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*Inventory and Mapping  
of Existing Recreation  
Setting Conditions*

**The  
"Supply"  
Part**



**How many have worked with the ROS?**

**How  
was  
it?**

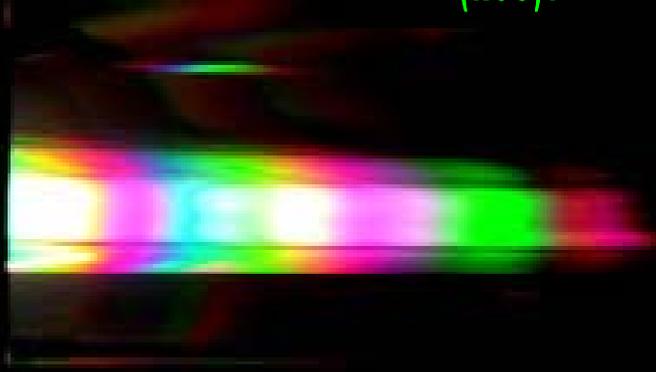




The **RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES** that can be produced & **OUTCOMES** realized are dependent on the **CHARACTER** of **RECREATION SETTINGS**.

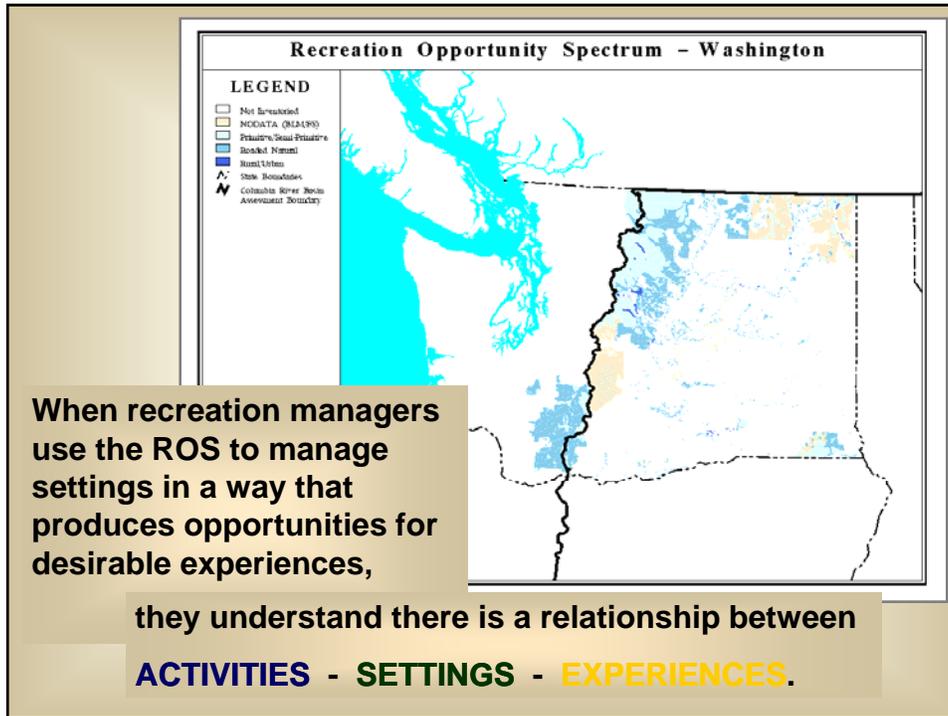


## What is the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)?



## What is the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)?

In the broadest sense, ROS is a conceptual framework for thinking about recreation opportunities (Driver et al. 1987; Driver and Brown 1978; Clark and Stankey 1979; Brown et al. 1978; Brown et al. 1979).



## Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Basics

**Settings** are the relationships between ...

Qualities of **NATURE**,

Qualities associated with **USE**, &

Conditions created by **MANAGEMENT**,

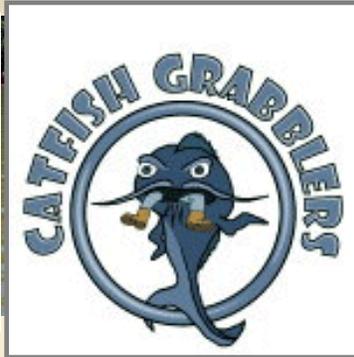
*that make a "PLACE"*

# Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Basics

The premise is that recreation experiences are realized from ...



