

- *Eats small invertebrates.
- *Lives in sand burrows among native plants.
- *A food source for large predators like hawks and coyotes.



Burrowing Bee

- *Lives on its own.
- *Digs sand tunnels or small holes.
- *Can curl up inside flower petals as shelter.
- *Uses flowers as a source of energy for their sugary nectar.



Honey Bee

*Lives in large colonies / hives. *Visits flowers to collect sugary



*Lives in groups, in sand burrows among native plants. Eats plants. *Eaten by hawks and coyotes.



Dune Tansy

*Strong smelling, feathery leaves help to prevent predation. *Flowers are a food source for pollinators like bees.



Coyote (with track, and scat)

- * Very shy and afraid of people.
- *Hunts small animals like rabbits mice, gophers and birds.
- *Lives in burrows or dens.

Termite

- *Lives in tunnels in large groups.
- *Eaten by birds and small animals.
- *A decomposer that eats bits of old plants, especially old trees.



Ant

- underground burrows, in a large groups.
- *Eaten by birds and small animals.
- *A decomposer that eats bits of old plants and animals.



Jerusalem Cricket

- *Digs tunnels underground.
- *Eaten by many birds, mice and gophers.



Shrew

- *Hunts small invertebrates
- *Lives in underground sand burrows among native plants.
- *A food source for predators like hawks.



invertebrates

- *Lives underground tunnels among native plants.
- *A food source for large predators like hawks.



* a great shelter for small animals.

Brush.

*Seeds are white and fluffv.

Mock Heather

*Looks very similar to a Coyote

*Yellow flowers a food source for pollinators.



Coast Buckwheat

*Soft silvery hairy leaves help with water catchment.



- prevent predation from hungry animals.
- animals like hawks, and other birds, coyotes, insects.
- *Makes food from the sun, air and water.



Seaside Daisy

*Flower nectar a food source for pollinators. *Makes food from the sun, air and water.



Salt Rush

- *This plant has adapted to drink both fresh and salt
- water. *Waxy coating helps prevent water loss or evaporation.



Lizard Tail Plant

- *Soft silvery hairy leaves help with water catchment.
- * Flowers nectar a food source for pollinators.

Cypress Tree

- *Strong smelling leaves help to
- * A great habitat for many

Page 4

Coyote Brush (with Seeds)

- *This plant has long, woody stems, and is a great habitat for many Fort Funston animals.
- *Seeds are white and fluffy. *Makes food from the sun, air and water.

© San Francisco Unified School District Environmental Science Center. Used with permission for the BEETLES Model Field Journal. Drawings by John Muir Law.