



Cultural Resource Management

Applies research, planning, and stewardship of archeological and ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, historic and prehistoric structures, and museum collections

Cultural Landscapes

are settings that we have created in the natural world, they can be historic or ethnographic in nature. They reveal fundamental ties between people and the land. They are special places, expressions of human manipulation and adaptation of the land. One example of an ethnographic landscape can be viewed at Pu'u Loa Petroglyph Field. Three Cultural Landscape Inventories have been completed and they include the 'Aināhou Ranch House and Gardens, Crater Rim Historic District and the Kīlauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District. For more information visit [www.nps.gov/havo/history & culture/places/cultural landscapes](http://www.nps.gov/havo/history & culture/places/cultural%20landscapes).



Living Resources

Traditions shared between people are the basis for continuity of cultural systems. Our kupuna (elders) and cultural practitioners are living resources that continue to share and perpetuate their knowledge and culture within our community. They include traditional arts and native languages, religious beliefs and subsistence activities. The National Park Service administers federal lands under the direction of 36 CFR 800 through consultation with native Hawaiian organizations.

Archeological Resources

records the remains of past human activity documenting the scientific analysis of these remains. These remnants provide opportunities to study history and cultural evolution of human behavior, deepening understanding of settlement patterns and our relationship to ecology and the environment. Archeological survey has been conducted on 3–5% of lands within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, with this endeavor greater than 300 archeological sites consisting of over 2,000 features have been recorded. These unique sites range from heiau, ancient trails, platforms, terraces, lithic quarries, petroglyph complexes, to historic structures, campsites, roads and military air fields.



Museum Objects

are manifestations and records of behavior and ideas that span the breadth of human experience and depth of natural history. They are evidence of technical development and scientific observation, of personal expression and curiosity about the past, of common enterprise and daily habits. Within our park, the museum program is responsible for preservation of nearly 8,000 objects of cultural, archeological, ethnographical and historic importance. There are also library archive and natural history collections that have been projected to include over 300,000 items.

Structures

Prehistoric and historic structures are material assemblies that extend the limits of human capability. They are defined by the natural resources available and of the needs of the society which create them. Structures can range in diversity from ancient ruins, lava tubes, historic buildings, trails and roads. Hawai'i Volcanoes is home to 226 listed classified structures. For more information on this list visit www.hscl.cr.nps.gov/insidenps/summary.asp.

