

Respect for Wildlife

Please follow the Ceredigion Marine Code of Conduct

Keep your distance and slow down to minimum speed to reduce noise and physical disturbance. Do not make sudden changes in speed or course; keep the engine running to reduce changes in noise. If more than one boat is watching the same wildlife, increase your distance and limit your watching time. Limit observation time to 10 minutes.

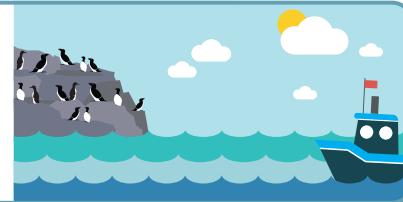
It is the responsibility of the skipper to be responsive to the behaviour of the animals at all times and to respect them by behaving appropriately.

Seabirds



All is well

The vessel is sitting a sensible distance away (at least 100 metres) and the birds are relaxed on their ledges.



Caution!

The skipper is moving too close; the birds are becoming visibly agitated and restless (head bobbing, wing flapping and increased vocalisation). The skipper needs to move away quietly before the birds fly.



Too late!

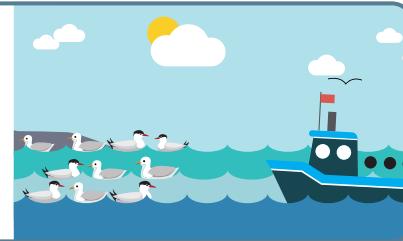
The skipper continues to ignore the warning signs and approaches too close; the birds have taken flight. Auks incubate their single egg on their feet, sudden take off can result in the loss of their egg; eggs and chicks are now also vulnerable to predation.



Extra care is needed! 1st March to the 31st August is the time when seabirds are ashore to breed, nest and rear their chicks.

Caution!

On open water you may encounter rafts of seabirds, never drive through them. **Keep well clear and change course if necessary;** disturbance to rafting seabirds will cause them to take off during much needed resting time, disturb foraging activity or cause them to regurgitate food needed for their young.



For more information please visit www.cardiganbaysac.org.uk
NB – 100 metres is approximately the length of New Quay harbour wall.



Seals



All is well

The vessel is sitting a sensible distance away (at least 100 metres) and the seal/s stay relaxed and resting on their haul out.



Caution!

If the seal/s lift their head and look at you – you are too close! Move quietly away before the seal/s are disturbed and shows signs of movement towards the water.



Too late!

The skipper ignores the warning signs and the seal/s returns to the water to feel safe. Their rest time has been shortened and the animals may injure themselves or other resting seals in their haste to return to the water.



Extra care is needed! Seals can be particularly sensitive to disturbance after periods of stormy weather and during the pupping season (August – November).

Dolphins and porpoises



All is well

The skipper has slowed down gradually and stopped or has slowed down and maintained their course. The skipper is keeping a distance of at least 100 metres away. The animals show no change in their behaviour.



Caution!

The skipper is driving too fast/ too close to the animals. The animals may be showing signs of disturbance: such as splitting or grouping together, tail slapping, taking longer dives, moving away from the vessel or by leaping.



Too late!

The animals have changed their behaviour in response to disturbance by the vessel, resulting in them moving off a feeding area or losing important resting and socialising time.



Extra care is needed! Female dolphins and porpoises with calves and juveniles are particularly vulnerable to disturbance by water craft.

This code applies to all water craft; including motor boats, sail boats canoes and SUPs.
Deliberate or reckless disturbance of a protected species (marine mammals and birds) is a criminal offence.

Parchu Bywyd Gwylt

Dilynwch God Ymddygiad
Morol Ceredigion

Cadwch eich pellter ac arafwch i'r cyflymder isaf i leihau sŵn a tharfu corfforol. Peidiwch â newid eich cyflymder neu'ch cwrs yn sydyn; cadwch yr injan yn rhedeg i osgoi newid sŵn. Os oes mwy nag un cwch yn gwyllo'r un bywyd gwylt, estynwch eich pellter a chyfyngwch ar eich gwyllo. Peidiwch â gwyllo am fwy na 10 munud.

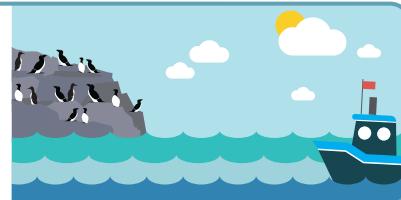
Cyfrifoldeb y capten yw ymateb i ymddygiad yr anifeiliaid bob amser a'u parchu drwy ymddwyn yn briodol.

Adar y Môr



Mae popeth yn iawn

Mae'r cwch yn cadw pellter call i ffwrdd (o leiaf 100 metr) ac nid yw'n tarfu ar yr adar ar y lan.



