

Glossary

Activity Plan. A more detailed plan of actions to implement planning decisions over a specified time period. Examples include allotment management plans, recreation area management plans, habitat management plans and cultural resource project plans.

Air Quality Classes. Classes established by the Environmental Protection Agency to define the amount of air pollution considered significant within an area.

Class I areas where any change in air quality would be considered significant and therefore would not be allowed.

Class II areas where the pollution normally accompanying moderate well-controlled growth would be considered allowable.

Class III areas where air pollution up to the national standards would be allowed.

Allotment. A land area where one or more operators graze their livestock. It generally consists of public land but may include parcels of private and state-owned land. The number of livestock and seasons of use are stipulated for each allotment.

Allotment Management Plan. A livestock grazing management plan for a specific allotment, based on multiple-use resource management objectives. The allotment management plan considers livestock grazing in relation to other uses of the range and in relation to renewable resources-watershed, vegetation and wildlife. An allotment management plan establishes the seasons of use, number of livestock permitted on the range and needed rangeland developments.

Ambient Air Quality. Related to the quantity of pollutants found in a mass or body of air surrounding or encompassing an area.

Aquatic. Growing or living in or frequenting water.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern. A public land area where special management attention is required to protect important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife or natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Benefit. Any impact from an action that produces intentional or causal positive or beneficial results.

Blancan Age Assemblage. Refers to the different species of mammals that characterize the Blancan Land Mammal Age in North America. The Blancan Age occurred from 4,300,000 years ago to 1,900,000 years ago. Mammals typical to the period include *Equus* (horse), *Borophagus* and *Chasmoporthetes* (carnivores), *Stegomastodon* (elephant-like), and *Hemiauchenia* (camel), among others.

Bosque. A woodland dominated by trees over 15 feet tall.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). An agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior responsible for the balanced management of the public lands and resources and their various values so that they are considered in a combination that will best serve the needs of the public. Management is based on the principles of multiple use and sustained yield; a combination of uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources. These resources include recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, vegetation, fish and wildlife habitat, wilderness, natural, scenic, scientific and cultural values.

Candidate Species. Any plant or animal species not protected under the Endangered *Species Act* but under consideration by the Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion on the list of federally threatened or endangered species.

Cenozoic Era. A geologic era that began about 65,000,000 years ago and has lasted through the present time.

Chaparral. A plant community characterized by evergreen shrubs, usually less than 15 feet tall.

Clenega. A riparian community characterized by low sedges growing on saturated, highly organic, reducing soils.

Community. An aggregate of organisms that form a distinct ecological unit. Such a unit may be defined in terms of plants, animals, or both.

Conglomerate. Sedimentary rock consisting of relatively large rounded grains (about gravel-sized) cemented together with much finer grains (sand or silt-sized).

Conifer. A cone-bearing tree or shrub.

Cretaceous Period. A subdivision of the Mesozoic Era that occurred from about 145 million to 65 million years ago.

Cultural Resource. The fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or use; as reflected in districts, sites, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features. These resources include physical remains, areas where significant human events occurred (even though evidence of the event no longer remains), and the environment immediately surrounding the resource. Also, traditional lifeway values are abstract, nonmaterial cultural resources that make up a group's shared values.

Cultural Resource Inventory Classes.

Class I a prepared study of existing cultural resource data from published and unpublished documents, various institutional site inventory records, state and national registers, and other sources leading to a compilation and analysis of all available data and synthesis of the data.

Class II a professionally conducted, statistically based sample survey designed to characterize the probable density, diversity and distribution of cultural properties within a project area. Sample units are inventoried with the methods described under **Class III**. Several phases with differing sample designs and intensities may be conducted.

Class III a professionally conducted, systematic and intensive survey of a given area, aimed at locating and recording all cultural properties. Crew members commonly walk parallel, closely-spaced transects until the area has been thoroughly examined.

Cultural Resource Site. A physical location of past human activities or events. Sites vary in size, ranging from the location of a single cultural resource object to a cluster of cultural resource structures with associated objects and features.

