

Colorado Water Conservation Board Colorado Department of Natural Resources 1313 Sherman Street Denver, Colorado 80203



THE BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD

of

JULY 31-AUGUST 1, 1976, LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO



Prepared by the
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
and the
COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

FLOOD INFORMATION REPORT

OCTOBER, 1976



THE BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD OF JULY 31—AUGUST 1, 1976 LARIMER COUNTY, COLORADO

Ву

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U. S. Geological Survey

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in cooperation with the

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

U. S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

and the

U. S. ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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CONVERSION TABLE

English units in this report may be expressed as metric units by use of the following conversion factors:

To convert English units	Multiply by	To obtain metric units
inches (in)	25.4	millimeters (mm)
square miles (mi ²)	2.590	square kilometers (km²)
miles (mi)	1.609	kilometers (km)
feet (ft)	.305	meters (m)
cubic feet per second (ft ³ /s)	.0283	cubic meters per second (m ³ /s)

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ABSTRACT

As much as 12 inches (305 millimeters) of rain fell on the Big Thompson River basin, a favorite summer-home and vacation area in Colorado, during the evening of July 31, 1976, causing a devastating flood on the Big Thompson River and its tributaries between Estes Park and Loveland, Colo. At the latest count (October, 1976), Larimer County officials reported 139 persons lost their lives, with 5 still reported missing, and property damage of \$16.5 million.

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Descriptions of the storm and flood, peak discharges, flood elevations, photographs of flooded areas, and aerial photographs of the Big Thompson and the North Fork Big Thompson Rivers, outlining inundated areas, are included in this report to assist public officials and private citizens in planning for reconstruction of the roads, homes, and vacation areas in the Big Thompson River basin.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout Colorado, August 1, 1976, was planned as a day of celebration to commemorate 100 years of statehood. In spite of the elaborate plans for "Centennial Sunday" in Big Thompson Canyon, the celebration was not to be, for the dawn of that day revealed a scene of tragedy never before experienced during the State's history. During the evening hours of July 31, a series of violent thunderstorms released large volumes of rain along a path several miles wide from Estes Park to the Wyoming border. The Big Thompson River basin (fig. 1) west of Drake was especially hard hit by the storm; devastating flooding occurred along the Big Thompson River between Estes Park and Loveland, and along the North Fork Big Thompson River from Clen Haven to its mouth at Drake. The flood lasted only a few hours but during this time an appalling amount of death and destruction occurred along the Big Thompson River and its tributaries. The area is a favorite summer-home and vacation area in Colorado and many people had permanent homes along the streams. Based on the latest figures available from Larimer County officials (October, 1976), 139 deaths have been confirmed, 5 names remain on the list of missing persons, and about \$16.5 million of property damage has been reported.

This report, a joint effort of the U. S. Geological Survey and the Colorado Water Conservation Board, was prepared to assist public officials and private citizens in planning for reconstruction of the flooded area in the Big Thompson River basin. The report contains the following:

A map showing precipitation volumes and a discussion of the conditions associated with the storm.

- 2. Photographs of pre- and post-flood conditions at two locations that vividly portray the vast amount of destruction that occurred.
- 3. Photographs that illustrate the enormous damage caused by the flood.
- 4. A table of peak discharges and drainage areas at selected locations in the flood area.
- A table of high-water elevations and cross-section data at selected locations in the Big Thompson River basin.
- Aerial photographs showing flood boundaries along the Big Thompson River and the North Fork Big Thompson River.

The information contained in this report is limited to the Big Thompson River basin except for precipitation amounts and peak discharges at several other locations in Larimer County.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The aid of many individuals, corporations, State and governmental agencies who furnished data and assistance for the preparation of this report is gratefully acknowledged.

The Colorado Department of Natural Resources, State Engineer's Office furnished funds and assistance to the U. S. Geological Survey and the Colorado Water Conservation Board in the collection of data and outlining the flooded areas.

The National Weather Service made precipitation surveys to supplement their regular rain-gage network.

The U. S. Bureau of Reclamation furnished assistance to the National Weather Service in the collection of rainfall data and furnished funds to the Geological Survey for the collection of streamflow data.

The U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers developed a flood profile in parts of the canyon and summarized flood damages. They also furnished funds to assist the Geological Survey in collecting the field data and preparation of this report.

Collection of field data, necessary for the computation of peak discharges by indirect methods, was greatly aided by personnel detailed from the South Dakota, Arkansas, and Wyoming offices of the Geological Survey.

GENERAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The National Weather Service prepared an isohyetal map (fig. 1) of the total precipitation from July 31 to August 2, 1976. They also provided the following statement on the general meteorological conditions existing in the area that contributed to the extreme rainfall and runoff in the Big Thompson River basin.

"Eastern Colorado was under conditions favorable for heavy rain on July 31, 1976 for a number of reasons. The surface map of that morning showed a slowly moving cold front in the State. Such fronts are lines of convergence that lift air to form thunderstorms. Also favorable was the east wind just north of the front, moving air upslope and aiding the frontal lifting.

"The low-level air was very moist, well above the seasonal normals, and the moisture aloft was also unusually high. These factors combined to give stability conditions unusually favorable for thunderstorms.

"That these are valid conditions for thunderstorms was soon borne out by radar and satellite data when a line of thunderstorms developed in extreme east-central Colorado and quickly extended eastward paralleling and just north of the cold front. The thunderstorms extended westward less rapidly until early in the evening when a sudden explosive thunderstorm developed on or just west of the front range of the mountains southeast of Estes Park. The cause of such a strong development at this place and this time is not yet fully understood.

"Thunderstorms move with the speed and direction of the winds aloft, and the 500-mb (millibar) level is usually adequate for judging such movement. The 500-mb wind was only about 5 knots and was not expected to change much during the day. This was the case with the thunderstorms near Estes Park. They moved very slowly while putting out large amounts of water over a period of several hours."

Rainfall began about 6:30 p.m. on July 31, 1976, and ended about 11:30 p.m. that evening. Additional rainfall fell on August 1 and 2. Precipitation totals were as much as 10 inches (254 mm) between Estes Park and Drake and more than 12 inches (305 mm) in the Clen Haven area. Very little rainfall contributing to the flood occurred east of Drake and west of Estes Park.

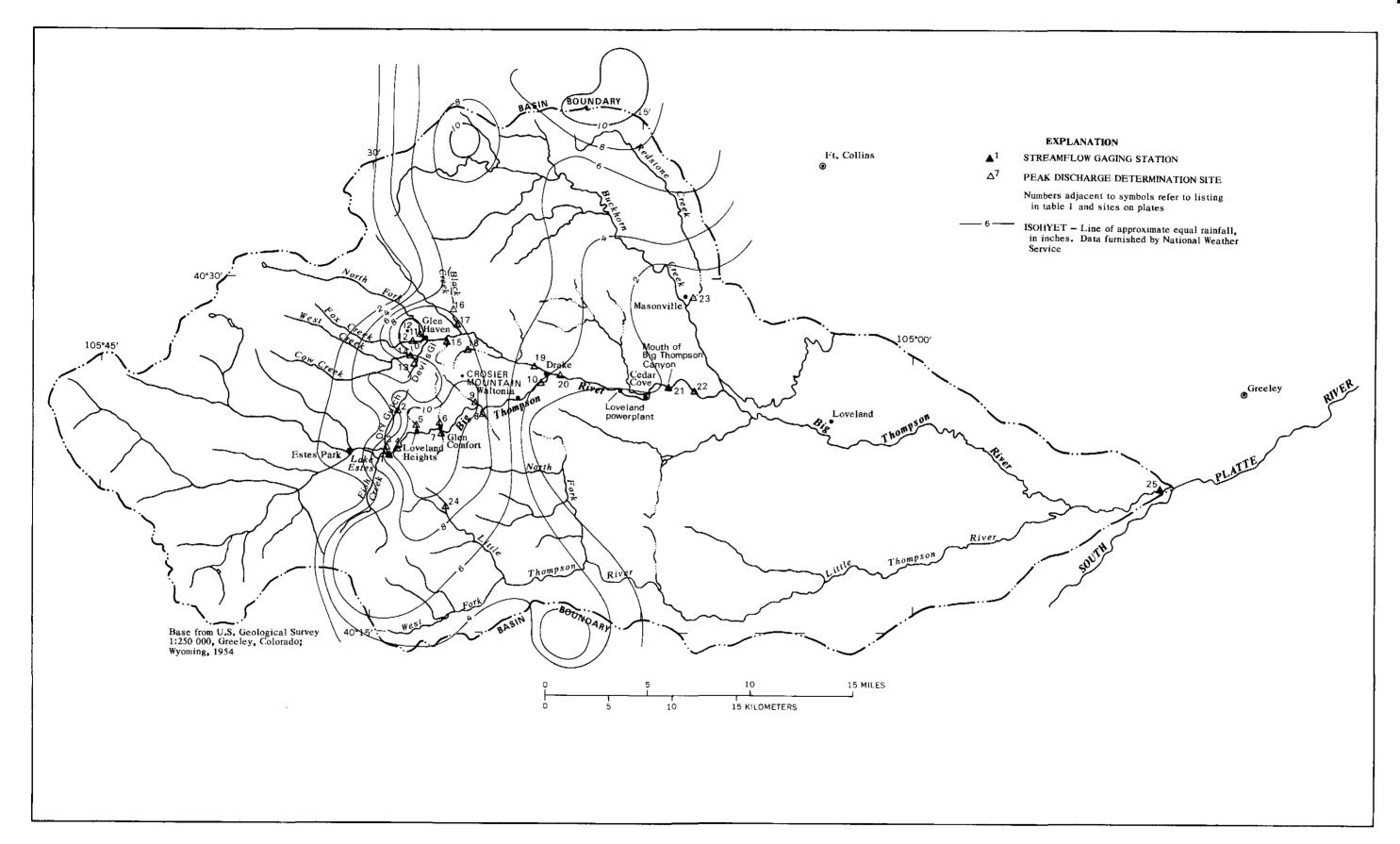


Figure 1.—Flood area, flood-data sites, and total precipitation.

THE FLOOD

Flood runoff in the Big Thompson basin derived from an area of approximately 60 square miles (155 km²) centered on the Big Thompson River from Lake Estes to Drake. The topography of the area is characterized by steep north-and south-facing slopes with rugged rock faces along the ridges and a thin soil mantle at lower elevations which supports a moderate stand of coniferous trees. Because of the steep slopes and small storage capacity of the soils, storm runoff quickly reached nearby surface channels. Based on records at stream-gaging stations in the area and on information from individuals who observed the flood. most streams in the area started to rise about 7 p.m. The first reported damage occurred about 7:30 p.m. along U. S. Highway 34, 7.5 miles (12.1 km) east of Estes Park where the highway was blocked by rocks and trees deposited by water cascading down the canyon walls and small gulches along the north side of the Big Thompson River. This area approximately corresponds to the areas of maximum rainfall as shown on figure 1.

The normally placid Big Thompson River quickly responded to the large volumes of water entering from several small tributaries between Lake Estes and Waltonia and became a raging torrent of water, trees, debris, and boulders moving downstream with a indescribable force. The reported peak stages on the Big Thompson River occurred as follows: 8:00 p.m. at Glen Comfort, 8:30 p.m. at Waltonia, 9:00 p.m. at Drake, 9:30 p.m. at Loveland powerplant, and about 11:00 p.m. at the mouth of the canyon about 8 miles (13 km) west of Loveland. Because the river reportedly remained extremely high from the first peak stage

until after midnight, it is apparent that several other periods of intense rainfall produced secondary rises on streams in the area during the night. A gaging station on Fish Creek, southeast of Estes Park and upstream from Lake Estes, recorded a rise which peaked at 10:00 p.m. and a smaller rise which peaked at 4:00 a.m. Dry Gulch which flows into the Big Thompson River from the north just downstream from Lake Estes peaked at 10:30 p.m., as recorded by the gaging station on the Big Thompson River near Estes Park.

The flood on the North Fork Big Thompson River resulted from extremely heavy rainfall within a few miles of Glen Haven. The western limit of significant flood runoff was about 2 miles (3.2 km) west of Glen Haven while the eastern limit was about 3 miles (4.8 km) east of Glen Haven. Extreme flood runoff occurred from the basin divide on the south to about 4 miles (6.4 km) northcast of Glen Haven.

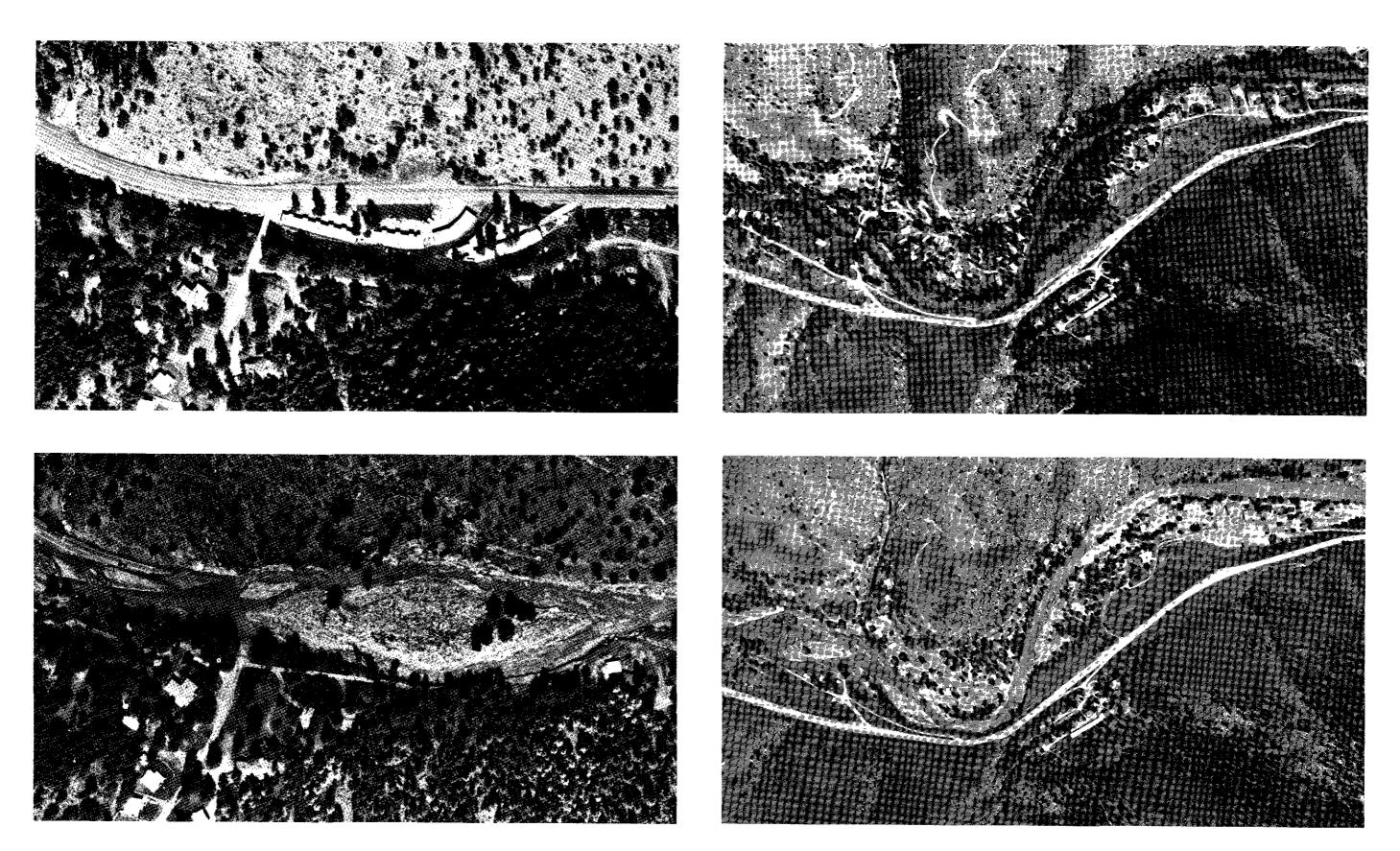
Although heavy rainfall was reported to begin at Glen Haven about 7:30 p.m., the first report of extreme flooding in that area was on Fox Creek which reached the peak stage at 9:00 p.m. at Glen Haven. Another rise almost as high as the first one occurred at about 11:00 p.m. North of Glen Haven, both Miller Fork and Black Creek reached peak stages about 11:00 p.m., with local residents reporting no flood runoff in the streams prior to that rise. A stream-gaging station operated by the Colorado State Engineer's Office on the North Fork Big Thompson River at the mouth at Drake operated satisfactorily until about 11:00 p.m. when the intakes were covered by deposited bed material. The record from this station indicates one peak at 9:15 p.m. (possibly backwater from the Big Thompson River), a recession of about 0.3 foot (0.09 m) until

9:30 p.m., then an additional rise of about 0.8 foot (0.24 m) which peaked at 9:40 p.m. Flood water from Miller Fork and Black Creek reached the Drake area shortly after 11:00 p.m. but the peak from this rise was lower than the 9:40 p.m. peak.

