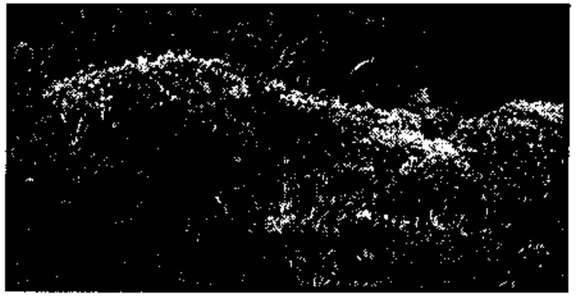
Tua'r gorllewin, mae golygfa drawiadol o Benrhyn Llŷn yn ymestyn tuag Iwerddon a thraethau de Llŷn, gydag Ynysoedd Sant Tudwal i'w gweld ym mae Abersoch. O edrych tua'r dwyrain, o'r gogledd i'r de, gwelir mynyddoedd Eryri, y Moelwyn a'r Rhinog, ac ar ddiwrnod braf gellir dilyn yr arfordir cyn belled â sir Benfro.



Grug ac eithin — Heather and gorse

Looking westwards, there is a spectacular view of the Llŷn peninsula pointing towards Ireland and the beaches of southern Llŷn, with the two St Tudwal Islands situated off Abersoch. Looking east, from north to south, the mountains of Snowdonia, Moelwyn and Rhinog are visible, and on a clear day the Welsh coast is visible all the way down to Pembrokeshire.

Gwartheg Duon Cymreig — Welsh Black Cattle

Allforiwyd cynnyrch amaethyddol Llŷn i Loegr, llawer ohono ar y môr, ond arferai'r porthmyn hefyd yrru gwartheg a defaid ar hyd llwybrau adnabyddus. O'r 18fed ganrif ymlaen, roedd Llŷn yn ffynhonnell gyfoethog o wartheg, a gyrrwyd 3,000 o Wartheg Duon Cymreig dros y bryniau yn flynyddol.

Agricultural produce was exported to England, much of it by sea, but cattle and sheep were also driven on foot. From the eighteenth century, Llŷn was a rich source of cattle, and 3,000 head of Welsh Blacks were driven each year over the hills.

Mae rhwydwaith llwybrau cefn gwlad Penrhyn Llŷn, a ddatblygwyd gyda chymorth Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, yn cynnwys lonydd glas, llwybrau cyhoeddus a lonydd . Dylid dilyn yr arwyddion bob amser. Awgrym yn unig o'r llwybr a geir yma, a dylid defnyddio'r taflenni efo'r map/iau OS priodol i'r cylch (cyfres Pathfinder).

The footpath network on the Llŷn Peninsula, developed with the aid of the Welsh Development Board, includes tracks, public footpaths and country lanes. Signposts should be followed at all times. This leaflet is intended as a guide only, and should be used in conjunction with the relevant OS map/s from the Pathfinder series.

Yn 1985 sefydlwyd Prosiect Rheolaeth Cefn Gwlad Llŷn gan Gyngor Dosbarth Dwyfor. Gwneir gwaith ymarferol ar lwybrau cyhoeddus a gwarchod y tirlun er mwyn diogelu'r amrywiaeth o fywyd gwyllt, megis y frân goesgoch a welir ar ein logo.

The Llŷn Countryside Management Project was set up by Cyngor Dosbarth Dwyfor in 1985. Practical work is undertaken on public footpaths and protecting the landscape in order to safeguard the variety of wildlife, such as the chough depicted on our logo.

Cynhyrchwyd y daflen gyda chymorth y Cyngor Cefn Gwlad.

This leaflet was produced with the aid of the Countryside Council for Wales.

