



GREATER GRAND CANYON HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT

PHOTO: ECOFLIGHT

Made up of public lands surrounding Grand Canyon, the proposed Greater Grand Canyon Heritage National Monument is a magnificent landscape held dear by Native American Tribes, Arizonans, and Americans across the country. The area's rugged cliffs, pine forests, deep canyons and grasslands protect and provide clean drinking water for this parched region and for millions of people downstream who depend on the Colorado River.

It's a place of great cultural and historic importance. Red Butte, Yellowstone Spring and Antelope Spring are among the many traditional tribal lands within the Greater Grand Canyon area that hold particular cultural religious significance, remaining an integral piece of cultural identity.

Vast remote landscapes support countless opportunities for spiritual renewal and also for outdoor recreation. The area offers visitors a chance for the unexpected, with large ponderosa pine forests, aspen stands, and grassland meadows nestled in a southwest desert landscape.

Whether hiking and wildlife viewing, hunting and fishing, mountain biking or skiing, the desire to experience this

special place draws people from around the world, generating millions each year for the economy and supporting thousands of jobs.

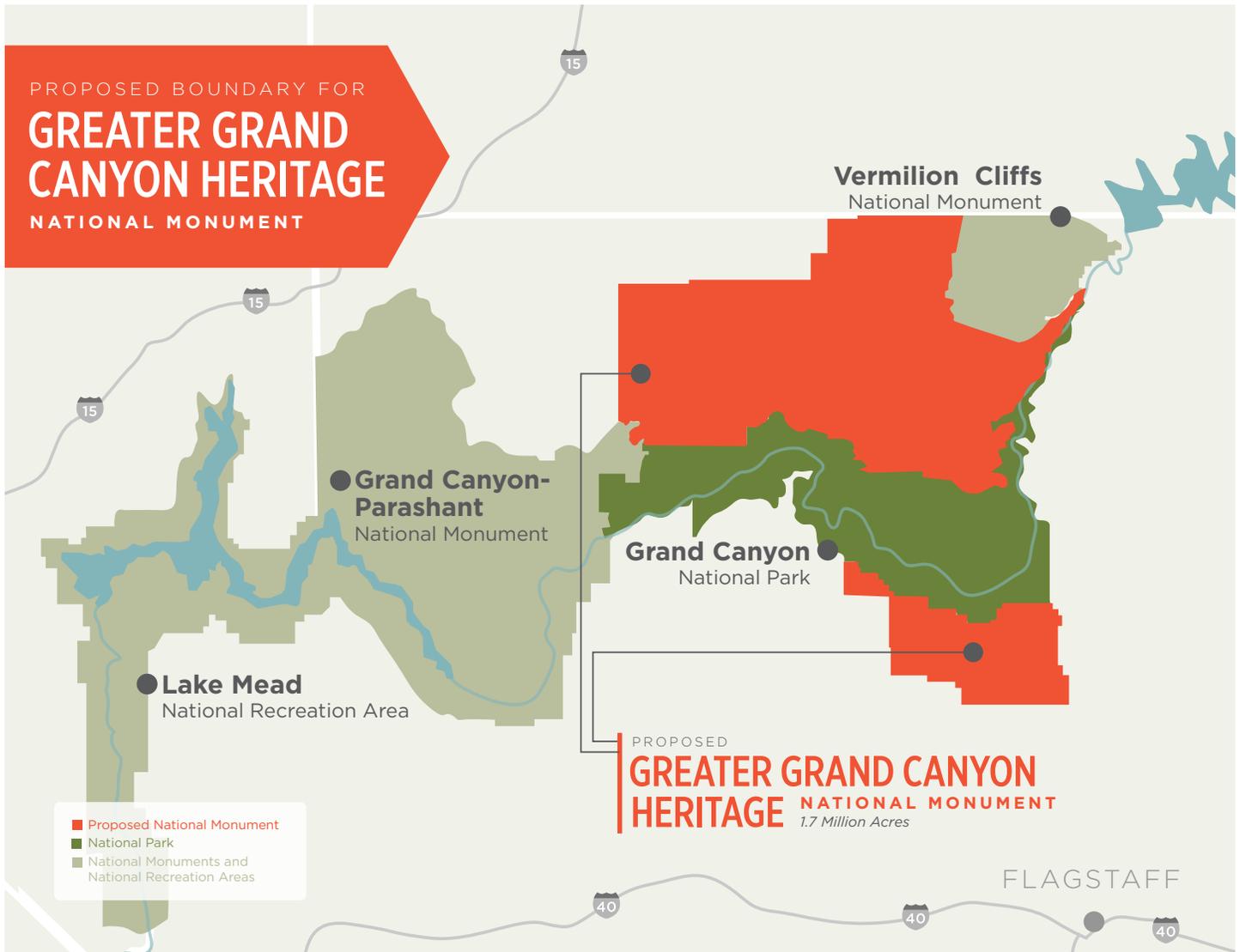
Though intimately connected with the well-being of Grand Canyon National Park and the health of local communities and economies, this area remains at risk from threats such as toxic uranium mining and the loss of old-growth forest. The Greater Grand Canyon area must be permanently protected so that current and future generations will benefit and continue to enjoy all it has to offer.

FAST FACTS ABOUT THE GREATER GRAND CANYON HERITAGE REGION

- More than 3,000 ancient Native American archaeological sites have been documented in the area, some dating back more than 12,000 years.
- Outdoor activities in Arizona generate \$787 million in state and local revenues and create more than 100,000 jobs.
- The region hosts more than 125 creeks, springs, and seeps. It feeds the Colorado River which provides drinking water for millions of people in Arizona, Nevada and California.
- At the heart of the Greater Grand Canyon Heritage area, the Kaibab Plateau is home to a wealth of wildlife, including an internationally renowned mule deer herd and the Kaibab squirrel, which is found nowhere else in the world.

“Leave it as it is. You can not improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it.”

- President Theodore Roosevelt



For more information, please visit www.greatergrandcanyon.org.

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