

# The Trail Environment

## Introduction

*This section of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail provides background information which may be of interest to agencies and individuals along the route. It addresses the general concept and management philosophy for the trail. The impact analysis section of the FEIS is available from the National Park Service.*

The environmental issues determined relevant to this plan are historic and cultural resources along the route, ethnography, natural resources relating to threatened and endangered species, and socioeconomic factors including land ownership, land use, and visitor use. These issues were selected for analysis because this federal action has potential to affect them directly, and they have been issues or concerns with the public during the planning process.

## Cultural Environment

### Cultural Resources

**Historic Sites.** Little historic fabric remains from 1775-76. Even the missions which Anza visited have changed, for they were temporary structures at the time of his visits. Missions and presidios related to the Anza trek as they exist today are identified as historic resources for this trail. A total of 35 historic sites, eight in Arizona and 27 in California, have been identified as significant to the trail. These sites include missions, presidios, landmarks, river crossings, campsites, water sources, and beaches. The majority are national register sites or national historic landmarks, and all have a direct connection with the 1775-76 trek.

Table 7 shows that 12 of these sites are on federal land, 11 on state land, five on local public agency land, and seven on private land. The private sites are all missions or chapels. The local agency sites are county beaches along the Santa Barbara Channel. In addition, 102 interpretive sites, 13 in Arizona and 89 in California, have been identified. These sites have high potential to offer interpretation of the history of the Anza trek, the American Indian territories he traveled through, and related Spanish colonial history. These historic and interpretive sites are listed and briefly described in appendix B.

**TABLE 7: LOCATION AND OWNERSHIP OF HISTORIC SITES**

Ownership	AZ	CA	Total
Federal			
BLM	2	3	5
BOR	1		1
NPS	2	2	4

USFS		2	2
State	2	9	11
Local Agency		5	5
Private	1	6	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>

**Cultural and Archeological Sites.** Over half of the historic route has become paved road-ways. Other parts of the route are affected by railroad and urban developments. Some areas are protected due to land use patterns or ownership. Archeological evidence of the American Indian cultures Anza encountered or of the Spanish colonial period may remain along most of the route in Arizona, particularly between Tucson and Yuma. Such evidence may still remain in the deserts of California, the California coast from Gaviota to Guadalupe, Fort Hunter Liggett and Camp Roberts in Monterey County , and at other sites along the route. In addition, archeological remains of the mission structures and others from the 1775–76 period may exist.



Mission San Antonio de Padua, a national register site, recognizes the Anza expedition visit of 1776 with an entry sign.

Some archeological sites have been identified on federal lands along the route. In Arizona, the BLM has identified many fragile resources within its 3,620 acre Gila River Cultural Area, an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) established to protect prehistoric and historic remains of human use spanning nearly 8,000 years. The Anza route cuts through this ACEC. In California, an expedition campsite is located within the 6,320 acre San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek ACEC, managed by BLM for its cultural and wildlife values. Recent investigations at Golden Gate National Recreation Area confirm that archeological remains of the Spanish-era Presidio of San Francisco exist. Other state and federal agencies have identified sites in Anza–Borrego Desert State Park, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Camp Roberts, Fort Hunter Liggett, and Fort Ord.

Other sites have been identified on land managed by state or local, agencies or on private land along the route as a result of surveys required for development or for other reasons. Well-protected sites which are accessible to the public are included as historic or interpretive sites for the Anza Trail and are described in appendix B.

**Landscapes.** Because the Anza expeditions took place early in the Spanish colonization of the Gila River area and of Alta California, there is an absence of built

historic fabric. This absence is offset by the integrity of the trail route's natural landscape which remains in-tact in parts of Arizona and California.

In most cases, the historic landscape has changed since 1775, either from the effects of natural plant growth and succession, from grazing and farming, from urbanization, or from changing transportation systems. In spite of these changes, landscape features corresponding to the expedition journals can be found in nearly every county. These features include mountain peaks in Arizona; the "fairly large cave with a partition" in San Benito County; the "strips and pieces of very white gravel" in San Antonio Valley of Santa Clara County; the "narrow and very deep canyon of the Arroyo del Coyote" of Santa Clara County (quotes from Bolton's translation of Font's diary); and larger landscapes such the desert washes in California, the views of the Channel Islands from the mainland, views of the entrance of San Francisco Bay, views to San Francisco Bay from the foothills of Alameda County, and the rivers, low hills, and valleys described in specific ways along the entire route.