DILYNWCH REOLAU CEFN GWLAD
FOLLOW THE COUNTRY CODE

Treftadaeth Glennydd Llŷn
Heritage Coast

Cynhyrchwyd gan Adran Cynllunio, Cyngor Dosbarth Dwyfor
Produced by the Planning Department, Cyngor Dosbarth Dwyfor

Rhwydwaith Llwybrau Llŷn Footpath Network

Pistyll
Llithfaen
Pwllheli

Yn ardal gyfoethog o ran archaeoleg, mae ym mhlwyf Pistyll pob math o olion cyn-hanesyddol, systemau caeau, cytiau Gwyddelod hir a chrwn, yn ogystal â chroes wedi ei cherfio ar garreg ger Tir Bach sydd o bosib yn dyddio o'r 8fed-9fed ganrif. Mae rhannau o Eglwys Pistyll yn dyddio o'r 12fed ganrif, ac oddi mewn i'r eglwys mae bedyddfaen hynod sy'n dyddio o'r un cyfnod.

Eglwys Pistyll

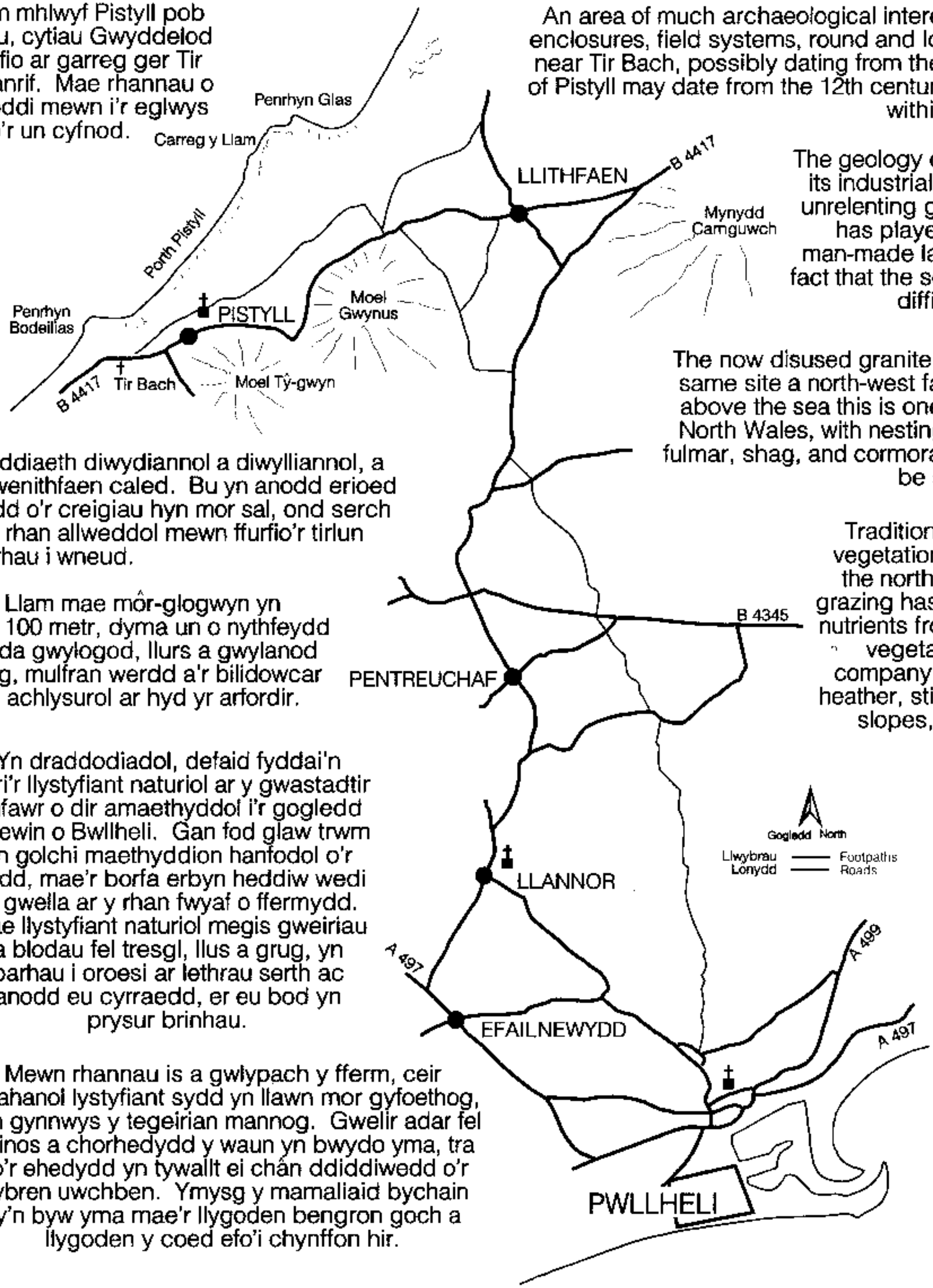
Bu daeareg Llŷn yn elfen bwysig yn ei hetifeddiaeth diwydiannol a diwylliannol, a cheir bryniau cadarn creigiog a chlogwyni o wenithfaen caled. Bu yn anodd erioed gwneud bywoliaeth o'r tir, gan fod y priddoedd o'r creigiau hyn mor sal, ond serch hynny mae amaethyddiaeth wedi chwarae rhan allweddol mewn ffurfio'r tirlun presennol, ac yn parhau i wneud.

