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GLOSSARY

Archeological Resources – Historic and prehistoric deposits, sites, features, structure ruins, and anything of a cultural nature found within, or removed from, an archeological site.

Backcountry – Primitive, undeveloped portions of a park. Backcountry is not a legal designation, like wilderness.

Beat Movement – A social and literary movement that questioned the conformity, materialism, and capitalism. The Beat Generation rebelled against consumer culture and reserved nature of the previous generation, instead embracing creative movements, a back to nature aesthetic, and visiting the wild and unspoiled places of the world.

Cryptobiotic Soils – A biological soil crust composed of living cyanobacteria, green algae, brown algae, fungi, lichen, and/or mosses. Commonly found in arid regions and contribute to the well-being of other plants by stabilizing soil surfaces, retaining moisture, and fixing atmospheric nitrogen.

Cultural Landscape Inventory – Database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the national park system. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management.

Cultural Resources – Those tangible and intangible aspects of cultural systems, both living and dead, that are valued by or representative of a given culture or that contain information about a culture. They include but are not limited to sites, structures, districts, objects, and historic documents associated with or representative of peoples, cultures, and human activities and events, either in the present or in the past. Cultural resources also can include primary written and verbal data for interpretation and understanding of those tangible resources.

Designated Camping – Overnight use of an agency-defined, established campsite that has been pre-identified as a suitable camping location. Such campsites may or may not include associated facilities (e.g., fire pits, toilets, tables, etc.).

Dispersed Camping – Overnight use of a self-contained camp site selected by the user within general parameters established by the agency (e.g., must be certain distance from road or water).

Ethnographic Resources – Landscapes, objects, plants and animals, or sites and structures that are important to a people's sense of purpose or way of life.

Feral – An animal that is not native to an area, but one that is also not domesticated or cultivated. Feral animals are descended from domesticated animals.

Habituated Wildlife – Wildlife that has become accustomed to human activity. These animals have lost their fear of humans and often expect to obtain food or other resources from humans.

Hippie Movement – This movement followed the Beat Movement and had roots in earlier counterculture movements, such as the Nudist Movement. The Hippie Movement coincided with, and in many cases comingled with, the Anti-War Movement, the Feminist Movement, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Environmental Movement. The hippies were dissatisfied and disillusioned with mainstream American

culture. Several events defined the Hippie Movement, including the Human Be-In in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, California and the Woodstock Music Festival in Bethel, New York.

Invasive Species – A species that is nonnative to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Invasive species can be plants, animals, or other organisms (such as microbes). Human actions are the primary means of invasive species introductions.

Leave No Trace© – A program that teaches visitors to enjoy the outdoors responsibly. The Leave No Trace© program is founded on seven principles that help avoid impacts to wild places and protect them for future generations.

Merry Pranksters – A group of people that followed the author Ken Kesey. The group lived communally and took an extended road trip, promoting the positive benefits of LSD to transform the political and social landscape.

Monitoring – The general purpose of monitoring is to detect changes or trends in a resource (differs from inventory on the temporal scale). Further defined as the collection and analysis of repeated observations or measurements to evaluate changes in condition and progress toward meeting a management objective. Monitoring is often done by sampling the same sites over time, and these sites may be a subset of the sites sampled for the initial inventory.

Natural Quality of Wilderness – Wilderness ecological systems are substantially free from the effects of modern civilization. This quality is preserved when there are only indigenous species and natural ecological conditions and processes and may be improved by controlling or removing non-indigenous species or by restoring ecological conditions.

Naturist Movement – This movement began in Germany at the beginning of the twentieth century as a backlash against industrialism and urbanism such as tight living quarters, unhealthy air, restrictive clothing, and unsanitary living conditions. Nudism as a practice was seen to be part of a healthier lifestyle that also included vegetarianism, abstinence from alcohol and tobacco, naturopathic medicine, and more exposure to fresh air and sunlight.

Nonnative Species – Species of plants or wildlife that are not native to a particular area and often interfere with natural biological systems.

Other Features of Wilderness – This quality captures important elements or “features” of a particular wilderness that are not covered by the other four qualities. Typically these occur in a specific location, such as archaeological, historical, or paleontological features; some, however, may occur over a broad area such as an extensive geological or paleontological area, or a cultural landscape. This quality may or may not occur within a specific wilderness, and is therefore different from the other four qualities that, by law, occur in every wilderness. This quality is preserved when these “other features of value” are preserved. For the Death Valley National Park wilderness, this is the intangible and symbolic values of the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe.

This quality captures important elements or “features” of a particular wilderness that are not covered by the other four qualities. Typically these occur in a specific location, such as archaeological, historical, or paleontological features; some, however, may occur over a broad area such as an extensive geological or paleontological area, or a cultural landscape. This quality may or may not occur within a specific wilderness, and is therefore

different from the other four qualities that, by law, occur in every wilderness. This quality is preserved when these “other features of value” are preserved.

Settling Pond – Serves as a reservoir for the runoff water from the pools and dishwashing sink, as water source for the vegetation in Lower Spring camping area, and as a landscape feature on the lawn. The pond and plants act as a biological filter for the wastewater, with the fish in the pond eating any organic waste.

Solitude, or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation Quality of Wilderness – Wilderness provides outstanding opportunities for recreation in an environment that is relatively free from the encumbrances of modern society, and for the experience of the benefits and inspiration derived from self-reliance, self-discovery, physical and mental challenge, and freedom from societal obligations. This quality focuses on the tangible aspects of the setting that affect the opportunity for people to directly experience wilderness. The quality is preserved or improved by management actions that reduce visitor encounters, reduce signs of modern civilization inside wilderness, remove agency-provided recreation facilities, or reduce management restrictions on visitor behavior.

Toxicant – A toxic substance that is introduced into the environment, such as pesticides, cleaners, or fertilizers.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – Traditional cultural resource that is eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic property.

Undeveloped Quality of Wilderness – Wilderness is essentially without permanent improvements or the sights and sounds of modern human occupation. This quality is preserved or sustained when nonconforming uses are not used by the agency for administrative purposes or by others authorized or not authorized by the agency. It is improved when the prohibited use is removed or reduced.

Untrammeled Quality of Wilderness – Wilderness is essentially unhindered and free from the intentional actions of modern human control or manipulation. This quality is preserved or sustained when actions to intentionally control or manipulate the components or processes of ecological systems inside wilderness (e.g., suppressing fire, stocking lakes with fish, installing water catchments, or removing predators) are not taken.

Visitor Experience – The perceptions, feelings, and reactions a park visitor has in relationship with the surrounding environment.

Visitor Use – Refers to the types of recreation activities visitors participate in, numbers of people in an area, their behavior, the timing of use, and distribution of use within a given area.

Wilderness – Federal land that is part of the National Wilderness Preservation System as designated by the United States Congress.

Wilderness Character – The combination of biophysical, experiential, and symbolic ideals that distinguishes wilderness from other lands. These ideals combine to form a complex and subtle set of relationships between the land, its management, and the meanings people associate with wilderness. Note: The Wilderness Act does not define “wilderness character” and despite a rich legislative history on many aspects of the Wilderness Act, the Congressional committees that developed and debated the Wilderness Act of 1964 did not discuss the meaning of this phrase.

GLOSSARY

Wilderness Values – Those values identified in the Wilderness Act Section 2(c) (4) which states that wilderness “may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.”

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