Cymerwch ofal!

Mae'r capten yn symud yn rhy agos; mae'r adar yn dechrau anesmwytho (yn siglo'u pennau, fflapio'u hadnnydd a chadw mwy o sŵn). Dylai'r capten symud i ffwrdd yn dawel cyn i'r adar hedfan.

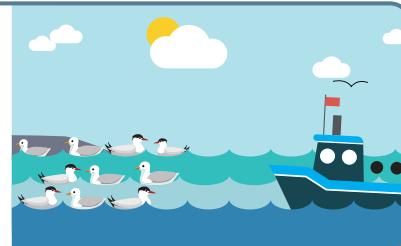


Rhy hwyr!

Mae'r capten yn parhau i anwybyddu'r arwyddion rhybudd ac yn mynd yn rhy agos; mae'r adar wedi hedfan. Mae carfilod (Auks) yn deor eu hunig wy ar eu traed, gall hedfan i ffwrdd yn sydyn olygu eu bod yn colli'r wy; mae'r wyaus a'r cywion hefyd erbyn hyn mewn pergl o gael eu hysgylfaethu.



Mae angen gofal ychwanegol! 1af o Fawthr hyd y 31ain o Awst yw'r adeg pan mae adar y môr yn dod i'r lan i fridio, nythu a magu eu cywion.



Cymerwch ofal!

Ar y dŵr agored mi allwch ddod ar draws rafftiau o adar mor; peidiwch byth a gyrru trwyddyn. **Cadwch yn glir a newidiwch eich cwrs os oes angen;** gall tarfu ar adar o'r fath eu gorfodi i godi o'r dŵr yn ystod cyfnodau gorffwys pwysig, amharu arnynt pan fyddant yn chwiliota am fwyd neu achosi iddynt gyfogi bwyd sydd ei angen ar eu cywion.



Am fwy o wybodaeth ewch i www.cardiganbaysac.org.uk
Sylwer – mae 100 metr tua hyd wal fawr harbwr Cei Newydd.



Morloï



Mae popeth yn iawn

Mae'r cwch yn cadw pellter call i ffwrdd (o leiaf 100 metr) ac nid yw'n tarfu ar y morlo(i) ar y lan.



Cymerwch ofal!

Os yd'r morlo(i) yn codi'i ben ('u pennau) i edrych arnoch chi – rydych chi'n rhy agos! Symudwch i ffwrdd yn dawel cyn i'r morlo(i) anesmwytho a dechrau symud tuag at y dŵr.



Rhy hwyr!

Mae'r capten yn anwybyddu'r arwyddion rhybudd ac mae'r morlo(i) yn dychwelyd i'r dŵr i deimlo'n ddiogel. Mae eu cyfnod gorffwys wedi'i fyrhau a gall yr anifail anafu ei hun neu forloi eraill sy'n gorffwys yn ei frys i ddychwelyd i'r dŵr.



Cymerwch fwy o ofal! Gall morloï aflonyddu'n haws ar ôl cyfnodau o dywydd garw ac yn ystod y cyfnod magu (Awst – Tachwedd).

Dolffiniaid a llamidyddion



Mae popeth yn iawn

Mae'r capten wedi arafu'n raddol a stopio neu wedi arafu a dal i ddilys yr un cwrs. Mae'r capten yn cadw o leiaf 100 metr i ffwrdd. Nid yw'r anifeiliaid yn newid eu hymddygiad.



Cymerwch ofal!

Mae'r capten yn gyrru'n rhy gyflym a/neu'n rhy agos at yr anifeiliaid. Mae'n bosib bod yr anifeiliaid yn dechrau dangos arwyddion eu bod yn cael eu haflonyddu fel: y grŵp yn rhannu neu'n closio at ei gilydd, slapio'u cynffonnau, plymio am amser hirach neu'n neiddio i symud i ffwrdd o'r cwch.



Rhy hwyr!

Mae'r anifeiliaid wedi newid eu hymddygiad am fod y cwch wedi tarfu arnynt, sy'n golygu eu bod yn gadael ardal fwydo neu'n colli amser gorffwys neu gymdeithasu pwysig.



Cymerwch fwy o ofal! Mae dolffiniaid a llamidyddion benywaid gyda rhai bach ac ifanc yn fwy tebygol o gael eu haflonyddu gan gychod.

Mae'r Cod hwn yn berthnasol i bob llong a chwch gan gynnwys cychod modur, cychod hwyllo, caiacau a byrddau padlo. Mae'n droedd i aflonyddu'n fwriadol neu'n ddi-hid ar unrhyw rywogaeth a warchodir (mamaliaid morol ac adar).