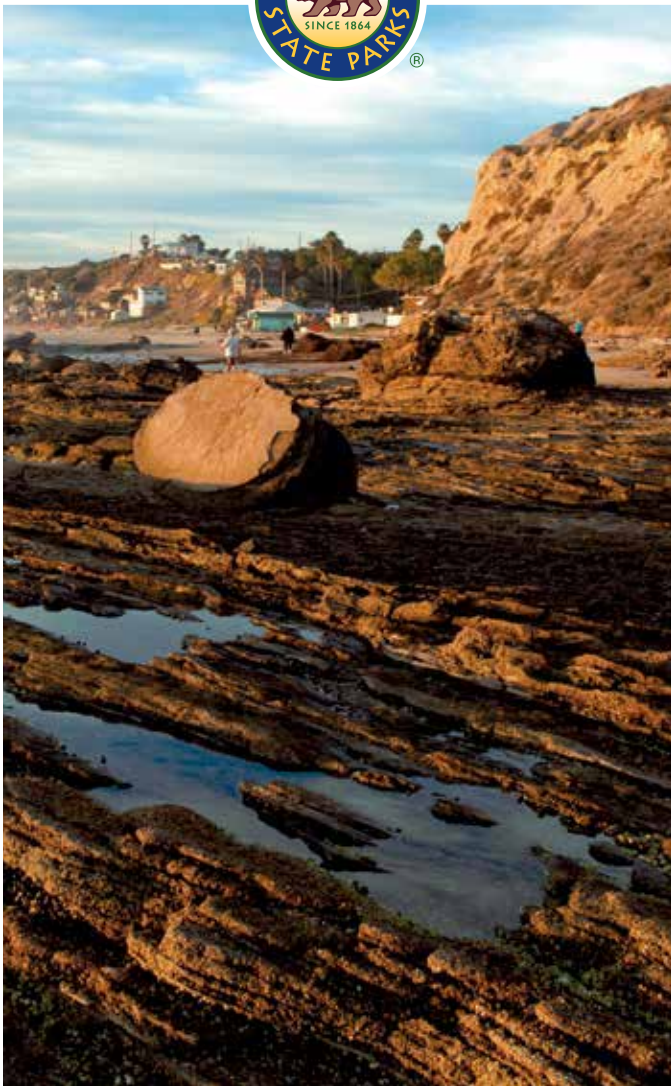


Crystal Cove State Park



Our Mission

The mission of California State Parks is to provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.



California State Parks supports equal access. Prior to arrival, visitors with disabilities who need assistance should contact the park at **(949) 494-3539**. If you need this publication in an alternate format, contact **interp@parks.ca.gov**.

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS
P.O. Box 942896

Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

For information call: (800) 777-0369
(916) 653-6995, outside the U.S.
711, TTY relay service

www.parks.ca.gov

Crystal Cove State Park
8471 N. Coast Highway
Laguna Beach, CA 92651
(949) 494-3539

www.parks.ca.gov/crystalcove

© 2004 California State Parks (Rev. 2019)

The ocean and shoreline, visible from nearly all points along Pacific Coast Highway, dominate the coastal portion of the park. From the high ridges above Moro Canyon, visitors enjoy an expansive view of the ocean, the interior valleys, and the mountain ranges beyond.



Cystal Cove State Park's rolling surf, sandy beaches, tide pools, gently sloping hills, and deeply wooded canyons and ridges provide a delightful contrast to its urban surroundings. Located off busy Pacific Coast Highway between Corona del Mar and Laguna Beach, Crystal Cove is one of Orange County's largest remaining examples of open space and natural seashore.

The park's climate is characterized by moist, foggy summer mornings, with the fog burning off by midmorning to bring warm, sunny days and cool evenings.

PARK HISTORY

Native People

Archaeological sites and artifacts associated with the Gabrielino (Tongva) and Juaneño (Acjachemen) have been discovered throughout the park. For more than 9,000

years, the Native People established villages in Moro Canyon near two natural springs. Their food sources included waterfowl, fish from the kelp beds and surf zones, and a variety of plants and animals. These first people developed a number of specialized crafts and tools including nets, fishhooks, basketry, stone implements, ritual objects, and tule canoes.

