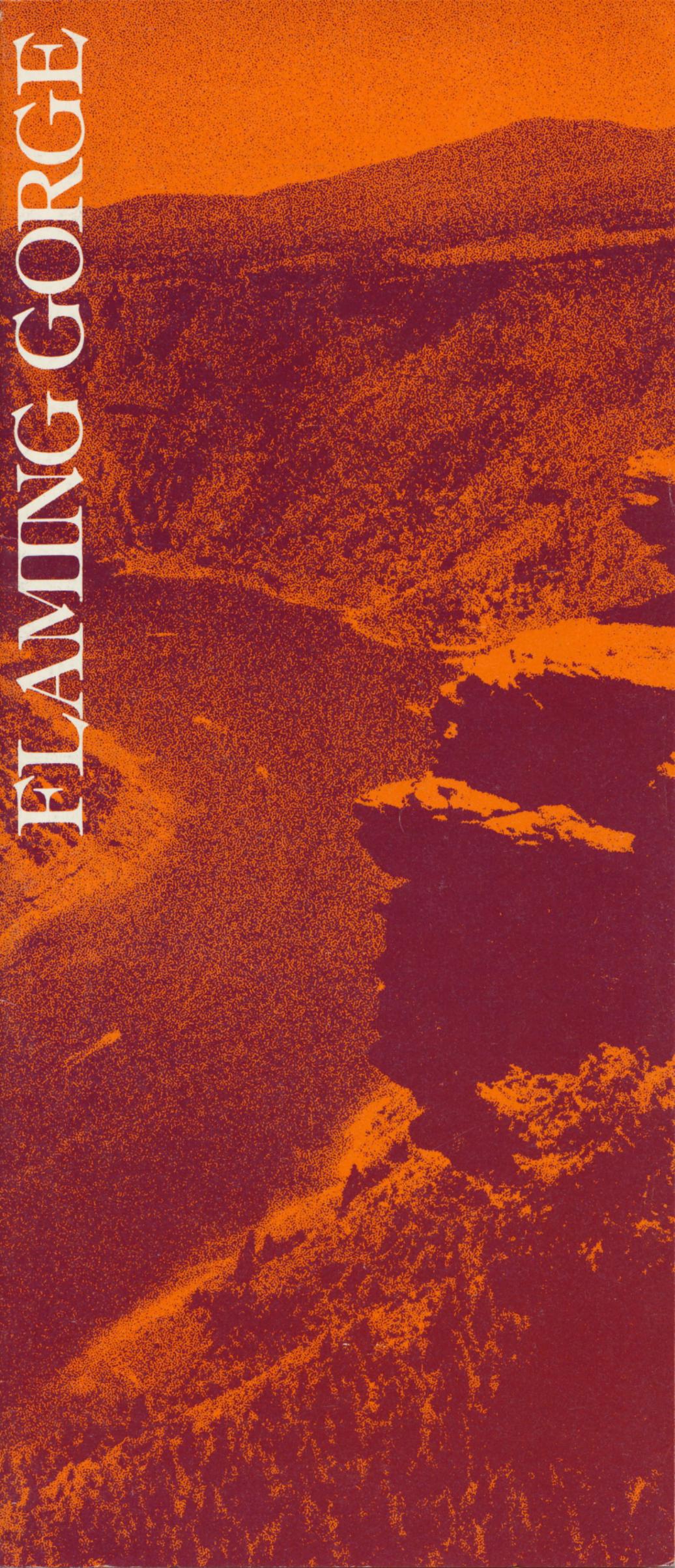
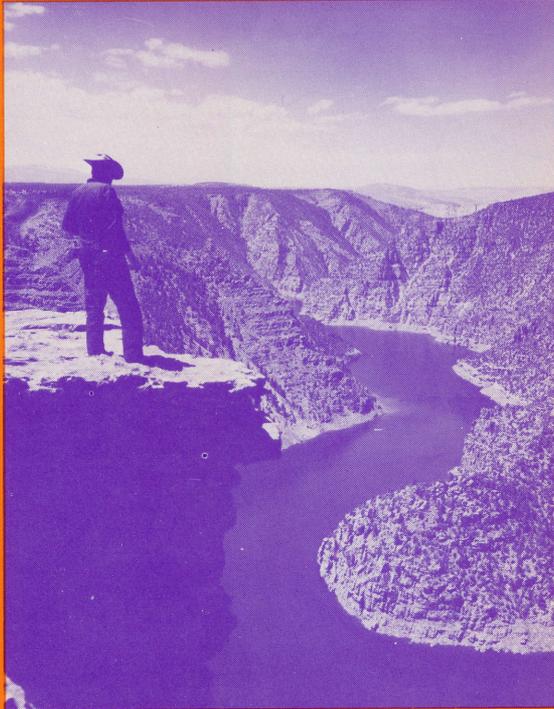


FLAMING GORGE



FIVE YEARS TO BUILD.

