

Warm-Up

10FEB2016

- What are the main uses of public lands in the United States?
- Due tomorrow: 10 Vocabulary
- Celebration will be a take home, you will have the class period to work on your project

- Land Management Practices vary according to land use
 - Grazing, Mining, Forestry, Residential, Industrial, etc.

Rangelands

- Dry, open grasslands that are primarily used for cattle grazing.



Figure 10.7
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- Overgrazing in the western US
- Grazing allotments based on productive lands similar to the Eastern US
- Ecology of the landscape is different, more sensitive



Taylor Grazing Act 1934

- To prevent over grazing and an attempt to prevent “tragedy of the commons”
- Some cases requires ranchers to mitigate negative consequences of grazing

Native vs Non-Native Grazing



Forests

- Areas dominated by trees and other woody vegetation.



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Timber Harvest Practices

- Clear-cutting- removing all, or almost all the trees in an area.
- Selective cutting- removing single trees or relatively small numbers of trees from a forest.



↓ Regrowth



(a) Clear-cutting



↓ Regrowth



(b) Selective cutting



Fire Management

- prescribed burns- a fire is deliberately set under controlled conditions.



Figure 10.11a
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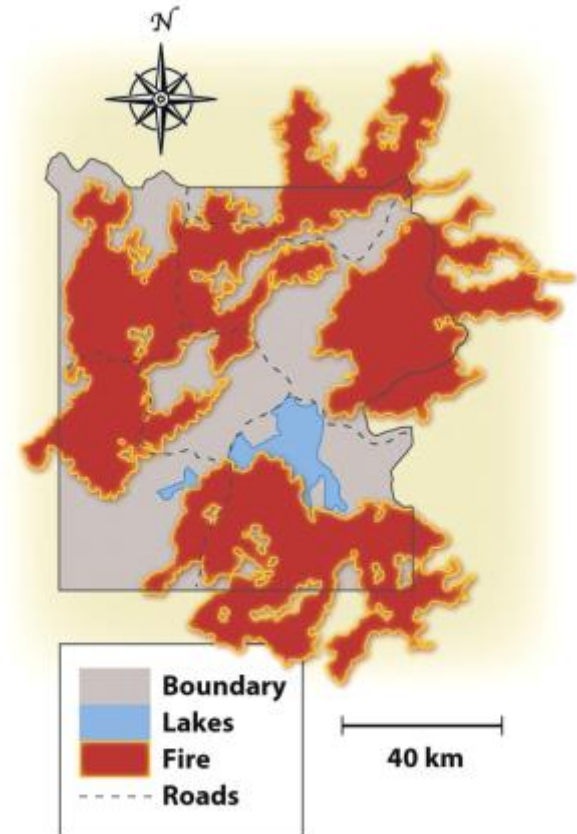


Figure 10.11b
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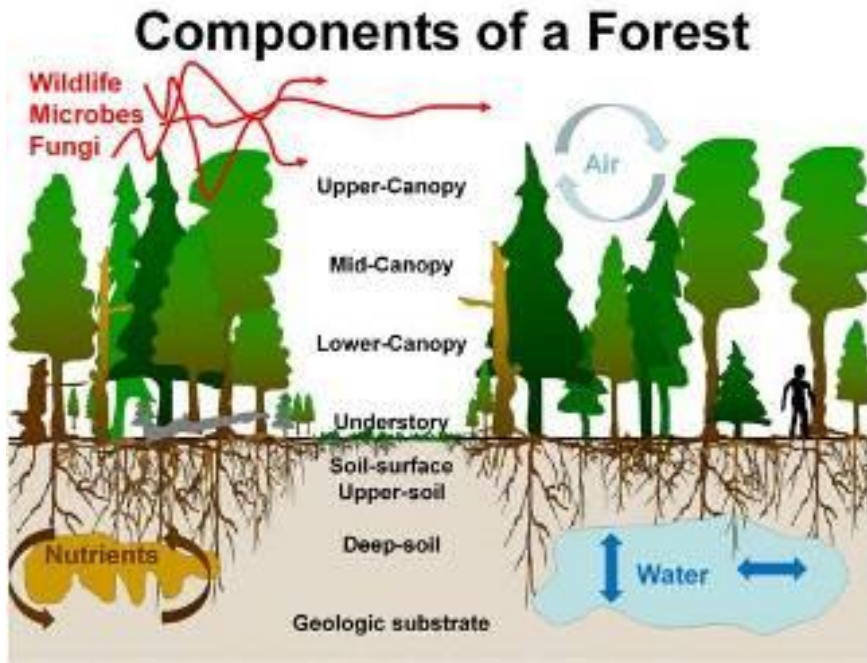
Fire Management