Cumulative Impacts. The collective impacts of all actions affecting a particular resource.

Dispersed Recreation. Recreation activities that do not require developed sites or facilities.

Disposal. Transferring of land out of federal ownership by various methods such as exchange, sale, Recreation and Public Purposes Act and/or state indemnity selection,

Diversity. The relative abundance of plant and wildlife species, communities, habitats or habitat features per unit of area.

Ecosystem. A complex self-sustaining natural system that includes living and non-living components of the

environment and the interactions that bind them together. Its functioning involves the circulation of matter and energy between organisms and their environment,

Encinal. A woodland dominated by oak trees.

Endangered Species. Any plant or animal species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range.

Environment. The surrounding conditions, influences or forces that affect or modify an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival.

Environmental Assessment. The procedure for analyzing the impacts of a proposed action on a given environment and the documentation of the analysis. An Environmental Assessment is similar to an environmental impact statement but is generally smaller in scope. An Environmental Assessment may be preliminary to an Environmental Impact Statement.

Environmental Impact Statement. An analytical document prepared for use by decisionmakers to weigh the environmental consequences of a potential decision. An Environmental Impact Statement should accurately portray potential impacts to the environment of a particular course of action and its possible alternatives.

Ephemeral. Lasting only a short period of time.

Erosion. The wearing away of the soil and surface by running water, wind, ice or other geological agents.

Ethnographic Study. The structured and systematic fieldwork-based study and description of specific cultures.

Extensive Recreation Management Area. Areas where recreation is unstructured and dispersed, and where minimal recreation-related investments are required. These areas, constituting the majority of the public lands, give recreation visitors the freedom of recreation choice with minimal regulatory constraints.

Extirpated. Refers to species that once occupied an area but have since been eliminated from that part of their range.

Fauna. Animals or animal life.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The law that gives BLM the legal authority to establish public land policy; establish guidelines for

administering such policy; and provide for the management, protection, inventory, development and enhancement of the public lands.

Fire Management. The integration of fire suppression, prescribed fire and fire ecology knowledge into multiple use planning, decisionmaking and land management activities.

Floodplain. The flat ground along a stream or river covered by water during high flood stage.

Flora. Plants or plant life.

Forage. All browse and herbaceous foods, available to grazing animals, that may be grazed or harvested for feeding.

Fossil. Any remains, trace or imprint of an ancient plant or animal that has been preserved by natural processes.

Gallery Forest. A forest community dominated by very large, mature trees that lack a significant understory of younger, replacement individuals.

Geophysical Exploration. Exploring for minerals by remote sensing means, such as by seismic work.

Geothermal Energy. Energy derived from the earth's natural heating of groundwaters, such as a hot spring.

Herptiles. Amphibians and reptiles as a combined group.

Habitat. A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover and living space.

Habitat Management Plan. A written and officially approved plan (for a specific geographical area of public land) that identifies wildlife habitat and related objectives, establishes the sequence of actions for achieving objectives and outlines procedures for evaluating accomplishments.

Hardrock Mining. The extraction of locatable minerals, except for placer deposits.

Hazardous Materials. Any substance that poses a threat to the health or safety of people or the environment. These include any material that is toxic, ignitable, corrosive or radioactive.

Igneous Rock. Rock formed by the cooling of magma within the earth (intrusive) or on the earth's surface (extrusive or volcanic).

Impact. In this document, any adverse change to the ecosystem from implementing an action.

Inholding. A parcel of State or private land surrounded by public lands.

Instream Flow. Surface water flowing freely in a natural stream channel in sufficient quantity to preserve the associated resource values. A term commonly associated with a water right. In-stream flow can be obtained by submitting an application, to appropriate a specified quantity of surface water, to the Arizona Department of Water Resources. The application requires specific rationale for granting an instream flow, such as the maintenance of fisheries, riparian habitat, recreation use or wildlife. Also required as part of the application are the establishment of minimum flows and the development of a hydrologic assessment to demonstrate that the requested quantity of water is available.

