Geospatial Information about the Dam removal Information Portal

Abstract

Dams are being destroyed just to have another one rebuilt. The removal of Dam has recently increased over historical levels due to aging infraction, changing societal needs, and modern safety standards rendering some dams obsolete (Duda et al, 2016). Some of the outcomes of dam removal can swing both ways. Removing could either be good for the economy or interfere with the economy. Studies show that destroying dams have increased since 1996. More dams are being demolished than normal. Less than half of the dams being destroyed are being replaced. Dam Removal Information Portal(DRIP) was used to test the theory on the relevance of dam removal against the economy. D.R.I.P helps with the amount of dams being destroyed as wells as the location, date removed, and the height of the dam. Will the elimination of so many dams, without replacing them create a standstill with the economy. Without having a proper source to provide water, electric power, and flood control. Although dams are useful they are also harmful. Dams creates problems for humans and marine life.

Introduction

Dams provides a variety of economic good and services, including electric power, flood control, water supply, reservoir recreation, and navigational services (Whitelaw and Macmullan, 2002). The creation of dams became popular in the 1900's as a helpful man made tool. When it rains and begins to flood dams are able to capture the water so the water and stops the flooding. Dams creates a water source for the surrounding areas. Although a Dam provides many attribute to the economy. Having to build are destroy a dam is cost effective. When a dam is expected to cost 1 billion dollars, it ends up costing 1.5 billion dollars (Aguirre et al.). The cost of a dam is not the only problem with a dam. Dams create a problem for not only the environment, but humans as well. The environmental consequences of large dams are numerous and varies, and includes direct impact to the biological, chemical, and physical properties of rivers and stream-side environments (Aguirre et al.). Humans pay the cost of dams through their pocket and sometime catching diseases created by the dam. Marine life is sometimes separated in the process of migration.

Recent progress



Figure 1: Removal of Dams

Dams were first created in the 1900's. During the time of their creation more were being built instead of being demolished. Around the late 1980s destroying dams started to increase. Dams are still being demolished more than their being created. The removal of dams are improving the environment instead of demolishing it. The less dams there is the more chances that the temperature will stay consistent. In figure 1 the increase of dams are doing helping more than hurting the environment.

Discussion

Dams are a contradicting importance to the world. Dams are needed for many different aspects of life. Dams provide many well needed sources to humans and marine wildlife. Dams provides a variety of economic good and services, including electric power, flood control, water supply, reservoir recreation, and navigational services (Whitelaw and Macmullan, 2002). Studies show that more dams are being demolished them constructed. Dams are meant to be a temporary fix. Taking away dams can hurt wildlife and humans, but having the dams can cause more harm than good. Dams can block the migration of fish, which in some cases can separate spawning habitats from rearing habitats(Aguirre et al.). Dams have caused millions of humans to suffer from diseases and large irrigation in the tropics bring(Aguirre et al.). Decreasing the amount of dams allows marine life to migrate together and humans to be disease free.

Work Cited

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