The major part of flood damage in the North Fork Big Thompson River basin occurred in the vicinity of Glen Haven, caused mainly by the combined flow of Devil's Gulch and West Creek which entered the town from the southwest. The basin between Glen Haven and Drake is sparsely developed; thus, the main damage in this reach was to the county highway which generally follows the river.

The relative timing of the peak stages was such that the peak on the Big Thompson River just downstream from Drake occurred before the peak from the North Fork arrived at Drake. The flood peak moved through the 7.3-mile (11.7-km) length of channel between Drake and the canyon mouth in about 2 hours with no apparent reduction in discharge as indicated by the computed peak discharges. East of the canyon mouth, the Big Thompson River valley widens rapidly and the flood discharge was quickly reduced by valley storage and overflow to numerous reservoirs. The peak discharge at the Big Thompson River at the mouth near La Salle was about 2,500 cubic feet per second (70.8 m³/s) occurring at 12:00 p.m. on August 1, as compared to 31,200 cfs about 35 miles (56 km) upstream at the "mouth of the canyon."

Aerial photographs of "before" and "after" the flood at Waltonia and Glen Cove are shown in figures 2 and 3, respectively. Photographs of some of the destruction caused by the flood are shown in figures 4 through 10.



, Figure 2.—Aerial views of "before" and "after" the flood at Waltonia, Colo.

Figure 3.—Aerial views of "before" and "after" the flood at Cedar Cove, Colo.

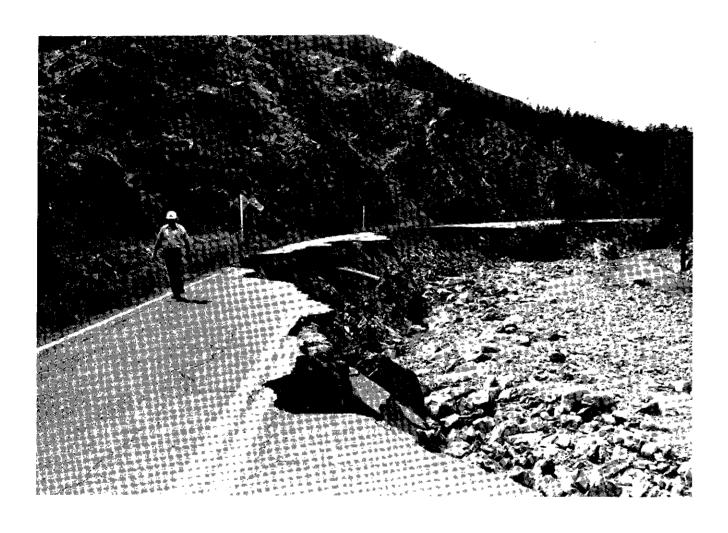


Figure 4.—Destruction of U. S. Highway 34 in Big Thompson Canyon. Photograph courtesy of the Loveland Daily Reporter-Herald.



Figure 5.—Destruction of homes and vehicles at Drake, Colo. Photograph courtesy of the Loveland Daily Reporter-Herald.



Figure 6.—Debris from the Big Thompson Canyon piled up against a railroad bridge at Loveland, Colo. Photograph courtesy of the Loveland Daily Reporter-Herald.

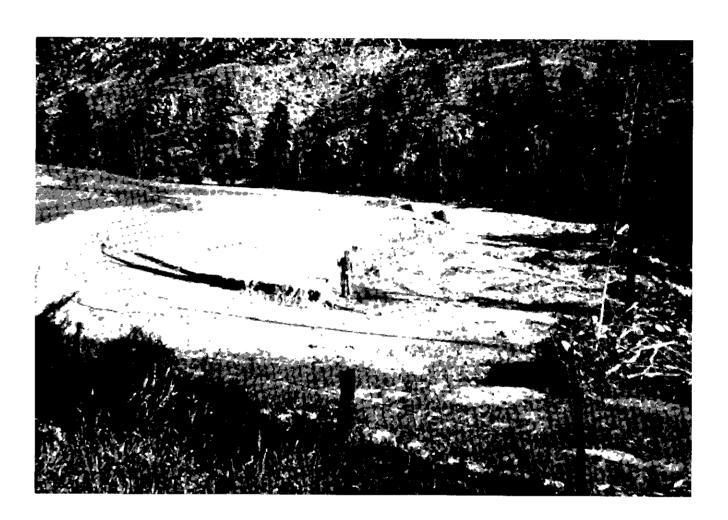


Figure 7.—Silt deposited on inside of bend, North Fork Big Thompson River near Drake, Colo.

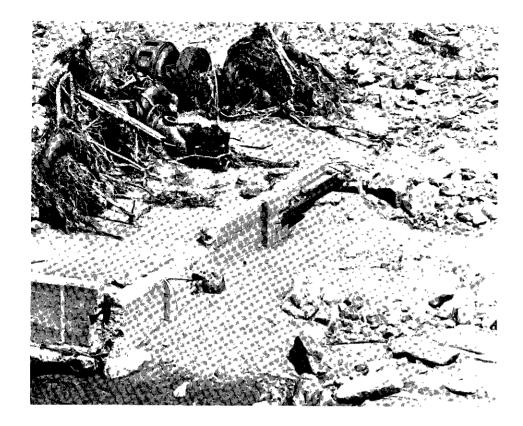


Figure 8.—Remains of Loveland powerplant near Cedar Cove, Colo. Photograph courtesy of the Loveland Daily Reporter-Herald.



Figure 9.—Big Thompson River near mouth of canyon, near Loveland, Colo.



Figure 10.—Big Thompson River at mouth of canyon, near Loveland, Colo. Note irrigation siphon washed out and end of U. S. Highway 34.

FLOOD STAGES, DISCHARGES, AND FLOODED AREAS

Discharge is the rate of flow of a stream, usually expressed in cubic feet per second. Peak discharges were determined at 3 streamflow-gaging stations and 22 miscellaneous sites in the Big Thompson River basin area, and 2 streamflow-gaging stations and 6 miscellaneous sites in the other flooded parts of Larimer County. The peak discharges and drainage areas are listed in table 1. The site numbers in the table correspond to those on figure 1 and on the plates to aid in locating the sites at which peak discharges were determined.

Soon after the flood, high-water marks were established and cross-section data were obtained at numerous locations along the Big Thompson River and the North Fork Big Thompson River. These data are shown in table 2 for the Big Thompson River and in table 3 for the North Fork Big Thompson River.

The area flooded on the Big Thompson River from Estes Park to east of Loveland and on the North Fork Big Thompson River from the Glen Haven area to Drake were outlined on aerial photographs, scale 1 inch - 200 feet (25.4 mm - 61 m) in the canyon area and 1 inch -400 feet (25.4 mm -122 m) in the Loveland area. These are reproduced as plates 1-51 for the Big Thompson River and plates NF1-NF15 for the North Fork Big Thompson River. The location of the individual plates are indicated on figure 11. The numbers in boxes, 15%, shown on some plates indicate the site of the peak discharge in table 1. The number on the plate corresponds to the site number on table 1.

The numbers 7 ———— 7 shown on some of the plates indicate the location of high-water elevations and cross-section data shown in tables 2 and 3. The numbers in circles correspond to the site numbers in the tables.

TABLE 1. — Peak discharges, Larimer County, Colo., July 31-August 1, 1976 (Preliminary data — Subject to revision)

10

Site		Station	Drainage area	Date	Discharge (cubic feet per
	Number	Name	(square miles)	Date	second)
1	06735500	Big Thompson River near Estes Park (lat 40° 22' 35", long 105° 29' 06")	155	7-31- 7 6	(a)
2	*************	Dry Gulch near Estes Park (lat 40° 24' 22"', long 105° 28' 37")	2.00	7-31-76	3,210
3		Dry Gulch at Estes Park (lat 40° 22' 42", long 105° 29' 15")	6.12	7-31-76	4,460
4	•••••	Big Thompson River below Estes Park (lat 40° 22' 59", long 105° 28' 11")	164	7-31-76	4,330
5	***************************************	Big Thompson River tributary below Loveland Heights (lat 40° 23' 44", long 105° 27' 34")	1.37	7-31-76	8,700
6 7		Dark Gulch at Glen Comfort (lat 40° 23' 44", long 105° 26' 17")	1.00	7-31-76	7,210
8		Noels Draw at Glen Comfort (lat 40° 23' 25'', long 105° 26' 00'')	3.37	7-31-76	6,910
9		(lat 40° 24' 23", long 105° 24' 17")	3.41	7-31-76	3,540
0		(lat 40° 23′ 46″, long 105° 24′ 04″)	1.99	7-31-76	5,500
1		(lat 40° 25' 39", long 105° 20' 37")	189	7-31-76	28,200
2		(lat 40° 27' 17", long 105° 27' 05") Fox Creek at Glen Haven	18.5	7-31-76	888
3	************	(lat 40° 27' 17", long 105° 27' 13") Devils Gulch near Glen Haven .	7.18	7-31-76	1,300
4	••••••	(lat 40° 26' 24", long 105° 27' 31") West Creek near Glen Haven	.91	7-31-76	2,810
5		(lat 40° 26' 32", long 105° 27' 40") North Fork Big Thompson River tributary near Glen Haven	23.1	7-31-76	2,320
6		(lat 40° 27′ 14", long 105° 26′ 04")	1.38	7-31-76	9,670
7	***********	(lat 40° 27′ 04″, long 105° 25′ 28″)	3.1 <i>7</i> 13.9	7-31-76 7-31-76	1,790 2,060
8		(lat 40° 27' 47", long 105° 25' 13")	1.26	7-31-76	3,240
9	•	North Fork Big Thompson River above Drake (lat 40° 26' 20'', long 105° 21' 52")	80.2	7-31-76	8,710
0		Big Thompson River below Drake (lat 40° 25' 52", long 105° 19' 37")	276	7-31-76	30,100
:1	06738000	Big Thompson River at mouth of canyon, near Drake (lat 40° 25' 18", long 105° 13' 34")	305	7-31-76	31,200
22	******	Big Thompson River below Green Ridge Glade (lat 40° 25' 05", long 105° 12' 02")	311	7-31-76	27,000
23		Redstone Creek near Masonville (lat 40° 30' 19", long 105° 11' 49")	29.1	7-31-76	2,640
14	***************************************	Little Thompson River near Estes Park (lat 40° 20' 06", long 105° 25' 48")	2.77	7-31-76	1,940
!5	06744000	8ig Thompson River at mouth, near LaSalle (lat 40° 21' 00", long 104° 47' 04")	828	8- 1 <i>-</i> 76	2,500
26		Dale Creek tributary at Virginia Dale (lat 40° 57' 36", long 105° 21' 39")	.68	7-31-76	727
27		Deadman Creek near Virginia Dale (lat 40° 55′ 50″, long 105° 20′ 57″)	23.7	7-31-76	7,400
28		Stonewall Creek near Livermore (lat 40° 48' 37", long 105° 15' 01")	31.9	7-31-76	3,470
		(lat 40° 47′ 44", long 105° 17′ 24")	86.3	7-31-76	2,590
		(lat 40° 47' 15", long 105° 15' 08")	539	7-31-76	9,460
32		(lat 40° 39' 52", long 105° 13' 26") Rist Canyon near Bellvue	1,056	7-31-76	7,340
33	06752260	(lat 40° '37' 43", long 105° 12' 44")	5.27	7-31-76	2,710
		Lone Pine Creek near Livermore (lat 40° 47' 44", long 105° 17' 24")	86.3 539 1,056	7	7-31-76 7-31-76 7-31-76

(a)No flow out of Lake Estes.

*Not shown on figure 1.

