

GLOSSARY

ARIZONA

SNOWBOWL

Coconino National Forest
Peaks Ranger District



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

303(d) - The section of the 1972 Clean Water Act that requires states, territories, and authorized tribes to develop lists of impaired waters – those that do not meet water quality standards that states, territories, and authorized tribes have set for them, even after point sources of pollution have installed the minimum required levels of pollution control technology. The law requires that jurisdictions establish priority rankings for waters on the lists and develop TMDLs for these waters.

Abiotic - The non-living material components of the environment such as air, rocks, soil particles, inorganic compounds, coal, peat, and plant litter.

Accelerated erosion or accelerated sediment production - Erosion at a greater rate than natural, usually associated with human activities that either reduce vegetative cover or increase surface runoff.

Acre-foot - The amount of water necessary to cover one acre to a depth of one foot; equals 43,560 cubic feet or 325,851 gallons.

Action alternatives - Any alternative that includes upgrading and/or expansion of existing winter and summer recreational development within the area.

Affected environment - The physical, biological, social, and economic environment that would or may be changed by actions proposed and the relationship of people to that environment.

Age Class - An age grouping of trees according to an interval of years, usually 20. A single age class would have trees that are within 20 years of the same age, such as 1-20 years or 21-40 years.

Airshed - A geographical area that, because of topography, meteorology, and climate, shares the same air. The Clean Air Act establishes three air quality classes (I, II, and III), each with defined air quality standards.

Class I airsheds are areas designated for the most stringent degree for protection from future degradation of air quality.

Class II airsheds are areas where a moderate amount of development could occur.

Class III airsheds are areas where significant development could occur as long as National Ambient Air Quality Standards are not exceeded.

Alpine tundra - A vegetation type that occurs above treeline characterized by extreme environmental conditions, including high winds, cold temperatures, and often seasonally dry moisture regimes.

Alternative - One of several conceptual development plans described and evaluated in the EIS.

Anthropogenic - relating to or resulting from the influence humans have on the natural world.

Army Corps of Engineers (COE) -The federal agency charged with enforcing the Clean Water Act by regulation of dredge and fill activities in wetlands.

Archaeological Site - A geographic locale that contains material remains of prehistoric and/or historic human activity. Also referred to as a cultural or heritage resource site.

Artifact - A simple object (such as a tool or ornament) showing early human workmanship or modifications.

Assessment area - The geographical area and/or physical, biological, and social environments which are analyzed for specific resources in the EIS.

Aspect - The direction a slope faces. A hillside facing east has an east aspect.

Backcountry - An undeveloped area where dispersed, off-road recreation such as hiking and trail bike riding may occur. Generally describes semi-private motorized and semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities.

Background - A landscape viewing area visible to a viewer from approximately three to five miles to infinity. Also, in economics, naturally occurring; uninduced.

Bark Beetles - A group of beetles that can kill live trees by boring galleries and girdling the inner bark.

Basal Area - The cross-sectional area of the trunk of a tree or stand of trees at breast height (4.5 feet).

Baseline condition - The existing dynamic conditions prior to development, against which potential effects are judged.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) -Forest management actions and mitigation prescriptions, which are designed to maintain resource values through preventative rather than corrective measures.

Big game - Those species defined by law which are managed as a sport hunting resource, such as mule deer, turkey, elk, bear, and mountain lion.

Biodiversity - The variety of biotic communities, species, and genes and their interaction with ecological processes and functions, within ecosystems and across landscapes. The number of species present is the basic unit of measurement. More complex measurements also exist.

Biological Evaluation - An evaluation conducted to determine whether a proposed action is likely to affect any species which are listed as sensitive (USFS), candidate (USFS), or other special designations.

Biological Oxygen Demand - a measure of the pollution present in water, obtained by measuring the amount of oxygen absorbed from the water by the microorganisms present in it.

Browse - Leaf and twig growth of shrubs, woody vines and trees available for animal consumption; act of consuming browse.

