Strategy III. Modify the Location of Use Within Problem Areas

10. Encourage or require a length-of-stay limit for stock (such as stock, pets, or large parties) from using certain locations (page 25).
11. Make access to problem areas more difficult and/or improve access to alternative areas (for example, build new trails into alternative areas) (page 27).
12. Eliminate facilities or attractions in problem areas and/or improve facilities or attractions in alternative areas (for example, remove shelters in problem areas) (page 28).
14. Establish differential skill and/or equipment requirements (more stringent requirements would be in effect in problem areas) (page 30).
15. Charge differential user fees (higher fees would be charged in problem areas) (page 31).

Strategy IV. Modify the Timing of Use

16. Discourage or prohibit camping close to trails or other camps (page 32).
17. Encourage or permit camping only on dispersed campsites (page 34).
18. Locate campsites out of sight and sound of each other and trails (page 35).

Strategy V. Modify Type of Use and Visitor Behavior

19. Eliminate facilities or attractions in problem areas (page 27).
20. Reduce amount of grazing use and where, when, and how grazing occurs, the primary tactics are:

Packstock Impact

Many packstock impact problems have already been covered under trail and campsite deterioration and crowding and user conflict. The major additional type of problem is deterioration of grazing areas.

SUBPROBLEM-DETERIORATION OF GRAZING AREAS

Deterioration of grazing areas occurs mainly when grazing use is excessive or when it occurs in fragile areas or at times of the year when fragility is high. Excessive grazing can result from either too many animals or overly concentrated grazing. Because the most influential factors are amount of grazing use and where, when, and how grazing occurs, the primary tactics are:

Strategy II. Reduce Use of Problem Areas

7. Inform potential visitors of the disadvantages (such as insufficient forage) of problem areas and/or the advantages of alternative areas (page 23).
8. Discourage or prohibit stock use of problem (overgrazed) areas (page 24).
9. Limit number of stock in problem areas (for example, issue a limited number of permits) (page 25).
10. Encourage or require a length-of-stay limit for stock in problem areas (for example, limit the stay at heavily grazed meadows to 1 night) (page 26).
11. Make access (especially for stock) to problem areas more difficult and/or improve access to alternative areas (page 27).
12. Eliminate facilities or attractions in problem areas and/or improve facilities or attractions in alternative areas (for example, build hitch rails or corrals in alternative areas) (page 28).
14. Establish differential skill and/or equipment requirements (for example, require pelletized feed and use of hobbles in overgrazed areas) (page 30).
15. Charge differential user fees (for example, charge higher fees to visit heavily grazed areas) (page 31).

**Strategy III. Modify the Location of Use Within Problem Areas**
16. Discourage or prohibit camping with stock in certain (overgrazed) areas (page 32).
17. Encourage or permit camping with stock in certain areas (places that are either lightly grazed or that can tolerate heavy grazing) (page 34).
18. Locate grazing facilities (such as hitch rails or corrals) on durable sites and close to areas unlikely to be overgrazed (page 35).

**Strategy IV. Modify the Timing of Use**
23. Discourage or prohibit stock use or grazing when areas are fragile (such as in early season or when soils are wet) (page 40).
24. Charge fees for stock when areas are fragile (page 41).

**Strategy V. Modify Type of Use and Visitor Behavior**
25. Discourage or prohibit particularly damaging grazing practices (such as picketing stock without rotating them frequently) (page 42).
26. Encourage or require behavior, skills, or equipment that minimize stock impact (such as supplemental feed and hobbling of stock) (page 43).
27. Teach a wilderness ethic (stressing the need to avoid overgrazing) (page 44).
28. Encourage or require a party size or stock limit (page 45).
29. Discourage or prohibit stock (page 46).
31. Discourage or prohibit overnight stock use (page 48).

Tactics under strategy I (Reduce Use of the Entire Wilderness), if applied to stock, would tend to reduce this problem, but these usually are of only secondary importance.

### Human Waste

Human waste becomes a problem only where use is relatively high. Elsewhere, decomposition usually eliminates wastes before they become a problem. As use grows, it becomes increasingly important for users to dispose of waste properly (Temple and others 1982). Where heavy use is highly concentrated, the only means of avoiding problems is to provide regularly maintained toilet facilities or to reduce amount of use. Therefore, primary tactics are:

**Strategy II. Reduce Use of Problem Areas**
(These tactics should only be necessary in very heavily used places.)
7. Inform potential visitors of the disadvantages (such as overcrowding) of problem areas and/or the advantages of alternative areas (page 23).
9. Limit number of visitors in problem areas (issue a limited number of permits) (page 25).
10. Encourage or require a length-of-stay limit in problem areas (page 26).
11. Make access to problem areas more difficult and/or improve access to alternative areas (for example, close roads that lead to trailheads that provide access to problem areas) (page 27).
12. Eliminate facilities or attractions in problem areas and/or improve facilities or attractions in alternative areas (for example, remove shelters but leave toilets in problem areas) (page 28).
14. Establish differential skill and/or equipment requirements (for example, require certification of knowledge of minimum impact techniques to visit problem areas) (page 30).
15. Charge differential user fees (for example, charge higher fees to visit problem areas) (page 31).

**Strategy III. Modify the Location of Use Within Problem Areas**
16. Discourage or prohibit camping where waste disposal is a problem (page 32).
17. Encourage or permit camping only where toilets are provided (in heavily used areas) (page 34).
18. Locate campsites where waste disposal will not be a problem (for example, where soil is deep) (page 35).

**Strategy V. Modify Type of Use and Visitor Behavior**
25. Discourage or prohibit improper waste disposal (such as disposal on the surface) (page 42).
26. Encourage or require certain behavior, skills, and/or equipment (for example, a trowel for shallow individual burial of waste) (page 43).
27. Teach a wilderness ethic (stress the need for proper waste disposal) (page 44).

**Strategy VII. Increase the Resistance of the Resource**
(This tactic should only be necessary in very heavily used places.)
34. Shield the site from impact by providing toilets (page 51).

**Strategy VIII. Maintain or Rehabilitate the Resource**
36. Remove waste from certain types of toilets (this tactic should only be necessary in very heavily used places) (page 53).

Reducing use of the entire wilderness (strategy I) will tend to reduce problems. Again we feel that these tactics are of only secondary importance, as there are more direct and effective means of dealing with waste problems.