- Fire suppression



Forest ecology

- Fire is often essential to maintaining a diversity of plants and a diverse canopy structure

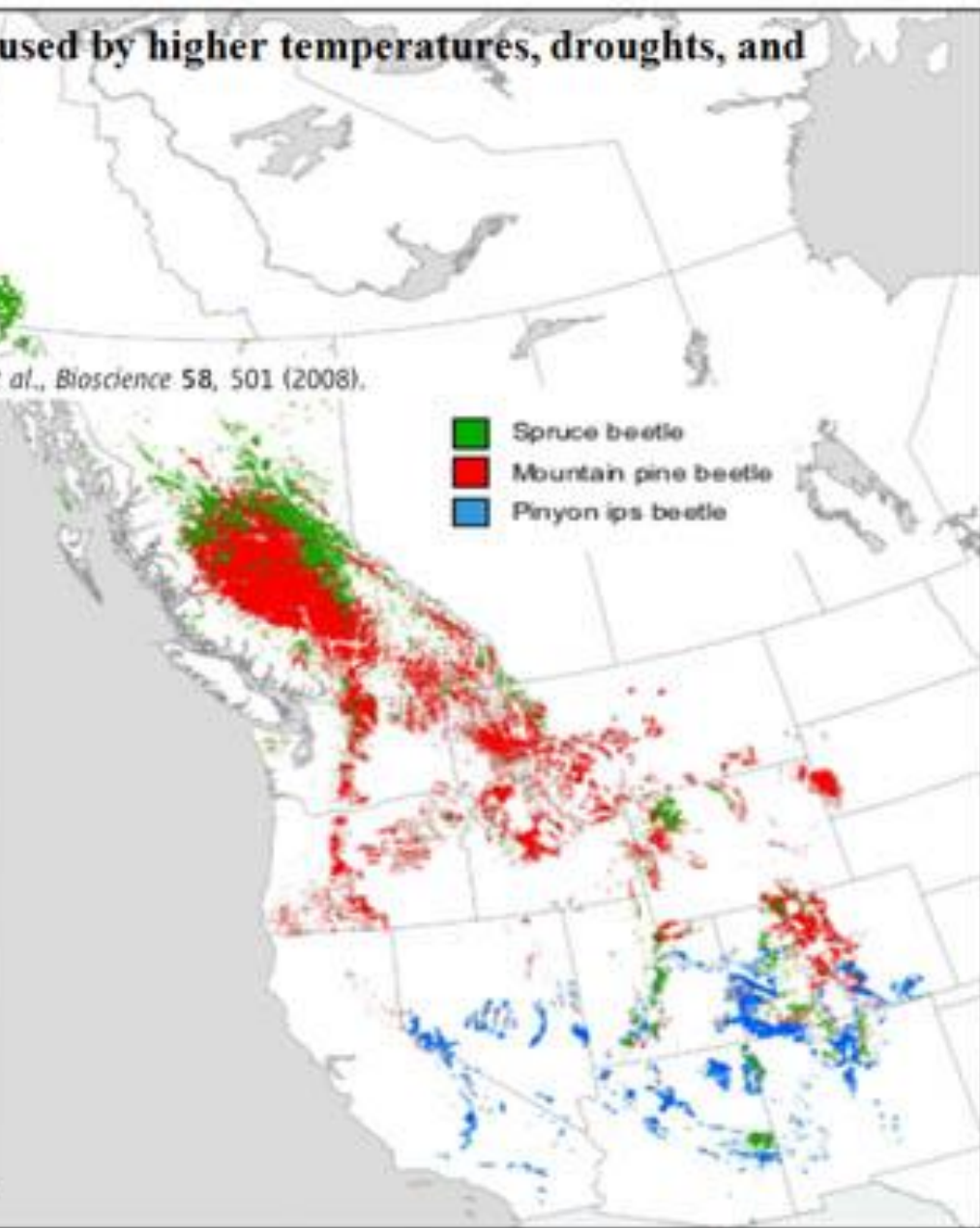
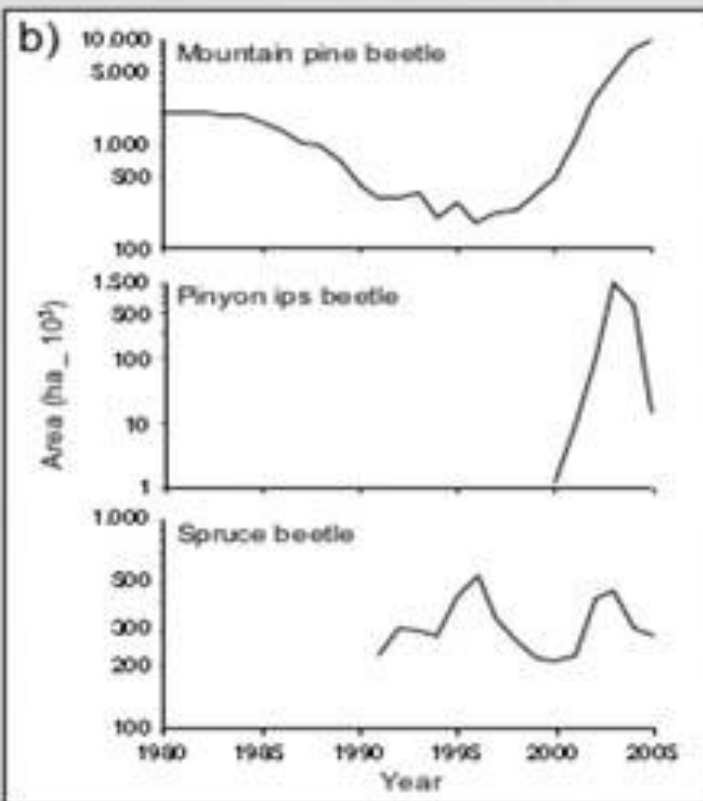
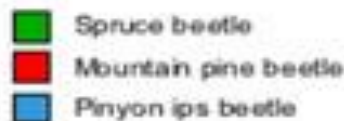


