

APPENDIX B. Definitions

Access - lands or easements that provide trailhead or public access to recreation areas on National Forest System lands and other significant properties.

Adverse impacts - an effect causing damage, harm or loss or which is injurious to a person, property or the use of property. A negative impact, which is minimal or trivial in nature shall not be considered an adverse impact.

Clearcut – a regeneration or harvest method that removes ninety percent or more of the trees in a stand.

Commercial lumbering – an operation in which timber is harvested in order to offer it for sale to wholesalers, retailers or the general public, and involves the transport of the timber off the premises where it is cut.

Critical fish and wildlife habitat and travel corridors – areas important to fish and wildlife as evidenced by a preponderance of the following sources of information: sound scientific information based on local conditions, critical wildlife habitat and travel corridors as identified and adopted by Summit County, local anecdotal evidence, Colorado Division of Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service, and other information deemed pertinent.

Developed recreation - leisure time facilities, typically requiring some construction. Examples include recreation associated with soccer fields, tennis courts, golf courses, and downhill ski areas.

Dispersed recreation - leisure time activities such as hiking, biking, nordic and backcountry skiing, snowmobiling, and horseback riding that do not require developed facilities.

Natural features - components and processes present or produced by nature, including soil types, geology, slopes, vegetation, surface water, drainage patterns, aquifers, recharge areas, climate, floodplains, aquatic life, and wildlife.

Natural resource extraction and processing - the process of removing minerals, ore, sand or rock from the earth usually by mechanical means; an industrial operation in which mineral and rock are ground, crushed or otherwise processed for use in other than in raw form; the harvesting of timber, or major water diversions, usually accomplished by mechanical means.

New development - includes the creation or rezoning of residential, commercial, and industrial properties, as well as mining, logging, and recreational activities. New development should be designed so that the efficient and orderly provision of adequate infrastructure and services will not be overburdened.

Open landscapes - unforested areas visible from public roads.

Rural character - the features that distinguish and provide uniqueness to the Rural Area, such as ranchlands, irrigated hay meadows, and open landscapes.

Sensitive site design - a development design technique in which dwelling units are concentrated in specific areas on a site to allow the remaining land to be used for individual or jointly owned open space, recreation, and preservation of environmentally sensitive areas.

Stewardship - the management of land in an ecologically sound, socially responsible, and economically viable manner.

Unique ecological habitats - those regions or environments containing elements necessary for the survival and health of the species present in the area, and possessing unique values such as outstanding scenic quality, rare flora, riparian quality, wetlands, critical wildlife habitat, fragile alpine areas, or unusual geologic or topographical formations.

Unique lands - lands possessing unique values such as outstanding scenic quality, rare flora, riparian quality, wetlands, critical wildlife habitat, fragile alpine areas, or unusual geologic or topographical formations.

Urban/Silverthorne area - the southern portion of the Lower Blue Basin generally south of the current northern boundary of the Silverthorne town limits, where development densities and service levels may be higher than in the Rural Area (as identified on the Land Use Map). In the March 7, 2002 edition of the Lower Blue Master Plan the area was referred to as the “Silverthorne Area.”

View corridors - lands with high aesthetic appeal and variety within major viewsheds, which are generally visible, apparent, and appreciated by residents and visitors and whose preservation is important to maintaining the rural character of Summit County.

Visual quality - the impressions created by the landforms, vegetation, color, adjacent scenery, scarcity or uniqueness, and cultural modifications within the view of a site.

Wildland/Urban interface - areas in the Lower Blue Basin bordering or within the vicinity of Town of Silverthorne and National Forest System lands.

G:\MAJPROJ\Master Plan Directory\Lower Blue Master Plan 2009\Appendix B Definitions 2-5-09.doc