UNIT 542

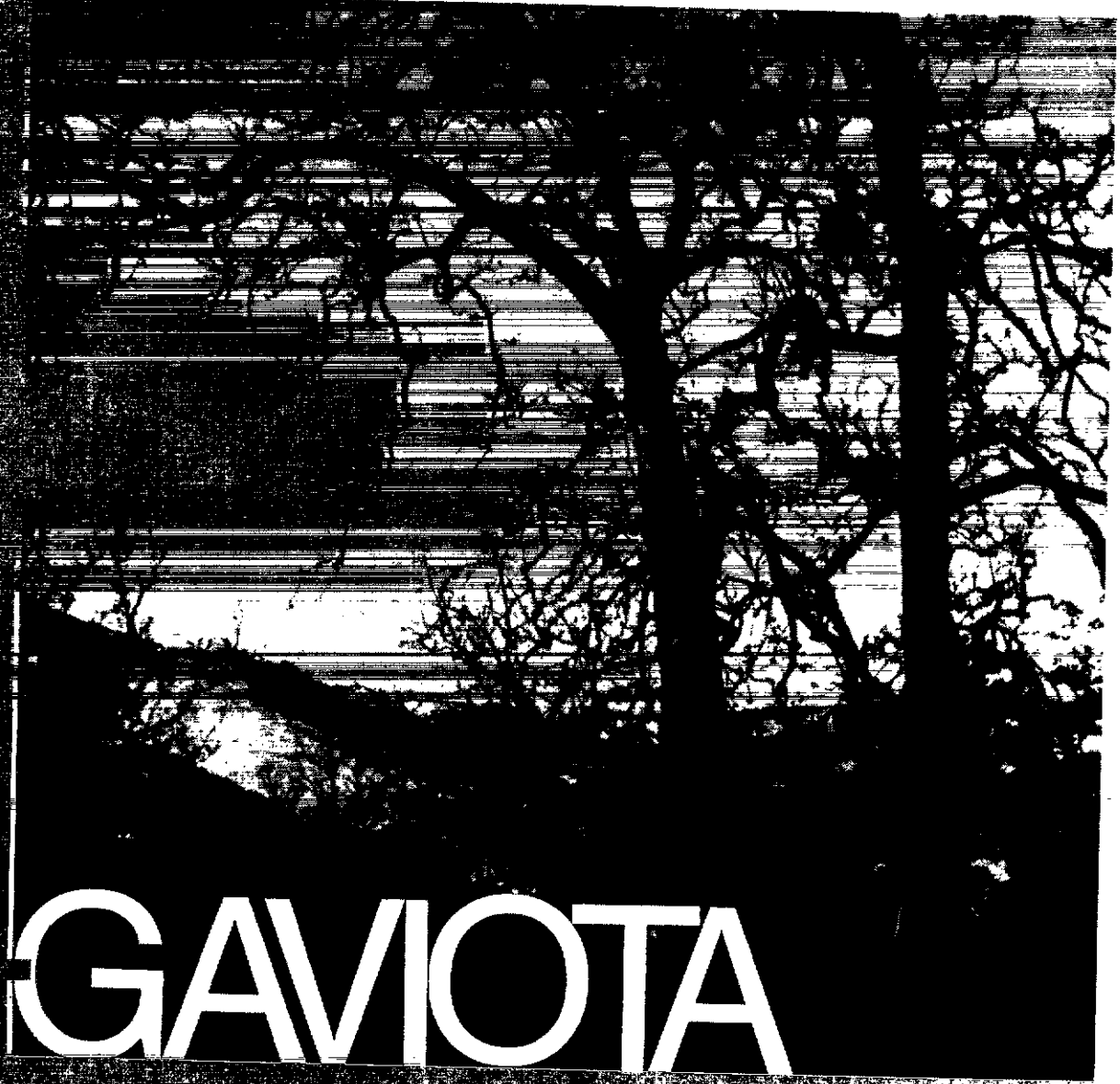
GAVIOTA STATE BEACH

GENERAL PLAN

July 1979

WAYNE

Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System General Plan



GAVIOTA

department of parks & recreation
State of California-The Resources Agency
P.O. Box 2390 • Sacramento, 95811
PRELIMINARY MAY 1979

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Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System General Plan

VOLUME 3

preliminary

GENERAL PLAN

GAVIOTA

STATE PARK

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State of California-the Resources Agency
P.O. Box 2390 • Sacramento, 95811

MAY 1979

GAVIOTA STATE PARK

This is the third in an eight-part document which is the General Plan for seven coastal State Park System units in Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. To obtain complete information for any one of the units, two booklets are needed -- the Summary, Introduction, and General Information booklet and the booklet that pertains specifically to the unit. Below is a list of all the booklets that make up the General Plan.

Volume Number	Name
1	Summary, Introduction, and General Information
2	Point Sal State Beach
3	Gaviota State Park
4	Refugio State Beach
5	El Capitan State Beach
6	Carpinteria State Beach
7	San Buenaventura State Beach
8	McGrath State Beach and Natural Preserve

Gaviota State Park -- Volume 3

CONTENTS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—RESOURCES AGENCY Edmund G. Brown Jr.
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 2390, SACRAMENTO 95811

Resolution 36 - 79
Resolution adopted by the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in Santa Barbara
July 13, 1979

WHEREAS, The Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed General Plan for the Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System; and

WHEREAS, This reflects the long-range development plan as to provide for the optimum use and enjoyment of the unit as well as the protection of its quality;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Park and Recreation Commission approves the Department of Parks and Recreation's General Plan for the Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System, preliminary dated May 1979, subject to the following amendments:

1. Delete from Carpinteria State Beach Preliminary General Plan the final sentence of Paragraph 2 at Page 23 which presently reads as follows: "Provide parking for concession patrons."

2. Insert at Page 35 in the Gaviota State Park Preliminary General Plan after the heading "Access Roads" the following footnote:

   * "See correspondence dated May 31, 1979 between Director of Parks and Recreation and the Public Utilities Commission on the subject which is attached hereto as part of the Appendix." (Attachment H).

[Condition 3 by the Commission related solely to San Buenaventura State Beach. It is four paragraphs long, and was deleted from this copy to save space.]

And such environmental changes as the Director of Parks and Recreation shall determine advisable and necessary to implement carrying out the provisions and objectives of said plan.

[**Note:** See Volume 1 of the Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal Preliminary General Plan. Attached to that volume is a 26-page Addendum dated Feb 1980 that designates the Preliminary as the Final. A few excerpts follow.]

REVISIONS TO GENERAL PLAN

ADDENDA: SANTA BARBARA/VENTURA COASTAL STATE PARK SYSTEM GENERAL PLAN

GAVIOTA STATE PARK GENERAL PLAN

page 7: Second paragraph, after last sentence, add:

"The county continued to operate the unit until 1968."

page 39: Under "add new facilities", add: "trailer sanitation station".

page 44: Under "add new facilities", add: "provide new comfort station at parking lot".

page 45: Replace chart with attached chart.

Plan 3-12: General Plan:

a) In the Legend: "TRAIL" should read "MULTI-PURPOSE TRAIL" and "CONCEPTUAL BICYCLE TRAIL" should be replaced with "CONCEPTUAL MULTI-PURPOSE TRAIL".

b) In box labeled "1 BEACH AREA", add: "1 comfort station" and "trailer sanitation station".

c) Multi-purpose trail should be relocated on inland side of highway from eastern boundary to proposed parking lot at San Onofre Beach.

General Data

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE
SANTA BARBARA/VENTURA COASTAL AREA GENERAL PLAN
AND DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS FROM THE
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

(3) The freshwater resources of Gaviota State Park are mentioned as the "Riparian" community in the Terrestrial Plant Life subsection under Biotic Features. This riparian community was identified in the biotic communities map in the appendix. As stated in the Allowable Use Intensity section of the plan, factors including the fragility of plant communities, also shown in the appendix, were used in the planning process. No new facilities are planned for the riparian region of this unit.

(4) The declaration of the resource management policy, No. 8, Pg. 17, states that this Department supports the idea of and will encourage the construction of an all-weather access over Gaviota Creek. The purpose of this policy is to improve access, protect development from erosion caused by the creek, and provide for the establishment of additional habitat. The removal of the summer crossing would also be required to achieve those objectives. Consequently, we concur that the removal of the summer crossing is necessary, if and when the bridge is developed.

(5) Routing the drainage from parking lots and other impermeable surfaces around Gaviota Creek will be considered during detailed design phases, when and if specific development is budgeted or proposed for construction.

Gaviota State Park (Volume 3)

(3) There is no mention of freshwater resources under the heading of Biotic Features. The value of Gaviota Creek is considerable and is noted as a highly fragile environment on the accompanying maps. These resources should be included in the analysis.

(4) A bridge crossing on Gaviota Creek is proposed in the plan. This is highly desirable as long as it results in the complete removal of the summer crossing.

(5) Drainages from parking lots and other impermeable surfaces should be routed around Gaviota Creek.

GAVIOTA STATE PARK
GENERAL DATA

Location: On the south central coast of Santa Barbara County where Highway 101 reaches the ocean.

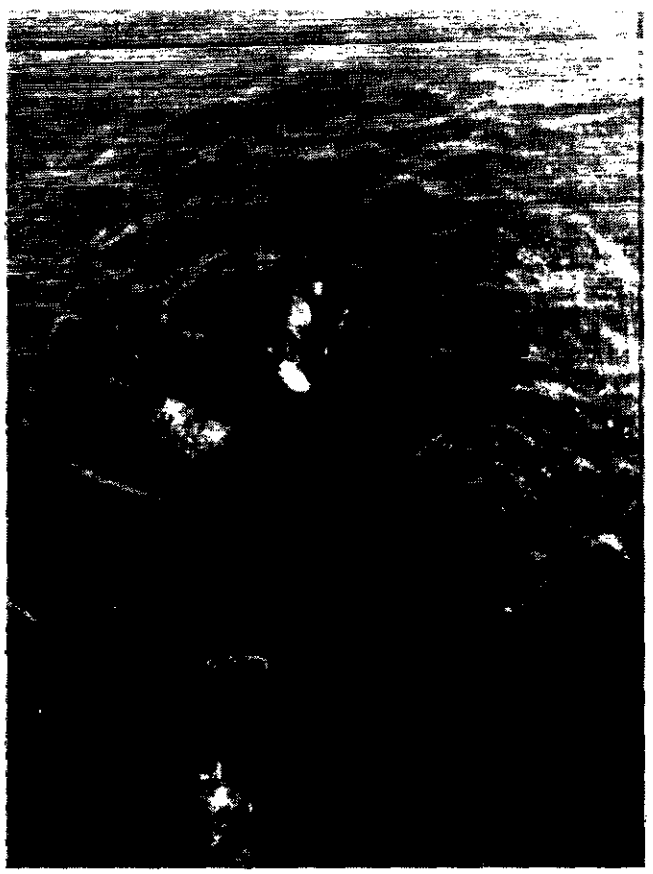
Size: 2,774.99 acres with 27,500 linear feet of ocean frontage.

Facilities: 59 campsites, 24 picnic units, one pier with a boat winch, and a concessions store. Electric service is provided by both PG&E and Southern California Edison. Telephone service is provided by General Telephone. Water is drawn from wells and is poor in quality and low in quantity. Present recreation facilities, designed by Santa Barbara County, are old and were intended to serve fewer visitors. The present overcrowding is causing extensive operational problems.

Attendance: July 1975 - June 1976 total: 170,768.

Vegetation: Basic plant communities include coastal sage scrub, coastal chaparral, Stipa grassland, introduced annual grassland, southern oak woodland, riparian, and fresh and saltwater marsh. Listing of some important plant species and their associated biotic community is available. There is at least one rare species, a nightshade Solanum xantii var. hoffmannii, which is known to occur on the chaparral-covered hillsides in the Gaviota Pass area.

Due to its size and varied topography, Gaviota State Park offers a wide range of recreation opportunities — from scuba diving off the pier to hiking and horseback riding in the back country.

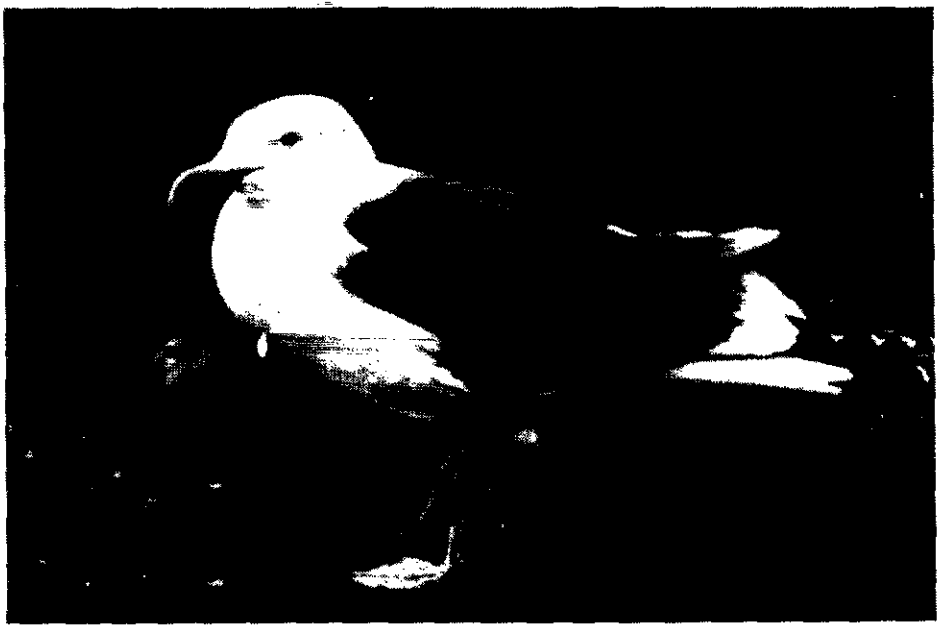


Wildlife: A checklist of probable species is available, which notes confirmed sightings. The park does not provide important habitat for any rare or endangered species; however, the endangered brown pelican, peregrine falcon, and southern bald eagle occur in the area occasionally.

Outstanding Natural Features: Extensive beach frontage; Gaviota Pass through the Santa Ynez Mountains, which plunges suddenly to the Pacific Ocean; hot springs; and geological features such as the rock uplifts along the Santa Ynez fault. The diversity of terrain causes a difference in climate from the coastal area to the inland area.

Historic and Archeological Values: The Gaviota area shows abundant archeological evidence of Native American habitation. These sites are generally located at the mouths of all the larger streams along the coastline. Gaviota Beach, Pass, and vicinity derives its earliest notice in recorded history from the Pacific Coast exploration of Juan Rodriques Cabrillo in 1542. Since that time, the following historic figures have visited the area: Gaspar de Portola, Junipero Serra, Juan Bautista de Anza, John Charles Fremont, and many others.

Interpretive: This unit has the greatest interpretive potential of all the units of the study area, primarily due to its size and the variety of interpretable resources. The variety of land types gives wide latitude to the interpreter in both passive and active, and even strenuous, interpretive activities. The area has historical features, archeological sites, paleontological resources, excellent geological study sites, and better-than-average bird study areas for both shorebirds and terrestrial species. Other wildlife that may be seen in the area include deer, coyote, bobcat, opossum, badger, black bear (rare), and many smaller species. With 5.5 miles of shoreline, the potential for marine interpretation is great. Strong winds frequently occur for brief periods during the evenings of the heavy use season. For this reason it is nearly impossible to schedule outdoor interpretive programs in the evenings.



Gaviota means seagull in Spanish. A member of Captain de Portola's expedition noted in his journal of the place: "The soldiers know it as La Gaviota, because they killed a seagull there."

Resource Element

RESOURCE ELEMENT

Introduction

This element has been prepared to meet the requirements of Section 5002.2 (amended September, 1978) of the Public Resources Code. In meeting this requirement, the element deals in a general way with management of natural and cultural resources, and leaves the details of carrying out such management for inclusion in management programs to be prepared at a later date.

Unit Identification and Classification

Gaviota State Park is located on the Santa Barbara County coastline, 48 kilometers (30 miles) west of the City of Santa Barbara. The park consists of 1,120 hectares (2,775 acres), and includes both coastline and inland mountain terrain. The coastal portion of the park is primarily a narrow strip of land between Highway 101 and the ocean, with 8,380 meters (27,500 feet) of ocean frontage. The upland portion is bisected by Highway 101. The initial acquisition at the unit was the beach area at the mouth of Gaviota Creek in the southwestern part of the park. This 3.6-hectare (9-acre) parcel was owned and operated by Santa Barbara County as a public beach before its acquisition by the State Park System in 1953.

