



Welcome

There's no place like the Gaviota Coast, one of the largest remaining stretches of undeveloped coastline in Southern California. This pristine coastline extends for approximately 20 miles from the City of Goleta to Gaviota Pass in southern Santa Barbara County. Visitors to the Gaviota Coast enjoy panoramic views of the Pacific Ocean, Channel Islands National Park, undeveloped coastal bluffs, agricultural land, varied native habitats, and the Santa Ynez Mountains. The scenic vistas, rugged cliffs, and expansive coastal hillsides and mesas are popular venues for a rewarding array of recreational experiences in a unique coastal setting. The Gaviota Coast is a natural and recreational area of statewide and national importance with public access available from the 2,461 foot high Gaviota Peak to the sandy beaches and pristine rural shoreline.

The Santa Ynez Mountains on the Gaviota Coast are characterized by steep, south-facing slopes that are incised by southward-trending canyons. Streams of the coastal watershed function as arteries connecting the shoreline, coastal bluff, and estuarine habitats with the upper reaches of the Santa Ynez Mountains. The foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains give way to a broad coastal plain. This plain contains annual grasslands, riparian forests, coastal sage scrub habitats, as well as many of the lemon,

avocado, and cherimoya orchards on the Gaviota Coast. The beaches along the coast are usually rocky and narrow except where dune systems occur, such as at Coal Oil Point at the southern edge of the Gaviota Coast. Whether visitors are local residents out for a day hike or vacationers seeking coastal camping and recreation, the Gaviota Coast provides attractive parks, diverse trails, and breathtaking scenic resources to suit a wide range of recreational needs.