Interim Management Policy. BLM's guidelines for management of lands under wilderness review to preserve their wilderness values. The policy will apply to Wilderness Study Areas until Congress decides to designate the areas wilderness or release them for other uses.

Intermittent Flow. Water flow occurring in a natural channel for longer than several weeks after a major storm but ceases flow during extended dry periods. Any flow lasting longer than 2 weeks, but less than 11 months.

Irringtonian Vertebrate Fauna. Refers to the animals with backbones characterizing the Irvington Land Mammal Age in North America. The Irvington Age occurred from 1,900,000 years ago to 500,000 years ago. Characteristic animals include Mammuthus (elephant), Smilodon (stabbing cat), Paramylodon (ground sloth), among others.

Issues. Controversies or concerns about existing and potential land and resource allocations; levels of resource use, production or protection; and BLM's management practices.

Land Treatment. Alteration of the soil and/or vegetation of an area by mechanical or chemical means or by burning.

Leasable Minerals. Those minerals or materials designated as Leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act

of 1920. They include coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulphur, potassium and sodium minerals, and oil and gas. Geothermal resources are also leasable under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

Locatable Minerals. Any mineral or material that can have a mining claim filed for it under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. Generally includes metallic minerals such as gold and silver and other materials not subject to lease or sale (some bentonites, limestone, talc, some zeolites, etc.). Whether a particular mineral deposit is locatable depends on such factors as quality, quantity, mineability, demand and marketability.

Location. The act of fixing the boundaries of a mining claim according to law or the claim itself.

Management Concern. Planning issues that are not controversial and normally require less detailed analysis to resolve. Management concerns are often identified by BLM staff and present opportunities to improve management of the public lands and resources.

Management Framework Plan. A land use plan that provides a set of goals, objectives and constraints for a specific planning area. An MFP guides the development of detailed plans for management of each resource in the planning area.

Management Situation Analysis. A BLM reference document describing the affected environment of a planning area, including current management practices and programs. The MSA is a basic descriptive and analytic reference for resource condition, trend, demands and capabilities in the planning area and provides the basis for formulating and analyzing plan alternatives.

Mesic. Moist areas.

Mesozoic Era. A geologic era that occurred about 250 million and lasted to 65 million years ago.

Metamorphic Rock. Sedimentary or igneous rock that has been altered by heat or pressure.

Mineral Entry. The filed location of mining claims by an individual to protect his/her right to a valuable mineral.

Mineralization. The processes taking place in the earth's crust resulting in the formation of valuable minerals or ore bodies; the occurrence of potentially valuable minerals.

Mineralized Area. An area that has exposures or near-surface deposits of potentially valuable minerals.

Mining District. A section of country, usually designated by name, that has described or understood boundaries where minerals are found and mined under rules and regulations prescribed by the miners, consistent with the Mining Law of 1872.

Miocene Epoch. An epoch of the Tertiary Period occurring from about 24 million to 5 million years ago.

Mitigation/Mitigating Measure. Methods or actions implemented for the purpose of reducing or eliminating the adverse impacts of an action.

Monitor. To scrutinize or check systematically with a management goal of collecting certain specified categories of data.

Multiple Use Management. Management of the various surface and subsurface resources so that they are used in combinations that will best meet the present and future needs of the public, without unnecessary or undue degradation of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment.

National Register of Historic Places. A list, kept by the Secretary of the Interior, of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture.

National Register Quality Site. A cultural resource site determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by virtue of its local, state or national significance.

Non-attainment Area. An area where air quality standards are violated for one or more given pollutants. An area may be non-attainment for one pollutant and attainment for others.

Non-point Pollution Source. A collection of accumulated pollutants in the stream, runoff, seepage and percolation contributing to the degradation of the quality of surface or groundwater that cannot be attributed to direct discharge from a specific source, usually by a method of conveyance.

