



DAMS and RESERVOIRS

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Can nibble and knock down 200-400 trees in a year
and of course beavers teeth wears out cutting trees.

But they keep getting longer and longer



Has iron which is way
stronger than fluoride



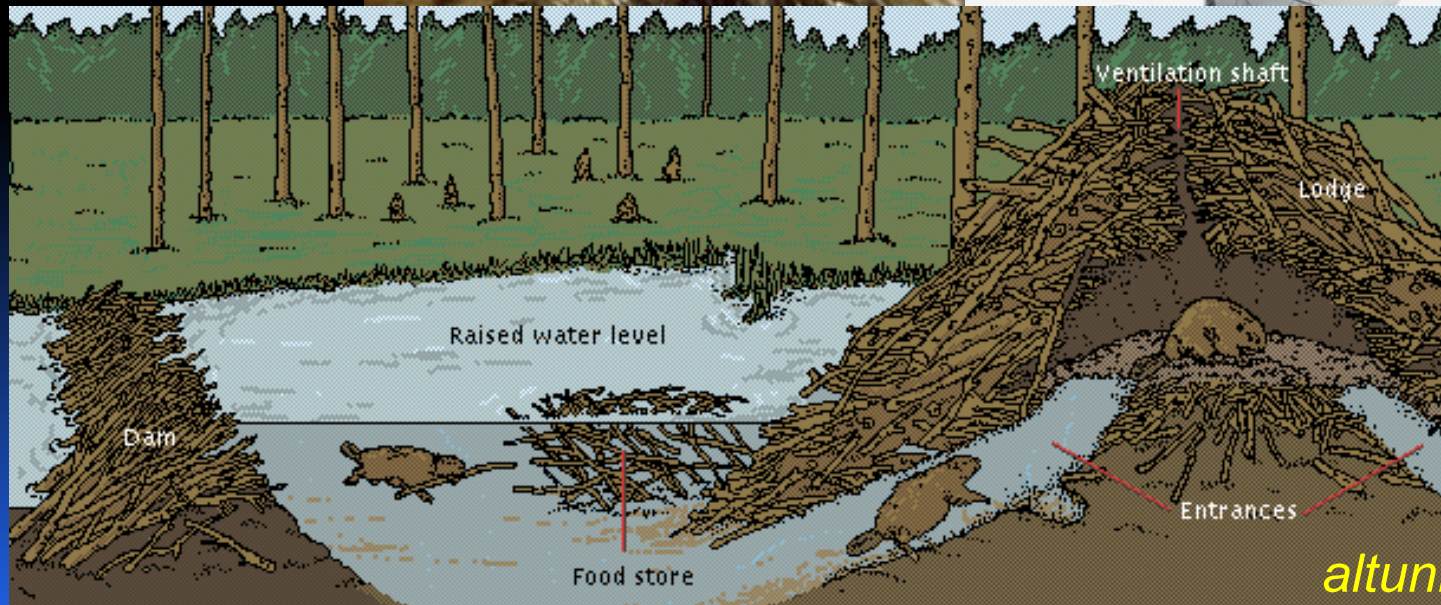
THANK GOD !!!
just our nails keep growing



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JUST ONE MORE THING !

The teeth of beavers *self-sharpen* because their inner surface is softer than the outer enamel and wears away faster to create a sharp edge