Some of the landscape areas within the historic corridor have been inventoried or analyzed for their significance. A portion of the Anza route passes through the North Maricopa Wilderness in the Lower Gila Resource Area of the Phoenix District of the BLM in Arizona. The management plan for the area proposes conversion of a 5.6 mile jeep trail to a primitive hiking and equestrian trail within the wilderness. This trail might be marked as the Anza Trail as well as the Butterfield Overland Mail Route. Three landscape areas within the Anza Trail corridor are on the National Register of Historic Places. These are Sears Point Archeological District in Yuma County, Yuha Basin Discontiguous District in Imperial County, and the Fages-De Anza Trail-Southern Emigrant Road in San Diego County. In addition, San Felipe Creek in Imperial County and Nipomo Dunes in San Luis Obispo County are recognized as a National Natural Landmarks.

## Ethnography

**Arizona and California Indians.** For the entire 1200 miles of his expedition in what is the United States today, Anza traveled through American Indian lands. The map on the following page illustrates the tribal territories through which the expedition traveled. These territories represent an abstraction since the native tribes did not consider themselves to be a single people. Most of these territorial names represent Spanish names. For instance, the name "Gabrielino" was given to the group served by the Mission San Gabriel; the name "Costanoan" is taken from the Spanish word *costeño*, or "coast dweller." Today, the Gabrielino groups call themselves "Tongva." In the San Francisco Bay area, two Costanoan tribes exist that refer to themselves as the Ohlone and the Muwekma-Ohlone (Russell Skowronek, Letter #49). San Juan Bautista area Costanoans are the Amah-Mutsun, and the Monterey area Costanoans are the Costanoan/Ohlone-Esselen Nation. As a further refinement, the latter group is comprised of intermarried lineages of five or six Monterey area tribes (Alan Leventhal, San Jose State, personal conversation, 8/1/94),

Anza and his colonists visited village sites and passed through the lands of smaller groups. In Arizona today, they passed through the lands of peoples the Spanish called the Pimas, Gileños, Opas, Cocomaricopas, and the Yumas. Along the Santa Barbara Channel, the expedition diaries mention nineteen villages. In the San Francisco Bay

area, Anza passed through at least ten separate tribal territories (Milliken, 1991), all of which are represented on the map as the Costanoan/Ohlone territory.

The location of villages and the use of the land grew out of economic activities that followed the natural availability and distribution of food and raw materials. Similarly, religious beliefs related to the particular characteristics of the natural environment. Generally, the societies of these peoples emphasized a spiritual relationship with the natural environment, but the relationship was not passive. Their economies were based on management of the environments in which they lived and on distribution through exchange systems among their own villages, towns, or rancherias or with distant groups.



*In my former diary I noted the vast fields which were cultivated in these pueblos of the Pimas. At present they are not planted as they ought to be because the river is so short of water...the Indians tell me the drought will last only till the middle of this month [November], when they will commence their planting.*

from Anza's Diary in *Bolton, Anza's California Expeditions*, Vol. III, p. 19



The native peoples along the Santa Cruz River in Arizona "were settled in villages and engaged in an agricultural way of life. They also continued to supplement their diet by gathering wild food materials. They had learned to blend the resources of the native desert together with the products of irrigated farming to the extent that they could trade in food and other products with other indigenous peoples and could also supply the Spanish. By the time the Spanish arrived in the area, there was already a long heritage of human settlement, travel along well-explored routes, and enough interaction between various groups that they could provide translators for the Spanish." (Pima County Task Force Report, Aug. 1993)

Likewise, the Pimas on the middle Gila River, in confederation with the Maricopas, a Yuman group, had established a farming economy. Later they supplied wheat to support Spanish settlements, such as the presidio at Tucson. Through their trade with groups in Mexico, the Pimas were raising wheat before Kino arrived in the late 17th century (Dobyns, personal conversation, 4/6/93). The Yuman peoples were also agriculturalists.

