

development were noted in the field, and lakes were given a rating based on the character and dominance of the development.

**Scoring:**

A system of scoring was devised based on 100 total points. Points were assigned for each of the six evaluation criteria the relative importance of that criterion to overall scenic quality. Change in relief received the most points (30) because relief is considered to be the single most important attribute of scenic quality (Litton et al. 1971). The physical features category was assigned 25 points due to research indicating a strong preference for such features (Herzog 1985, Palmer 1978). The relative importance of shoreline configuration, vegetation diversity and special features is not clearly delineated in the current literature; each was therefore assigned 15 points. Inharmonious development was assigned 20 points, with points to be subtracted based on the degree of negative impacts.

Point ranges within each category were assigned after the inventory was completed and the total occurrence of various features was tallied. In general, a mean was determined for each of the six categories; and higher points were assigned to lakes meeting or surpassing the mean. Points were determined as follows:

- x **Relief (30 points):** Maximum points for relief were given to lakes if more than 25% of the view around the lake could be classified as having dramatic, or highly complex relief. Twenty points were awarded to lakes where dramatic or highly complex relief existed over less than 25% of the view. Ten points were given to lakes where moderately complex relief existed over any part of the view. No points were given to lakes with low complexity of relief (Table 1).

Table 1. Assignment of points for relief around lakes in the unorganized towns of Maine.

Type of relief	High (30 pts)	Medium (20 pts)	Low (10 pts)	None (0 pts)
Dramatic	25%+	1-25%	----	----
High Complexity	25%+	1-25%	----	----
Moderate Complexity	----	----	1-100%	----
Low Complexity	----	----	----	----