



Aesthetic Resources

Scenery and Soundscape
Analysis Locations
Winter 2013



Analysis Locations

Standard locations at which to measure baseline aesthetic attributes (scenery and soundscape) within the Primary Study Area, assess potential project-related effects, and describe access to landscape viewing opportunities.





Data Collection - Aesthetics

- Visual
 - 30 Analysis Locations
 - Baseline date per BLM (1986)
 - Including Light and Glare

- Soundscape
 - Up to 8 LT; Opportunistic ST
 - Larson-Davis Model 831 Sound Level Meter
 - Sound Pressure Levels with octave or 3rd octave band center frequency resolution

Analysis Goals

 Evaluate potential impact of transmission, access routes, facility & reservoir

Evaluate new access-based landscape viewing opportunities

 Document potential change in appearance of downstream river attributes (i.e., leads)

Evaluate change in mechanism of view(s) within inundation zone

Analysis Goals

Evaluate changes in landscape features

Evaluate changes in views of the river corridor following inundation

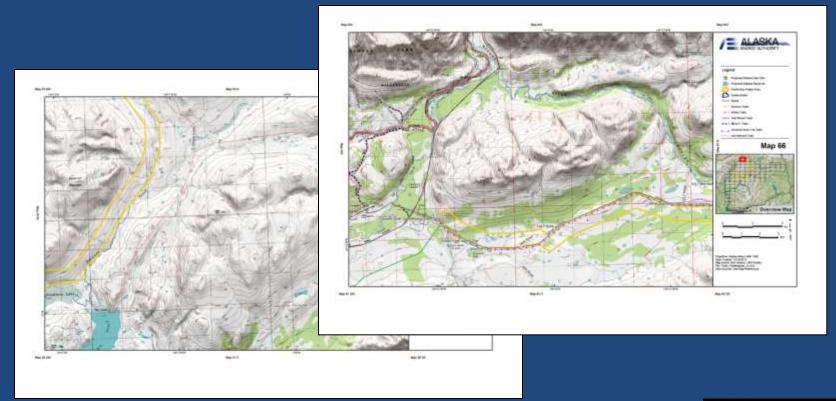
Evaluate potential change in view from air

Collect baseline soundscape data



Analysis Locations

- Consider pre-and post Project conditions
- Consider potential new viewing opportunities



