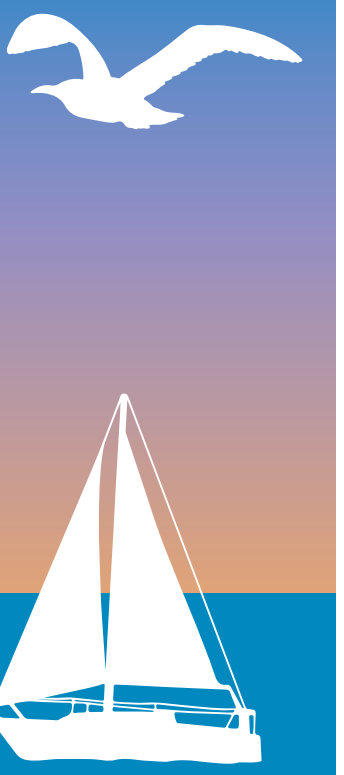




# Hayling's rich coastline

A rich ecological landscape, the coastline of Hayling Island is home to a wide range of plants and grasses.



Part of an internationally important shoreline, Hayling provides rare environments ideally suited to particular plants. From shifting sand-dunes to shingle grassland, Hayling offers you the opportunity to discover a distinct and beautiful landscape. As you explore this coastline, see if you can spot the following...

## Dodder

*Cuscuta epithymum*



Dodder is a parasitic plant that doesn't kill its host. It thrives on gorse, and is easily identifiable by its red tendrils and white flowers.

## Viper's Bugloss

*Echium vulgare*



This erect plant - with clearly visible blue funnel-shaped flowers between May and September - is an excellent food source for bees and butterflies.

## Alexander

*Smyrniololus atrum*



Part of the Apiaceae family, this fully edible plant was introduced by the Romans. The Roman writer Pliny the Elder regarded it as a cure for Colic and painful urination.

Keep an eye out  
for the following  
amongst the  
plants...

## Suffocated Clover

*Trifolium suffocatum*



A rare plant in the UK - although found as far away as Iran - suffocated clover is a small plant that needs an acidic sand or shingle ecosystem to survive.

## English Stonecrop

*Sedum anglicum*



Common in the Solent, English stonecrop thrives in rocky crevices and old walls, producing small white flowers between June and September.

## Red Dead-nettle

*Lamium purpureum*



Named a dead nettle as it does not sting, this plant can flower all year with suitable weather. Its distinctive red pollen can often be spotted on bees that feed from it.

## Adder

*Vipera berus*



The only venomous snake in the UK, the adder is a shy animal with a distinctive zig-zag pattern down its back. They eat small mammals, nestlings and lizards.

**Havant**  
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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## Yellow Horned-poppy

*Glaucium flavum*



Rare in Hampshire, this beautiful poppy gets its name from the shape of the seed pods it produces after flowering. Flowering after its second year, it can live up to five years.

## Bur-Chervil

*Anthriscus caucalis*



The wild variant of the common herb chervil (also known as French Parsley) this plant enjoys sandy, gravelly conditions and can grow up to 70cm tall.

## Slow-worm

*Anguis fragilis*



The slow-worm is a legless lizard that can shed its tail to escape predators. Shy animals, they incubate their eggs internally, and feed on slow prey like slugs and snails.