No Surface Occupancy. A fluid mineral leasing stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the lease surface in order to protect special values or uses. Lessees may exploit the oil and gas or geothermal resources under leases restricted by this stipulation through use of directional drilling from sites outside the no surface occupancy area.

Off-highway Vehicle. Any motorized or non-motorized, tracked or wheeled vehicle designed for cross-country travel over any type of natural terrain.

Off-highway Vehicle Designations.

Open Areas Areas where off-highway vehicles may be operated with no special restrictions. Areas where there are no compelling resource protection needs, user conflicts or public safety issues that warrant limiting cross-country travel.

Closed Areas Areas where all vehicle use is permanently or temporarily prohibited to protect natural resources, promote visitor safety or reduce use conflicts.

Limited Areas Areas where off-highway vehicle use is limited in some manner to meet specific resource management objectives. Restrictions can include limitations on the number or types of vehicles, on time or season of use, to permitted or licensed use only, to designated or existing roads and trails, etc.

Oligocene Epoch. A geologic epoch in the Tertiary Period occurring from 37 million to 24 million years ago.

Optimum Population. Populations based on the reproductive potential, longevity, management objectives and the ecological conditions present, as well as the role species play in an ecologically functional community. The optimum will be somewhere between the minimal viable population and the carrying capacity of an area. It may fluctuate widely due to changing environmental factors such as rainfall and vegetation.

Ore. A mineral deposit of high enough quality to be mined at a profit.

Outstanding Natural Area. A natural area established to preserve scenic values and areas of natural wonder.

Paleontological Resources. Fossils; the remains of animals and plants that provide information about life in past geologic ages.

Paleontological Site Classification System. A fossil site classification system developed and used by BLM. Three different classes are distinguished:

Class I Areas within formations or portions of formations that are known to contain or have produced fossils of significant scientific interest. Fossils are exposed on the surface or are very

likely to be discovered with detailed field surveys in the area.

Class II Fossils are present, but while their scientific value has not been established, high scientific values are not anticipated.

Class III Little likelihood of finding fossils of significant scientific interest. Further consideration of fossils is unnecessary unless future discoveries or information require a change in classification.

Paleontology. The science that deals with the life of past geologic ages. It is based on the study of the fossil remains of organisms and in a restricted sense is the study of fossils.

Paleozoic Era. A geologic era occurring from about 600 million to 250 million years ago.

Patent. A grant made to an individual or group conveying fee simple title to selected public lands.

Patented Claim. A claim on which title has passed from the federal government to the mining claimant under the Mining Law of 1872.

Perennial Stream. A stream that flows yearlong, at least in one segment.

Petroglyph. A figure or symbol cut, carved or pecked into stone.

Phreatophyte. Water loving plants.

Physiographic Province. An area with similar geographical features and climate.

Pictograph. A figure or symbol drawn or painted on a stone surface.

Placer Deposit. An alluvial or glacial deposit, as of sand or gravel, containing particles of gold or other valuable minerals.

Planning Criteria. Factors BLM evaluates to develop solutions to the issues and management concerns. Planning criteria focus the preparation of the resource management plan, establishing limits on the analysis that are needed to resolve the issues and concerns.

Planning Issues. See Issues.

Planning Area. The geographical area for which a resource management plan is prepared and maintained.

Pleistocene Assemblage. The species of mammals characteristic of the Pleistocene geologic epoch (or last great ice age), occurring from about 1 million years ago to 11,000 or 12,000 years ago. Mammals typical to the period include the mammoth, camel, horse, dire wolf, etc.

Pliocene Epoch. A geologic epoch at the end of the Tertiary period, lasting from about 5 million to 1,600,000 years ago.

Precambrian Period. The period of time before the Cambrian Period; lasting from the beginning of the planet to about 600 million years ago.

Prescribed Fire. The skillful application of fire (planned ignition or natural starts) to fuels under planned conditions of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, etc. that will allow confinement of the fire to a predetermined area and produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to accomplish resource objectives.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation. Non-motorized and undeveloped types of outdoor recreation (hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, etc.).

