



Backcountry Resources

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources make the past tangible for present people. Cultural artifacts are the physical embodiment of the Canyon's traditionally associated tribes and the prospectors, ranchers, and entrepreneurs who sought their fortunes in the grandest landscape of them all.

Grand Canyon National Park protects 4,000 known sites covering 12,000 years of human history on 1.2 million acres for the benefit of future generations.

Grand Canyon preserves cultural resources for current and future generations through sound stewardship, professional management, integration of current research, and respect for the park's unique, important, and vulnerable cultural resources.



Vandalism

Identified Cultural Resource Concerns

- Vandalizing and damaging ethnographic resources and archaeological sites
- Removing artifacts
- Creating artifact piles
- Building camp furniture from structural remains
- Camping in archaeological sites or deposits
- Creating and/or using social trails
- Disposing trash and human waste in archaeological sites

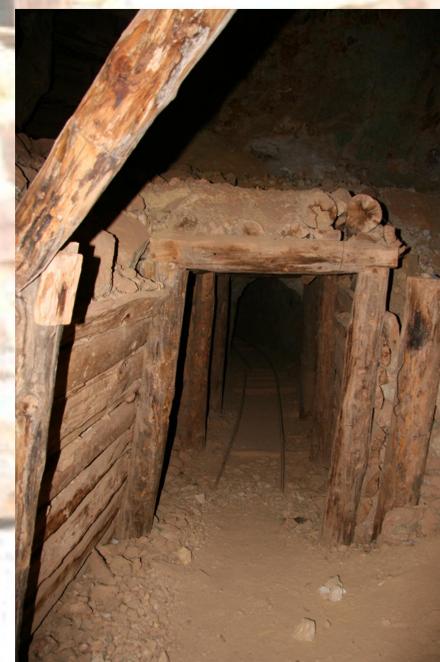
What are your cultural resource concerns and solutions?



Artifact Removal



Artifact Piles



Abandoned Mine

Abandoned Mineral Lands

Approximately 90 known abandoned mine features left by late 1800s gold, silver, copper, and asbestos miners. Remains include adits, shafts, prospect pits, waste-rock piles, and mine camps.

While archaeologically significant, mines pose risks to human health and safety, and are thus closed to public use.

Identified Mineral Lands Concerns

- Human health and safety
- Wildlife and habitat preservation
- Artifact removal
- Vandalism