In 1967, 1,090 hectares (2,696 acres) of uplands next to the beach were added to the unit. This expansion included lands in Gaviota Canyon, northward from the beach through Gaviota Pass to the prehistoric and historic settlement and stageway station at Las Cruces, 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) inland. In 1969, an additional 12.39 hectares (30.97 acres) were acquired.

Except for the wide, sandy beach at the mouth of Gaviota Creek, the shoreline along the coastal portion of the park consists of a fairly narrow beach, below a 12 to 24 meter (40 to 80 foot) high bluff and coastal terrace. The upland portion of the park rises rather abruptly from the coastal terrace and the Gaviota Creek floodplain. Most of the terrain has slopes of greater than 20 percent (see Slope Map). Hillside slopes in the 30 to 50 percent range are typical for most of the mountainous region. The rocky outcrops at Gaviota Pass are nearly vertical. The elevation of the park rises from sea level to about 460 meters (1,500 feet) on the east-west trending ridge, northeast of Gaviota Pass. The north-south trending ridge on which the western park boundary is generally aligned is 275 to 300 meters (900 to 1,000 feet) in elevation.

Existing recreation facilities at Gaviota State Park are a 160-meter (526-foot) fishing pier and a self-operated boat launching hoist, 59 camp sites, 50 picnic sites, and parking area for 300 vehicles. An undeveloped hot spring is located near the northeastern boundary of the park. The spring is used primarily by persons familiar with the Gaviota area. The mountainous region of the park is used by hikers and equestrians.

The unit was classified a state park by the State Park and Recreation Commission on February 9, 1968. The Public Resources Code, Section 5019.53 (amended September, 1978), defines a state park as follows:

> State parks consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or natural character, oftentimes containing also significant historical, archeological, ecological, geological, and other such

values. The purpose of state parks shall be to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, and the most significant examples of such ecological regions of California as the Sierra Nevada mountains, northeast volcanic, great valley, coastal strip, Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains, southwest mountains and valleys, redwoods, foothills and low coastal mountains, and desert and desert mountains.

Each state park shall be managed as a composite whole in order to restore, protect, and maintain its natural environmental complexes to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the park was established.

Improvements undertaken within state parks shall be for the purpose of making the area available for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, cultural, and ecological values for present and future generations. Improvements may be undertaken to provide for such recreational activities as, but not limited to, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, and horseback riding, so long as such improvements involve no major modification of lands, forests, or water. Improvements which do not directly enhance the public's enjoyment of the natural, scenic, cultural, or ecological values of the resources which are attractions in themselves or which are otherwise available to the public within a reasonable distance outside the park, shall not be undertaken within state parks.

State parks may be established in either the terrestrial or underwater environment of the state.

The state park classification of the unit was reviewed by the State Park and Recreation Commission in 1973, when there was considerable pressure to reclassify all or part of the unit as a state beach, but the state park classification was reconfirmed at that time.

Resource Summary and Evaluation

Gaviota State Park embraces a broad range of State Park System resources, including exceptional scenic values, geological and biological elements of outstanding interest, important evidence of use by Native Americans, and historical associations of importance to the early history of California. This wide spectrum of important values and interest is the basis for the state park classification.

The shore zone and marine terrace lands of the unit are in the Coastal Strip Landscape Province. This province includes the coastline and offshore islands, where flora and fauna are directly influenced by the maritime climate. Park uplands are in the southwest mountains and valleys landscape province.

The following resource information is summarized from the Inventory of Features for Gaviota State Park.

There are many spectacular views of mountains, canyons, and the ocean from higher points in the Gaviota uplands.

Gaviota contains a broad range of resources which offer excellent opportunities for nature photography.

Scenic Values

The geologic features and the mosaic of biotic communities in the upland portion of the unit can be seen in exceptional views from Highway 101. Most of what can be seen from the highway is entirely inside park boundaries, and represents a major resource value of the unit. Other spectacular views of mountains, canyons, ocean, and islands are obtained from higher points along trails and maintenance roads in the uplands. The shoreline can be viewed from the beach at the mouth of Gaviota Creek and the terrace lands to the east.

Climate

The climate of the Gaviota area is generally mild and characteristic of the entire coastal region of southern California. The summer season is mostly fair with little rain and mild temperatures. Winters are slightly cooler, with rainshowers coming from passing storms. Average annual rainfall in the unit probably ranges from 50 centimeters (20 inches) at higher elevations to about 40 centimeters (15 inches) along the coastline.

The climate of various parts of the park is directly influenced by local and regional terrain. South of Gaviota Pass, the marine influence results in a maritime climate. The climate north of the pass assumes a more continental character with a greater range in daily and annual temperatures.

Due to the east-west orientation of the coastline and Santa Ynez mountain range, this coastal region is somewhat protected from the persistent northwest winds that occur on the coast north of Point Arguello during much of the year. However, the localized effect of terrain on climate is evidenced by strong winds that blow down from the north through the narrow gap of Gaviota Pass. These winds sometimes force closure of Highway 101 to trailers and pickup campers and make camping at the mouth of Gaviota Creek very unpleasant.

Hydrology

All of Gaviota State Park is within the Gaviota Creek drainage, except the narrow coastal strip east of the mouth and the northwestern corner of the park, which is within the upper watershed of Canada del Agua Caliente. The Gaviota Creek drainage is fairly narrow along its lower reaches between the mouth and Las Cruces, but the headwaters broaden to the west, north, and east. The total drainage area is about 49 square kilometers (19 square miles). Because of the fan-like configuration of the upper drainage area, peak flows at and below Las Cruces can be excessive, and can result in downstream flooding. Lower Gaviota Creek meanders through a low floodplain that extends about 900 to 1,200 meters (2,950 to 3,940 feet) above the mouth.

A county road, which provides access to the beach area and to private properties to the west, crosses the floodplain diagonally from northeast to southwest. The road crosses the creek near the southwestern border of the floodplain. The crossing is a low concrete ford with culverts beneath to handle low runoff flows. During periods of extremely heavy rainfall, Gaviota Creek overflows its normal channel and inundates much of the lower floodplain. When this occurs, a large portion of the county road is flooded, sometimes closing the road for several days.

Heavy rainfall in the spring of 1978 resulted in extensive flooding in the lower Gaviota Creek floodplain and severe erosion at the ford on the county-owned access road.

Retaining the natural meandering character of Gaviota Creek should be an objective in any plans to provide an all-weather access road to the beach area and other upcoast destinations.

Geology and Seismicity

The geology of Gaviota State Park is very complex (see Geology Map, appendix). The dominating geological feature of the park is a sharply uplifted ridge or spur of the Santa Ynez Mountains. Gaviota Creek has cut through the spur to form the gorge for Gaviota Pass.

The Santa Ynez range is made up of a very thick section of Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments which has been cut by the Santa Ynez fault and folded.

The South Branch of the Santa Ynez fault zone runs diagonally across the center of the park in a northeasterly direction. It is marked by a zone of gouge (finely ground rock) and crushed rock, often over 100 meters wide. This fault has been intensively studied recently, and may be active. Offshore data indicates about 1 kilometer (0.6 miles) of displacement has occurred along the fault during the last 500,000 years.

Hot sulphur springs issue from the Santa Ynez fault southeast of Las Cruces. Here the main Santa Ynez fault is a single fault which brings the Jalama Formation, on the south, into contact with the Rincon Formation, on the north. The latter fault has a displacement amounting to about 3 kilometers (2 miles) in this area.

Geologic features and formations in the park include alluvium, beach deposits, terrace deposits, Monterey shale, Rincon claystone, Vaqueros Formation, Sespe Formation, Alegria Formation, Gaviota Formation, Cozy Dell shale, and Matilija sandstone.

Significant geologic problems that may occur in the park are landslides, especially along the coastal bluffs; high-velocity mudslides; and earthquake-related problems, including fault rupture along South Branch of the Santa Ynez fault, liquefaction of beach sands and alluvial areas, earthquake shaking, and tsunamis (seismic seawaves).

Soils

Because of the great variety of parent rock, the rough topography, and the variety of vegetation, many soil types occur in Gaviota State Park (see Soils Map). In general, the broad differences in parent material are associated with several distinct types of landscapes.

Soils in the park are grouped by geologic landscape features as follows: soils of recent alluvial fans and wind-deposited materials; soils of older alluvial fans; terrace soils; upland soils; and soils of miscellaneous land types.

Soils of recent alluvial fans and wind-deposited materials are the most fertile soils found in the park. They occur mostly on nearly level or gently sloping recent alluvial fans in Gaviota Canyon, or on recent wind-deposited material of the coastal plain. In general, the soils are deep, permeable, and rather easily worked.

Soils of the terraces generally have either compact, slowly permeable subsoils or cemented lenses in the subsoils. They normally occur on undulating or rolling old terraces of the coastal plain. Some of the more erodable soils of the area are included in this group.

Soils of the uplands are the most common in the park. Large areas of these soils are very steep and very stony.

The geology of Gaviota State Park is very complex. Upper Monterey silicious shales are exposed along the sea cliffs near Gaviota Beach.

The California sycamore is common along major watercourses in the park.

Biotic Features

Terrestrial Plant Life. Gaviota State Park encompasses a wide variety of vegetative types as a result of differences in elevation, slope, aspect, soils, and other environmental factors (see Biotic Communities Map). In general, extensive grassland occurs at the lower elevation; chaparral on the dry, mountainous slopes; and woodland dominated by coast liveoak on moister hillsides. California sycamore is common along major watercourses in the park. Other communities in the park include littoral or shorezone, saltwater and freshwater marsh, riparian, and coastal sage scrub. The coastal terrace east of the mouth of Gaviota Creek, between the sea and the railroad, supports a relict grassland community dominated by purple needlegrass (Stipa pulchra).

No endangered plant species are known to occur on or near Gaviota State Park, as reported by the California Native Plant Society. However, a nightshade (Solanum xantii var. hoffmannii), reported as rare but not endangered, is known to occur on the chaparral-covered hillsides in the Gaviota Pass area and on the coastal bluff east of the mouth of Gaviota Creek.

Terrestrial Animal Life. Animal life is quite diverse and abundant in Gaviota State Park, due to the park's large size and number of different biotic communities. Wildlife species which may occur include 261 species of birds, 51 species of terrestrial mammals, and 32 species of amphibians and reptiles. (This list includes all species in the Gaviota region living in habitats similar to those in the park.)

Marine Life. The present state park boundary extends down only to the mean high water line and thus does not include most of the intertidal or any of the offshore marine resources. However, Gaviota Pier provides pier fishing as well as boat launching facilities for access to offshore waters. The pier and shoreline areas offer a variety of inshore fishes as well as invertebrate species such as abalone (Haliotus spp.), rock scallops (Hinnites sp.), and clams (various genera). Some of the common offshore fishes taken by boats in the region are albacore (Thunnus alalunga), bonito (Sarda chiliensis), yellowtail (Serioa dorsalii), sand dab (Citharichthys sordidus), and several types of rock fish (Sebastes spp.).

Cultural Resources

(Detailed regional information can be found in Volume 1 of the General Plan.)

During the fall of 1542, Juan Cabrillo stopped at Point Mugu and several other locations along the Santa Barbara-Ventura coast, including the present site of Gaviota, called Upop/Shisholop. (Shisholop may mean "harbor" in Chumash.) Cabrillo died of injuries sustained in a fall and was buried on San Miguel Island in January 1543.

Captain Gaspar de Portola camped at the village of Upop/Shisholop (Gaviota) in August 1769, while enroute along the coast during the famous land journey from San Diego in search of the Port of Monterey. One of the soldiers shot a sea gull, or gaviota in Spanish. Fr. Crespi, in his journal of the expedition, called this place "San Luis Rey de Francis." He noted that "the soldiers know it as La Gaviota, because they killed a seagull there." As early as 1795, Gaviota appears as a place name in Spanish documents, and has been known by that name since.

Both Junipero Serra and Juan Bautista de Anza made journeys through Gaviota during the 1770s and may have camped at or near Gaviota beach.

Since pre-Spanish times, Gaviota Pass has been a principal pass through the rough and steep mountains opposite the Santa Barbara channel. On the southward march of Fremont's volunteers during the American conquest of California in 1846, the entire garrison of the Santa Barbara Presidio, aware of Fremont's approach, set an ambush at Gaviota Pass with the intention of greeting "los Americanos" with bullets as well as boulders tumbled from the walls of the narrow gorge. Fremont learned of the ambush in time to elicit the services of rancher William B. Foxen to guide his forces and material to Santa Barbara via the more rugged San Marcos Pass. Unprotected Santa Barbara thus fell to "the Californian Battalion" without bloodshed.

Land grants were made throughout the Spanish and Mexican periods, starting with the Spanish concession grant, Nuestra Senora del Refugio, made to Jose Francisco Ortega in 1794 or 1795. This grant lay along the coast for some 32 kilometers (20 miles), with its northern boundaries several miles north of Gaviota. About 10,730 hectares (26,530 acres) were patented to Ortega's son, Antonio Maria, on July 28, 1866 by the U. S. Government. The patent action confirmed his legal title to the land.

Other grant ranchos in the vicinity were the San Julian, Santa Anita, Santa Rosa, Nojoque (or Nojoqui), Las Cruces, and Canada del Salsipuedes.

Las Cruces was granted on July 12, 1836 to Miguel Cordero, to whom 3,596 hectares (8,888 acres) were patented July 7, 1883. Thus, the small adobe ranch house at Las Cruces probably was built by Miguel Cordero, rather than by his relative Pedro, whose ranch lay to the west toward Mission La Purisima.

The first stagecoach is said to have gone through Gaviota Pass in 1861; the Cordero adobe thereafter was used as a stage way-station and store. In 1871, the coast route was abandoned and the stage company opened a route through San Marcos pass. This violated the postal agreement of services to Las Cruces Station. In 1880 Las Cruces was again listed as a post office, but not on the direct stage line.

In 1875 a wharf was constructed at Gaviota by Colonel W. W. Hollister and the Dibble brothers. Ships of considerable draft were loaded with large amounts of wool for the Atlantic markets, notably Boston. Cattle, grain, and other ranch products also were shipped from this wharf, as was some lumber.

Existing sites and features. Gaviota State Park was intensively surveyed during April 1976 by the Department of Parks and Recreation Cultural Heritage staff. The area north and west of the Getty property contains eight prehistoric sites, including five villages and three seasonal special use areas. To the east of the Getty property are six prehistoric sites -- five villages and one seasonal camp, probably associated with one of the villages. Some of these sites have been damaged by railroad construction and are currently being destroyed by erosion. The inland area associated with the Las Cruces Adobe was the site of a large trading village until its almost complete destruction by CALTRANS during the 1960s. Ethnographic villages in the unit were Halam, Upop, Shisholop, Tahmaw, Kashtayit, Nomgio, Nichiw, Tuhumu, Shishuchi, and Tahiwak.

Recreation Potential

Recreation at Gaviota State Park may be divided into two broad categories: ocean-oriented and inland-oriented.

Ocean-oriented recreation currently has the most impact on the park. Beach activities are the most popular attraction. Swimming, sunbathing, surfing, and picnicking are mainly concentrated at Gaviota beach, while beachcombing and sightseeing are spread along the length of the beach frontage. Another major recreational feature of the park is ocean fishing. The pier is popular for both boat launching and pier fishing.

Gaviota State Park is well suited for inland-oriented recreation such as hiking and horseback riding, but is not heavily used for those purposes due to minimal access and lack of adequate signing of existing trails and maintenance roads. One of the most popular inland areas of the park is the hot springs located near the northeastern corner of the unit. The springs are used for bathing and can only be reached by foot over an existing maintenance road.

Hot sulfur springs issue from the Santa Ynez fault southeast of Las Cruces. The springs are used for bathing and can be reached by foot over an existing maintenance road.

Interpretive Potential

Of the southern coastal units, Gaviota State Park has perhaps the greatest interpretive potential. Strongest values lie in the ecological relationships of the natural communities of the upland areas and ocean environments, and in the geologic evolution of the landscape.

Gaviota also has rich cultural interpretive values. Some of the local and regional historical subjects that could be comprehensively covered are: the early explorers, the uses of Gaviota Pass, the Las Cruces Adobe, the early modes of transportation, the Native American period, and the significance of the pier for the export of agricultural products. Historical values in the area containing Las Cruces Adobe make it a potential site for an environmental living program.

