

Figure 5-1. The "viewshed" of the road network forms a variable-width, line-of-sight buffer.

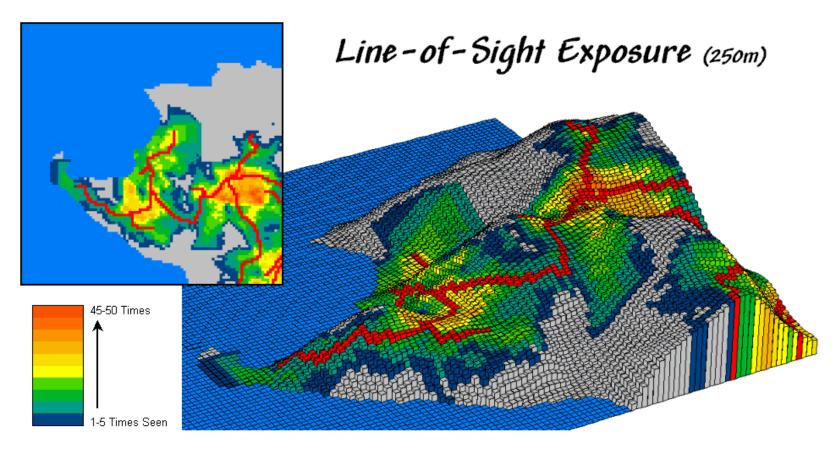


Figure 5-2. A "visual exposure" map identifies the number of times each map location is visually connected to an extended map feature.

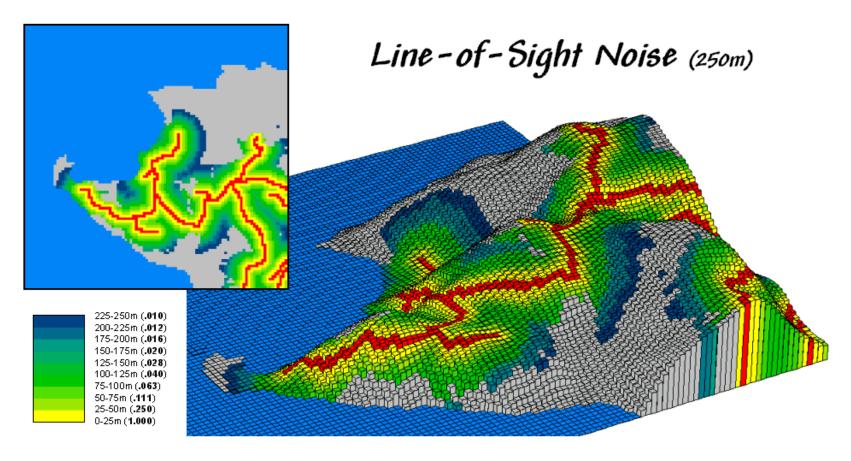


Figure 5-3. A "noise buffer" considers distance as well as line-of-sight connectivity.

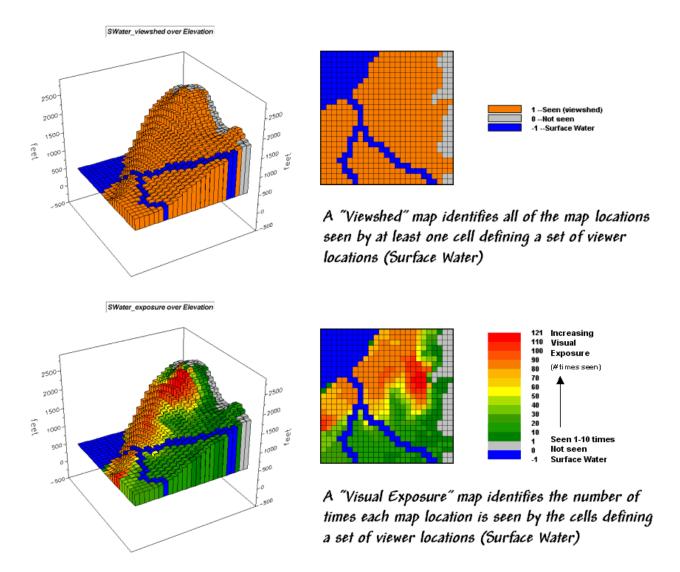
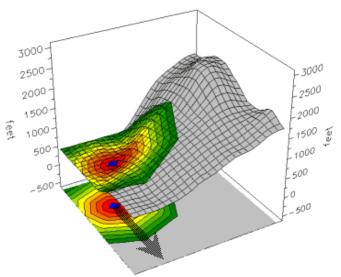


Figure 5-4. Viewshed of all surface water locations.



Visual Connectivity is calculated by comparing the rise/run ratio along a direction— if it is greater than any of the previously calculated ratios that location is marked as seen; if not, it is marked as not seen.

