

## Natural Resources Management

The wise management of natural resources on Bull Shoals is necessary and important to maintain the quality environment that we enjoy. The public land that surrounds the lake provides a buffer that ensures high quality water, as well as habitat for the abundant wildlife and plants found here. Our goal for managing these lands is to restore them to natural conditions and provide the optimum amount of plants and animals.

Comprehensive natural resource plans are developed to guide our efforts toward accomplishing that goal. The Corps of Engineers, Arkansas Game and Fish, Missouri Department of Conservation and volunteer groups play important roles in the cooperative management of hunting and non-hunting areas.



Osprey

Managed areas are available for use as demonstration areas, outdoor classrooms, research areas, and sites to observe and photograph wildlife in their native surroundings. One such area is the Bull Shoals Field Station, operated as a partnership among

Southwest Missouri State University, Missouri Department of Conservation, and the Corps of Engineers. The field station is located adjacent to the Drury-Mincy Conservation Area, 6,000 acres of deeply wooded oak-hickory forest and post oak savanna with extensive glades and numerous streams and ponds.

## For Your Safety

Please be alert to unsafe conditions, or hazards that you may encounter during your visit and report them to a Park Ranger, campground host or the Project Office.

### Boating

- ☀ Learn and follow small craft navigation rules.
- ☀ Boats must not approach closer to the dam than indicated by warning signs.
- ☀ Obey state boating laws.
- ☀ Make sure your boat is seaworthy.
- ☀ Keep the boatload at a minimum.
- ☀ Carry a life preserver for each occupant.
- ☀ Avoid standing in a boat.
- ☀ Watch for obstructions when approaching the shore.



- ☀ Slow down when approaching small boats, docks or skiers.
- ☀ Head for shore if bad weather threatens.
- ☀ Help boats in distress; if you need assistance, ask for it.
- ☀ A personal watercraft is considered a vessel; they're a boater too!
- ☀ Learn the basics of jet propulsion. PWC's steer only when the throttle is engaged.
- ☀ Don't jump the wakes of other vessels.

### Skiing

- ☀ Don't ski if you don't know how to swim.
- ☀ Always wear a ski jacket or life preserver.
- ☀ Stay in open water.
- ☀ Watch for swimmers
- ☀ Have at least two people in the boat, one to operate the boat and one to watch the skier.



### Swimming

- ☀ Swim and wade only where you are familiar with the water depths and the bottom.
- ☀ Swim in company of others.
- ☀ Avoid diving.
- ☀ Be careful of

overestimating your swimming ability because water distances are deceiving.

- ☀ Watch children closely.
- ☀ Swimmers should avoid boat channels, launching ramps and docks.
- ☀ Horseplay in the water can result in injuries.

### Hunting

- ☀ Carry the gun so you can control the direction of the muzzle even if you stumble.
- ☀ Keep the safety on until you are ready to shoot.
- ☀ Know what you are shooting at before you pull the trigger.

- ☀ Point the gun only at things you intend to shoot.
- ☀ Ricochets from shooting at the water and flat, hard surfaces create unnecessary peril in hunting.



- ☀ Remember, people are killed with "unloaded" guns every day. Avoid horseplay.

*Hunters should refer to current Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and Missouri Department of Conservation regulations for information on hunting on government lands around Bull Shoals Lake. No hunting is permitted in the parks.*

### Dam Safety

Be aware of hazardous water conditions near the dam. Below the dam, listen for a warning horn or siren signaling a discharge of water and watch for conditions that may signal rising water. Above the dam, observe warning signs and stay out of restricted areas.



## Bull Shoals Facts & Figures

### Location

Bull Shoals Dam is on the White River seven miles north of Cotter, Arkansas. There are 6,036 square miles of drainage area above the dam.

### Purpose

The lake is one of four multiple-purpose projects constructed in the upper White River Basin for flood control and power generation. It also offers many excellent recreational opportunities.

### Construction

The dam was started in 1947 and completed in 1951. The powerhouse and switchyard were completed in 1953, with commercial generation having begun in 1952. With installation of the final two generating units in December 1963, construction was completed at a cost of about \$86 million.

### Dam

Length, feet	2,256
Max. height above streambed, ft.	256
Concrete, cubic yards	2.1 million
Length of spillway, feet	808
Spillway gates (17), size in feet	40 X 29
Outlet conduits (16), size in feet	4 X 9
Elevations, feet above MSL	
Top of dam	708
Spillway crest	667

### Lake

Elevations, feet above MSL:	
Top of flood control pool	695
Top of conservation pool	654
Surface area of lake, acres:	
At top of flood control pool	71,240
At top of conservation pool	45,440
Storage capacities, acre feet:	
Flood control	2.36 million
Power drawdown & dead	3.4 million
Total	5.76 million
Shoreline length, miles:	
At top of flood control pool	1,050
At top of conservation pool	740

### Power Development

Generating units, number	8
Rated capacity, each unit, kilowatts:	
Four units at	42,750
Four units at	47,500
Installed capacity, kilowatts	361,000



Eastern Collared Lizard