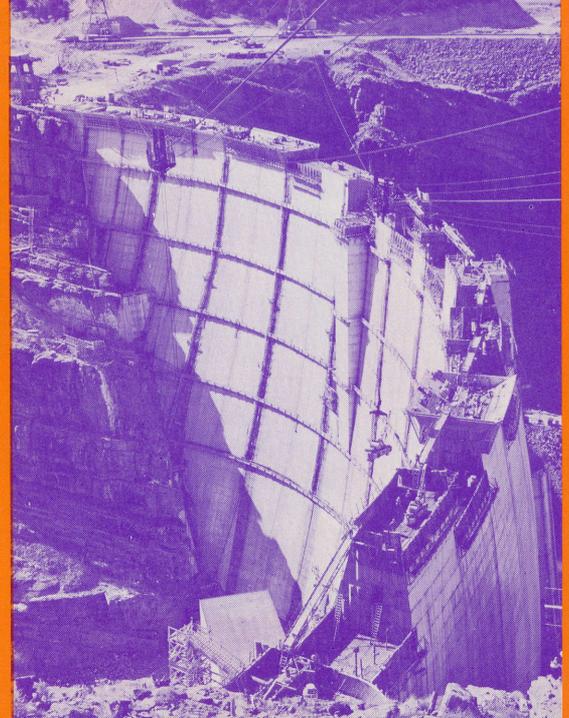


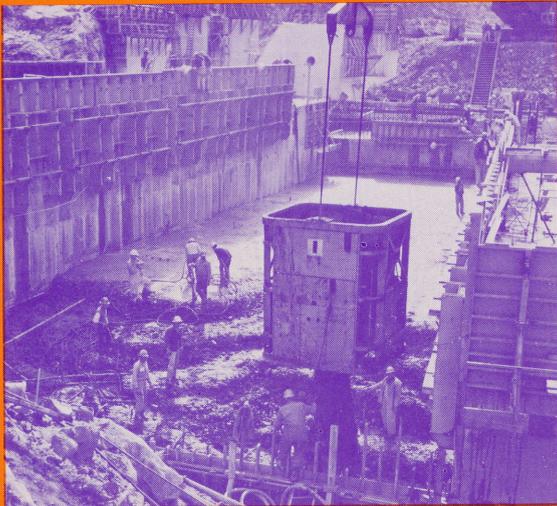
FLAMING GORGE LAKE FILLING UP-1964.



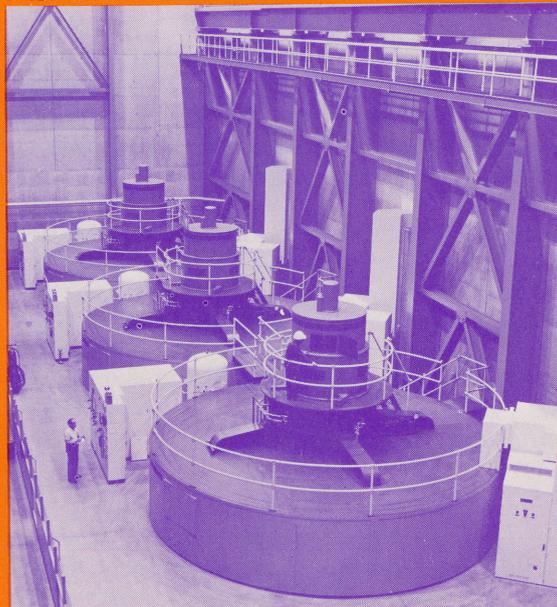
EXCAVATION: 1959-60.

NEARING THE TOP: 1962.

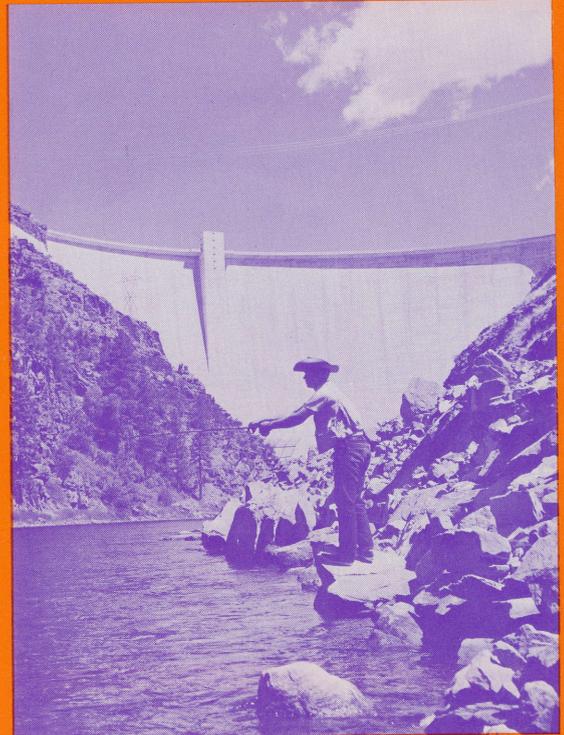




PLACING CONCRETE: 1960-62.



