

Native Arthropods

Arthropods include spiders, which have eight legs, and six-legged insects, such as beetles, bumblebees, and butterflies. Each species uses a slightly different part of the native beach bluff plant habitat. Flying insects depend on nectar and pollen from



Acmon blue butterfly (*Plebejus acmon*)



Stink beetle (*Eleodes* species)

dune lupine, and a crab spider that hides in flowerheads to ambush its prey.

year-round flowering of the native plant community.

Predators, such as parasitic wasps and spiders, depend on a diverse arthropod community for food.

Specialized arthropods feed on one plant species or group of plants. Some are endemic, found nowhere else in the world. These include the federally endangered El Segundo blue butterfly, a Jerusalem cricket, a moth whose larvae feed only on



Yellow-faced bumblebee (*Bombus vosnesenskii*)



White-lined sphinx moth larva (*Hyles lineata*)



Beach Bluffs Restoration Project

The Beach Bluffs Restoration Project began in 2001 when a group of local residents, nonprofit groups, and government agencies united to implement a common vision of restoring the native vegetation of the bluffs along the southern portion of Santa Monica Bay, between Ballona Creek and the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

Goals of the Project

- Increase the ecological value of the bluffs and dunes
- Promote the beauty of native plants
- Educate the public about the natural history of our urban beaches