Priority Species. Animal and plant species and habitats having special significance for management. They include endangered, threatened and special status species; species of high economic or recreational value; and aquatic, wetland and riparian habitats. Also included are populations of animals or plants recognized as significant for one or more factors such as density, diversity, size, public interest, remnant character or age.

Proposed Species. Any plant or animal species that is proposed for listing as a threatened or endangered species under the *Endangered Species Act*.

Prospect. An attempt to determine mineral values or the site of this attempt.

Public Land. Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Quaternary Period. A geologic period lasting from about 2 million years ago to the present.

Raptor. A bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beak, such as hawks, eagles, owls, vultures and falcons.

Reclamation. Returning disturbed lands to a form and productivity that will be ecologically balanced and in conformity with a predetermined land management plan.

Research Natural Area. An area that is established and maintained for the primary purpose of research and education because the land has one or more of the following characteristics: (1) A typical representation of a common plant or animal association; (2) an unusual plant or animal association; (3) a threatened or endangered plant or animal species; (4) a typical representation of common geologic, soil or water features; or (5) outstanding or unusual geologic, soil or water features.

Resource Area. The smallest administrative subdivision of a BLM District.

Resource Conservation Area. A management designation that provides management consideration to areas with special resource values not requiring the protection that an Area of Critical Environmental Concern designation confers.

Resource Management Plan. A BLM planning document that presents systematic guidelines for making resource management decisions for a resource area. A Resource Management Plan is based on an analysis of an area's resources, their existing management and their capability for alternative uses. Resource Management Plans are issue-oriented and developed by an interdisciplinary team with public participation.

Right-of-way. A legal right to use, occupy or access land or water areas for specified purposes.

Right-of-way Avoidance Area. Areas of public land with highly sensitive resource values that are generally prohibited from utility and transportation facility development. Exceptions may be granted if the proposed facility benefits or does not adversely affect sensitive resources.

Right-of-way Corridor. A linear area of public lands with defined and recognizable boundaries and capacities having ecological, technical, economic, social or similar advantages for the present and future location of rights-of-way. Corridors must also be identified and designated by legal public notice.

Right-of-way Exclusion Area. Areas of public lands that are prohibited from utility and transportation facility development. Rights-of-way may be granted only when required by law.

Riparian Area. An area of land directly influenced by permanent water, either on the surface or as free subsurface water in the rooting zone of water-dependent vegetation.

Riparian Vegetation. A plant community dependent upon free water on the surface or free water in the soil.

Salable Minerals. Common variety minerals used mostly for construction projects (e.g., sand and gravel).

Saline Soil. Soil containing soluble salts in an amount that impairs growth of plants.

Salinity. The relative concentration of free salt ions in solution. Salinity is usually expressed in terms of the number of parts per million.

Section. A 1 square mile area forming one of the 36 subdivisions of a standard township.

Sensitive Species. Those species designated by a BLM State Director, in cooperation with a state agency responsible for managing the species, as sensitive. Sensitive species are those species (1) under status review by the Fish and Wildlife Service/National Marine Fisheries Service, (2) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that federal listing may become necessary, (3) with typically small and widely dispersed populations or (4) inhabiting ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats.

Scoping. An early and open process for determining the issues to be addressed in an Environmental Impact Statement and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. Scoping may include public meetings, field interviews with interested individuals and user groups, discussions with resource specialists and managers, direct mailings, etc.

Sediment. Soil or mineral material transported by water and deposited in streams or other bodies of water.

Sedimentary Rock. Rock consisting of consolidated sediments (e.g., shale, siltstone, sandstone and limestone).

Shrub. A plant that has a persistent woody stem, a relatively low-growth habit and generally produces several basal shoots instead of a single trunk.

Significance. A high degree of importance as indicated by either quantitative measurements or qualitative judgments. Significant issues and impacts require explicit consideration in the preparation of a plan. Significance may be determined by evaluating characteristics pertaining to location, extent, consequence and duration of an action or impact.