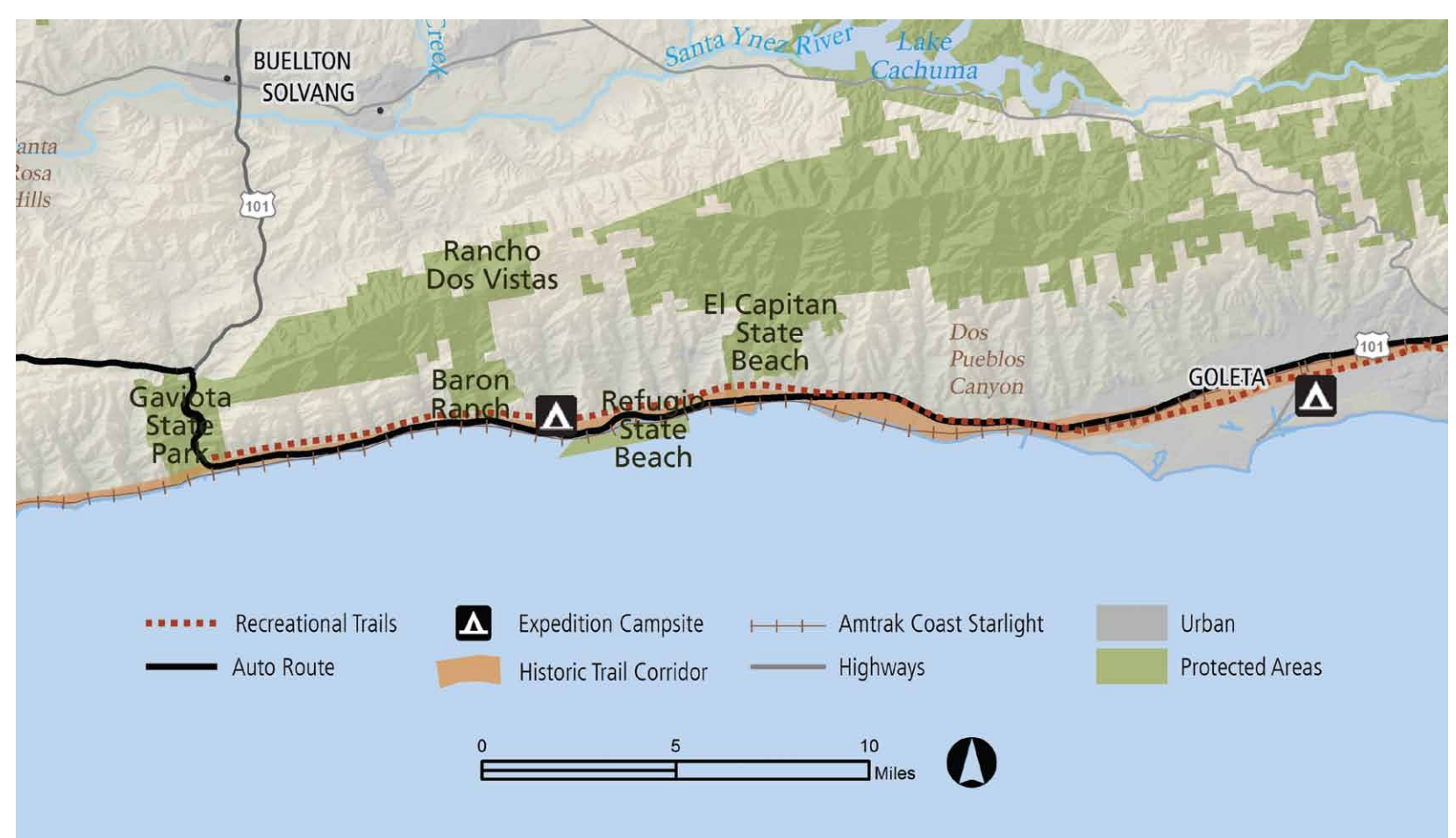
History of the Coast

The rich resources of the Gaviota Coast have supported a long history of human habitation dating back to the Paleolithic period approximately 10,000 years ago. The unique history of the Gaviota Coast has imparted a number of important cultural resources, including buildings, structures, and archaeological and historic sites. The coastline contains significant cultural resources, many of which remain intact and well preserved, including the Vicente Ortega Adobe at Arroyo Hondo and the Cordero Adobe in Gaviota State Park.

Chumash Communities
Humans have occupied the Gaviota Coast for at least 10,000 years. Approximately 3,000 years ago, the archaeological record begins to reflect the trails of the Canaliño or Chumash who lived along the Central Coast of California. The Chumash used increasingly sophisticated tools for fishing, sea mammal hunting, and acorn harvesting and processing to support a growing population. These early technologies include single-piece shell fishhooks, bone-barbed harpoons, arrowheads, and sewn plank canoes. Canoes, known as tomols, were important for fishing and trade along the coastline and with nearby populations on the Channel Islands. By A.D. 1500, the Santa Barbara Channel area supported one of the densest Native American populations in North America and one of the densest hunter-gatherer populations in the world.

Spanish & Early American Period
The 227-year period of early European contact with the Native American inhabitants of the Gaviota Coast began with the arrival of the Cabrillo expedition in October 1542. However, the Portolá Expedition was the first overland journey by Europeans along the California coast. Led by Gaspar de Portola in 1769, this expedition paved the way for Spanish colonization of California. A few years later, between 1775 and 1776, Juan Bautista de Anza led a group of 300 pioneers over 1,200 miles from Sonora, Mexico across the desert to the California coast, passing through the Gaviota Coast in route to colonize San Francisco. On February 26, 1776, this expedition traveled from Goleta roughly 22 miles west along the Gaviota Coast. Today, the 1,200-mile route is designated the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