Pine Beetle



a) Recent forest insect outbreaks caused by higher temperatures, droughts, and susceptible stand conditions

K. F. Raffa et al., *Bioscience* 58, 501 (2008).



Forests

- National Parks- established to preserve scenic views and unusual landforms.
- National wildlife refuges- managed for the purpose of protecting wildlife
- National wilderness areas- set aside to preserve large tracts of intact ecosystems or landscapes.

Federal Regulations

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)- mandates an environmental assessment of all projects involving federal money or permits.
- Environmental impact statement (EIS)- outlines the scope and purpose of the project.
- Environmental mitigation plan- outlines how the developer will address concerns raised by the projects impact on the environment



- What are the ways in which timber is harvested in US forests, and how do they compare in terms of the environmental impact?
- What is the significance of the National Wilderness Area designation for parts of federally owned lands?
- What is NEPA and what is the environmental impact statement (EIS)?

Residential Land

- Suburban- areas surrounding metropolitan centers with low population densities.
- Exurban- similar to suburban areas, but are not connected to any central city or densely populated area.

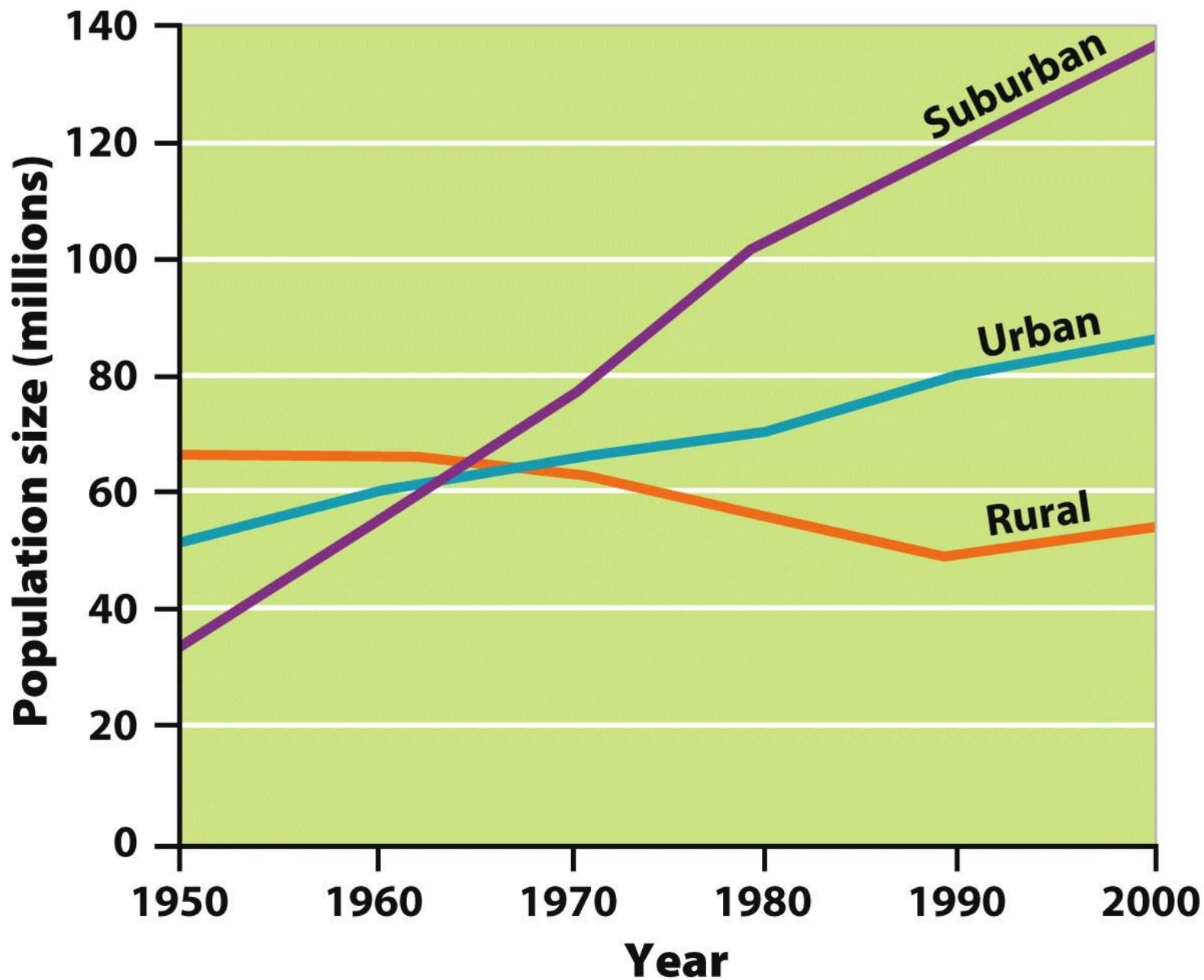


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Urban Sprawl

- Urban sprawl- the creation of urbanized areas that spread into rural areas.
- The four main concerns of urban sprawl in the U.S. are:
 - automobiles and highway construction
 - living costs (people can get more land and a larger house in the suburbs for the same amount of money)
 - urban blight (city revenue shrinks as people move to the suburbs)
 - government policies (zoning is an attempt to reduce sprawl or shape growth)