TABLE 2. — High-water elevations and cross-section data at selected sites on the Big Thompson River

	ABLE 2. — High-water elevations and cross-section data at selected sites on the Big Thompson River							TABLE 2. — continued					
mber	Approximate distance between ross sections (feet)	Left high water	Left bank	Stream bed	Right bank	Right high water	s-secti ber	Approximate distance between cross sections		Left bank	Stream bed	Right bank	Right high water
	(feet)	Eleva	tions, in fe	<u> </u>		_	ئ و	(feet)	Elevat	tions, in	feet, above	mean sea	level
1	70	7422.2 7420.9	7419.7 7418.9	7415.6 7415.0	7419.1 7418.4	7423.3 7420.7	39	3710	6163.4	6157.2	6153.2	6158.3	6164.9
3	1540		7411.9	7407.5	7415.0	7411.9	40	790	6155.9	6148.9	6143.1	6144.9	6154.4
	3100	7410.7					41	770	6149.0	6149.5	6136.3	6138.3	6147.2
4	610	7381.7	7382.0	7372.6	7379.6	7381.7		1750					6129.2
5	2280	7372.8	7369.1	7365.8	7369.9	7371,4	42	2530	6130.3	6123.0	6112.6	6115.6	
5	1850	7356.8	7354.0	7349.6	7357.5	7356.4	43	240	6090.4	6079.4	6071.4	6082.4	6087.2
7	720	7328.5	7326.9	7321.7	7328.0	7328.9	44	1600	6084.2	6080.0	6070.2	6080.2	6084.7
В	2070	7324.0	7320.9	7316.4	7323.8	7324.3	45	27 70	6042.4	6042.2	6029.0		6040.9
9		7310.2	7304.8	7299.8	7303.8	7308.7	46	1230	5984.3	5975.3	5964.2	5970.8	5977.4
0	1 16 0	7299.2	7300.5	7289.5	7296.0	72 9 7.8	47		5936.8	5933.2	5924.7	5933.1	5939.2
1	1900	7274.7	7271.8	7264.8	7271.4	7273.1	48	1160		5902.7	5886.7	5901.5	5905.5
2	1420	7248.6	7256.2	7245.6	7252.4	7249.9	49	2350	5857.3	5853.1	5836.3	5841.3	5844.4
3	980	7241.2	7237.1	7233.5	7241 ,0	7241.2	50	3130			5757.5		5772.4
4	2950	7207.7	7205.4	7199.5	7201.5	7209.1	51	2000	5713.3	5705.2	5703.4	5705.4	5715.4
5	1390	7181.0	7180.8	7172.8	7175.8	7183.4	52	1300	5688.0	5683.7	5676.6	5680.2	5689.3
	1090						53	640			5662.1	5680.1	5684.9
6	2090	7160.2	7158.8	7150.5	7156.0	7159.6		4250	5597.9	5594.6		5594.0	5600.0
7	2210	7130.8	7132.8	7122.3	7125.2	7129.8	54	290					
8	1870	7103.1	7103.1	7087.6	7100.6	7105.4	55	2980	5598.0	5590.5		5592.9	5595.8
9	150	7055.0	7053.8	7045.1	7055.0	7059.8	56	1740	5552.4	5541.5		5547.4	5553.3
0	2100	7048.6	7048.6	7041.8	7049.8	7053.3	57	590	5544.1	5538.4	5533.9	5541.0	5546.1
1	1320	7015.3	7007.4	7004.4	7014.3	7015.5	58	1210	5541.0	5542.0	5526.1	5532.8	5540.5
2	1780	7003.6	6997.1	6993.7	6996.4	7003.3	59	1300	5525.6	5519.1	5507.2	5518.7	5524.0
3		6982.3	6979.6	6972.0	6983.6		60	1860			5548.3		5501.7
4	1340	6 970.8	6962.3	6960.3	6961.3	6970.4	61		*		5433.4		5456.9
5	1500	6961.2	6951.2	6950.2	6951.3	6962.8	62	5990	5316.9		5303.7		
6	100	6958.5	6951.0	6949.5	6951.0	6960.3	63	700	5292.6	5286.5	5274.8	5286.5	
7	1610	6942.9	6933.9	6931.9	6932.9	6946.2	64	2720	5261.6	5254.7	7 5244.0	5255.5	525 9 .0
8	3020	6912,9	6918.0	6901.4	6906.4	6914.9	65	2730	5246.6	5238.7	5235.7	5249.6	5246.6
9	2800	6866.5	6857.8	6855.8	6858.1	6868.1	66	2490	5180.4	5173.1		5174.1	5178.4
	2270						67	590	5163.3	5158.0			
0	1420	6845.3	6839.6	6827.8	6837.8	6843.1		2710					
1	1950		6818.4	6810.9	6819.8	6822.3	68	2960	5156.2	5145.4		5144.9	5157.1
2	2810	6721.0		6703.5		6719.6	69	2630	5126.1	5118.7	5116.2	5124.8	5125.5
3	1040	6588.4	6581.4	6577.9	6580.8	6586.4	70	193 0	5108.2	5101.1	5094.2	5101.7	5107.5
4	1870		6530.5	6520.8	6529,5	6532.5	71	3640	5092.6	5089.	5083.9	5087.9	5091.9
5		6478.4	6477.6	6470.8	6479.8	6479.8	72	1270	5078.1	5071.6	5065.6	5072.5	5078.5
6	1120	6457.8	6454.3	6443.3	6451.4	6459.5	73		5070.1	5065.4	5058.1	5069.2	5071.8
7	2420	6388.6	6381.2	6378.0	6384.2	6390.1	74	4840	5049.4	5045.	5036.7	5042.6	5046.3
8	3540	6273.5	6269.2	6255.0	6262.0	6267.7	75	5220	5033.7	5030.1	5021.3	5029.0	5030.2

TABLE 3. — High-water elevations and cross-section data at selected sites on the North Fork Big Thompson River

Cross-section	Approximate distance between	high water	Left bank	Stream bed	Right bank	Right high water
Cross-se number	cross sections (feet)		ations, in	feet, above	mean sea	level
NF 1		7429.6	7427.4	7419.4	7430.3	7429.5
NF 2	940	7381.1	7378.6	7375.4	7378.8	7380.7
NF 3	670	7344.7	7340.4	7337.5	7341.9	7344.2
NF 4	670	7323.9	7320.5	7315.5	7320.2	7323.9
NF 5	1020	7303.5	7300.4	7297.6	7300.5	7304.0
NF 6	2180	7272.3	7270.6	7262.4	7267.0	7272.1
NF 7	320	7266.8	7263.0	7259.4	7262.2	7267.6
NF 8	1220	7244.0	7241.0	7239.8	7245.1	7 245. 1
NF 9	390	7239.6	7235.7	7230.7	7236.9	7241.1
NF 10		7233.4	7231.2	7228.8	7231.3	7235.5
NF 1		7227.7	7223.5	7221.7	7224.3	7227.9
NF 12		7220.4	7219.3	7211.0	7214.5	7219.5
NF 1		7190.2	7185.5	7181.4	7187.1	7189.3
NF 1		7175.2	7170.5	7167.6	7170.8	7173.2
NF 1				7145.0	7148.4	7153.0
NF 1		7095.9	7090.3	7083.0		7094.6
NF 12		7068.1	7065.4	7059.2		 -
NF 1	980 350	7035.9	7031.2	7028.5	7031.0	7037.0
NF 19		7021.8	7018.0	7016.1		7022.7
NF 2		7013.6	7010.9	7005.5	7010.8	7016.1
NF 2	1	6994.6	6992.1	6988.4	6991.6	6997.0
NF 2		6 977.6	6971.3	6966.6	6975.3	6976.3
NF 2	1340 3 1480	6951.4	6947,1	6941.3	6945.1	6950.8
NF 2		6928.2	6926.1	6921.8	6924.4	6927. 9
NF 2		6 920.6	6915.8	6910.7	6915.8	6920.1
NF 2	6	6900.6	6898.1	6891.9	6895.1	6898.8
NF 2		6872.6	6868.7	6859.1	6872.9	6871.4
NF 2	290 8	6865.6	6862.6	6856.3	6864.5	6865.0

TABLE 3. — continued

Crass-section	Der	Approximat distance between ross section	high water	Left bank	Stream bed	Right bank	Right high water
<u>ပီ</u>	2	(feet)		tions, in	feet, above	mean sea	level
ΝF	20	470		6852.4	6847.1	6852.5	6856.6
		340					
ΝF	30	360	6848.6	6843.7	6838.7	6846.4	6851.7
NF	31	250	6835.0	6830.6	6825.6	6835.8	683 9 .9
NF	32		6807.1	6801.8	6798.0	6810.9	6808.3
NF	33	1570	6757.8	6754.1	6747.3	6751.4	6758.2
NF	34	1980		6659.2	6653.8	6657.8	6665.1
NF :	35	240			6647.7	6653.6	6660.4
		1700					
NF	36	380	*	6593.9	6588.5	6604.0	6601.2
NF :	37	840	6585.9	6582.8	6577.3	6588.0	6586.1
NF :	38	230	6566.8	6561.1	6562.2		
NF	39		6563.5	6562.4	6552.0	6561.2	6562.4
NF ·	40	1740	6506.9	6500.6	6491,9		
NF -	41	440		6489,4	6477.9	6485.4	6491.9
NF -	19	1630	6452.3	6448.9	6445.8		
		2070				6450.8	6451.3
NF ·	43	1640	6406.6	6402.8	6396.8	6400.6	6406.8
NF -	44	280	6378.9	6378.6	6369.2	6371,1	6375.7
NF ·	45		6371.0	6367.7	6364.8	6372.5	6375.6
NF	46	2180	6336.7	6331.3	6325.3	6333.2	6338.8
NF -	47	1480	6306.6	6304.6	6298.5	6304.7	6306.8
NF 4	48	220	6302.5	6300.0	6295.8	6301.5	6303. <i>7</i>
NF 4		1990	6270.6	6266.3	6261.7	6268.1	
		2270					6272.2
NF 3	50	450	6241.0	6236.2	6232.5	6236.0	6241.3
NF 3	51	1280	6232.8	6228.8	6223.8	6229.3	6231.5
NF :	52	1830	6217.8	6209.1	6204.4	6212.1	
NF 3	53		6168.3	6166.2	6165.2	6166.2	6167.9
NF 3	54	430	6159.5	6158.3	6155.8	6157.3	6159.4 * 6160.4
_	*	ligh-water	mark Big	Thompso	n River.		

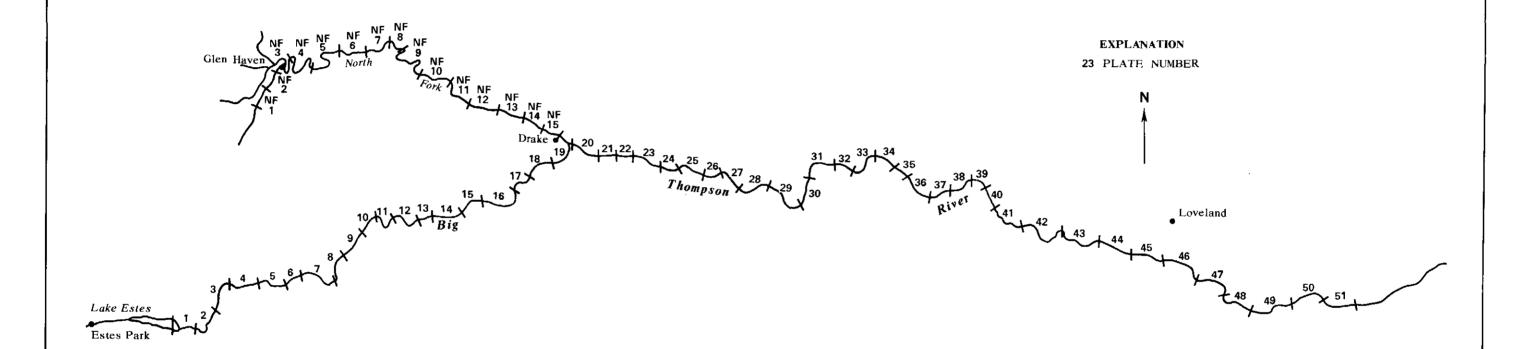
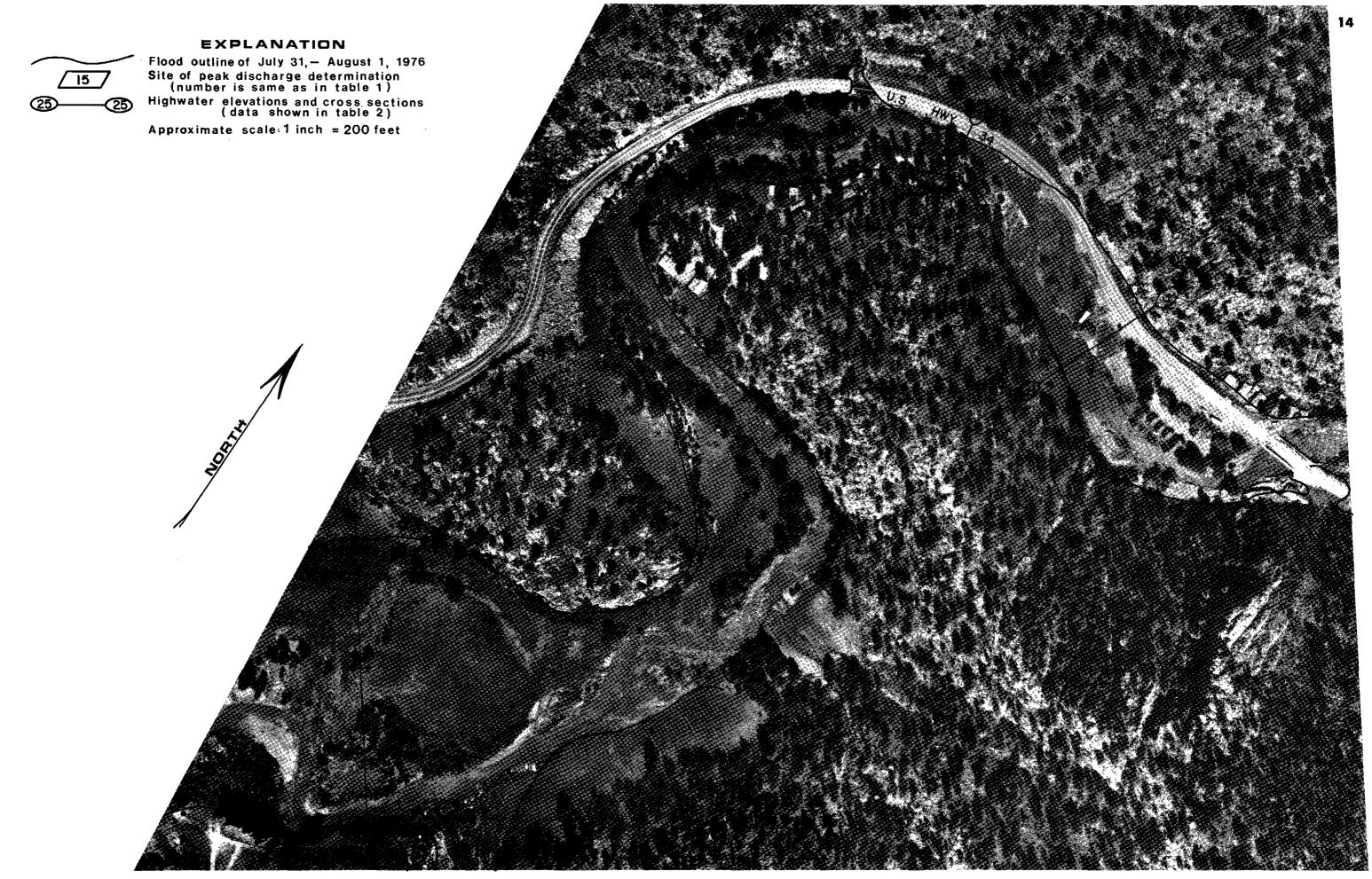


Figure 11.--Index to plates of aerial photographs showing flood outlines for flood of July 31-August 1,1976.

Aerial photographs by Hogan/Olhausen, P.C., Loveland, Colo., August 3, 1976.