Photo by Dan Washburn



**Doing Preferred Activities**



**Desired Settings**



**Realization of Satisfying Experiences**

# Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Basics

Visitors seek a diverse range of  
**RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES**



# Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Basics

Those **RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES** are produced by a variety of **RECREATIONAL SETTINGS**

PRIMITIVE

URBAN



# Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Basics

**RECREATIONAL SETTINGS** can be arranged in a **CONTINUUM**

PRIMITIVE

SEMI-PRIMITIVE  
NONMOTORIZED

SEMI-PRIMITIVE  
MOTORIZED

ROADED  
NATURAL

RURAL

URBAN



# Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Basics

This CONTINUUM can be divided into a spectrum of CLASSES

PRIMITIVE	SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED	SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED	ROADED NATURAL	RURAL	URBAN
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# Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Basics

PRIMITIVE	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
-----------	-----------------	-------------------	------------------	-------	-------

***Class names can change***  
***Classes can be added or removed***  
***Descriptions can be modified***

*However,*

*the concept of a recreation continuum or spectrum must remain*

# Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Basics

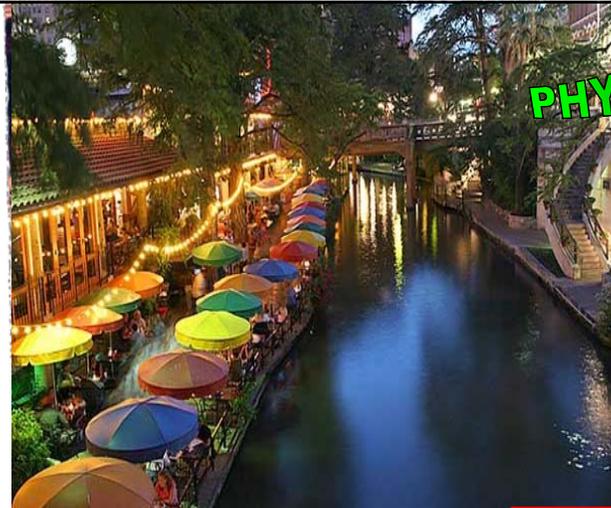
The continuum of **CLASSES**  
can be characterized by 3 **COMPONENTS**

PRIMITIVE	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
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**PHYSICAL**

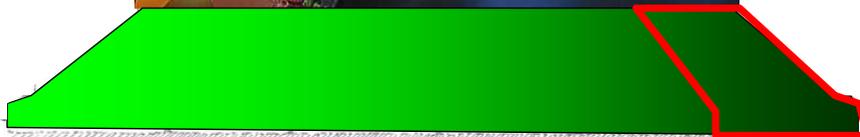


The qualities of nature & landscape.



**PHYSICAL**

Remoteness  
Naturalness  
Facilities



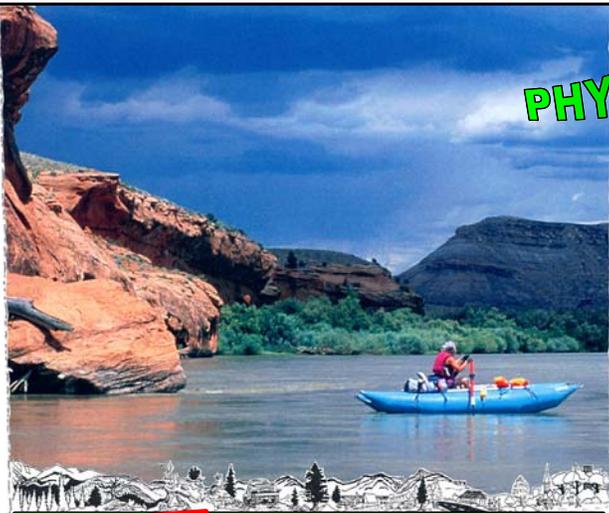
WINDOW TO THE PRODUCTION OF RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES  
&  
EXPERIENCE AND BENEFICIAL OUTCOME ATTAINMENT



**PHYSICAL**

Remoteness  
Naturalness  
Facilities

WINDOW TO THE PRODUCTION OF RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES  
&  
EXPERIENCE AND BENEFICIAL OUTCOME ATTAINMENT



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WINDOW TO THE PRODUCTION OF RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES  
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# Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Basics

The continuum of **CLASSES**  
can be characterized by 3 **COMPONENTS**

PRIMITIVE	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
-----------	--------------	----------------	---------------	-------	-------

**PHYSICAL**

**SOCIAL**



The qualities associated with Use & Users.

# Managing Natural Resource Recreation Settings

The continuum of **CLASSES**  
can be characterized by 3 **COMPONENTS**

PRIMITIVE	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
-----------	--------------	----------------	---------------	-------	-------

**PHYSICAL**

**SOCIAL**

**OPERATIONAL**



The conditions created by managing partners.

# Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Basics

Components are defined by **ATTRIBUTES** or characteristics

**PHYSICAL**

Remoteness, Naturalness, Facilities

**SOCIAL**

Contacts, Group Size, Evidence of Use

**OPERATIONAL**

Mechanized Use, Management Controls, Visitor Services

# Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Basics

## SETTING CLASS VARIATION

Recreation Management Zone \_\_\_\_\_ **NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS MATRIX** 01/25/2009

