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.

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Discover the many states of California.™
Crystal Cove State Park’s rolling surf, wide 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 Mediterranean 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
For over nine thousand 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. The prehistoric 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 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 Ranch 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.

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 their land for farming, equestrian use and cattle grazing. During the early days of park ownership, these activities ended in order to enhance natural preservation and public recreation.

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. The cottages have been restored by California State Parks and the Crystal Cove Alliance for public use and enjoyment.

Crystal Cove State Park is part of the 40,000-acre Irvine Ranch National and California Natural Landmark. 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-leafed 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**

The park has distinct plant communities—specific habitats with conditions that favor some types of plants and animals over others.

**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.

**Annual Grasses**

These introduced grasses grow extensively on the terraces and to a lesser extent in lower Moro Canyon.

**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 purple shore crabs, sea hares and sea anemones. On the bluffs and terraces, ground squirrels, cottontail rabbits, western fence lizards, California king snakes, 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-tail hawks, California thrashers, rattlesnakes and more.

RECREATION
Reservations are imperative for all historic cottages, coastal campsites and backcountry sites at Crystal Cove. 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, 3- to 4-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 and tide pool viewing. Please do not disturb tide pool residents.

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 Beach Cottages, provide overnight lodging services. For details, visit: www.crystalcove.org

MOVIES MADE AT CRYSTAL COVE
1918 Treasure Island
1920 The Sea Wolf
1923 Stormswept
1927 The Wreck of the Hesperus
1928 Sadie Thompson
1929 Half a Bride
1932 White Shadows in the South Seas
1934 The Isle of Lost Ships
1938 Rain
1944 Treasure Island
1944 The Great Heart
1951 To Have and Have Not
1974 Two of a Kind
1985 Herbie Rides Again
1988 The Creator
1988 Beaches
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, 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 unfamiliar waters.

• **Be alert**—Never turn your back on the ocean. Sudden waves can sweep you away from shore or tide pool areas.

ACCESSIBLE FEATURES

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

**Trails**—The Bluff Top Multi-Use 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 El Moro and the Historic District are accessible.

**Food/lodging services**—Concession operations are accessible. Four rental cottages are ADA-accessible and may be reserved with written evidence of need.

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 (Highway 1) at Dana Point Harbor at Del Obispo St. (949) 496-6171

This park receives support in part from a nonprofit organization:
Crystal Cove Conservancy
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