



Legend

- Waterloo State Recreation Area
- Rail Lines
- Streams
- Lakes
- NRC Dedicated Boundary (2004)

Management Zones (DRAFT)

- Backcountry
- Developed Recreation
- Natural Resource Recreation
- Primitive
- Visitor Services
- Cultural Landscape Zone - overlay

Trails

- Equestrian
- Hiking
- Mountain Biking

(Draft)
Management
Zones
Waterloo State
Recreation Area

June, 2010

STANDARD MANAGEMENT ZONES (Short Form)

for Park Management Planning

Introduction

The general language found within these descriptions is used to establish the 'Management Zones' of the park in Phase 1 planning. Once established, these zone descriptions will then be written in the General Management Plan to be specific to the park and sensitive to the park's significance, unique attributes, and qualities.

Following are condensed descriptions of each zone. Please refer to the full zone descriptions for a complete definition of each zone.

(1) **"ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE ZONE"** - *The purpose of this zone is enhancement and protection of the native community and natural process over and above any other uses (including recreational) that might be contemplated. This zone restricts public use and development. Examples for the use of the Ecologically Sensitive Zone is when critical habitat must be protected, such as a 'Northern Fen', or one where protected species are found. This zone can be "Seasonal," where restrictions would be in-place for a portion of the year (e.g. during the active nesting season of a protected species).*

(2) **"PRIMITIVE ZONE"** – *This zone reflects a desired condition that emphasizes the natural resources. It is managed to only allow dispersed and low frequency use in the zone for low impact recreational purposes. Only foot trails are allowed in this zone...no equestrian or bicycle trails. Attaining and maintaining a high quality natural resource condition dictates the extent to which recreational improvements or uses are allowed.*

(3) **"BACKCOUNTRY ZONE"** - *The character of this zone is natural, with minimal evidence of human impact. While the 'Primitive Zone' is highly restrictive for recreational use and human impact, this zone allows for increased (non-motorized) use, including: hiking, backpacking, back-country camping, bicycling, equestrian use, canoeing, kayaking, nature observation, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, hunting/trapping/fishing.*

(4) **"CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ZONE"** – *This zone addresses the overall setting in which is found not only historic structures, but also non-structural evidence of the traditions, beliefs, practices, lifeways, arts, crafts and social institutions of any community. For example, a location associated with a particular culture, such as a Native American sacred burial ground, or an abandoned mine town site, representative of a bygone era, would qualify as a 'Cultural Landscape Zone'. This is often applied as an "Overlay" over other defined zones. As such, the guidance for that zone will also apply.*

(5) **"HISTORY EDUCATION ZONE"** – *The emphasis of this zone is "Education". Cultural/Historic resources are restored and interpreted for visitor understanding. Some*

level of development is common in this zone for management/control of people and traffic, protection of the resources, and historical interpretation.

(6) “SCENIC ZONE” - The Scenic Zone recognizes that there are aesthetic qualities to be preserved and protected in our state park and recreation areas. Examples of this type of zone could include a “scenic viewscape”, such as the overlook escarpment feature at the Lake of the Clouds in Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park. Another type could be a linear component such as a “scenic road” or a “scenic river”.

(7) “NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION ZONE” – Active recreation with medium to high density of use conducted in natural areas. There is still an emphasis on resource quality over recreation, but in this zone, higher levels of use are allowed. Visitors engaged in outdoor activities in diverse land and water natural settings (i.e. hiking, backpacking, back-country and rustic camping, bicycling, canoeing, kayaking, equestrian use, nature observation, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing). Snowmobiling permitted on designated routes.

(8) “DEVELOPED RECREATION ZONE” - Active recreation with high density of use conducted in areas not designated for natural resource significance. In this zone, recreation dominates with natural resource attributes enhanced as possible. Examples of this zone include modern campgrounds, day-use recreation areas, boating facilities, and highly developed mountain bike trail areas.

(9) “VISITOR SERVICES ZONE” – This zone encompasses the developed areas required for program administration and operations. Typically it will include offices, contact stations, maintenance facilities and all related land base required to conduct the business of running a state park or recreation area.

PROGRESSION OF MANAGEMENT ZONE OBJECTIVES

