



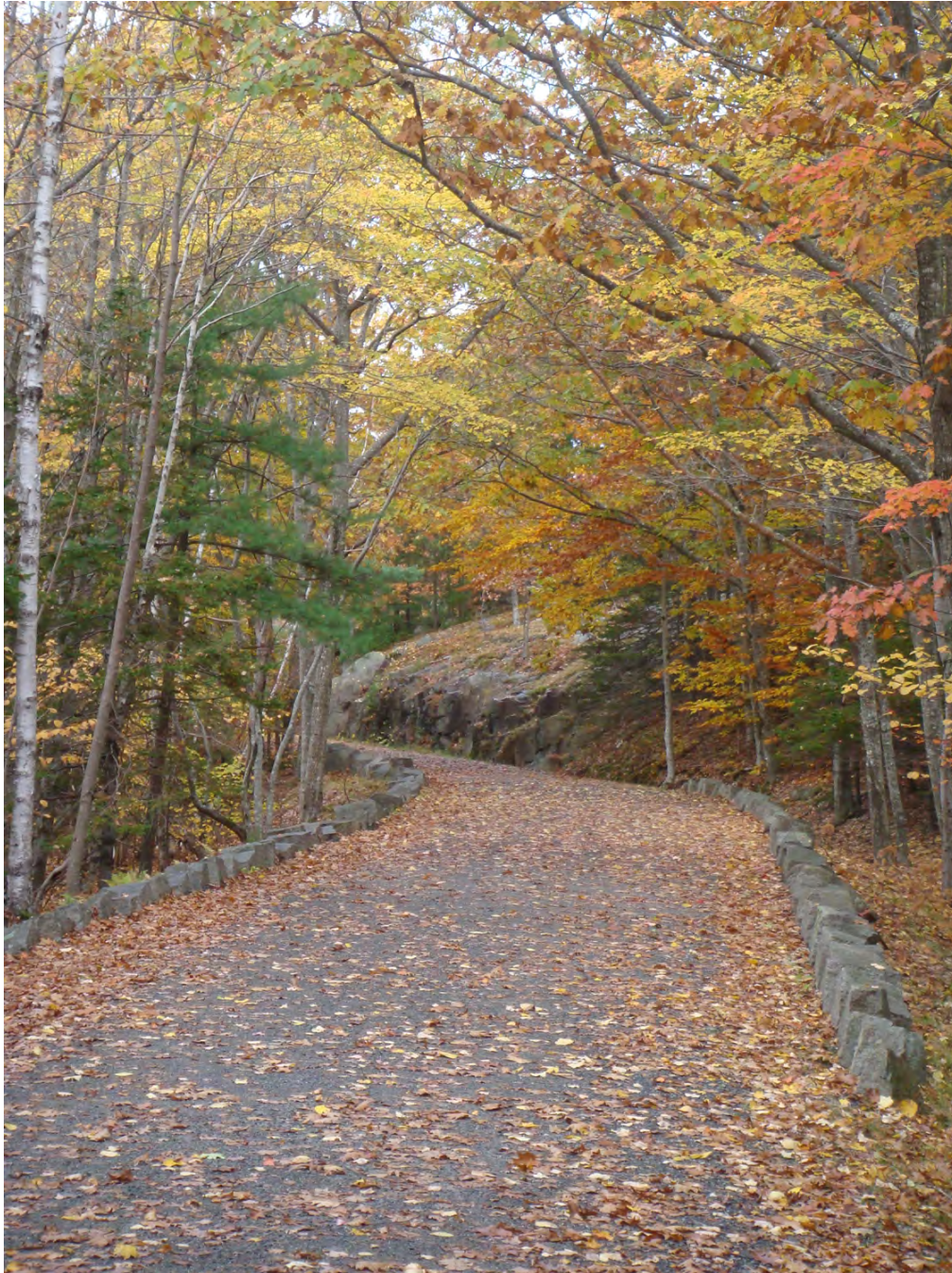
Dramatic large western landscapes in the national park system usually get the most attention, but the parks also protect a large variety of *cultural landscapes*, places that have been shaped over time by people adapting to their natural environment. A cultural landscape is the result of this relationship between people and place, reflecting memories, beliefs, and the traditional use of resources. For example, Cuyahoga Valley National Park (Ohio) includes a valley that has been farmed since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the perpetuation of agriculture on this cultural landscape is absolutely necessary to preserve its historic character.



