

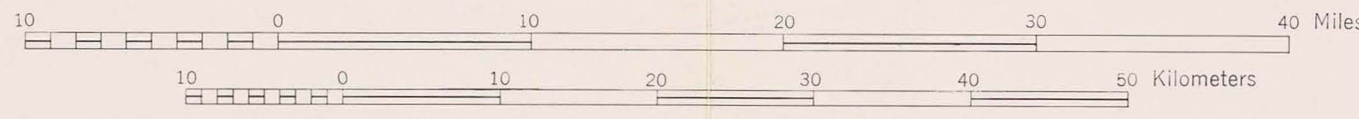
# STATE OF MINNESOTA LAND USE

## DEVELOPMENT REGION 9

### 1969

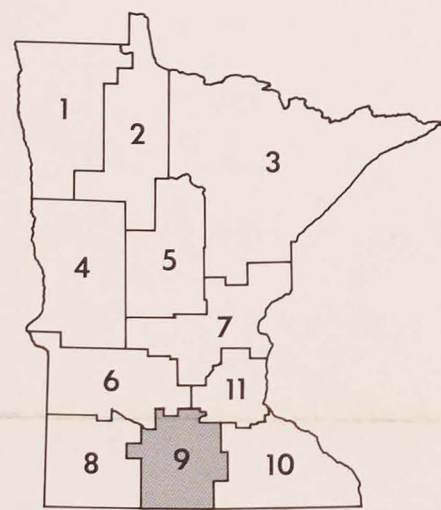
Scale 1:500,000

1 inch equals approximately 8 miles



- LEGEND**
- ⊙ State capital
  - County seat
  - City, town, or village
  - ✈ Scheduled service airport
  - - - County boundary
  - - - Corporate boundary shown for towns over 5,000 population
  - National park, National forest, National wildlife refuge, or Indian reservation
  - Interstate highway
  - U. S. highway
  - State highway
  - Other principal roads

- Forested
- Cultivated
- Pasture and Open
- Water
- Marsh
- Urban Residential
- Urban Non-residential or Mixed Residential
- Extractive
- Transportation



DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

**POPULATION KEY**

ST PAUL	more than 100,000
ROCHESTER	25,000 to 100,000
Hibbing	10,000 to 25,000
Marshall	5,000 to 10,000
Winomn	less than 5,000

*Population indicated by size of letters*

## WATER QUALITY

Watershed Units (DNR)

- 1 - Crow River
- 2 - Minnesota River-Hawk Creek
- 3 - Lower Minnesota River
- 4 - Cannon River
- 5 - Cottonwood River
- 6 - Blue Earth River
- 7 - Des Moines River

— Watershed boundary

Sewage collection system and treatment plant

- None; PCA priority
- Primary only
- Secondary

(Number 2) = PCA priority

- PCA water quality monitoring station

DNR - Classified Waters\*

Lakes

- Critical
- General development
- Recreational development

— Natural-environment streams

### EXPLANATION OF LAND USE CLASSES

**FORESTED** — A forty in which the dominant land use consists of trees. To be considered forested, a forty must contain a scattering of trees whose crowns cover at least 10 percent of the land area.

**CULTIVATED** — A forty in which the dominant use consists of land which has been recently tilled or harvested mechanically.

**PASTURE AND OPEN** — A forty of non-forested land not used for any identifiable purpose. Examples are grazing land or abandoned farm land.

**WATER** — A forty in which the dominant land use is open and permanent water.

**MARSH** — A forty in which the dominant land use consists of non-forested, shallow permanently wet, vegetated areas.

**URBAN RESIDENTIAL** — A forty containing five or more residential dwellings, and no commercial buildings.

**URBAN NON-RESIDENTIAL OR MIXED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT** — A forty containing at least one commercial, industrial, or institutional development and may or may not contain residential development.

**EXTRACTIVE** — A forty in which the dominant land use consists of the extraction of minerals, including ancillary facilities. Examples are mines, tailing piles, gravel pits.

**TRANSPORTATION** — A forty in which the dominant land use consists of facilities for the conveyance of people or materials.

**\*RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAKES** — existing development density of under three dwellings per mile of shoreline, ecologically classified other than winter-kill-roughfish, bullhead-panfish, over 15 feet deep, and physical characteristics generally suitable for development (sand or loam soil, moderate or steep slopes); or a development density between 3 and 25 dwellings per mile of shoreline.

**GENERAL DEVELOPMENT LAKES** — existing development density of between 3 and 25 dwellings per mile of shoreline, crowding potential of greater than 225 acres per mile of shoreline, over 15 feet deep, and physical characteristics generally suitable for development; or developed to a density of over 25 dwellings per mile of shoreline.

Some lakes were unclassifiable due to special developmental or environmental problems. These lakes were termed **critical** and designated for further study before a final set of development standards is applied.

Most rivers and streams were placed in the general development category. Streams continually regenerate themselves, so they do not pose as critical a water quality problem as lakes do. Also, the state does not yet have a complete stream inventory. To be reasonable and to formulate a sound and workable program, streams were placed in this category. The exceptions to our stream classification were wild rivers, scenic waterways, and trout streams that were designated natural environment waters.