Buffer - A land area that is designated to block or absorb unwanted impacts to the area beyond the buffer. Buffer strips along a trail could block views that are undesirable. Buffers along streams can greatly reduce any changes or impacts to stream water quality, temperature, or channel stability.

Candidate species - Those plant and animal species that, in the opinion of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, may become threatened or endangered. Not protected under the Endangered Species Act.

Canopy - The more-or-less continuous cover of leaves, needles and/or branches collectively formed by the crowns of adjacent trees in a stand or forest.

Capability - The potential of an area of land to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology, as well as the application of management practices such as silviculture or protection from fire, insects, and disease.

Carrying Capacity - The number of organisms of a given species and quality that can survive in, (and not cause deterioration of), an ecosystem through the least favorable environmental conditions that occur within a stated interval of time.

Cavity - A hole in a tree often used by wildlife, especially birds, for nesting and reproduction.

Clean Water Act - An act that was enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1977 to maintain and restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the United States. This act was formerly known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) - Snags, fallen trees, and decaying logs and large limbs distributed across the forest floor that are larger than three inches in diameter.

Comfortable carrying capacity (CCC) - Comfortable Carrying Capacity (CCC) is a planning tool used to determine the optimum level of utilization that facilitates a pleasant recreational experience. This is a planning figure only and does not represent a regulatory cap on visitation. CCC is used to ensure that different aspects of a resort's facilities are designed to work in harmony, that capacities are equivalent across facilities, and sufficient to meet anticipated demand. CCC is based on factors such as vertical transport and trail capacities.

Compaction - A physical change in soils properties that results when pore spaces are reduced in size and soil becomes more dense. Compaction generally occurs when a load is applied to the soil, such as when heavy equipment makes several passes that compress the soil.

Connectivity - The degree to which similar but separated vegetation components of a landscape are connected.

Consumptive use - Use of a resource that reduces the supply.

Cooperating agency - A federal agency, other than a lead agency, which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact associated with the proposed action or one of the alternatives. A state or local agency or an Indian tribe may be a cooperating agency with agreement from the lead agency.

Corridor - A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries. Also, a contiguous strip of habitat suitable to facilitate animal dispersal or migration.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) - An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.

Cover - Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators and weather conditions, or in which to reproduce.

Critical habitat - A formal designation pursuant to the Endangered Species Act which may be applied to a particular habitat that is essential to the life cycle of a given species, and if lost, would adversely affect that species. Critical habitat can have a less formal meaning when used outside the context of the Endangered Species Act.

Cultural resource - Cultural resources are the tangible and intangible aspects of cultural systems, living and dead, that are valued by a given culture or contain information about the culture. Cultural resources include, but are not limited to sites, structures, buildings, districts, and objects associated with or representative of people, cultures, and human activities and events.

Cumulative effect - The effect on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonable foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Each increment from each project may not be noticeable but cumulative effects may be noticeable when all increments are considered together.

Demand - The quantity of goods or services called for, given a price of other combinations of factors.

Desired condition - In a project analysis document, the forest-wide desired future condition as applied to a specific project area and modified to fit the site-specific conditions of that area.

Developed recreation site - An area with characteristics that enable to accommodate, or be used for intense recreation. Such sites are often enhanced to augment the recreational value. Improvements range from those designed to provide great comfort and convenience to the user to rudimentary improvements in isolated areas.

Direct effect - An effect which occurs as a result of an action associated with implementing the proposal or one of the alternatives, including construction, operation, and maintenance.

Dispersed recreation - Recreation that occurs outside of a developed recreation site and includes such activities as scenic driving, hunting, backpacking, and recreation activities in primitive environments.

Distance zone - One of three categories used in the visual management system to divide a view into near and far components. The three categories are (1) foreground, (2) middle ground, and (3) background. See individual entries.

District Ranger - The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands on a Ranger District.

Diversity - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan.

Ecosystem - The system formed by the interaction of a group of organisms and their environment, for example, marsh, watershed, or lake.