**EXISTING SETTING** **PRESCRIBED SETTING**

**PHYSICAL - LAND & FACILITIES:** character of the natural landscape

	Primitive	Transition	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
<b>Remoteness</b>	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 2 miles from any road	More than 1/2 mile from any kind of improved roadside area, but not at all over a 1/2 mile from any road	On or near improved roads, but at least 1/2 mile from any road	On or near improved roads, but at least 1/2 mile from any road	On or near improved roads, but at least 1/2 mile from any road	Municipal street and roads within towns or cities
<b>Naturalness</b>	Undisturbed natural landscape	Naturally occurring landscape having modifications not readily noticeable	Naturally occurring landscape except for obvious mechanical uses	Landscape partially modified by roads, trails, utility lines, etc. but with unobscured natural character	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development	Urban developments alternate with natural landscape	Urban developments alternate with natural landscape
<b>Visitor Facilities</b>	None	Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and natural rock ledges	Minimal and informal trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets	Improved and modern trail facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, trail shelters, and recreational buildings	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, trail shelters, and recreational buildings	Urban facilities such as laundries, restaurants, and groceries

**SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS:** character of recreation-tourism use

	Primitive	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban	
<b>Contacts with other groups</b>	Fewer than 1 encounter/day at camp sites and fewer than 5 encounter/day on trail roads	2-8 encounter/day at trail roads (1/2 & campsites) and 7-12 encounter/day on trail roads	7-14 encounter/day at trail roads (1/2 & campsites) and 15-20 encounter/day on trail roads	15-20 encounter/day at trail roads (1/2 & campsites) and 20 or more encounter/day on trail roads	People seem to be generally everywhere	Very close with other people constantly in view	
<b>Group Size (other than one person)</b>	Fewer than or equal to 2 people per group	4-8 people per group	7-12 people per group	13-25 people per group	25-50 people per group	Greater than 50 people per group	
<b>Evidence of Use</b>	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare	Areas of alteration common. Little surface vegetation intact (disturbed). Sounds of people frequent	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard	Small areas of alteration present. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people frequently heard	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard	Large areas of alteration present. Some erosion. Constantly hear people

**OPERATIONAL - ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES:** character of how Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

	Primitive	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
<b>Mechanized Use</b>	None whatsoever	Mountain bikes and perhaps other recreational use, but at a non-motorized level	Four-wheel drive, off-road vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized recreational use	Four-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drive and non-motorized recreational use	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present
<b>Visitor Services</b>	None is available on site	Basic signs, but very personal seldom available to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps plus very personal attention provided to provide on-site assistance	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available	Information provided to the left plus extensive and formal descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education, interpretation and clinics	Information provided to the left plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills, interpretation and clinics
<b>Management Controls</b>	No visitor permits required. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. Very basic on-site user restrictions. Enforcement presence rare	Occasional regulatory signing. Minimal and mechanical use restrictions. Regular enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or equipment use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence	Regulatory prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservations, etc. Routine enforcement presence	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and regulate use conflicts, seasonal, and resource damage

Components with Attributes

Class	Primitive	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Setting Character Conditions	Unmodified natural landscape. Use is minimal. Mostly free of administrative restrictions and controls. Only facilities for resource protection. No motorized use.	Mostly unmodified natural landscape. No roads. Low but evident use. Subtle restrictions and controls. Facilities for resource protection and visitor safety. No motorized use.	Landscape appears natural but has primitive roads. Expect to see motorized and mechanized use, with some restrictions. Facilities for resource protection and to accommodate use.	Resource uses evident, but harmonize with landscape. Improved roads. Relatively low use. Rustic facilities for user convenience, some for groups. Use restrictions for user security.	Environment substantially modified. Resource use and development obvious. Large-scale facilities built for and receive high use. Intensive motorized use facilities.	Natural environment highly modified with hardened surfaces. Sights and sounds of many users dominate landscape. Facilities accommodate large numbers. Use restrictions are numerous.
Experience Opportunities	Good isolation, may feel like part of the natural environment, have high degree of challenge and risk, and use outdoor skills.	Some isolation and high interaction with natural environment. Moderate challenge, risk, and use of outdoor skills.	Less frequent isolation but greater equipment testing. More competitive skills-building. Associated challenge and risk.	About equal isolation and affiliation with others. Still high interaction with natural world. Except for specialized uses, less risk and challenge. Can still build outdoor skills.	Affiliation and recreation site access are both high. Outdoor risk taking, skills building, and challenge are diminished, except as associated with motorized use.	Opportunities for affiliation with others is dominant. Others nearby who can help if needed. Social and facility-dependent experiences are dominant.



A common practice is to map the physical, social & operational components separately but then merge them together to create 1 map.

#### Resolving Setting Inconsistencies

Take the following steps to resolve setting inconsistencies (ROS Users Guide, p. 29) for the current situation:

- Map the ROS class that best reflects current management direction.
- Emphasize the physical setting.
- Average the differences if emphasizing the physical setting yields unrealistic results.
- If averaging is necessary, it is easier to shift from primitive to highly developed along the spectrum than from highly developed to primitive.

But you still wrote narratives that address the 3 components.

The SOCIAL COMPONENT & ATTRIBUTES are often not mapped, however they have a considerable affect on the visitor's experiences.

Can you say that ...

**Contacts,  
Group Size,  
Evidence of Use**



have no affect on your recreational experience?

The OPERATIONAL COMPONENT & ATTRIBUTES are often not mapped, however they have a considerable affect on the visitor's experiences.

Can you say that ...

