

# Snowdonia

## National Park



# Disclaimers

We hope you find the information on our website and resources useful.

## Animations

This resource has been designed with animations to make it as fun and engaging as possible. To view the content in the correct formatting, please view the PowerPoint in 'slide show mode'. This takes you from desktop to presentation mode. If you view the slides out of 'slide show mode', you may find that some of the text and images overlap each other and/or are difficult to read.

To enter slide show mode, go to the **slide show menu tab** and select either **from beginning** or **from current slide**.

# Snowdonia National Park

Snowdonia National Park is protected by the National Parks UK who are in charge of protecting park land in Wales, England and Scotland. Each park has its own authority.

It became a National Park in 1951 and is the largest national park in Wales. It was the third national park to be created in Britain. There are now 15 in total.



# Snowdonia

## National Park

The aims of the authority in Snowdonia are:



to conserve the beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of Wales;



to encourage people to visit and see the special wildlife, plants and scenery.





Snowdonia is the largest National Park in Wales and around 26,000 people live there. 58% of the population speak Welsh.

Snowdonia is on the west coast of Wales and it covers 2132km<sup>2</sup>.

# Snowdonia

## National Park





Snowdonia has a rich Welsh historic culture. Many myths and legends come from this area.

The park contains Sites of Special Scientific Interest because of some of the unique species that have their habitat there.

# Snowdonia

## National Park





Snowdon mountain, which is in the park, is the highest mountain in England and Wales.

Bala Lake in Snowdonia is the largest natural lake in Wales.

# Snowdonia

## National Park



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## Protected Areas

In Snowdonia National Park there are three main protected areas:

- Y Migneint
- Morfa Harlech
- Bala Lake (Llyn Tegid)

The landscape inside these protected boundaries is often unique.



# Snowdonia

## National Park

## Protected Areas

These areas are abundant in wildlife, plant life and habitats which must be conserved. This is to stop them becoming under threat or extinct. The lands within these areas are also important ecologically.



## Protected Area — Y Migneint

This is an area of moorland and bog which covers 142.35km<sup>2</sup>.

Some of the area is used by Welsh farmers and they produce the food you buy.

It is a very important nesting ground for birds.



## Protected Area — Y Migneint

The area is under threat from people using scrambler bikes and also from fires that start in the dry weather.

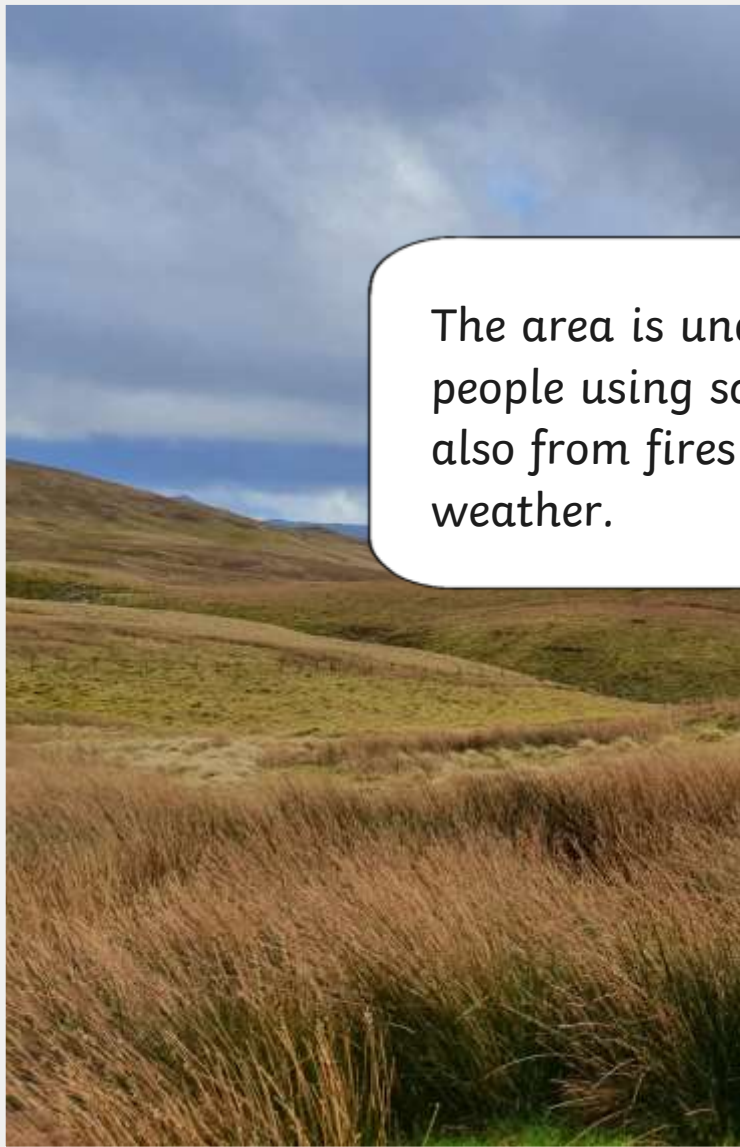
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## Protected Area — Morfa Harlech