Special Recreation Management Area. An area requiring explicit recreation management to achieve

BLM's recreation objectives and to provide specific recreation opportunities. Special Recreation Management Areas are identified in management plans that may also define the management objectives for the area. BLM's recreation investments are concentrated in these areas.

Special Status Species. A grouping of wildlife species that includes Proposed Species, Threatened and Endangered Species, Candidate Species, State-Listed Species and Sensitive Species (see definitions for these terms elsewhere in this Glossary).

State-Listed Species. Those vegetation or wildlife species proposed for listing or listed by a state in a category implying potential endangerment or extinction. Listing is either by state legislation or regulation.

Stipulation. A requirement, usually dealing with protection of the environment, that is made part of a lease, grant or other authorizing document.

Threatened Species. Any plant or animal species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range.

Terrestrial. Living on land.

Tertiary. A geologic period lasting from about 65 million million years ago to 2 million years ago.

Unique Waters. A program of the State of Arizona designed to protect high-quality waters associated with exceptional recreation, ecological and wildlife values. The designation requires the submission of a nominating petition with rationale for the nomination and proof of ability to monitor, maintain and manage the stream segment. The designation is approved by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

Upland Vegetation. Vegetation outside riparian zones.

Valid Existing Rights. Legal interests attached to a land or mineral estate that cannot be divested from the estate until that interest expires or is relinquished.

Vehicle Trail. A track, made by the passage of vehicles, regularly used for vehicle travel. Desert washes may be included as trails if they have a history of use.

Vegetation Type. A plant community with distinguishable characteristics described by the dominant vegetation present.

Viable Population. A population of sufficient numbers to maintain itself over time.

Vibroseiser Line. Method of geophysical exploration.

Visual Resources. The visible physical features on the landscape (land, water, vegetation and structures). Scenery.

Visual Resource Management. The inventory, designation and implementation of management objectives to maintain the desired scenic quality of the public lands. Management of BLM activities to mitigate adverse impacts to scenery to acceptable levels.

Visual Resource Management Classes. Classes with specific objectives for maintaining or enhancing scenic quality, including the kinds of modifications to the landscape that are acceptable to meet the established objectives.

Class I (preservation) provides for natural, ecological changes only. This class includes wilderness areas, some natural areas, some wild and scenic rivers and other similar sites where landscape modification should be restricted.

Class II (retention of the landscape character) includes areas where changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color or texture), caused by management activities, should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.

Class III (partial retention of the landscape character) includes areas where changes in the basic elements caused by management activities may be evident in the characteristic landscape. The changes, however, should remain subordinate to the existing landscape character.

Class IV (modification of the landscape character) includes areas where changes may subordinate the original composition and character. They should, however, reflect what could be a natural occurrence in the characteristic landscape.

Water Quality. The chemical, physical and biological characteristics of water with respect to its suitability for a particular use.

Watershed. The region draining into a river, river system or body of water.

Way. See Vehicle Trail.

Wetlands. Lands including swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas such as wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats and natural ponds.

Wild and Scenic River System. A system established by the *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act* to protect rivers and their immediate environments that have outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values. Rivers can be designated in one of three classes:

Wild Rivers- rivers that are free of impoundments and pollution and generally inaccessible except by trail, with essentially primitive watersheds or shorelines.

Scenic Rivers - rivers free of impoundments, with shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Recreational Rivers - rivers readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along shorelines and may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Wilderness. An area formally designated by Congress as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where people and their works dominate the landscape, is recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled, where people visit but do not remain. It is an area of undeveloped land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of human's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geologic, or other features of scientific, education, scenic or historic value.

Wilderness Study Area. A roadless area or island that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics. An area to be studied to determine its suitability for designation as wilderness.

Wildlife. Animals living in the wild that have not been domesticated by humans.

Withdrawals. The closure of public lands to uses under sales, settlement, location and entry. Withdrawals limit use to maintenance of public values or reserves for a particular use or program. Withdrawals can also transfer jurisdiction of public lands to another federal agency.

Xeric. Dry areas.

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