In contrast, the Chumash economy along the Santa Barbara Channel was based on ocean resources such as fish, shell fish, and sea mammals and on land animals, acorns, grass seeds, and root crops. The mainland Chumash traded with the island Chumash for shell beads, stone tools, and other goods. The Gabrielino had seacoast villages based on marine economies and inland villages based on hunting and gathering. "Far from being passive hunters and gatherers, the Indians of California managed the landscape on a grand scale. By burning the land regularly, by the coppicing of basketry plants, by regulating the fishing and hunting resources, Indians altered the California landscape profoundly." (Margolin, editor's note) There is abundant documentation of American Indian associations with the land prepared by native and nonnative scholars.

# Tribal Territories



The natural and cultural resources along the route continue to have significance to contemporary groups of traditional users. Some tribes along the route have a land base today. The trail passes through the Tohono O'odham districts of San Xavier and San Lucy, the Gila River Indian Reservation (Akimel O'odham), and the Cahuilla Indian Reservation in California. In addition, the Quechan have a landbase at the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation and the Chumash in Santa Ynez. Most mission-influenced Indians of California, from San Gabriel to San Francisco, do not have a common landbase, but have a strong interest in recognizing their heritage, telling the story of their survival, and acknowledging their culture.

Many sites and landscapes along the Anza Trail may have significance to contemporary descendants of the peoples the expedition encountered. For instance, mission lands are important to native peoples. However, sites important to American Indians may not be recognized by the dominant culture. Most have a belief system which involves a responsibility for stewardship of ancestral sites and safeguarding the peace of the ancestral dead. As development has occurred within their traditional land areas, cemetery and village sites are unearthed which they want to protect.



The Anza trail passes through very sensitive sites, such as Pilot Knob in Imperial County, which is sacred to the Quechan, and Sears Point Archeological Area and Antelope Hill in Yuma County, which are important to the Quechan and other groups. Several publicly known sites are included as interpretive sites in the Proposal: Satwiwa Native American Indian Culture Center; Oakbrook Park Chumash Interpretive Center, Bernal Adobe Site (contains a Muwekma-Ohlone



Petroglyphs along the trail in  
Arizona

burial ground), Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park (commemorates an Amah-Mutsun Ohlone village), and Coyote Hills Regional Park which interprets the Muwekma-Ohlone and Ohlone culture. As the Anza Trail is implemented, other sites which are important to traditional users may be identified.

**New World Spanish.** The members of the Anza expedition, and the presidios, missions, and pueblos they helped develop, represent Spanish culture as it existed in the New World. This culture included military decorum, rules, and rewards, architecture, religion, livestock tending, record keeping, and all the other matters of carrying on a Spanish life in frontier posts. Expedition members formed the basis for the first *pueblo* in *Alta California* at San José and, with the Mexican forces which replaced Spanish rule, Yerba Buena, the village destined to become San Francisco.

Ethnically, the expedition members reflected Sonora and Sinaloa, the two areas from which most of the recruits had come. Of the 198 settlers who stayed in Alta California, 39 were adult male. The 1782 garrison lists of the San Francisco and San Diego presidios, identify six of these adult males as *mulato* (half Spanish and half African parentage), eleven as *mestizo* (mixed European and American Indian), and ten as *español* (persons of Spanish parentage, probably born in North America). These settlers represented a new racial and cultural group resulting from colonization of the New World.

The history of the Anza expeditions and the sites associated with them represent a vital portion of the Hispanic heritage of Arizona and California. The descendants of the expedition members, many of whom continue to live along the trail route, provide a direct link to the past. Landscape, place, and street names, architectural traditions, land use patterns, and other influences are still evident through much of the 1200-mile trail route.

## Natural Environment

### Background

**Physiography.** The historic route passes through both the Basin and Range and the Pacific Border Physiographic Provinces. The Basin and Range Province, which covers the location of the historic route in Arizona and a small portion of the route in southern California, consists generally of numerous north-south trending mountain ranges interspersed with alluvial fan basins of various widths. Faulting and uplift are responsible in large part for the formation of the province's mountains and for the overall appearance of the terrain.

The route passes through two sections of the Basin and Range Province, the Sonoran Desert and the Salton Trough. The Sonoran Desert section consists of widely separated short ranges in desert plains, while the Salton Trough includes desert alluvial slopes and the Gulf of California's delta plain.

The route through the Pacific Border Province passes through the California Coast and Los Angeles Ranges sections. The Los Angeles Ranges are characterized by narrow ranges and broad fault blocks, and alluviated lowlands. The California Coast Ranges, encompassing roughly the route from San Luis Obispo north to the Bay area, are characterized by parallel ranges and valleys on folded, faulted, and metamorphosed strata.

