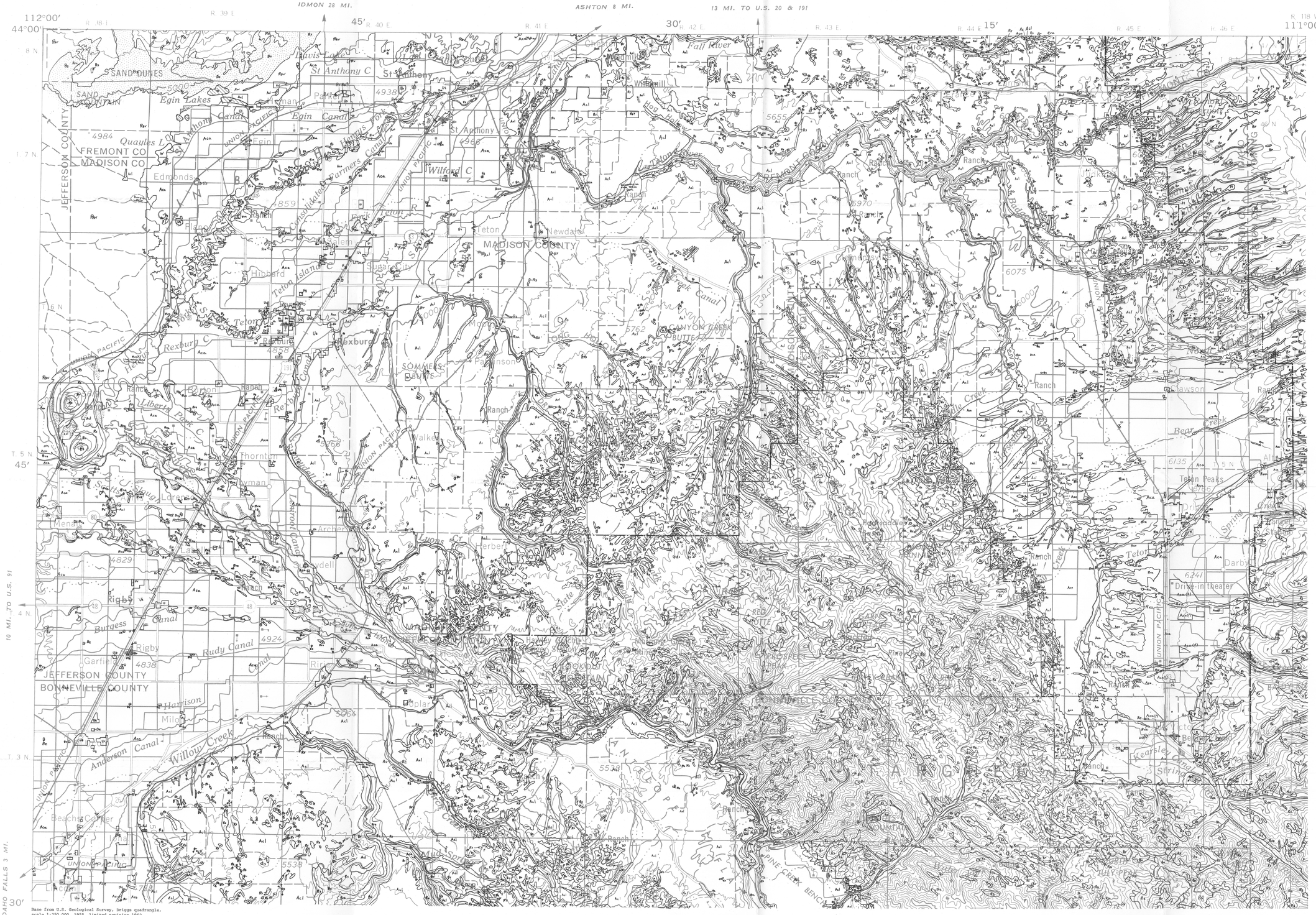
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD STUDIES
MAP MF-872
HACKMAN-LAND-USE, NW QUADRANT,
DRIGGS QUAD, IDAHO-WYO.



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Driggs quadrangle, scale 1:250,000, 1955, limited revision 1962.

SCALE 1:100,000
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

Mapped and compiled by R. J. Hackman, 1973.