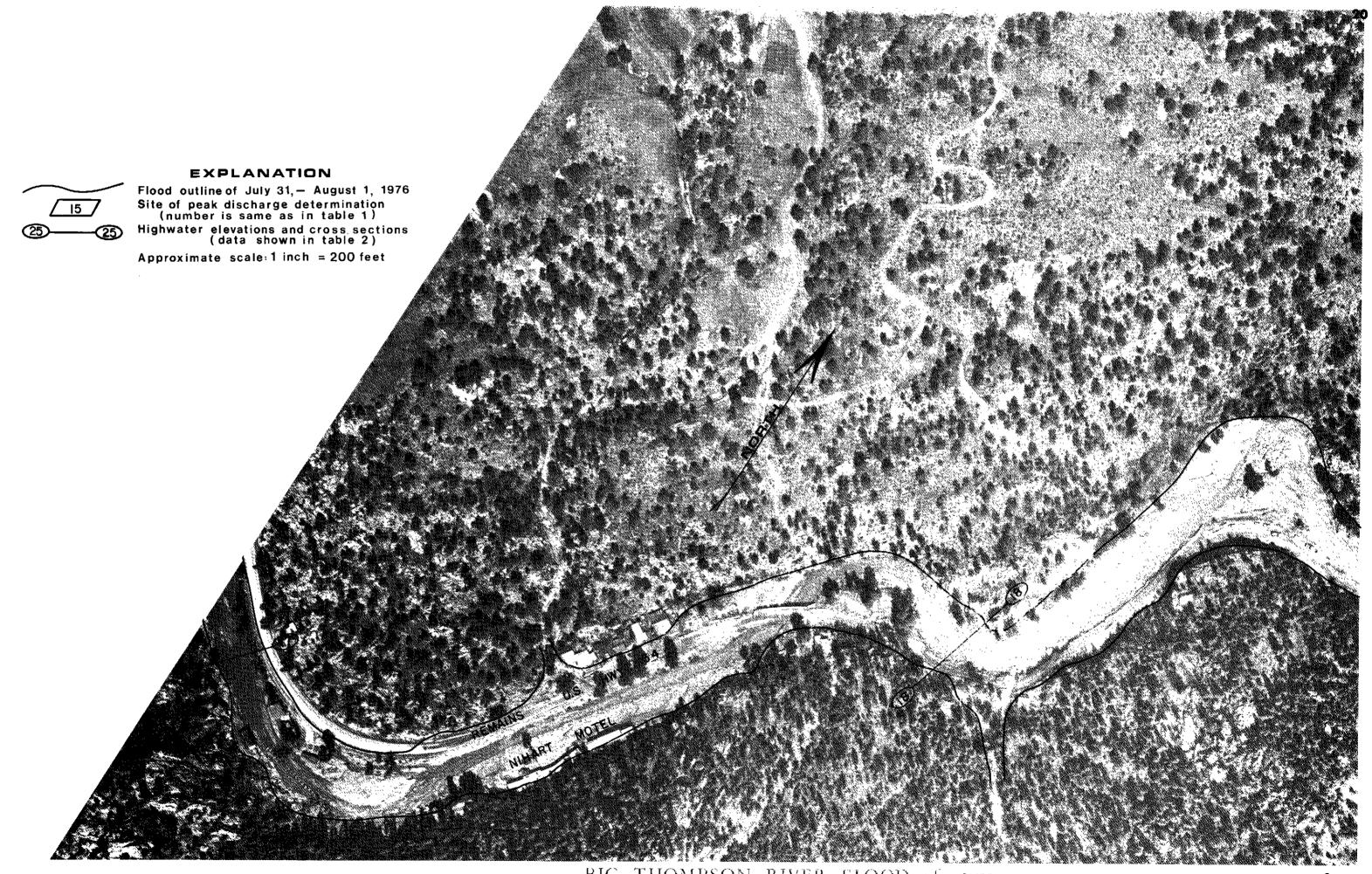


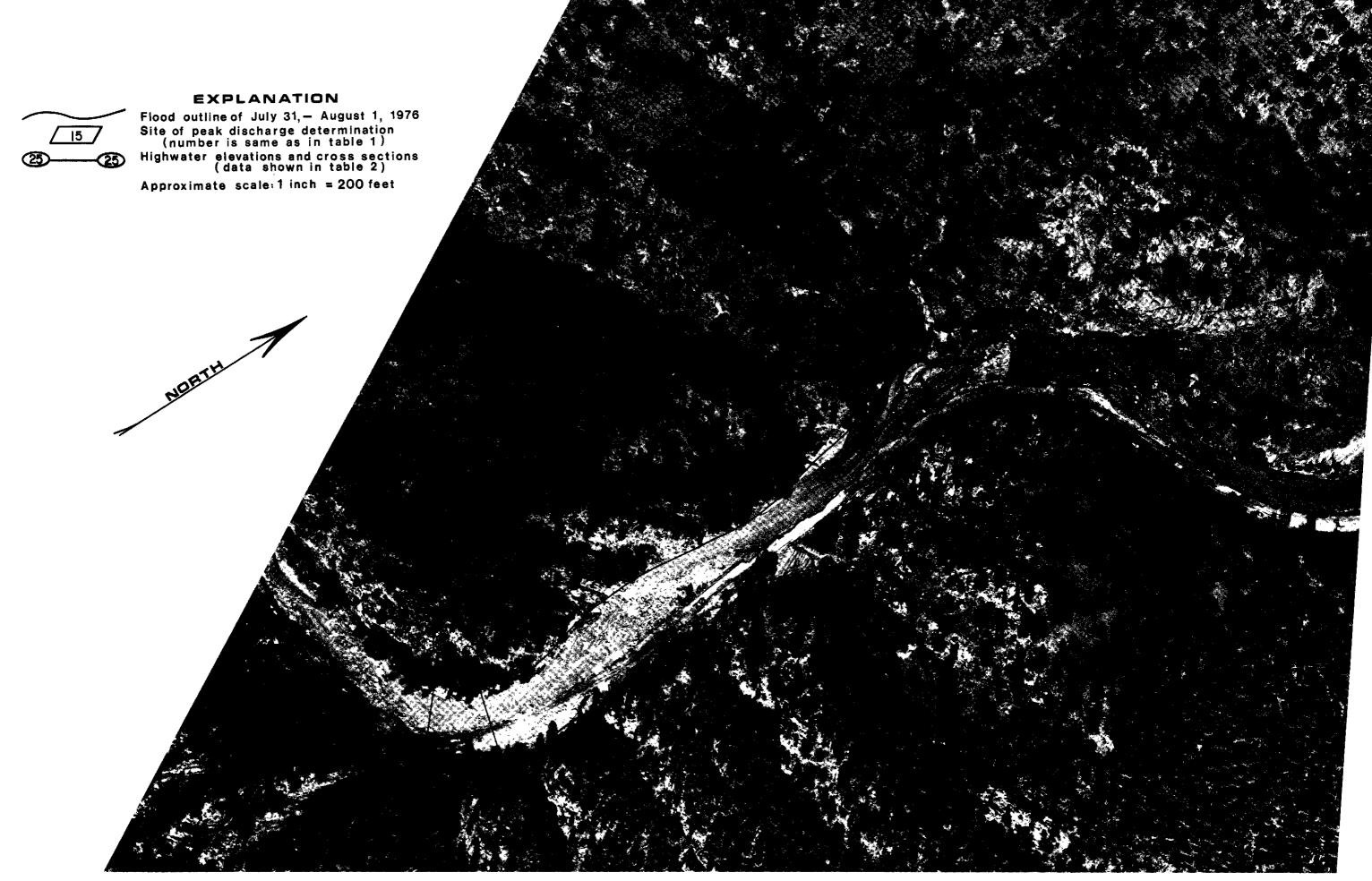
BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of JULY 31. -- AUGUST 1, 1976



