Eco-archaeological research in Point Reyes National Seashore and Año Nuevo State Park offer insights for deciphering the timing and scale of anthropogenic eco-engineering in coastal California—providing historical baselines for ecological restoration. Archaeologists, ecologists, and Native American scholars have posited that Native Californians primarily used fire as a tool for environmental management. At present, the earliest evidence of pyrodiversity management on the Central California Coast at Año Nuevo State Park dates to ~A.D. 1000. Current archaeological research, sampling a variety of archaeological sites on the Santa Cruz coast, dating from the Mid-Holocene (7000-3000 BP) to the Mexican Period (~1820s) may provide further insights towards understanding the timing and scale of Native American management practices of terrestrial and marine ecosystems.