Photographs from:

Gordon, D.M., 1992. **Interactions among the bee and plant communities in coastal dunes and the implications for conservation biology**. pp. 112-118 in: Harris, R. R., & Erman, D. C. (Tech. Coord.), & Kerner, H. M. (ed.). 1992. Proc. of the Symposium on biodiversity of northwestern California. Oct. 28-30, 1991, Santa Rosa, CA. Wildland Resources Center Report 29, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Figure 1. *Aerial view of north spit looking south into Humboldt Bay in June, 1976. The study site is left of the middle of the beachline, where the spit is approximately 1 km. wide*.

Figure 2. *Megachile wheeleri nesting habitat within foredunes (1989). A dense nest aggregation was found in the herbaceous vegetation in the center of the photograph, below the dark plants. Smaller aggregations with lower densities were found in the higher ground of the foredunes and inland dunes*.

Figure 3. Megachile wheeleri *female foraging on Seaside daisy (Erigeron glaucus).*

Figure 4. *Excavated nest showing tunnel and brood cell constructed from leaf cuttings at end of tunnel (arrow).*

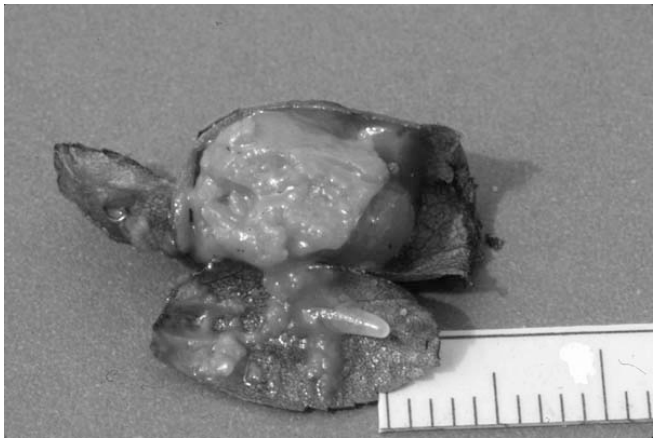

Figure 5. *Brood provision and egg (mm. scale). Most of the leaf pieces have been removed*.

Figure 6. *The 83 nests piled in the center were excavated from this 1 sq. m. area, illustrating density in nest aggregation sites (1989). Tape indicates 50 cm.*

Figure. 7. *Vernal pond during a wet year (1980). Dense nest aggregations occurred at the edges of this pond.*

Figure 8. *Disturbance in* M. wheeleri *nest site resulting from mammal digging.*

Figure 9. *Dense* M. wheeleri *nest aggregations were found along the edges of this off-road vehicle trail through bush lupine thickets in the foredunes north of the study site (1989).*

Figure 10. *Closer view of the nest sites (white stakes) in Fig. 9.*

Figure 11. *Successional advance in lower areas is expanding* M. wheeleri *nesting habitat in the preserve (1981).*