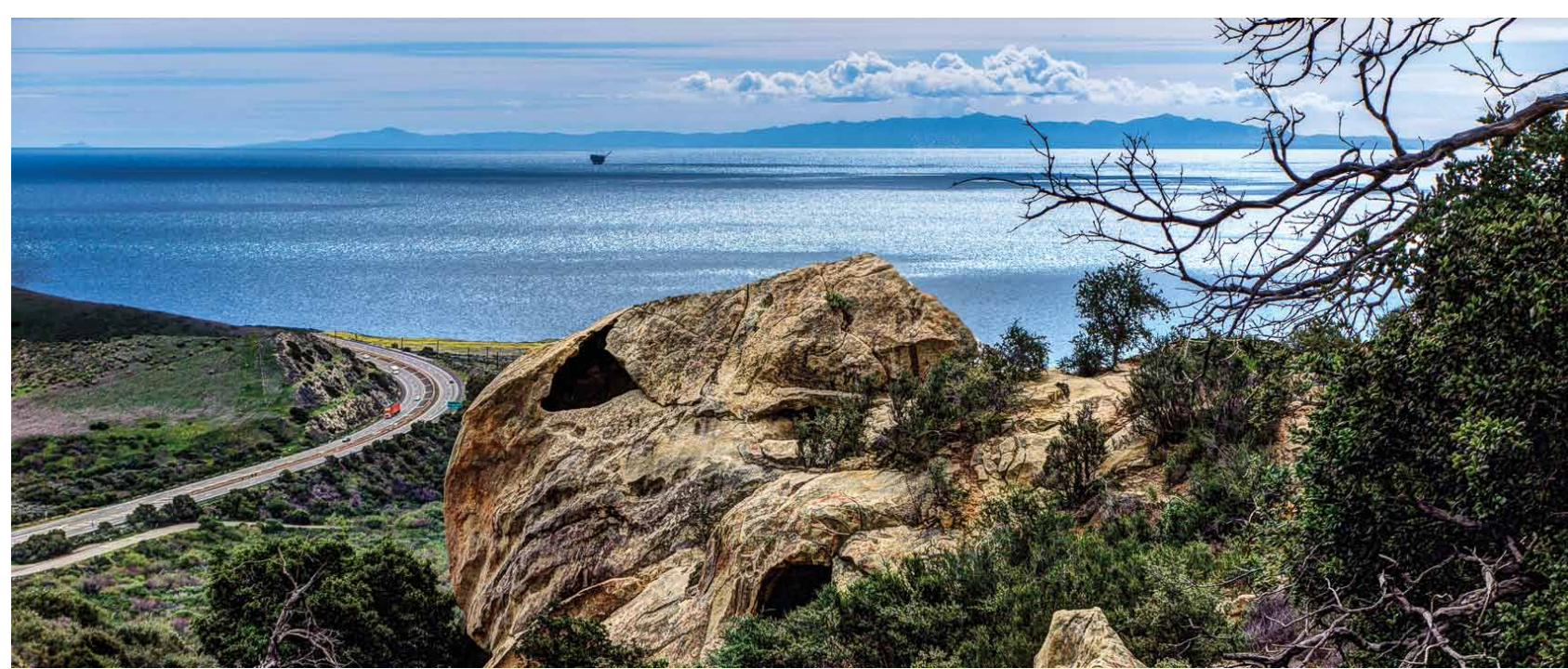
The first Spanish settlements along the Santa Barbara Channel were founded in 1782 at the Santa Barbara Presidio. The Gaviota Coast was part of Mission Santa Barbara's land, used primarily for grazing. Starting in 1806, mission land holdings were made available as land grants to settlers and entrepreneurs from the United States and other countries. The first land grant established Rancho Nuestra Señora Del Refugio in 1794. In the late 1830s and early 1840s, the Mexican government issued five land grants within the Gaviota Coast area, thereby establishing Rancho Dos Pueblos, Rancho Cañada Del Corral,



Ranchos Las Cruces, Rancho San Julian, and Rancho Punta de la Concepcion. **Agriculture, Oil, and Industry**
As populations in California grew, so did the need for better access to markets for agricultural products. Early settlements grew wheat, vineyards, and established herds of cattle and horses. Prior to the 1870s, goods were floated to and from ships anchored offshore. One of the locations used for transferring goods and passengers was the Gaviota Landing at what is now Gaviota State Park. El Camino Real was also developed during this time as a county road and was used as a stage route to San Francisco. The historic El Camino Real follows the current route of Highway 101. Specialty crop farming, including avoca-

dos, citrus, and cheromayas, and livestock grazing reinforce agriculture's central role in the Gaviota Coast economy. In addition to agriculture, discovery of natural reservoirs also led to oil and natural gas development along the Gaviota Coast. The first oil discovery in the area was in July 1928 by Barnsdall Oil Co. of California and the Rio Grande Company. Singal Oil and Gas Company began oil development in 1943, and quickly erected more than forty wells along the beaches from Dos Pueblos Canyon to Eagle Canyon. Platform Holly was constructed offshore of Coal Oil Point in 1966. Today, oil and gas extraction occurs primarily offshore from Platform Holly, processed at onshore facilities.

Through the conservation of rural and agricultural lands over time, the natural beauty of the coast is retained and has attracted recreation uses both private and public. New parks, campgrounds, and recreation areas were developed in tandem with growth of nearby cities. The recreational and agriculture uses of the Gaviota Coast continue to support the area's gorgeous open and rural landscapes. **The Future of the Gaviota Coast**
As the largest rural coastline in Southern California, the Gaviota Coast provides unmatched visual, natural, and recreational resources. Protection of public access and conservation of natural resources will remain a concern into the future.



