National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior Yosemite National Park



Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan Cultural Outstandingly Remarkable Values April 2011





The Merced ORVs

Biological
Recreation
Geologic/ Hydrologic Processes
Scenery
Cultural



Yosemite Valley Archeological District

Dense concentrations of resources/sites
 Reflect thousands of years of settlement
 Many identified in ethnographic literature and/or oral traditions

Connection to native ancestors





Yosemite Valley Ethnographic Resources

 Plant species
 Historic village sites
 Archeological resources
 Spiritual areas
 All emphasizing continuity of human connection to Yosemite.



Bracken fern

Yerba santa

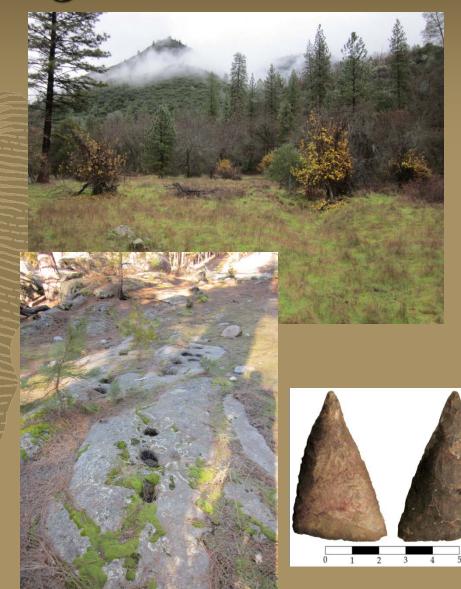




Ponderosa pine

El Portal Archeological District

Crossroads of settlement, subsistence, and trade Level terraces for building and farming Great Basin and Pacific **Coast artifacts** Some of Sierra foothills oldest deposits (~9,500 yrs) Johnny Wilson Ranch



Wawona: Camp A. E. Wood

 African-American buffalo soldiers (U.S. Army Cavalry)
 First army headquarters in the park

Present in Yosemite for 3 years between 1899-1904



Arboretum, nature trails, wilderness trail network

Wawona Archeological District

Dense clusters of historic and prehistoric sites Far-reaching traffic and trade Great Basin and **Pacific Coast** artifacts Valuable to tribes as connection to ancestors



Wawona Covered Bridge

Built 1858 One of few in the region Only one in Pacific West region of NPS Provided for recreation, transportation, and entertainment





South Fork Rock Ring Structures

Substantial rock ring features with wooden remains Adjacent to the river Use of river as water source, wildlife corridor, or other strategic purpose Important data potential for summer high country use





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