

**0. A forest on an uninhabited planet**

**Conservation Area**

**1. Passively Managed**      **2. Intensely Managed**

**3a. Restored Natural Area**

The stream "restoration" in the park just south of the pedestrian tunnel under Hillside Road

The fore-pond constructed at the top of Greenbelt Lake

**4a. Garden**

**3b. Parkland**

**4b. Outdoor Recreation Facility**

**5. Paved Outdoor Venue**

A natural-looking wooded or grassy setting that remains undamaged by the large and small group outings and community-wide events. Streams may be rerouted and land regraded. Crushed rock may be imported to surface dirt roads and wide, flat trails.

Large tracts of mowed grass are acceptable, as are paths paved with blacktop and concrete-lined streambeds.

Plants, native or otherwise, are decorative elements.

Greenbelt Lake at Buddy Attick Park

Braden Fields and Northway Fields baseball diamonds

Roosevelt Center's "festival" area in front of the mother & child statue

Azalea Fitness Trail at Greenbelt National Park

Community Gardens at the end of Hamilton Place

National Arboretum, Washington DC

National Mall, Washington DC

Carter Barron Amphitheatre in Rock Creek Park

[In recent decades, this option is rarely implemented in its pure form over the entirety of a large national park or forest]

Monitor changes in the ecosystem while allowing natural processes to respond to past land use within the conservation area and to current land use outside of the conservation area. No trail maintenance performed and existing, informal trails are allowed to persist if their use does not unduly damage flora.

[Rarely implemented in its most intense form over large areas within a national park or forest]

Over large areas, remove all/most specimens of undesirable species. Seed or plant large areas with desirable species. The goal may be to re-establishing native plant associations, increase species diversity, or preserve rare species. The work may involve herbicides and hand-held power tools.

**Example Areas**

Greenbelt Forest Preserve

Wilderness areas within Shenandoah National Park

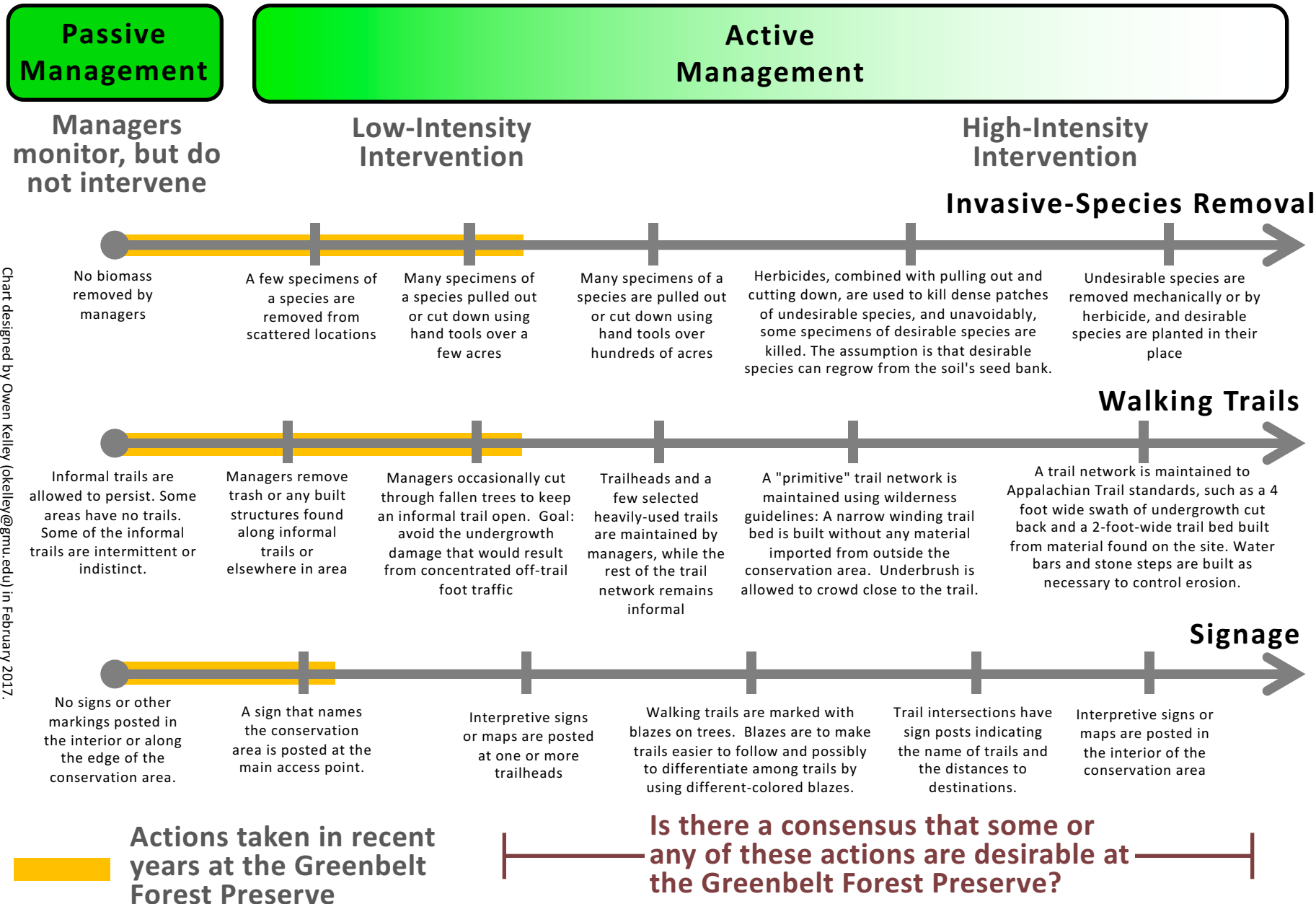
To achieve ecological goals such as erosion control or altering the mix of species in an area, the following engineering practices are permitted: heavy machinery use, canopy destruction, removing and replacing soil (and the associated seed bank), importing gravel or boulders, and building concrete structures.