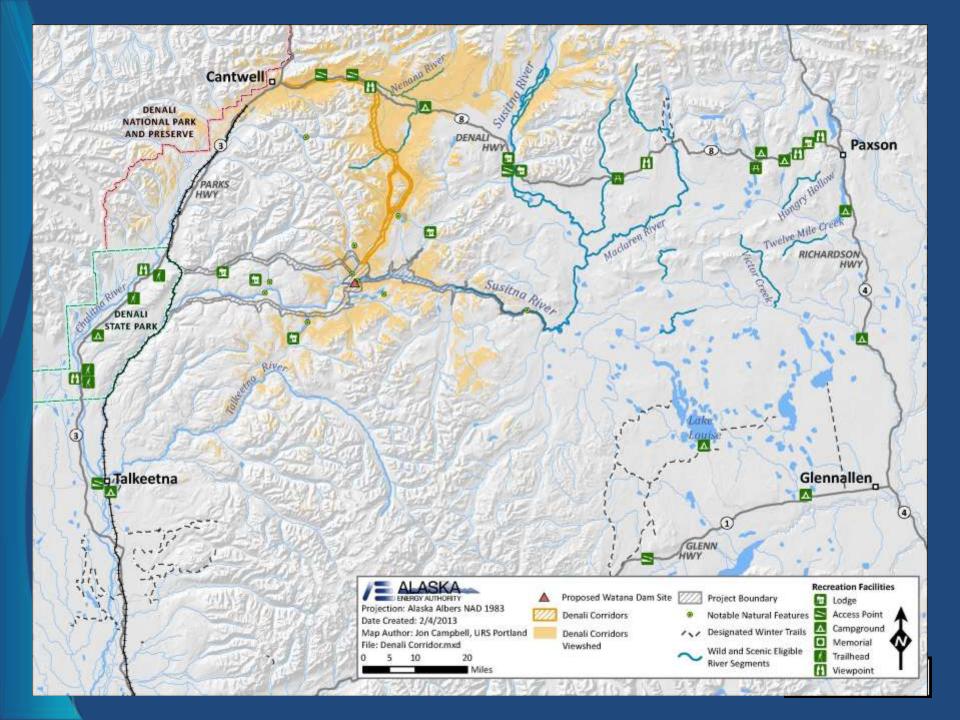


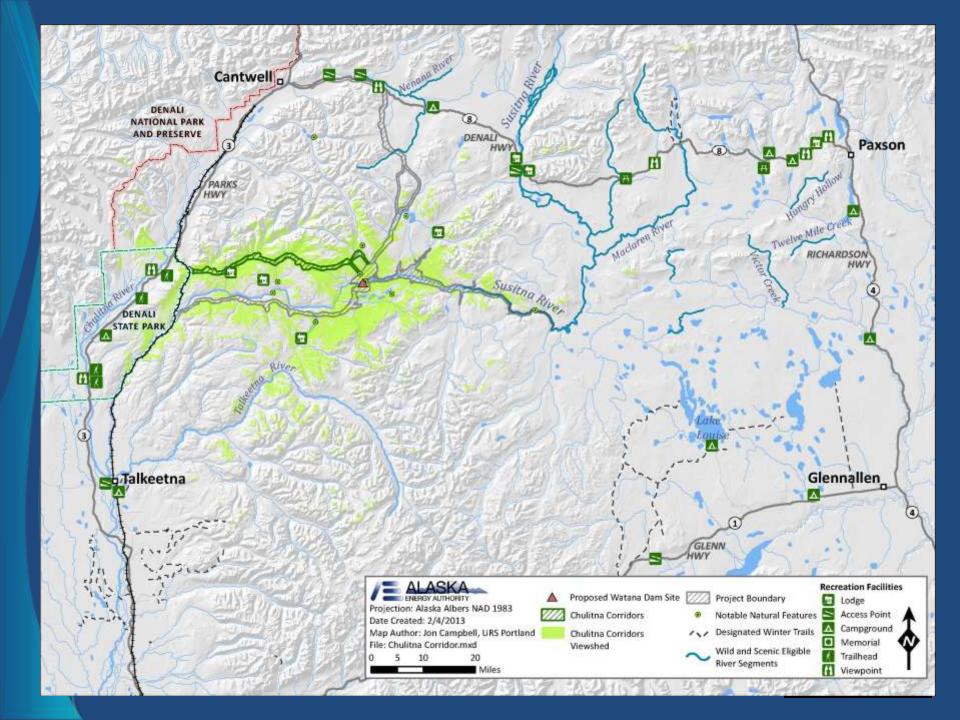
Study Area: Viewshed-Based

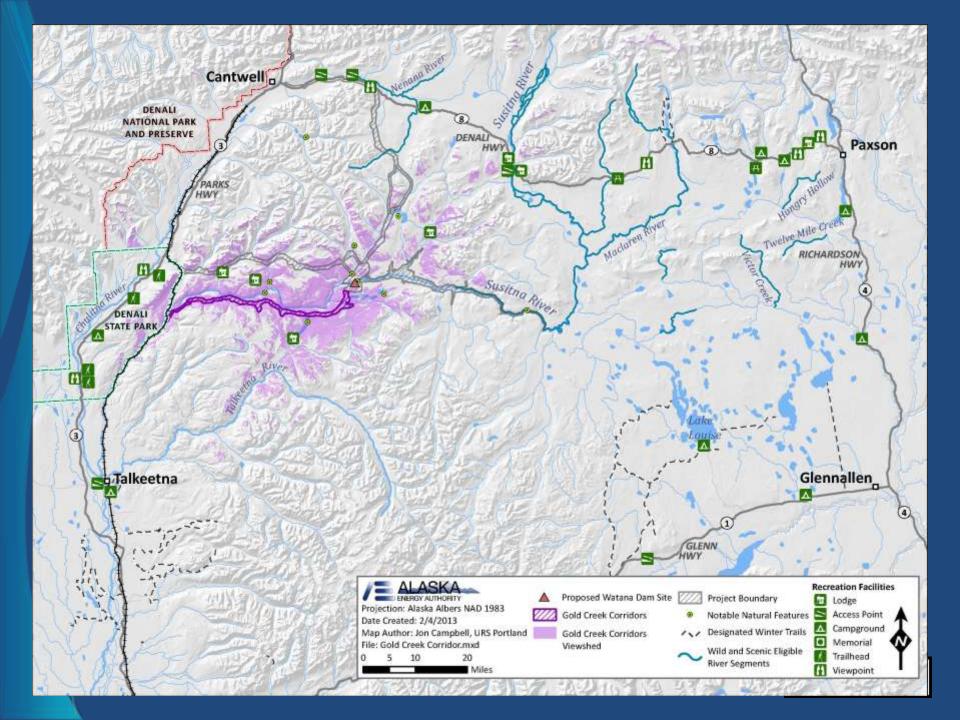
- Denali Corridor (DC)
- Chulitna Corridor (CC)
- Gold Creek Corridor (GCC)
- Reservoir
- Facility