Declaration of Purpose

The purpose of Gaviota State Park is to protect and perpetuate for public enjoyment the outstanding scenic character, geologic features, natural biotic communities, cultural resources, and related recreational values of the Gaviota Pass area. Public use and enjoyment of the park is to be encouraged within limits established by the resiliency of the resources. Due to the visibility of a large portion of the park from Highway 101, protection of the scenic corridor shall be a major consideration in any development in the unit.

The coastline portion of Gaviota State Park may accommodate beach-oriented public recreational activities when they contribute to the public enjoyment and understanding of the resources of the park and when they can be provided without impairing the cultural or natural integrity of the unit.

Declaration of Resource Management Policy

At Gaviota State Park, it shall be the resource management policy of the State Department of Parks and Recreation to:

1. Protect and perpetuate all outstanding natural and cultural values for which the park was established.

2. Preserve the scenic integrity of the Gaviota Creek floodplain and the strip of land between Highway 101 and the ocean, and restrict development to areas which will not impair or detract from the views passing motorists have of the ocean and shoreline. Highway 101, which traverses the center of the unit through the midst of the most scenic and historic zones, presents a special situation. Far more people will enjoy the park and its values from the highway itself than from any other vantage point. The department must recognize that these many thousands of unintentional park visitors who pass in both directions on the freeway represent the great majority of those who enjoy Gaviota State Park. All concepts for development and use of Gaviota State Park must take this factor into account. This condition also holds true for users of the railroad.

3. Prevent any further deterioration of the natural, cultural, recreational, and interpretive values and reduce the impacts of various existing transportation and

utility facilities. Several pipeline easements pass through the park; erosion along some of these lines is a recurring problem and is now dealt with by various means. The department shall require all responsible parties to notify district headquarters before any maintenance of easements which will involve modification of the scenic values, soils, and other natural resources of, or affecting, the state park. When significant maintenance is required, the district resource ecologist shall inspect the site and monitor construction activities as necessary to protect park values.

4. Make every effort to eliminate all roadway easements which pass through the park.

5. Prohibit grazing of livestock in the park unless prescribed by the department to achieve specific resource management objectives. Strict enforcement of trespass laws may be necessary, particularly along the park's western and northeastern borders where grazing violations have frequently occurred.

6. Control animal populations when necessary to minimize potential health hazards to the public. For example, when rodent populations increase and are no longer controlled by natural regulatory forces, a control program may be required.

7. Restore the wetlands at the mouth of Gaviota Creek to a more natural condition and protect them from further modification and deterioration. A program to eliminate invading hottentot fig (Carpobrotus edulis) shall be developed.

8. Improve roadway access across the Gaviota Creek floodplain to allow for all-weather access. This will involve a coordinated effort among the state, county, and private users of the upcoast region. An essential design objective shall be to allow Gaviota Creek to meander in an uncontained manner within the existing floodplain as much as possible, so as to provide the optimum diversity of habitat for plants and animals associated with the riparian communities. A causeway-type structure may be the most desirable.

9. Protect ocean bluff areas from excessive erosion due to foot traffic or recreation developments upslope. Runoff from all impervious surfaces shall be collected and disposed of without increasing the natural volume or velocity of drainage water from the bluff. Such drainage shall not cause accelerated erosion of the bluff areas. Drop structures with energy dissipaters may be required to drain large areas such as roads and parking areas. Beach access from the bluff shall be located away from fragile environments.

10. Manage unstable areas (landslides and seacliffs) so that the stability of the land is not reduced by human actions.

11. Develop no permanent facilities on eroding areas or upslope of such areas until detailed studies by competent geotechnical personnel have been made.

12. In all landscaping use plants native to the park to provide a more natural setting, increase the food supply of native wildlife, and reduce the need for watering and other costly maintenance.

13. Eliminate or control unwanted exotic (non-native) plants and weeds, such as castor bean. Hand, mechanical, and biological control measures are preferred over chemical methods of weed control. Herbicides used shall meet all requirements in the department's Pesticide Handbook.

14. Provide for the protection of rare, endangered, or unique plant and animal species in the park.

15. Protect and maintain the hot springs and pool area from erosion and siltation. This may require the use of soil cement or comparable methods to stabilize the shoreline of the pool. Primary consideration in any maintenance of the area shall be given to preserving the intrinsic values of the natural spa and the surrounding setting. The staff geologist should be consulted before implementation and should assist in monitoring the effectiveness of the action taken.

16. Develop a fuel (fire) management program for the unit according to wildland fuel management guidelines prepared by the department. Specific areas of the park shall be closed to the public when the district superintendent determines that a critical fire danger condition exists. This condition occurs often in the upland region of the park during periods of extreme heat and dry winds. Cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and the county fire department is necessary.

17. Properly protect all Native American and Euro-American sites before any development. The five coastal and one inland village sites shall be preserved from any further disturbance. Stabilization efforts should be funded for the preservation of the Las Cruces Adobe and the coastal sites which are suffering badly from erosion.

18. Monitor developed areas in the park for adverse impacts on the natural and cultural resources. If unacceptable levels of use impact are found, the department shall restrict use or take the necessary steps to stop such damage and restore resources.

19. Establish a buffer zone at least 30 meters (100 feet) wide on the terrace land adjacent to the coastal bluff, where recreational facilities shall be limited to access and interpretative trails. Reestablishment of native vegetation in this area shall be encouraged to provide a more natural landscape, increased native wildlife habitat, and a natural check on bluff erosion. A program to encourage the growth of native purple needlegrass (Stipa pulchra) on the bluff shall be developed and implemented.

20. Close the hot springs area during periods of high fire danger.

Allowable Use Intensity

California state law (Section 5019.5, Public Resources Code) requires that the department cause a land carrying-capacity survey to be made before any park or recreational area development plan is completed. As a step in determining carrying capacity, the department considers "allowable use intensity."

Allowable use intensity is determined by three basic interwoven components: (1) management objectives, (2) visitor perceptions and attitudes, and (3) impact of any development and use on natural and cultural resources (or the determination of ecological and cultural resource sensitivity).

The management objectives for Gaviota State Park are generally set forth in the statutes defining a state park (see the unit identification section of this Resource Element).

The second component, visitor perceptions and attitudes, is sometimes referred to in relation to "social carrying capacity," and involves assessing what the recreationist perceives as an acceptable recreational environment; what degree of isolation or crowding is acceptable; what amount of site deterioration is acceptable; and other perceptions and attitudes pertaining to the quality of visitors' recreation experiences. These factors are very difficult to quantify and are related to social development and the environmental awareness of the entire society.

The third component in determining allowable use intensity involves an analysis of the natural and cultural resources to determine the area's physical limitations for development of facilities, and the ability of the ecosystem to withstand human impact (ecological sensitivity). This analysis is based on a number of environmental considerations including soils and their erodability and compaction potential; geologic factors, such as slope stability and relief; hydrologic considerations, including potential for pollution of surface waters, flooding, or for depleting surface and ground waters through water use; vegetation characteristics, such as durability, fragility, and regeneration rates; occurrence of paleontological strata; and wildlife considerations, such as tolerance to human activity, wildlife population levels, and stability. Additional considerations in determining ecological sensitivity are rare and/or endangered plants and animals, unique biotic features or ecosystems, or examples of ecosystems of regional or statewide significance (marshes, riparian areas, and vernal pools).

Based on the preceding factors, allowable use intensity for Gaviota State Park was determined as shown in the Allowable Use Intensity Map, appendix. Included in the figure is a general description of the types of activities which may be appropriate in the categories of high, moderate, and low uses. Activities given are for general planning purposes only. On-site field investigations by qualified resource specialists (botanists, geologists, wildlife managers, etc.) will be necessary before selection of specific sites and design of new facilities. Such investigations may indicate that higher or lower use intensities are allowable. Use-intensity data used in the analysis are discussed below. Included in the appendix of this section are maps showing the various limitations and sensitivities involved.

Before the construction of any new facilities, a monitoring program shall be designed and implemented to provide information on the short and long-term effects of such development. During the interim period, use intensity will be held to desired levels through observation by staff resource personnel of impacts on the resources. If it appears that use-intensity exceeds the capacity of the resources, proper steps shall be taken to reduce the use through various operational means available, which may include closure, rerouting, rehabilitation, and others.

Considerations in Determining Allowable Use Intensity

Consideration of soil characteristics and qualities, including but not limited to permeability, shrink-swell potential, erosion potential, slope stability, and strength of substrata, is an essential part of planning for recreation use. The limitations of each soil type identified in Gaviota State Park for small structures, local roads and streets, camping area, picnic areas, paths and trails, and septic tank absorption fields are individually rated in Figure 1 and on maps in the appendix, this section. This rating and the following discussion were largely excerpted from Shipman (1977), Soil Survey - Santa Barbara County, California, South Coastal Park Interim Report.

Data presented in this section are useful for land use planning and for choosing alternative practices or general designs that will overcome unfavorable soil properties and minimize soil failures. Limitations in the use of this data, however, should be well understood. First, the data are generally not presented for soil materials below a depth of 1.5 to 1.8 meters (5 to 6 feet). Also, because of the scale and details of mapping, small areas of soils that differ from the dominant soil may not be included. Thus, this information does not eliminate the need for on-site investigations and testing.

Building Site Development

The degree and kind of soil limitations that affect small structures and local streets and roads are indicated in Figure 1. A slight limitation indicates that soil properties are favorable for the specified use; any limitation is minor and easily overcome. A moderate limitation indicates that soil properties and site features are unfavorable for the specified use, but the limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning and design. A severe limitation indicates one or more soil properties or site features are so unfavorable or difficult to overcome that a major increase in construction effort, special design, or intensive maintenance is required. For some soils rated severe, such costly measures may not be feasible. Soil rating limitations for small structures and roads were combined and shown on Maps 3-7, 3-8, and 3-9, appendix. Intermediate rating levels of low and high were used when limitation ratings for structures and roads were different.

Small Structures should be constructed on soil sufficiently stable so that cracking or subsidence from settling or shear failure of the foundation does not occur. Ratings in Figure 1 were determined from estimates of shear strength, compressibility, and shrink-swell potential of the soil. The soil texture, plasticity and in-place density, potential frost action, soil wetness, and depth to a seasonal high water table were also considered. Soil wetness and depth to a seasonal high water table indicate potential difficulties in providing adequate drainage for basements, lawns, and gardens. Depth to rock, slope, and the large stones in or on the soil are also important considerations in the choice of sites for these structures and were considered in determining the ratings. Susceptability to flooding is a serious limitation.

Local roads and streets referred to in Figure 1 have an all-weather surface that can carry light to medium traffic all year. They consist of subgrade of the underlying soil material, a base of gravel, crushed rock fragments, or soil materials stabilized with lime or cement, and a flexible or rigid surface, commonly asphalt or concrete. The roads are graded with soil material at hand, and most cuts and fills are less than 2 meters (6 feet) deep.

Figure 1
Rating of Physical Limitations
to Development by Soil Type

Map Symbol	Soil Description	Small Structures	Local Roads And Streets	Camp Areas	Picnic Areas	Paths And Trails	Septic Tank Absorption Field
AGC	Agueda silty clay loam 2-9% slope	Severe: Floods	Moderate: Floods Low Strength	Moderate: Floods Too clayey	Moderate: Too clayey	Moderate: Too Clayey	Moderate: Floods
AGD	Agueda silty clay loam 9-15% slope	Severe: Floods	Moderate: Floods Slope	Moderate: Floods Slope	Moderate: Too clayey	Moderate Too clayey	Moderate Floods Slope
AYE2	Ayar clay, 15-30% slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: too clayey slope	Severe: slope percolates slowly
AYF2	Ayar clay, 30-50% slope slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope percolates slowly
AYG	Ayar clay, 50-75% slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope percolates slowly
BAC	Baywood loamy sand 2-9% slope	Slight:	Slight:	Moderate: too sandy soil blowing	Moderate: too sandy soil blowing	Moderate: too sandy soil blowing	Slight:
CO	Beaches	---	---	---	---	---	---
CM	Camarillo fine sand loam	Severe: wetness floods	Severe: wetness floods	Severe: floods	Moderate: wetness	Slight:	Severe: wetness floods
CPG	Capitan-Rock outcrop complex	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: percolates slowly
WAC	Concepcion fine sandy loam 2-9% slope	Severe: shrink-swell	Severe: shrink-swell	Moderate: percolates slowly	Slight:	Slight:	Severe: percolates slowly
WAC2	Concepcion fine sandy loam 2-9% slope, eroded	Severe: shrink-swell	Severe: shrink-swell	Moderate: percoates slowly	Slight:	Slight:	Severe: percolates slowly
WAD2	Concepcion fine sandy loam 9-15% slope	Severe: shrink swell	Severe: shrink swell	Moderate: slope percolates slowly	Moderate: slope	Slight:	Severe: percolates slowly

Map Symbol	Soil Description	Small Structures	Local Roads And Streets	Camp Areas	Picnic Areas	Paths And Trails	Septic Tank Absorption Field
WAE2	Concepcion fine sandy loam 15-30% slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope percolates slowly
CTC2	Cortina stony loam	Severe: floods	Severe: floods	Severe: floods	Moderate: small stones	Moderate: small stones	Severe: floods
DIC	Diablo clay, 2-9% slope	Severe: shrink-swell	Severe: shrink-swell	Moderate: too clayey	Moderate: too clayey	Moderate: too clayey	Severe: percolates slowly
DID	Diablo clay, 9-15% slope	Severe: shrink-swell	Severe: shrink-swell	Moderate: too clayey slope	Moderate: too clayey slope	Moderate: too clayey	Severe: percolates slowly
DIE2	Diablo clay, 15-30% slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: too clayey slope	Severe: slope percolates slowly
DIF2	Diablo clay, 30-50% slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope percolates slowly
GVE	Gaviota sandy loam 9-30% slope	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
GVG	Gaviota sandy loam 30-75% slope	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
GRH	Gaviota-Rock complex	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
SSC	Goleta fine sandy loam	Severe: floods	Moderate: floods	Slight:	Slight:	Slight:	Moderate: floods
LIF2	Linne clay loam	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
LRG	Lodo-Rock outcrop complex	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
LSG	Lodo-Sespe complex	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock

Map Symbol	Soil Description	Small Structures	Local Roads And Streets	Camp Areas	Picnic Areas	Paths And Trails	Septic Tank Absorption Field
LLE2	Los Osos clay loam 15-30% slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
LLF2	Los Osos clay loam 30-50% slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
LMG	Los Osos-Maymen complex	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
MAG	Maymen stony fine sandy loam, 30-75% slope	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope depth to rock	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
MRG	Maymen-Rock outcrop complex, 50-75% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
MSD	Milpitas stony fine sandy loam, 9-15% slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: strength shrink-swell	Moderate: percolates slowly large stones	Moderate: large stones	Moderate: large stones	Severe: percolates slowly
MSE	Milpitas stony fine sandy loam, 15-30% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope large stone	Severe: slope percolates slowly
MSF	Milpitas stony fine sandy loam, 30-50% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope percolates slowly
MID2	Milpitas-positas fine sandy loam, 9-15% slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: low strength shrink-swell	Moderate: slope percolates slowly	Moderate: slope	Slight:	Severe: percolates slowly
MIE2	Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam, 15-30%	Severe: slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope percolates slowly
MIF2	Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam, 30-50% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
NAF2	Nacimiento silty clay loam, 3-50% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope low strength	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock

Map Symbol	Soil Description	Small Structures	Local Roads And Streets	Camp Areas	Picnic Areas	Paths And Trails	Septic Tank Absorption Field
NLG	Nacimiento complex landslide, 30-75% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope low strength	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
BSG	Orthents, 50-75% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope
STE2	San Andreas-Tierra complex 15-30% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Moderate: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
EnC2	Elder shaly loam 2-9% slope	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate
TE	Terrace Escarpment	---	---	---	---	---	---
GmE	Gaviota sandy loam 15-30% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
GmG	Gaviota sandy loam 30-75% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
LdG	Lodo loam, 30-75% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
LoG	Los Osos clay loam 30-75% slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope shrink swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope percolates slowly
LsE	Los Osos - San Benito clay loam, 15-30% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope percolates slowly
LsF	Los Osos - San Benito clay loam, 30-45% slope	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope shrink-swell	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope percolates slowly
MmG	Maymen stony loam 45-75% slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope	Severe: slope depth to rock
SpG	Sedimentary rock land	No interpretation available.			Too variable		
StC	Sorrento sandy loam	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate: slope
SvC	Sorrento loam 2-9% slope	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate: Percolates slowly

The load-supporting capacity and the stability of the soil, as well as the quantity and workability of fill material available, are important in design construction of roads and streets. The AASHTO and Unified classifications of the soil and soil texture, density, shrink-swell potential, and potential frost action are indicators of traffic-supporting capacities used in making these ratings. Soil wetness, flooding, slope, depth to hard rock or very compact layers, and content of large stones, all of which affect stability and ease of excavation, were also considered.