Guide to Local Trails

ID	Trail	Description	Round-Trip Distance	Difficulty	Elevation Gain
1	UCSB Lagoon Trail	The trail circles the UCSB Lagoon to Campus Point. The ocean surrounds the point on three sides, where there are tide pools and a beautiful coastline.	1.9 miles 0.9 hours	Easy	219 feet
2	West Campus Bluffs Trail	The West Campus Bluff Trail is a popular route for walkers, joggers, and bikers alike. The trail connects to a network trails in the Coal Oil Point area.	0.6 miles 0.5 hours	Easy	13 feet
3	Pond Trail	Flat trail that traverses from an access road through Coal Oil Point Reserve along the Devereux Slough to Sands Beach.	1.2 miles 2.0 hours	Easy	00 feet
4	Windrow Trail	The Windrow Trail starts at the end of Phelps Road. It meanders through an eucalyptus tree grove and heads south to the ocean.	1.0 mile 50 minutes	Easy	00 feet
5	Coronado Butterfly Preserve Trail	Monarch Butterflies are the main attraction at the Coronado Butterfly Preserve and the Goleta Main Monarch Grove during the winter months.	0.5 mile 15 minutes	Easy	80 feet
6	Elwood Mesa Coastal Trails	A network of flat trails that traverse the coastal sage scrub and grassland covered mesa overlooking the ocean.	3.5 miles 2.0 hours	Easy	Nearly Level
7	Lake Los Caneros Trails	In the middle of Goleta, this open space offers a network of easy trails through grasslands and around Lake Los Caneros.	1.5 miles 0.7 hours	Easy	Nearly Level
8	Haskell's Beach Trail	Short trail that provides access to Haskell's Beach. The trail is lined with historical and interpretive signs discussing the Chumash Indian culture.	0.2 miles 15 minutes	Easy	Nearly Level
9	El Capitan Bike Path	This isolated segment of the California Coastal Trail is located north of and parallel to US 101 and includes a 0.8 mile long paved bike path.	0.8 miles 24 minutes	Easy	Nearly Level
10	Bill Wallace Trail	The hike makes a large scenic loop and gains over 1000 ft as it traverses into the chaparral covered foothills overlooking the coast. Entrance near Ocean Mesa Campground on the north side of Hwy 101.	12.0 miles 6.5 hours	Strenuous	>1300 feet
11	Aniso Trail	This 2.5 mile one-way paved trail follows the beautiful Gaviota Coast line between El Capitan and Refugio State Beaches. A segment of the trail is technically closed due to storm damage.	5.0 miles 2.5 hours	Easy	Nearly Level
12	Baron Ranch Trail	The trail winds its way through a riparian coastal canyon and up through coastal chaparral. Views along the canyons open up to reveal the Pacific Ocean and Channel Islands.	6.6 miles 3.5 hours	Moderate	>1300 feet
13	Arroyo Hondo Trails	The Arroyo Hondo Preserve features a network of trails that cross this historic ranch. Doornet led hikes are offered two weekends a month and require a reservation in advance.	4.0 miles 2.0 hours	Moderate	800 feet
14	Gaviota Peak Trail	This trail starts in the state park and then continues into the Los Padres National Forest where it reaches the tallest point along the Gaviota Coast after climbing over 2,000 ft.	6.2 miles 3.5 hours	Strenuous	2350 feet
15	Gaviota Hot Springs Trail	An offshoot of the Gaviota Peak Trail, this trail offers access to natural hot springs under a mile from the trailhead. The water is warm.	1.0 miles 50 minutes	Moderate	360 feet
16	Tunnel View Trail	This trail climbs to a view of the Highway 101 Northbound tunnel and connects to the Trespass Trail.	2.1 miles 1.0 hour	Moderate	480 feet
17	Trespass Trail	A more primitive trail that can be used as a make a loop with the Tunnel View Trail or Gaviota Peak Trail. Distance is to Gaviota Peak and back.	6.0 miles 3.5 hours	Moderate	2177 feet
18	Las Cruces Trail	This trail travels through old ranch land and chaparral to the Hollister ridge where it connects to the Ortega, Yucca, Woodland and Hollister Trails.	2.2 miles 1.3 hours	Strenuous	685 feet
19	Ortega Trail	Parallels Hwy 101 and connects to the Overlook Trail. A side trail off the Ortega trail connects east and west sides of the park through a tunnel under the highway.	1.4 miles 50 minutes	Easy	135 feet
20	Yucca Trail	The Yucca Trail has phenomenal views of Gaviota Peak, the Pacific Ocean, the Channel Islands and the folded hills of the inland valley. This 1.0-mile trail connects the Las Cruces and Hollister Trails.	2.0 miles 1.0 hours	Moderate	600 feet
21	Woodland Trail	This half mile long trail connects the Hollister Trail to the Overlook Trail (Fire Road).	1.2 miles 40 minutes	Moderate	340 feet
22	Hollister Trail	This trail follows the western park boundary adjacent to Hollister Ranch and can be used to connect with several other trails. Distance is for a loop starting at the parking lot.	4.0 miles 2.5 hours	Strenuous	868 feet
23	Overlook Trail (Fire Road)	A fire road that offers phenomenal views of the ocean, Gaviota pass, Gaviota peak, and the park's rugged backcountry.	3.4 miles 2.0 hours	Strenuous	700 feet
24	Beach to Backcountry Trail	Starting west of the park entrance, this trail serves as the primary connector from the beach to the more rugged backcountry trail system the park has to offer.	3.4 miles 2.0 hours	Moderate	980 feet
25	Nojiqui Falls Trail	Nojiqui Falls Park offers a short hike to an eighty-foot waterfall. Nojiqui Falls cascades down a wall of fern-lined sandstone.	0.65 miles 30 minutes	Easy	175 feet

