

fossils may be collected only with the permission of the landowner.

Common Invertebrate and Plant Fossils:

You may collect reasonable amounts of common invertebrate fossils, such as trilobites, ammonites, and brachiopods. You may also collect reasonable amounts of common plant fossils, such as leaves, cones, and seeds.

The invertebrate and plant fossil specimens you collect are for personal use and enjoyment and may not be used for commercial purposes. Please remember to leave some for the next collector, too.

Some invertebrate and plant paleontological resources are not common and require a permit to collect. Scientifically important invertebrate and plant paleontological resources can only be collected by qualified researchers and curated in approved repositories.

Petrified Wood:

You may collect limited quantities without charge:

- Up to 25 pounds of petrified wood, plus one piece, each day.
- No more than 250 pounds in any calendar year without a permit.
- Hobby specimens are for personal use and may not be bartered or sold.

You may not combine your allowance with another collector's allowance to obtain larger pieces of petrified wood.



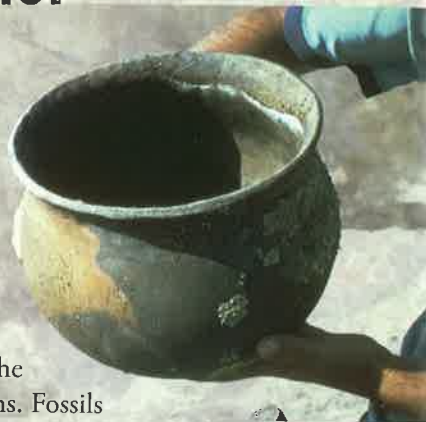
Vertebrate Fossils:

Vertebrate fossils may only be collected by qualified researchers with a permit because of their relative rarity and scientific importance. They include not only bones and teeth, but also footprints, burrows, and other traces of activity.

Vertebrate fossils are fragile and complex, and permit applicants must be able to show a sufficient level of training and experience in order to collect them. In addition, all vertebrate fossils collected under a permit must be curated in an approved repository.

WHAT ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTIFACTS?

Archaeological artifacts are cultural resources that are stringently protected by law because of their extraordinary scientific importance for the history of humans. Fossils associated with archaeological artifacts are also protected.



WHERE CAN I COLLECT FOSSILS?

You may casually collect specimens of common invertebrate and plant paleontological resources without a permit on most BLM public lands. All National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Reclamation lands are closed to casual collecting of common invertebrate and common plant fossils.

Certain BLM lands are also closed to casual collecting of fossils. You must check the land use plans or the local BLM office for these types of lands:

- Developed recreation sites
- Some national monuments and national conservation areas
- All outstanding natural areas
- Some specially designated lands, such as areas of critical environmental concern
- Active mining operations
- Emergency closures

Remember, illegal collecting, including taking or damaging vertebrate fossils, is against the law. Your help is important to preserve America's natural heritage for future generations!