**Climate.** The climate of the expedition route affected the timing of the trek (starting in October to avoid the desert heat), the route itself (following available water, forage, and fuel), and the well-being of the colonists. It will also influence visitor use.

The climate in the Sonoran Desert is hot and dry. Summer temperatures are extremely high, largely precluding midday active recreation, but winters are mild and ideal for all types of outdoor recreation. Although rainfall is universally low in the this desert, the timing of the precipitation differs significantly between eastern and western sections.

In the Sonoran Desert in eastern Arizona, most of the rainfall occurs in the summer months due to storms originating in the Sea of Cortez. Rain also occurs in the winter due to general Pacific storms. As a result of its dual rainy season, this desert in eastern Arizona exhibits a range of plant and related animal life not found elsewhere in the Sonoran Desert. Western portions of the Sonoran Desert receive most of their precipitation in the months of December, January, and February.

The climate in the coastal California portion of the route is buffered by the influence of the Pacific Ocean and hence winters are for the most part frost-free and summers are mild. The climate makes outdoor recreation a year-around possibility. The major part of the region's rainfall comes in the winter and early spring, ranging from as low as eight inches in more inland locations to as much as 25 inches in some coastal locations.

## Vegetation and Wildlife

**Basin and Range.** Vegetation in the Sonoran Desert is quite varied, but a common thread through the desert is the creosote bush. Found in most areas mixed with other shrubs and trees, the creosote bush does form pure stands in some areas. Other shrubs commonly found in the Sonoran Desert are burrobrush, brittlebush, and crucifixion thorn.



Ocotillo and creosote bush along the trail in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, typical vegetation of the Basin and Range Province.

An unusual feature of this desert, contrasting particularly with the shrub-dominated deserts to the north, is the large variety of tree species. Among others are to be found the smoke tree, the desert willow, the paloverde, the ironwood, the elephant tree, and the honey and screwbean mesquite. Found in the better-watered drainages are willows, cottonwoods, and salt cedars. The latter is an introduced species, not present when Anza passed through the area, and is not a desirable part of local ecosystems. A few locations in the mountains surrounding the Salton Sea contain groves of the native California palm.

Although cacti are found throughout the Sonoran Desert, it is in the upland areas of Arizona, on the better watered and better drained slopes, that the cacti provide their most magnificent displays. The saguaro, rare west of the Colorado River, dominates the scene with its massive (up to 50 feet high) upright form. A wide variety of smaller cacti, including the cholla, the buckthorn, the beavertail, and the prickly pear, add to the ornamental garden atmosphere of the area. Ocotillos, yuccas, agaves, and a wide variety of flowering ephemeral plants complete the unique floral display of the region.

Although not always apparent to the casual visitor, the fauna of the Sonoran Desert is varied. Bird life exhibits a wide variety of both migratory and resident species. A common species of interest to many visitors is the roadrunner. Rodents dominate the assortment of mammals with a variety of rats, mice, and ground squirrels. Larger species include coyote, kit fox, gray fox, bobcat, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, and the endangered Sonoran pronghorn, now limited to a few animals in extreme southwest Arizona. A species unique to the Arizona portion of the Sonoran Desert is the piglike javelina.

Among the wide assortment of amphibians and reptiles are found the now threatened desert tortoise and, confined to Arizona, the poisonous Gila Monster. The notable snakes of the region include several varieties of rattlesnake, the sidewinder, and the coral snake, which is limited to Arizona.

***Pacific Border*** . Vegetation in the portions of the Pacific Border province traversed by the trail route is a mixture of chaparral, grassland, oak woodland, and riparian associations. Most of these native plant communities have been modified through grazing, soil cultivation, and urban development. Nonnative trees such as eucalyptus have been introduced and perennial native grasses (plants that have live roots year round) have been almost entirely supplanted by introduced annuals (plants which grow from seed each year). In the more natural sections of the trail route, native plant associations still persist.

