

A MARKED TERRITORY

ANNEX 2 | A PROTECTED TERRITORY?

Is creating a protected area (park, interpretation centre) enough to protect a rock art site for future generations?

Complete the table below with protection and deterioration factors to help determine whether or not a site should be protected. Use your own knowledge, your imagination and information from the Images on Stone online exhibit. The words available at the bottom of the table provide a few ideas you can use to determine the pros and cons of rock art site protection.

Then use these arguments to form your opinion: Should the Qajartalik site be protected by creating a park or interpretation centre?

Site	Protection Factors	Deterioration Factors
A protected site: Kejimkujik Or Aisinaipi Or Kakawin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring by employees (against vandalism, but also to identify potential deterioration) - Protection awareness activities - Physical protection in certain cases (e.g., interpretation centre where carvings are protected behind glass; barriers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature: erosion, bad weather, tides - Presence of tourists - Human activities (camping, canoeing)
Qajartalik, a site with a potential for protection*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remote, difficult to access - Little known 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature: erosion, bad weather, tides - No protection against vandalism

Advertising
Erosion

Vandalism
Knowledge

Monitoring
Barrier

* Although official measures have yet to be put in place, hunters who travel the area monitor the site. In addition, visitors must now obtain a permit to access the site.

Your opinion: Do you support the Avataq Cultural Institute in their efforts to have the Qajartalik site recognized and protected as a heritage site?