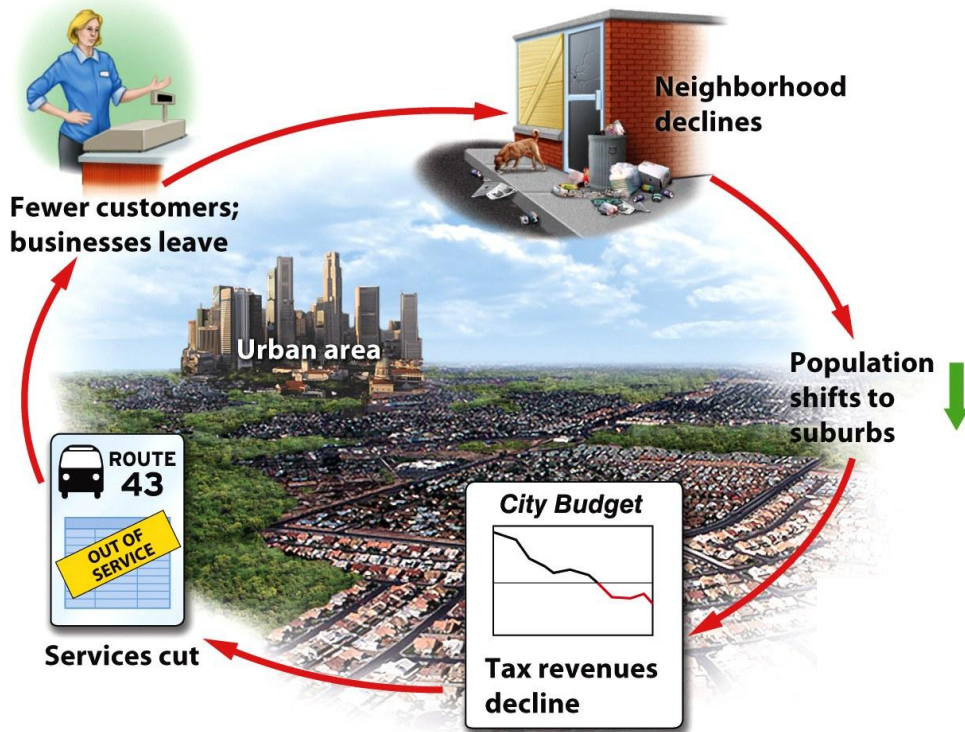


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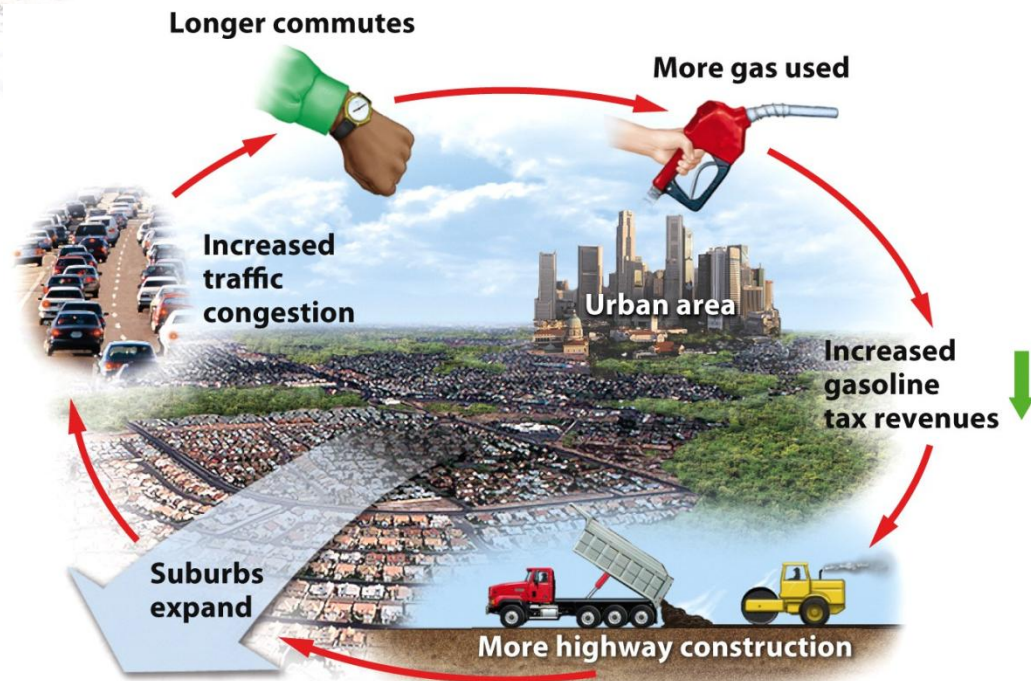


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Urban Sprawl



Government Policies

- Highway Trust Fund- a federal gasoline tax to pay for construction and maintenance of roads and highways.
- Zoning- a planning tool to create quieter and safer communities. For example, prohibiting the development of a factory or strip mall in a residential area.
- Multi-use zoning- allows retail and high-density residential development to coexist in the same area.
- Subsidized mortgages- low interest rates offered to people to purchase a home that would otherwise not be able to do so.

Smart Growth

- Mixed land uses
- create a range of housing opportunities and choices
- create walkable neighborhoods
- encourage community and stakeholder collaboration in development decisions
- take advantage of compact building design

Smart Growth

- Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place
- Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty and critical environmental areas
- Provide a variety of transportation choices
- Strengthen and direct development toward existing communities
- Make development decisions predictable



Figure 10.16

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Figure 10.17

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- What are urban sprawl and smart growth?
- How can zoning help reduce urban sprawl?

- Buena Vista as an example of success and failure in smart growth



Hints for the Planning Project

- The expectation is you are synthesizing all your knowledge in the city planning project
- Look back through the chapter or your notes to ensure that you can demonstrate all the key ideas in your written document and short presentation on Wednesday.



Figure 10.18

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Warm-up

11FEB2016

- What is urban sprawl and smart growth?
- How does zoning help reduce urban sprawl?

Hints for the Planning Project

- Notice you haven't had much other homework this week, so the expectation is you are synthesizing all your knowledge in the city planning project (*this is worth more than a test grade!*)
- I would look back through the chapter or your notes to ensure that you can demonstrate all the key ideas in your written document, your plan, and a short presentation on Thursday.
- *Connectivity between your natural areas, etc.*