Drinking water



Irrigation



Flood control



Energy



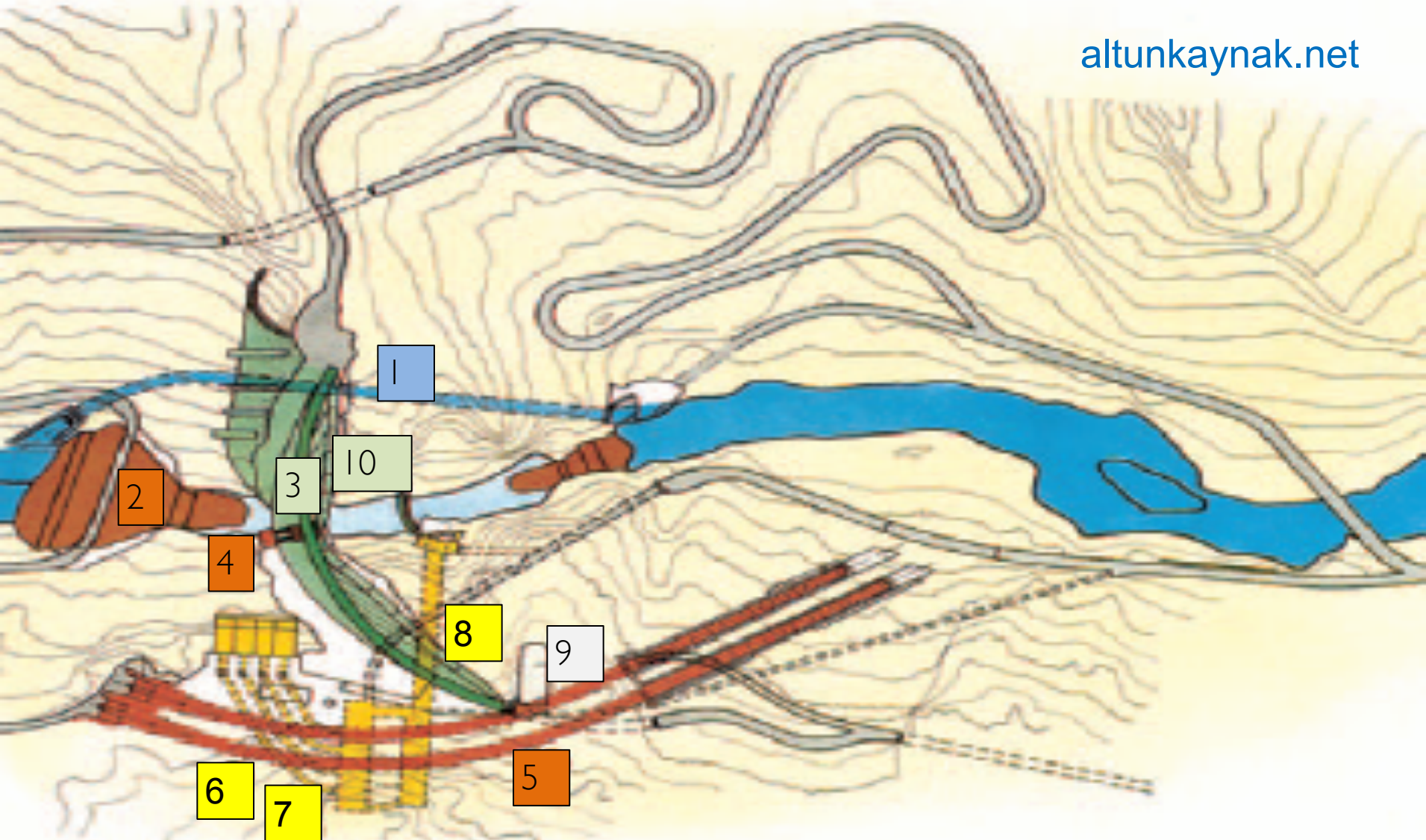
Navigation



Recreational
purposes

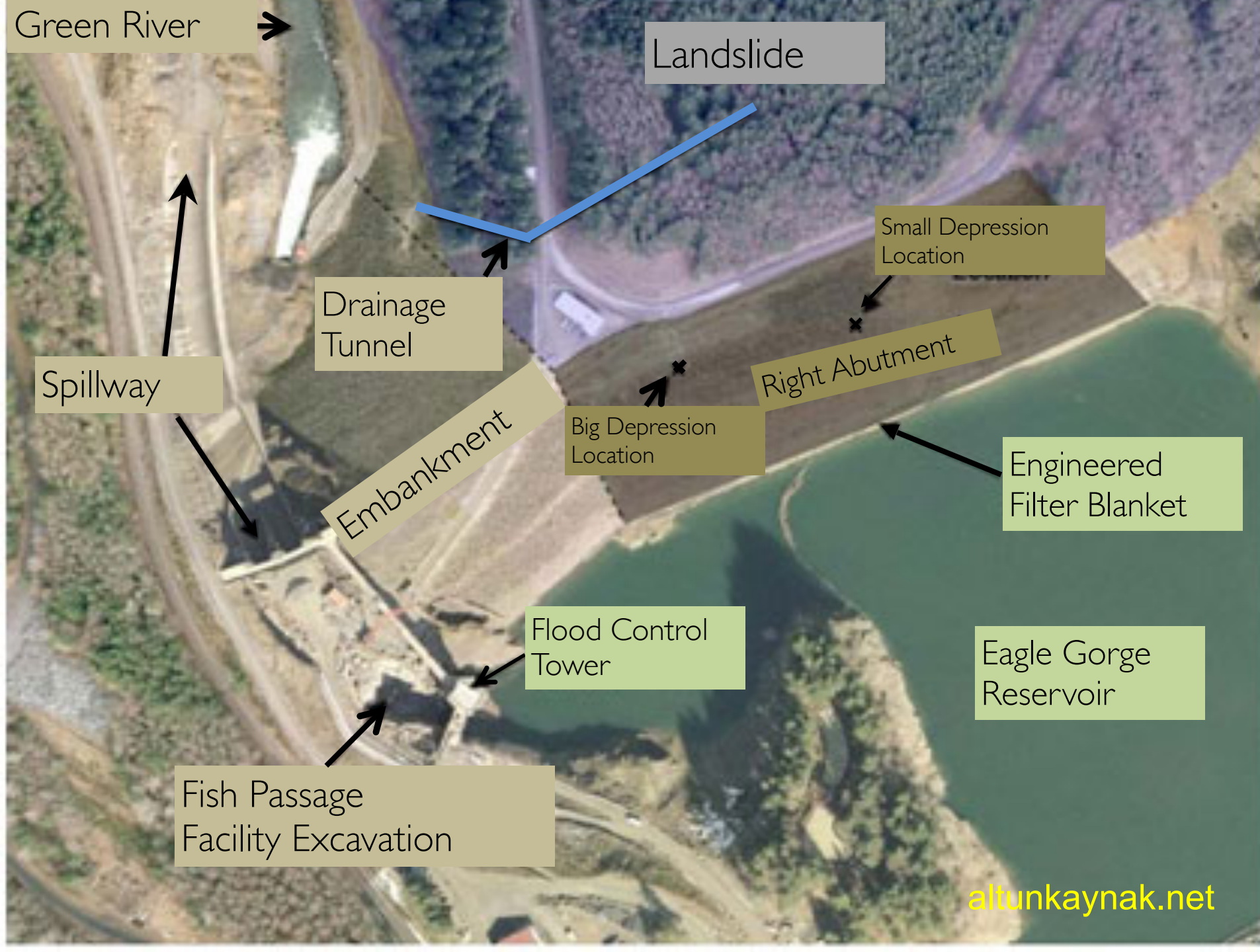


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- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 | River diversion tunnel |
| 2 | Upstream coffer dam |
| 3 | Arch dam |
| 4 | Bottom outlet |
| 5 | Spillway |

- | | |
|----|-------------------|
| 6 | Penstocks |
| 7 | Powerhouse cavern |
| 8 | Tailrace tunnel |
| 9 | Switchyard |
| 10 | Stilling basin |



