

MORE PLANTS LIVING ON THE EDGE

For more information on plants that live on shingle beaches visit:

- <http://www.geog.sussex.ac.uk/BAR/Biodiversity/shingleplants.html>
- <http://www.geog.sussex.ac.uk/BAR/publish/Interim%20Report.pdf> - page 32 - 37

SHINGLE BEACH PLANTS

In addition to Sea-kale, which you studied in the last worksheet, you are asked to investigate the following 6 plants: Yellow Horned-poppy, Biting or Yellow Stonecrop, Viper's-bugloss, Sea Pea, Orache and Sea-holly.

Use the information to complete the table overleaf of the plants' adaptations to the shingle environment and describe their adaptations to the seasonal changes in the shingle environment

Sea-kale



Yellow Horned-poppy



Biting Stonecrop



Viper's-bugloss



Sea Pea



Orache.



Sea-holly



ADAPTATIONS OF SOME SHINGLE BEACH PLANTS:

a) Fill in the gaps (white cells) by adding ticks or comments.

Adaptation	Very deep roots	Waxy leaves	Hairs or bristles on leaves	Succulent	Method of reproduction	Low growing in winter
Reason	Fresh water often far below surface/ helps plant remain attached to ground	Reduces water loss from the leaves	Reduces water loss	Reduces water loss	Many seeds or waterproof seeds are useful	Survive wind and storm
Sea-kale	✓	✓		thickened	Large, waterproof, buoyant seeds	Plant dies back and root overwinters
Yellow Horned-poppy						
Biting Stonecrop						
Viper's-bugloss						
Sea Pea						
Orache						
Sea-holly						

On a separate sheet of paper, giving examples of named plants (where possible), explain:

b) the various adaptations of the plants to extreme weather conditions (such as drought, high winds) on the shingle.

c) their adaptations to other problems.

