

County Resources – Natural / Cultural

Air Quality

What is it?

The term “air quality” refers to the degree to which ambient (outdoor) air is free of pollution.

Why does it matter?

Air pollutants are those substances present in ambient air that negatively affect human health and welfare, animal and plant life, property, and the enjoyment of life or use of property.



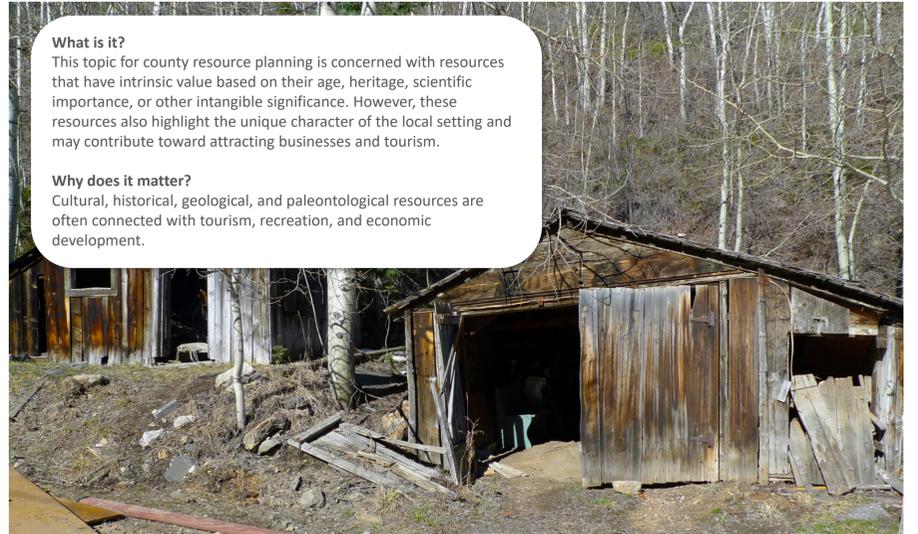
Cultural, Historical, Geological, Paleo.

What is it?

This topic for county resource planning is concerned with resources that have intrinsic value based on their age, heritage, scientific importance, or other intangible significance. However, these resources also highlight the unique character of the local setting and may contribute toward attracting businesses and tourism.

Why does it matter?

Cultural, historical, geological, and paleontological resources are often connected with tourism, recreation, and economic development.



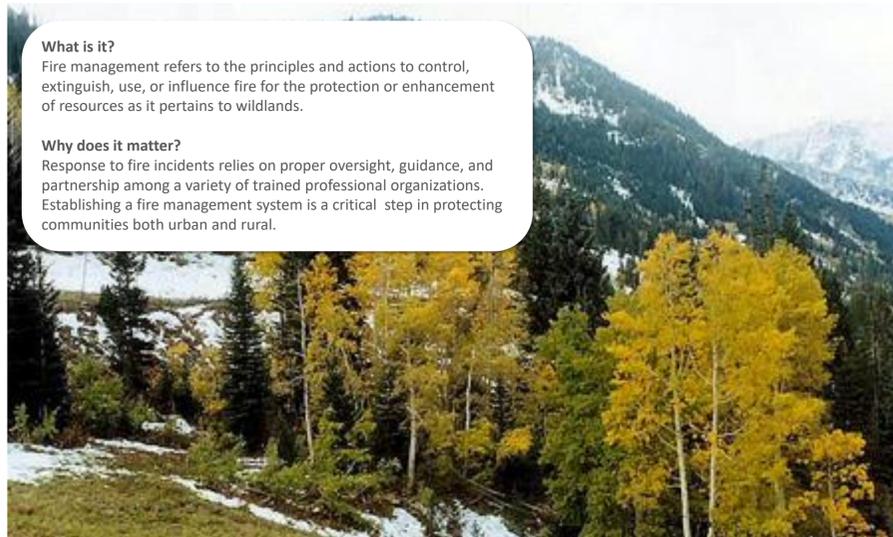
Fire Management

What is it?

Fire management refers to the principles and actions to control, extinguish, use, or influence fire for the protection or enhancement of resources as it pertains to wildlands.

Why does it matter?

Response to fire incidents relies on proper oversight, guidance, and partnership among a variety of trained professional organizations. Establishing a fire management system is a critical step in protecting communities both urban and rural.



Fisheries

What is it?

The term fisheries generally implies resource use and management actions, such as harvest and/or stocking, to meet specific management objectives for a given waterbody.

Why does it matter?

Fishing and supporting activities has a large positive economic impact on local communities.



Forest Management

What is it?

Forest management consists of the principles and actions for the regeneration, use, and conservation of forests.

Why does it matter?

Good forest management benefits recreation, aesthetics, clean water, forest products (such as lumber, firewood, Christmas trees, etc.), and wildlife habitat.



T & E and Sensitive Species

What is it?

Threatened, endangered, and sensitive species refers to plant, animal, and other living organisms which are, to some level, threatened by extinction.

Why does it matter?

Federal and State governments have management responsibility to protect and restore imperiled species and the critical habitat which supports them.



Wilderness

What is it?

The term wilderness is an administrative designation created under the Wilderness Act of 1964 applied to specific parcels of public lands.

Why does it matter?

The wilderness designation enables preservation and protection of “Federal lands retaining primeval character and influence.” Designating wilderness areas can benefit tourism, wildlife habitat, drinking water source protection, and watershed protection.



Wildlife

What is it?

Wildlife is the population of undomesticated animals, usually living in a natural environment, including both game and nongame species.

Why does it matter?

Wildlife are an important component of the ecological system as well as a significant benefit to Utah's economy. A national survey conducted of the year 2011 by the US Fish & Wildlife Service found that Utah residents and non-residents spent over \$1.5 billion dollars that year in Utah for wildlife associated recreation activities.