Recreation Development

Ratings used in Figure 1 for evaluating the limitations to recreation development are slight, moderate, and severe. Slight means that only normal site inspection and precautions during planning and construction are required. Development costs should be somewhat less than average. Moderate means that careful site inspection, more than normal precautions and above average expenditures, are required to overcome the limitations. Severe means that development costs are high and another site may be more suitable. In some instances, the aesthetic value or location of a site will justify the expenditures required to overcome moderate or severe limitations. Principal factors for specific ratings are shown in Figure 1.

In Map 3-8, appendix, the ratings of physical limitations to the development of camp and picnic sites were combined. Intermediate rating levels of "low" and "high" were substituted when the individual ratings for camp and picnic areas were not the same. For example, if for a particular soil type the rating was "moderate" for camp sites but only "slight" for picnic sites, then a "low" rating was assigned.

Camp areas are used extensively for tent and small camp trailers and the accompanying activities of outdoor living. Little preparation of the site is required, other than shaping to heavy foot traffic and limited vehicular traffic. The best soils have mild slopes, good drainage, surfaces free of rocks and coarse fragments, and are free from flooding during periods of heavy use. After it rains the surface is firm, but not dusty when dry.

Picnic areas are attractive natural or landscaped tracts used primarily for preparing meals and eating outdoors. These areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most of the vehicular traffic, however, is confined to access roads. The best soils are firm when wet but not dusty when dry; are free of flooding during the season of use; and do not have slopes or stoniness that greatly increase costs of site leveling or building access roads.

Paths and trails are for local and cross-country travel by foot or horseback. Design and layouts should require little or no cutting and filling. The best soils are at least moderately well drained; are firm when wet but not dusty when dry; are flooded not more than once during the season of use; have slopes of less than 15 percent; and have few or no rocks or stones on the surface (see Map 3-7).

Sanitary Facilities

Septic tank absorption fields are subsurface systems of tile or perforated pipe that distribute effluent from a septic tank into the natural soil. Favorable soil properties are needed for proper functioning. Only the soil horizons between the depths of 45 and 183 centimeters (18 and 71 inches) are available for this use. Soil properties and site features considered are those that affect the absorption of the effluent and those that affect the construction of the system.

Properties and features that affect the absorption of the effluent are permeability, depth to seasonal high-water table, depth to bedrock, and susceptibility to flooding. Stones, boulders, and a shallow depth to bedrock interfere with effluent in downslope areas. Also, soil erosion and soil slippage are hazards when absorption fields are installed in sloping soils.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 1.2 meters (4 feet) below the tile lines. In these soils, the absorption field does not adequately filter the effluent, and as a result, groundwater supplies in the area may be contaminated.

Percolation tests are performed to determine the absorption capacity of the soil and its suitability for use as a septic tank absorption field. These tests should be performed during the season when the water table is highest and the soil is at minimum absorption capacity.

In many of the soils that have moderate to severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields, it may be possible to install special systems that lower the seasonal water table, or to increase the size of the absorption field so that satisfactory performance is achieved.

If the degree of soil limitation is indicated in Figure 1 by the rating slight, soils are favorable for the specified use and limitations are minor and easily overcome; if moderate, soil properties or site features are unfavorable for the specified use, but limitations can be overcome by special planning and design; and if severe, soil properties or site features are so unfavorable or difficult to overcome that major soil reclamation, special design, or intensive maintenance are required.

Ecological Sensitivities

A major factor in determining the ecological sensitivity of an area is the resistance of existing vegetation to disturbance and damage. Daubenmier (1968), in his analysis of plant adaptations significant in competition, provides a basis for ranking vegetation as to its relative resistance or susceptibility to disturbance, and according to its relative efficiency in meeting physical limitations of certain environments. Based on Daubenmier's system, plant communities in Gaviota State Park were given ratings of high, moderate, and low, as shown in Map 3-6.

Other biotic characteristics that were considered in determining the ecological sensitivity and allowable use intensity of Gaviota State Park included: vegetation regeneration rates, wildlife requirements, rare or endangered species, and occurrence of unique botanic features or ecosystems.

Cultural Sensitivity

Cultural resources of Gaviota State Park have been rated in terms of their sensitivity and mapped on Map 3-10. Criteria used in the development of the sensitivity maps, and policies relating to each sensitivity category, are as follows:

Extreme Sensitivity

These sites meet criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Recommendations for management of these sites are:

All prehistoric and historic sites in these zones will be preserved and protected in their present condition by any measures deemed necessary.

Future development will be planned to eliminate direct and indirect impact on these resources.

If stabilization of cultural remains is required to prevent loss or deterioration, it will be undertaken only in ways which will not threaten archeological, historic, or related environmental values.

These zones will be subjected to frequent periodic patrol by unit personnel.

Resources may be reclassified if justified by future studies.

High Sensitivity

These sites contain important information for interpreting Native American and Euro-American occupation in the project area. However, specific conditions may prevent their eligibility for inclusion into the NRHP. These sites may include Native American cultural deposits, small towns or village sites, small isolated Native American deposits or features, and isolated structures or structure foundations.

Management recommendations for these sites are:

Future developments will be planned to minimize direct and indirect impacts on these resources.

Before any anticipated activities in these zones, a qualified archeologist will be consulted for recommendations to alleviate all direct and indirect impacts that may occur.

Projects may be allowed to have an impact on these sites only if they can be proved necessary to fulfill an overriding public need, and then only after they have been professionally studied and results publicly disseminated.

Resources may be reclassified if justified by future studies.

Land Use and Facilities Element

GAVIOTA STATE PARK

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PUBLIC FACILITIES

	Existing	Renovated	New	Total
Developed Campsites	59	59	11	70
Group Camps	1	1	0	1
Bicycle Camps	1	1	0	1
Day-Use Parking Spaces	107	107	250	357
Picnic Sites	22	0	68	90
Hike-In Day Camps	0	0	15	15
Comfort Stations	1	0	4	4
Combination Buildings	1	1	1	2
Trailer Sanitation Station	0	0	1	1
Hostel Facility With Multi-Purpose Trail	0	0	1	1
Equestrian Staging Area	0	0	1	1

LAND USE AND FACILITIES ELEMENT

Existing Conditions - Assumptions

Recreation Values

- Due to its size and variety of topography, Gaviota State Park offers a wide range of recreation opportunities. Among them are:

  Extensive sandy beaches, both open and secluded
  Camping near the ocean
  Ocean swimming
  Fishing pier
  Boat launch
  Gaviota Creek and creek mouth environments
  Mineral hot springs
  Spectacular ocean views
  Historical area
  Ocean-related environment
  Inland-related environment

- The park's topography includes ocean beaches, sheer cliffs, terraces, mountains, rock outcrops, and rolling oak woodlands.

Recreation Use

- Principal recreation activities are:

  Beachcombing
  Boating
  Camping (auto, RV, hike-in)
  Fishing
  Hiking
  Horseback riding
  Jogging
  Nature/history study
  Photography
  Picnicking
  Scuba diving
  Surfing
  Swimming/sunbathing
  Therapeutic bathing at hot springs

- Because there is only one designated vehicular access available to the beach, much of the park's 5+ miles of beach receives very little use. This one access point is very heavily used.

- Most of the developed recreation areas are substandard due to their age and overuse.

- Camping at the ocean is in high demand. Demand outreaches the capacity of present facilities.

- At peak use periods, recreation facilities are overcrowded and camping turnaways occur daily.

- Certain areas have not been designed to accommodate the heavy use they receive:

  -- To gain access to San Onofre and Molino beaches, visitors park along Highway 101, a high-speed roadway. Visitors also must cross railroad tracks before getting to the beaches.

  -- Heavy use occurs at certain times in the hot springs area, causing erosion to the pool and introducing a potential fire hazard.

  -- The hot springs' parking lot is also used as a trailhead for horseback trips.

Physical Factors

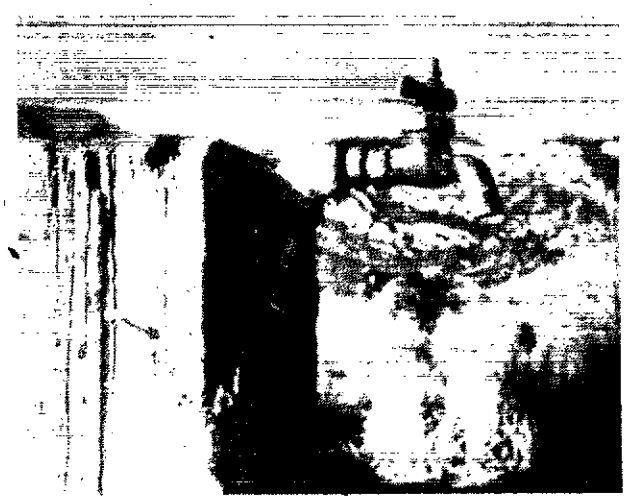
- The primary recreation season (April through September) coincides with the hot summer months. Considering the warm climate, it is desirable to orient recreation areas to the oceanfront edge.

- There is only one designated vehicular access to the beach near the pier and pedestrian access at other locations within the park is quite limited due to steep coastal bluffs. Vehicular access is available at Gaviota Creek (Area 1), but development potential is limited because of the following factors:

  -- Strong offshore winds that sweep down through canyons from the north (Highway 101 corridor), frequently during the evening hours and usually during the summer

  -- Annual creek flooding of the road and adjacent flat areas surrounding Gaviota Creek and creek mouth

  -- Lack of potable water for visitor use



A prime factor limiting the development of Gaviota is the scarcity of water.

Due to steep coastal bluffs, accessible and useable portions of beach are limited at Gaviota State Park.

- — Flooding of leachfields
- — Limited developable land

- o Developable land in Area 1 is being used to capacity.
- o An existing county road provides access to Area 1 beach and is also used by private ranch owners in the Hollister development. Future problems will occur if and when the LNG plant construction begins (see following section, "The Unresolved").
- o Railroad tracks separate the beach from the rest of park, except at the mouth of Gaviota Creek.
- o Highway 101 divides the park in two in a north-south direction.
- o The Santa Ynez Mountains divide the park in an east-west direction.
- o Getty Oil property cuts beach ownership in two, separating San Onofre and Molino beaches from the rest of the park.
- o It is impossible to have interconnecting roads in the park because of topography, Highway 101, and the Getty Oil property. For these reasons, it is necessary to provide separate access to each area.
- o Highly erosive soils limit development throughout the park.
- o Lack of potable water limits development throughout the park.

The Unresolved

Western LNG Terminal Associates (a general partnership of an affiliate of Pacific Gas and Electric Company and a subsidiary of Pacific Lighting Company) proposes to construct and operate by mid-1982 a liquified natural gas terminal and associated pipeline facilities at Point Conception, about five miles upcoast from Gaviota State Park. At this time, this is one of the sites being considered.

Proposals

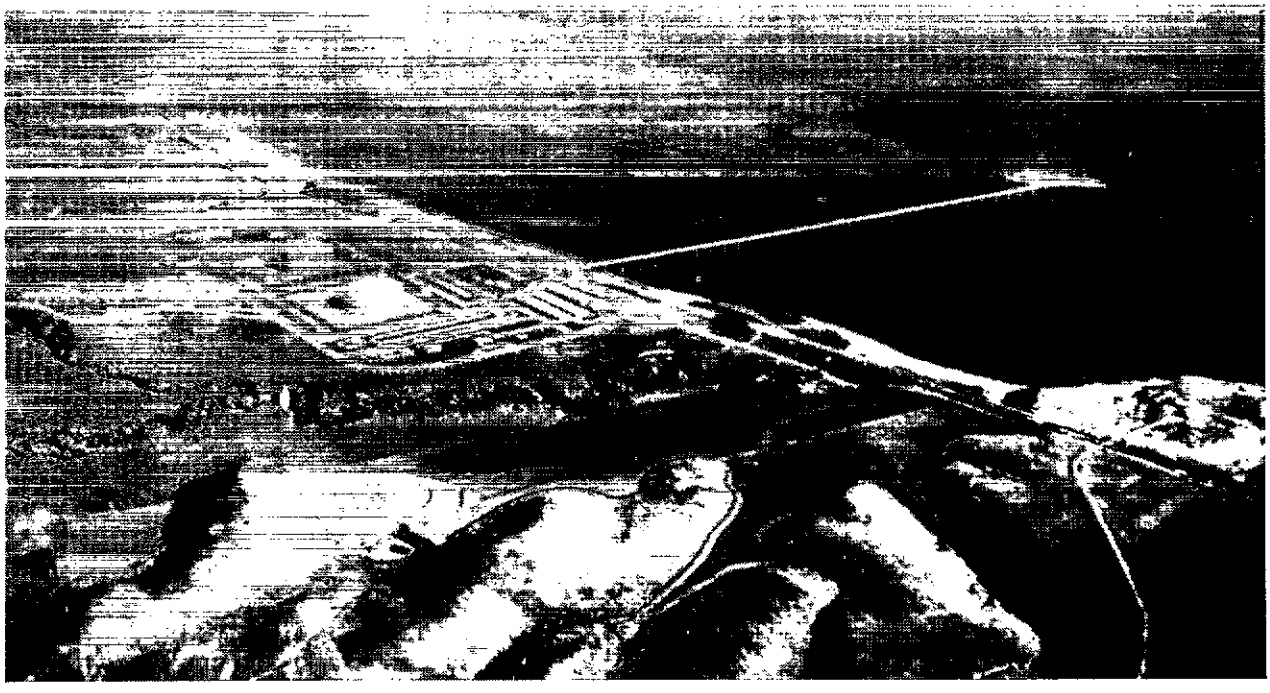
Access Road

One of the proposed routes for the access road to the terminal will begin at Highway 101 and pass through Gaviota State Park and Hollister Ranch, paralleling the Southern Pacific railroad tracks.

The construction of the new road and the heavy traffic during the seven years of terminal construction would severely damage the environment and the experience in the coastal recreation zone of Gaviota State Park.

Power Transmission Lines

A number of alternatives have been proposed for the alignment of the power transmission lines by Southern California Edison and Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Most of the proposals would have both physical and visual impacts on Gaviota State Park. Since alternatives are still being studied, the department anticipates further revisions.



The proposed liquified natural gas terminal at Point Conception (approximately shown here in an artist's rendering) would have a major effect on Gaviota State Park. The most heavily used area at the park has been indicated as a likely location for powerline easements and construction of the terminal access road. (Photo supplied by Western LNG Terminal Associates.)

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made in an April 1978 letter from the director of the State Department of Parks and Recreation to the Public Utilities Commission and Frank Goodson, project coordinator for the Resources Agency.

Access Road

- The Department of Parks and Recreation would like to see another access to the LNG terminal pursued.
- In the event that the road through Gaviota State Park becomes necessary, the department requests the following mitigative measures:

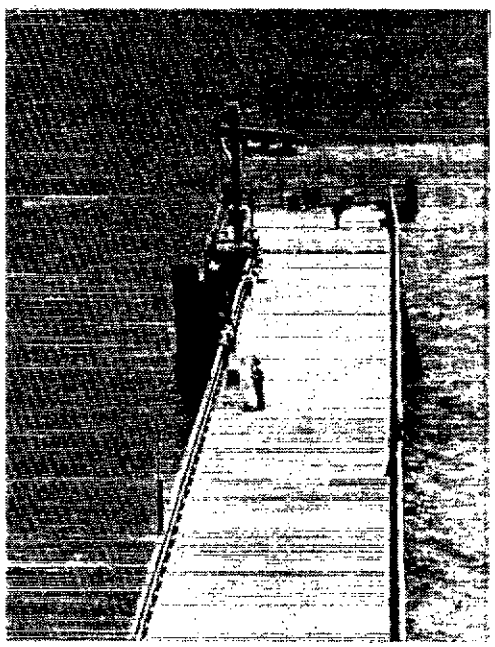
  1. Complete design control by the Department of Parks and Recreation. In this manner, it is expected that damages, including noise, visual intrusion, and grading impacts, can be kept to a minimum in the park.
  2. Maintenance and construction of the road by other agencies.
  3. Reimbursement to the department for additional operational cost to maintain, protect, and operate the park in light of heavy traffic during construction.
  4. Location of the road to avoid cultural sites in the park.
  5. In the event cultural sites cannot be avoided, a full mitigation program funded entirely by Western LNG Terminal Associates.