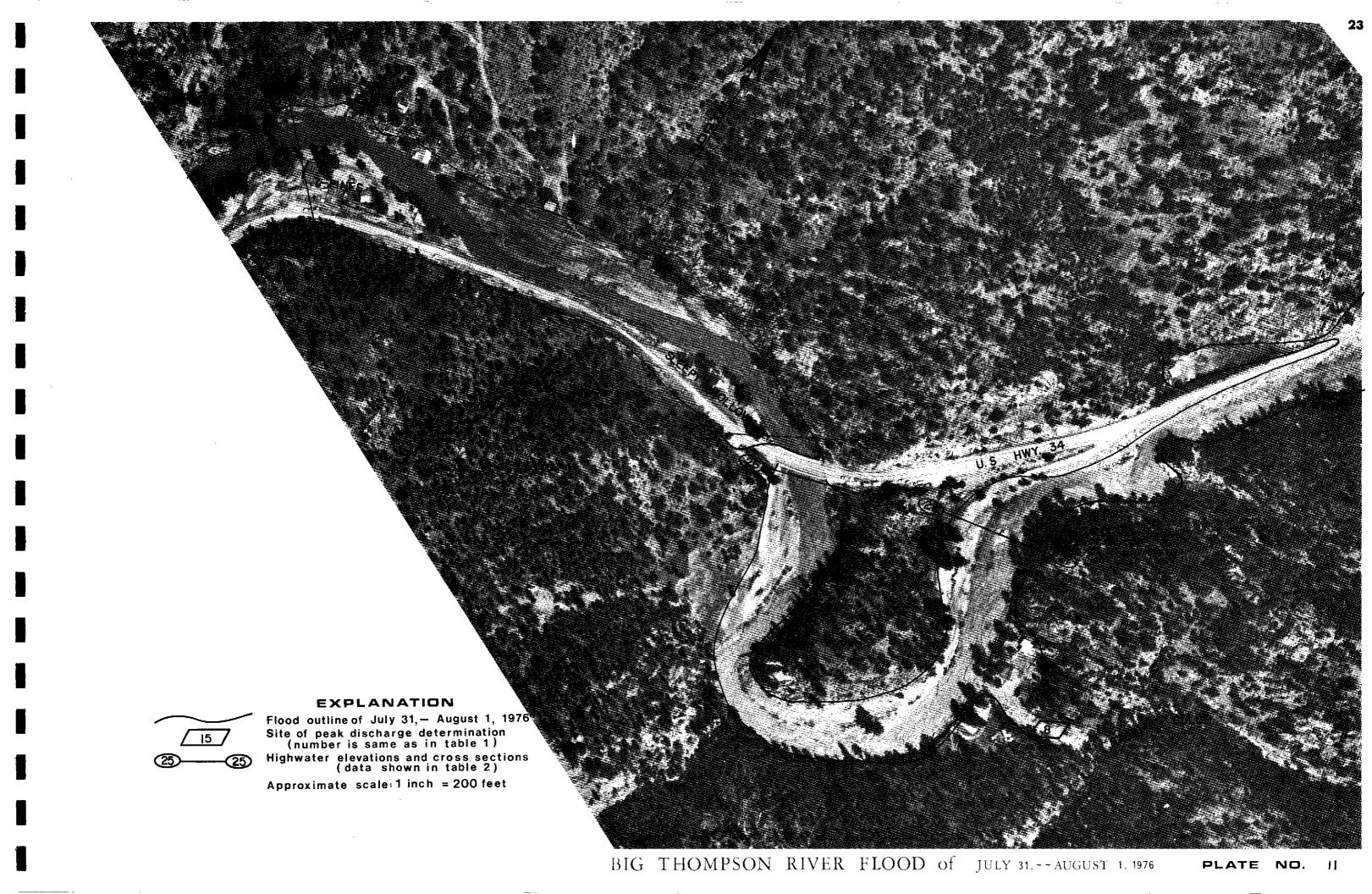






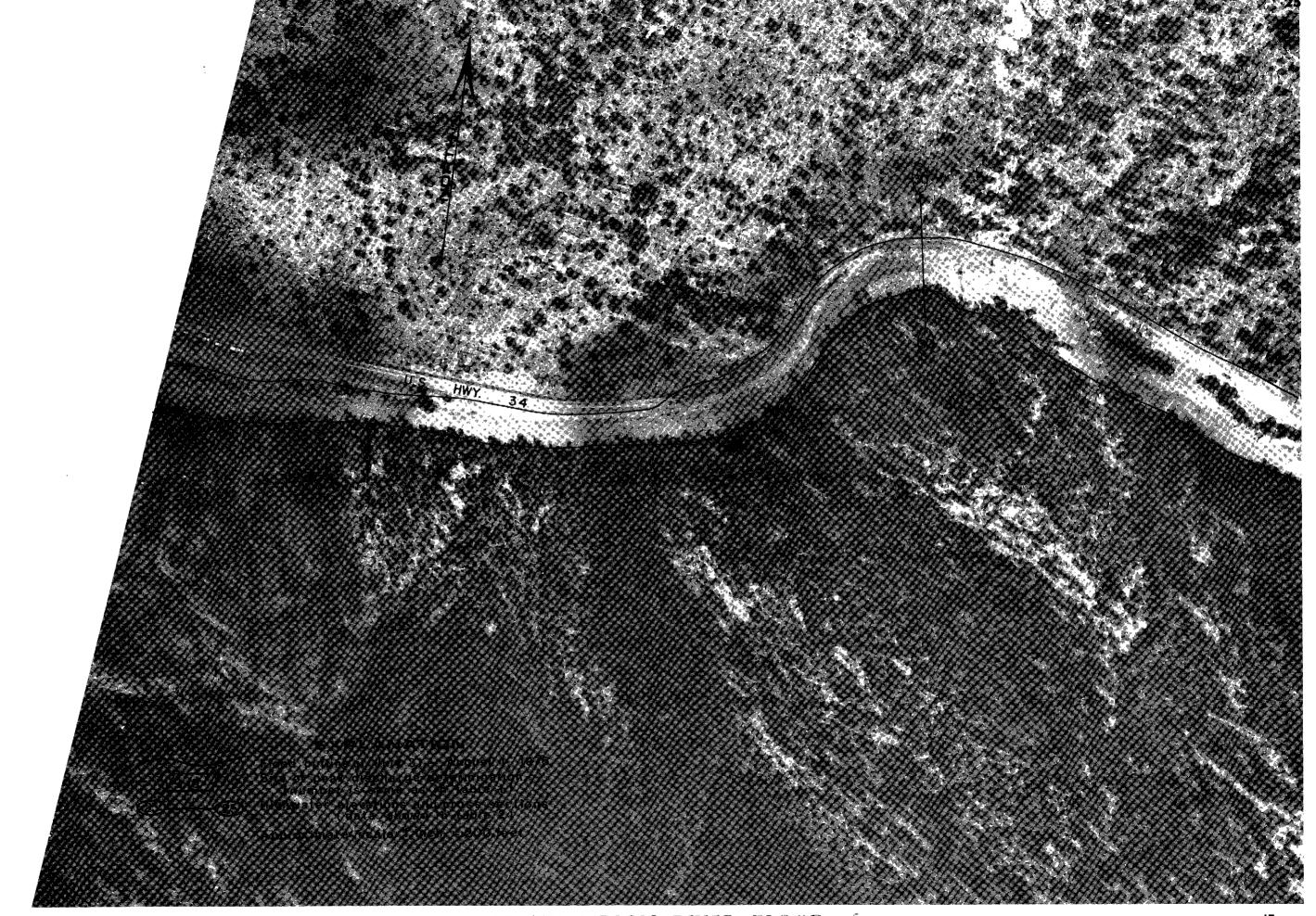


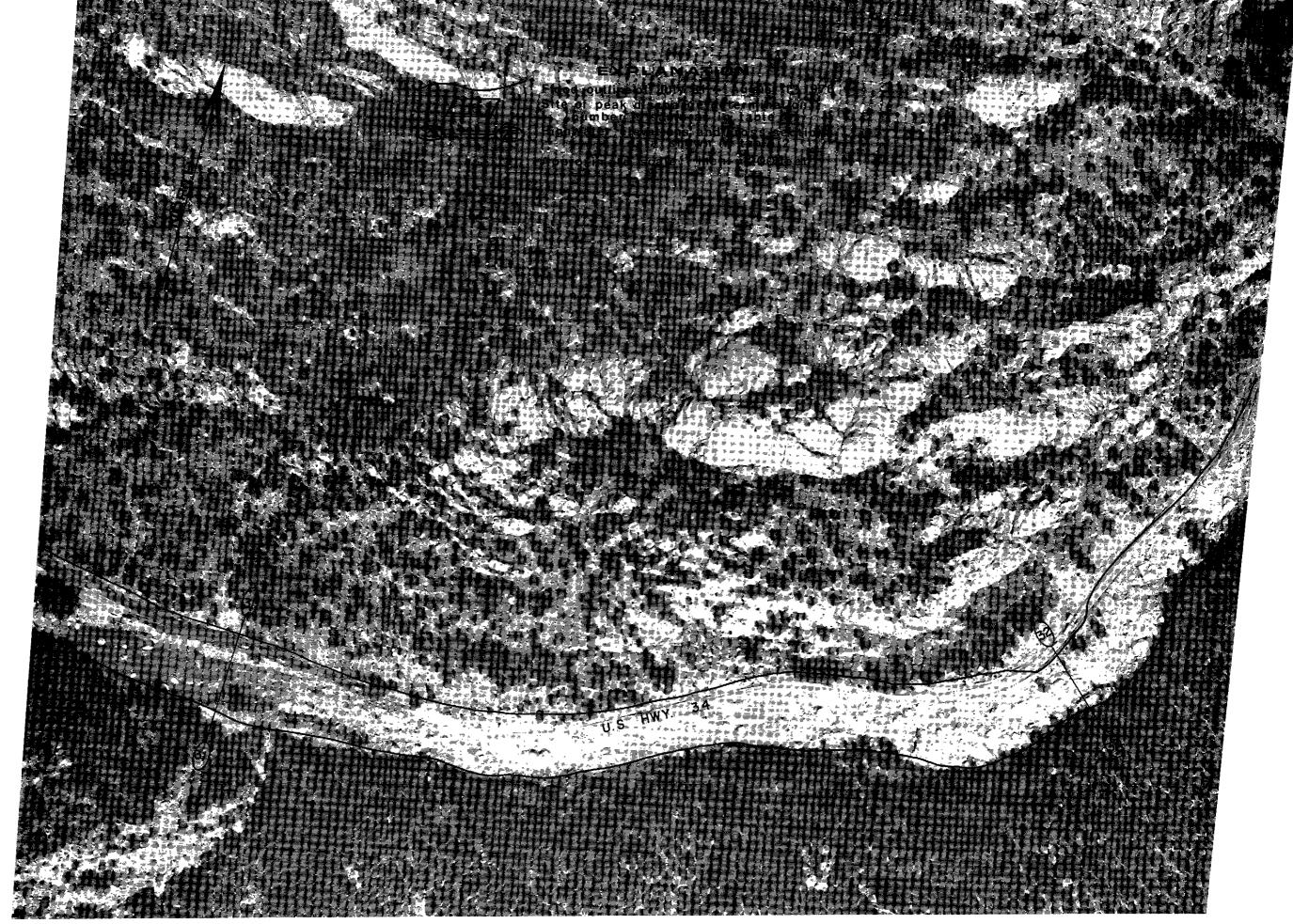


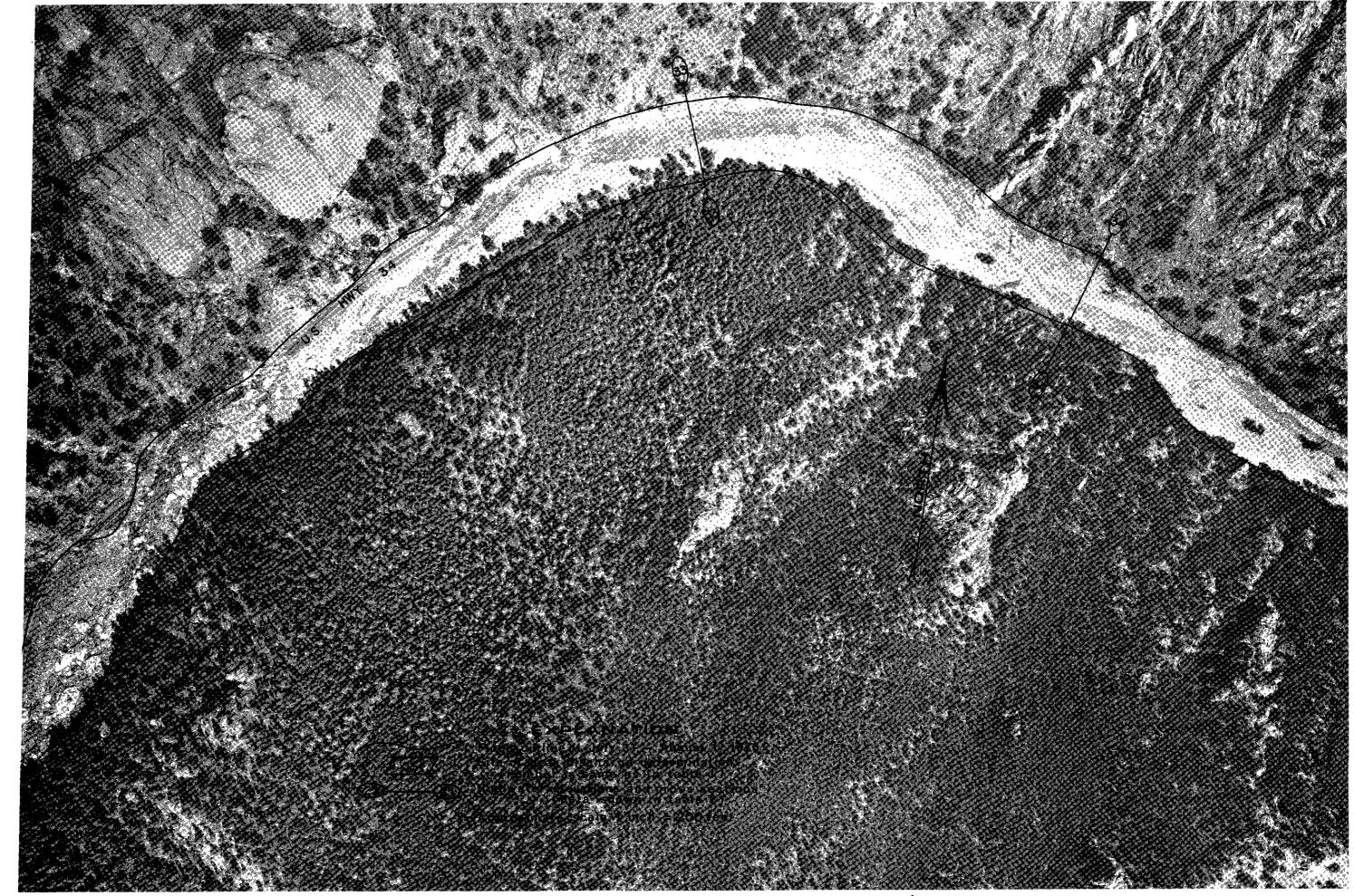


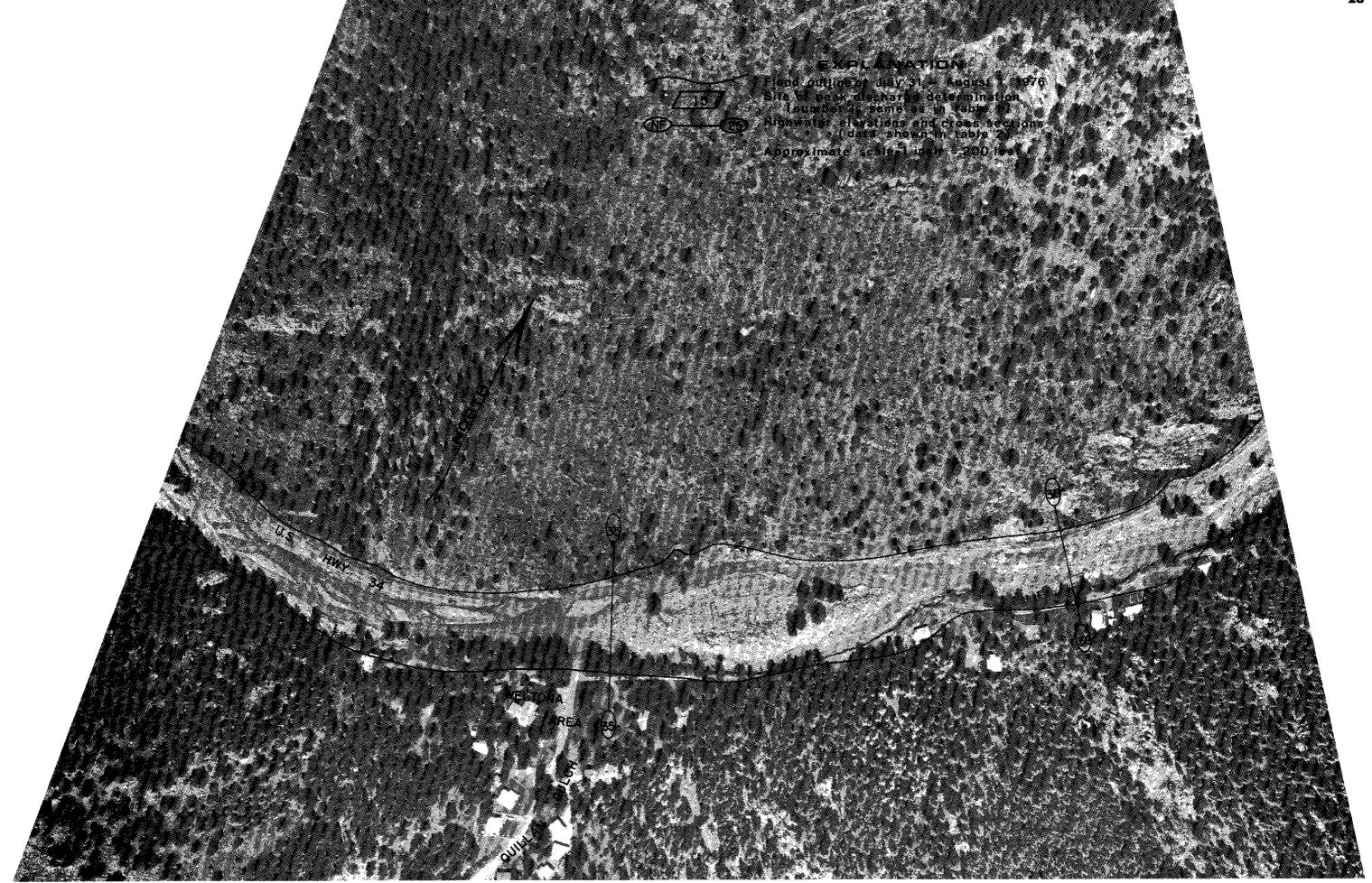
BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of July 31, -- August 1, 1976