Ar safle hen chwarel wenithfaen Carreg y Llam mae môr-glogwyn yn wynebu'r gogledd - orllewin. Gan godi hyd at 100 metr, dyma un o nythfeydd pwysicaf adar-môr yng Ngogledd Cymru, gyda gwylogod, llurs a gwylanod coesddu, a niferoedd llai o adar drycin y graig, mulfran werdd a'r bilidowcar yn nythu yma. Gwelir morloi llwyd hefyd yn achlysurol ar hyd yr arfordir.

Morlo Llwyd Grey Seal

Yn draddodiadol, defaid fyddai'n pori'r llystyfiant naturiol ar y gwastadtir enfawr o dir amaethyddol i'r gogledd orllewin o Bwllheli. Gan fod glaw trwm yn golchi maethyddion hanfodol o'r pridd, mae'r borfa erbyn heddiw wedi ei gwella ar y rhan fwyaf o ffermydd. Mae llystyfiant naturiol megis gweiriau a blodau fel tresgl, llus a grug, yn parhau i oroesi ar lethrau serth ac anodd eu cyrraedd, er eu bod yn prysur brinhau.

Mewn rhannau is a gwlypach y fferm, ceir gwahanol lystyfiant sydd yn llawn mor gyfoethog, gan gynnwys y tegeirian mannog. Gwelir adar fel y llinos a chorhedydd y waun yn bwydo yma, tra bo'r ehedydd yn tywallt ei chân ddiddiwedd o'r wybren uwchben. Ymysg y mamaliaid bychain sy'n byw yma mae'r llygoden bengron goch a llygoden y coed efo'i chynffon hir.



An area of much archaeological interest, the parish of Pistyll has relics of ancient enclosures, field systems, round and long huts, as well as an inscribed stone cross near Tir Bach, possibly dating from the 8th-9th century. Parts of the parish church of Pistyll may date from the 12th century, as does the noteworthy gritstone font kept within its walls.

The geology of Llŷn is one of the most important factors in its industrial and cultural heritage, and hills and cliffs of unrelenting granite dominate the landscape. Agriculture has played an important role in the shaping of the man-made landscape of Llŷn, and still does, despite the fact that the soils from these rocks are very poor, making it difficult to wrest a living from the land.

The now disused granite quarry at nearby Carreg y Llam has on the same site a north-west facing sea cliff. Rising to about 100 metres above the sea this is one of the most important seabird colonies in North Wales, with nesting guillemots, razorbills and kittiwakes, and fulmar, shag, and cormorants in lesser numbers. Grey seals can also be seen along the coast.

Traditionally, sheep would have grazed the natural vegetation on the large plateau of agricultural land to the north west of Pwllheli. On most farms today the grazing has been improved, as high rainfall washes vital nutrients from the soil making the grazing poor. Natural vegetation such as various grasses growing in company with flowers such as tormentil, bilberry and heather, still survives on steeper and more inaccessible slopes, although becoming increasingly scarce.

Broga Toad

In wetter, lower parts of the farm, a different though equally rich flora may be found including the beautiful heath spotted orchid. Meadow pipits and linnets feed here, while overhead the skylark pours out its incessant song. Amongst the small mammals to be found here are the bank vole and long-tailed wood mice.