With the arrival of Spanish missionaries, the Native People were drawn into the mission system. At Mission San Gabriel and Mission San Juan Capistrano, their way of life changed drastically with the introduction of new religious and agricultural practices.

Rancho San Joaquin

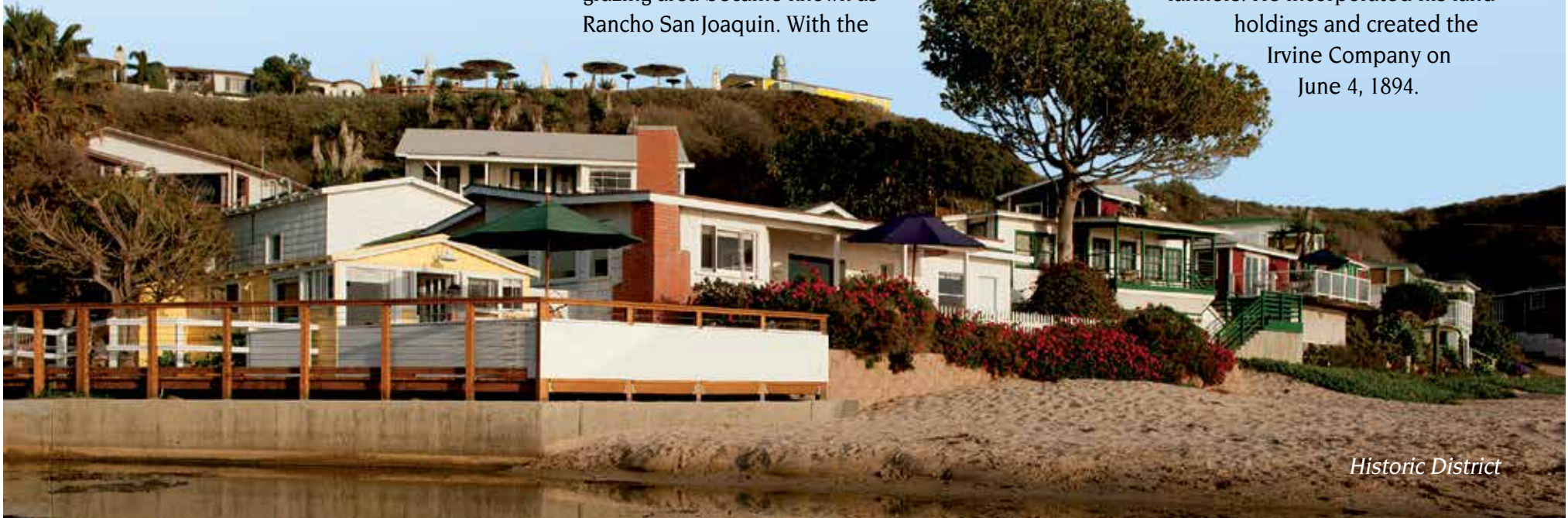
After José Andrés Sepulveda acquired land from the Mexican government in 1836, Mission San Juan Capistrano's grazing area became known as Rancho San Joaquin. With the

assistance of a Native American workforce, Sepulveda used Moro Canyon's seasonal pastures for cattle grazing. After 1850, a run of bad luck—along with land title complications—pushed Sepulveda into debt. He sold Rancho San Joaquin in 1864.

The Irvine Company

San Francisco financier James Irvine and three Northern California ranchers purchased the rancho and stocked it with thousands of sheep. In 1876 Irvine bought out his partners when ranching failed due to droughts, wool infestations, and competitive markets. After Irvine's death in 1886, sheep ranching continued as other ranching activities developed.

James Irvine II inherited the ranch from his father and diversified the agricultural business by leasing land to tenant farmers. He incorporated his land holdings and created the Irvine Company on June 4, 1894.



Historic District

Japanese Farmers

Beginning in 1927, Japanese farmers leased land from the Irvine Company and built homes, barns, and a community center known as Laguna Beach Language School (a building now preserved within the Historic District). Planting hundreds of acres of crops, the farmers sold produce from roadside stands and to Los Angeles markets.

Life changed dramatically during World War II, when the Japanese community was sent to an internment camp in Poston, Arizona. As a result, they forever lost their farms and homes along the Crystal Cove hills.