					For ring #4, Rise/Run= (763-520) / (4*328)= .1852					
	Ring 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Elevation	520 feet	556	622	695	763	818	857	911	883	877
Rise		36	102	175	243	298	337	391	363	357
Run	0 feet	328	656	984	1312	1640	1968	2296	2624	2952
Rise/Run		.1098	.1555	.1778	.1852	.1817	.1712	.1703	.1383	.1209
Seen or		Seen	Seen	Seen	Seen	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not
Not Seen										

Figure 5-5. Example calculations for determining visual connectivity.

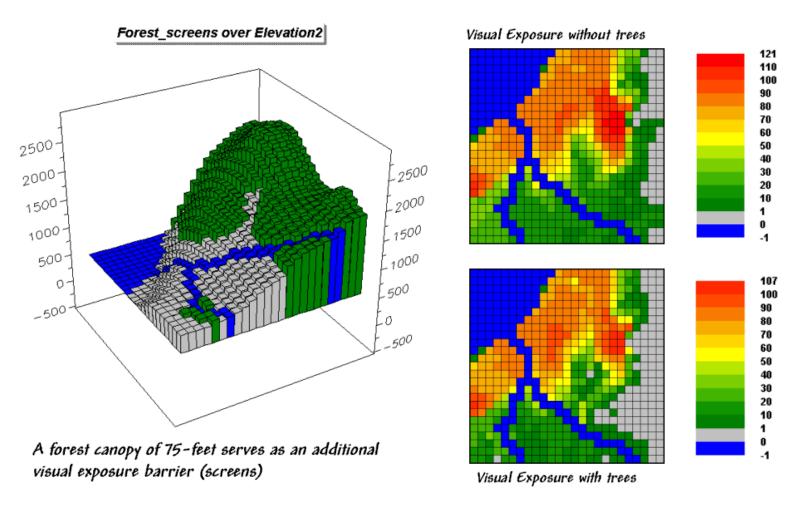


Figure 5-6. Introducing visual screens that block line-of-sight connections.

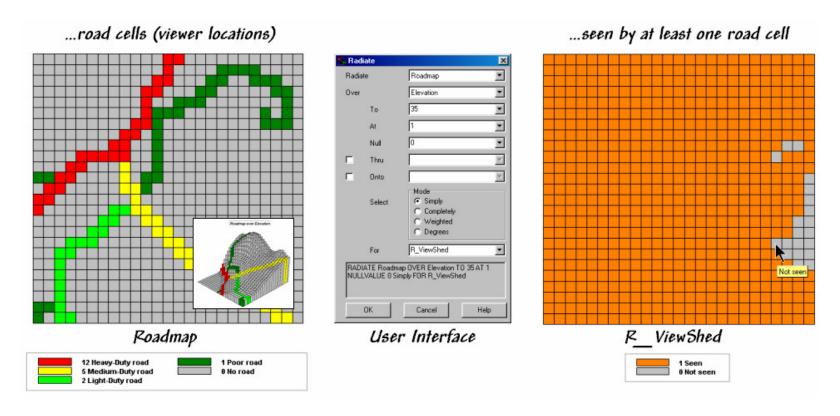


Figure 5-7. Identifying the "viewshed" of the road network.

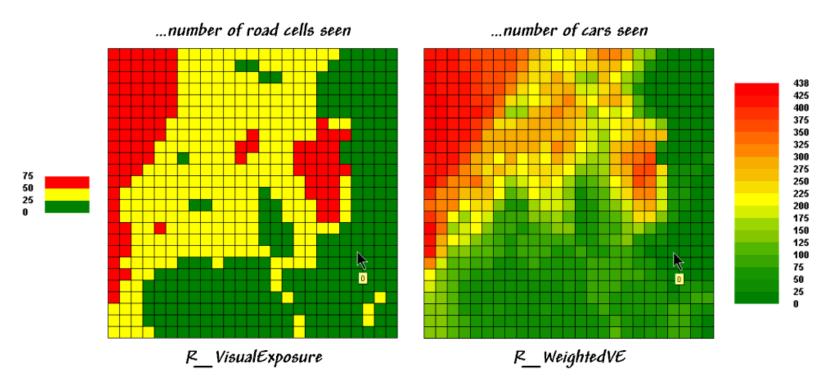


Figure 5-8. Calculating simple and weighted visual exposure.

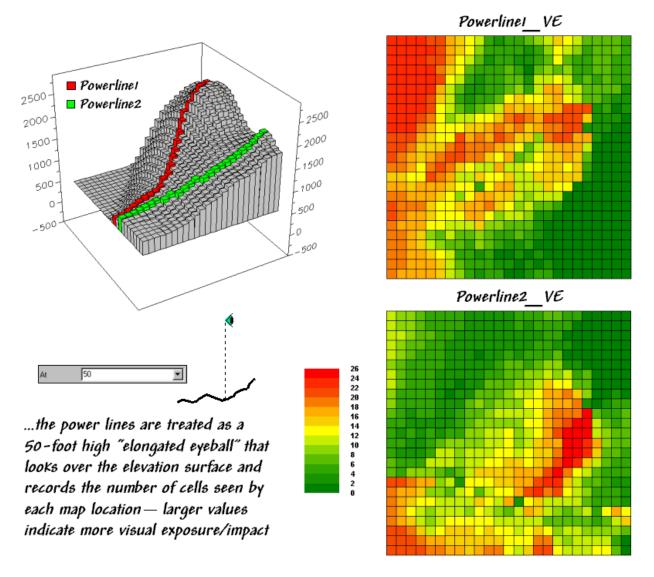


Figure 5-9. Determining the visual exposure/impact of alternative power line routes.