*Mechanized Use  
Management Controls  
Visitor Services*



have no affect on your recreational experience?



The ROS concept was originally designed for the needs of federal agencies managing large land areas, often managerially simple.

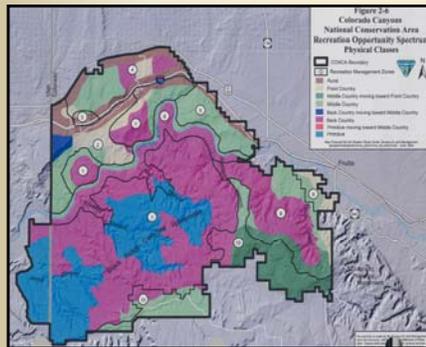
Public lands in the west are becoming more diverse and require adapting the ROS concepts.



# Managing Natural Resource Recreation Settings

We are going to:

- keep it simple
- maintain the distinctive differences between the physical, social & administrative setting components, and
- create planning products that are more adaptive & useful.



**McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area**

**NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS**  
to Monitor Change and Prescriptions

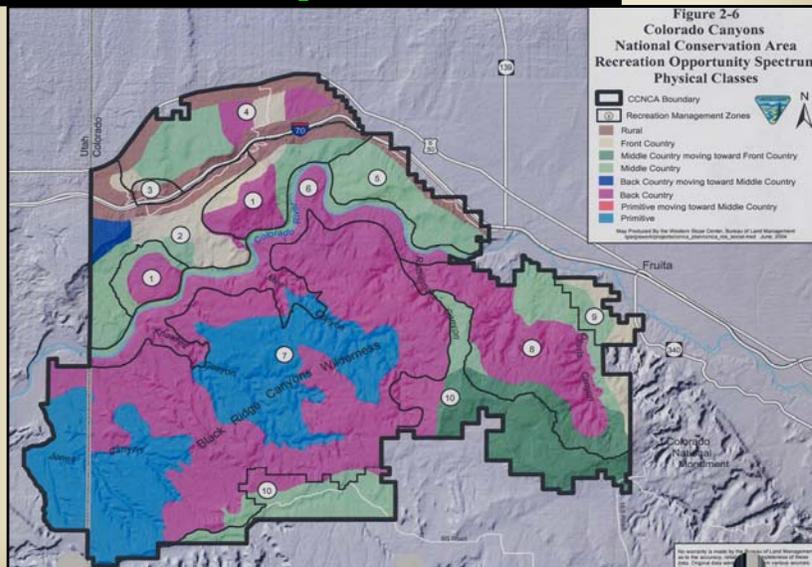
TABLE 1. RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS) OF THE NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Setting	Front Country	Middle Country	Back Country	Primitive
1. Recreation	...	...	...	...
2. Naturalness	...	...	...	...
3. Backcountry	...	...	...	...