Gaviota Coast Resources

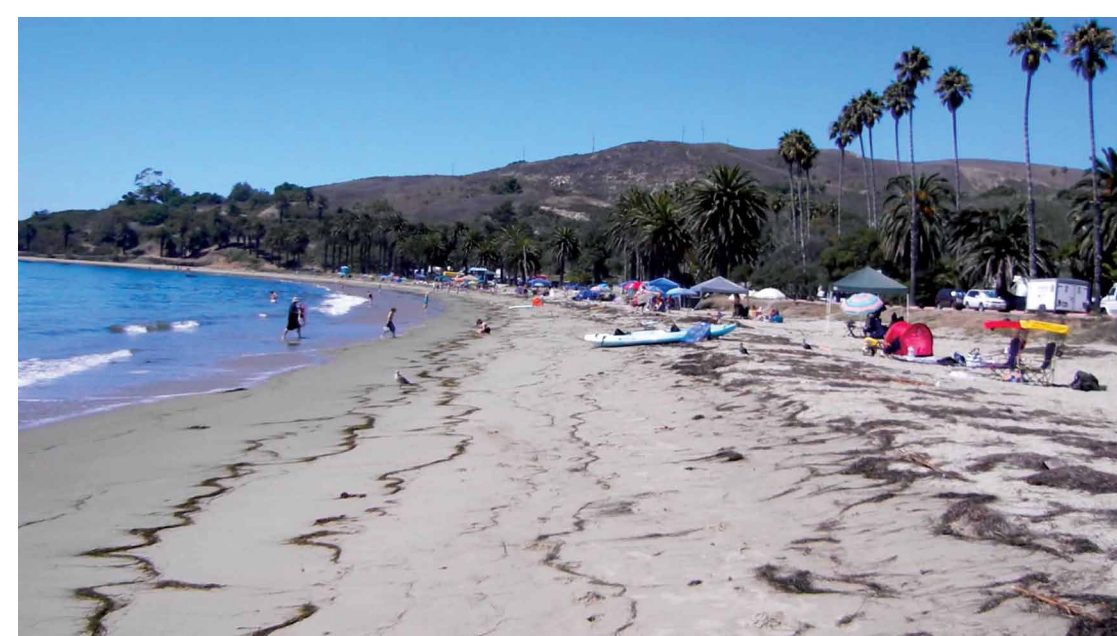
Recreation and State Parks
The California Department of Parks and Recreation manages approximately 5,465 acres along 11 miles of the Gaviota Coast, including Gaviota State Park, Refugio State Beach, and El Capitan State Beach. Recent additions to state-owned public lands include approximately 2,500 acres north of El Capitan State Beach and the "Gaviota Village" lands located north of Highway 101 near Mariposa Reina. Each of these parks provides access to public beaches, picnic areas, campgrounds, trails, fishing, and ample opportunity for rest and relaxation. Campgrounds are in high demand during summer months, so reservations are recommended.