Edge - The interface between landscape elements of different composition and structure, for example between an old clearcut and a closed-canopy forest.

Effects - Results expected to be achieved from implementation of the alternatives relative to physical, biological, economic, and social factors. Effects can be direct, indirect, or cumulative and may be either beneficial or detrimental.

Endangered species - An official designation for any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. An endangered species must be designated in the Federal Register by the appropriate Federal Agency Secretary.

Environmental analysis - An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short and long-term environmental effects, which include physical, biological, economic, social and environmental design factors and their interactions.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A disclosure document required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that documents the anticipated environmental effects of a proposed action that may significantly effect the quality of the human environment.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - The federal agency charged with lead enforcement of multiple environmental laws, including review of Environmental Impact Statements.

Erosion - The detachment and movement of soil from the land surface by wind, water, ice, or gravity.

Erosion control - Materials, structure, and techniques designed to reduce erosion. Erosion control may include rapid revegetation, avoiding steep or highly erosive sites, and installation of cross-slope drainage structures.

Erosion hazard - Soil ratings to predict the erosion hazard or potential to be eroded.

Evapotranspiration - the water removed from our soils by soil evaporation (a direct pathway for water to move from soil to the atmosphere as water vapor) and plant transpiration (evaporation of water from leaf and plant surfaces).

Fill - Earth or rock moved during road construction and used to build up portions of the roadway.

Fill slope - The sloping earth surface on the downhill side of a road resulting from roadway excavation.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) - A document that is prepared if the agency finds, in an environmental assessment, that the proposed action will not significantly affect the human environment. It must set forth the reasons for such a decision.

Forage - All browse and non-woody plants used for grazing or harvested for feeding livestock or game animals.

Forb - Any non-grass-like plant having little or no woody material on it. A palatable, broadleaved, flowering herb whose stem, above ground, does not become woody and persistent.

Foreground - The landscape area visible to an observer from the immediate area to .5 miles.

Forest Plan - A comprehensive management plan prepared under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 that provides standards and guidelines for management activities specific to each National Forest. The CNF Forest Plan was approved in 1987.

Forest Service - The agency of the United States Department of Agriculture responsible for managing National Forests and Grasslands.

Forest Supervisor - The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service administrative unit who reports to the Regional Forester.

Fragmentation - The splitting or isolating of patches of similar habitat. Habitat can be fragmented by natural events or development activities.

Fuel - Any substance or composite mixture susceptible to ignition and combustion.

Game species - Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fisherman under State or Federal laws, codes, and regulations.

GIS - geographic information system, a computer mapping system composed of hardware and software

GPS - Global Positioning System, a satellite-based surveying system

Gradient - The vertical distance divided by the horizontal distance, usually measured as percent. Gradient is used to describe streams and ski slopes.

Groundwater - Subsurface water in the part of the ground that is wholly saturated.

Habitat - The sum of environmental conditions of a specific place that is occupied by an organism, a population, or a community.

Habitat type - A classification of the vegetation resource based on dominant growth forms. The forested areas are more specifically classified by the dominant tree species.

Hydrologic cycle - Also called the water cycle, this is the process of water evaporating, condensing, falling to the ground as precipitation, and returning to the ocean as runoff.

Impacts - See effects

IMPLAN - An economic impact assessment modeling system.

Indicator species - An animal species used to represent a group of species that utilize the same habitat. For monitoring purposes, the well being of the indicator species is assumed to reflect the general health of the community.

Indirect impact - Secondary consequences to the environment resulting from a direct impact. An example of an indirect impact is the deposition of sediment in a wetland resulting from surface disturbance in the upland.

Instream flow - The volume of surface water in a stream system passing a given point at a given time.

Interdisciplinary Team (ID Team) - A group of individuals each representing specialty resource areas assembled to solve a problem or perform a task through frequent interaction so that different disciplines can combine to provide new solutions.

Irretrievable commitments - losses of production or use for a period of time. An example is suited timber land being used for a skid trail. Timber growth on the land is irretrievable lost while the land is a skid trail, but the timber resource is not irreversibly lost because the land could grow trees again in the near future.