LAND-USE CLASSIFICATION MAP OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE DRIGGS QUADRANGLE, IDAHO AND WYOMING

By
Robert J. Hackman

1977

EXPLANATION

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

AGRICULTURAL LAND

- Aca — Cropland on dominantly alluvial soil--Mostly irrigated; includes some pasture land. Stippled areas indicate land brought under cultivation since 1954
- Acl — Cropland on loess soil--Mostly dry farming. Stippled areas indicate land brought under cultivation since 1954

BARREN LAND

- Bs — Extractive--Gravel pit, mine, or rock quarry; no building structure on site
- Br — Mostly barren rock and sparse vegetation
- Bs — Windblown sand--Forms dunes

FOREST LAND

- F — Forest land, undifferentiated--Includes deciduous (mostly aspen) and (or) coniferous trees; includes some small mountain meadows; locally used for grazing
- Ft — Forest land in transition--Timber harvested or land cleared for cultivation

RANGELAND

- Rs — Rangeland, undifferentiated--Includes steep slopes of loess soil and (or) gravel banks unsuitable for cultivation, small scattered rock outcrops, and rocky debris and colluvium. May be grass, forb, brush, or shrub covered; at higher altitudes includes scrub oak thickets and small aspen stands. Locally used for grazing
- Rsv — Rangeland on extensive lava flows--locally veneered with windblown material and covered with sparse vegetation. Used for grazing
- Rva — Rangeland on alluvium--Includes river terraces, modern flood plain, and some swampy areas. May be grass, forb, brush, shrub, or tree covered. Locally used for grazing. Includes groves of trees on some farms

URBAN

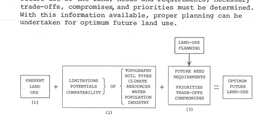
- U — Urban, undifferentiated
- Uc — Commercial and (or) service area
- Ue — Extractive--Gravel pit, mine, or rock quarry; building structure on site
- Ug — Cemetery
- Ui — Industrial
- Up — Institutional
- Ur — Residential--Clusters or strips of dwellings. Small clusters of two to three dwellings and farm residences and associated buildings not shown
- Us — Small town, undifferentiated
- Uta — Airport

WATER

- W — Lake or reservoir

LAND-USE MAPPING

This map is intended as a guide to future land-use planning in southern Idaho. In order to plan effectively, three general types of information must be gathered: 1) knowledge of the existing land use must be obtained for the entire area; 2) the limitations and potentials of the land must be known if the land is to be used wisely and in compatability with the environment; 3) information about future use of the land, needs and requirements, necessary trade-offs, compromises, and priorities must be determined. With this information available, proper planning can be undertaken for optimum future land use.



LAND-USE PLANNING EQUATION

Land-use mapping is the first step in land-use planning. It provides a comprehensive picture of the distribution of uses of the land and an idea about the balance of uses. This map was prepared as an example of land-use mapping in the Snake River Plain.

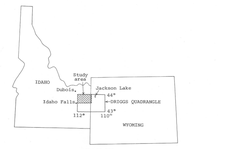
The land-use map shows some of the intensely farmed areas directly east and northeast of Idaho Falls, Idaho. It includes all of Madison and Teton Counties, and parts of Fremont, Jefferson, and Bonneville Counties in Idaho, and a very small part of Teton County, Wyoming. It also includes a part of the Targhee National Forest in Idaho and Wyoming.

Data were interpreted from 1:50,000-scale color vertical aerial photography taken in August and September, 1973, and were supplemented with limited field work. The increase in cultivated land (stipple pattern on map) since 1954 was interpreted from a comparison of the 1973 color photography with 1954 black-and-white vertical aerial photography at a scale of 1:50,000.

This classification, although modified for local use, generally follows that developed by Anderson, Hardy, and Roach (1972). Letter symbols are used instead of numbers, generally following the system used by Driscoll (1974) in mapping the Front Range Urban Corridor of Colorado.

REFERENCES

Anderson, J.R., Hardy, E.E., and Roach, J.T., 1972, A land-use classification system for use with remote-sensor data: U.S. Geol. Survey Circ. 671, 16 p.
Driscoll, L.B., 1974, Land-use classification map of the Boulder-Fort Collins-Greeley area, Front Range Urban Corridor, Colorado: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Inv. Ser. Map I-855-B.
Prostka, H.J., and Hackman, R.J., 1974, Preliminary geologic map of the NW 1/4 Driggs 1° x 2° quadrangle, southeastern Idaho: U.S. Geol. Survey open-file rept. 74-105, scale 1:125,000.



Location map

Interior--Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia--1977

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