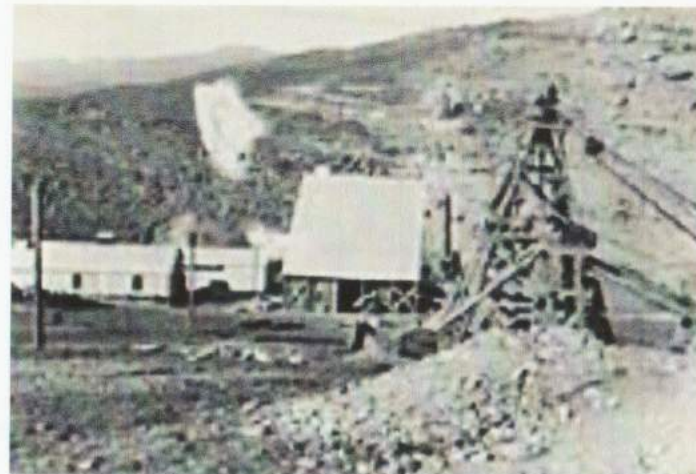


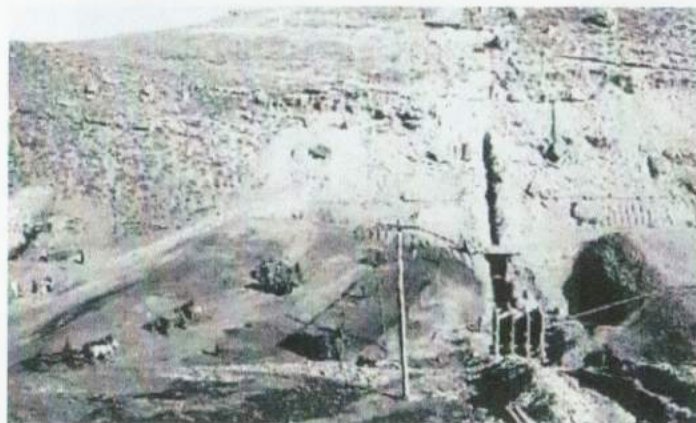
Spillway Bridge - 1913



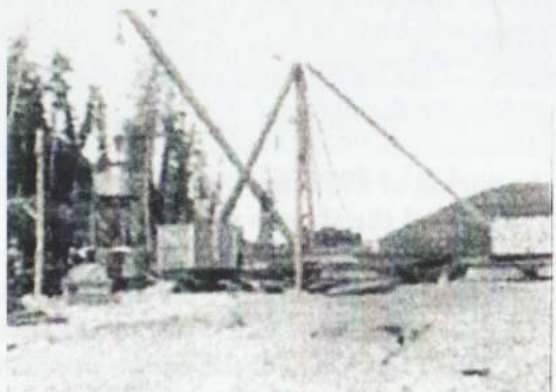
Derrick at the construction site - 1912



Rock crusher on the south side of the Dam - 1912



Horse drawn wagons deliver thousands of loads of fill - 1912



Derrick at abutment transporting material to the construction site - 1912



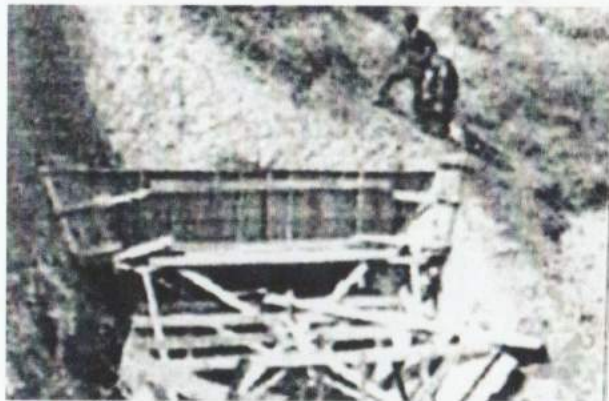
Steam roller with leveler on the dam - 1912



Road Roller on the Dam - 1912



Dam first backing up water - 1912



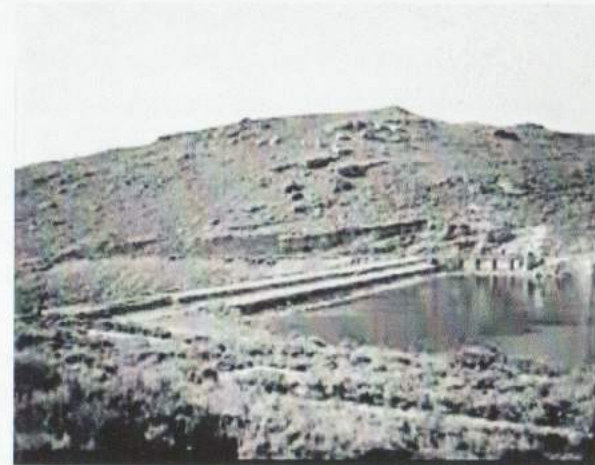
Forming the culvert for concrete - 1912



Workers laying out ground slabs for the concrete culvert - 1913



Back face of the dam - 1913



Upstream side of the Dam - 1913



Dam construction nearing completion - 1913



Completed Strawberry Dam - 1913

The dam was a 72-foot high, 490 foot long, rock/earthen type structure with a concrete Corewall containing some 118,000 cubic yards of fill, and was the largest structure of its kind in Utah.