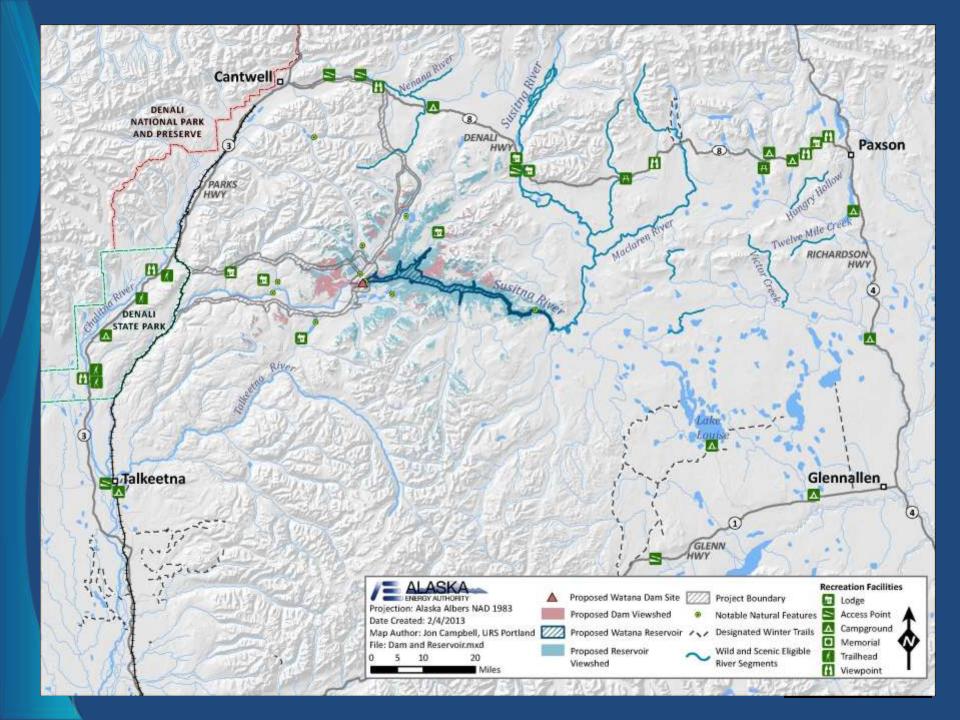
* Viewshed models do not indicate visibility!