These plant communities establish themselves in relationship to water availability, slope aspect, and elevation. Along streams at lower elevations is found the riparian (waterside) association including willow, alder, poplar, and sycamore. A typically dense understory of mixed vegetation provides valuable wildlife habitat. On drier, upper slopes, the oak woodland association is found. Species include blue oak, white oak, interior live oak, and coast live oak. Depending upon the canopy cover, brush or grass may be the understory. Acorns provide food for wildlife, and the plant association offers a variety of wildlife niches. Wildfire has been a continual influence on the oak woodland.



Typical oak grassland and agricultural landscape in California. Photo taken in the Salinas Valley looking toward the Santa Lucia Range. The Anza expedition followed the Salinas River at the base of the foothills.

On the highest slopes, on the driest southwest aspects, occurs the chaparral association. Major species include toyon, scrub oak, coyote brush, chamise, sage, buckwheat, manzanita, ceanothus, monkey flowers, and poison oak. This vegetation type is also prone to high fire frequency (O'Keefe, 1993).

Much of oak woodland and chaparral vegetation types have been converted to ranch or dryland agriculture or cleared for home sites. The native understory bunch grasses such as deer grass, purple needlegrass, California oatgrass, and nodding stipa have been replaced by mostly Mediterranean imports such as softchess, red brome, Italian ryegrass, foxtail, and annual bluegrass (Weitkamp, 1993).

Plant and animal species composition in the urbanized portions of the Anza route have been significantly altered from natural conditions. In the more natural areas, common wildlife species in the oak woodland and chaparral associations include bear, deer, cougar, coyotes, possum, raccoons, and foxes. In addition, there is a variety of herps, including frogs and snakes, large birds such as turkey vultures, owls, and hawks, and smaller birds such as quail and redwing.



Vegetation grows in the soft bottom of the Los Angeles River channel along the Anza Trail route in the Griffith Park area.

### Floodplains and Wetlands

Since the Anza Trail generally follows major river corridors, it is frequently within floodplains or former floodplains and skirts wetlands or former wetlands. Within Arizona, most of the trail is aligned along the Santa Cruz or Gila Rivers. Historically, these rivers flowed alternately above and under ground and spread out in large floodplains rather than having defined channels. Land use and management from the Spanish period to the present — livestock, agriculture, and associated ground water pumping, flood control and water storage for residential and urban uses — have affected these rivers by creating defined channels and often reducing flows. In the case of the Santa Cruz River, pumping had stopped river flow by the middle twentieth century. In the 1970s, flow was restored to the lower Santa Cruz through discharge from the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant in Rio Rico.

In California, the historic route follows several river corridors including San Felipe Creek and Wash, San Jacinto River, Los Angeles River, San Antonio River, Salinas River, and Coyote Creek in Santa Clara County. In addition, it crosses numerous streams and several larger rivers, including the Colorado, Santa Ana, San Gabriel, Rio Hondo, Santa Clara, Santa Ynez, Santa Maria, Guadalupe, and Pajaro. These rivers, too, have been affected by changes in land use and management.

San Felipe Wash is generally natural and protected within state parks or federal areas. The headwaters of Coyote Creek are within Henry W. Coe State Park, but it flows mostly through several local jurisdictions and private lands. The San Jacinto River outlet has been changed, affecting Mystic Lake, a large wetland which Anza named *Laguna*

*de Bucareli*. The Los Angeles River is largely channelized, although some naturalized areas exist. The San Antonio River and Nacimiento have been dammed to create San Antonio Reservoir. The Salinas River remains free-flowing alternately above and below ground, spreading out seasonally in large flood plains rather than having a defined channel. It is affected by agricultural and ranching uses along its banks.

Many more wetlands existed at the time of the expedition than today. Generally, wetland areas have been drained and put to agricultural or urban uses. The following three wetlands have achieved some measure of protection along the historic route: San Sebastian Marsh at the confluence of Carrizo Wash and San Felipe Creek, a National Natural Landmark administered by the Bureau of Land Management; Mystic Lake, which is adjacent to the San Jacinto Wildlife Area administered by the California Fish and Game Department and a high priority acquisition area for that department; and San Francisco Bay, portions of which are protected by private landowners and local, regional, state, and federal agencies.