Green River →

Landslide

Small Depression Location

Drainage Tunnel

Spillway

Right Abutment

Big Depression Location

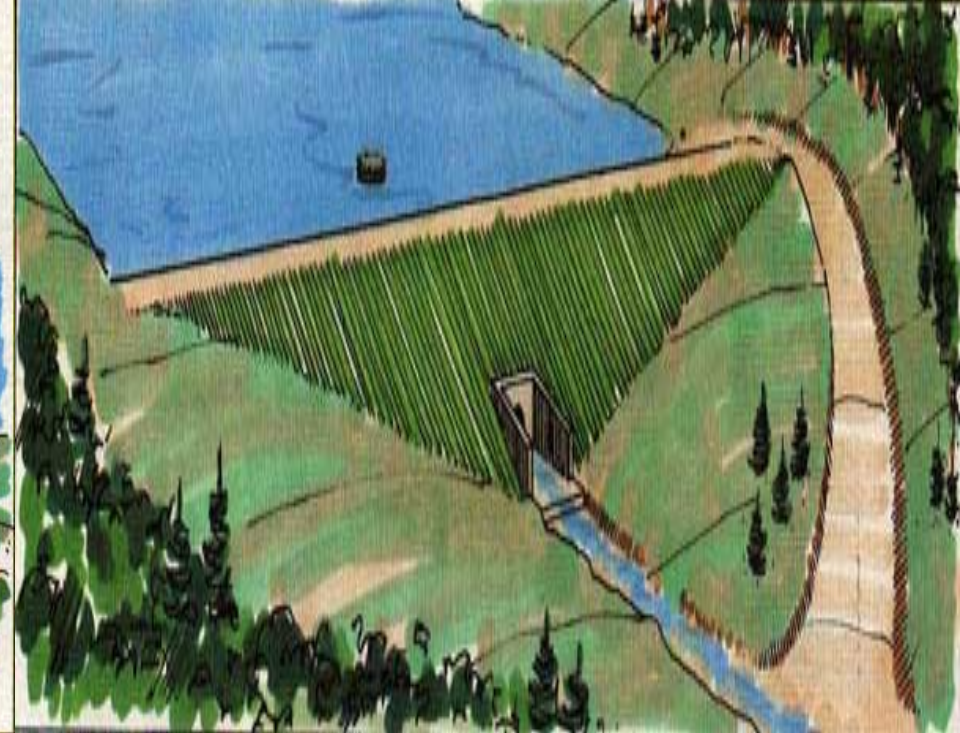
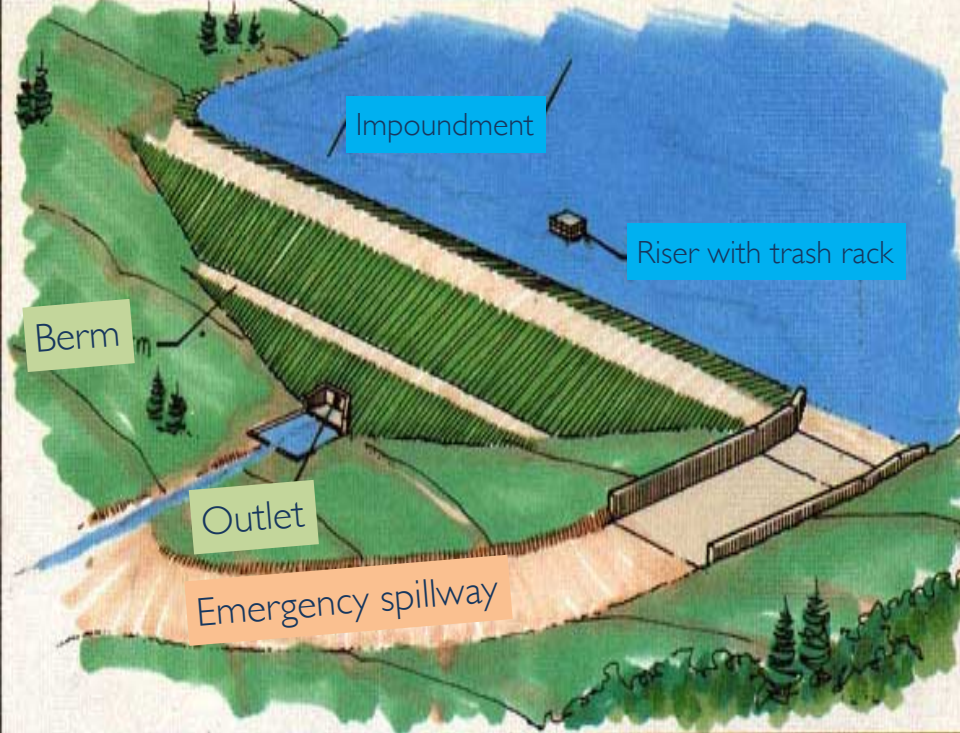
Engineered Filter Blanket

