

Module 30

- **Learning Objectives**

- Explaining specific land management practices for rangelands and forests
- Describe contemporary problems in residential land use and some possible solutions

- **Land management practices vary according to land use**

- Rangeland: A dry open grassland
- Rangelands mostly used for grazing
- Forest: land dominated by trees and other woody vegetation and sometimes used for commercial purposes
- Clear cutting: a method of harvesting trees that involves removing all or almost all of the trees within an area
- Selective cutting: the method of harvesting trees that involves the removal of single trees or a relatively small number of trees from among many in a forest
- Ecologically sustainable forestry: an approach to removing trees from forests in ways that do not unduly affect the viability of other trees
- Tree plantation: A large area typically planted with a single rapidly growing tree species
- Prescribed burn: a fire deliberately set under controlled conditions in order to reduce the accumulation of dead biomass on a forest floor
- National parks are multiple uses. They are set aside to preserve ecosystems but they also have tourists.
- National wildlife refuge: A federal public land managed for the primary purpose of protecting wildlife
- National wilderness area: An area set aside with the intent of preserving a large tract of intact ecosystem or a landscape
- National environmental policy act: A 1969 US federal act that mandates an environmental assessment of all projects involving federal money or federal permits
- Environmental impact statement A document outlining the scope and purpose of a development project describing the environmental context suggesting alternative approaches to the project and analyzing the environmental impact of each alternative
- Environmental migration plan: A plan that outlines how a developer will address concerns raised by a projects impact on the environment
- Endangered species act: A 1973 US act designed to protect species from extinction

- **Residential Land use is expanding**

- suburb : An area surrounding a metropolitan center, with a comparatively low population density
- Exurb: An area similar to suburb, but unconnected to to any central city
- Urban sprawl: urbanized areas that spread into rural areas, removing clear boundaries between the two

- Urban blight: The degradation of the built and social environments of the city that often accompanies and accelerates migration to the suburbs
- Highway trust fund: A US federal fund that pays for maintenance and construction of roads and highways
- Induced demand: The phenomenon in which an increase in supply of a good causes demand to grow.
- Zoning: A planning tool used to separate industry and business from residential neighborhoods
- Multi use zoning: a zoning classification that allows retail and high density residential development to co exist in the same area
- Smart growth: A set of principles for community planning that focuses on strategies to encourage the development of sustainable healthy communities
- Stakeholder: A person or organization with an interest in a particular place or issue
- Sense of place: the feeling that an area has a distinct and meaningful character
- Transit oriented development: development that attempts to focus residential and retail development around stops for public transportation, a component for smart growth
- Infill: development that in vacants lots within existing communities
- Urban growth boundary: A restriction on development outside a designated area