Irreversible commitments - Permanent or essentially permanent resource uses or losses that cannot be reversed, except in the extreme long term. Examples include minerals that have been extracted or soil productivity that has been lost.

Issue - A public or agency concern about a specific action or area that is addressed in the NEPA process.

Landscape – A heterogeneous land area composed of a cluster of interacting ecosystems that are repeated in similar form throughout.

Lop and scatter - When branches are cut from fallen trees and scattered over the area rather than piled for burning. This allows the slash to lie close to the ground to reduce the fire hazard and accelerate decomposition.

Management area - An area of land with similar management goals and a common management prescription, as described in the Forest Plan.

Management direction - A Forest Plan statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.

Management emphasis - Long-term management direction for a specific area or type of land.

Management indicator species (MIS) - A representative group of species that are dependant of a specific habitat type. The health of an indicator species is used to gauge function of the habitat on which it depends.

Management practice - A specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment.

Mass wasting - The movement of unstable soils and geologic formations, which can be exacerbated through construction on sites prone to movement.

Master Development Plan (MDP) - A document that is required as a condition of the ski area term special use permit, designed to guide resort planning and development and avoid piecemeal decision making.

Merchantable (timber) - Meeting standards for minimum size and soundness.

Middle ground - The landscape area visible to a viewer from .5 miles to about three to five miles.

Mitigation - Actions taken to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the adverse environmental impacts associated with the implementation of an alternative or a portion thereof.

Modification - See visual quality objectives.

Monitoring - The process of collecting information to evaluate if objectives and anticipated or assumed results of a management plan are being realized or if implementation is proceeding as planned.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) - Established under the Clean Air Act of 1963, there are primary standards, designed to protect public health, and secondary standards, designed to protect public welfare from known or anticipated air pollutants.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) - A law enacted by Congress in 1969 that requires federal agencies to analyze the environmental effects of all major federal activities that may have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA) - A law passed in 1976 as an amendment to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

National Forest System (NFS) lands - National Forests, National Grasslands, and other related lands for which the Forest Service is assigned administrative responsibility.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) - An act that was enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1966 to protect historic sites and artifacts (16 U.S.C. 470). Section 106 of the Act requires consultation with members and representatives of Indian tribes.

National Register of Historic Places - A listing maintained by the National Park Service of areas which have been designated as historically significant. The register includes places of local and state significance, as well as those of value to the nation in general.

No action alternative - The management direction, activities, outputs, and effects that are likely to exist in the future if the current trends and management would continue unchanged. Under NEPA, it means following the current approved Forest Plan management direction and guidance.

Noxious weed - A designated plant species that causes negative ecological and economic impacts to both agricultural and NFS lands.

Objective - A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.

Obliteration - The treatment of a disturbed area with the objective of returning productivity and hydrologic function to as near to natural conditions as possible.

Off-piste - Skiable terrain that is not associated with the formal trail network, typically including gladed, open-bowl, chute, and other advanced expert terrain types

Old growth - A stand that is past full maturity and showing signs of decadence; the last stage in forest succession. Although the tree age, size, height, or density will vary by timber type, trees are usually 21" or larger dbh and 150 years or older.

Overstory - The canopy or uppermost layer of the forest.

Partial retention - See visual quality objectives.

Particulates - Small particles suspended in the air and generally considered pollutants.

Permit area - See Special Use Permit Area.

pH - A numeric value used to represent the acidity or alkalinity of an aqueous solution. The pH scale ranges from 0 (acidic) to 14.0 (basic); 7.0 is a neutral solution.

Pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs) - PPCPs comprise a very broad, diverse collection of thousands of chemical substances, including prescription and over-the-counter therapeutic drugs, fragrances, cosmetics, sun-screen agents, diagnostic agents, nutraceuticals, biopharmaceuticals, and many others. This broad collection of substances refers, in general, to any product consumed by individuals for personal health or cosmetic reasons.

