

Invasive Plants & Cultural Resources

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What are Cultural or Heritage Resources?

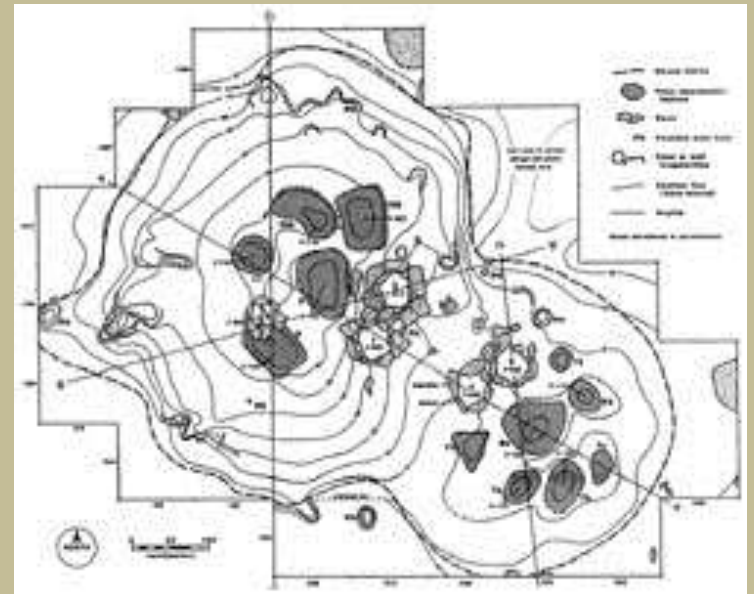
Any evidence of past human behavior, that either physically or spiritually links us to past cultures.

***Archaeology...* reconstructs
past cultures through
material remains such as:**

- **Artifacts**
- **Features**
- **Sites**







Historic Structures

Material assemblies that extend the limits of human capability...domiciles, barns, bridges, dams, roads...prehistoric and historical



Cultural Landscapes

Intertwined patterns of natural and cultural phenomena created by humans... prehistoric and historic





Traditional Areas

Tangible and intangible manifestations of an extant cultural system...vegetation, spiritual/ceremonial sites, languages...generally associated with Native Americans/Hawaiians/Alaskans...often poorly understood

Native American Plant Use

- Basketry
- Food
- Ritual



Federal Cultural Resource Laws

- **Antiquities Act of 1906**
- **Historic Sites Act of 1935**
- **Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960**
- **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)**
- **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969**
- **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)**
- **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) 1990**

State Parks

Cultural Resource Management

Authority provided in:

- California Law: CEQA Checklist, PRC 5024, CalNAGPRA, PRC Section 21083, the Parks Mission
- When federal funding, permitting or agency oversight is involved: Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, ARPA



“The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resources conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.”

California State Parks Mission:



*“To provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, **protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.**”*

Historic plants used to show prestige are quick growing, sometimes indicative of a historic site.

- Vinca
- English Ivy
- Ailanthus
- Tamarisk
- Eucalyptus



Challenges

- Loss of context
- Loss of data
- Destabilize soil
- IP potentially hiding archaeological site
- Basketry gathering locations
- Modern cultural practices with non-native species

Best Management Practices for Invasive Plant Removal

- Contact Native American Heritage Commission
- Consult local Native American entities
- Local Agency Archaeologists
- Enlist Archaeologists to help

California State Parks – Yontocket Cemetery Protection Project

- Located in Tolowa Dunes State Park in Del Norte County, California
- Remove invasive and non-native plant species
 - Two locations near the Yontocket Cemetery a historic and currently used cemetery
- Removed
 - English ivy (*Hedera helix*)
 - Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* sp.)
 - St. John's wort (*Hypericum calycinum*)
 - Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*)

St. John's wort (*Hypericum calycinum*) outside of cemetery



The CCC covered the plants with plastic sheeting





Yosemite Valley



Traditional Burn



- October 2005
- Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
- Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk
- NPS Fire





Questions?

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