POWERPLANT IN FULL OPERATION: 1964.

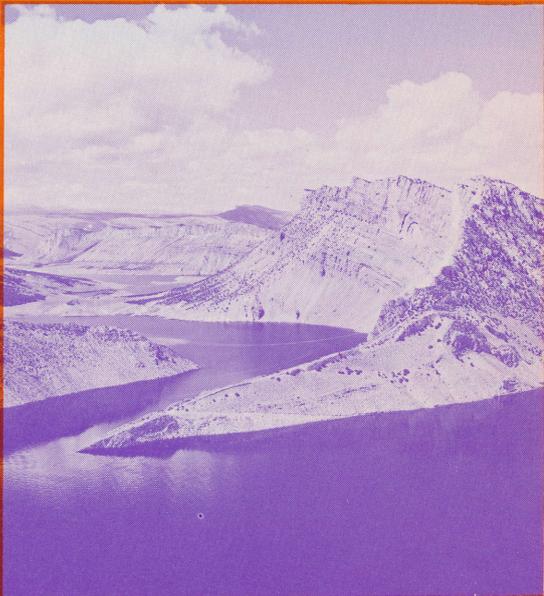
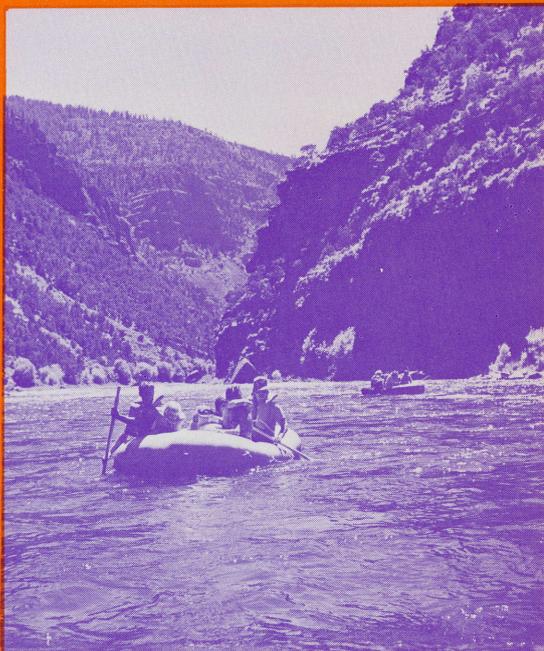


DAM COMPLETED: 1963.

The Statistical Story

DAM:	
Type	Arch-type concrete
Height above riverbed	455 ft.
Height above lowest point in foundation	502 ft.
Crest length	1,180 ft.
Crest width (width of roadway).....	27 ft.
Crest elevation.....	6,047 ft.
Base width	150 ft. (approx.)
Volume of concrete in dam...	970,000 yd ³
Maximum spillway discharge	29,000 ft ³ /s

POWERPLANT:	
Capacity	108,000 kW
Number of units.....	3
Capacity of each generator.....	36,000 kW
Capacity of each turbine.....	50,000 hp



The Lake . . . and Recreation

Flaming Gorge Lake, when filled, is 91 miles long and impounds nearly 4 million acre-feet of water. Its 375-mile-long shoreline surrounds 66 square miles of clear, blue water. The Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service stocks the reservoir with game fish. The lake has become one of the great reservoir fisheries of the West.

Boating, fishing, water skiing, swimming, sight-seeing, or just plain loafing are all popular at Flaming Gorge Lake. The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture administers nine boat ramps and campgrounds on the lakeshore, three boat camps, one ramp and camp on the Green River below Flaming Gorge Dam, and thirteen nearby camps, picnic areas, and lake overlooks.

