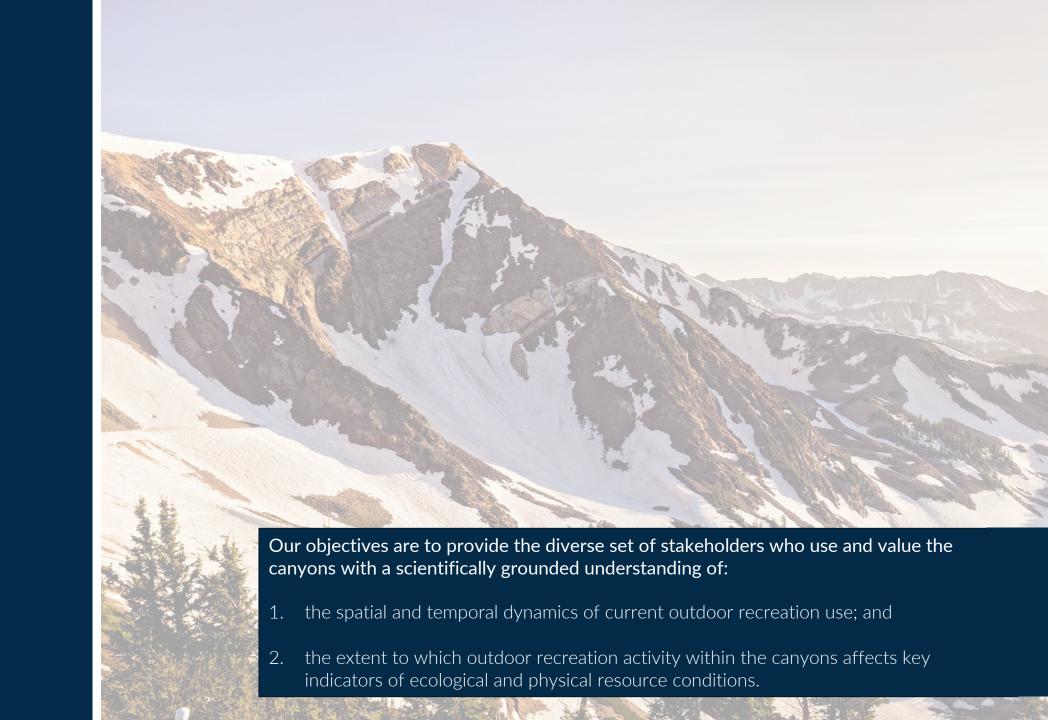


## CENTRAL WASATCH VISITOR USE STUDY – PHASE II REPORT

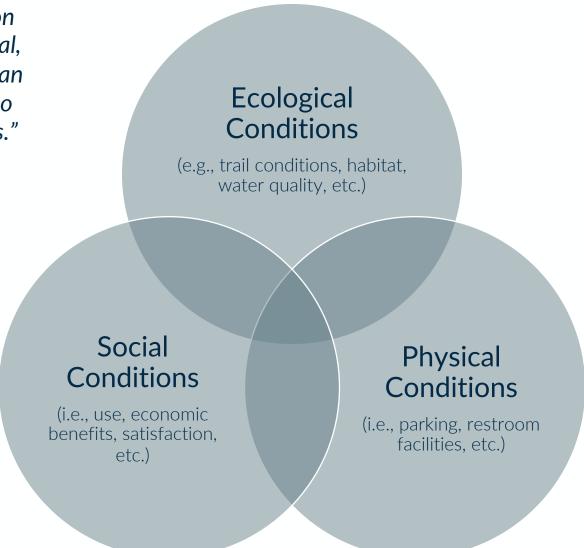
Jordan W. Smith, Ph.D. October 2, 2023

## **OUTLINE**

- 1. Objectives
- 2. Overview of the VUS
  - 1. Phase I Scoping
  - 2. Phase II Assessments
- 3. Phase II Findings
  - 1. Trail Use
  - 2. Environmental Dashboard
  - 3. Visitor Survey Results
- 4. Questions



The visitor use study focused on indicators of ecological, physical, and social conditions as they can be used by the Forest Service to determined "desired conditions."



