

**APPENDIX D**

**VISUAL RESOURCES**

Scenic quality classes are defined by a system rating seven key factors - landform, vegetation, water, color, influence of adjacent scenery, scarcity, and cultural modification. There are three scenic quality classes:

Class A - Areas that combine the most outstanding characteristics of each rating factor.

Class B - Areas in which there is a combination of some outstanding features and some which are fairly common to the physiographic region.

Class C - Areas in which the features are fairly common to the physiographic region.

Management classes determine the amount of modification allowed to the basic elements of the landscape. There are five classes:

Class I - Very limited management activity is allowed. Created contrasts must not attract attention. This classification applies to wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, etc.

Class II - Changes in any of the basic elements caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. Contrasts are seen but must not attract attention.

Class III - Contrasts to the basic elements caused by a management activity are evident, but should remain subordinate to the existing landscape.

Class IV - Any contrast attracts attention and is a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale, but it should repeat the form, line, color, and texture of the characteristic landscape.

Class V - This classification is applied to areas where the natural character of the landscape has been disturbed to a point where rehabilitation is needed to bring it up to one of the four other classifications. The classification also applies to areas where there is potential to increase the landscape's visual quality. It is often used as an interim classification until objectives of another class can be reached.