Embankment

Flood Control Tower

Eagle Gorge Reservoir

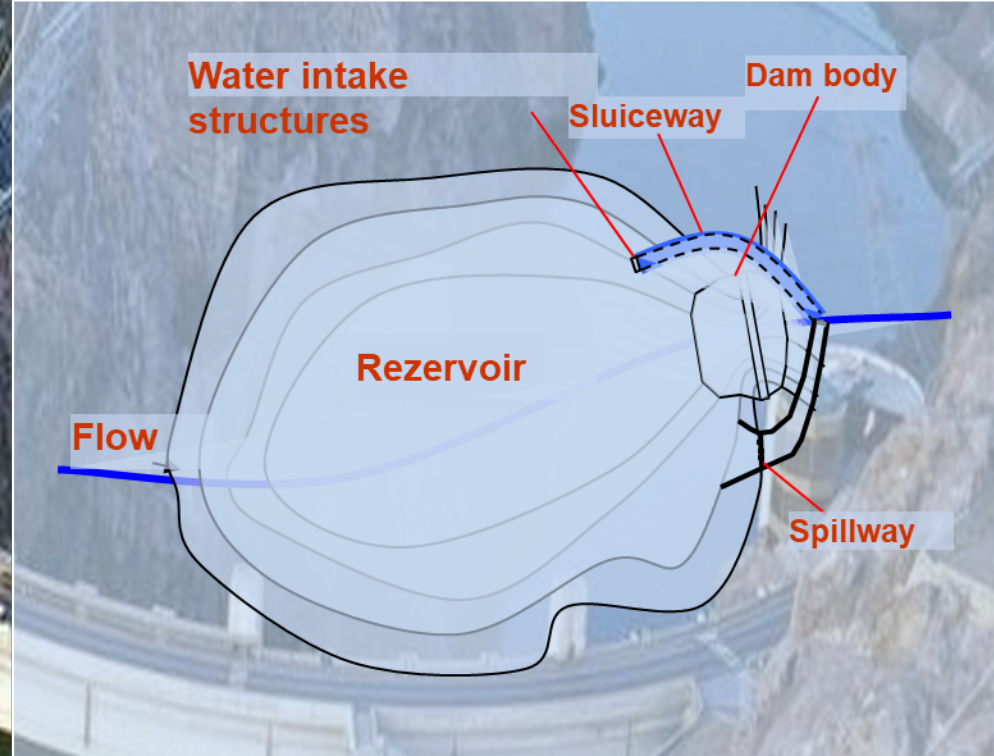
Fish Passage Facility Excavation




Embankment (Fill) Dams

Parts of Dam

- ❖ Dam body
- ❖ Reservoir
- ❖ Water intake structures
- ❖ Sluiceway
- ❖ Spillway
- ❖ Dam site
- ❖ Diversion facilities
- ❖ Other facilities



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESERVOIRS

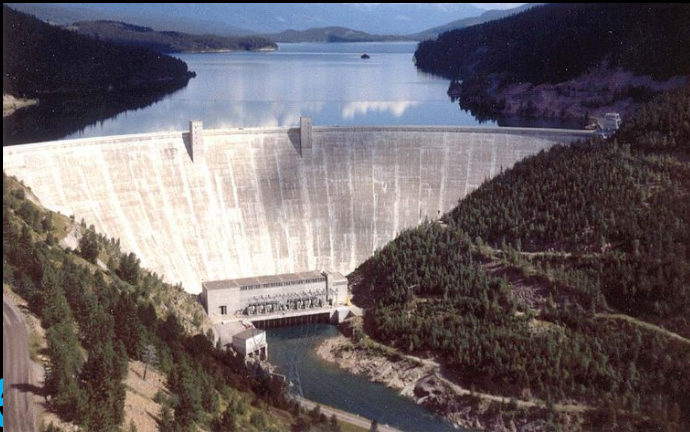
An aerial photograph of a large concrete dam with multiple spillways, situated in a deep valley. The reservoir behind the dam is filled with greenish water. The surrounding hills are covered with dense vegetation, including trees and shrubs. The sky is overcast.

Primary function is to store

Most important physical characteristic is
“storage capacity”

Parts of Dams

- **Dam body:** Body forms the main part of a dam as an impervious barrier to constitute an artificial lake.



