

Beth yw cerigos?

Cerigos yw cerrig sydd wedi cael eu treulio gan rew a dŵr. Eu dechrau oedd cael eu torri o greigiau, clogwyni neu gael eu cludo i lawr i'r arfordir gan afonydd neu rew, ond gallai rhai ohonynt fod wedi'u gwneud gan ddyd.

Hanes cerigos

Mae nifer o filoedd o fathau o greigiau ond dim ond oddeutu 40 o wahanol fathau o gerigos a ganfyddir yma. Mae llawer o'r cerigos yn rhai lleol, hynny yw, maen nhw yr un fath â'r creigiau rydym ni'n eu gweld o'n cwmpas megis calchfaen, cerrig llaid a siert. Mae eraill, megis gwenithfaen, yn ecsotig; o ffynonellau pell; gorllewin Cymru, yr Alban ac Ardal y Llynnoedd. Mae gweithred y tonnau yn symud y cerigos a'r cerigos yn taro yn erbyn ei gilydd ar y traeth yn eu torri ac yn eu gwneud yn llai ac yn fwy crwn.



What are pebbles?

Pebbles are stones that have been worn away by ice and water. They started life being broken from other rock, cliffs or brought down to the coast by rivers or ice, but some may be man-made.

The story of pebbles

There are several thousand rock types but there are only about 40 different types of pebbles found here. Many of the pebbles are local, that is to say they are the same as the rocks we see around us such as limestone, mudstone and chert. Others, like granites, are exotic; they are from distant sources; west Wales, Scotland and the Lake District. The action of the waves moving the pebbles and crashing the pebbles against each other on the beach smashes them up and makes them smaller and rounder.



Cadwraeth

Mae siâp y traeth a'r cribau graean bras yn newid o'r haf i'r gaeaf. Mae'r cribau wedi eu gwarchod fel cynefin pwysig i adar y môr sy'n nythu ar lawr megis piod môr a'r môr-wenoliaid bychan prin iawn. Dyma'r unig nythfa yng Nghymru. Mae'r môr-wenoliaid bychain yn mudo i arfordir Sir Ddinbych yn ardal Gronant o Orllewin Affrica. Maen nhw yma rhwng Mai a Hydref. Mae'r graean bras yn hanfodol bwysig i lwyddiant y nythfa.

Mae'r cribau yn amddiffynfeydd môr pwysig hefyd a gall cael gwared o'r cerigos olygu bod y tir yn agored i lifogydd.

Tynnwch luniau yn unig a gadael olion traed yn unig
www.sirdinbych.gov.uk/cefngwlad
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Conservation

The shape of the beach and shingle ridges changes from summer to winter. The ridges are protected as important habitat for ground-nesting sea birds such as oystercatchers and the rare little tern. This is the only colony in Wales. The little terns migrate to the Denbighshire coast at Gronant from West Africa. They are here from May to October. The shingle is crucial to the success of the colony.

The ridges are also important sea defences and removal of the pebbles can make the land vulnerable to flooding.

Please take only photographs and leave only footprints
www.denbighshire.gov.uk/countryside
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Lluniau-Photographs: Dr Jacqui Malpas, William Smuts,
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Cerigos ar hyd y Traeth Pebbles along the Beach



Cerigos arfordir Sir Ddinbych

Codwch unrhyw gerigyn a bydd yn dweud rhan o stori'r Ddaear wrthyh chi. Mae llawer o gerigos wedi'u gwneud o greigiau a ffurfiodd gannoedd o filiynau o flynyddoedd yn ôl, mewn mannau ymhell o Ogledd Cymru ar adegau. Cawsant eu siapio a'u symud yma yn ystod ac ar ôl yr Oes Iâ diwethaf, a ddaeth i ben tua 17,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl.

Mae gan y cerigos nodweddion penodol sy'n ein cynorthwyo ni i'w hadnabod; i ddweud stori sut cawsant eu ffurfio ac o ble y daethant. Ceir cerigos o bob lliw a llun, gyda nodweddion mewnol sy'n dal y llygad, ac mae'r nodweddion hynny yn amlygu eu hunain yn well pan fo'r cerigos yn wlyb.

Siwrne cerigos

Yn ystod yr Oes Iâ diwethaf gwnaeth rhan o Llen Iâ Cymru lifo i'r dwyrain o Eryri gan gludo greigiau folcanig nodweddiadol. Ar yr un pryd llifodd llen iâ i lawr Môr Iwerddon o Ogledd Iwerddon, Ardal y Llynnoedd a'r Alban gan gludo creigiau o'r gogledd. Pan wnaeth y rhew doddi gollyngwyd y darnau creigiau ac ers hynny maen nhw wedi cael eu siapio gan y môr a'r afonydd, gan greu'r cerigos rydym ni'n eu gweld heddiw.

Mae maint a siâp cerigos yn rhoi clwbiau i ni ynghylch pa mor bell maen nhw wedi teithio. Wrth i'r darnau creigiau gael eu symud gan ddŵr a rhew, maen nhw'n cael eu llyfnhau yn gerigos llai, mwy crwn. Yn gyffredinol y cerigos lleiaf sydd wedi teithio bellaf. Mae llawer o'r cerigos gwenithfaen o'r Alban ac Ardal y Llynnoedd ac mae'r sialc o forwely Môr Iwerddon. Mae'r cerigos o Ynys Môn ac arfordir Gogledd Cymru, sy'n fwy yn amlach, wedi cael teithiau byrrach. Mae tonnau, yn teithio o'r gorllewin, yn glanio ar y traeth ar ongl ac yn taflu'r cerigos ar y lan, ond yn aml nid oes digon o egni yn yr ôl-olchiad i'w cario yn ôl, felly maen nhw'n pentyru mewn cribau ac mae rhai yn rholio yn ôl i lawr y traeth. Gall tonnau storm godi'r cerigos a'u symud ar hyd yr arfordir. Yr enw ar y broses hon yw drifft y glannau.

Fe ddewch o hyd i gerigos tebyg yr holl ffordd ar hyd arfordir Gogledd Cymru.

Pebbles of the Denbighshire coast

Pick up any pebble and it will tell part of the story of the Earth. Many pebbles are made of rocks that formed hundreds of millions of years ago, sometimes in places far from North Wales. They were shaped and moved here during and after the last Ice Age, which ended about 17,000 years ago.

The pebbles have distinct features that help us to identify them; to tell the story of how they were formed and where they come from. The pebbles have many different colours, shapes and internal features which catch the eye, these features show up better when the pebbles are wet.

Pebble journeys

During the last Ice Age, part of the Welsh Ice Sheet flowed east from Snowdonia carrying distinctive volcanic rocks. At the same time, an ice sheet flowed down the Irish Sea from Northern Ireland, the Lake District and Scotland carrying rocks from the north. When the ice melted the fragments were dumped and have since been reworked by the sea and rivers, shaping the pebbles we see today.

The shape and size of pebbles gives clues about how far they have travelled. As the rock fragments are moved by water and ice, they are ground down into smaller and rounder pebbles. Generally, the smaller pebbles have travelled the furthest. Many of the granite pebbles are from Scotland and the Lake District and the chalk is from the floor of the Irish Sea. The pebbles from Anglesey and the North Wales coast, often larger, have had shorter journeys. Waves, travelling from the west, crash onto the beach at an angle and throw the pebbles onto the shore, but there is not enough energy in the backwash to carry them back, so they pile up in ridges and some roll back down the beach. Storm waves can pick up the pebbles and move them along the coast. This process is called long-shore drift.

Similar pebbles can be found all the way along the North Wales coast.

