DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OPEN-FILE REPORT 82-115
(SHEET 7 OF 7)

LAND USE

By

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EXPLANATION

LAND-USE CATEGORIES

1 INDUSTRIAL AND EXTRACTIVE--light and heavy industry, sand and gravel mining

2 COMMERCIAL AND SERVICES--business; services such as landfills, sewage-treatment plants, and hospitals

3 TRANSPORATION--highways, railroads, and airports

4 FARMLAND--active and inactive farms

5 FORESTLAND--forested public and private grounds and recreational areas

6 RESIDENTIAL--rural hamlets, urban and suburban residential areas

7 OPEN PUBLIC LAND--open parkland, golf courses, and powerline right-of-ways

8 WATER AND WETLANDS--water bodies, wooded and unwooded wetlands

LAND-USE BOUNDARY

AQUIFER BOUNDARY--dashed where full extent of aquifer is not shown

00676000 COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM 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 underlying 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 (LUNR) undertaken in 1968 by Cornell University and by Jamestown Planning Commission (1978). The LUNR maps were made from aerial photographs taken in the late 1960's under a New York State Department of Transportation contract.

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

REFERENCES CITED

Jamestown Planning Commission, 1978, City of Jamestown--existing land use 1978: Jamestown Planning Commission, 1 map.

INDEX MAP

DRAINAGE AREA

AQUIFER

SCALE 1:24000

BASE FROM NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ELLERY CENTER, N.Y., 1978; GERRY, N.Y., 1978; IVORY, N.Y., 1978; JAMESTOWN, N.Y., 1978; AND KENNEDY, N.Y., 1978. 1:24,000

CLASSIFICATION FROM LAND USE AND NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY (LUNR) MAPS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY (1967); MODIFIED BY JULIA L. BELLI, 1981

GEOHYDROLOGY OF THE VALLEY-FILL AQUIFER IN THE JAMESTOWN AREA, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK

1982