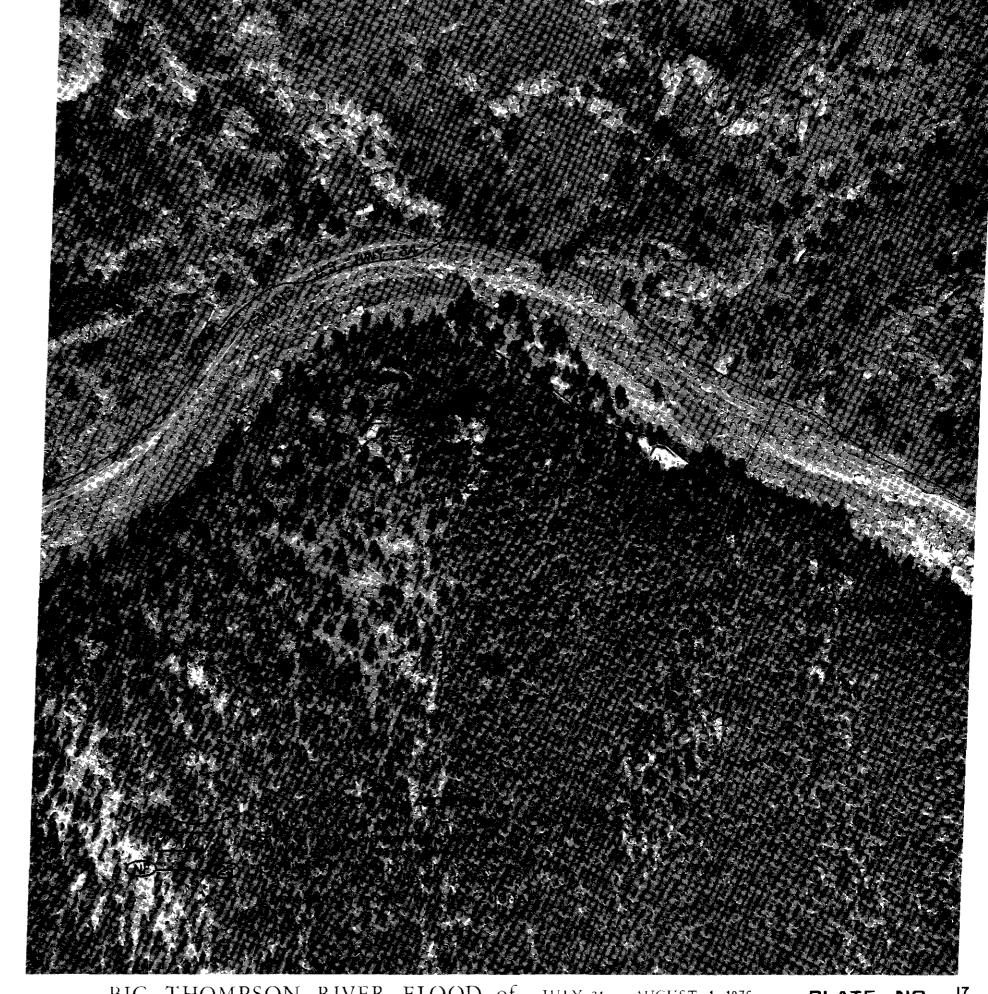
PLATE NO. 12









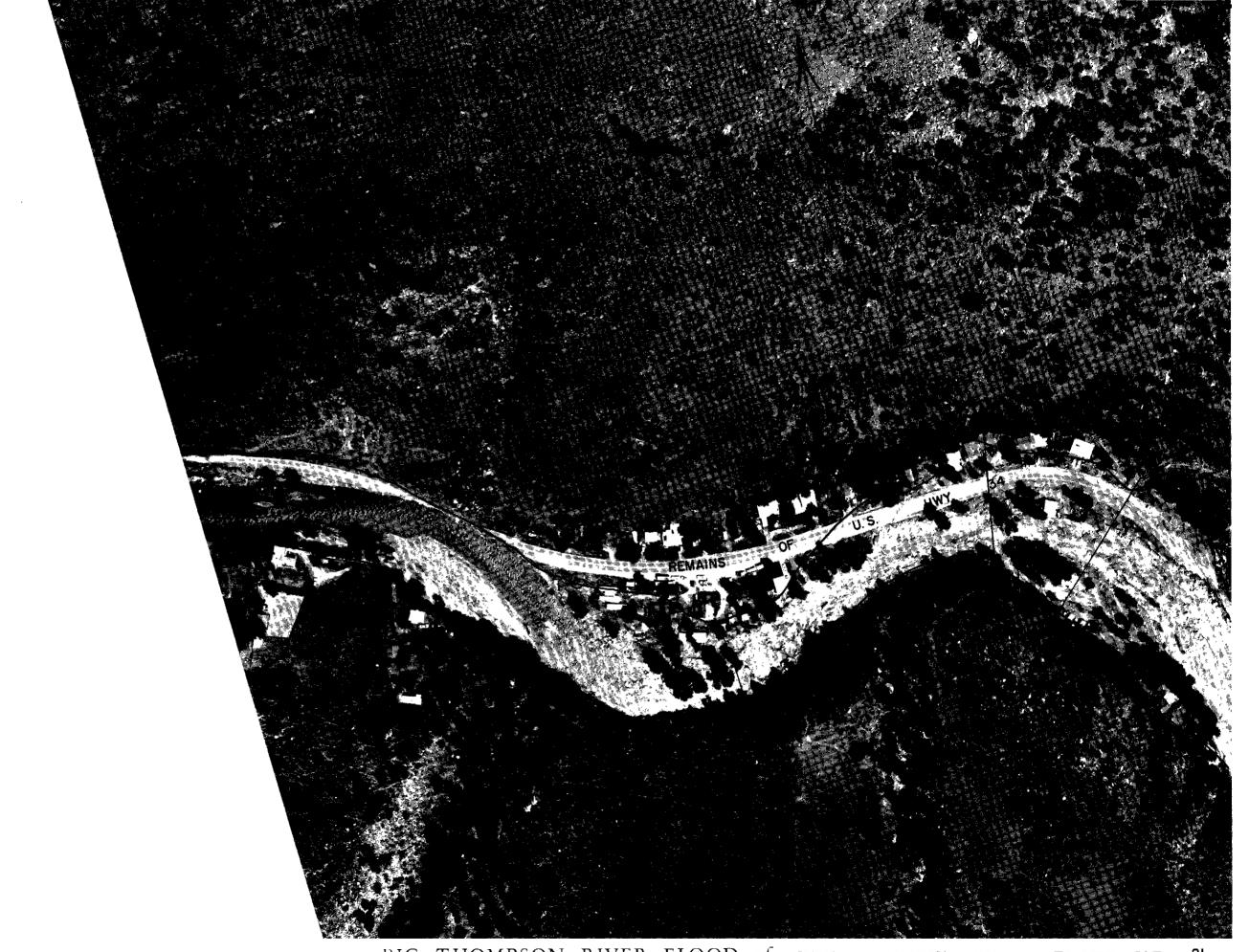


BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of JULY 31, -- AUGUST 1, 1976 PLATE NO. 17

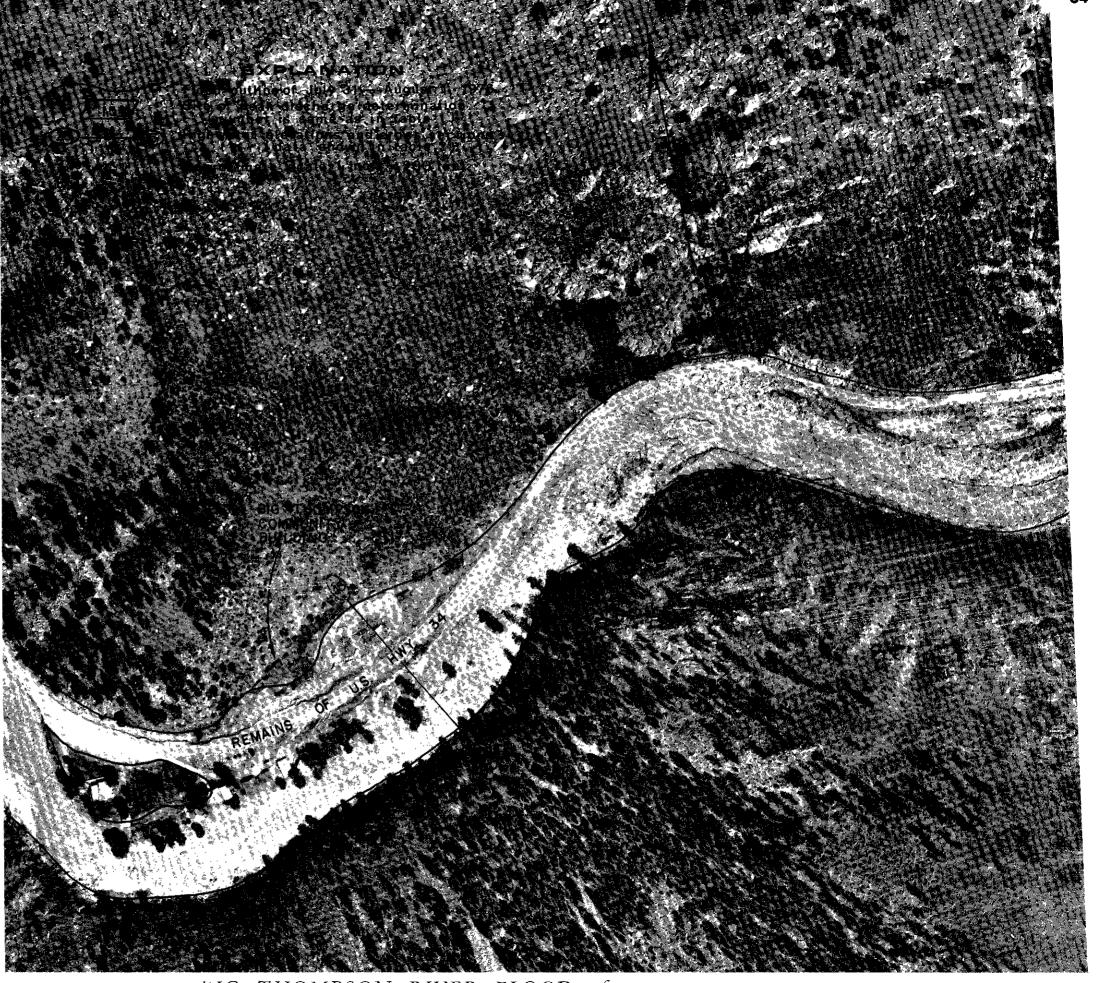






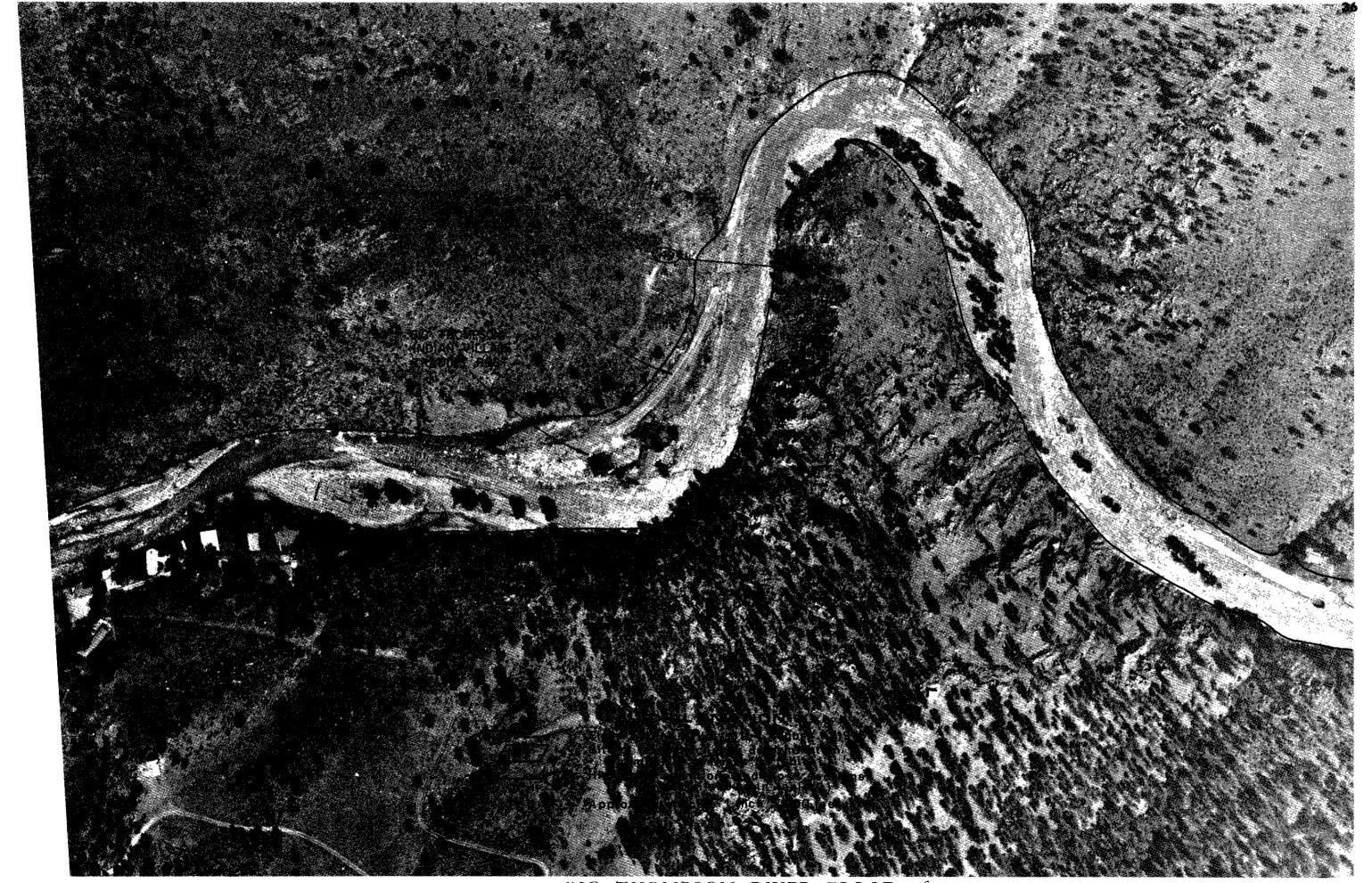


BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of July 31, ~~ August 1, 1976