### **Threatened and Endangered Species**

Threatened (T) or endangered (E) animal and plant species may exist almost anywhere along the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and definitely do occur within some of the more historically significant sections of the trail. For instance, the flat-tailed horned lizard (T) habitat exists along the Anza route in Imperial County. The California peninsular bighorn sheep (T) and least Bell's vireo (E) are known to exist within the desert portion of the trail in San Diego County. Other species of state concern in that area are southwest willow flycatcher (E) and Gander's cryptantha. (San Diego County task force, 1993) The trail runs through Stephens' kangaroo rat habitat in Riverside County. (Riverside County task force, 1993) The California brown pelican (E), American peregrine falcon (E), southern bald eagle (E), California least tern (E) as well as several candidate species exist along the trail route in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties from Gaviota through the Nipomo Dunes area. (Interface, 1990; San Luis Obispo County task force, 1993) The Camp Roberts area in San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties contains habitat for the San Joaquin kit fox (E) and candidate species pale-yellow layia, Nuttall's scrub oak, black-flowered figwort, and San Ynez false lupine (Letter #13 , from Camp Roberts, page 120).

T & E species that may occur within the trail corridor are listed in Appendix M. Within Arizona, seven federal endangered species, one proposed federal endangered species, two Candidate Category 1, and 22 Candidate Category 2 species may occur within the trail corridor. In addition, the state has identified three endangered, four threatened, and five candidate species. Threatened and endangered plant communities that have been identified by the state and that may occur along the trail include cottonwood/willow and mesquite bosques.

In California, 30 federal endangered species and seven federal proposed endangered species, four threatened, 33 Candidate Category 1, and 74 Candidate Category 2 species may occur within the trail corridor. Rare plant communities are native grassland, wildflower field, central coast cottonwood-sycamore riparian forest, central coast live oak riparian forest, and central coast arroyo willow riparian association (San Luis Obispo County Task Force Report, May 1993).

## Socioeconomic Environment

### Land Ownership and Use

In Arizona, most of the historic route traverses lands that are privately owned, either in individual ownerships or, in the case of the American Indian reservations, in collective trust for the tribes. The route does traverse some sections of state lands and some areas of federal lands under administration of the Bureau of Land Management.

The predominant land uses along the route in Arizona include livestock grazing, transportation facilities, irrigated agriculture, and the range of residential, commercial, and industrial uses associated with urban concentrations. Urban areas along the route include Nogales, Tucson, and Yuma.

Land use along the route in California is much the same as in Arizona. Lands are for the most part privately owned, and the range of land uses includes grazing, irrigated agriculture, various urban uses, and transportation facilities.

Public lands traversed by the historic trail alignment in California include the Golden Gate National Recreation Area managed by the NPS, lands managed by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, several units of the California state park system, and several military installations as described below.

Only a small portion of National Forest land, Bautista Canyon through the San Bernardino National Forest, is traversed by the route. A larger segment of the route passes through Bureau of Land Management lands located between the international border and the Salton Sea.

Several miles of the historic route pass through Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, on the northeastern edge of San Diego County, and through Henry W. Coe State Park, located southeast of San Francisco Bay in Santa Clara County. In addition, the route passes through smaller units of the state park system, including Perris Lake State Recreation Area, Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area, and several beach parks along the Santa Barbara channel.



Grazing land along San Juan Grade  
Road in San Benito County, the historic Anza route

The route crosses various federal military reservations in California. These include March Air Force Base, located in Riverside, Vandenberg Air Force Base, located on the coast of northern Santa Barbara County, Fort Hunter Liggett, located inland in the central coast region, and Camp Roberts, located inland in the central coast region. Camp Roberts is owned by the Department of the Army and leased to the California Army National Guard. The historic route also crosses the El Centro Naval Gunnery Range located in Imperial County on land leased from the Bureau of Land Management.

## Visitor Use

Population figures in the vicinity of the trail provide an indication of the potential for visitor use along the trail. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail traverses some of the most rural, unpopulated areas of the United States and some of the most urbanized. All areas have grown within the last ten years. Riverside and San Bernardino Counties are among the fastest growing counties within the United States. The San Francisco Bay Area saw the least growth, with the City and County of San Francisco growing only seven percent. Table 8 illustrates the population growth changes in the 1980 to 1990 decade.

Even though the populations of Maricopa, San Diego, and Imperial Counties are significant, the trail alignment within these counties is almost entirely within unpopulated areas. However, within San Diego and Imperial Counties the areas the trail traverses attract significant numbers of recreational users from the nearby urban areas. Adding the populations of the counties, the trail corridor is within a few hours drive of approximately 23.7 million people.

