

TRAVEL ALONG THE COASTLINE EXPERIENCE THE BEAUTY OF LOCAL WILDLIFE

LIME produces fragrant and nectar, the medical herb lime blossom. It is important honey plant for beekeepers. Lime blossoms in the end of June.

COMMON ASH is a large deciduous tree growing to 15m with a tall, narrow crown. Ash is particularly associated with basic soils on calcareous substrates on breakages and river banks.

ELM mostly grows on rivers banks near brooks or on rock terrace where soil is rich in nutrients, often clayey. Old big trees are important for several rare wood-rotting fungi.

FLYING SQUIRREL is a small nocturnal rodent. Glides over distance of 30-40 m. Nests are in woodpecker's holes. The most important food are the catkins of alder and birch in winter and leaves and buds of deciduous trees in summer.

OAK is a long-lived tree, it may naturally live to an age of a few centuries. Flowering in June. Jays and squirrels takes acorns and burying them elsewhere. A lot of oak sprouts grow up on the edge of forest.

TOOTHWORT is a parasitic plant living on the roots of hazel and alder, on which it is dependent for its nutrition. Branched underground stem closely covered with colourless leaves lacking of chlorophyll. Flowers in May. Rare. In Red Data List of East Fennoscandia and Red Data Book of Leningrad Region.

HAZEL blooms already in the end of March. Male catkins are long and pale yellow and female ones are very small and largely concealed in the buds, bright-red. The pollen of hazel are often the cause for allergies. The Celts believed huzelnuts gave one wisdom and inspiration.

OSPREY is a large raptor, reaching 1.8 m across the wings. Its distribution depends on suitable fishing area. Fish is first sighted when osprey is 10-40 m above the water, then osprey hovers and pluges feet first into the water. Our ospreys winter in tropical Africa.

WHITE-TAILED EAGLE is the largest North European raptor. Wings are broad and dominate the silhouette. The breeding pairs are very traditional, and several territories have been in use for centuries. Its diet consist of fish, birds and mammals.

COMMON GOLDENEYE is a diving bird that forage underwater (insects, molluscs, fish eggs and plants). They themselves may fall prey to harriers, hawks and mink. Natural tree cavities chosen for nest and they will readily use nest boxes as well.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL measures 60 cm, 150 cm across the wings. The call is a "laughing" cry. They are omnivores and will eat fish, insects, molluscs, seeds and berries, small mammals, birds eggs and chicks. Nesting seasons begins in May. Wintering in equatorial Africa.

BEACH PEA is a perennial plant growing trailing stems to 50-80 cm long, typically on sand and gravel storm beaches. Pods are poisounous. Beach pea is a legume native to coastal area of Asia, Europe, North and South America.

CURLEW is a wader, feed on invertebrates by pecking and deer probing with its downcurved bill in mud or sand. The familiar call is loud "curlew-o". Males and females look identical. Nest on a ground.

SEA SANDWORT has a circumboreal distribution. This succulent forms patches on sand and shingle above the high water mark of beaches. Leaves are rich in vitamin A and vitamin C and can be used as green leafy vegetable either raw or cooked.

Visit sandy beaches, rocky shores, dunes and wetlands!

Come over to see the spectacular variety of coastal landscapes and unique wildlife. Get ready to watch for migratory flocks of chaffinches and robins or swans resting on shallows. Walk away to find wild orchids in bloom and butterfkiies glittering over the grassland. Visit the beatiful lakes where colourful dragonflies skimming over the water surface.

Find out more about coastal wildlife. Download the **BALTIC PROMENADE** app.