# Phase I Begins Phase I Complete

Q2

Q3

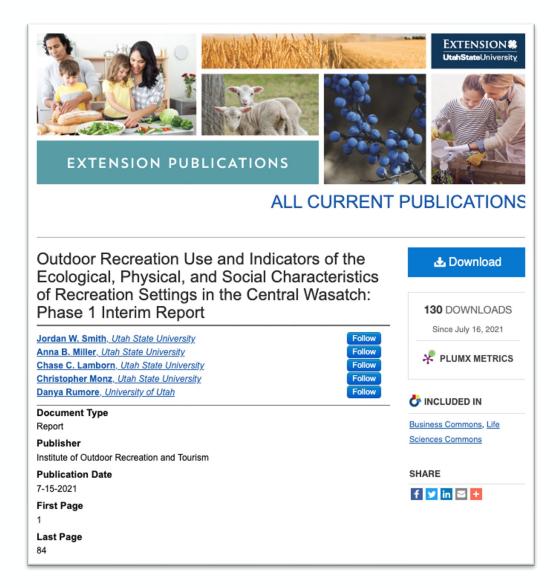


Q1

RFP Issued
CWC Solicited
Proposals to complete
Phase I

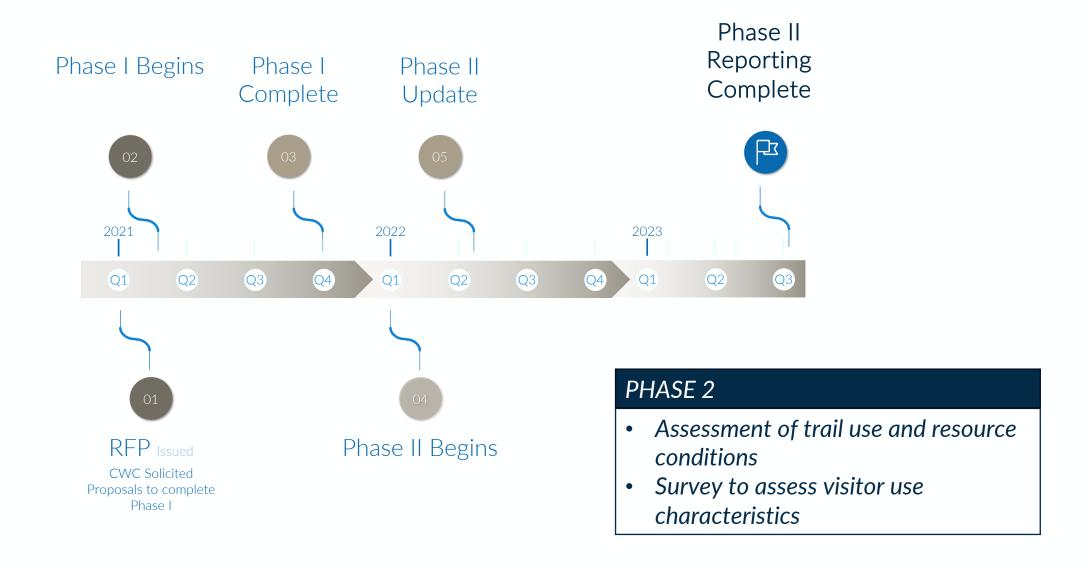
#### PHASE 1

- Stakeholder interviews
- Legislative and policy review
- Assessment of potential indicators
- Review of previous data and research related to outdoor recreation use in the Central Wasatch



#### **Phase 1 Report Available Here:**

https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/extension\_curall/2206/



Phase 2 focuses specifically on social conditions (aka the "human element") as the key driver of changes in resource conditions and visitor experiences.

## **Ecological Conditions**

(e.g., trail conditions, habitat, water quality, etc.)

## Social Conditions

(i.e., use, economic benefits, satisfaction, etc.)

## Physical Conditions

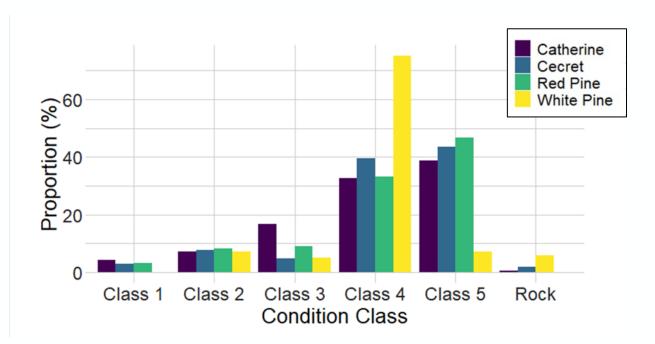
(i.e., parking, restroom facilities, etc.)

Class	Description
1	Trail distinguishable; slight loss of vegetation cover
	and/or minimal disturbance of organic litter.
2	Trail obvious; vegetation cover lost and/or organic litter
	pulverized in primary use areas.
3	Vegetation cover lost and/or organic litter pulverized
	within the center of the tread, some bare soil exposed.
4	Nearly complete or total loss of vegetation cover and
	organic litter within the tread, bare soil widespread.
5	Soil erosion severe, as indicated by exposed roots and
	rocks and/or gullying.
R	Trail is predominantly on rock surfaces, so the effects of
	trampling are difficult to see/assess.



