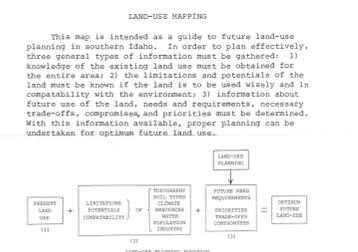


- EXPLANATION**
- DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**
- AGRICULTURAL LAND**
 - Aca Cropland on dominantly alluvial soil—Mostly irrigated; includes some pasture land. Stippled areas indicate land brought under cultivation since 1954
 - Acl Cropland on loess soil—Mostly dry farming. Stippled areas indicate land brought under cultivation since 1954
 - BARREN LAND**
 - Ba Extractive—Gravel pit, mine, or rock quarry; no building structure on site
 - Bc Mostly barren rock and sparse vegetation
 - Bn 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
 - Fa Forest land in transition—Timber harvested or land cleared for cultivation
 - RANGELAND**
 - Ra 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
 - Rva 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
 - Up Cemetery
 - Ui Industrial
 - Uj 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 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 southeast 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 (stippled 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.

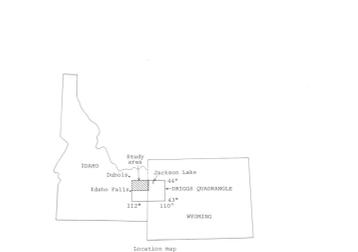
This classification, although modified for local use, generally follows that developed by Anderson, Hardy, and Roach (1972). Letter symbols are used instead of numbers, generally following the system used by Driscoll (1974) in mapping the Front Range Urban Corridor of Colorado.

REFERENCES

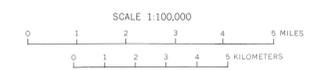
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Prosser, H.J., and Hackman, R.J., 1974, Preliminary geologic map of the NW 1/4 Driggs 1° x 2° quadrangle, south-eastern Idaho, U.S. Geol. Survey open-file rept. 74-105, scale 1:125,000.



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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