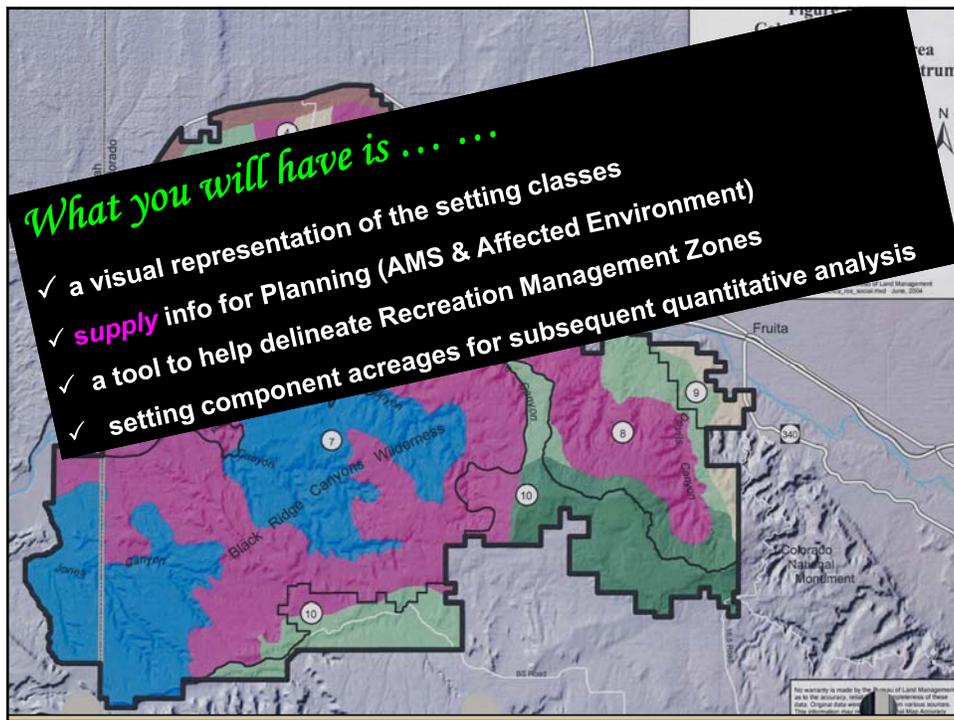
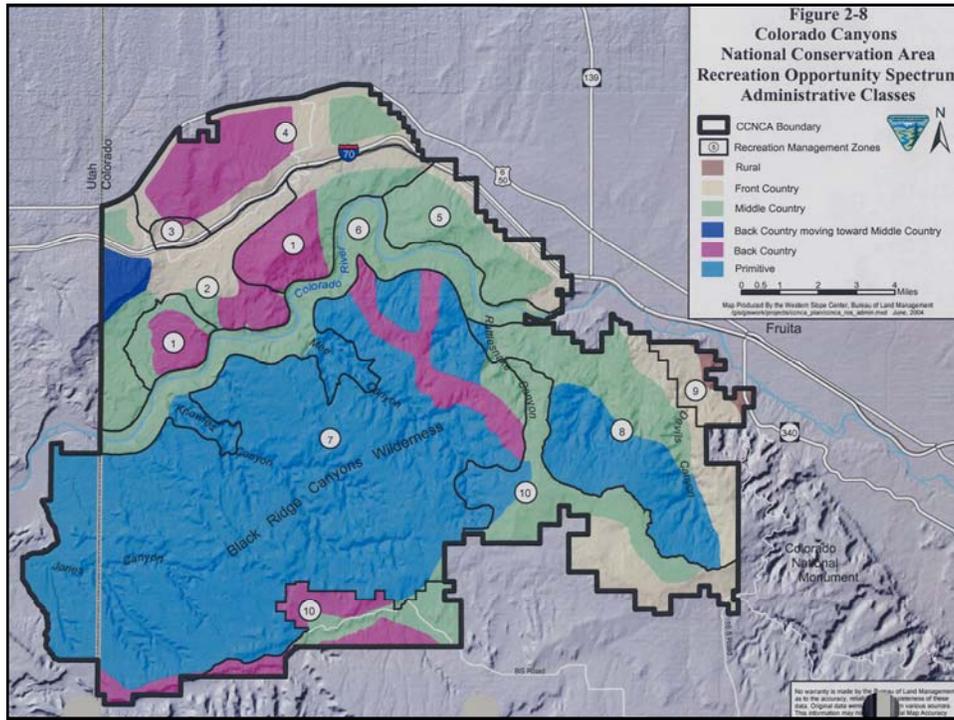
TABLE 2. RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS) OF THE NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS

Setting	Front Country	Middle Country	Back Country	Primitive
4. Backcountry	...	...	...	...
5. Primitive	...	...	...	...

**Setting variation of a recreation area can be MAPPED to depict its character**







# Setting variation can also be depicted on a MATRIX

## McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area

**NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS**  
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

Existing Setting Descriptors  
Targeted Setting Prescriptions

**PHYSICAL - RESOURCES & FACILITIES:** character of the natural landscape

Setting	Primitive	Transition	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
<b>a. Remoteness:</b>	1. More than 10 miles from any road	2. More than 3 miles from any road	3. More than 1/2 mile from any kind of road, but not on or adjacent to a road, and not near	4. On or near motorized routes, but at least 1/2 mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight	5. On or near improved gravel roads, but not on or adjacent to any road	6. On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area	7. On or near primary highways, major roads, arterials, and major urban centers or cities
<b>b. Naturalness:</b>	1. Undisturbed natural landscape	2. Natural landscape with some human modifications, but not readily noticeable	3. Natural landscape with some human modifications, but not readily noticeable	4. Natural landscape with some human modifications, but not readily noticeable	5. Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but still recognizable as natural landscape	6. Natural landscape with significant human modifications, but still recognizable as natural landscape	7. Heavily developed landscape, dominated by urban centers or cities
<b>c. Facilities:</b>	1. None	2. Some primitive tools made of native materials, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	3. Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic camp sites	4. Improved yet not motorized facilities, such as marked trails, trailheads, and camp sites	5. Improved yet motorized facilities, such as marked trails, trailheads, and camp sites	6. Motorized facilities, such as marked trails, trailheads, and camp sites	7. Motorized facilities, such as marked trails, trailheads, and camp sites

**SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS:** character of recreation & tourism use

Setting	Primitive	Transition	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
<b>a. Group Size (other than one user):</b>	1. 1-2 people per group	2. 2-4 people per group	3. 2-12 people per group	4. 2-12 people per group	5. 2-12 people per group	6. 2-12 people per group	7. 2-12 people per group
<b>b. Contacts on movement:</b>	1. Fewer than 2 encounters per average day	2. 2-4 encounters per average day	3. 2-4 encounters per average day	4. 2-4 encounters per average day	5. 2-4 encounters per average day	6. 2-4 encounters per average day	7. 2-4 encounters per average day
<b>c. Types of Encounters:</b>	1. No encounters	2. Some encounters, but not readily noticeable	3. Some encounters, but not readily noticeable	4. Some encounters, but not readily noticeable	5. Some encounters, but not readily noticeable	6. Some encounters, but not readily noticeable	7. Some encounters, but not readily noticeable
<b>d. Personal Gear &amp; Equipment:</b>	1. None	2. Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	3. Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	4. Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	5. Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	6. Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	7. Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts
<b>e. Evidence of Use:</b>	1. None	2. Some primitive tools made of native materials, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	3. Some primitive tools made of native materials, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	4. Some primitive tools made of native materials, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	5. Some primitive tools made of native materials, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	6. Some primitive tools made of native materials, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	7. Some primitive tools made of native materials, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts

**ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT CONTROLS & SERVICE SETTINGS:** how public land agencies, county commissions, private sector service providers, and open space managers care for the area & manage public use

Setting	Primitive	Transition	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
<b>a. Visitor Services:</b>	1. None available on-site	2. Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance	3. Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally present to provide on-site assistance	4. Informational materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available	5. Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education	6. Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education	7. Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education
<b>b. Management Controls:</b>	1. No rules controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare	2. Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare	3. Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	4. Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	5. Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Random enforcement presence.	6. Continuous enforcement to reduce/eliminate use and reduce user conflicts, hazards and resource damage.	7. Continuous enforcement to reduce/eliminate use and reduce user conflicts, hazards and resource damage.

**Recreation Management Zone**

**NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS MATRIX**

EXISTING SETTING | PRESCRIBED SETTING

01/28/2008

**PHYSICAL - LAND & FACILITIES:** character of the natural landscape

Setting	Primitive	Transition	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
<b>a. Remoteness:</b>	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than 1/2 mile from any kind of motorized vehicle area, but not as distant as 1/2 mile	On or near motorized routes, but at least 1/2 mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least 1/2 mile from highways	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area	Municipal streets and roads within towns or cities
<b>b. Naturalness:</b>	Undisturbed natural landscape	Natural landscape with some human modifications, but not readily noticeable	Natural landscape with some human modifications, but not readily noticeable	Natural landscape with some human modifications, but not readily noticeable	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but still recognizable as natural landscape	Natural landscape with significant human modifications, but still recognizable as natural landscape	Heavily developed landscape, dominated by urban centers or cities
<b>c. Visitor Facilities:</b>	None	Some primitive tools made of native materials, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic camp sites	Improved yet not motorized facilities, such as marked trails, trailheads, and camp sites	Improved yet motorized facilities, such as marked trails, trailheads, and camp sites	Motorized facilities, such as marked trails, trailheads, and camp sites	Motorized facilities, such as marked trails, trailheads, and camp sites

**SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS:** character of recreation-tourism use

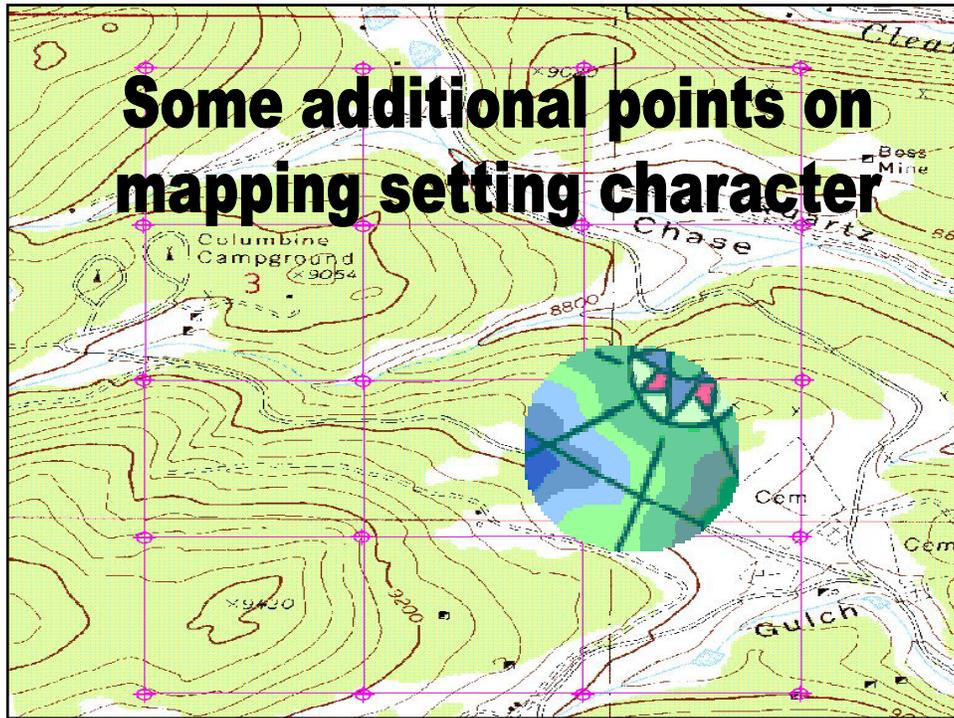
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<b>a. Group Size (other than one user):</b>	1-2 people per group	2-4 people per group	2-12 people per group	2-12 people per group	2-12 people per group	2-12 people per group	2-12 people per group
<b>b. Contacts on movement:</b>	Fewer than 2 encounters per average day	2-4 encounters per average day	2-4 encounters per average day	2-4 encounters per average day	2-4 encounters per average day	2-4 encounters per average day	2-4 encounters per average day
<b>c. Types of Encounters:</b>	No encounters	Some encounters, but not readily noticeable					
<b>d. Personal Gear &amp; Equipment:</b>	None	Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts	Some primitive gear, such as log bridges and rafted wooden rafts
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<b>b. Management Controls:</b>	No rules controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Random enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to reduce/eliminate use and reduce user conflicts, hazards and resource damage.	Continuous enforcement to reduce/eliminate use and reduce user conflicts, hazards and resource damage.

