Existing land use—In 1979 about 50 percent of the quadrangle was rangeland, about 25 percent cropland, and about 25 percent residential. Since 1949 the area has lost roughly 5 percent through the central part. Principal erosion and recreational big timber is from high on the plateau where cropland was constructed in 1978 in the eastern half of sec. 13, and the northern 18, 19, and 28 and 29 sec. 20 R.

Known to raise rice, wheat, cotton, oilseed, and sunflower, in this area. Native vegetation is extensively degraded by overgrazing and severe amounts of big sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata). The perennial grasses used as forage to grazing livestock include blue grama (Bouteloua gracilis), narrow-leaved cat-tail (Typha angustifolia), and cordgrass (Spartina gracilis), and small amounts of annual grasses such as sand dropseed (Sporobolus cryptandrus) and California foxtail (Setaria viridis).

Shrubland cover is generally sparse, consisting of big sagebrush, red sage (Artemisia tridentata), and various species of vetch (Vicia sp.). The dominant tree species are Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa and A. concolor), with quaking aspen (Populus tremuloides) and lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta) as common associates. Thin stands of trembling aspen are found in the southwest corner of the quadrangle.

Species of wildlife include mule deer, sage grouse, elk, and small game birds. The quadrangle is divided into natural resource management units based on the natural vegetation types. The vegetation types are defined as follows:

MAPS SHOWING NATURAL RESOURCES AND EXISTING LAND USE OF THE GAP QUADRANGLE, CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYOMING

By

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