Strategy III. Modify the Location of Use Within Problem Areas

16. Discourage or prohibit camping and/or stock use in certain locations (where competition is likely) (page 32).
17. Encourage or permit camping and/or stock use only on certain campsites and/or locations (designate sites away from places where competition is likely) (page 34).
18. Locate facilities (such as corrals and campsites) away from problem areas (page 35).
20. Discourage or prohibit off-trail stock travel (page 37).

Strategy IV. Modify the Timing of Use

23. Discourage or prohibit stock use when competition with wildlife is likely (page 40).
24. Charge fees for stock use when competition with wildlife is likely (to reduce use) (page 41).

Strategy V. Modify Type of Use and Visitor Behavior

25. Discourage or prohibit grazing in problem areas (page 42).
26. Encourage behavior, skills, and use of equipment that minimize competition (such as use of pelletized feed) (page 43).
27. Teach a wilderness ethic (stressing problems of competition between stock and wildlife for food) (page 44).
28. Encourage or require a party size and stock limit (page 45).
29. Discourage or prohibit stock (page 46).
31. Discourage or prohibit overnight use with stock (page 48).

Strategy VII. Increase the Resistance of the Resource

34. Provide high cross-bars for hanging food in camp (page 51).

All of the techniques under strategies I (Reduce Use of the Entire Wilderness) and II (Reduce Use of Problem Areas) are secondary techniques.

Water Pollution

The severity and causes of recreation-related water pollution problems are even less well understood (Hermann and Williams 1987). Health hazards due to fecal contamination of water have been dealt with under human waste problems. The few attempts to evaluate the extent of fecal contamination in wilderness have found little evidence of problems, even in quite heavily used areas (see, for example, Silverman and Erman 1979). More insidious, and even harder to document, is the subtle deterioration that results from pollution of water bodies. In the same lakes where fecal contamination was generally absent, Taylor and Erman (1979) found changes in ion concentrations and aquatic flora and fauna. Such changes represent profound changes in the composition and function of natural water bodies.

SUBPROBLEM - CONTAMINATION OF WATER BODIES (FROM POLLUTANTS OTHER THAN FECES)

The primary factors that affect the severity of water pollution probably are where and how visitors camp. Therefore, primary tactics are:

Strategy III. Modify the Location of Use Within Problem Areas

16. Discourage or prohibit camping and/or stock use close to water (page 32).
17. Encourage or permit camping and/or stock use only on certain campsites and/or locations (away from water) (page 34).
18. Locate campsites in places where bear encounters are unlikely (page 35).

Strategy V. Modify Type of Use and Visitor Behavior

25. Discourage or prohibit feeding animals or camping practices that will attract animals (page 42).
26. Encourage or require camping behaviors that will not attract animals (page 43).