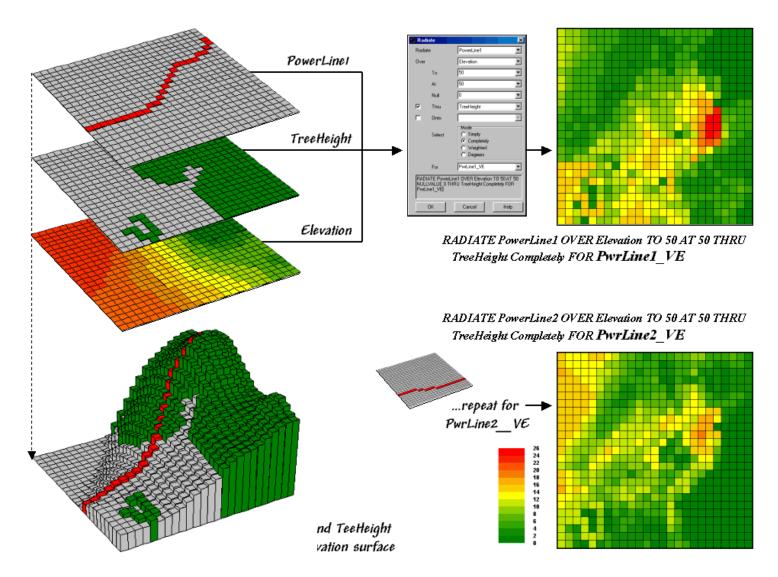


Figure 5-10. Calculating visual exposure for two proposed power lines.

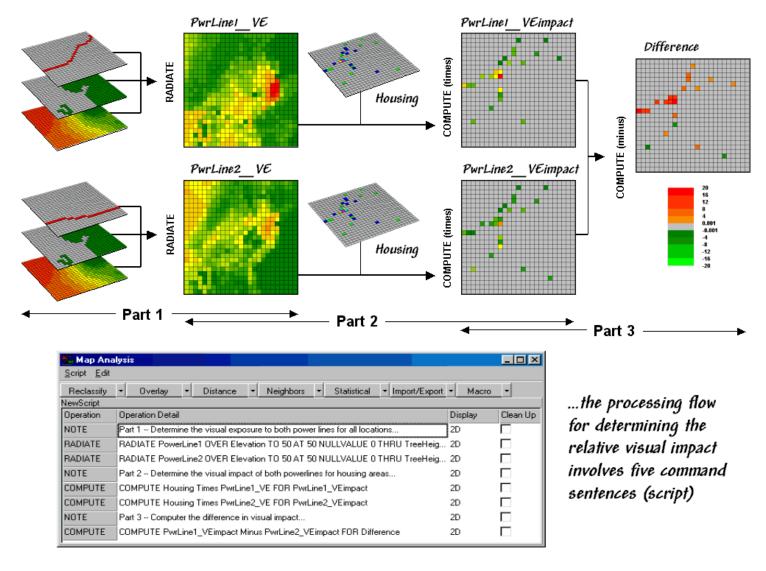


Figure 5-11. Determining visual impact on local residents.

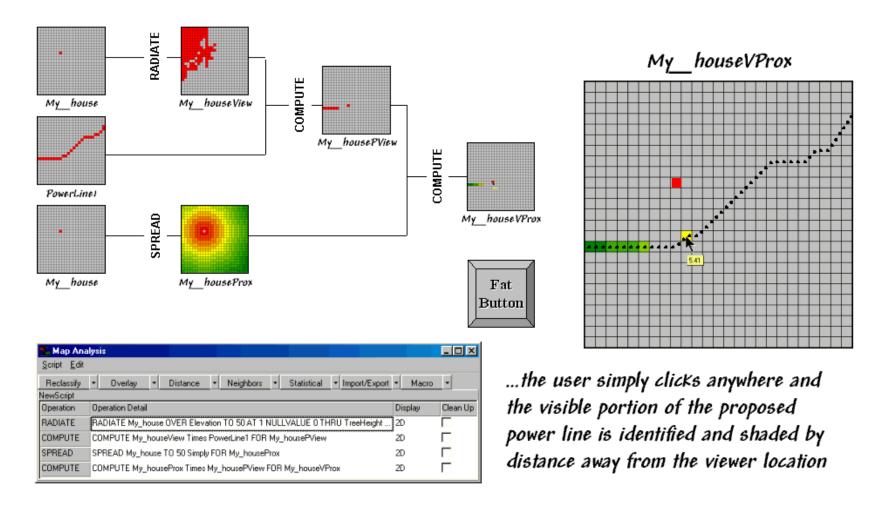


Figure 5-12. Determining visible portions of a proposed power line.