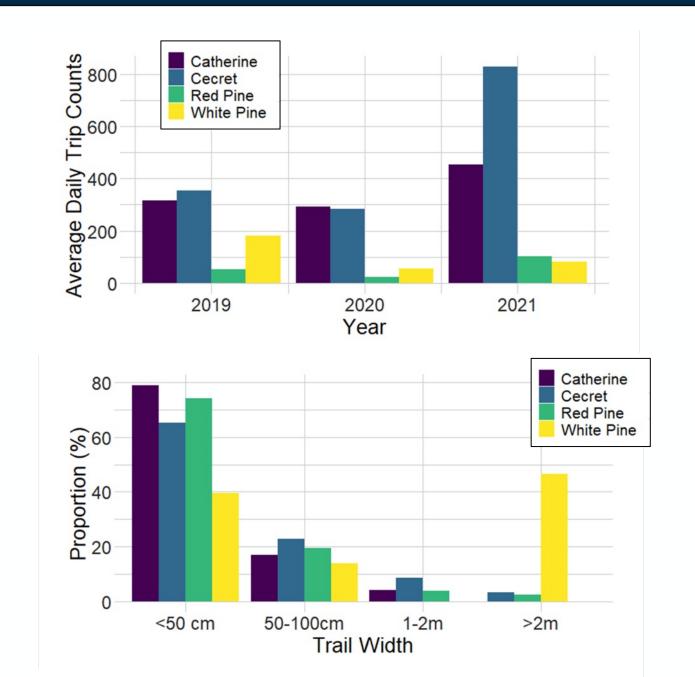


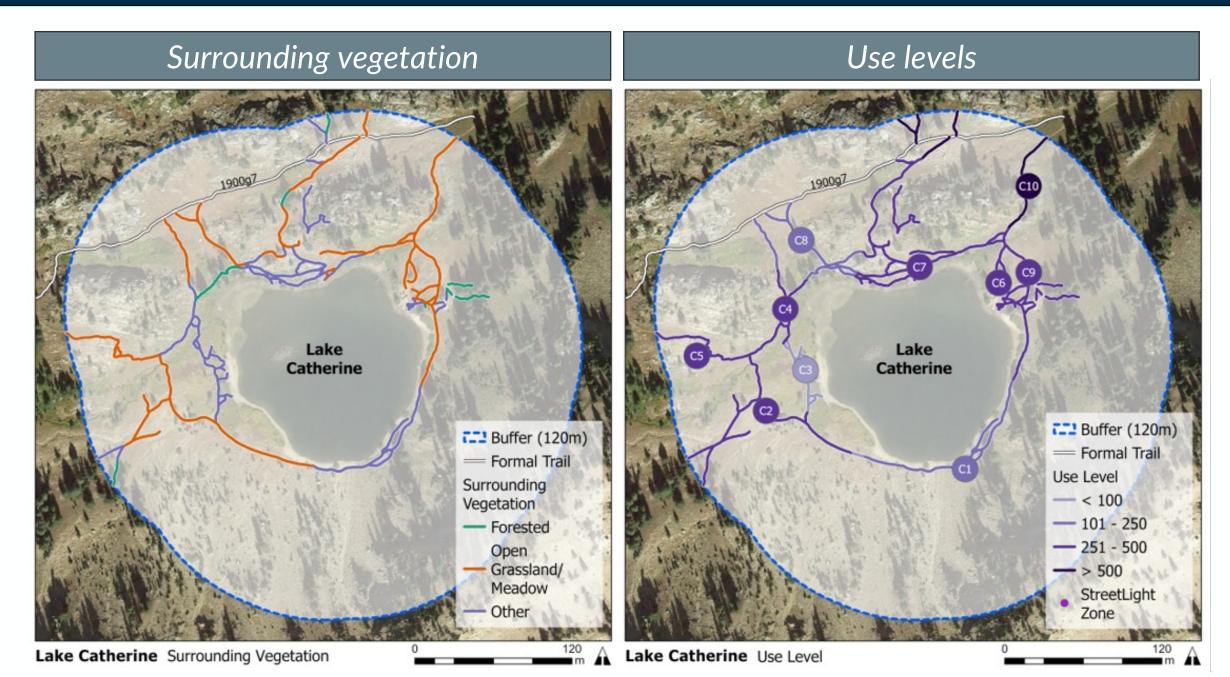
