

LAND USE

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EXPLANATION

LAND-USE CATEGORIES

- 1 INDUSTRIAL AND EXTRACTIVE - light and heavy manufacturing and gravel mining, junk yards, tailings ponds, and filtration ponds
- 2 COMMERCIAL AND SERVICES - business, landfills, sewage treatment plants, hospitals, schools, pipelines, relay stations, libraries, post offices, cemeteries, dikes, and all public-use land as classified by LUNR except for junk yards
- 3 TRANSPORTATION - highways, highway rest areas, railroads, and airports
- 4 FARMLAND - active and inactive farms
- 5 FORESTLAND - wooded public and private grounds, and recreational areas
- 6 RESIDENTIAL - urban and suburban residential areas, and clusters and strips of at least 4 residences
- 7 OPEN PUBLIC LAND - nonwooded parkland, golf courses, powerline right-of-ways, land filled for development, and inactive urban land
- 8 WATER AND WETLANDS - water bodies, wooded and nonwooded wetlands

- LAND-USE BOUNDARY
- - - AQUIFER BOUNDARY - dashed where full extent of aquifer is not shown
- 14-40 COMMUNITY WATER-SYSTEM WELL OR INDUSTRIAL WELL - numbered by seconds of latitude and longitude, after Randall (1972)
- 17-38 spring

NOTE

Land-use categories were modified from the Land Use and Natural Resources Inventory (LUNR) undertaken by Cornell University in 1965. This map was made from topographic maps by the U.S. Geological Survey that were photorevised in 1978 and from aerial photographs taken of the entire region in 1983.

In general, there has been little change in land use since the LUNR inventory. Most changes are on the fringes of communities where housing developments have been made in isolated parts in the rural areas. The user should clarify current land use where specifically needed.

Land uses that do not conform to the modified LUNR categories are classified on an individual basis. Public facilities which have extensive grounds are classified under Forestland or Open Land. The classification Open Land is used only for public facilities which have unforested grounds. Where pipelines and powerlines constitute the major use of land, the area is marked commercial and services. If a land-use feature is too small to be adequately identified on the base map, it is included in the classification of the surrounding area.

REFERENCE

Randall, A.D., 1972. Records of wells and test borings in the Susquehanna River basin, New York State, N.Y. State Dept. of Environmental Conservation Bulletin, 69, 92p.