Power Transmission Line

- The Department of Parks and Recreation would like to see an alternative route for the power transmission line, located both physically and visually away from park lands.
- In the event the power transmission line encroaches on park lands, the department would request the following mitigative measures:

  1. Control of alignment of power transmission lines
  2. Control of visual impacts of the lines
  3. Consideration of alternatives such as undergrounding

Flooding of Gaviota Creek limits the amount of developable land in Area 1. The floodplain between Highway 101 and Gaviota Creek usually floods annually.



The 525-foot pier is one of the prime attractions at Gaviota. It is the only pier at a State Park System unit in Santa Barbara County.

The boat launching facility on the pier is a popular attraction.

Bank erosion is threatening the campground on Gaviota Creek. The plan proposes to stop this erosion using methods which will preserve the integrity of the creek and riparian vegetation.

Planning Issues

From our communication with interested people in letters, interviews, questionnaires, and public workshops, we were able to identify a number of planning issues concerning Gaviota State Park:

Identification of Issues

The public identified the following significant issues:

- Recreation facilities are overcrowded, campsites are too close together.
- There are too few campsites, too few multi-use campsites.
- The undeveloped, wild character of the park should be preserved.
- The trail system is inadequate.
- In Area 1, improve the county road to avoid park closure due to flooding; do not allow LNG terminal traffic to come through park property; provide multi-use camping; provide additional picnic tables; upgrade concession facility; improve circulation at car-boat trailer turnaround.
- In Area 2, provide off-highway parking at San Onofre; provide restrooms and picnic tables at the beaches.
- In Area 3, provide public access and parking lot; leave area natural.
- In Area 4, provide more control over access; leave it natural.

The public identified the following areas of significant agreement:

- Improvement of existing facilities and use areas, to bring them up to standards justified by their use, is a top priority.
- Access for the disabled to some beaches and all developed facilities should be provided.

A portion of the entrance road near the campground will be relocated to provide better circulation, additional campsites, and parking.

Facility Recommendations by Area

Area 1 -- Beach, pier, campground, and entrance road

Discussion:

- Located next to the ocean at the mouth of Gaviota Creek, this area is very popular because of the beach and pier. There is good access from Highway 1 except during occasional winter flooding when the road is closed.

- Existing recreation facilities include a supervised swimming beach, a pier with boat-launching facilities, 15 picnic sites, 59 campsites, and 92 day-use parking spaces.

- The campground is heavily used in the summer months. It is filled to capacity during July and August with over 45 turnaways per day. Originally designed by the county primarily for recreation vehicles, it offers no camp tables or stoves, has no campsite parking spurs, provides inadequate spacing of sites, and has inadequate restroom facilities.

- The entrance road, which is used by park visitors as well as Hollister Ranch residents, is owned and maintained by Santa Barbara County. Annual flooding causes the road to be closed occasionally during the winter months. This causes inconvenience to park visitors and personnel, since it is the sole access to the area.

- Two existing residences are old and are flooded frequently during the rainy season.

- Car and boat trailer turnaround circulation is poor at the base of the pier.

- Gaviota Creek is eroding the north bank of the campground.

Recommendations

-- County-owned Entrance Road - Until LNG Plant access route is decided, leave as is.

Enhance and upgrade existing facilities:

-- Service Area - Remove existing residences and relocate in Las Cruces area.

-- Park Entrance Road and Entrance Kiosk - Relocate south of creek.

-- Entrance Road to Kiosk - Plant dense screen of native, indigenous trees between road and proposed campground.

-- Entrance Road in Campground Area - Relocate section to allow more space for new campground development and parking.

The existing picnic and day-use area at the beach will be renovated. Parking on the beach side of the trestle (at left in photo) will be removed to provide more space for day use.

-- Campground - Provide campsite relocations and expansion, parking spurs, and low water-use restroom facilities. Plant native, indigenous vegetative wind screen at north edge of campground. Control creek bank erosion at campground with ecologically sensitive and visually appealing materials.

-- Beach Area - Redesign parking lot with additional spaces, remove existing concrete slab, provide 40 more picnic tables, improve car-boat trailer turnaround at pier, and relocate concession building as indicated on plan.

Add new facilities:

-- Eleven sites at campground, bringing total to 70

-- Two low-water-use restroom facilities, one at beach area and one at campground

-- Fifty-five day-use parking spaces, for 147 total

-- Multi-purpose trails to connect to other areas of the park

Area 2 -- Canada San Onofre and Canada del Molino

Discussion:

o Canada San Onofre and Canada del Molino are the only two points of easy beach access along this stretch of coast. Both areas are heavily used during the summer months.

o Parking is currently along the highway, forcing users to cross railroad tracks to gain access to the beach. On the average summer day (weekends included) there can be up to 400 cars parked along the highway.

o There are currently no recreation or public accommodation facilities.

A pedestrian overcrossing will be constructed at the railroad track to provide safe access to San Onofre Beach from the proposed parking lot.

Recommendations

Add new facilities:

-- 150-space parking lot off the highway west of San Onofre for day users of this area

-- Comfort station at San Onofre parking lot (requiring no water)

-- Footbridge over railroad tracks and safety fencing around tracks at Canada San Onofre

-- Forty picnic tables (20 each at Canada San Onofre and Canada del Molino)

-- "Beach Parking" sign at Canada San Onofre

-- Multi-purpose trail from San Onofre parking lot to Molino Beach

Steep bluffs and somewhat difficult access provide San Onofre and Molino beaches with the seclusion many people seek.

Area 3 -- Northwest Section of Park

Discussion:

- Major portion of this area is undeveloped open grassland and oak woodland with steep slopes and no vehicular access.
- The Las Cruces Prehistoric/Historic Site is in the northern portion of this area, as well as three park residences. A two-lane road off Highway 1 provides vehicular access.
- There are currently no recreation facilities in this area.
- There is very little water available in this area to support anything but limited development.
- Fire danger exists during the summer months, limiting visitation at certain times.
- Problems are caused by cattle roaming from Hollister Ranch at the west boundary of the park.

Parking, comfort station facilities, picnic sites, and an equestrian staging area are among the new facilities to be provided at Las Cruces.

The historical adobe building at Las Cruces will be restored and interpreted. Interpretation methods will include an environmental living program, brochures, self-guided and organized tours, and trails for the handicapped.

Recommendations

Add new facilities:

-- Las Cruces Prehistoric/Historic Area - Restore historical buildings; provide access and interpretation; parking for 40 cars, two buses; comfort station facilities (low water use)

-- Picnic and day-use facilities - 10 picnic tables

-- Multi-purpose trails to link this area to other areas of the park (beach, scenic overlooks, and hot springs); existing trails within park boundaries will remain and be maintained for year-round hiking

-- Fifteen hike-in camps developed as indicated on plans

-- Equestrian staging area to be developed in the Las Cruces area with a trail connecting to Area 4 to provide access to national forest trails

-- Site two new residences, replacing those removed in Area 1

-- Service area

-- Boundary fence on west property line

-- Hostel facility with multi-purpose trail approximately paralleling Highway 101

Fifteen dry camps will be established in the Las Cruces back country.

Left: The existing Highway 101 undercrossing will be cleared to provide a connection between Areas 3 and 4 for hikers and horseback riders.

Below: The Hot Springs pool is one of the primary attractions of the Gaviota back country.

Area 4 -- Hot Springs

Discussion:

- The primary attraction of this area, located in the northern portion of the park, east of Highway 101, is the hot springs pool. A short road from the highway and an informal parking lot at the base of the Hot Springs Trail one mile from the hot springs pool provide the closest public vehicular access to this area.

- There are two springs -- one warm and one cold:

  -- The warm spring flows into a manmade earth and rock pool about 20 feet in diameter.

  -- The cold spring supplies water for the residences across the highway in the Las Cruces area.

- Fire danger exists during the summer months, limiting visitation at certain times.

Recommendations

Enhance and upgrade existing facilities:

-- Parking Lot (at base of Hot Springs Trail) - Provide five more spaces.

-- Hot Springs Pool - Stop erosion, using rock and other material to make it look as natural as possible.

-- Hot Springs - Improve interpretation with signs at base of trail.

-- Multi-purpose Trails - Improve to and beyond hot springs.

-- Forest Fire Hazard - Reduce by restricting use of area during periods of high fire danger.

Add new facilities:

-- New multi-purpose trails in this area and one multi-purpose trail connecting to the Las Cruces area (Existing trails within park boundaries and connecting to national forest will remain and be maintained for year-round hiking and riding.)

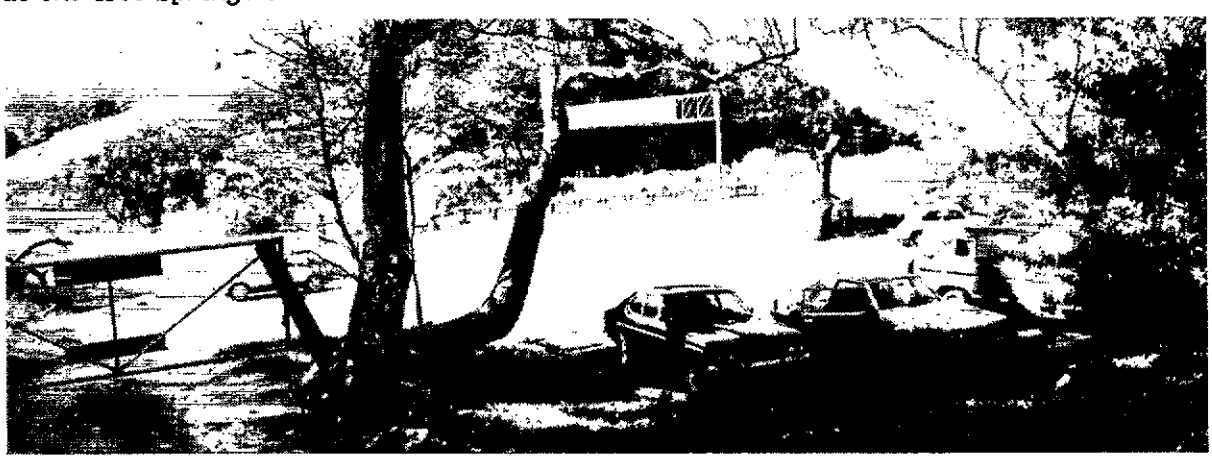
Hostel Facilities

The California State Park System Coastal Hostel Facilities Plan, dated January 1978, recommends Gaviota State Park as a potential hostel site, using existing structures in the Las Cruces area.

Use of existing structures in the Las Cruces area for a hostel is considered to be inappropriate because the structures are either substandard, warranting demolition, or they are identified as historical and recommended for rehabilitation and interpretation.

It is recommended that an alternative site be considered in the general vicinity of the Las Cruces area for construction of a new structure for hostel purposes. Architecturally, this structure should be compatible with the theme and surroundings of the site.

Below: Uncontrolled, unpaved parking will be replaced by a small parking lot at the Hot Springs trailhead.



GAVIOTA
SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PUBLIC FACILITIES

	Existing	Renovated	New	Total
Developed Campsites	59	59	11	70
Group Camps	1	1	0	1
Bicycle Camps	1	1	0	1
Day-Use Parking Spaces	107	107	250	357
Picnic Sites	15	0	75	90
Hike-in Day Camps	0	0	15	15
Comfort Stations	1	1	3	4
Combination Buildings	1	1	1	2
Hostel Facility With Multi-purpose Trail	0	0	1	1
Equestrian Staging Area	0	0	1	1

Capacity of Facilities

Facilities at Gaviota State Park now serve about 200,000 visitors annually. The recommendations presented in this section include upgrading and enhancing existing facilities, and adding new facilities over the next 20-year period. With these proposed additions, it is expected that annual visitation at Gaviota State Park will increase to 311,000 visitors.

Transportation

The park is now reached by paved roads off Highway 101 and Highway 1. Visitors come almost exclusively by car or recreational vehicle and a few bicycle in. There is currently no bus service linking this park to any metropolitan area.

The railroad runs through the beach portion of the park, elevated at one point above the mouth of the creek. With this means of mass transportation so close, the possibility exists for future stops at our coastal parks.

Recommendations

- Because of the size and layout of the park, it is recommended that better signs for vehicular traffic be provided, directing the visitor to different areas and points of interest.

- In the future, it is recommended that a train stop be considered at Gaviota State Park for trains originating in Santa Barbara. A portion of the railroad is double-tracked opposite Gaviota Store. This siding would provide a perfect train stop for park visitors.

Interpretation

The interpretive purpose will be to heighten the visitor's awareness, appreciation, and understanding of the natural, cultural, historic, and scenic resources of the area.

The primary interpretive themes are:

Ecological Relationships of the Natural Communities

Geologic Evolution of the Landscape

Historical Relationships

The secondary interpretive theme is Recreation and Safety.

Interpretive methods to include:

- Restoration of Las Cruces Adobe, which would serve as an interpretive/visitor center
- Environmental living program in Las Cruces area
- Brochures and trail guides on subjects of interest
- Colorful brochures designed for children
- Self-guided and organized tours
- Interpretive trails
- Establishment of trail for handicapped
- Low-profile outdoor exhibits, displays, and interpretive panels
- The use of "whale flags" during whale migration season to let visitors know that whales have been sighted
- Audio-visual presentations by park staff

-- Personal services to include ranger-led walks and demonstration workshops

-- Potential development of a garden and/or exhibit area for the blind

Concessions

The role of the private sector in providing public facilities and services in State Park System units is discussed in Volume 1 of this report.

Existing Situation

The small general store is a permanent building located near the beach, where beach and pier users can purchase retail goods, snacks, and fishing tackle. The existing contract for this concession expires in 1979.

Assumptions

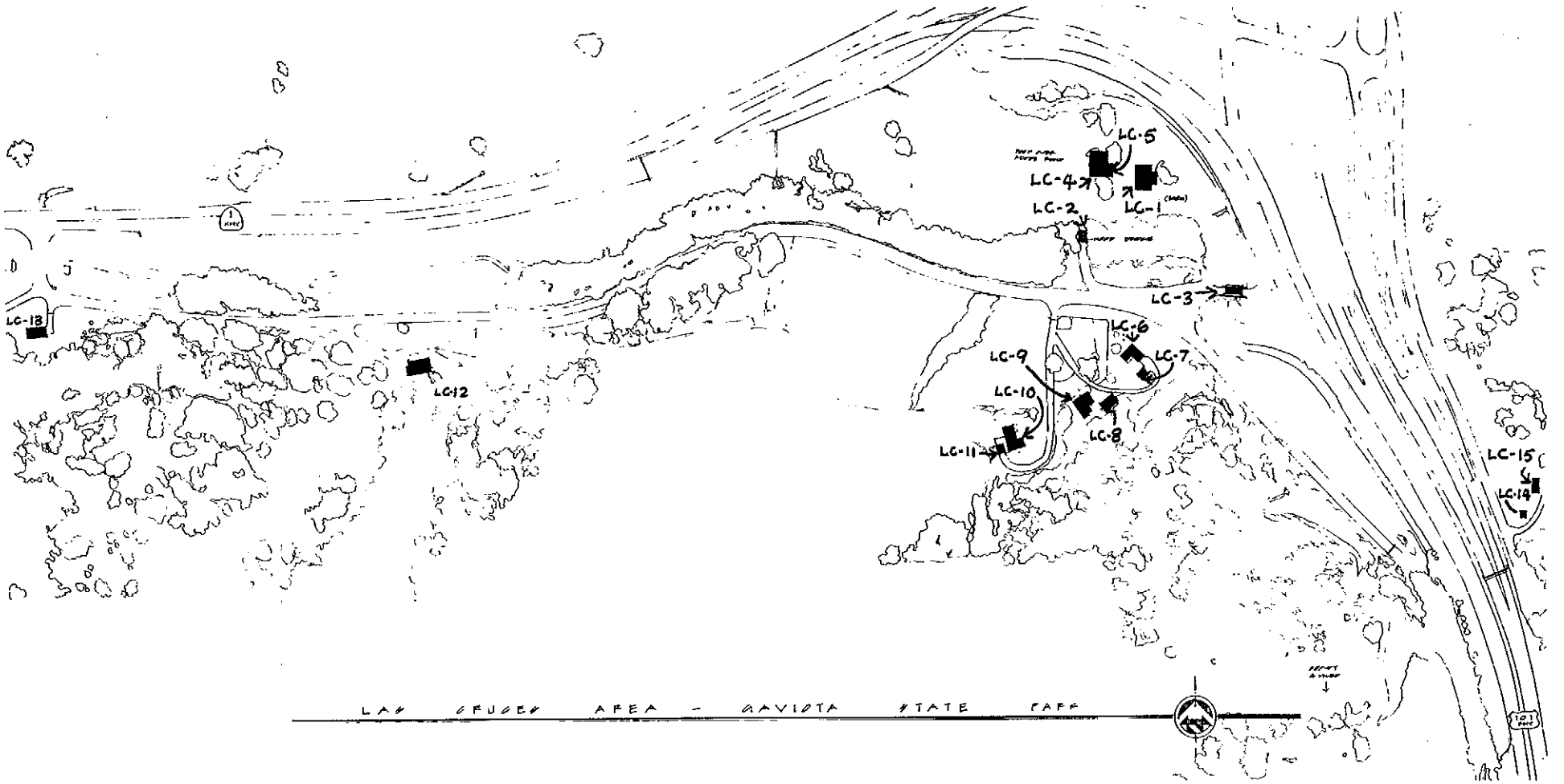
Expansion and enhancement of facilities at Gaviota State Park will result in some increase in concession sales.