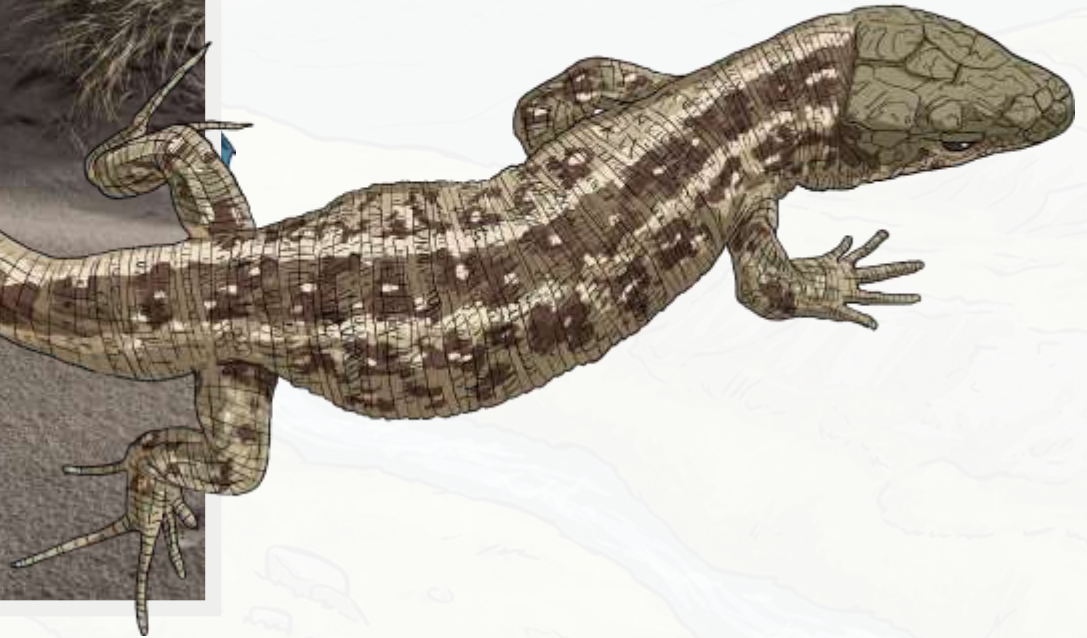
This is an area of sand dunes and it 6km<sup>2</sup> in size.

The dunes are very important as they protect the coast at Harlech and they also provide the specific habitat needed for the plants and animals that live there.

A lot of the area is used for farming and leisure. The beach is very popular with local people and holidaymakers.

## Protected Area — Morfa Harlech

Rare sand lizards can be found here and more were reintroduced in recent years to boost the population.