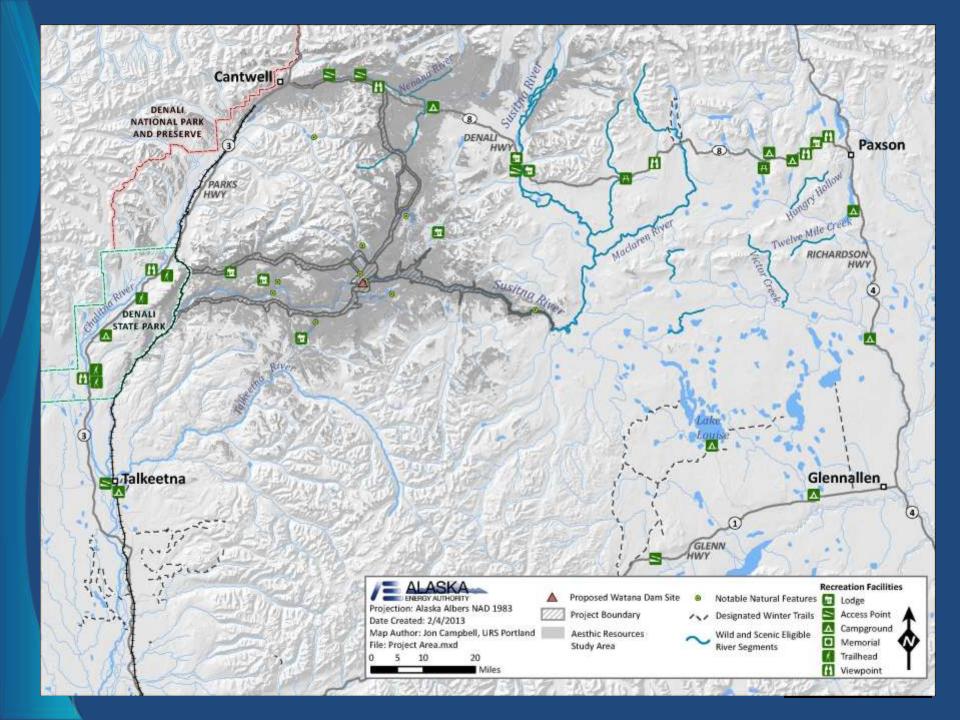












Selection Criteria

Project Nexus

- Receptors (sound & sight)
- Management standards
- Landscape character





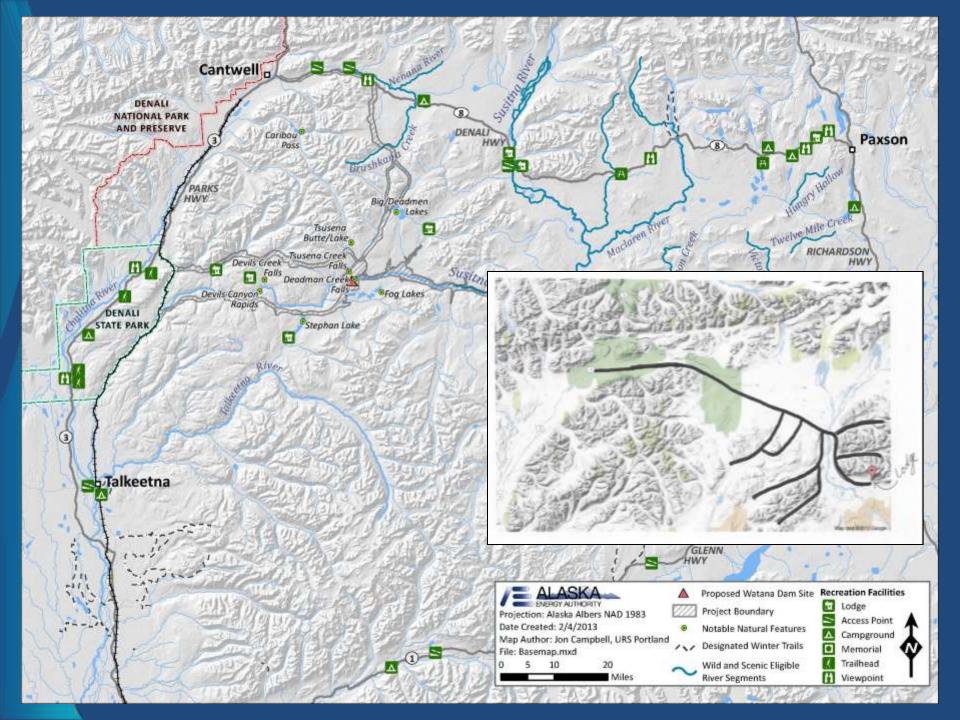
Receptors (Winter)

- Recreators (commercial / noncommercial)
 - Snowmachiners
 - Skiers
 - Snowshoers
 - Event participants
 - Hunters
- Lodge operators
- Flightseeing passengers
- Subsistence Hunters
- Residents
- Rail passengers



