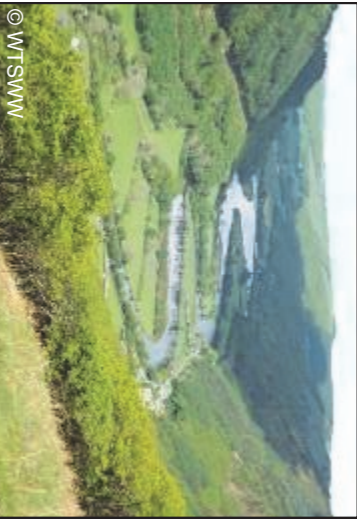


also grow on the trees, enjoying the clean air of west Wales.

Many mosses and ferns grow on the trees and ground; there are rare species of both. A large number of lichens also grow on the trees, enjoying the clean air of west Wales.

the oak was cut and regrown in rotation to provide a constant supply of fuel. The name 'Coed Simdde Lwyd', meaning 'Wood of the Grey Chimney', was probably first used then. Between the 16th and 18th centuries, this charcoal was used to smelt metal ores mined in the valley. This industry probably protected the wood from being felled. There are two areas of mine workings within the reserve, used up until the 1930s. Oak bark

© WTSWW
View of Rheidol Valley, with the Cwm Rhaidol



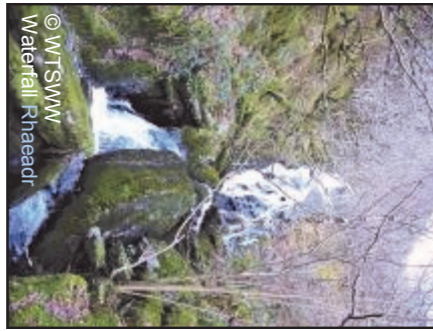
river Rheidol making its way towards Aberystwyth and the sea, to the east the steeper valley as the river makes its way down from Devil's Bridge.

O ben uchaf y warchodfa ceir golygfeydd ysblynydd ar hyd Cwm Rheidol - i'r gorllewin, afon Rheidol yn ymdroelli tuag Aberystwyth a'r môr; i'r dwyrain llethrau mwyaf serth y cwm wrth i'r afon lifo ar ei ffordd i lawr o Bontarfynach.



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Heather Crag © WTSWW

creu i ddatblygu strwythur oedran amrywiol. Mae hyn hefyd yn gadael i blanhigion y ddaear ddatblygu wrth i fwy o olau gyrraedd y llawr. Mae llawer o fwsoglau a rhedyn yn tyfu ar y coed a'r ddaear; ceir rhywogaethau prin o'r ddau. Mae nifer mawr o gemau hefyd yn tyfu ar y coed, gan fwyngau awyr i'w gorllewin Cymru.



© WTSWW
Waterfall Rhaeadr

The reserve, like most of Ceredigion, stands on rock from the Silurian age- 500 million years old, which is quite acidic. Coed Simdde Lwyd is almost pure sessile oak, typical of upland areas with acidic, well drained soils. The understory also comprises species which prefer acidic soil such as heather and bilberry. However, the far western and eastern edges of the reserve, near the streams, are less acidic, so contain a slightly different range of species. There are distinct patches of self-sown birch trees in some areas. Most of the trees are a similar age; in some areas clearings have been created, to develop a varied age structure. This also allows the ground flora to develop as more light reaches the floor.



Felled coupe Llanrelech wedi'i chymrynu © WTSWW

within the reserve, used up until the 1930s. Oak bark

was also used for tanning leather. On the opposite hillside, the narrow gauge railway, was built to transport goods to the coast. Almost all of the reserve was eventually felled, early last century, likely during WW1; the timber was taken to the south Wales coal fields for pit props.