El Capitan State Beach provides a developed coastal beach park, campground, and expansive open space. The 133-acre coastal area supports a wide sandy beach, public restrooms, 12 grassy shoreline day use picnic/BBO sites, and a camp general store. A network of developed and informal trails extends through the park along the shoreline and in riparian woodland along El Capitan Creek. The "Aniso" segment of the California Coastal Trail is a paved bike path that begins west of the Park's group campgrounds and continues west for 2.5 miles to Refugio State Beach. However, 450-feet of this trail is currently formally closed due to coastal erosion approximately ¼ mile west of the El Capitan group campgrounds.

Refugio State Beach is a developed coastal beach park with a campground, 20 day use shoreline picnic areas, a general store, a ½ mile long shoreline and bluff top loop trail, and a visitor interpretive center. The ½ mile long cove at this Park is the widest, most consistently sandy beach on the Gaviota Coast. Refugio State Beach is linked to El Capitan State Beach Park by a bluff top reach of the "Aniso" segment of the California Coastal Trail.

Gaviota State Park provides a developed coastal beach park with 12 shoreline picnic sites, a shoreline launch area for small watercraft, and the only public fishing pier and boat launch along 60 miles of shoreline between Goleta Beach and Pismo Beach. This State Park extends inland into the Santa Ynez Mountains and supports over 11 miles of foothill public hiking trails. This Park also extends east along the shoreline for more than 5 miles, including over 2 miles of a broad coastal south of Highway 101.

California State Parks Department also



manages six other properties along the Gaviota Coast: Cañada del Leon, Cañada San Onofre, Cañada del Molino, Cañada de Guillermo, Corral Beach and Phillips Tajiguas West. There are no public improvements at these locations; however, many of the locations have historically been used as undeveloped pocket beaches. These beaches can be accessed by walking along the beach from nearby State Parks.

Recreation, Open Spaces, and Trails
Visitors to the Gaviota Coast will find diverse recreation and coastal access opportunities within developed formal parks and campgrounds. Many beach access points have formal parking lots including access to Ellwood Beach, Haskell's Beach and the State Park Beaches. Las Varas Beach south of El Capitan State Park, Tajiguas Beach north of Refugio State Park, and San Onofre Beach near Gaviota State Park are accessible by walking or paddling from nearby State Parks. These remote beaches along the Gaviota Coast receive particularly heavy use in summer and fall, with visitors enjoying beachgoing, sunning, dog walking, swimming, surfing, kayaking, scuba diving, and fishing.

In the mountainous areas of the Gaviota Coast, the U.S. Forest Service manages 15,634 acres within the Los Padres National Forest in the upper watershed of the south-facing Santa Ynez Mountains. The U.S. Forest Service emphasizes preserving the rugged natural character of the landscape, protecting and enhancing wildlife species and habitat, managing vegetation and hazardous fuels, protecting cultural resources, and providing opportunities for outdoor recreation. Recreational activities within the National Forest include hiking, mountain biking, horse-

back riding, and observation of vivid natural resources along the crest of the Santa Ynez Mountain range. Additionally, the County of Santa Barbara owns and manages Baron Ranch, which offers hiking opportunities for the public. Baron Ranch Trail is a 6.6-mile loop trail that is good for hikers of all skill levels.

Private recreational amenities are also provided on the Gaviota Coast, including Ocean Mesa Campground, El Capitan Canyon Resort, and Circle Bar-B Guest Ranch. These facilities provide camping and lodging, guided hikes, horseback riding, and a variety of services. Additionally, the 782-acre Arroyo Hondo Preserve is managed by the Land Trust for Santa Barbara County as a natural and historic preserve. Visitors can enjoy hiking, picnicking, and experience the natural setting of the preserve on a reservation-only basis. Arroyo Hondo Preserve also provides a spectacular scenic overlook of the Santa Barbara Channel.