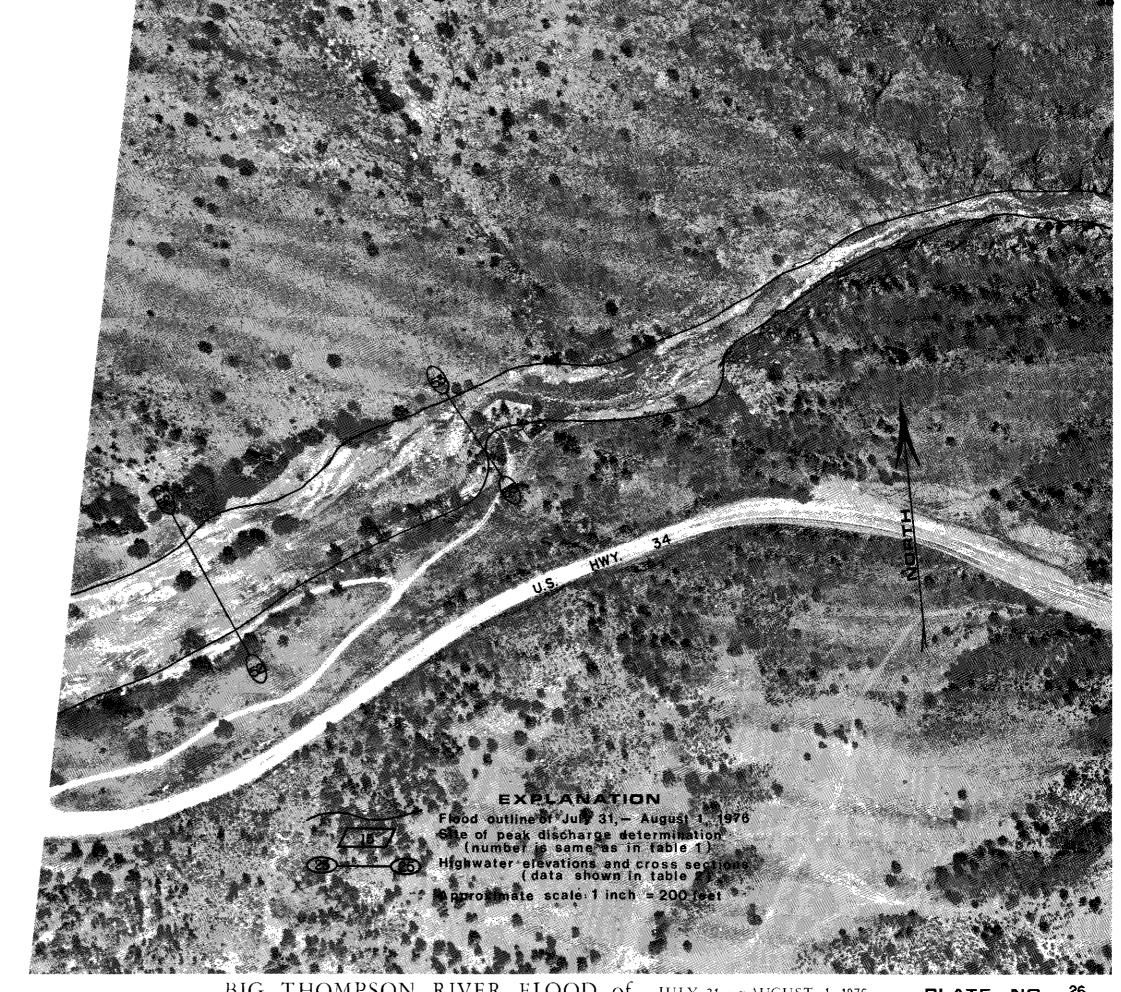




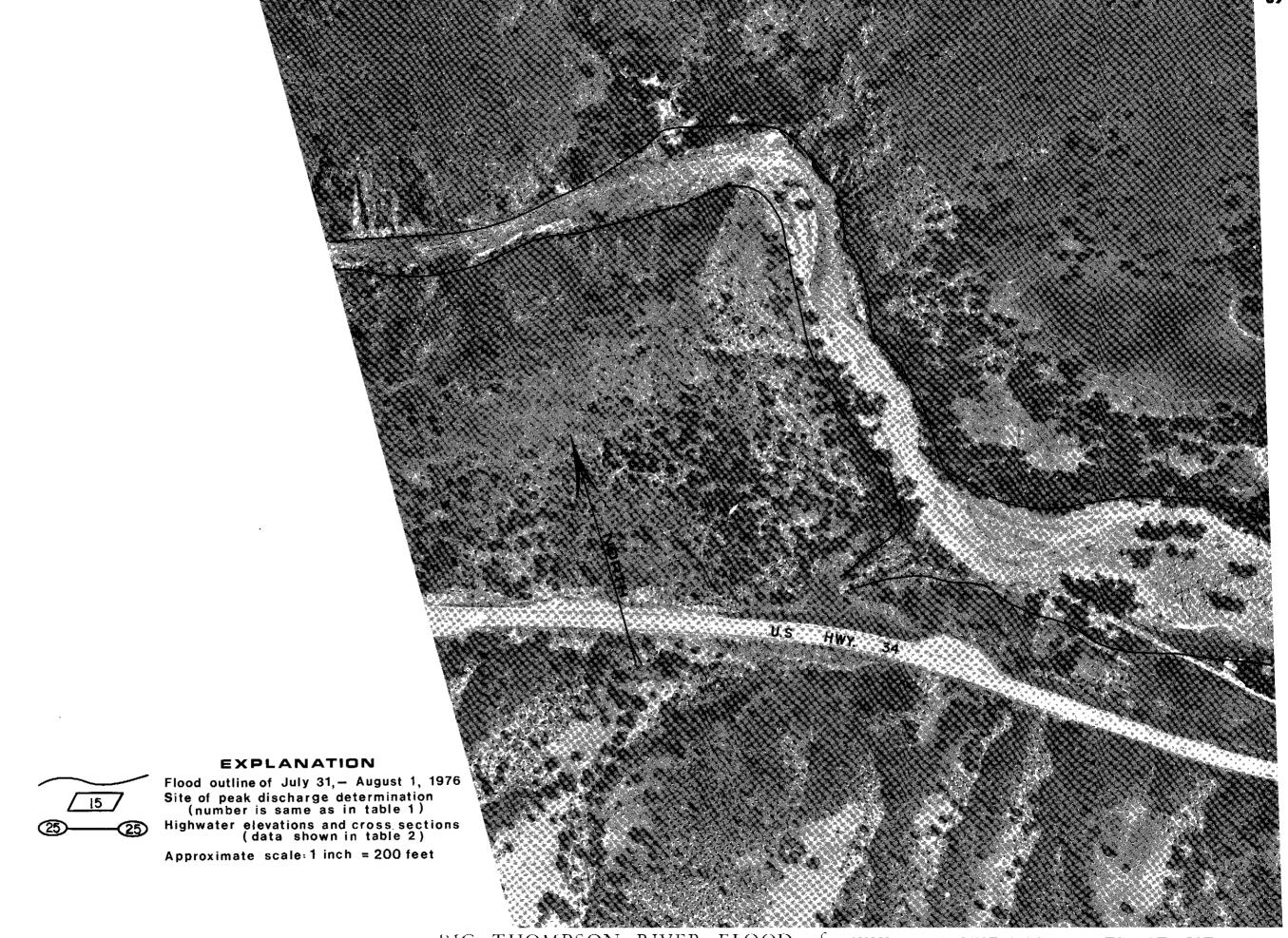
BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of July 31, ~~ August 1, 1976