Yn y gorffennol, defnyddid y coetir i wneud golosg-byddai'r derw'n cael eu torri a'u haildyfu mewn cylchdro i ddarparu cyflenwad tanwydd cyson. Fwy na thebyg dyna'r adeg y caï'r enw Coed Simdde Lwyd ei ddefnyddio gyntaf. Rhwng y 16eg a'r 18fed ganrif, defnyddid y golosg yma i doddi mwngau metel a gloddid yn y cwm. Bu'r diwydiant hwn siŵr o fod yn gwarchod y coed rhag cael ei gwympo. Gellir gweld dwy ardal yn y warchodfa lle bu mwngloddio hyd at y 1930au. Byddai rhisgl coed derw hefyd yn cael ei ddefnyddio at farcio lled. Ar ochr y bryn gyferbyn, adeliadwyd y lein fach i gludo nwyddau i'r glannau. Yn y pen draw catodd y warchodfa gyfan bron ei chymrynu ar ddechrau'r ganrif ddiwethaf, fwy tebyg yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf; aed â'r coed i feysydd glo de Cymru i'w ddefnyddio ar gyfer byst pwll.

From the top of the reserve there are spectacular views of the Rheidol Valley - to the west the meandering river Rheidol makes its way towards Aberystwyth and the sea, to the east the steeper valley as the river makes its way down from Devil's Bridge.

O ben uchaf y warchodfa ceir golygfeydd ysblynydd ar hyd Cwm Rheidol - i'r gorllewin, afon Rheidol yn ymdroelli tuag Aberystwyth a'r môr; i'r dwyrain llethrau mwyaf serth y cwm wrth i'r afon lifo ar ei ffordd i lawr o Bontarfynach.

Reserve description 36ha of ancient pland oak woodland on a steep south-facing slope in the Rheidol Valley. The canopy is almost pure sessile oak, with downy and silver birch dominant in some areas. Streams, at both eastern and western ends, drain steeply into the Afon Rheidol.

Directions to the reserve 20mins east of Aberystwyth in the Rheidol Valley, Follow signs for the hydro station from Capel Bangor, the reserve is near the far end of the valley on the left.

Buses There is no public transport to the site but a cycle route from Aberystwyth runs along the valley bottom.

Access notes Public and permissive footpaths traverse the reserve but are very steep in places, it is not accessible to wheelchair.

Your safety If walking alone, please tell someone where you are and what time to expect you back. Wear appropriate clothing and footwear, planning ahead for changes in the weather. An Ordnance Survey map is always useful for additional information. Please follow the countryside code.

Disgrifiad o'r warchodfa 36ha o goetir derw hynafol yr ucheldir ar lethr serth sy'n wynebu'r de yng Nghwm Rheidol. Derw digoes pur bron yw'r canopi, gyda bedw llwyd ac arian mewn rhai ardaloedd. Mae nentydd yn y pennau dwyreiniol a gorllewinol yn draenio'n serth i afon Rheidol.

Sut i gyrraedd y gwarchoffeydd 20 munud i'r dwyrain o Aberystwyth yng Nghwm Rheidol. Dilynwch yr arwyddion i'r orsaf ynni dŵr o Gapel Bangor, mae'r warchodfa ger pen pellaf y cwm ar y chwith.

Bysus Does dim trafniadaeth gyhoeddus i'r safle ond mae llwybr beiciau o Aberystwyth yn rhedeg ar hyd gwaelod y cwm.

Nodiadau mynediad Mae llwybrau cyhoeddus a chaniataol yn croesi'r warchodfa ond maent yn serth iawn mewn manau. Nid yw'n hygyrch i gadeiriau olwyn.

Eich diogelwch Os yn cerdded ar eich pen eich hun, cofiwch ddweud wrth rywun ble ydych chi a faint o'r gloch i'ch disgwyl yn ôl. Gwisgwch dillad ac esgidiau addas, gan gynnwio ymlaen llaw ar gyfer unrhyw newid yn y tywydd. Mae map Arolwg Ordnans o ddefnydd bob amser am wybodaeth ychwanegol. Cadwch at y cod cefn gwlad os gwelwch yn dda.

The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales works to conserve all forms of wildlife. We manage nearly 100 nature reserves comprising woodlands, meadows, moors, marshes, and islands such as Skomer. We campaign on your behalf against damaging development, provide advice on your land management needs and help people of all ages to understand and enjoy our wildlife.

You can help ... Volunteers are essential to the Trust. Whatever your interest and ability your spare time is valuable to us. Members are vital in supporting our work. Your contribution makes the Trust even more effective and every member strengthens the voice of the Trust. Join today if you want to help save local wildlife.