*Options inappropriate for conservation areas*

# Land-use options for public lands

Sorted by the degree of natural disturbance or landscape alteration that directly results from actions taken pursuant to management goals

# Management options for areas to be maintained in a "wild like" state



**Passive Management**

**Active Management**

**Managers monitor, but do not intervene**

**Low-Intensity Intervention**

**High-Intensity Intervention**

**Invasive-Species Removal**

**Walking Trails**

**Signage**

No biomass removed by managers

A few specimens of a species are removed from scattered locations

Many specimens of a species pulled out or cut down using hand tools over a few acres

Many specimens of a species are pulled out or cut down using hand tools over hundreds of acres

Herbicides, combined with pulling out and cutting down, are used to kill dense patches of undesirable species, and unavoidably, some specimens of desirable species are killed. The assumption is that desirable species can regrow from the soil's seed bank.

Undesirable species are removed mechanically or by herbicide, and desirable species are planted in their place

Informal trails are allowed to persist. Some areas have no trails. Some of the informal trails are intermittent or indistinct.

Managers remove trash or any built structures found along informal trails or elsewhere in area

Managers occasionally cut through fallen trees to keep an informal trail open. Goal: avoid the undergrowth damage that would result from concentrated off-trail foot traffic

Trailheads and a few selected heavily-used trails are maintained by managers, while the rest of the trail network remains informal

A "primitive" trail network is maintained using wilderness guidelines: A narrow winding trail bed is built without any material imported from outside the conservation area. Underbrush is allowed to crowd close to the trail.

A trail network is maintained to Appalachian Trail standards, such as a 4 foot wide swath of undergrowth cut back and a 2-foot-wide trail bed built from material found on the site. Water bars and stone steps are built as necessary to control erosion.

No signs or other markings posted in the interior or along the edge of the conservation area.

A sign that names the conservation area is posted at the main access point.

Interpretive signs or maps are posted at one or more trailheads

Walking trails are marked with blazes on trees. Blazes are to make trails easier to follow and possibly to differentiate among trails by using different-colored blazes.

Trail intersections have sign posts indicating the name of trails and the distances to destinations.

Interpretive signs or maps are posted in the interior of the conservation area

**Actions taken in recent years at the Greenbelt Forest Preserve**

**Is there a consensus that some or any of these actions are desirable at the Greenbelt Forest Preserve?**