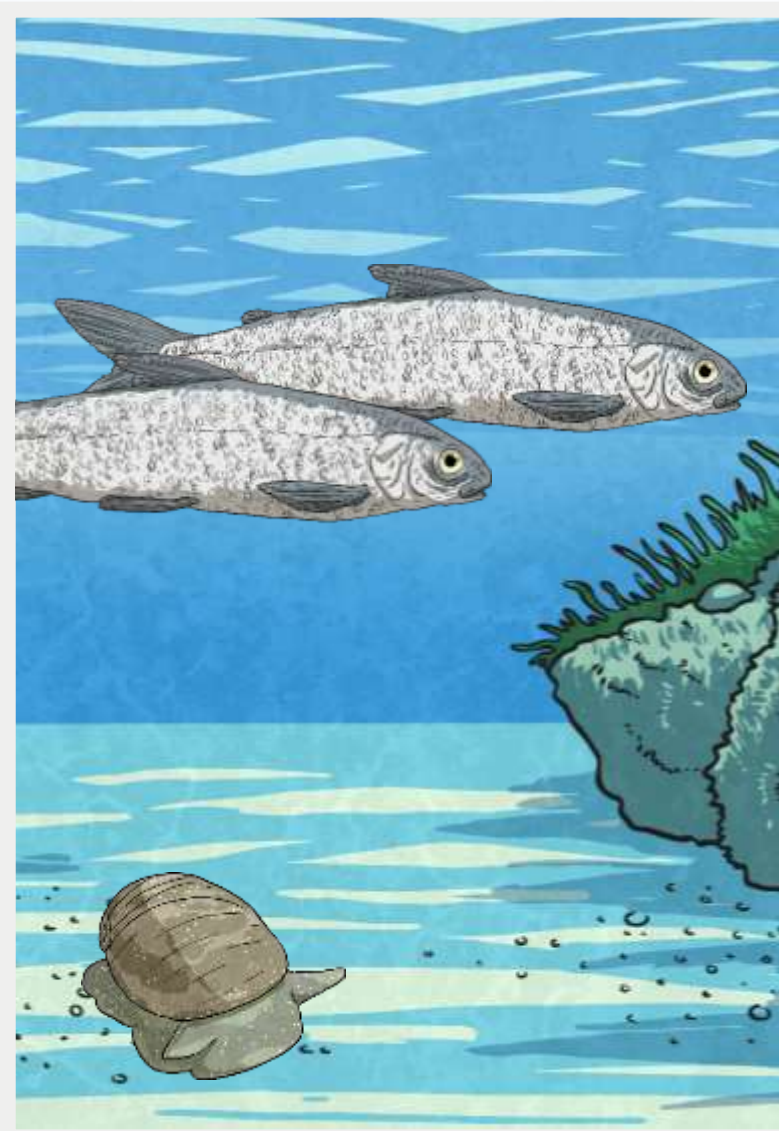


## Protected Area — Bala Lake (Llyn Tegid)

This is the largest natural lake in Wales and covers an area of 10.24km<sup>2</sup>. The lake is 43 metres deep.

Bala Lake is popular with tourists and is used for boating, fishing and canoeing.





## Protected Area — Bala Lake (Llyn Tegid)

This is the largest natural lake in Wales and covers an area of 10.24km<sup>2</sup>. The lake is 43 metres deep.

Bala Lake is popular with tourists and is used for boating, fishing and canoeing.

It is a Site of Special Scientific Interest because of two unique species that live in this lake: the awunias fish and the glutinous snail.



# Snowdon Mountain

There are nine mountain ranges in Snowdonia National Park.

Snowdon is 1085 metres high and is the highest peak in Wales and England.

Around 400,000 people visit Snowdon each year.

There are many different routes to the top, with different levels of difficulty. On average it takes 6 hours to go up and back down.



# Snowdon Mountain

As well as walking up, there is the option of taking the train to the summit from Llanberis.



## Snowdon Mo

As well as walking up  
option of taking the



There is an area of the mountain called 'Crib Goch'.

Some climbers have slipped over the rocky 'knife-edge' so great care must be taken when walking on this path. Crib Goch means 'red ridge' in Welsh.