For more details of volunteering or joining as a member, call your nearest office;

Tondu, Bridgend 01656 724100
Cilgerran, Cardigan 01239 621600
Or email: info@welshwildlife.org

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Natur De a Gorllewin Cymru yn gweithio i warchod pob math o fywyd gwylt. Rydym yn rheoli bron i 100 o warchodfeydd natur sy'n cynnwys coetiroedd, dolydd, rhosydd, corsydd ac ynysoedd fel Sgomer. Rydym yn ymgychu ar eich rhan yn erbyn datblygiadau niweidiol, yn darparu cynngor ynghylch eich anghenion rheoli tir ac yn helpu pobl o bob oed i ddeall a mwynhau ein bywyd gwylt.

Gallwch chi helpu.... mae gwirfoddolwyr yn hanfodol i'r Ymddiriedolaeth. Waeth beif yw eich diddordeb a'ch gallu, mae eich amser sbâr yn werthfawr i ni. Mae aelodau'n hanfodol i gefnogi ein gwaith. Mae eich cyfraniad chi yn gwneud yr Ymddiriedolaeth yn fwy effeithiol fyth ac mae pob aelod yn cryfhau llais yr Ymddiriedolaeth. Ymunwch â ni heddiw os am helpu i achub bywyd gwylt lleol.

Am fanylion pellach am wirfoddoli neu am ymuno fel aelod, ffoniwch eich swyddfa agosaf;

Tondu, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr 01656 724100
Cilgerran, Aberteifi 01239 621600
Neu e-bost: info@welshwildlife.org

This leaflet was produced with support from

Cynhyrchwyd y dafflen hon gyda chefnogaeth gan

The Megan Jones Legacy Cymynrodd Megan Jones



The Wildlife Trust South and West Wales De a Gorllewin Cymru COED SIMDDE LWYD CEREDIGION





Woodland bridge Pont yn y coed © WTSWW

COED DOL-FAWR



Bluebells Clychau'r gog © WTSWW

Birds: There are many typical upland oak wood bird species found here: majestic **red kites** and **buzzards** wheeling overhead; **pieb flycatchers**, small black and white birds that eat insects, use the nest boxes; the **wood warbler's** song, an accelerating 'trill', can be heard from high in the canopy in spring and summer; **cuckoos** are heard calling all along the valley in early summer.

Adar: Ceir llawer o rywogaethau adar yma sy'n nodweddiadol o goed derw'r ucheldir: **barcudiaid cochion** a **bwncathod** mawreddog yn cylchdroi oddi fry; mae **gwybedogion brith**, adar du a gwyn sy'n bwyta pryfed, yn defnyddio'r blychau nythu; gellir clywed trydar cyflymol cân **telor y coed** yn uchel yn y canopi yn y gwanwyn a'r haf; mae galwad y **gog** i'w chlywed yn y cwm ar ei hyd ar ddechrau'r haf.



GLYN RHEIDOL

TO CAPEL BANGOR
I CAPEL BANGOR



Badgers Moch daear © Mike Hayward

Animals: Larger mammals that use this woodland include **badger**, **red fox**, **grey squirrel** and **brown hare** with their very large, black-tipped ears and very large back legs. Badger signs are visible throughout the reserve.

Two species of bat- **natterer** and **brown long eared**- use the woodland, using the old mines for hibernating in winter. Other species, like the **pipistrelle**, also feed in the woodlands. They eat up to 3,000 midges and other small insects each night.

Anifeiliaid: Ymhlith y mamaliaid mawr sy'n defnyddio'r coed hwn mae **moch daear**, **llwynogod coch**, **gwiwerod llwyd** ac **ysgyfarnogod** gyda'u clustiau blaen du a'u coesau ôl mawr. Mae olion moch daear i'w gweld ledled y warchodfa.

Mae dwy rywogaeth o ystum – **ystlum Natterer** a'r **ystlum hirglust** – yn defnyddio'r coetir, gan aeafgysgu yn yr hen fwyngloddiau. Mae rhywogaethau eraill, fel yr **ystlum lleiaf**, hefyd yn bwydo yn y coed. Maent yn bwyta hyd at 3,000 o wybed a phryfaid bach eraill bob nos.

NG

0 200m

TROEDRHIWSEBON

ALLT-YR-GIGFRAN



Sessile oak trees Coed derw digoes © WTSWW