Pile and burn - Natural or activity fuels that are piled by hand or with equipment and then burned. Fuels are piled in openings where fire spread can be controlled and heat will do minimal damage to surrounding trees.

Pod - The area comprising a lift and associated trails.

Preferred alternative - The alternative selected from the range of alternatives which is favored by the lead agency.

Prehistoric - The period prior to a written record, and may include emigrant exploration, trappers, miners, etc., but generally refers to the previous Native American (aboriginal) occupants of the area, who kept no written records.

Prescribed burning - The intentional application of fire to wildland fuels under predetermined conditions. This allows the fire to be confined to a specific area while producing the amount of heat and fuel consumption required to achieve planned objectives. These objectives are usually fuel reduction, site preparation for regeneration, or wildlife habitat management.

Project area - The area encompassed by the development proposal including base area and the permit area.

Proponent - The individual or business who is proposing the development. In this case, the proponent is Arizona Snowbowl Resort Limited Partnership, Inc.

Proposed action - A proposal made by the Forest Service to authorize, recommend, or implement an action to meet a specific purpose and need.

Recreational Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) - A means of classifying and managing recreation opportunities based upon physical setting, social setting, and managerial setting. The six different ROS classes briefly described are as follows:

- a. Primitive (P) - An area three miles or more from roads and trails with motorized use; generally 5,000 acres or more in an essentially unmodified natural environment.
- b. Semi-Primitive Non-motorized (SPNM) - An area 1/2 mile from roads and trails with motorized use; generally 2,500 to 5,000 acres with only subtle modifications to an otherwise natural setting.

- c. Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM) - Same as semi-primitive non-motorized but with motorized use; generally 2,500 to 5,000 acres with only subtle modifications to an otherwise natural setting.
- d. Roaded Natural (RN) - An area 1/2 mile or less from roads; resource modifications range from evident to strongly dominant.
- e. Rural (R) - The setting is substantially modified with structures or other cultural modifications.
- f. Urban (U) - The setting is strongly dominated by structures, highways and streets.

Record of Decision (ROD) - A document prepared within 30 days after the final EIS is issued which states the agency's decision and why one alternative was favored over another, what factors entered into the agency's decision, and whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been adopted, and if not, why not.

Rational Method - The stormflow estimation method that uses a runoff coefficient, uniform rainfall intensity and drainage area to estimate peak stormflow from a small watershed.

Recreation visitor day (RVD) - Twelve hours of recreation use in any combination of persons and hours (i.e. one person for 12 hours, three persons for four hours, etc.).

Revegetation - The re-establishment and development of self-sustaining plant cover. On disturbed sites, this normally requires human assistance such as seedbed preparation, reseeding, and mulching.

Revegetation potential - The ability or capacity of a site to be revegetated after a disturbance, which often depends on the quantity and quality of topsoil remaining in place

Roadless area - A National Forest area which satisfies the following criteria -a) larger than 5,000 acres or, if smaller than 5,000 acres, contiguous to a designated wilderness or primitive area, b) contains no roads and, c) has been inventoried by the Forest Service for possible inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System.

Scenery Management System (SMS) - A system designed for the inventory and analysis of the aesthetic values of NFS lands. The SMS evolved from and replaces the VMS defined in Agricultural Handbook #462. The SMS provides for improved integration of aesthetics with other biological, physical and social/cultural resources in the planning process.

Scoping process - A process that determines the issues, concerns, and opportunities which should be considered in analyzing the impacts of a proposal by receiving input from the public and affected agencies. The depths of analysis for these issues identified are determined during scoping.

Section 7 consultation - Consultation required by the Endangered Species Act with the appropriate jurisdictional agency for a listed species.

Sediment - Solid material, both organic and mineral, that has been transported from its site of origin by air, water, or ice.

Sensitive species - Species which have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed additions to the endangered or threatened species list; those which are on an official State list or are recognized by the Regional Forester to need special management in order to prevent them from becoming endangered or threatened.