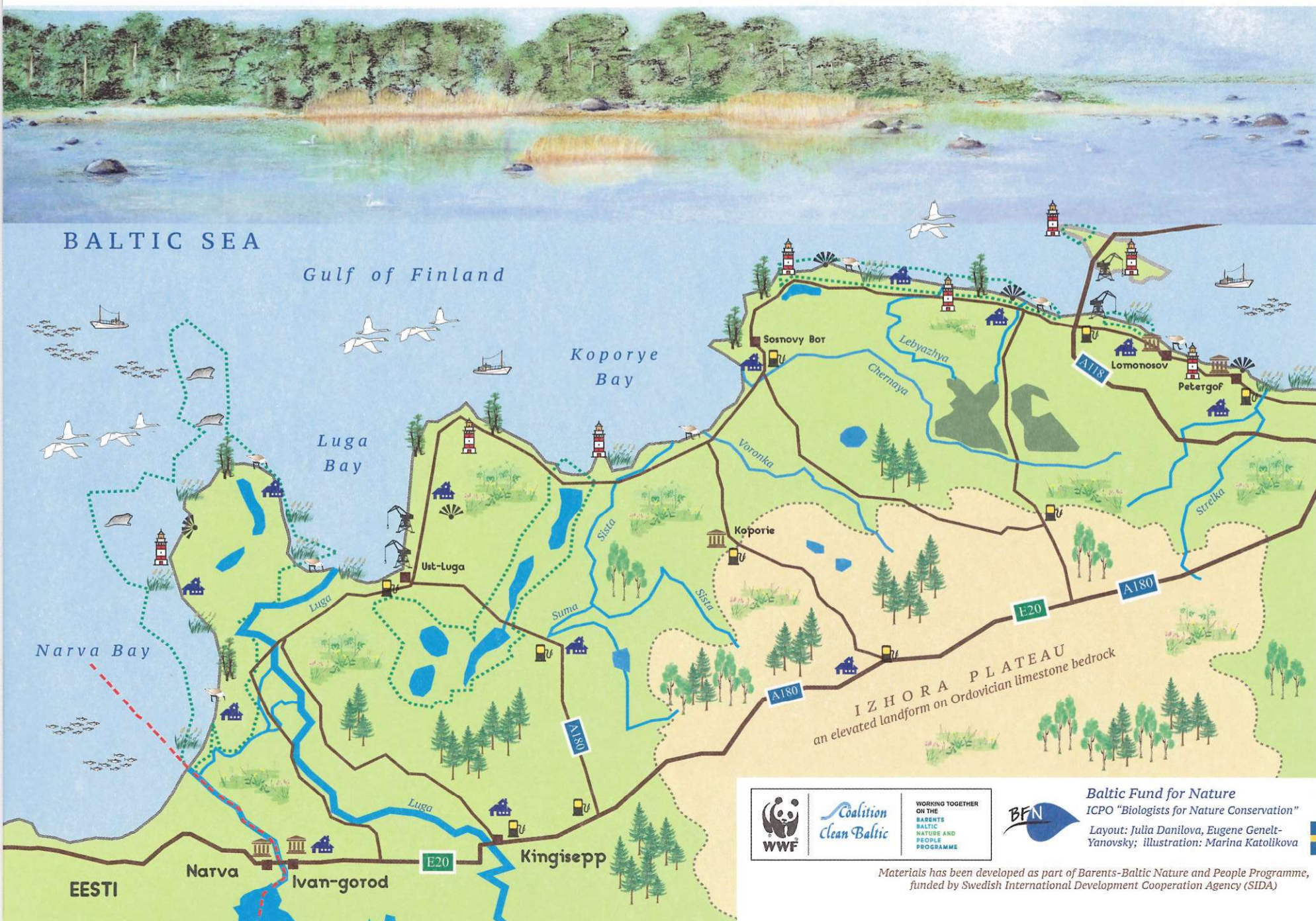


GREY SEAL is common on outer islands in summer. A lot of seals aggregate in groups. They feeds on a wide variety of fish (herring, bream and sprat). In spring during the reproduction period males has a harem of 6-7 cows.

RINGED SEAL is a small seal, commonly live in freezing sea area. In winter they dig the lair hole in the shelter of pack ice. The young are born there in February-March, a lot of them dies in the fishing nets.

GOOSANDER nests in holes in trees. It has serrated edges to their long and thin bills that help them grip their prey - small fish, molluscs, insects. In winter scandinavian birds migrate southwards.

SOUTH COAST OF THE GULF OF FINLAND



Key to symbols

- waterfowl concentration area
- seal haul-outs
- reed beds
- alder swamp
- nature reserve
- lighthouse
- panoramic view
- port
- guest house
- historical heritage
- petrol station
- road



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