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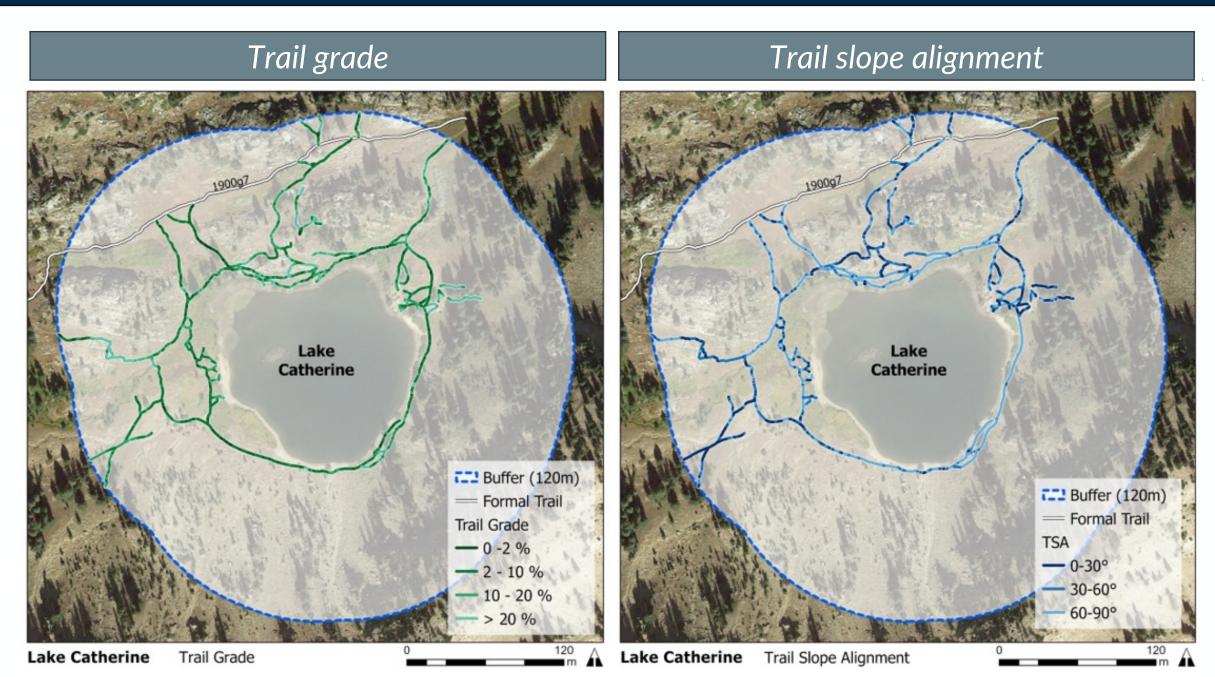