**TABLE 8: POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTY**

	<b>1990 Population</b>	<b>Percent Change 1980 - 1990</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>		
MARICOPA	2,122,101	41%
PIMA	666,880	25%
PINAL	116,379	28%
SANTA CRUZ	29,676	45%
YUMA	106,895	40%
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		
ALAMEDA	1,279,182	16%
CONTRA COSTA	803,732	23%
IMPERIAL	109,303	19%
LOS ANGELES	8,863,164	19%
MONTEREY	355,660	23%
RIVERSIDE	1,170,413	77%
SAN BENITO	36,697	47%
SAN BERNARDINO	1,418,380	59%
SAN DIEGO	2,498,016	34%
SAN FRANCISCO	723,959	07%

SAN LUIS OBISPO	217,162	40%
SAN MATEO	649,623	11%
SANTA BARBARA	369,608	24%
SANTA CLARA	1,497,577	16%
VENTURA	669,016	26%
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>23,703,423</b>	

**Sources:**

1990 Census of Population and Housing Units, California, *Bureau of the Census, US Dept. of Commerce, 1993.*

1990 Population Change in Arizona: 1980-1990, *Arizona Department of Economic Security, Population Statistics Unit, 1991.*

The trail corridor passes through over one hundred cities and towns. These are listed alphabetically by county in Table 9. Because of urban development along much of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, it passes near to the homes and could be part of the daily lives of a large number of people.

**TABLE 9: TOWNS AND CITIES ALONG THE ANZA TRAIL (listed alphabetically within each county)**

<b>ARIZONA</b>			
<b>Maricopa County</b> Gila Bend	<b>Pinal County</b> Casa Grande Florence Sacaton	<b>Yuma County</b> Yuma	
<b>Pima County</b> Green Valley Marana Town of Suhuarita Tucson	<b>Santa Cruz County</b> Nogales Tubac		
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			
<b>Alameda County</b> Albany Berkeley Fremont Hayward Newark Oakland San Leandro San Lorenzo	<b>Los Angeles County</b> Agoura Hills Alhambra Burbank Calabasas City of Industry Covina Glendale Hidden Hills	<b>San Benito County</b> Hollister San Juan Bautista  <b>San Bernardino</b> bypass urban areas  <b>San Diego County</b> Borrego Springs	<b>Santa Barbara</b> Carpinteria Goleta Guadalupe Lompoc Santa Barbara  <b>Santa Clara County</b> Cupertino

<p><b>Contra Costa County</b>            Antioch            Bethany            Brentwood            Concord            Crockett            El Cerrito            Knightsen            Martinez            Oakley            Richmond            Rodeo            San Pablo</p> <p><b>Imperial County</b>            Calexico            El Centro</p>	<p>La Puente            La Verne            Los Angeles            Montebello            Pasadena            Pomona            Rosemead            San Dimas            San Gabriel            San Marino            South El Monte            South Pasadena            Walnut            West Covina</p> <p><b>Monterey County</b>            Jolon            King City            Monterey            Salinas            Soledad</p> <p><b>Riverside County</b>            Anza            Hemet            Moreno Valley            San Jacinto            Riverside</p>	<p><b>San Francisco</b>            San Francisco</p> <p><b>San Luis Obispo</b>            Arroyo Grande            Atascadero            City of Grover            Beach            Paso Robles            Pismo Beach            San Luis Obispo</p> <p><b>San Mateo County</b>            Atherton            Menlo Park            Portola Valley            Redwood City            Sharon Heights            West Menlo Park            Woodside</p>	<p>Gilroy            Los Altos            Los Altos Hills            Los Gatos            Milpitas            Morgan Hill            Mountain View            Palo Alto            San Jose            Santa Clara            Saratoga            Sunnyvale</p> <p><b>Ventura County</b>            Camarillo            Newbury Park            Oxnard            Thousand Oaks            Ventura</p>
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The racial/ethnic composition of the counties along the way is mixed, with large populations of Hispanics as compared to the general population of the United States. This fact reflects the history of the two states, of which the Anza expedition is a part, as well as the proximity of Mexico and Latin America. The county in Arizona with the highest Hispanic population is Santa Cruz and in California is Imperial. Over three-quarters of the population of Santa Cruz County is Hispanic, and over two-thirds of Imperial County. However, substantial populations of Hispanics reside in all of the counties along the route. In total, 609,431 Hispanics live in the Arizona counties and 5,863,493 live in the California counties. This compares to 2,225,214 white non-Hispanics and 96,599 African Americans in Arizona counties and to 15,856,481 white non-Hispanics and 1,764,608 African Americans in the California counties.

