

GLOSSARY

Activity area - An area where surface-disturbing management activities have taken place. Activities include, but are not limited to, timber management, fuel reduction, or habitat improvement. An activity may not have affected all acres within a polygon. Broadcast burning is not considered a surface-disturbing management activity.

Mineral district - A mineral district identifies mineralized areas based on geologic character and age of mineralization. Polygon outlines have been drawn to include all related mineral exploration workings that are located reliably by the source information, as well as regions of altered rock identified based on descriptions of the mineralized area (from Arizona Geological Survey Digital Information Series 23).

Mining Claim Types

Lode - A classic vein, ledge, or other rock in place between definite walls. A lode claim is located by metes and bounds. The maximum length is 1,500 feet by 600 feet.

Placer - All deposits, other than lodes. These include placer deposits of sand and gravel containing free gold and other minerals. Placer claims are located by legal subdivision. An individual may locate up to 20 acres with a maximum of 160 contiguous acres with 8 or more people (an association). A corporation is considered a single locator.

Mill Site - Public lands which are non-mineral in character. Mill Sites may be located in connection with a placer or lode claim for mining and milling purposes or as an independent/custom mill site that is independent of a mining claim. Mill Sites are located by metes and bounds or legal subdivision and are up to 5 acres in size.

Noxious Weed Classes

Class A - Noxious and invasive weeds that are nonnative (exotic) to the state and are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in the state and pose a serious threat to agricultural crops, rangelands, plants listed as endangered, threatened or sensitive, or other natural resources in the state. Class A noxious and invasive weeds receive the highest priority. Management emphasis is complete eradication.

Class B - Noxious and invasive weeds that are nonnative (exotic) species that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in a region of the state, but are common in other regions of the state. Class B noxious and invasive weeds receive second highest priority. Management emphasis is to contain the spread, decrease population size, and eventually eliminate the infestation when cost-effective technology is available.

Class C - Consists of any other noxious and invasive weeds (nonnative or native). Class C noxious and invasive weeds receive the lowest priority. Management emphasis is to contain spread to present population size or decrease population when possible.

RARE II - Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) conducted by the Forest Service in the 1970s. The program identified and evaluated roadless lands on the National Forest System Lands.

Recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) - A framework for defining the types of outdoor recreation opportunities the public might desire and identifies that portion of the spectrum a given National Forest might be able to provide. The broad classes applicable to the wilderness evaluations are:

Primitive - Characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. Essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is generally not permitted. Very high probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, tranquility, self-reliance, and risk.

Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized - Characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorized use is generally not permitted. High probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, tranquility, self-reliance, and risk.

Semi-Primitive Motorized - Characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorized use is generally permitted. Moderate probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, tranquility, self-reliance, and risk.

Roaded Natural - Characterized by a predominantly natural-appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of other humans. Such evidences usually harmonize with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be low to moderate but with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and design of facilities. Opportunity to affiliate with other users in developed sites but with some chance for privacy.

Rural - Characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate densities are provided far away from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available. Opportunity to observe and affiliate with other users is important, as is convenience of facilities.