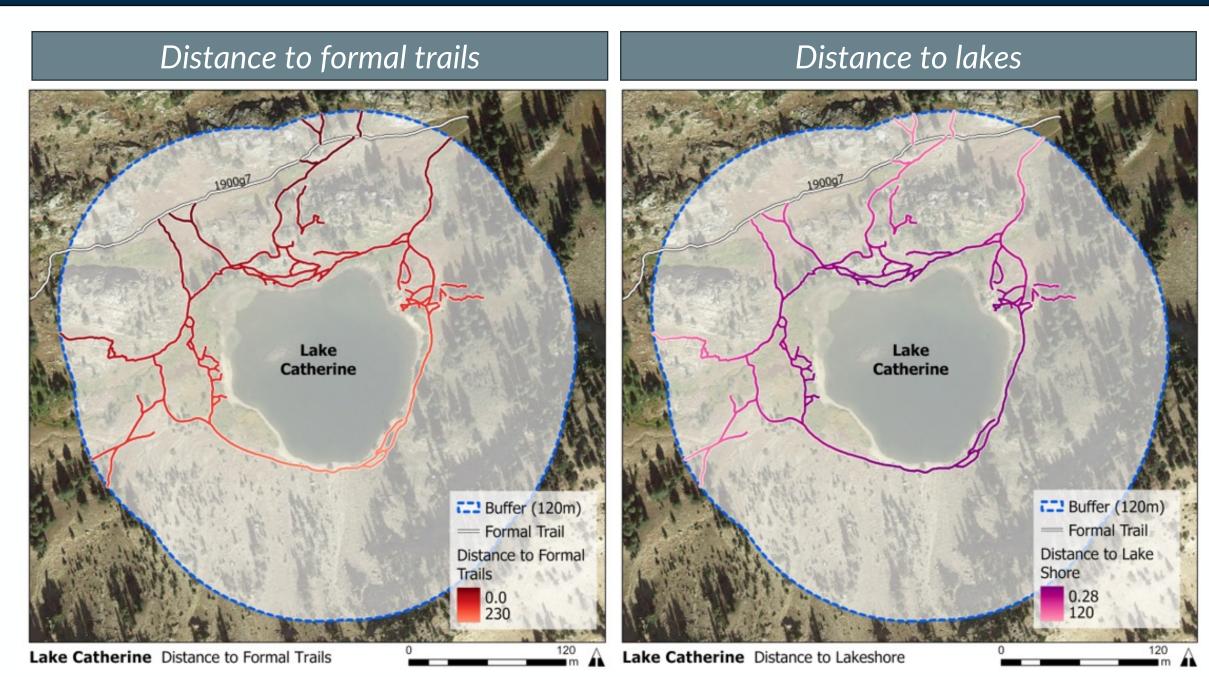






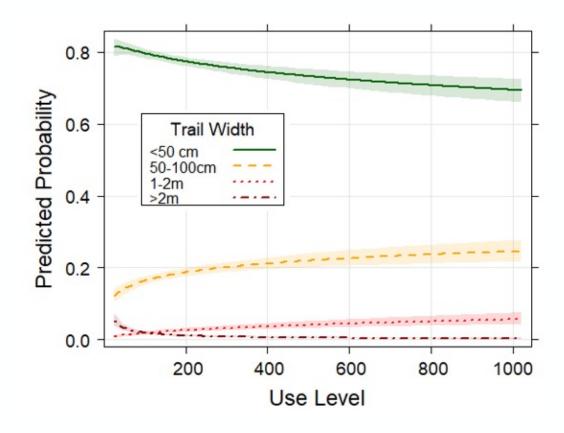






Statistical analyses allows us to disentangle effects of different factors influencing trail conditions.

 Use level is more predictive of worse trail conditions at lower use levels.



What does this mean for recreation and resource management?

**Surface and Location:** Visitors should be concentrated on durable, but walkable, surfaces when available and trails close to waterbodies should be hardened where possible.



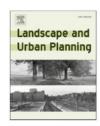
Landscape and Urban Planning 231 (2023) 104661

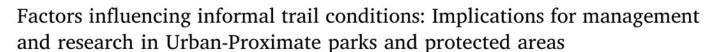


Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### Landscape and Urban Planning

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/landurbplan







Bettina S. Spernbauer a,b, Christopher Monz b, Ashley D'Antonio , Jordan W. Smith b, a,b,\*

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Informal trail networks in urban-proximate parks can cause extensive resource impacts.
- Rapid assessment trail data can be analyzed with predictor effect plots.
- Visitor use should be concentrated considering factors influencing trail conditions.
- Sampling protocols for more precise indicator measures on informal trails are needed.

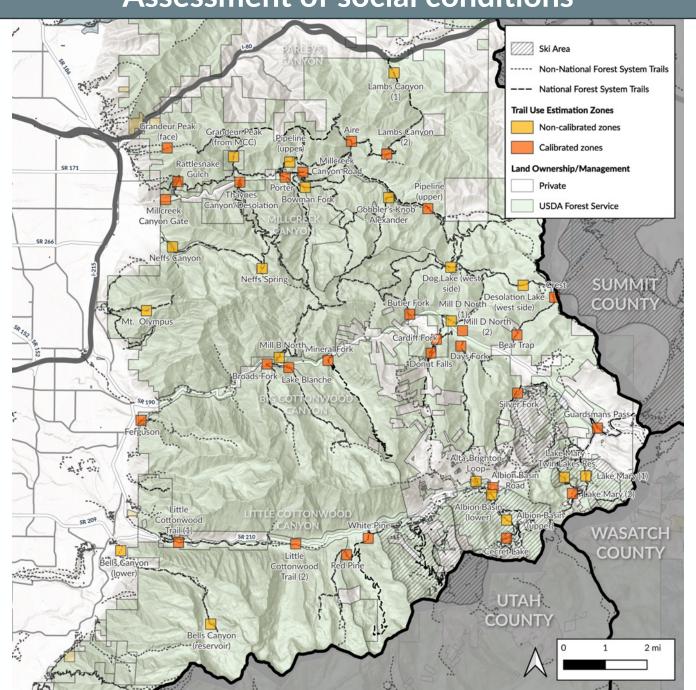
Effects of use on informal trails around high-elevation lakes:

