



This model exemplifies the way in which the opportunity for a sense of remoteness is maintained in a Wilderness or backcountry area (beyond the ridgetop). Cable yarding and loading of logs is performed on a road at the bottom of the slope, rather than at the ridgetop, to maintain distance and landform screens from motorized activity.



## SOCIAL ENCOUNTERS

This factor refers to the number and type of other recreationists met along travelways, or camped within sight or sound of others. This setting indicator measures the extent to which an area provides experiences such as solitude, or the opportunity for social interaction. Increasing the number of visitors to an area changes the kind of recreation experience offered, attracting new users and causing others to leave.

### SOCIAL ENCOUNTERS

	+ 5 PARTIES OR LESS MET PER DAY LESS THAN 3 VISIBLE PARTIES AT CAMPSITE	6 - 15 PARTIES MET PER DAY 6 OR LESS PARTIES SEEN AT CAMPSITE	MODERATE TO HIGH CONTACT ON ROADS MODERATE TO LOW ON TRAILS AND DEVELOPED SITES	MODERATE TO HIGH CONTACT IN DEVELOPED SITES ON ROADS AND TRAILS	LARGE NUMBERS OF USERS ON SITE AND IN NEARBY AREAS HIGH NUMBER OF SOCIAL ENCOUNTERS
PRIMITIVE	NORM	INCON.	UNACCEPTABLE		
SEMI-PRIMITIVE NON-MOTORIZED	FULLY COMPATIBLE		NORM	INCON.	UNACCEPTABLE
SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED	FULLY COMPATIBLE		NORM	INCON.	UNACCEPTABLE
ROADED NATURAL	FULLY COMPATIBLE		NORM	INCON.	UNACCEPTABLE
RURAL	FULLY COMPATIBLE			NORM	INCON.
URBAN	FULLY COMPATIBLE				NORM

• SEE REGIONAL SUPPLEMENTS FOR PARTY SIZE LIMITATIONS



Minimizing the number of parties visible from campsites is one of the most critical social encounter elements to users of Primitive and Semi-Primitive settings. This example represents the ultimate in solitude; no other parties are visible.

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