The Countryside Initiative at Cuyahoga Valley National Park (Ohio) aims to encourage small-scale farming on the cultural landscape in a way that benefits local communities and visitors with activities such as (left) farmers' markets and (right) youth engagement programs.



Even in predominantly natural areas, there are locations that are shaped by human occupancy and use, such as the orchard in the Buckner Historic District, Stehekin Valley, North Cascades National Park (Washington). (left) Some of the more than 50 acres of fruit trees; (right) Historic artifacts left behind in the orchard.



Another national park known for its scenic beauty, Acadia National Park (Maine), also has significant cultural landscapes. Over 45 miles of car-free carriage roads created in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., wind through the mountains and valleys of the park.



To encompass the wide diversity of cultural landscapes, three broad types have been described: landscapes that are designed for aesthetic qualities (designed landscapes), those that result from people working the land (working landscapes), and others that have deep associations with historic events or with cultural knowledge, traditions, or beliefs (associative landscapes). Gateway Arch at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial\* (Missouri) is a world-renowned example of a designed landscape.

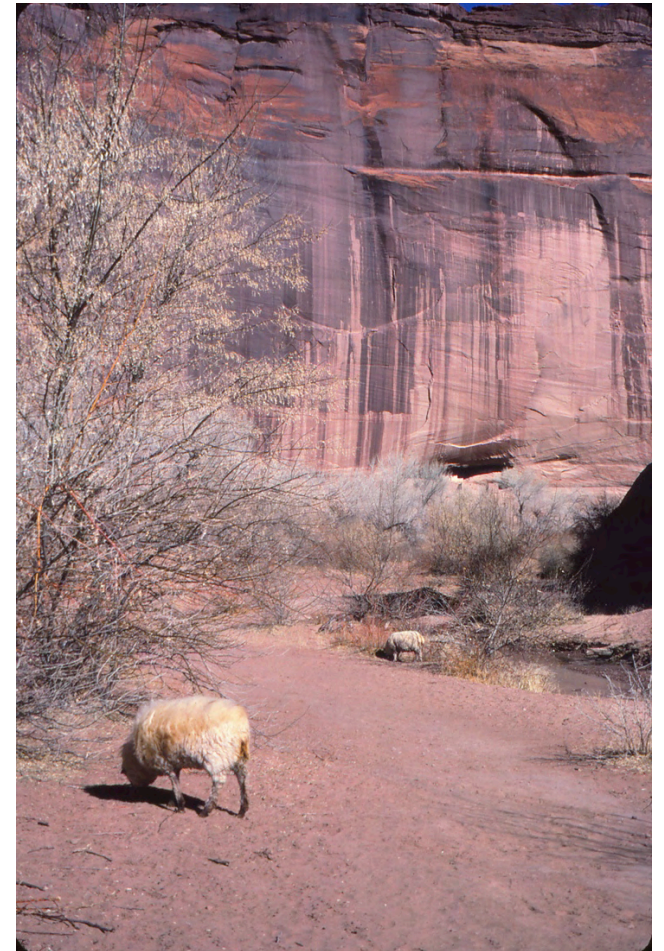
\*In March 2018 redesignated as Gateway Arch National Park.



The grounds of Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site (New York) are another impressive example of a designed landscape (top left and right), as are those of Marsh–Billings–Rockefeller National Historical Park (Vermont) (bottom).



Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site (left; Montana) is a working landscape that represents and interprets a long and evolving tradition of cattle ranching, as is the home of President Lyndon B. Johnson in Texas (now Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park; right).



Landscapes inhabited and shaped by Native Americans, whether in the prehistoric period (as at Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico) or contemporaneously (as at Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona), are associative landscapes — they hold cultural meanings for Native Americans whose origins, history and relationship with the natural world.