Although the Japanese farmers did not return to the area, agriculture and ranching practices continued into the 1970s. Over the years, the Irvine Company leased its land for farming, equestrian use, and cattle grazing. During the early days of State Parks ownership, these activities ended to enhance natural preservation and public recreation.



Miyada family vegetable stand, ca. 1936

Crystal Cove

The Irvine Company also leased the coastal area to filmmakers and vacationers. Palm-thatched structures emerged at Crystal Cove, serving as both tropical movie backdrops and beach cottage rentals.

Beginning in the 1920s, people traveled the new Pacific Coast Highway to visit the beach. The cove soon became a popular destination to pitch tents or rent cottages. By the late 1930s, the Irvine Company limited the development of the area to the current 46 cottages. In time, long-term leases were made, tent camping was eliminated, and the Crystal Cove community became a private beach.

The National Register of Historic Places listed Crystal Cove for its unique vernacular architecture in 1979, the year the Irvine Company sold this land to the State of California. Some of the cottages have been restored by California State Parks and the Crystal Cove Conservancy for public use and enjoyment.

Crystal Cove State Park is part of the 40,000-acre Irvine Ranch National and California Natural Landmarks. This designation has been bestowed by both the State of California and the U.S. Department of the Interior to recognize the exceptional value of these lands to California and the nation. Please visit www.letsgooutside.org for information.

Moro Beach and Canyon

Tyron's Camp (a café, auto camp, and tent campground) opened during the 1920s along the beach and inland at Moro Canyon. In the late 1950s, the complex evolved into

a seasonal trailer destination known as El Morro Beach Trailer Park. Later, about 300 permanent manufactured homes replaced

seasonal beach trailers in this area. After tenants' leases expired in 2005, the trailers were removed to develop the Moro Campground and day-use facility.

NATURAL HISTORY

Coastal Strand

The beach's 3.2 miles are bordered by hardy, fleshy-leaved plants growing low against salt-sprayed dunes. Shoreside tide pools are visible at low tide.

Coastal Bluffs

At high tide, the surf laps against the base of 80-foot bluffs. Two bluff-top public parking areas, Reef Point and Pelican Point, offer access to the beach.

Flora

Various plant communities in Crystal Cove State Park include:

Coastal Sage Scrub—This dense shrub community spreads across the coastal terrace, along the sides of lower Moro Canyon and upper Moro Canyon, especially on the north-facing reaches. The resinous, highly flammable vegetation regenerates quickly after burning.



Southern Riparian Woodland—Along the small watershed represented by seasonal Moro Creek, sycamores, oaks, and willows are found. Undergrowth includes elderberry, toyon, and lemonade berry.

Fauna

The intertidal wildlife includes striped shore crabs, sea hares, and sea anemones. On the bluffs and terraces, ground squirrels, cottontail rabbits, western fence lizards, California kingsnakes, California gnatcatchers, California quail, and deer are found. The park's open space areas offer habitat for coyotes, bobcats, roadrunners, gopher snakes, western toads, red-tailed hawks, California thrashers, rattlesnakes, and more.

RECREATION

Reservations are imperative for all historic cottages, coastal campsites, and backcountry sites at Crystal Cove State Park. For details and links to site-specific reservations, call (800) 444-7275 or visit the website at www.parks.ca.gov/crystalcove.

Coastal Camping

Completed in 2011, Moro Campground offers 57 sites with unparalleled ocean views. Hookups serve 27 sites; the other 30 are suitable for tents, tent trailers, or van conversions.

Backcountry Primitive Camping

A fairly strenuous, three- to four-mile uphill hike leads to three separate camping areas. Campers must pack in and out all of their supplies, including water.



Backcountry Trails

From the Moro Canyon parking lot, access 2,400 undeveloped acres. The trails are open to hiking, biking, and equestrian use. Maps are available at the ranger station.

Beach Activities

Seven separate coves line 3.2 miles of beach, offering spectacular sunbathing, swimming, surfing, diving, fishing, and tide pool viewing. Please do not disturb tide pool habitat. For fishing regulations, visit www.wildlife.ca.gov.

