



LAND USE

By  
Julia L. Bell

- EXPLANATION
- LAND-USE CATEGORIES
- 1 INDUSTRIAL AND EXTRACTIVE—light and heavy manufacturing, sand and gravel mining
  - 2 COMMERCIAL AND SERVICES—business; such as landfills, sewage-treatment plants, hospitals, and schools
  - 3 TRANSPORTATION—highways, railroads, and airports
  - 4 FARMLAND—active and inactive farms
  - 5 FORESTLAND—wooded public and private grounds and recreational areas
  - 6 RESIDENTIAL—rural hamlets and urban and suburban residential areas
  - 7 OPEN PUBLIC LAND—nonwooded parkland, golf courses, and powerline right-of-ways
  - 8 WATER AND WETLANDS—water bodies and wooded and unwooded wetlands
- LAND-USE BOUNDARY
- AQUIFER BOUNDARY—dashed where full extent of aquifer is not shown
- 00304000 COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS WELL OR WELL FIELD—numbered by New York State Department of Health



NOTE

Land use may affect the quality of the ground water within the aquifer. Forest open public lands, and wetlands have the least potential for ground-water contamination, whereas industrial, commercial, farmland, residential, and transportation each represent different types of potential for contamination.

Land-use categories are modified from the Land Use and Natural Resources Inventory (LUNRI) undertaken in 1968 by Cornell University and updated by the Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board in 1976. The LUNRI maps were made from aerial photographs taken in the late 1960's contracted by New York State Department of Transportation. Revised (1979) topographic maps by the U.S. Geological Survey of the Borden and Campbell quadrangles were used to update forested areas, wetlands, and extractive sites.

Land uses that do not conform to these categories are classified on an individual basis. Public facilities having extensive grounds are classified under the categories of Forestland or Open Land. The classification Open Lands is used only for public facilities having unwooded grounds. Landfills and sewage-disposal sites are identified as Commercial and Services. Small churches, libraries, museums, and landmarks are identified as Open Public Land unless these sites are too small to be adequately identified on the base maps. If too small, these areas are included in the same classification as the encompassing land use. Where pipelines and powerlines constitute the major land use of an area, the area is marked Commercial and Services and Open Land respectively.