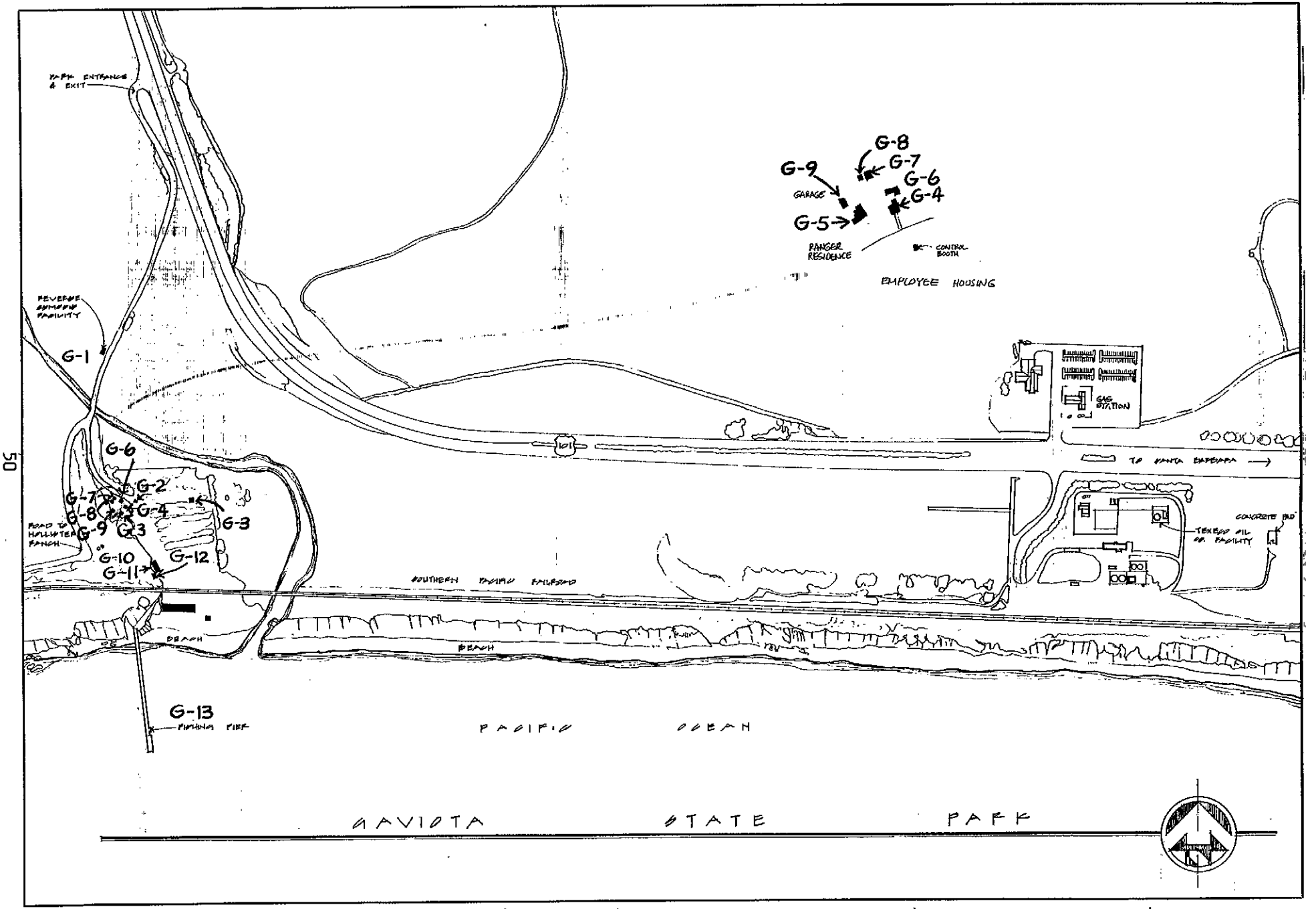
Recommendations

- Existing concession building should be removed.
- New concession building location should be closer to the beach (with snack bar facing beach).

RANCHO LAS CRUCES
(GAVIOTA STATE PARK)
SUMMARY OF EXISTING STRUCTURES WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

Item[1]	Description	Recommendation
LC-1	Vacant barn with shed	Preserve
LC-2	Wood foot bridge	Stabilize
LC-3	Steel vehicular bridge	Maintain
LC-4	Remains of an old adobe building with a metal roof protective cover	Restore
LC-5	Wood shed	Demolish
LC-6	Ranger residence	Replace
LC-7	Garage	Demolish -- incorporate a garage into a new ranger residence LC-6
LC-8	Shed	Demolish
LC-9	Barn	Demolish
LC-10	Ranger residence	Maintain
LC-11	Garage/storage	Replace
LC-12	Ranger residence	Maintain
LC-13	Barn/storage facility	Maintain
LC-14	Abandoned residence	Demolish
LC-15	Ranger residence	Maintain


LC-5
LC-4
LC-1
LC-2
LC-3
LC-6
LC-7
LC-9
LC-10
LC-8
LC-11
LC-12
LC-13
LC-15
LC-14
LAS CRUCES AREA - GAVIOTA STATE PARK


PARK ENTRANCE & EXIT
G-8
G-9
G-7
G-6
G-4
G-5
GARAGE
RANGER RESIDENCE
CONTROL BOOTH
EMPLOYEE HOUSING
REVERSE OSMOSIS FACILITY
G-1
GAS STATION
101
TO SANTA BARBARA
G-6
G-2
G-7
G-8
G-4
G-3
G-9
G-5
ROAD TO HOLLISTER RANCH
G-10
G-11
G-12
CONCRETE RD
TEXACO OIL CO. FACILITY
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
BEACH
BEACH
G-13
FISHING PIER
PACIFIC OCEAN
GAVIOTA STATE PARK

50

GAVIOTA STATE PARK
SUMMARY OF EXISTING STRUCTURES WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

Item	Description	Recommendation
G-1	Reverse osmosis facility	Retain and move to higher ground
G-2	Portable contact station	Replace with a permanent facility
G-3	Combination building	Replace
G-4	Ranger residence	Demolish
G-5	Ranger residence	Demolish
G-6	Garage/storage shed	Replace
G-7	Storage shed	Replace
G-8	Storage shed	Demolish
G-9	Garage	Demolish
G-10	Water tank	Replace
G-11	Concession & restroom facility	Replace
G-12	Storage shed	Demolish and incorporate into concession facility
G-13	Fishing pier	Maintain
G-14	Ramada slab	Demolish
G-15	Lifeguard tower	Maintain

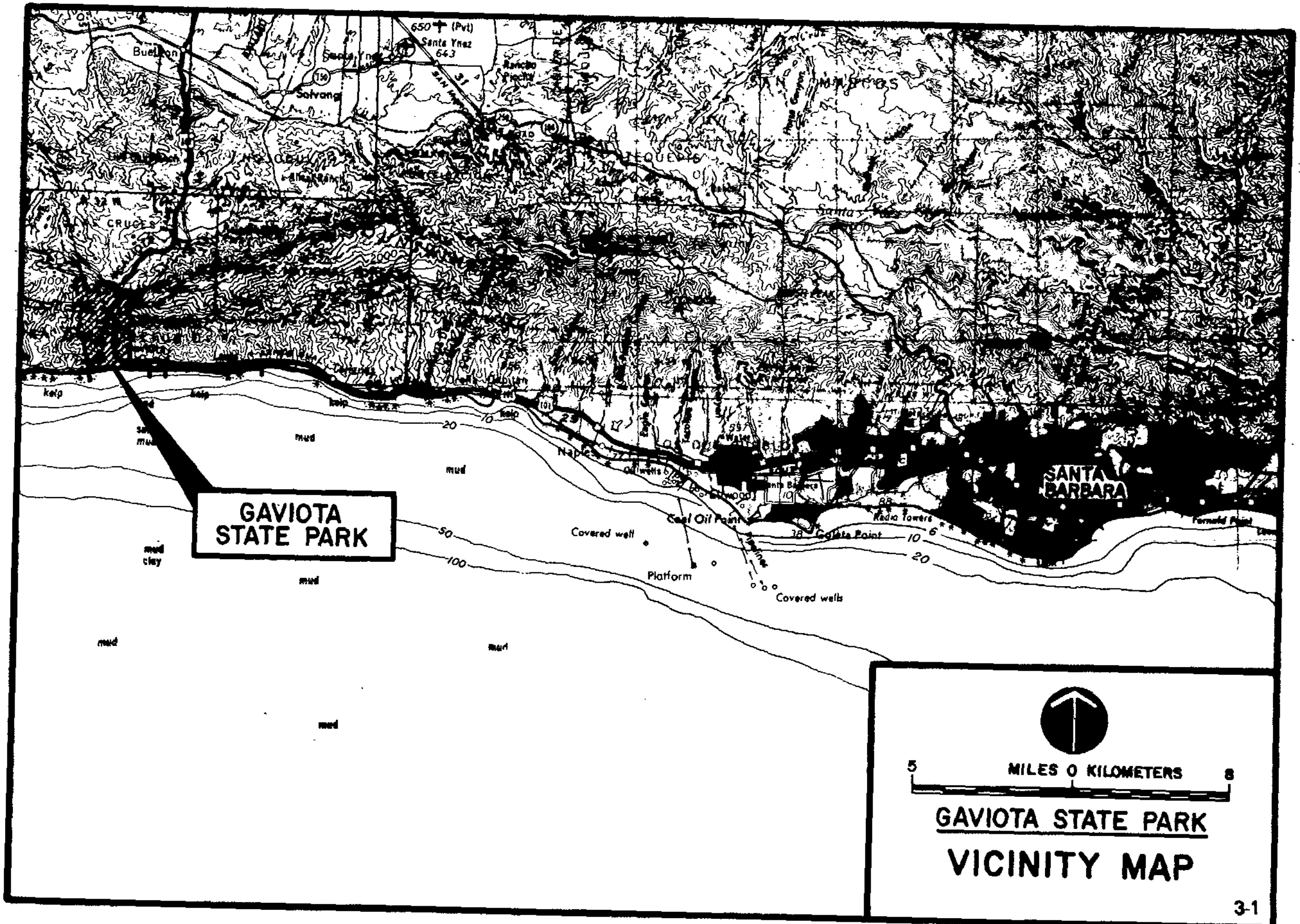
Local Coastal Plan Recommendations

The department believes the local coastal plan should reflect the following recommendations:

- Except for a few residences north of the park, Gaviota Store development on Highway 101, and the Getty Oil property, the character of the surrounding land is undeveloped coastal landscape. The Department of Parks and Recreation would like to see adjacent land uses remain as they are.

- Hollister Ranch, on the west boundary, has allowed uncontrolled cattle grazing which has intruded on park property. The Department of Parks and Recreation would like this practice stopped and measures taken to ensure it will not continue.

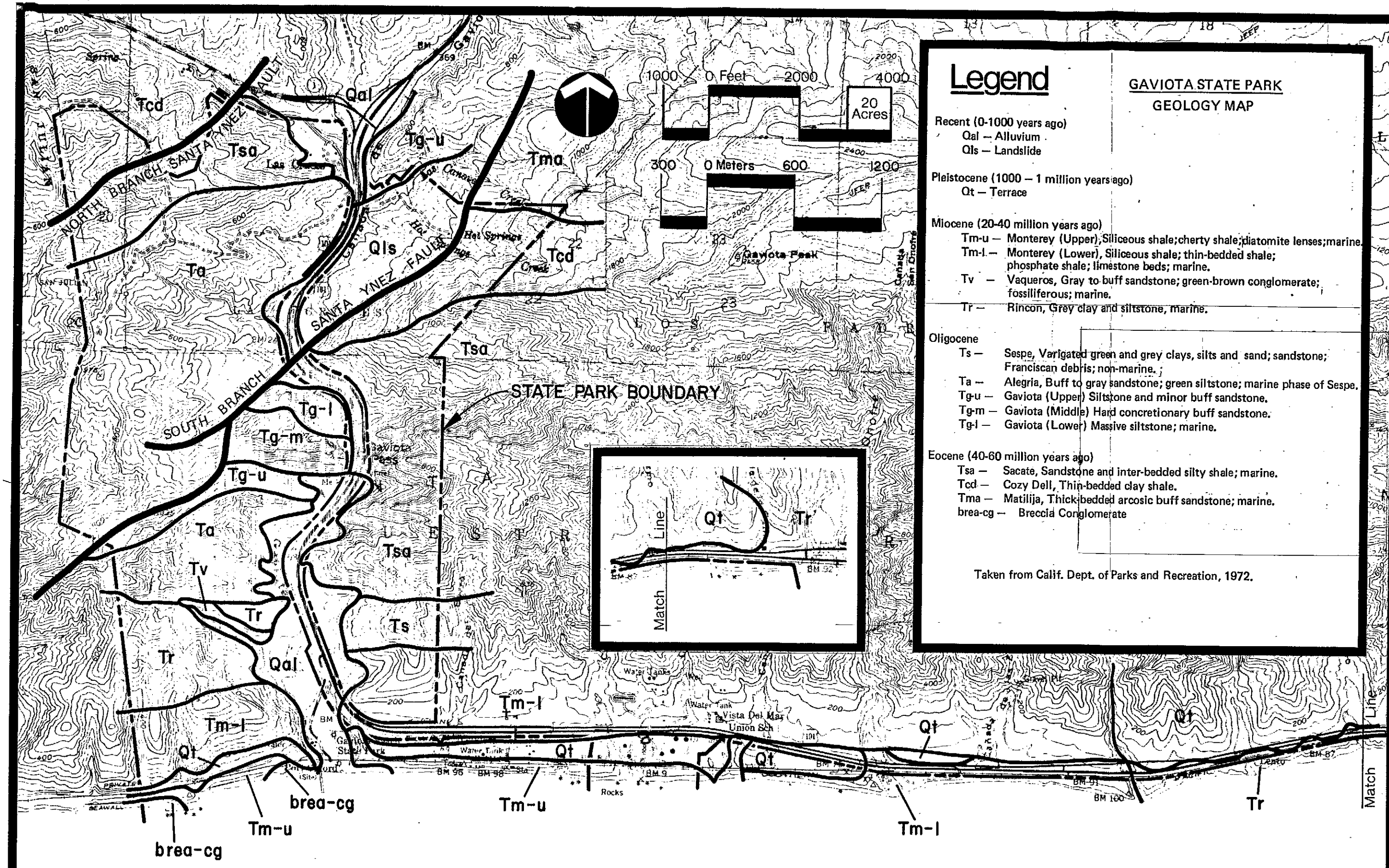
Appendix



GAVIOTA STATE PARK

VICINITY MAP

3-1



Legend

GAVIOTA STATE PARK
GEOLOGY MAP

Recent (0-1000 years ago)
- Qal — Alluvium
- Qls — Landslide

Pleistocene (1000 — 1 million years ago)
- Qt — Terrace

Miocene (20-40 million years ago)
- Tm-u — Monterey (Upper), Siliceous shale; cherty shale; diatomite lenses; marine.
- Tm-l — Monterey (Lower), Siliceous shale; thin-bedded shale; phosphate shale; limestone beds; marine.
- Tv — Vaqueros, Gray to buff sandstone; green-brown conglomerate; fossiliferous; marine.
- Tr — Rincon, Grey clay and siltstone, marine.