The River Below the Dam

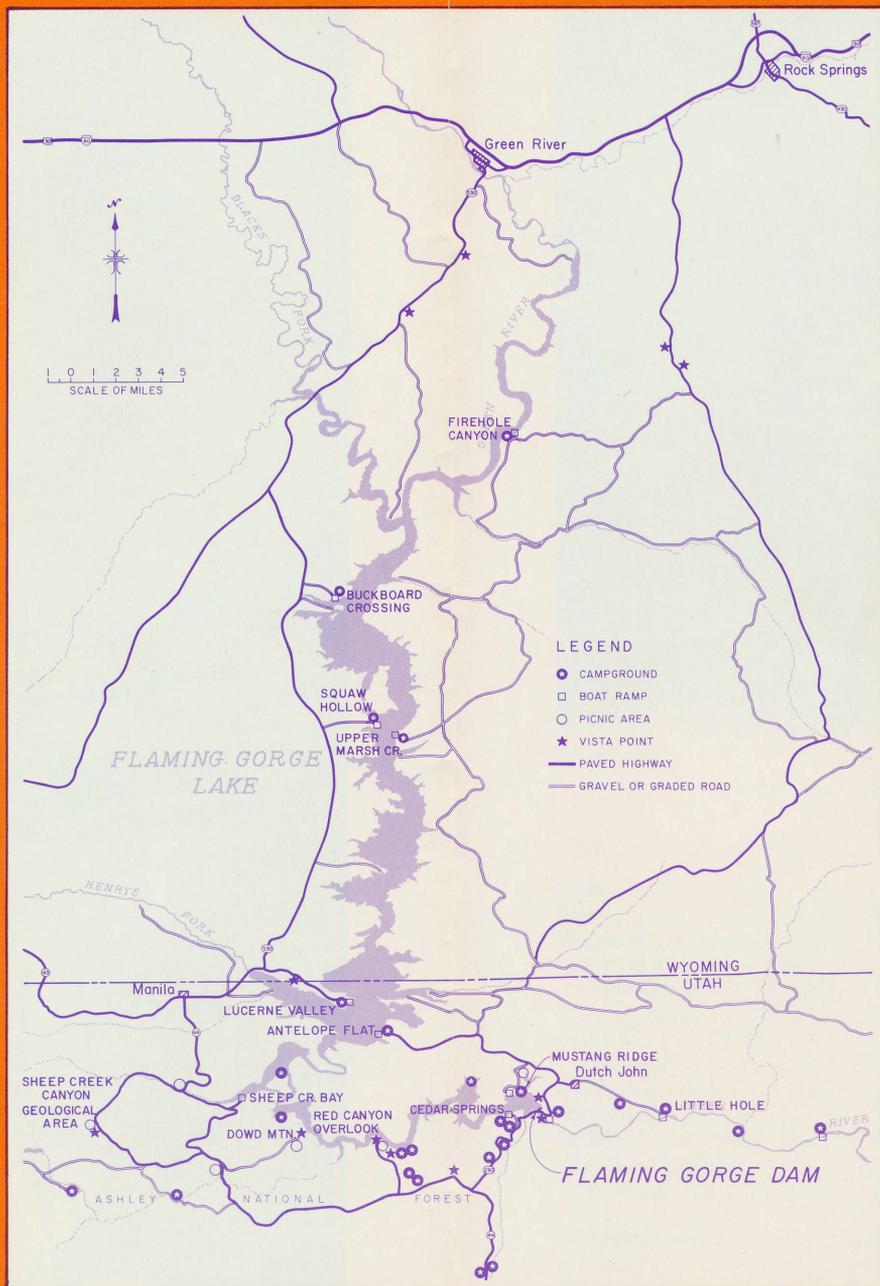
Below Flaming Gorge Dam, the Green River now runs clear and cold through a twisting and scenic series of canyons. Trips on rubber rafts without motors are popular in the stretch from the dam to Little Hole, a distance of 7 miles. A trail parallels the river.

The river water is intensely cold—so cold in fact that even trout find the habitat less than ideal. The Bureau of Reclamation can now raise the river temperature slightly by releasing shallower (and hence warmer) water from the lake through the turbines. Special modifications have been made to the turbine intake structures so they release warmer water from nearer the lake's surface.

The Flaming Gorge

... "At a distance of 1 to 20 miles, a brilliant red gorge is seen, the red being surrounded by broad bands of mottled buff and gray at the summit of the cliffs, and curving down to the water's edge on the nearer slope of the mountain. This is where the river enters the mountain range—the head of the first canyon we are to explore, or, rather, an introductory canyon to a series made by the river through the range. We have named it 'Flaming Gorge,'"

written June 2, 1869, by
Major John Wesley Powell.





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

16 millimeter, color, sound motion pictures on Flaming Gorge Dam and on the Colorado River Storage Project are available on loan for showing to schools, civic clubs, and other public gatherings. Other fine films on Federal Reclamation also can be obtained. Send your requests to: Bureau of Reclamation, Bldg. 67, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.