Seral - The unique characteristics of a biotic community that is a developmental, transitory stage in an orderly ecological succession involving changes in species, structure, and community processes with time.

Significant impact - A somewhat subjective judgement based on the context and intensity of the impact. Generally, a significant impact is one that exceeds a standard, guideline, law, or regulation.

Silviculture - The care and tending of stands of trees to meet specific objectives.

Silvicultural prescription - The method selected to manage a forest stand. Silvicultural prescriptions are broken into several broad types, including even-aged and uneven-aged.

Sites - Any place of past human activity.

Skiers-at-one time (SAOT) - A term used to measure recreation capacity which means the number of skiers that can use a facility at one time. See also Comfortable Carrying Capacity.

Skier visit - Skier visitor day. One visitor day equals one lift ticket sold.

Skidding - Dragging logs from the stump to a collective point.

Snag - A standing dead tree.

Soil - A dynamic natural body on the surface of the earth, in which plants grow, composed of mineral and organic materials and living forms.

Soil productivity - The capacity of a soil for producing plant biomass under a specific system of management. It is expressed in terms of volume or weight/unit area/year.

Special Use Permit (SUP) - A legal document, similar to a lease, issued by the U.S. Forest Service. These permits are issued to private individuals or corporations to conduct commercial operations on National Forest System lands. They specify the terms and conditions under which the permitted activity may be conducted.

Stand - A community of trees or other vegetation, which is sufficiently uniform in composition, constitution, age, spatial arrangement, or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities and to thus, form a management entity.

Study area - The geographical area that was analyzed to predict the possible effect that may be associated with proposed alternatives. This area varies depending on the resource, but often coincides with the special use permit boundary.

Sublimation - The changing from a solid to a gaseous state or from a gaseous to a solid state without becoming a liquid.

Subwatershed - A subdivision within a watershed.

Succession - The replacement in time of one plant community with another.

Threatened species - Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future and which has been designated in the Federal Register as a threatened species.

Understory - Low-growing vegetation (herbaceous, brush or reproduction) growing under a stand of trees. Also, that portion of trees in a forest stand below the overstory.

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - The agency of the Department of the Interior responsible for managing wildlife, including non-ocean going species protected by the Endangered Species Act.

Viability - The ability of a wildlife or plant population to maintain sufficient size so that it persists over time in spite of normal fluctuations in numbers; usually expressed as a probability of maintaining a specific population for a specified period.

Visual Management System (VMS) - As defined in Agricultural Handbook #462, provides a method for setting measurable objectives for the management of the visual resource. It provides standards for inventorying the visual resource and documenting changes in the landscape.

Visual quality - Describes the degree of variety in the landscape, created by the basic vegetative patterns, landform, and water forms. Landscapes with the greatest variety or diversity have the greatest potential for high scenic value or visual quality.

Visual Quality Objective (VQO) - A set of measurable maximum levels of future alteration of a characteristic landscape. These levels are as follows:

1. Preservation (P) - Ecological change only here.
2. Retention (R) - Human activities are not evident to the casual Forest visitor.
3. Partial Retention (PR) - Human activity may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.
4. Modification (M) - Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but must, at the same time, follow naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in the foreground or middle ground.
5. Maximum Modification (MM) - Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.
6. Enhancement (E) - A short-term management alternative which is done with the express purpose of increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.

Visual resource - The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.

Water quality - Refers to the chemical, physical, or biological characteristics that describe the conditions, of a river, stream, or lake.

Water Rights - The legal right to use water.

Watershed - The entire area that contributes water to a drainage system or stream.

Wilderness - Under the 1964 Wilderness Act, wilderness is undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements of human habitation. It is protected and managed so to preserve its natural conditions.

Winter Range - That part of the home range of a species where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the winter at least five out of ten winters.

WRENSS - The Environmental Protection Agency's Handbook *An Approach to Water Resources Evaluation of Non-Point Silvicultural Sources* (WRENSS).

WRNSHYD - The PC computerized version of Chapter III – Hydrology of the WRENSS Handbook.