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2022.104661

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Institute of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84321, USA

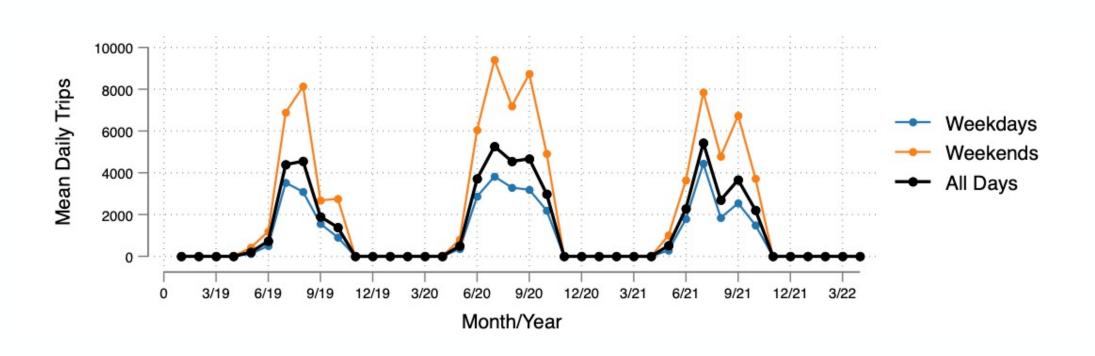
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Department of Environment and Society, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84321, USA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Department of Forest Ecosystems and Society, Oregon State University Corvallis, Oregon 97331, USA

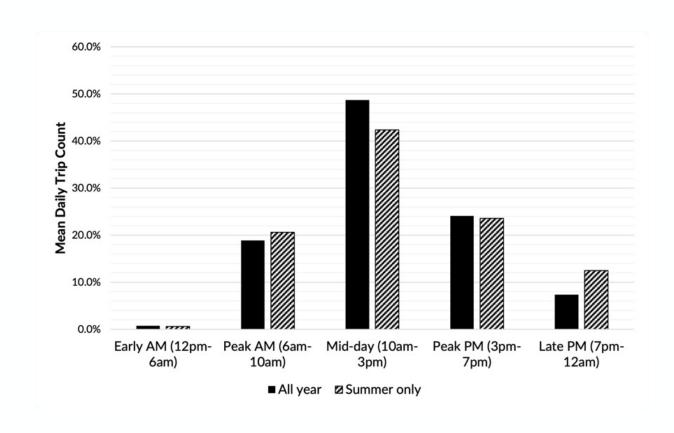


Use distribution by type of day

Brighton Lakes

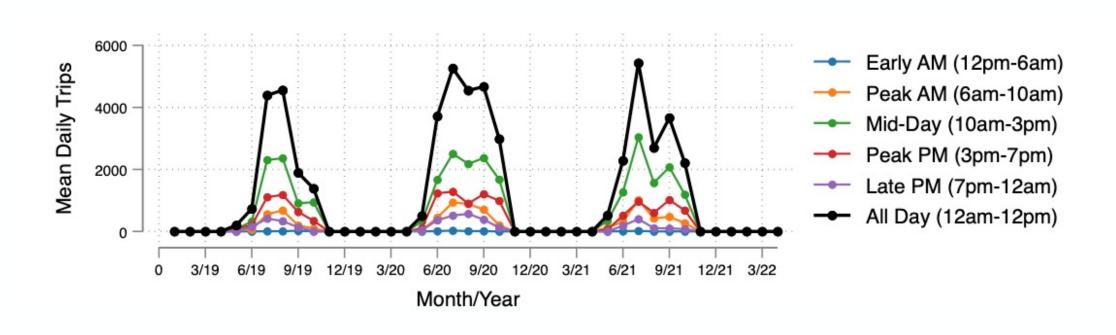


Use distribution across the day



Use distribution across the day

Brighton Lakes



#### INTEGRATION OF TRAIL USE DATA INTO CWC ENVIRONMENTAL DASHBOARD

#### WELCOME TO THE CWC ENVIRONMENTAL DASHBOARD

The Environmental Dashboard is a tool for the public, land managers, policy makers and technical users. Explore the six main elements (air quality and climate, geology and soils, vegetation communities, water, wildlife and human) to learn about the historic and current environmental conditions of the Central Wasatch.



AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE



GEOLOGY AND SOILS



VEGETATION COMMUNITIES



WATER

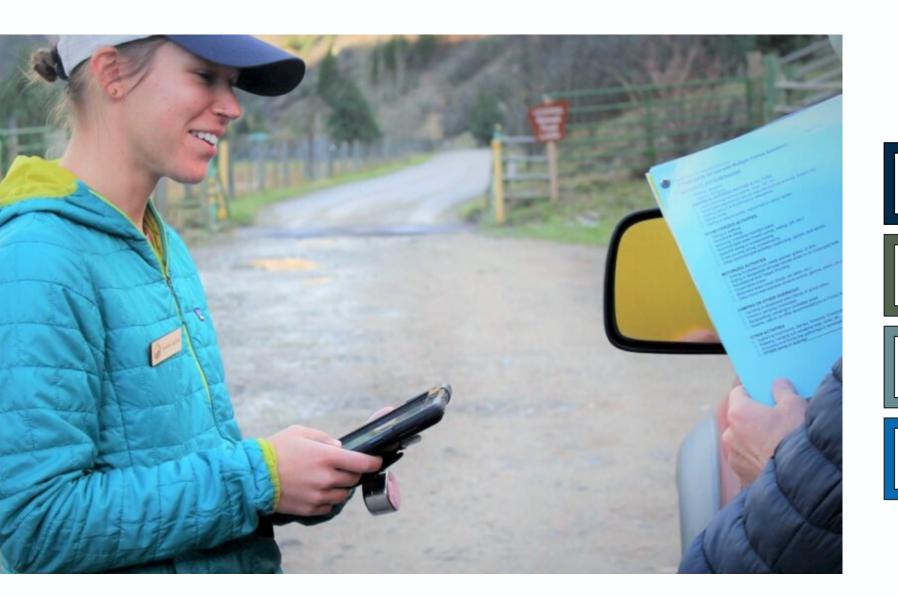


WILDLIFE



**HUMAN ELEMENT** 

#### **VISITOR USE SURVEY**



COMPLETED SURVEYS

**UWC** 

1,404

MCC

1,197

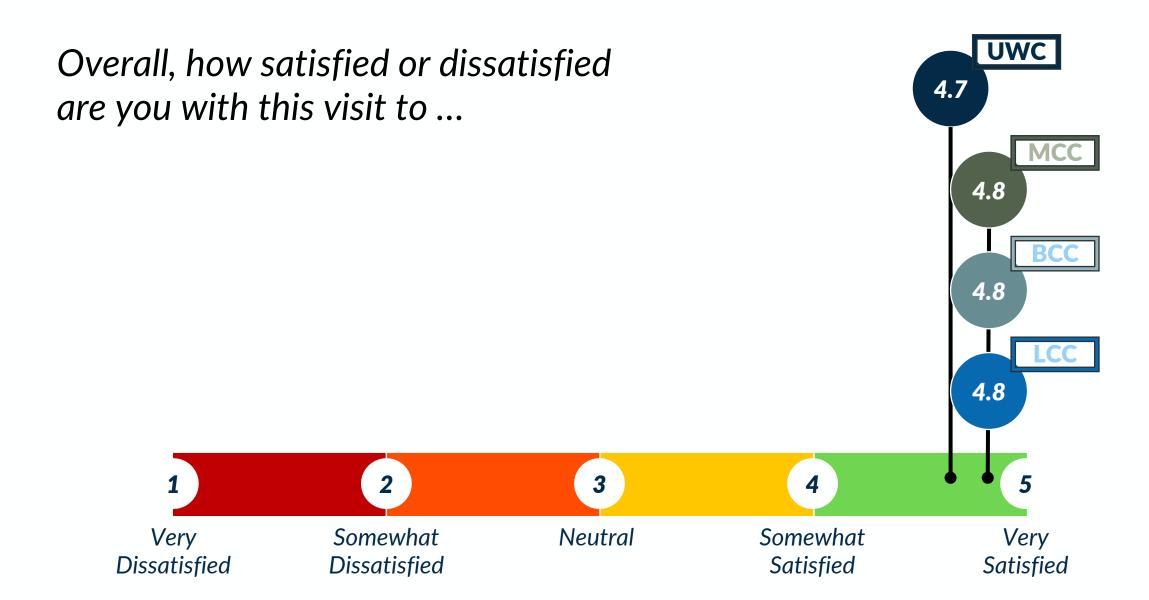
**BCC** 

692

LCC

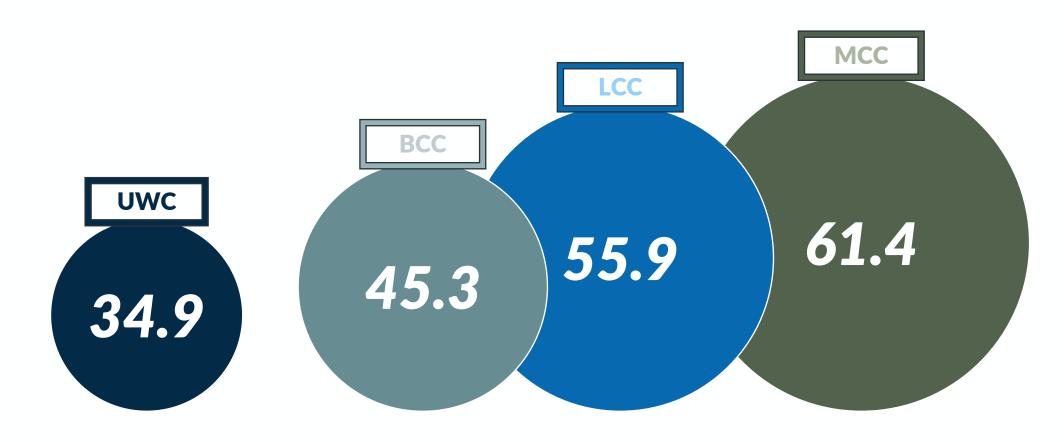
408

#### **VISITOR USE SURVEY**



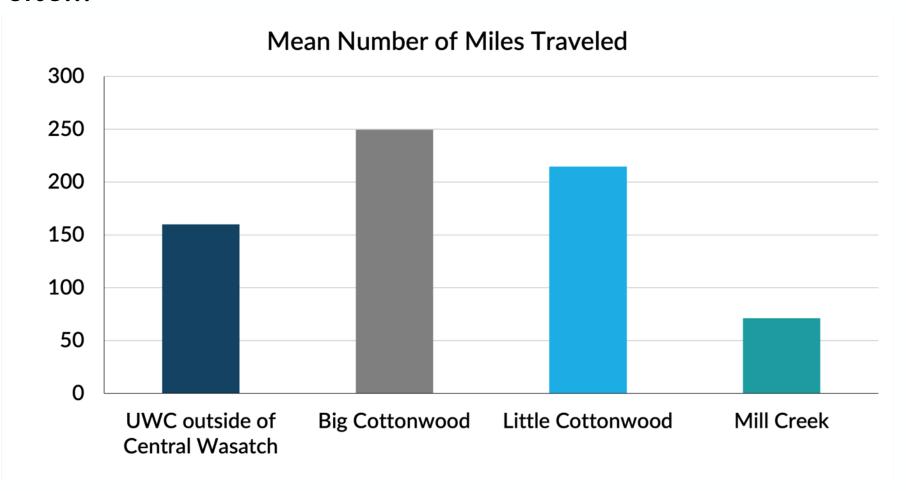
#### **VISITOR USE SURVEY**

Visits to forest unit in previous 12 months...



#### **VISITOR USE SURVEY**

# Distance traveled to reach recreation site...



### **Areas of improvement?**

Rate the importance and satisfaction of each factor...

Road Conditions						
Adequacy of Signage						
Restroom Cleanliness						
Quality of developed facilities						
Interpretive Displays						
Helpfulness of Forest Service staff						
Condition of the Environment						
Parking Availability						
Parking Lot Conditions						
Information about Recreation Opportunities						
Feeling of Safety						
Trail Conditions						
Value of Fee Paid						
Scenery						

#### Factors where importance exceeds satisfaction...







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Adequacy of signage

Restroom cleanliness

Quality of developed facilities

Interpretive displays

Helpfulness of Forest Service staff

Condition of the environment

Parking availability

Parking lot conditions

Information about recreation opportunities

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Trail conditions

Value of fee paid

Scenery

Road conditions

Adequacy of signage

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Quality of developed facilities

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Parking availability

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**Road conditions** 

Adequacy of signage

Restroom cleanliness

Quality of developed facilities

Interpretive displays

Helpfulness of Forest Service staff

Condition of the environment

Parking availability

Parking lot conditions

Information about recreation opportunities

Feeling of safety

Trail conditions

Value of fee paid

Scenery

#### **VISITOR USE SURVEY**

What does this mean for recreation and resource management?

Existing trail use patterns within the Central Wasatch offer opportunities to spatially concentrate and temporally disperse use to accommodate more use without degrading recreation experiences.



#### **VISITOR USE SURVEY**

What does this mean for recreation and resource management?

Strategic efforts can be taken to improve highly important aspects of the visitor experience

- Cleanliness of restrooms
- Expectations for parking availability
- Education and messaging on the value of use fees



# QUESTIONS Jordan W. Smith – jordan.smith@usu.edu