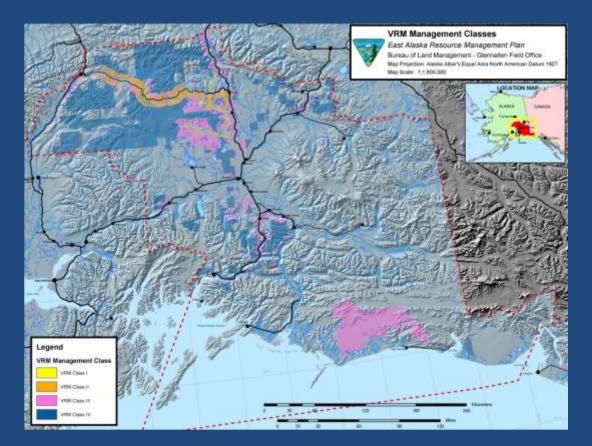






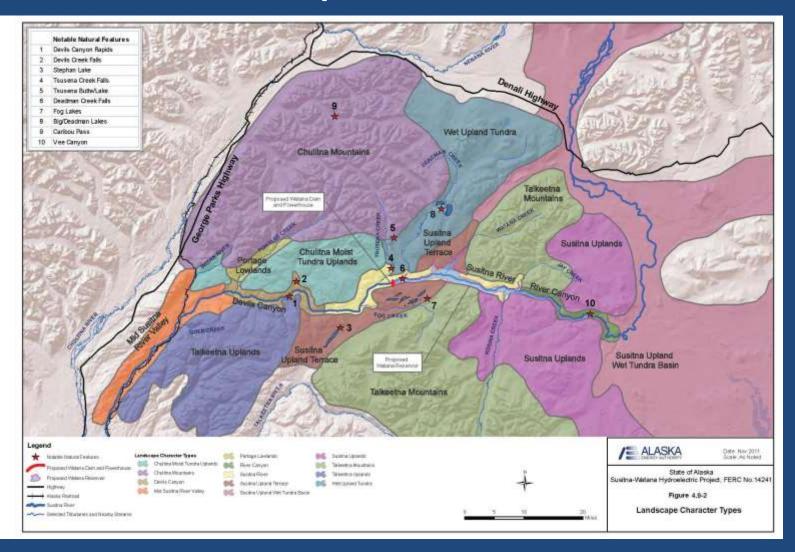
Management Standards

- Visual Resource Management (VRM)
- Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)
- Wild & Scenic River Section 7





Landscape Character





Observation Points (OPs)

- Represent specific locations or viewpoints.
- Viewer experience stationary and/or from a single vantage point
- Views may be directional or not





Observation Areas (OAs):

- Represent large geographic areas
- Views could be experienced from variety of locations
- Views are typically transient / experienced by viewers moving through the area (i.e., dispersed recreation).
- The likelihood of viewers standing in the same spot during repeated visits is low.
- Variability of views experienced will depend landscape characteristics.





Observation Corridors (OCs):

- Represent linear viewing experiences
- scenic attributes experienced as a continuum.
- May be focal and/or transient
- Also called "linear KOPs"