Hiking is one of the most popular activities along the Gaviota Coast. Over 75 miles of trails provide unmatched access to the



rugged terrain of the foothills and crestlines of the Santa Ynez Mountains, crystal clear views of the Santa Barbara Channel and Channel Islands, and pristine natural settings of the coastline. Trail heads are accessible at different locations from Goleta to Gaviota Pass and range in terrain and difficulty to meet the needs of a wide range of visitors (see trail guide).

In addition to onshore recreation, offshore recreational activities along the Gaviota Coast include sport fishing, diving, kayaking, and recreational boating. Boat launch facilities are provided at the Gaviota pier within Gaviota State Park. The Gaviota Coast is also a surfing destination with surf breaks emerging in the winter season, including popular surf spots at Campus Point, Sands, Driftwoods, Seals, El Capitan, Hazards, Refugio, and Tajiguas. Three marine conservation areas provide protected habitats for marine life and recreation for scuba diving, tide pooling, and other water sports.

Free roadside parking approximately 200 vehicles offers scenic viewpoints along Highway 101. Visitors traveling southbound on Highway 101 will want to exit at Vista Scenic Overlook to see an array of

interpreting panels that highlight the history of the Gaviota Coast. A telescope is available to scan the ocean for migrating whales and other marine activity.

Geologic Resources and Climate
The Gaviota Coast is renowned for a mild, Mediterranean climate with high temperatures normally between 60 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) year-round. Low temperatures rarely fall below 40°F. Given the location of Gaviota Coast near the northern portions of the Santa Barbara Channel, high winds are common during the fall and winter. In particular, warm, dry Santa Ana and sundowner winds blown from the high inland desert can descend the slopes of the mountain range.

Topography is varied along the coastline from the rugged southern faces of the Santa Ynez Mountains, rolling hills, lowland coastal plains, and steep coastal bluffs. Many creeks flow south from the steep slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains, cutting deep canyons that meet the coastline.

The rocks that form the Santa Ynez Mountains are predominantly sandstone and shale, which were initially deposited as sediment in an ocean basin between 140-50 million years ago. Many of these rock formations contain an abundance of marine fossils, including mussels and scallops. These rock formations are also an important fossil fuel-bearing unit, trapping large quantities of oil in sandstone pockets. Creeks, such as Gaviota Creek, carve canyons and deposit sediments to nourish beaches.

Like most areas in Southern California, regional faults exist within the vicinity of the Gaviota Coast. Faults include the inactive Refugio Fault and Las Varas Fault. These faults are inactive east-west trending faults. The active Santa Ynez Fault traverses the area near Las Cruces and its south branch heads south into the western portion of the coast and extends out to sea. There are also several regional faults considered active or potentially active, including San Andreas, Santa Ynez, Rinconada, Nacimiento, Big Pine, Pine Mountain, White Wolf, and Garlock faults.

The Gaviota Coast consists of rolling hills, valleys, coastal terraces, streams, rocky bluffs, estuaries, sandy beach and coastal shorelines transecting the landscape from the Santa Ynez Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The rural coastline contains extensive open space and agricultural land composed of numerous watersheds. The relatively undisturbed nature of the Gaviota Coast and the Santa Ynez Mountains creates migration corridors between inland, mountainous and coastal habitat areas as well as offering environmental refuge for plant and animal communities.

Habitats of the Gaviota Coast
Located near Point Conception, the Gaviota Coast is the meeting place of the cool water ocean currents from Northern California with the warmer Southern California waters. These temperature variations result in upwelling, where nutrient rich waters from the deep ocean rise to the surface to create great plankton blooms – the basis of the marine food web. The Gaviota Coast, east of Point Conception, also borders part of a maritime system called the Southern California Bight (SCB). The SCB is a biologically diverse marine transition zone attributed to the confluence of two major oceanic currents and the shape of the continental shelf at Point Conception. The SCB is the temporary and permanent home to a wide variety of marine organisms, and it functions as a breeding ground for a rich array of marine species including pinnipeds, cetaceans, shorebirds and waterfowl.

Additionally, the northern and southern ecosystems of the West Coast converge causing the climate, topography, flora, fauna and marine environment to mix and change. Rare and endangered habitat includes bishop pine forest, tanbark oak forest, valley oak woodlands, coastal sage chaparral scrub, central maritime chaparral, native grassland, wetlands, riparian woodlands, coastal dunes and strand, and marine ecosystems such as kelp beds, sea grasses, and rocky marine intertidal zones. These environments provide key habitat components that increase habitat value and complexity for a wide variety of wildlife and plant species, including many special-status species.

