

BENEFITS OF DRY CREEK CONTROLS

1. Potential flood water from dry creeks is reduced to much slower flows and becomes stored in down-stream existing large reservoirs for domestic & agricultural irrigation use thru summer, and into fall.
2. As more dry creeks are controlled, existing large reservoirs will shift further from flood control to fresh water storage. Thus, hydro electric generation can be increased. Anticipation of flood storage space due to late storms will cease to be a factor and instead of large existing reservoirs being half full coming into summer, they will be full. In states where torrential thunderstorms race down the slopes the control would vary, but the benefits of dry creek dams will still prevail.
3. Mid & late summer flows down river below large existing reservoirs would increase. Summer river flows historically running an average of say 2000 cubic feet per second, can be upgraded to say 2400cfs, a 20% increase.
4. All new dry creek streams & small reservoirs act as boundries for nature fires, a source of "local water" for controlled burning and a source of "local water" for fighting forest fires.
5. JOBS: Not only construction work will result in the building of dry creek dams, but jobs will continue to develop as dry creeks begin to produce fish, recreation and timber, etc.. Agricultural irrigation upon new farm acreage will in the long run produce thousands of new jobs. "A huge increase in farm production!"
6. Mud & silt errosion can be decreased as much as 95% over dry creeks we have today. Winter-spring flows seen from aircraft will become nature's greenness, not the dry brown we see today.
7. Controlled dry creeks can triple wildlife in the smaller upper fingers as winter-spring flows drain from new earthen dams, leaving lingering moisture to support green grass in the reservoir basins. The lower portions of the same dry creek will also support lakes, all season streams, fish, recreation and timber.
8. Private land owners may build their own dry creek dams, or request government assistance for earthen dams so they can enjoy all season fish streams instead of dead dry creeks.
9. Percolation for underground water in these dry creek areas will increase proportionally. Slow the flow down 50% and we will increase percolation for the dry creek area at least 50%. (Its time to bring the Ogallala and other aquifers back to life).
10. Botany & Horticulture will play a large roll in grass, plant and tree selections along these new streams.

(Not all benefits are listed above. The existing Emigrant Wilderness dams should be considered the PILOT PROJECT and study data is available. However, the Emigrant check dams are between 8000 and 9700 foot elevations, thus dry creeks nearer to farm lands at the lower elevations would be more water productive).

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