

## **Exhibit 22-3a Technical Terms**

**Aesthetics.** Generally, the study, science, or philosophy dealing with beauty and with judgements concerning beauty. In scenery management, it describes landscapes that give visual and sensory pleasure.

**Background.** The distant part of a landscape. The landscape area located from 4 miles to infinity from the viewer.

**Contrast.** Diversity or distinction of adjacent parts. Effect of striking differences in form, line, color, or texture of a landscape.

**Corridor.** A linear strip of land which accommodates or is expected to accommodate a utility or all the utilities with similar orientation passing through a given land area. Its width can be variable and it normally measured in feet.

**Distance Zones.** Landscape areas denoted by specific distances from the observer. Used as a frame of reference in which to discuss landscape attributes or the scenic effect of human activities in a landscape.

**Foreground.** The detailed feature landscape generally found from the observer to ½ mile away. See also immediate foreground.

**Immediate Foreground.** The detailed feature landscape found within the first few hundred feet of the observer, generally from the observer to 300 feet away.

**Intactness.** The integrity of visual order in the natural and man-built landscape, and the extent to which the landscape is free from visual encroachment.

**Landscape.** An area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated because of geology, land form, soils, climate, biota, and human influences throughout the area. Landscapes are generally of a size, shape, and pattern which is determined by interacting ecosystems.

**Landscape Character.** Particular attributes, qualities, and traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable or unique.

**Middleground.** The one between the foreground and the background in a landscape. The area located from ½ mile to up to 5 miles from the observer.

**Natural-Appearing Landscape Character.** Landscape character that has resulted from human activities, yet appear natural, such as historic conversion of native forests into farmlands, pastures, and hedgerows that have reverted back to forests through reforestation activities or natural regeneration.

**Right-of-way.** (Abbreviated: ROW; plural: rights-of-way) An accurately located strip of land with defined width, point of beginning, and point of ending. The area within which the user has the authority to conduct operations approved or granted by the land owner in an authorizing document such as a permit, easement, lease, license, memorandum, or understanding.

**Scale.** Visual scale is the apparent size relationships between landscape components or features and their surroundings.

**Scenic.** Of or relating to landscape scenery; pertaining to natural or natural appearing scenery; constituting or affording pleasant views of natural landscape attributes or positive cultural elements.

**Scenic Attractiveness.** The scenic importance of a landscape based on human perceptions of the intrinsic beauty of landform, rockform, waterform, and vegetation pattern. Reflects varying visual perception attributes of variety, unity, vividness, intactness, coherence, mystery, uniqueness, harmony, balance, and pattern.

**Visual Absorption Capability.** Relative ability of a landscape to accept human alterations without loss of character of scenic quality.

**Typical or Common Landscape.** Refers to prevalent, usual, or widespread landscapes within a landscape province. It also refers to landscapes with ordinary and routine scenic attractiveness.

**Unity.** The degree to which the visual resources of the landscape join together to form a coherent, harmonious visual pattern. Unity refers to the compositional harmony of intercompatibility between landscape elements.

**View.** A scene observed from a given vantage point.

**View Cone/Cone of Vision.** The observer's field of view. For drivers of cars, the effective width of the view cone is inversely related to speed. For drivers travelling at 60 miles per hour, a standard estimate is that the view cone is 45 degrees.

**Viewshed.** Total visible area from a single observer position, or the total visible area from multiple observer positions. Viewsheds are accumulated seen-areas from highways, trails, campgrounds, towns, cities, or other viewer locations. Examples are corridor, feature, or basin viewsheds.

**Visual Salience.** The degree to which an object, feature, or condition is noticeable or prominent in a landscape scene

**Vividness.** The memorability of the visual impression received from contrasting landscape elements as they combine to form a striking and distinctive visual pattern.