*What you will have is ...*

- ✓ a matrix/graphic to use when discussing the existing and prescribed RMZ settings in conversations with publics or in documents
- ✓ The matrix discretely displays all setting attributes



The relationships between **recreation settings** and **recreational opportunities** are based in science ...



however, using ROS concepts is not an exacting science ...

it requires making some professional judgments during planning & managing.

Some attributes tend to be more :  
determinative & easier to map (quantify).

**PHYSICAL**

Remoteness, Naturalness, Facilities

**SOCIAL**

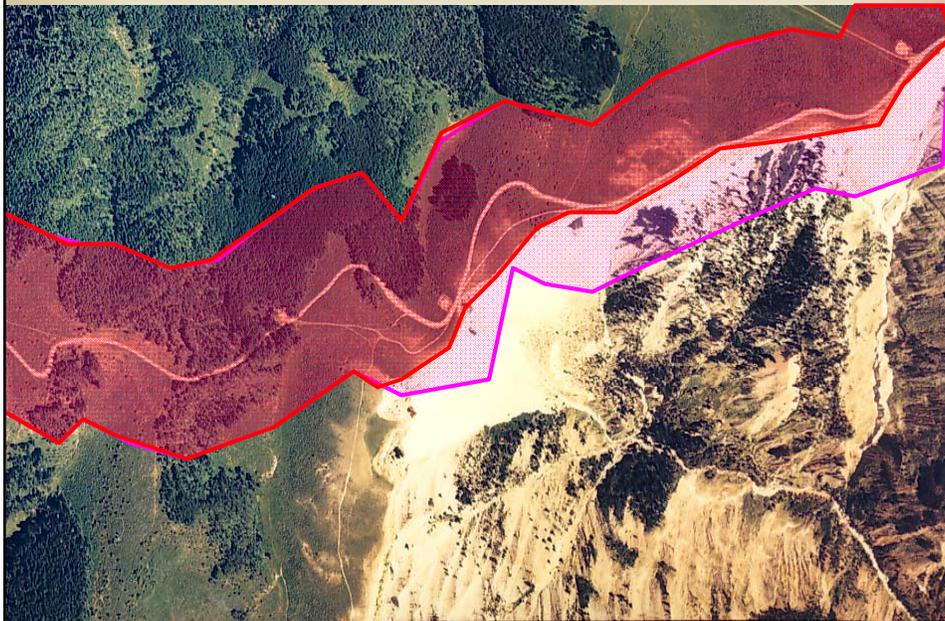
Contacts, Group Size, Evidence of Use

**OPERATIONAL**

Mechanized Use, Management Controls,  
Visitor Services

**Determinative** adj : having the power or quality of deciding

Distance Guidelines should reflect topography & vegetative differences which screen man-made intrusions or the sights / sounds of people.

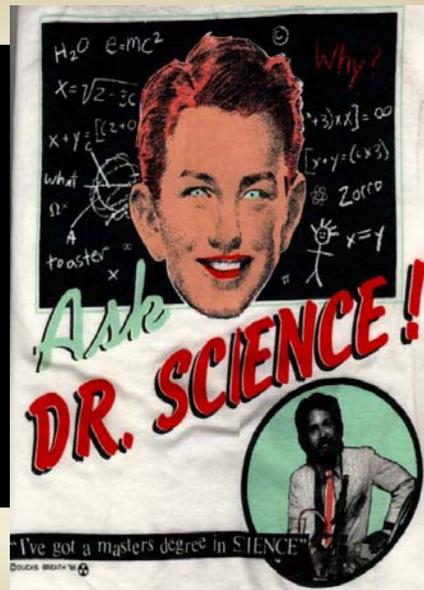


Although the premise of Managing Setting Character is easy to understand ...

it takes a little time and some practice to functionally use the concept.



Considering & mapping the physical, social & operational settings can bring recreation inventory information to the same level that currently is available for other resources.



*Can you think of other reasons to consider, map, & analyze recreation settings?*



- ❖ Moves recreation management beyond thinking only about activities
- ❖ Provides information about existing recreation opportunities to land use planners - use to develop recreation objectives & management prescriptions
- ❖ Credible approach to estimate the REAL EFFECTS of recreation alternatives
- ❖ Credible approach to analyze the consequences of resource decisions on recreation opportunities and outcomes
- ❖ Can be used in marketing – getting people to their desired settings

**SOCIAL**

Contacts, Group Size, Evidence of Use

Gathering social data.