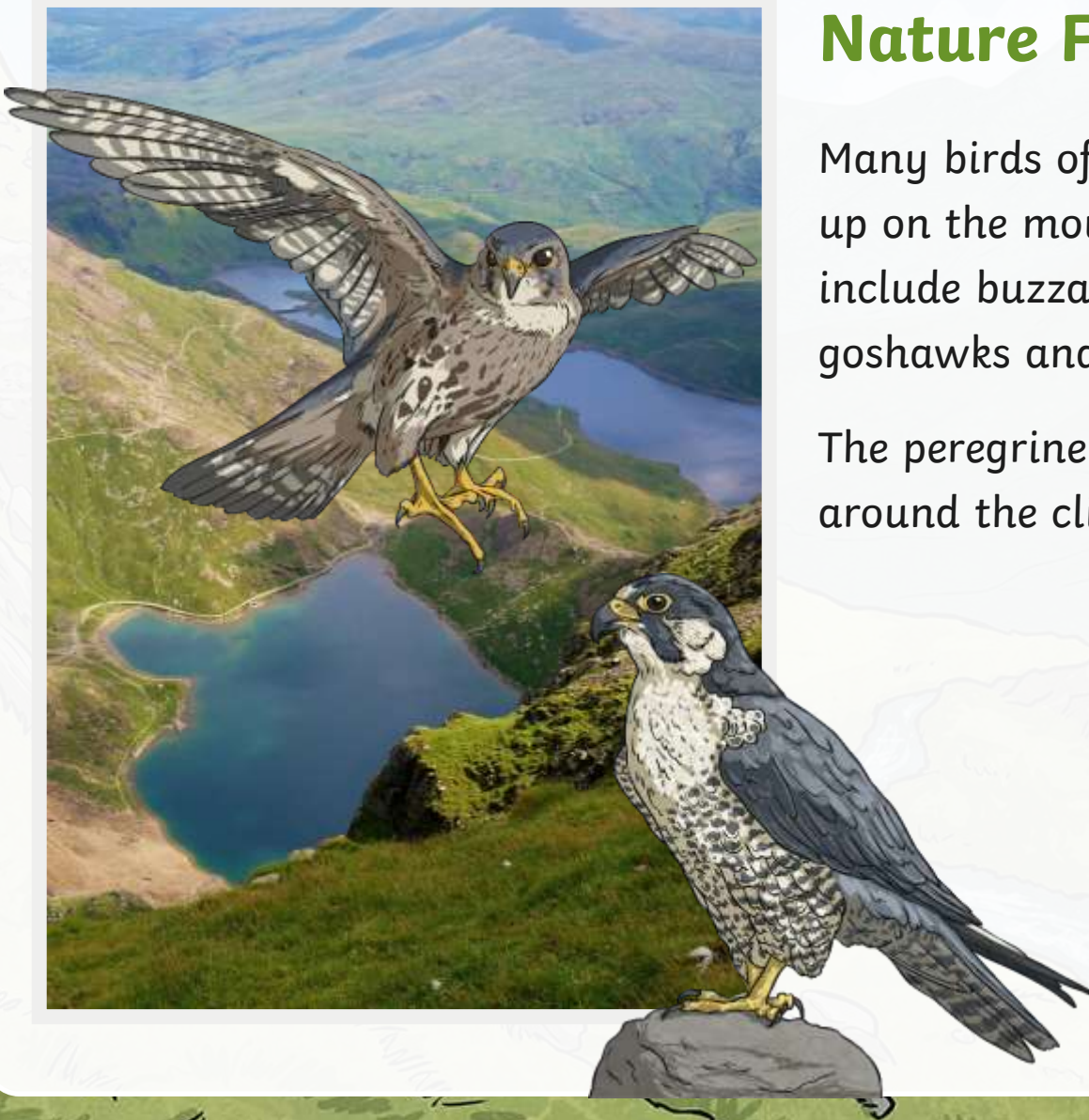
Did You Know?



## Nature Facts

Many birds of prey are found high up on the mountains here; they include buzzards, peregrines, goshawks and merlins.

The peregrine falcon has its habitat around the cliffs in Snowdon.





## Nature Facts

The Welsh mountain goat has a large population on Snowdon; it is thought that there are around 1000 of them there. They do well in the harsh conditions and climb well from a young age.

## Nature Facts

The Snowdon lily, an arctic alpine plant, is found on the mountain. It blooms in rocky crevices high up on the mountain.

The area around Betws-y-Coed has some long established oak forests.



## Nature Facts

The Welsh name for Snowdonia is Eryri, and the Welsh word for eagle is 'eryr' so the name for the area could derive from the word eagle. Another possibility is that it means highlands/uplands.

There is a plan to bring golden eagles back to Snowdonia. The eagles introduced will have GPS trackers so that conservationists can study their nesting and feeding habits.

## The Future



## Nature Facts

Golden eagles haven't nested in Wales for nearly 200 years. Wales is the only country in Britain to have no nesting pairs. The plan to bring the eagles back is part of a wider conservation project in restoring the balance of the ecosystem in the area.

Golden eagles do not breed until they are five to seven years old so it could take a while for the eagles to produce young once they have been introduced.

The Future





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