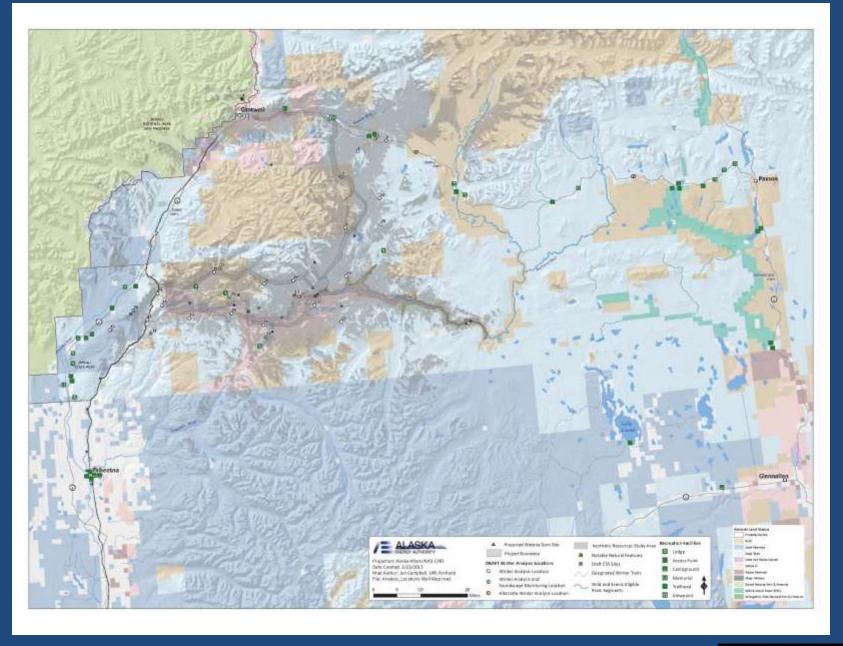
Landscape Character Points (LCPs):

- Standardized locations in which to evaluate changes in scenery attributes (i.e., may correspond to ice processes transects)
- Not tied to a particular viewer experience
- Provide information regarding the change in the visual resource of the area