Oligocene
- Ts — Sespe, Varigated green and grey clays, silts and sand; sandstone; Franciscan debris; non-marine.
- Ta — Alegria, Buff to gray sandstone; green siltstone; marine phase of Sespe.
- Tg-u — Gaviota (Upper) Siltstone and minor buff sandstone.
- Tg-m — Gaviota (Middle) Hard concretionary buff sandstone.
- Tg-l — Gaviota (Lower) Massive siltstone; marine.

Eocene (40-60 million years ago)
- Tsa — Sacate, Sandstone and inter-bedded silty shale; marine.
- Tcd — Cozy Dell, Thin-bedded clay shale.
- Tma — Matilija, Thick-bedded arcosic buff sandstone; marine.
- brea-cg — Breccia Conglomerate

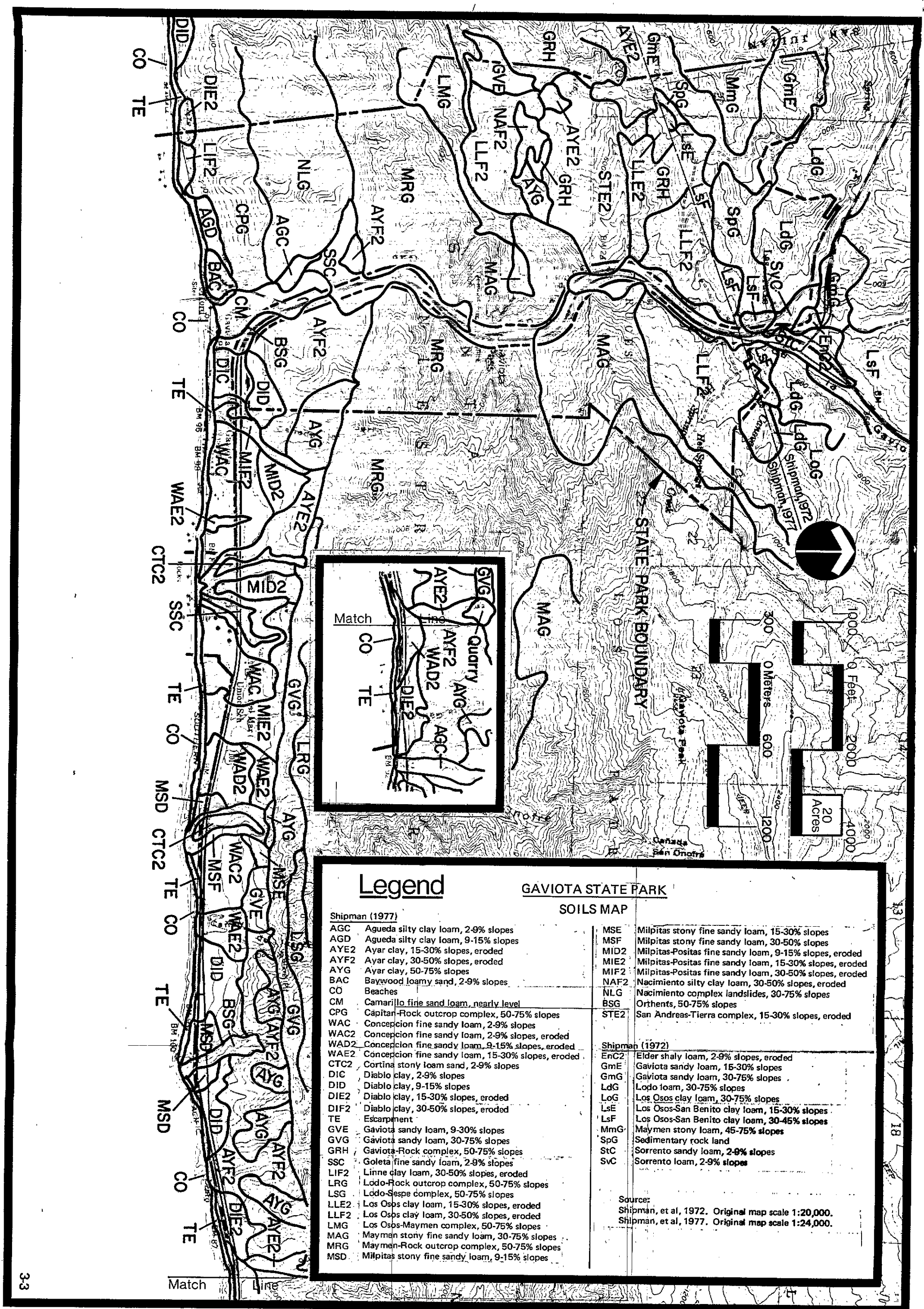
Taken from Calif. Dept. of Parks and Recreation, 1972.

DESIGNED
DRAWN AUG. 1978
CHECKED
REVISIONS
DATE
RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
APPROVED
DATE

Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System Plan

GEOLOGY MAP
GAVIOTA STATE PARK

DRAWING NO.
SHEET NO.
OF



Legend

GAVIOTA STATE PARK
SOILS MAP

Shipman (1977)

AGC	Agueda silty clay loam, 2-9% slopes
AGD	Agueda silty clay loam, 9-15% slopes
AYE2	Ayar clay, 15-30% slopes, eroded
AYF2	Ayar clay, 30-50% slopes, eroded
AYG	Ayar clay, 50-75% slopes
BAC	Baywood loamy sand, 2-9% slopes
CO	Beaches
CM	Camarillo fine sand loam, nearly level
CPG	Capitan-Rock outcrop complex, 50-75% slopes
WAC	Concepcion fine sandy loam, 2-9% slopes
WAC2	Concepcion fine sandy loam, 2-9% slopes, eroded
WAD2	Concepcion fine sandy loam, 9-15% slopes, eroded
WAE2	Concepcion fine sandy loam, 15-30% slopes, eroded
CTC2	Cortina stony loam sand, 2-9% slopes
DIC	Diablo clay, 2-9% slopes
DID	Diablo clay, 9-15% slopes
DIE2	Diablo clay, 15-30% slopes, eroded
DIF2	Diablo clay, 30-50% slopes, eroded
TE	Escarpment
GVE	Gaviota sandy loam, 9-30% slopes
GVG	Gaviota sandy loam, 30-75% slopes
GRH	Gaviota-Rock complex, 50-75% slopes
SSC	Goleta fine sandy loam, 2-9% slopes
LIF2	Linne clay loam, 30-50% slopes, eroded
LRG	Lodo-Rock outcrop complex, 50-75% slopes
LSG	Lodo-Sespe complex, 50-75% slopes
LLE2	Los Osos clay loam, 15-30% slopes, eroded
LLF2	Los Osos clay loam, 30-50% slopes, eroded
LMG	Los Osos-Maymen complex, 50-75% slopes
MAG	Maymen stony fine sandy loam, 30-75% slopes
MRG	Maymen-Rock outcrop complex, 50-75% slopes
MSD	Milpitas stony fine sandy loam, 9-15% slopes
MSE	Milpitas stony fine sandy loam, 15-30% slopes
MSF	Milpitas stony fine sandy loam, 30-50% slopes
MID2	Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam, 9-15% slopes, eroded
MIE2	Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam, 15-30% slopes, eroded
MIF2	Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam, 30-50% slopes, eroded
NAF2	Nacimiento silty clay loam, 30-50% slopes, eroded
NLG	Nacimiento complex landslides, 30-75% slopes
BSG	Orthents, 50-75% slopes
STE2	San Andreas-Tierra complex, 15-30% slopes, eroded

Shipman (1972)

EnC2	Elder shaly loam, 2-9% slopes, eroded
GmE	Gaviota sandy loam, 15-30% slopes
GmG	Gaviota sandy loam, 30-75% slopes
LdG	Lodo loam, 30-75% slopes
LoG	Los Osos clay loam, 30-75% slopes
LsE	Los Osos-San Benito clay loam, 15-30% slopes
LsF	Los Osos-San Benito clay loam, 30-45% slopes
MmG	Maymen stony loam, 45-75% slopes
SpG	Sedimentary rock land
StC	Sorrento sandy loam, 2-9% slopes
SvC	Sorrento loam, 2-9% slopes

Source:
Shipman, et al, 1972. Original map scale 1:20,000.
Shipman, et al, 1977. Original map scale 1:24,000.

3-3

Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System Plan
SOILS MAP
GAVIOTA STATE PARK

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
APPROVED _____ DATE _____

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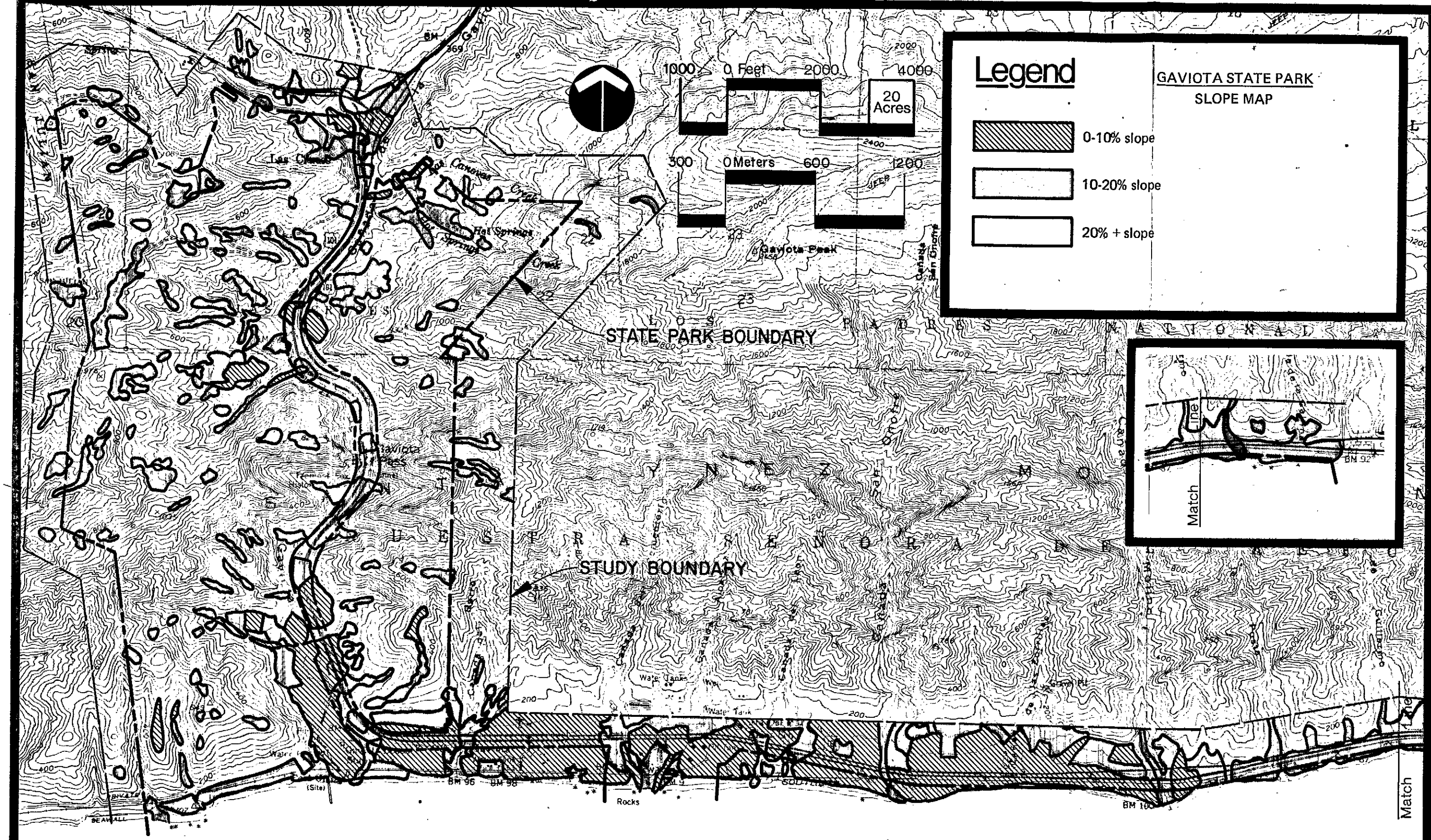

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DATE | REVISIONS

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System Plan

SLOPE MAP
GAVIOTA STATE PARK

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SHEET NO.
OF

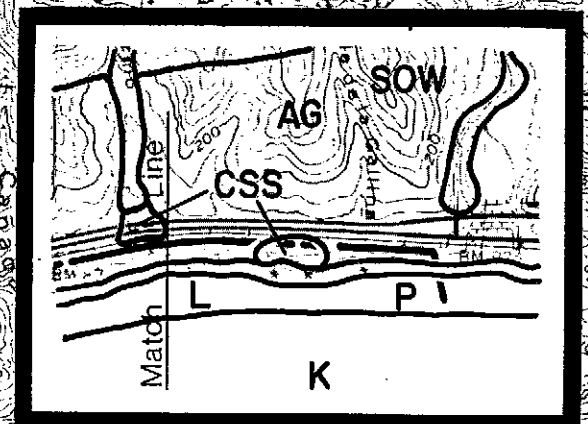
Legend

P — Pelagic	AG — Annual grassland
K — Kelp	S — Stipa grassland
L — Littoral	CSS — Coastal sage scrub
M — Fresh and saltwater marsh	CCC — California coastal chaparral
R — Riparian	SOW — Southern oak woodland

GAVIOTA STATE PARK
BIOTIC COMMUNITIES

Source: California Dept. of Parks and Recreation, 1972.

1000 0 Feet 2000 4000
20 Acres
300 0 Meters 600 1200



RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

DESIGNED
DRAWN AUG. 1978
CHECKED
REVISIONS
DATE
APPROVED
DATE

Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System Plan
BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
GAVIOTA STATE PARK

DRAWING NO.
SHEET NO.
OF

Legend

FRAGILITY OF PLANT COMMUNITIES

High — Fresh and Salt Water Marsh
Riparian

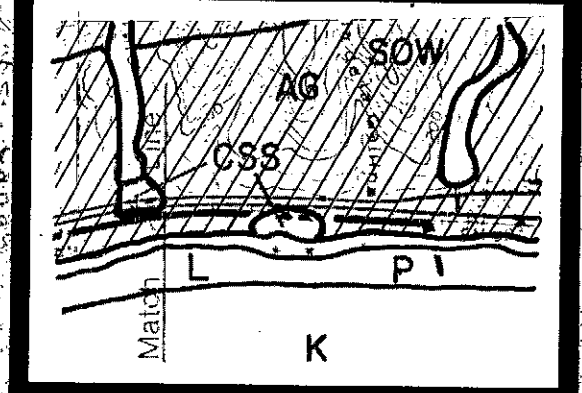
Moderate — Annual Grassland
Stipa sp. Grassland

Low — Coastal Sage Scrub
California Coastal Chaparral
Southern Oak Woodland

1000 0 Feet 2000 4000

20 Acres

300 0 Meters 600 1200



3-6

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Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System Plan

RESOURCE ELEMENT

GAVIOTA STATE PARK

DRAWING NO.