Underwater Area

The park's offshore area is part of the Crystal Cove State Marine Conservation



MOVIES MADE AT CRYSTAL COVE

- 1918** *TREASURE ISLAND*
- 1920** *THE SEA WOLF*
- 1923** *STORMSWEPT*
- 1927** *THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS*
- 1928** *SADIE THOMPSON*
HALF A BRIDE
WHITE SHADOWS IN THE SOUTH SEAS
- 1929** *THE ISLE OF LOST SHIPS*
- 1932** *RAIN*
- 1934** *TREASURE ISLAND*
- 1938** *THE GREAT HEART*
- 1944** *TO HAVE AND HAVE NOT*
- 1951** *TWO OF A KIND*
- 1974** *HERBIE RIDES AGAIN*
- 1985** *CREATOR*
- 1988** *BEACHES*

Marine Protected Area and is a haven for marine life and ocean recreational activities. For more information, please visit www.wildlife.ca.gov/conservation/marine/mpas.

SPECIAL EVENTS

The park welcomes special events, including weddings, picnics, parties, and film shoots. For event reservations and permit information, please visit www.parks.ca.gov/crystalcove/specialevents.

LODGING AND FOOD SERVICES

The park's concession partner, Crystal Cove Conservancy, provides food and overnight lodging services at the Beachcomber Café, Crystal Cove Shake Shack, and Crystal Cove Beach Cottages. For more information, please visit www.crystalcove.org and www.thebeachcombercafe.com.

WATER SAFETY TIPS

- **Swim with a friend**—Supervise children closely. Flotation devices are not reliable.
- **Water-use areas**—Swimming, surfing, and kayaking zones are separate from each other; check to make sure your activity is taking place in the proper zone. Contact park staff for additional beach safety information.
- **Rip currents**—If you become caught in a rip current, relax and swim parallel to the shore until the pull stops, and then swim back to shore. If you are unable to return to the beach, tread water and signal for assistance.
- **Avoid spinal injuries**—Do not dive headfirst into the ocean.
- **Be alert**—Never turn your back on the ocean. Sudden waves can sweep you away from shore or tide pool areas.
- **Follow all safe diving practices**—Be properly trained and equipped, check ocean conditions, and always dive with a buddy.



Backcountry wilderness area—part of the Irvine Ranch National and California Natural Landmark

NEARBY STATE PARKS

- **Huntington State Beach**, Pacific Coast Highway (Highway 1) at Beach Blvd. (Highway 39) (714) 536-1454
- **Doheny State Beach**, off Pacific Coast Highway (Hwy. 1) at Dana Point Harbor at Del Obispo St. (949) 496-6171

ACCESSIBLE FEATURES

Picnicking—Picnic areas and restrooms are accessible. Refer to the park map.

Trails—The Bluff Top Trail is paved and accessible. Hikers and cyclists may also enjoy its wildlife and scenic views with interpretive displays.

Beach/shore access—Beach wheelchairs are available first-come, first-served. Beach access is at the Crystal Cove Historic District and Moro Beach.

Exhibits and programs—The park visitor centers at Moro Canyon and the Historic District are accessible.

Food/lodging services—Concession operations are accessible. Three accessible cottages are available for reservation. Accessible parking in the Historic District is limited to guests who reserve an accessible cottage.

PLEASE REMEMBER

- Park hours are 6 a.m. to sunset daily, year-round. Historic District hours are 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.
- Possession of alcohol is prohibited throughout the park, except at the Beachcomber Café and within campsites at Moro Campground.
- Dogs must be kept under control at all times and on a leash no more than six-feet long. Pets may be walked on paved areas only. Except for service animals, pets are not permitted on the beach or in the backcountry.
- All tide pool specimens are protected by state law. Collection of shells and rocks is prohibited.
- All natural, cultural, and historical park resources are protected by law and may not be disturbed or removed.
- Stay on established trails. Children and pets should be closely supervised.
- Do not climb on or approach the cliff faces—they are unstable and can collapse under you.
- No fires are allowed on or in the sand. Hibachis or barbecues are permitted—gas canister type only. Wood or charcoal is not permitted. Open flames are not permitted in the backcountry.

This park receives support in part from a nonprofit organization:

Crystal Cove Conservancy
#5 Crystal Cove
Newport Coast, CA 92657
www.crystalcove.org

