

# Glossary for Bighorn Country

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Auto-access camping	Camping sites where vehicles are allowed at the site (vehicles as governed under the <i>Traffic Safety Act</i> ).
Backcountry	Area of land with limited to no recreation or tourism infrastructure, and limited managerial presence (park attendants, trail signage, etc.). Affords visitors the opportunity to experience solitude, isolation from human civilization, high personal risk, and challenge.
Backcountry camping	Camping at a site that typically has some supporting facilities, is designed and managed for the purpose of camping, and that typically is not accessible from roads. May require hiking, boating, riding, or other non-motorized means to access sites.
Biodiversity	The assortment of life on earth – the variety of genetic materials in all things, the variety of species on earth and the different kinds of living communities and the environments in which they occur.
Campground	Land which is specifically designed and managed to allow a person to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Erect tents or</li><li>• Park recreational vehicles</li></ul> for the purpose of overnight camping. Includes any building, structure, tent, vehicle or enclosure that is located on the land and is used as part of the facility.
Commercial recreation	Instructing/guiding/outfitting activities on public land and/or water for which a consumer pays a fee (e.g. commercial trail riding, dog tours, heli-ski tours, fishing, bird hunting, off highway vehicle tours etc.). Typically, these operations on the land do not include fixed facilities like storefronts or private staging areas.
Conservation	Management and care of land and natural or cultural resources in a way that preserves their integrity for the future.

Day use facility	A site for public use, usually associated with a nearby attraction or natural or cultural feature, which does not include options for overnight or continuous occupation.
Equestrian	Any person(s) on a horse, or other large riding or pack animal.
Fishing	Fishing for, catching, or attempting to catch fish by any method.
Front country	Areas which are easy to access by the public and may have a variety of activities with frequent interaction with other users. Generally include higher levels of management and facilities, where public may feel a sense of reduced risk participating in activities in a natural setting.
Headwaters	The source and upper tributaries of a stream or river.
Heritage tourism	Travelling to experience places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present.
Human footprint	The impact or extent of a disturbance created by human use or interaction on the land. Includes the intensity, frequency and nature of any uses or activities related to the disturbance. This includes temporary and permanent landscape alterations such as roads, trails, well sites, industrial sites, land clearings etc. Footprint also includes the duration, timing, and other factors (e.g. noise, scenic value) related to the disturbance.
Hunting	The legal harvest of wildlife.
Nature-based tourism	Travelling to experience natural attractions and engage in outdoor activities, such as camping, sight-seeing, birdwatching, downhill skiing, hunting, mountain biking, motorized recreation, etc.
Off-highway vehicle (OHV)	A non-highway motor vehicle used for cross-country travel on land or water, but does not include snow vehicles or boats. Also known as a quad, ATV, or side by side.
Outdoor recreation	Physical, social, intellectual, creative and spiritual activities in an outdoor setting.
Outfitting	Commercial, guided trips in which a licensed professional leads individuals or groups of people for the purposes of providing direction, expertise and/or accommodation to support outdoor activities.
Provincial Park	Provincial parks are areas of land established to preserve natural heritage of provincial significance or higher, while supporting outdoor recreation, heritage tourism and natural heritage appreciation activities that depend upon and are compatible with environmental protection.

## Provincial Recreation Area

Provincial recreation areas provide access to lakes, rivers, reservoirs and adjacent Crown land and are managed with outdoor recreation as the primary objective, supporting a range of outdoor activities in natural, modified and human-created settings. Many recreation areas serve as staging areas to provide access to a range of outdoor recreation opportunities on adjacent lands and water bodies.

## Public Land Recreation Area

A Public Land Recreation Area (PLRA) is an area of public land declared to be a public land recreation area and described in Schedule 5 of the [Public Lands Administration Regulation](#). Generally, these are small areas designated to manage high intensity recreational use and/or provide limited amenities for camping, staging and information sharing (e.g. kiosks, interpretive signage, regulatory signage etc.). They are most often found as an access point to vacant public land or within an existing or proposed Public Land Use Zone.

## Public Land Use Zone

A Public Land Use Zone (PLUZ), is an area of public land designed to assist in the management of recreational land uses and resources. Within a Public Land Use Zone, trails can be designated for specific recreational activities and areas can be managed with restricted access for conservation.

## Recreational Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

A power-driven aircraft, other than a model aircraft, that is designed to fly without a human operator on board.

## Recreation Infrastructure

Includes the construction, maintenance, repair, operation, and the supervision of outdoor recreation staging and support facilities as well as the outdoor recreation areas themselves (i.e. trails, waterways, etc.). Outdoor recreation spaces and places which have recreation infrastructure include parks, playing fields, play-structures, trails, forested areas, lakes, etc.

## Rustic Camping

Camping at a site that offers limited amenities (e.g., fire pits, outhouses) and is not necessarily designed or managed for that purpose. Travel to the site may be motorized or non-motorized.

## Snowmobile (Snow Vehicle)

A motor vehicle designed and equipped to be driven exclusively or chiefly on snow, ice, or both.

## Staging Area

A site designated to support recreational activity through variable levels of service and amenities including washroom facilities, information signage, parking, boat launches, garbage collection, etc.

## Stewardship

An ethic whereby citizens, industry, communities and governments work together to responsibly care for and manage Alberta's natural resources and environment.

Tourism	The act of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their home community for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and purposes other than employment. A tourism trip occurs when someone takes an overnight trip, or a same-day trip of more than 40 km (one-way) outside of their home community.
Trail	A travel way which is passable by at least one or more of the following: foot traffic, livestock, watercraft, bicycles, in-line skates, wheelchairs, cross-country skis, off road (off highway) recreation vehicles such as motorcycles, snowmobiles, ATVs and 4-wheel drive vehicles.
Trapping	To capture, injure, or kill animals of any kind, or attempt to do so, by means of the use of a trap.
Undesignated Camping	Camping at a site that does not have services or amenities and which is not designed or managed specifically for that purpose. Travel to the site may be motorized or non-motorized.
Wildland Provincial Park	Wildland provincial parks are specifically established to preserve and protect natural heritage and provide opportunities for backcountry recreation. Wildland provincial parks are large, undeveloped natural landscapes that retain their historical characteristics. Trails and backcountry campsites are provided in some wildland parks to minimize human impacts on the landscape.