Although in percentage of the population the American Indian numbers appear to be small, in fact, the concentration of American Indians within these two states is large as compared with the United States as a whole. The counties in Arizona have a total American Indian population of 59,884, and those in California of 96,607. By comparison, the total American Indian population in California is 236,000, more than any other state except Oklahoma. Two-thirds of California's American Indian population represent

descendants from indigenous peoples of what is now California; the other one-third is from different parts of the United States. (Based on 1990 Census Department of Finance Table 3)

Table 10 illustrates the racial/ethnic makeup by county for Arizona and Table 11 for California.

**TABLE 10: RACE/ETHNICITY OF THE POPULATION OF ARIZONA COUNTIES ALONG THE TRAIL**

ARIZONA	Total	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)	Black	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Is.	Other
Maricopa	2,122,101	345,498 16%	1,637,076 77%	70,843 3%	32,270 1.5%	33,996 1.5%	2,418 <1%
Pima	666,880	163,262 24%	454,919 68%	19,455 3%	17,005 2.5%	11,228 1.5%	1,011 <1%
Pinal	116,379	34,062 29%	68,900 59%	3,469 3%	9,402 8%	439 <1%	107 <1%
Santa Cruz	29,676	23,221 78%	6,168 21%	56 <1%	29 <1%	131 <1%	71 <1%
Yuma	106,895	43,388 40.5%	58,151 54%	2,776 3%	1,178 1%	1,188 1%	214 <1%

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing Units, Arizona, *Bureau of the Census, US Dept. of Commerce, 1993*

**TABLE 11: RACE/ETHNICITY OF THE POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA COUNTIES ALONG THE TRAIL**

CALIFORNIA	Total	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)	Black	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Is.	Other
Alameda	1,279,182	181,805 14%	680,017 53%	222,873 17.5%	6,763 <1%	184,813 14.5%	2,911 <1%
Contra Costa	803,732	91,282 11%	5,601,146 70%	72,799 9%	4,441 <1%	73,810 9%	1,254 <1%
Imperial	109,303	71,935 66%	31,742 29%	2,272 2%	1,563 1.5%	1,632 1.5%	159 <1
Los Angeles	8,863,164	3,351,242 38%	3,618,850 41%	934,776 10.5%	29,159 <1%	907,810 10%	21,327 <1%
Monterey	355,660	119,570 34%	186,166 52%	21,506 6%	2,124 <1%	25,365 7%	929 <1%
Riverside	1,170,413	307,514 26%	754,140 65%	59,966 5%	8,393 <1%	38,349 3%	2,051 <1%

San Benito	36,697	16,800 46%	18,793 51%	167 <1%	210 <1%	653 2%	74 <1%
San Bernardino	1,418,380	378,582 27%	862,113 61%	109,162 8%	10,018 <1%	55,387 4%	3,118 <1%
San Diego	2,498,016	510,781 20.5%	1,633,281 65.5%	149,898 6%	15,050 <1%	185,144 7.5%	3,862 <1%
San Francisco	723,959	100,717 14%	337,118 46.5%	76,343 10.5%	2,635 <1%	205,686 28.5%	1,460 <1%
San Luis Obispo	723,959	28,923 13%	176,246 81%	4,325 2%	1,652 <1%	5,774 3%	242 <1%
San Mateo	649,623	114,627 17.5%	392,131 60.5%	34,000 5%	2,349 <1%	105,559 16%	957 <1%
Santa Barbara	369,608	98,199 26.5%	244,309 66%	9,379 2.5%	2,126 <1%	15,050 4%	545 <1%
Santa Clara	1,497,577	314,564 21%	869,874 58%	52,583 3.5%	6,694 <1%	251,496 17%	2,366 <1%
Ventura	669,016	176,952 26.5%	440,555 66%	14,559 2%	3,430 <1%	32,665 5%	855 <1%

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing Units, California, Bureau of the Census, US Dept. of Commerce, 1993