The pristine condition of the more remote areas is indicated by the presence of wide-ranging carnivores including mountain lions and black bears. Riparian and oak woodlands, monarch butterfly sites, and small estuaries occur within creek drainages. Where creeks meet the sea, estuaries are often formed. This rich habitat provides important nursery grounds for a variety of marine and freshwater species, as well as an important feeding area for migratory shorebirds and waterfowl.

Marine intertidal communities are shoreline areas rich in species diversity, with organisms that must be able to withstand inundation, crashing waves, and drying out during tidal changes. Rocky and sandy intertidal areas provide important feeding grounds for seabirds and marine mammals, which feed on small invertebrates, crabs, snails, and mussels. Rocky pocket beaches are common on the Gaviota Coast, including near the creek mouth of El Capitan Creek.

Nearshore marine communities include rocky reefs, kelp forests, and seagrass beds, which shelter many fish and invertebrate species. Shallow subtidal reefs are found along the Gaviota Coast, with major reefs occurring off of rocky headlands, such as Naples Reef. Sandy beaches provide limited habitat and generally contain low species diversity. However, coastal dunes, such as at Coal Oil Point, are a critically endangered habitat that contain many rare plant species.

Special Species of the Gaviota Coast
Given the exceptional biodiversity of the Gaviota Coast, it is no surprise that its habitats provide for a range of rare, endangered, and threatened special species that are listed and protected by the Federal and State government. Species of special concern are rare or sensitive plants and animals recognized as having limited distribution and/or showing significant downward trends in population size or range. Among these special-status species are federally and state listed animal species such as the California red-legged frog, tidewater goby, southwestern willow flycatcher, southern steelhead, western snowy plover, and the state fully protected white-tailed kite. Federally listed threatened and endangered marine mammal species that could potentially be observed in the Santa Barbara Channel and the coastal waters include stellar sea lions, Guadalupe fur seals, sperm whales, blue whales, humpback whales, southern sea otters, and fin whales. Special-status plant species that are federally and state listed include the Gaviota tarplant, Lompoc yerba santa, and Santa Ynez false lupine. While out on the trail, keep a lookout for these and other amazing animal and plant species.



Safety During Your Visit

The Gaviota Coast is a diverse landscape that may expose visitors to hazards and physical barriers, include steep slopes, unstable terrain, unprotected crossings of roadways and railroads, waves and currents, wildlife, and exposure to weather. Do not trespass on private property. Visitors to the coast do so at their own risk. Please plan ahead and be prepared for a range of conditions. Also, the prevailing climate and high winds make the Gaviota Coast highly susceptible to wildfires. Please pack your trash, tread lightly, and use fire only in designated fire rings within approved facilities while visiting the Gaviota Coast.

This map is for reference use only; it is only an artistic representation of reality. This map may have many unintended inaccuracies and may not represent reality whatsoever. Please use common sense, and do not completely rely on this map. Representation of roads, trails, and recreation off- or on public land does not imply a public right of way or access. The Union Pacific Railroad is private property and crossing is allowed only at locations designated for the public. Obtain updated access information and current conditions from a ranger or informed source. Outdoor recreation is a personal choice and requires personal responsibility, as well as adequate skills, training, and conditioning. Always use proper safety gear and receive advanced training before entering water, rock climbing, and performing outdoor sports.

Sponsors

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CA State Coastal Conservancy
www.scc.ca.gov/

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www.coastalfund.as.ucsb.edu/



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Map Prepared By Santa Barbara County Trail Council

The Santa Barbara County Trails Council was formed in 1967 for the purpose of protecting, enhancing, and sustaining our countywide network of trails. From the beginning, the organization's emphasis has been to create opportunities for all trail users to access local recreation resources. Over the years we have supported the expansion of the county's trail and open space infrastructure to continually improve nature-based recreation. To achieve our goals, we provide guidance and effective management for trail planning, construction and maintenance projects for local, state and federal government agencies. We maintain a year-round recreational hiking program, a volunteer supported trail maintenance program, and a countywide health and fitness initiative in partnership with members of the healthcare and recreation community.



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