- **Reservoir:** Artificial lake formed by dam body.



- **Water intake structures:** That is a facility to withdraw water from a reservoir.



- **Sluiceway:** This is for facilitating to evacuate reservoir, to reduce capacity of spillway and to release water to downstream when necessary.



- **Spillway:** This is part of a dam to evacuate the flood water from reservoir and to protect the dam.



Diversion facilities: This is the facility to provide dry environment for dam construction. This is made from diversion tunnel and coffer dam.



- **Dam site:** Some facilities including office, lab, storehouse, parking garage and parks.
- **Other facilities:** The structures such as power plants, drinking water purification units and fish way.



Determination of dam location

● **Characteristics of dam location**

- Geologic formation
- Location and capacity of spillway
- Diversion conditions
- Sediment condition
- Transportation facilities
- Structural design

The background of the slide is a satellite map of a large, dark blue reservoir with many narrow, branching inlets, set against a green forested landscape. In the top right corner, there is a rectangular inset photograph showing a steep, light-colored, and rocky hillside that has experienced a landslide, with a small body of water at its base. The text 'USGS' is visible in the bottom right corner of this inset.

● **Characteristics of lake site**

- Topography
- Geologic formation
- Slope stability problems
- Landslide

An ideal reservoir location must have

- ❖ Sufficiently impervious
- ❖ Sound formations
- ❖ Without excessive seepage
- ❖ Deep and narrow reservoirs



Determination of dam location

- *Features of basin*
- *Confiscation and Infrastructure cost*
- *Environment effect*
- *Features of Downstream*
 - *Living things*
 - *Water rights*
 - *Groundwater*
 - *Accommodation places*

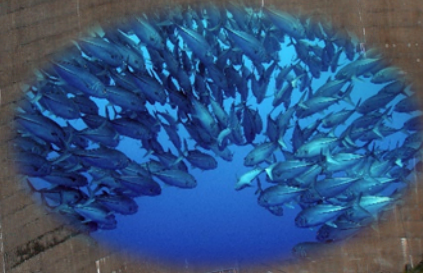


Purposes of building a dam

- *Water supply*
- *Irrigation*
- *Hydropower generation*
- *Flood control*
- *Transportation*
- *Recreational (Organizing flow,
to protect life, to control
sediment)*

Effects of dam on Environment

- Social and economic Effects
- Ecologic Effects
- Effects on Regional climate
- Effects on Vegetation
- Effects on Fishery
- Effects on Navigation
- Effects on Upstream and Downstream navigation
- Effects on Tourism



Classification of Dams

- **According to dams height**

- **Small Dam:** Dam height is less than 15 m.
- **High Dam:** Dam height is greater than 50 m.
- **Large Dam:** Crest elevation and foundation level is greater than 15 m.



Classification of Dams

● *According to construction purpose*

➤ *For single purpose*

- Storage Dams
- Diversion Dams
- Detention Dams
- Hydropower Dams

➤ *Multiple purposes*

- Serves for all or most of above the purposes



Classification of Dams

● According to Materials of Construction

- Masonry dam
- Stone, brick, concrete gravity dams
- Concrete gravity dams
- Prestressed concrete gravity dams
- Solid concrete gravity dam compressed with cylinder
- Embankment (Fill) Dams
 - *Earth-Fill Dams*
 - *Rock-Fill Dams*
- Partial masonry dam, partial fill dam
- Frame dams
 - *Steel dams*
 - *Timber dams*



● *According to Static Design*

- Gravity Dams
- Arch Gravity Dams
- Arch Dams
- Buttress Dams
- Earth-Fill
- Rock-Fill





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Determination of dam type

- Topography of dam location
- Foundation and Geologic condition
- Material supply
- Transportation
- Diversion
- Capacity and location of spillway
- Groundwater condition
- Reservoir operation
- Climate condition and period
- Earthquake condition
- Landslides
- Economical situation of country
- Equipment pool
- Compliance with nature

Abdüsselam ALTUNKAYNAK, PhD Lecture Notes

Applied Water Resources Engineering Prof. Dr. Melih Yanmaz

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