Campus Lagoor Vative Pants of the UCSB Shoreline

Coastal sand dunes are scattered along the California coastline from the Oregon border south to San Diego. Due to development, they are now very rare, and those that remain are highly degraded. They are dynamic habitats affected by wave action, tides, wind, and trampling. Dunes develop where there is a substantial amount of dry, wind-blown sand. Their formation is aided by pioneer dune species such as beach saltbush (*Atriplex leucophylla*), which capture and hold sand. Plants found on coastal sand dunes are mostly prostrate herbs with creeping stems and long fleshy taproots. They often have hairy, grayish leaves that are relatively small or succulent. These features help the plants tolerate drought, salt stress, sand abrasion, and intense sunlight.

Threats

Rare dune species and dune structure are threatened locally by trampling and invasive non-native plants.



Ripgut Brome (Bromus diandrus)
Competes for water and space



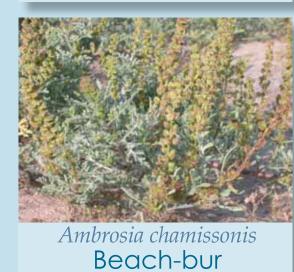
Sea Rocket (*Cakile maritima*)
Competes in foredune areas



Ice Plant (Carpobrotus edulis)
Forms smothering mats

ive Foredune Plants











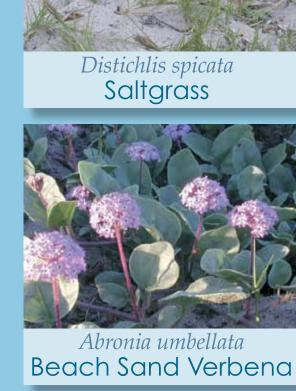
Amsinckia spectabilis var. spectabilis Seaside Fiddleneck



Calystegia soldanella Beach Morning-glory



Camissonia cheiranthifoli Beach Evening Primrose





Plante

Back



Silver Lupine

Heliotropium curassavicum Heliotrope



Eschscholzia californica California Poppy







Backdune





Antirrhinum nuttallianum ssp. subsessile Nuttall's Snapdragon



Atriplex californica
California Saltbush

oastal Bluff Pl



Seacliff Daisy





Brought to you by the students of UCSB through Shoreline Preservation Fund.

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