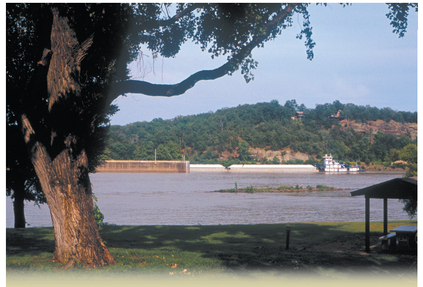
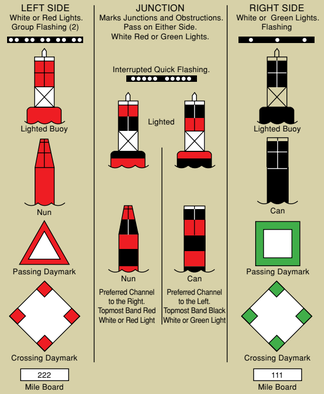


Aids to Navigation on the Arkansas River

As seen in the direction of river flow (descending).



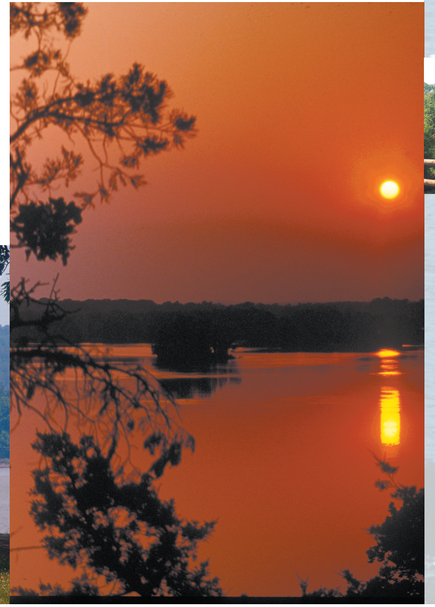
Information about overnight accommodations and eating facilities can be obtained by writing to chambers of commerce in nearby cities.

The Little Rock District of the Corps of Engineers extends an open invitation for you to come and enjoy the beauty and relaxation of Toad Suck Ferry and Murray Locks & Dams.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT

Toad Suck Ferry *and* Murray Locks & Dams



Recreation

Lying between the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains, the pools formed by Toad Suck Ferry and Murray Locks and Dams reach 48 miles up the Arkansas River from Little Rock to Morrilton, Arkansas. With approximately 13,000 acres of water to accommodate fishermen and boaters, fishing has been excellent since these locks and dams have been completed. All game fish native to Arkansas are stocked in the pools by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission.

Deer, quail, ducks, geese, squirrels, rabbits and wild turkey are found in the area surrounding this portion of the river.

Situated in the eastern edge of both the Ouachita and Ozark Mountains, the area is a haven for the nature enthusiast. Dogwood, redbud, wild plum, and other native flowering trees offer breathtaking sights in the spring. Flaming leaves brighten the hillsides with their changing colors in the fall.

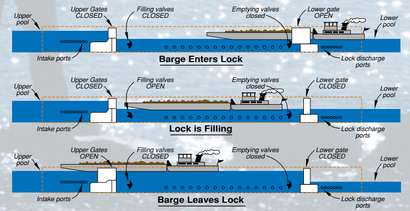
About 90 miles of shoreline is provided around Toad Suck Ferry and Murray Pools. Twelve parks have been constructed along the river between Little Rock and Morrilton. One of these parks is constructed at each dam site near Little Rock, Conway and Morrilton. These parks include drinking water, toilets, boat launching ramps, access roads, parking areas, fireplaces, trash containers, tent and trailer spaces, charcoal grills and picnic tables for the convenience of all.

Toad Suck Ferry and Murray Pools are located near the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, Petit Jean and Pinnacle Mountain State Parks, Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge and the Harris Brake Public Shooting and Fishing Area.

Project Data

LOCATION Lock and dam	Murray (7)	Toad Suck Ferry	Arthur V. Ormond
Arkansas River navigation route mile	125.4	152.8	173.4
CONSTRUCTION			
Initiated	April 1965	Dec. 1965	Jan. 1966
Completed for navigation	Nov. 1969	Nov. 1969	Nov. 1969
Total estimated project cost	$28,400,000	$27,800,000	$32,200,000
DAM SPILLWAY SECTION			
Gates, number and size	14-60x33	16-60x24	14-60x35
Total length, feet	980	1,120	980
Elevations, feet above mean sea level			
Spillway crest	218	242	253
Fully open gate lip	268	294	313.5
LOCK			
Size of chamber, feet	110x600	110x600	110x600
Height of upper gate, feet	25	30	25
Height of lower gate, feet	40	42	40
Normal lift, feet	18	16	19
Elevation, feet above mean sea level			
Top of lock guard and guide walls	259	279	297
Chamber floor	192-197	218-231	247
CHANNEL			
Length of channel from Murray Lock and Dam to Toad Suck Ferry Lock and Dam, river miles	29.7		
Length of channel from Toad Suck Ferry Lock and Dam to Lock and Dam 9, river miles	20.6		
Minimum depth, feet	9	9	9
Elevations, feet above mean seal level			
Normal navigation pool	249	265	284-287
Nav. Design Flood Stage	256.4	276.4	290.3
Shoreline length, miles			
At normal navigation pool	170	47	100
Surface area, acres			
At normal navigation pool	9,700	4,130	4,910

How The Lock Works



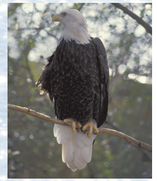
Navigation Information

Inquiries regarding the projects and their use are welcomed by the Operations Manager at the Russellville Project Office or the Park Manager at Toad Suck Ferry Project Office. Copies of rules and regulations governing public use of the navigation pools as published in the Code of Federal Regulations may be obtained from the Park Manager, the Operations Manager or the District Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, P.O. Box 867, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203.

Copies of rules and regulations governing the use and navigation of the White, Arkansas and Verdigris Rivers may also be obtained from the above.

Navigation charts of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System from the Mississippi to Catossa, Oklahoma, may be purchased from the District Engineer, US. Army Engineer District, P.O. Box 867, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203.

The Bald Eagle



The grace and majesty of our nation's symbol can once again be seen as bald eagles soar along the Arkansas River.

The return of the bald eagle is an environmental success story. The bald eagle was listed on the endangered species list because of destruction of its habitat, illegal shooting, and pesticide poisoning. Enforcement of regulations, the ban on persistent pesticides like DDT, conservation efforts of private and government organizations, and educational programs have helped in the gradual increase of the bald eagle's population.

Today, wintering eagles can be seen in large numbers along the Arkansas River. Most eagles seen in Arkansas during the winter come from Canada and states in the Great Lakes area. Eagles fly south during the winter to find ice-free water and easy fishing. Arkansas is a leading state for winter populations of bald eagles due to the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System and the many Corps of Engineers lakes throughout the state.