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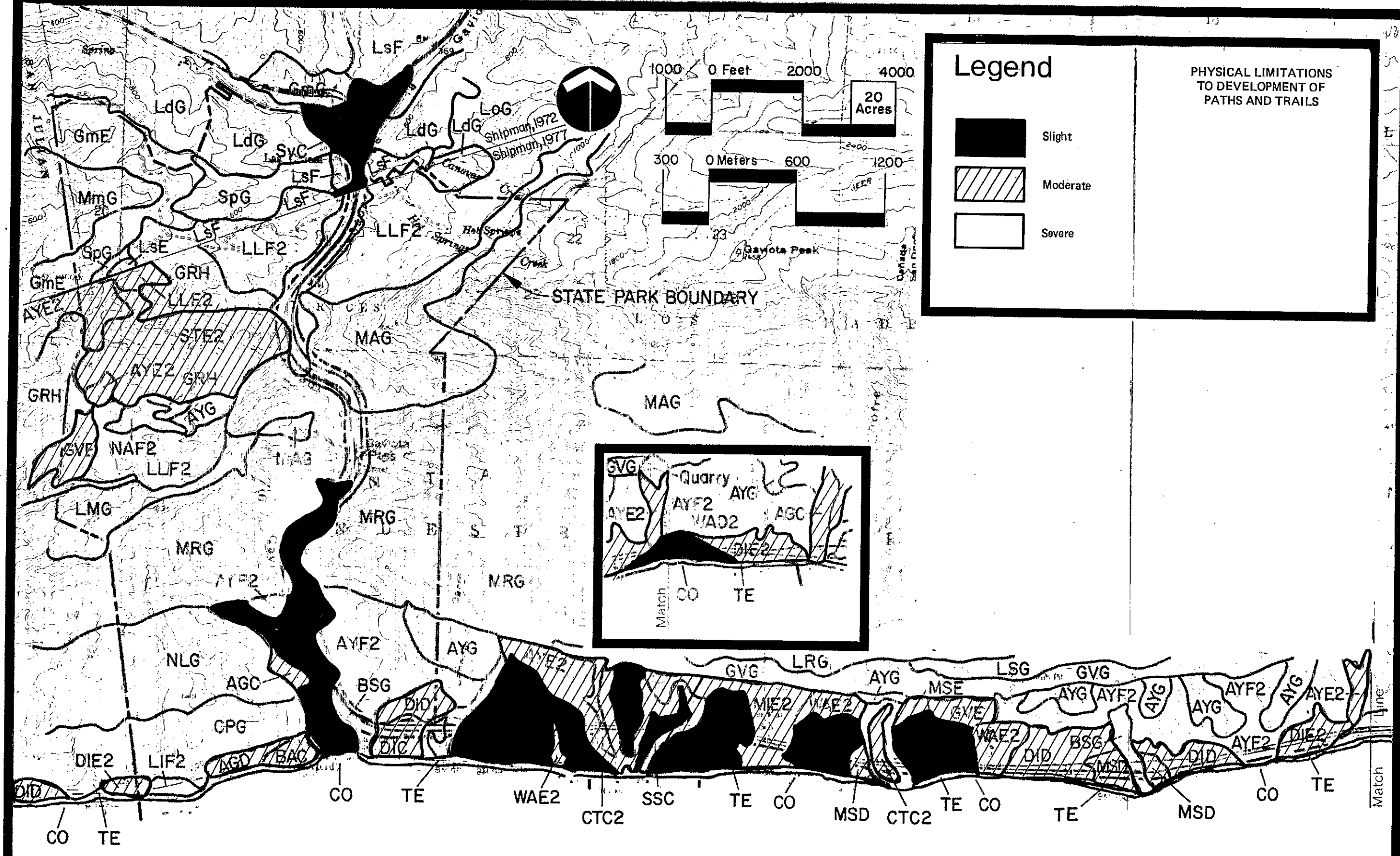
OF



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Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System Plan

RESOURCE ELEMENT

GAVIOTA STATE PARK

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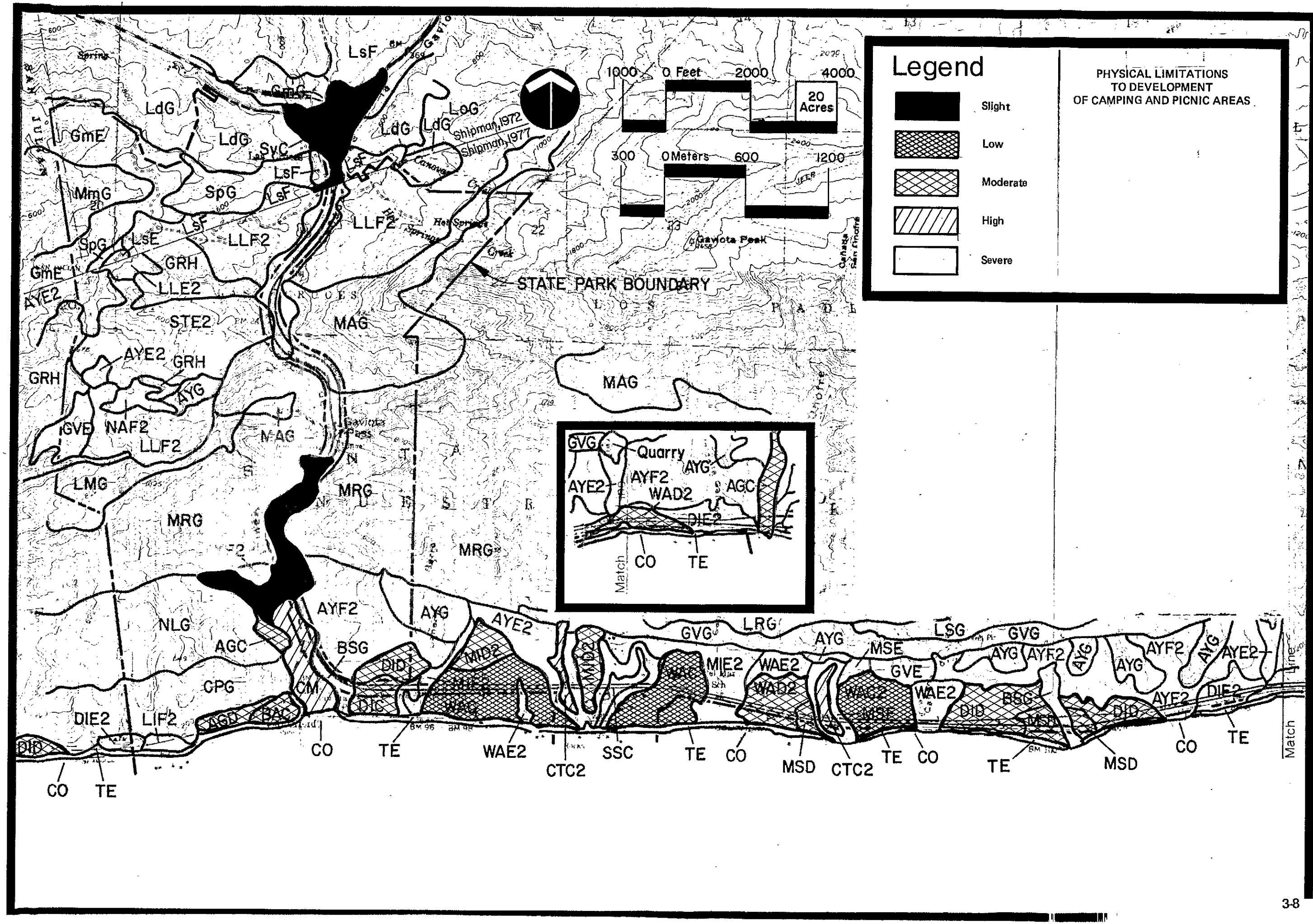

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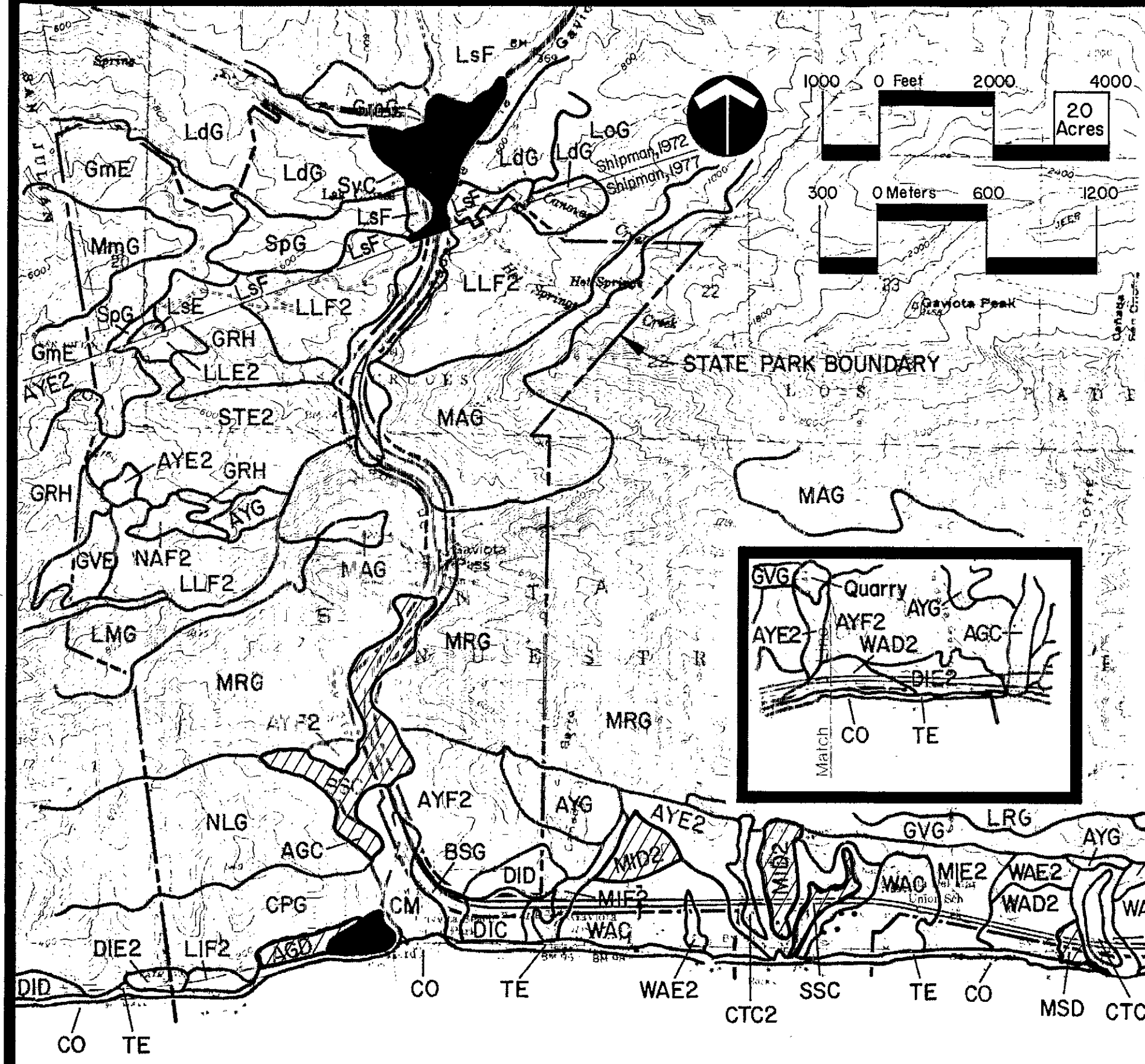

Legend

PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS TO DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL STRUCTURES AND ROADS

- Slight
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Severe

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Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System Plan

RESOURCE ELEMENT

GAVIOTA STATE PARK

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SHEET NO. OF

Legend

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

- Extreme
- High

1000 0 Feet 2000 4000

20 Acres

300 0 Meters 600 1200

Match Line

Match Line

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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RESOURCE ELEMENT

GAVIOTA STATE PARK

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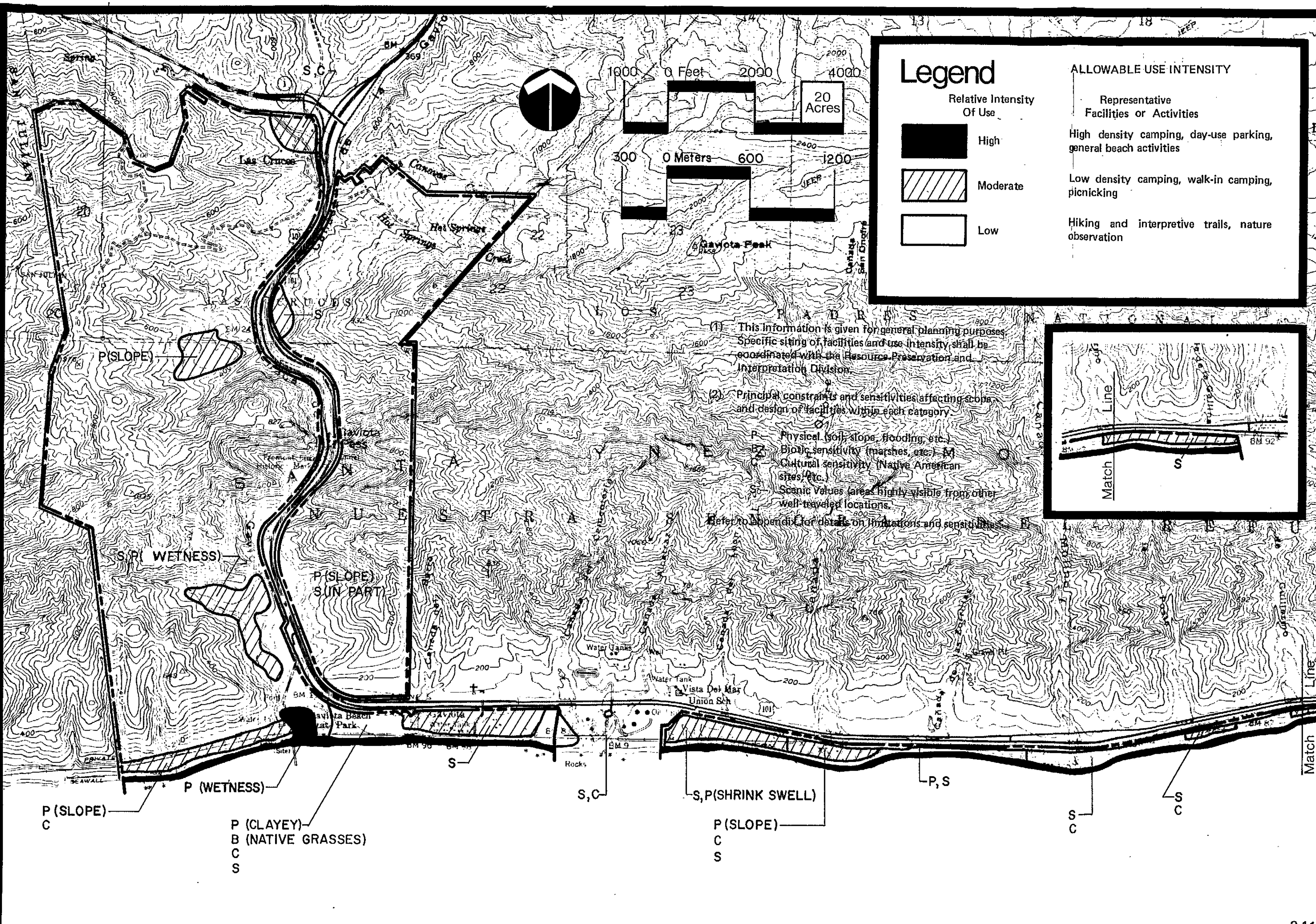

Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System Plan
RESOURCE ELEMENT
GAVIOTA STATE PARK

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
APPROVED________ DATE________

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3 NORTHWEST SECTION
Las Cruces

- restore historical buildings
- parking lot for 40 cars, 2 busses
- comfort station
- 10 picnic tables
- 2 new residences (trailer pads)
- develop hostel facility
- equestrian staging area

4 HOT SPRINGS

- Improve parking lot to accommodate 20 cars
- comfort station at parking lot
- provide interpretation of springs
- improve trail to springs
- control pool erosion

Legend

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- STATE PARK BOUNDARY
- 4 AREA DESIGNATION
- DAY USE
- OVERNIGHT USE
- MULTI-PURPOSE TRAIL
- SCENIC VIEWS
- CONCEPTUAL BICYCLE TRAIL

1000 0 Feet 2000 4000

20 Acres

300 0 Meters 600 1200

Las Cruces

parking

Hot Springs

Gaviota Peak

3

4

Back country
15 dry camps
boundary fence

Highway 101

entrance road

pier

Ultimate inclusion of Getty Oil property anticipated subsequent to phase out of oil operations.

proposed parking lot

San Onofre Beach

Molino Beach

Match Line

PACIFIC OCEAN

1 BEACH AREA

- 70 campsites (total)
- 147 day use parking spaces
- 2 new combination buildings (low water use)
- new concession building
- removal of 2 residences
- parking south of tracks removed and replaced with picnic area
- 40 picnic tables at beach (total)
- control creek erosion

2 SAN ONOFRE BEACH

- 150 car parking lot
- comfort station at parking lot (no water use)
- pedestrian over-crossing at railroad tracks
- 20 picnic tables

2 MOLINO BEACH

- 20 picnic tables
- trail from parking lot at San Onofre

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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Santa Barbara/Ventura Coastal State Park System Plan
GAVIOTA STATE PARK
GENERAL PLAN

DRAWING NO.
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