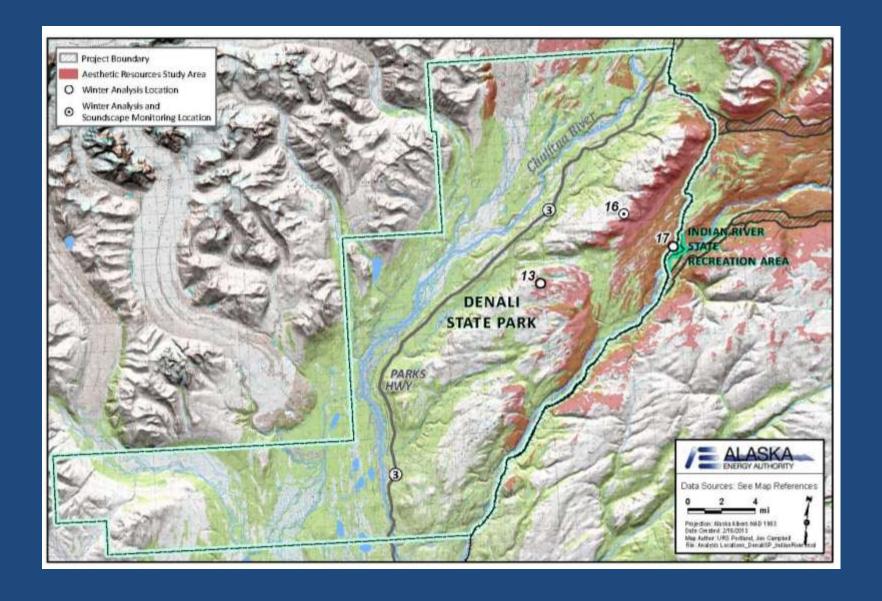




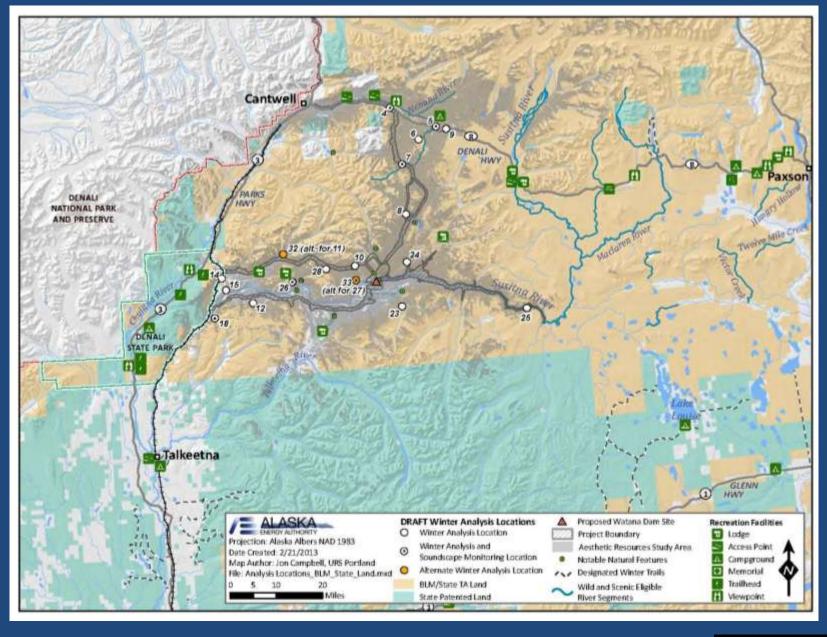




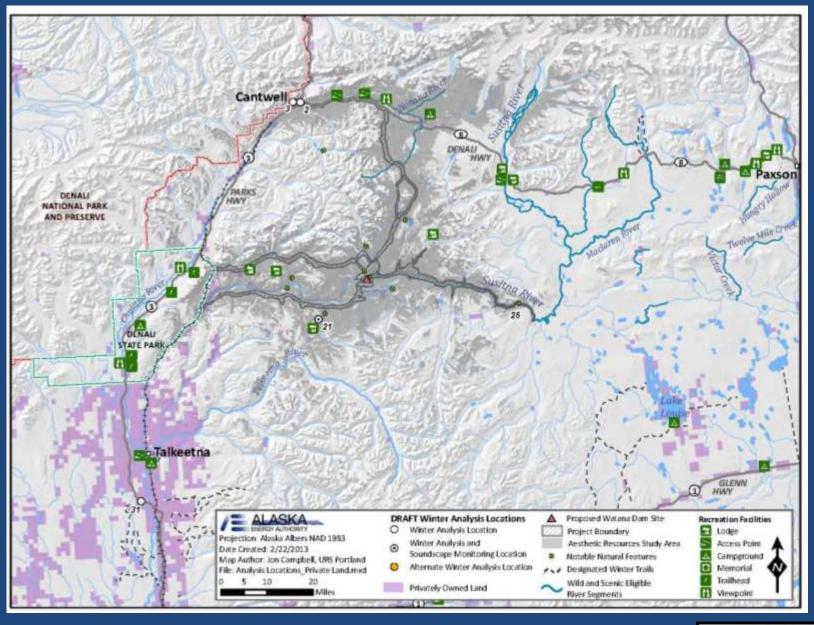




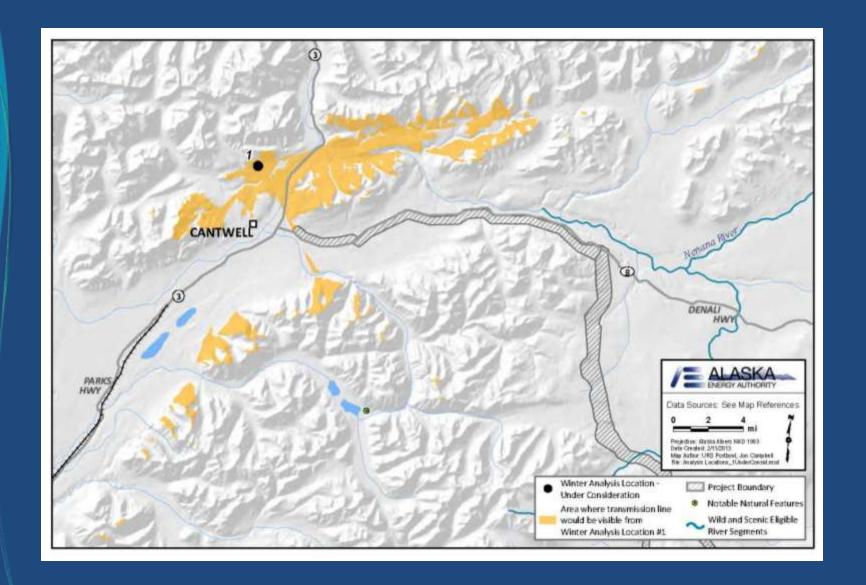














Implementation

- Access
- Timing
 - Refueling Needs
 - Sun Angle
 - viewshed
- Safety
 - Winter Gear
 - Survival Equipment
- Contingencies
 - Weather
 - Equipment