THE DIKE

During construction of the dam, a dike was constructed on the south end of the valley to contain the reservoir, and was known as the Indian Creek Dike. The dike's construction was similar to that of the dam, but crews encountered a quicksand bed which was 10 feet deep and 300 feet across, which required them to drive pilings into the bed almost the entire length of the dike to support the Corewall. When completed in September of 1912, the structure was 37 feet high and 1311 feet long, and contained some 114,000 cubic yards of material.



Hand-laid masonry on the upstream side of the completed Indian Creek Dike - 1912

Before the Strawberry Valley Project was completed, two small earthquakes in July and September of 1915 caused the Strawberry dam and the Indian creek dike to settle. Seepage through the dam, (although not determined if caused by the earthquakes), reached as high as 4.75 cu. feet per second. Workers located the area of the seepage and covered it with two feet of rocks and material, this effectively stopped the flow.

Only two serious injuries were reported during construction of the project. One worker died while under anesthesia for the amputation of his crushed thumb, the other incident involved a broken arm.

In 1926, the Strawberry Water Users Association was formed and contracted with the Reclamation to operate the project, which obligated them to repay a portion of the project's construction costs over a 50 year period, final repayment was made in 1974.

In 1973, 8 miles downstream from the Strawberry dam, construction of the Soldier Creek dam was completed and began backing up water in Soldier Creek reservoir. It is a 241-foot high, zoned earth-fill type structure containing some 3,200,000 cubic yards of fill.



Soldier Creek Dam – 1973

In 1985 when the water levels of both reservoirs equalized, the Strawberry dam and Indian Creek dike were decommissioned and breached which increased the capacity to 1,106,500 acre-feet of water in its 17,164 acre surface area. The water input comes from the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System which diverts some water from the Uinta Basin, the Strawberry River, and some 170 miles of perennial tributary streams.

The discharge goes through the Sixth Water Aqueduct and Syar Tunnel systems, (which replaced the old Strawberry Tunnel), into Diamond Fork canyon, with diversion into the Strawberry Power Canal to supply the Springville - Mapleton lateral, the High Line canal system, and the upper and lower Spanish Fork power plants.

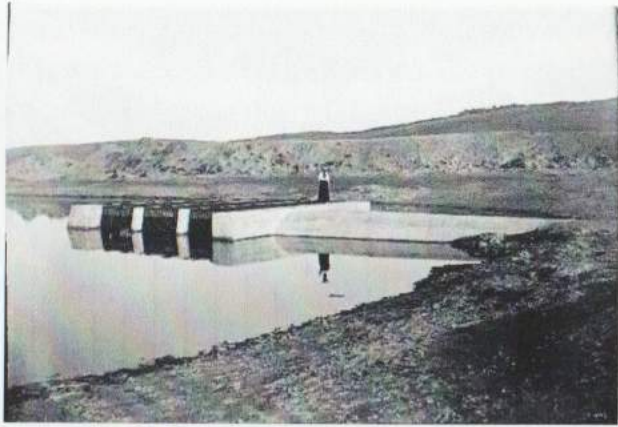


Sixth Water Aqueduct/Syar Tunnel discharge weir and spillway at the West Portal - ca. 1989

POST CONSTRUCTION



Tunnel intake at the East Portal - 1912



Sluiceway Entrance - 1912



Diversion Dam - 1913



Dam Tender structure - 1914



Remains of the West Portal Powder House - 1948



Tunnel discharge at the West Portal - 1951



Tunnel discharge weir - 1951



Tunnel discharge weir and spillway - 1951



Trail Hollow intake - 1951



Indian Creek canal - 1951



Indian Creek intake - 1951



Indian Creek spillway - 1951

THE FISHERY

The state began stocking fish into the reservoir in 1923, Yellowstone cutthroat trout were introduced at that time, this species later became hybridized with rainbow trout, and became known as the Strawberry cutthroat, or "cuttbows" as the old timers called them.

Strawberry soon became known as a premier fishery.



Tunnel discharge weir and spillway - 1951



Trail Hollow intake - 1951



Indian Creek canal - 1951



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Indian Creek spillway - 1951

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