

APPENDIX C: DEFINITIONS

Definitions for frequently used park and recreation terms are listed below:

Accessible: According to ADAAG, the term "accessible" is used to describe a site, building, facility, or portion thereof that complies with the ADA guidelines.

Active Recreation: Any outdoor sport or athletic activity including, but not limited to, basketball, tennis, swimming, soccer, baseball, or football.

Active Use Area: An area primarily designed for active activities of one or more age groups. This type of design may have, as its primary feature, play fields, playground apparatus, ball fields, active trail use (e.g., ATV use, snowmobiling, and cross country skiing), tennis, and/or basketball courts, or a combination thereof.

Barrier Free: Refers to the physical features that make sites and facilities universally accessible.

Environmental Corridor: A defined area, usually oriented in a linear pattern along a river or drainage pattern that contains a high concentration of environmentally significant features (plant species, wildlife, land forms, water features, etc.).

Isolated Natural Resource Areas: Minimum five acre size areas that generally consist of those natural resource base elements that have an "inherent" natural value, such as wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat areas, and surface water areas that are physically separated from primary and secondary environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural land uses.

Multi-use Trail System: A recreational system of trails in a community that affords a variety of year-round uses to a wide segment of the community (e.g. hiking, bicycling, jogging, cross-country skiing, etc.). Multi-use trail systems typically contain barrier free, hard surface segments that are accessible to individuals with disabilities.

Park Service Areas: The zone of influence of a park or recreation area. Service areas are usually determined by the average distance users are willing to travel to reach a facility. Although usually expressed in terms of service radius, it must be remembered that features such as major traffic arteries and rivers influence the distance users must travel. Also, a park or recreation area may be unique in the county or region and will therefore extend the zone of influence of that facility to the entire county or region.

Passive Recreation: Low impact activities such as walking, fishing, nature observation, and picnicking.

Passive Use Area: An area primarily designed for passive activities. This type of facility often emphasizes natural settings and de-emphasizes active recreation facilities.

Primary Environmental Corridor: Linear areas that include a wide variety of the most important natural resource and resource related elements (wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat) that are at least 400 acres in size, two miles long, and 200 feet wide as designated by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC).

Secondary Environmental Corridor: Linear areas typically located along small perennial and intermittent streams that facilitate surface water drainage with a minimum area of 100 acres and minimum of length of one mile that maintain pockets of natural resource areas. These areas are often remnants of primary environmental corridors that have been partially converted to intensive urban or agricultural use as designated by SEWRPC.