Where are dams located

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The Global Reservoir and Dam Database (GRaND) is a survey listing about 7,000 larger dams and reservoirs worldwide, including 1,920 in the United States. Data includes such parameters as the name of the dam and reservoir, the river impounded, the primary purpose of the project, its year of construction or commissioning, and the area and volume of the reservoir.

Since 2012, EcoWest has analyzed, visualized and shared data on environmental trends in the North American West. Founded by Water Desk Director Mitch Tobin, the site partners with The Water Desk on its content related to Western water issues.

EcoWest"s interactive data visualizations began as a collaborative project with the Bill Lane Center for the American West at Stanford University. Data visualization experts Geoff McGhee and David Kroodsma led the development of the interactives, which are self-updating, shareable and mobile-friendly.

EcoWest received funding from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation"s Western Conservation subprogram, which sought to "protect and restore biologically important and iconic areas of the North American West in ways that help create sustainable communities and build broader and more effective conservation constituencies." Tobin created EcoWest as an editorially independent project as part of his work as a consultant to the Packard Foundation.

The following is a partial list of dams and reservoirs in the United States. There are an estimated 84,000 dams in the United States, impounding 600,000 mi (970,000 km) of river or about 17% of rivers in the nation.[2]

A dam is a structure built across a river or stream to hold back water. People have used different materials to build dams over the centuries. Ancient dam builders used natural materials such as rocks or clay. Modern-day dam builders often use concrete.

Manmade dams create artificial lakes called reservoirs. Reservoirs can be used to store water for farming, industry, and household use. They also can be used for fishing, boating, and other leisure activities. People have used dams for many centuries to help prevent flooding.

The ancient Mesopotamians may have been some of the first humans to build dams. The oldest known dam is the Jawa Dam, located in present-day Jordan. It was built in the fourth century B.C.E. Dams provided farmers with a steady source of water to irrigate crops. This allowed ancient Mesopotamians to feed a growing population.

The Romans were master-dam builders too. They used dams to divert water for drinking, bathing, and

irrigation. One of the oldest dams still in use is the Cornalvo Dam in Spain. The ancient Romans built it in the first or second century C.E.

The force of flowing water creates mechanical power. People have harnessed this power for centuries with the use of dams. Small dams powered paddle wheels in pre-industrial Europe and America. These were used to help saw logs or grind corn and other grains.

During the Industrial Revolution, engineers began to build bigger dams. These industrial-sized dams could hold back more water to power the big machinery of factories and mines. They also could turn giant turbines to generate electricity.

The early 1900s ushered in an era of "big dam" building in America as demands for electricity increased. During the Great Depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt put Americans back to work building massive dam projects. The most famous of these is the Hoover Dam.