**Colorado River - Social Monitoring Patrol**  
(Monitoring people & the signs of people)

Patrol by: Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_ Day of Week (circle): Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

Route Patrolled: Colorado River from Pumphouse to Dotsero Note: Count shore or floating groups by segments identified below. #3 Evidence of Use does not need to be completed each time.

	Pumphouse - Radium	Radium - Rancho del Rio	Rancho del Rio - State Bridge	Statebridge - Catamount	Catamount - Burns	Burns - Cottonwood	Cottonwood - Dotsero
1. NUMBER of other floating GROUPS seen while floating							
2. NUMBER of other land-based GROUPS encountered while CAMPING:							
3. Estimated AVERAGE observed GROUP SIZE:							
4. EVIDENCE OF USE (check [✓] appropriate description):							
L S S	Only footprints observed. No noise or litter.						
	Footprints/ bicycle tracks observed. Noise & litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites & popular areas. Fire rings seen.						
	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites and at high-use areas.						
M O R E	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise / litter.						
	Vegetation & soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes & at popular areas.						
	Frequent noise & litter. Large but localized areas with vegetation damage & soil compaction.						
	Unavoidable noise, music & litter. Widespread vegetation damage and soil compaction.						

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

Questions? Call Brian Hopkins @ (970) 947-2840 or Bernice Sterin @ 970-724-3025

**Eagle Area - Social Monitoring Report**  
(Monitoring people & the signs of people)

Patrol by: Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_  
Day of Week (circle): Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun AM or Afternoon or PM (circle)

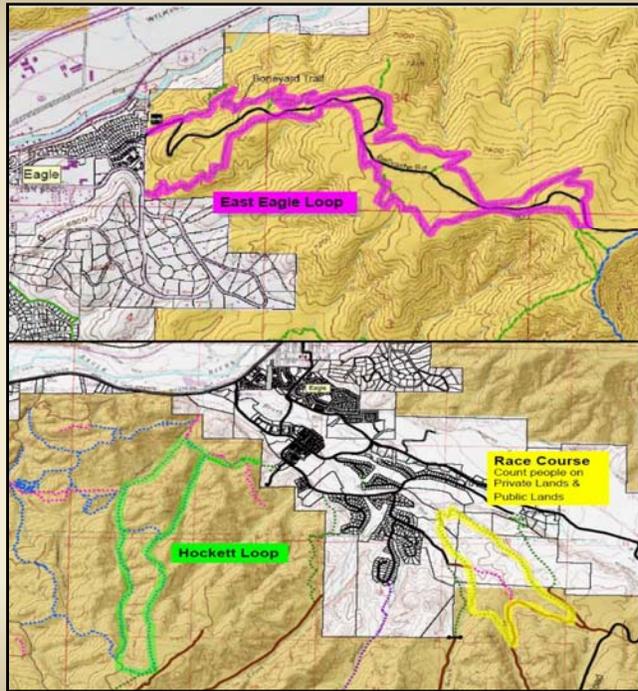
Route Patrolled: Eagle Area Loops Note: Count groups contacted on loops identified below. Begin counting after you depart trailhead. For the Race Course Loop count people on private & public lands. #3 Evidence of Use does not need to be completed each time.

	East Eagle Loop	Hockett Loop	Race Course Loop
1. NUMBER of other GROUPS seen while TRAVELING:			
2. Estimated AVERAGE observed GROUP SIZE:			
3. EVIDENCE OF USE (check [✓] appropriate description):			
	Only footprints observed. No noise or litter		
	Footprints/ bicycle tracks observed. Noise & litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites & popular areas. Fire rings seen		
	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites and at high-use areas.		
	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise / litter. Vegetation & soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes & at popular areas.		
	Frequent noise & litter. Large but localized areas with vegetation damage & soil compaction.		
	Unavoidable noise, music & litter. Widespread vegetation damage and soil compaction.		

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

Questions? Call Brian Hopkins @ the BLM (970) 947-2840 Thank You

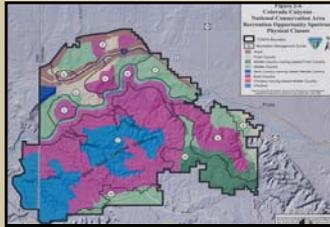
**Eagle Area  
Monitoring Maps**



*Recreation*

**Any questions  
before jumping in?**





**Your assignment is to:**

**1. Map the determinative EXISTING Physical & Operational Setting Attributes ...**

- a. Prepare 2 different overlays - one each for the Physical and the Administrative Settings (I will give you the Social Setting overlay)
- b. Have ½ group do one component and the other ½ do the other overlay.
- c. Half way into the exercise we will take a class time-out to check “how it is going”.
- d. We will be completing the matrix later.
- e. The instructors will be roaming to help the groups.

## Wrap-up Points

Did you notice how different the lines are between the maps?

Doing it on a computer...use the road base map then bring up topography and vegetation layers.

Scale to the job...finer for SRMAs and more gross for RMPs & ERMAs

Traditionally only used as an inventory tool but we will not stop there.

Now you know your “supply” by class and component (physical, social and admin.)

