomorrow's weather. They are moving in fast from the southwest, driven by the jet-stream. The cirrus are the first clouds of the next low, steered by the jet-stream towards Britain. During the summer the jet-stream usually flows from west to east well to the north of Scotland, but in the last three summers it has stubbornly remained above Britain, bringing low after low, with many days of rain and wind, and occasional fine days between lows. As long as the jet-stream is over us, there is no chance that high pressure will build. For good summer weather the jet-stream needs to be far to the north of our shores, allowing a High to develop and strengthen and give fine, dry & warm conditions, which could last for weeks, as in the famous summer of 1976.



Yr olygfa o Groeslon, Waunfawr i'r Gogledd Orllewin tua Niwbwrch, Môn Llun: Huw Holland Jones

L l ê n y P e t h a u B y w

Giatiau rif y gwllith



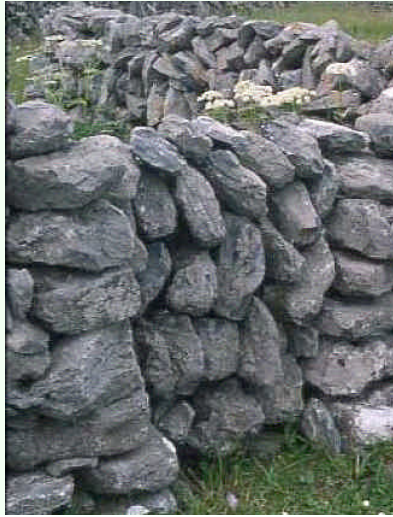
Dylunwyd y giat yma gan Joe Roberts ar gyfer Cwm Idwal. Cymerodd i ystyriaeth anghenion y llai abal o gorff, sef gosod giat yn lle dwy gamfa, gyda'r giat yn adlewyrchu y gorwel o amgylch Twll Du ac yn "tactile" a'r ol y profiad o dywys y deillion o amgylch y Cwm.

Llun a stori gan Alan Pritchard (Warden Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri)

Mae Alan yn defnyddio Oriol Llên Natur i gasglu enghreifftiau o giatau yn Y Parc. Mewnbynwch

giat i 'w gweld

A son am giatau, lliardiadau neu glwydi, dyma un sydd yn nodweddiadol o Ynysoedd Aran, Swydd Gaillimh, Iwerddon. Does dim haearn na phren (na "haerns gwely" chwaith!) ar ei gyfyl. Dim ond dwy garreg pentan a'r adwy wedi ei lenwi â cherrig. Welsoch un fel hyn yng Nghymru tybed? Pan welais i'r caeau yma am y tro cyntaf, a'r gwartheg yn pori ynddynt yn braf, bum yn crafu fy mhen sut ar y ddaear aeth yr anifeiliaid i fewn ac allan...nes i mi weld y goleuni!



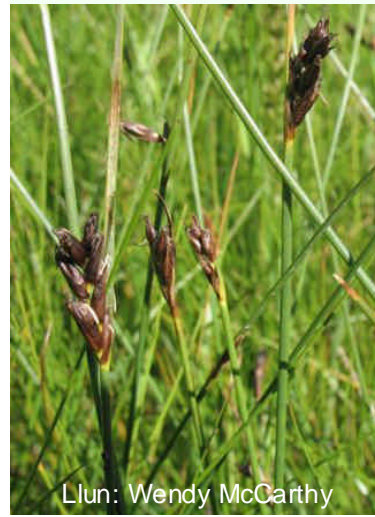
Gorad Tre'r castell

Ym mynwent Llanfaes, Môn mae'r garreg fedd hon. Mae



Tre'r Castell yn fferm a welir ar y map heddiw heb fod nepell o Lanfaes. Gellid dychmygu bod gorad (trap pysgod) i'w gael ar y traeth gerllaw ar un adeg - ond rhywun yn byw - ac yn marw - yng "Gorad Tre'r Castell"? A arferid cyflogi "ceidwaid y goredau" yn eu tai clymion?.

Aildarganfod corsfrwynen y morfa



At Dinas Dinlle I found a strong colony of *Blysmus rufus* [corsfrwynen y morfa], which hadn't been seen in vc 49 [yr hen Sir Gaernarfon] for 50+ years and is described in the Rare Plant Register as *extinct!* (Wendy McCarthy)

[Mae hwn yn hesgen ogleddol iawn ac yn cyrraedd pen deheuol ei thiriogaeth yma ac yn arwydd posibl o newid hinsawdd wrth iddi grebachu i'r gogledd].

Llun: Wendy McCarthy



Helyglys hardd, Cwm Llafar, Gerlan 14 Gorff 2009

A rhizomatous perennial herb of moderately fertile soils, forming dense stands on disturbed, often burnt ground, on heaths, in woodland rides and clearings, on sand dunes, along tracksides, roadsides and railways, and in waste places; also in upland areas on rock ledges and screes. 0-975 m (Lochnagar, S. Aberdeen) Native. This was a rare upland species in the early 19th century, but by 1962 its major extension of distribution in mainland Britain, perhaps originating from an overseas source, had already taken place. (Hwn oedd yr unig le y tyfai yn y cwm hwn, ar hen argau conchrid)

L l ê n y C r e i g i a u