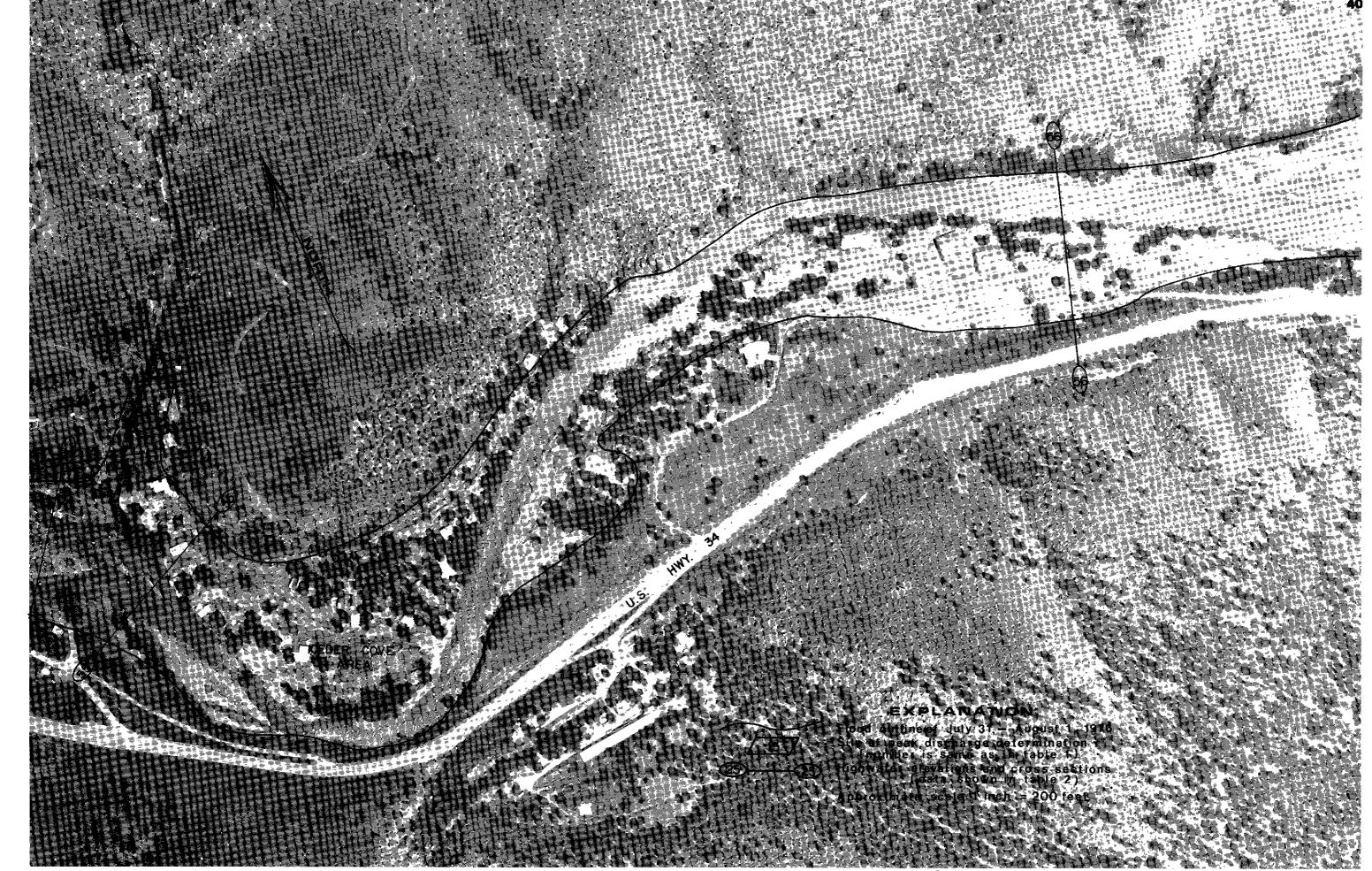


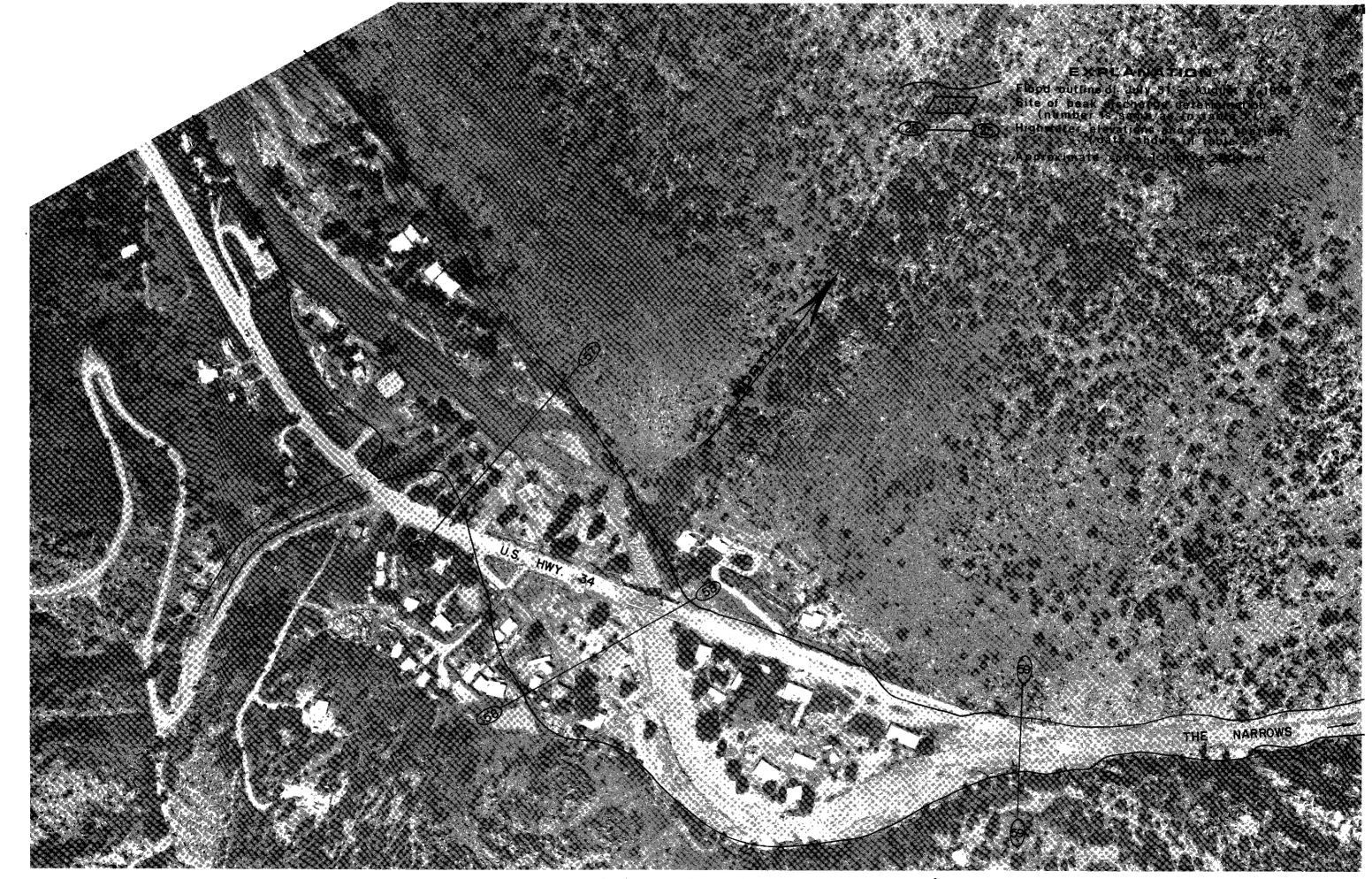


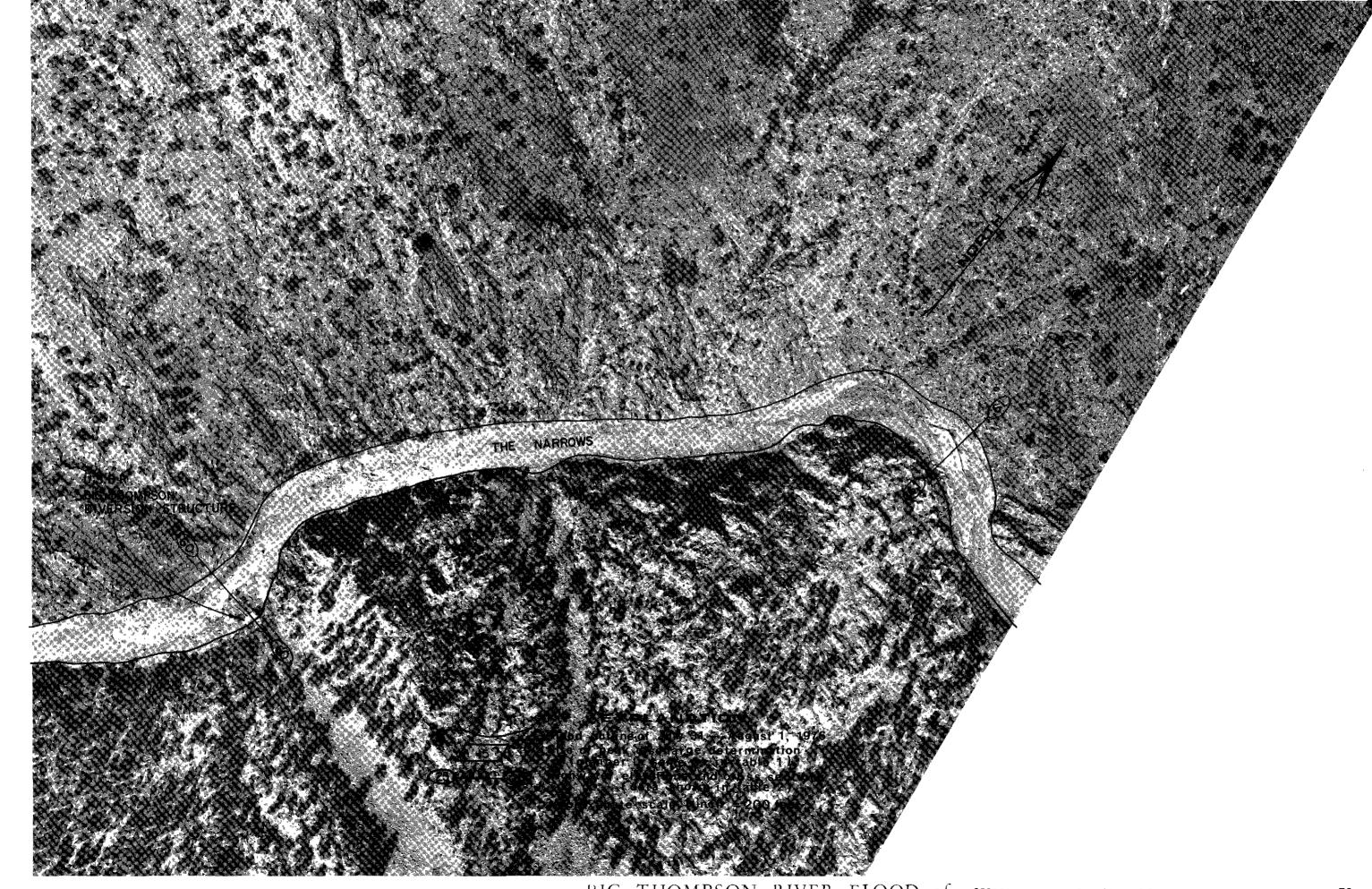


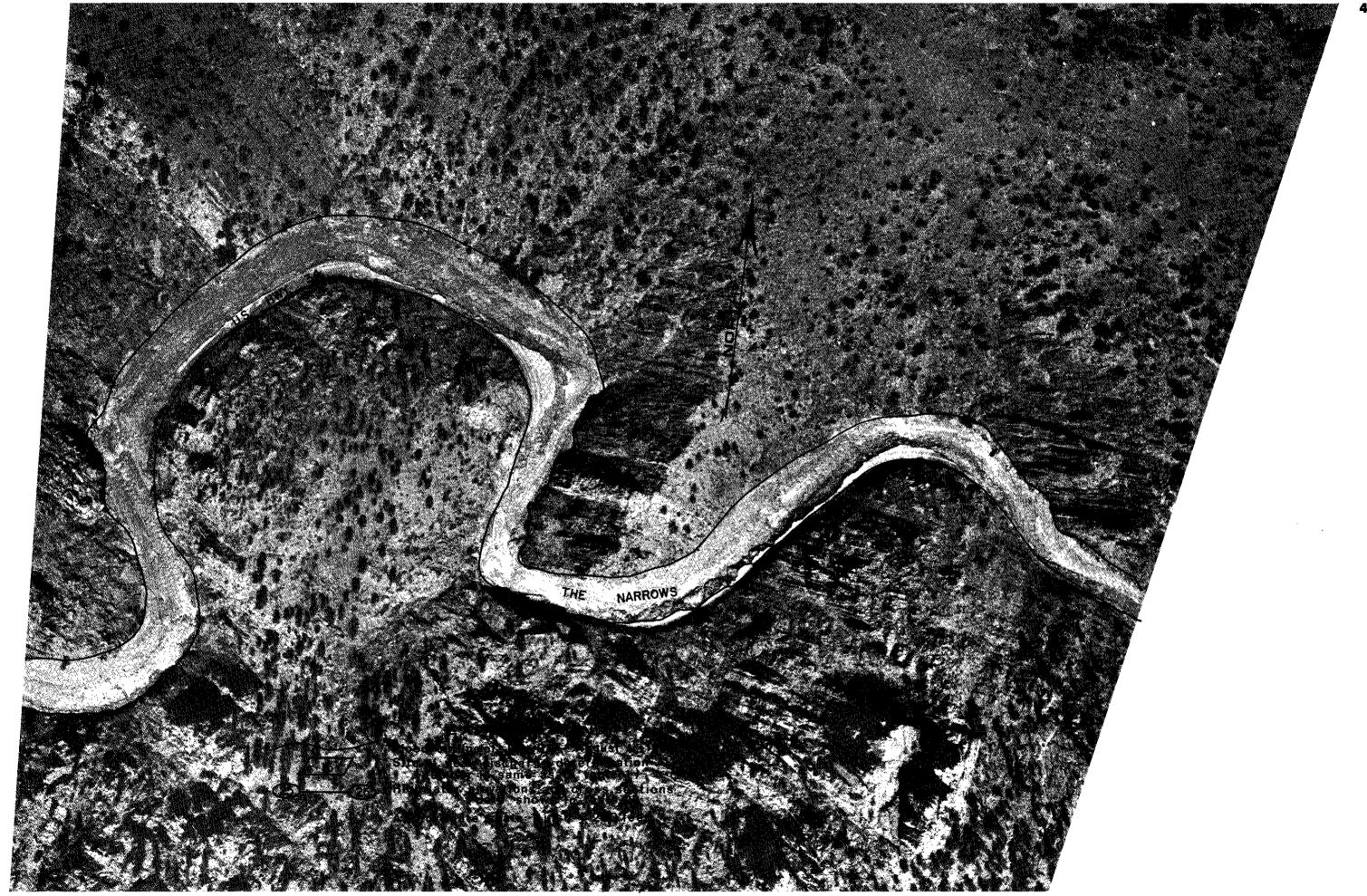
BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of July 31, ~~ August 1, 1976





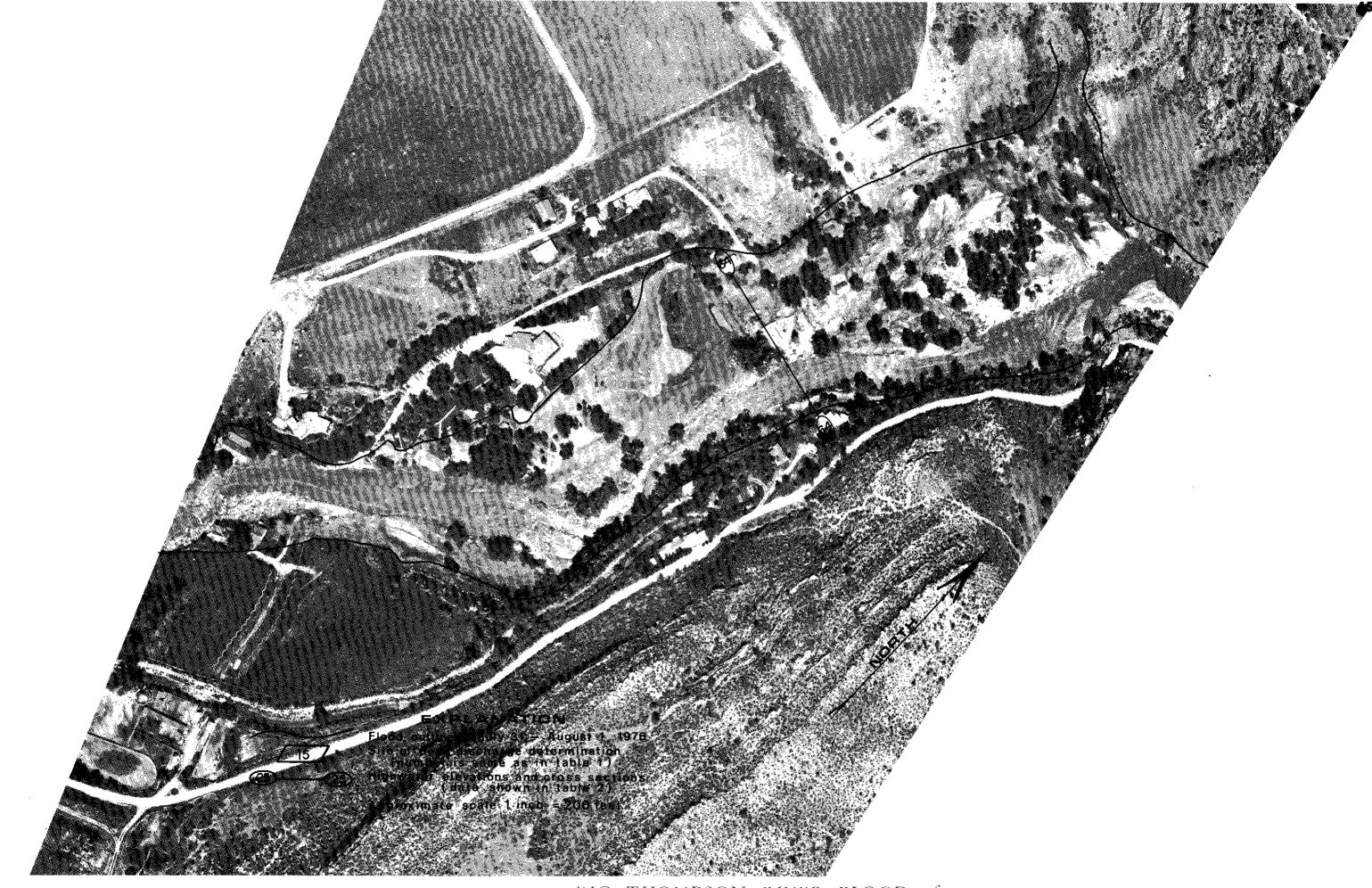




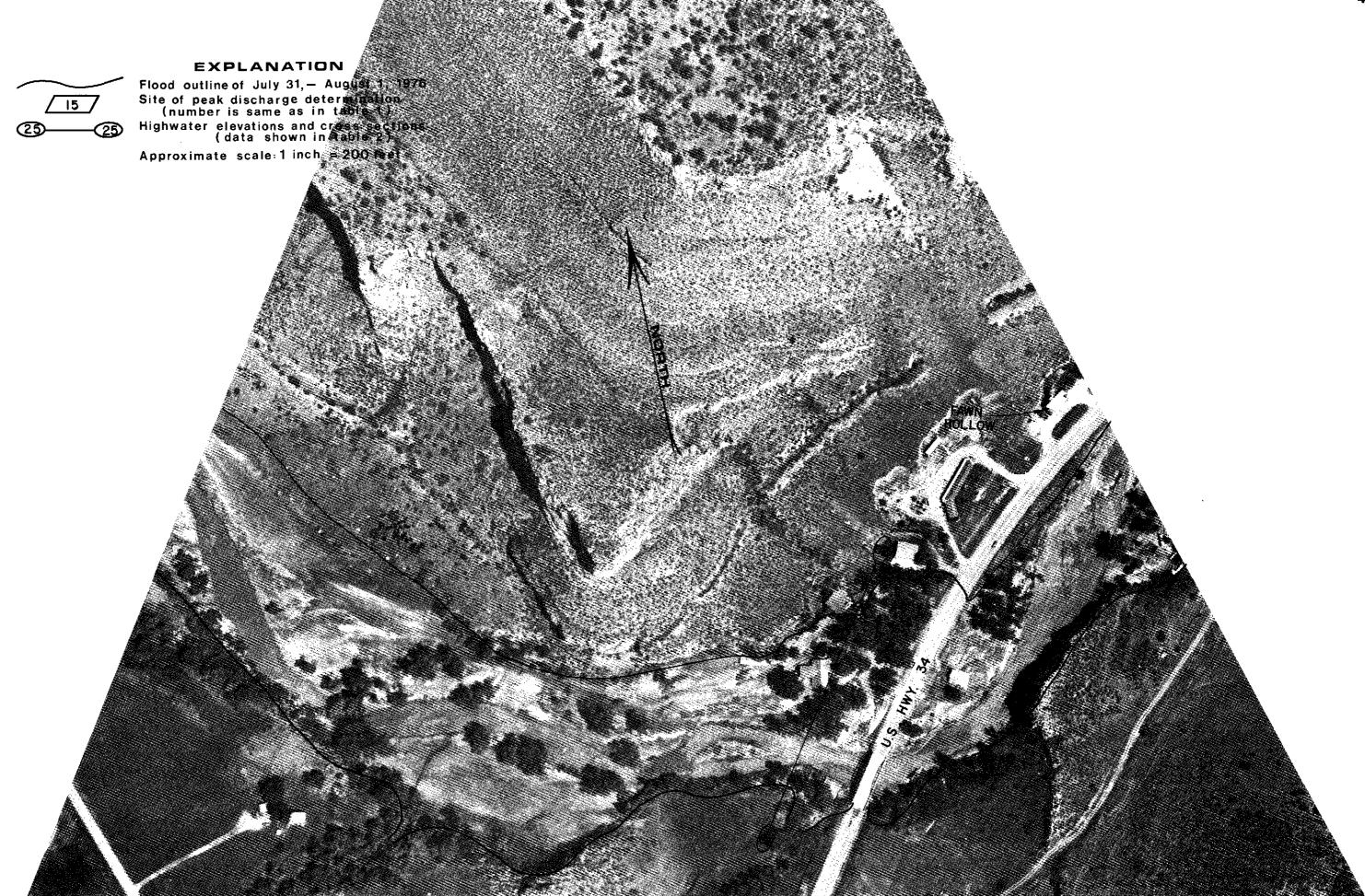


BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of July 31, ~~ August 1, 1976

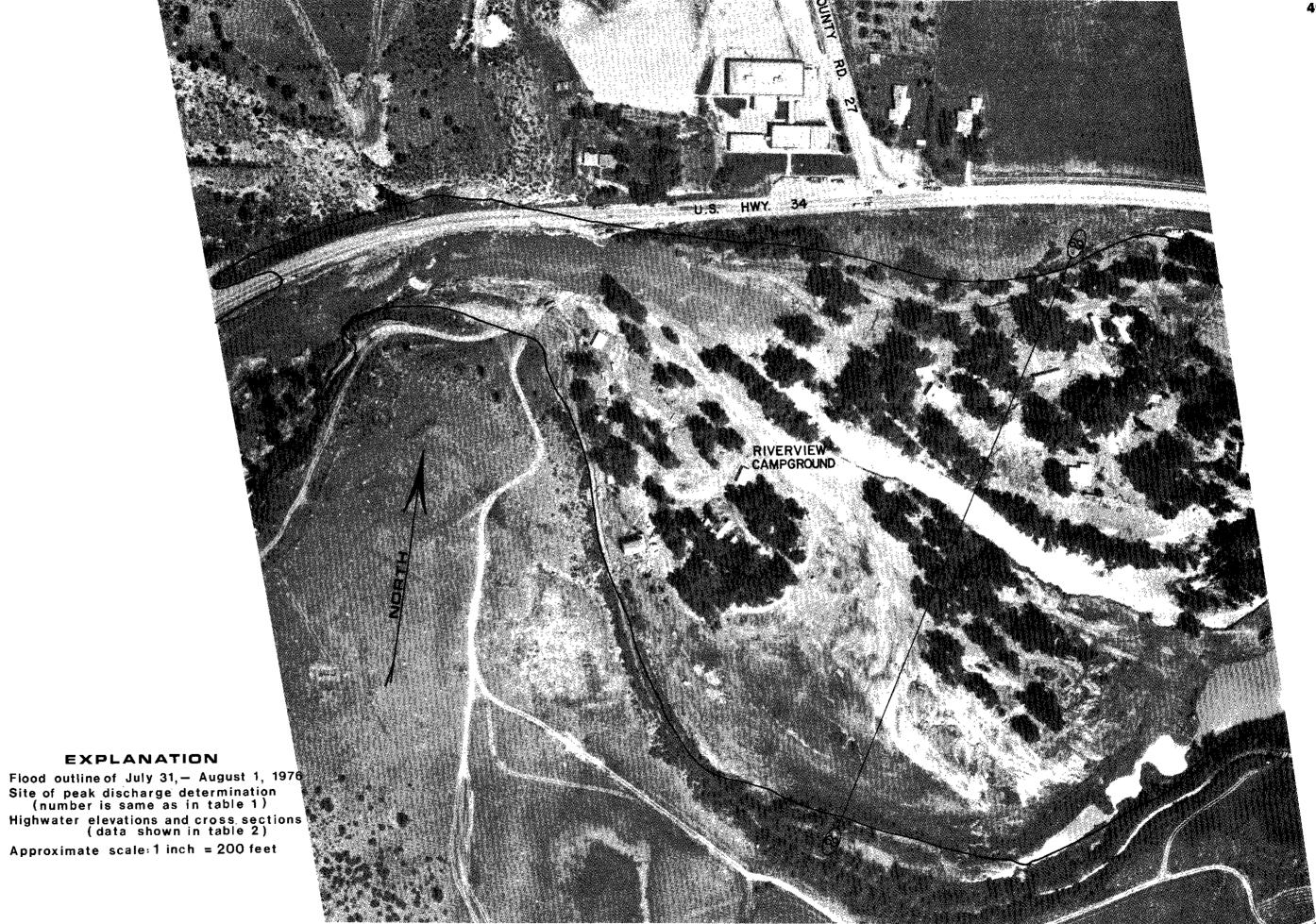
PLATE NO. 32



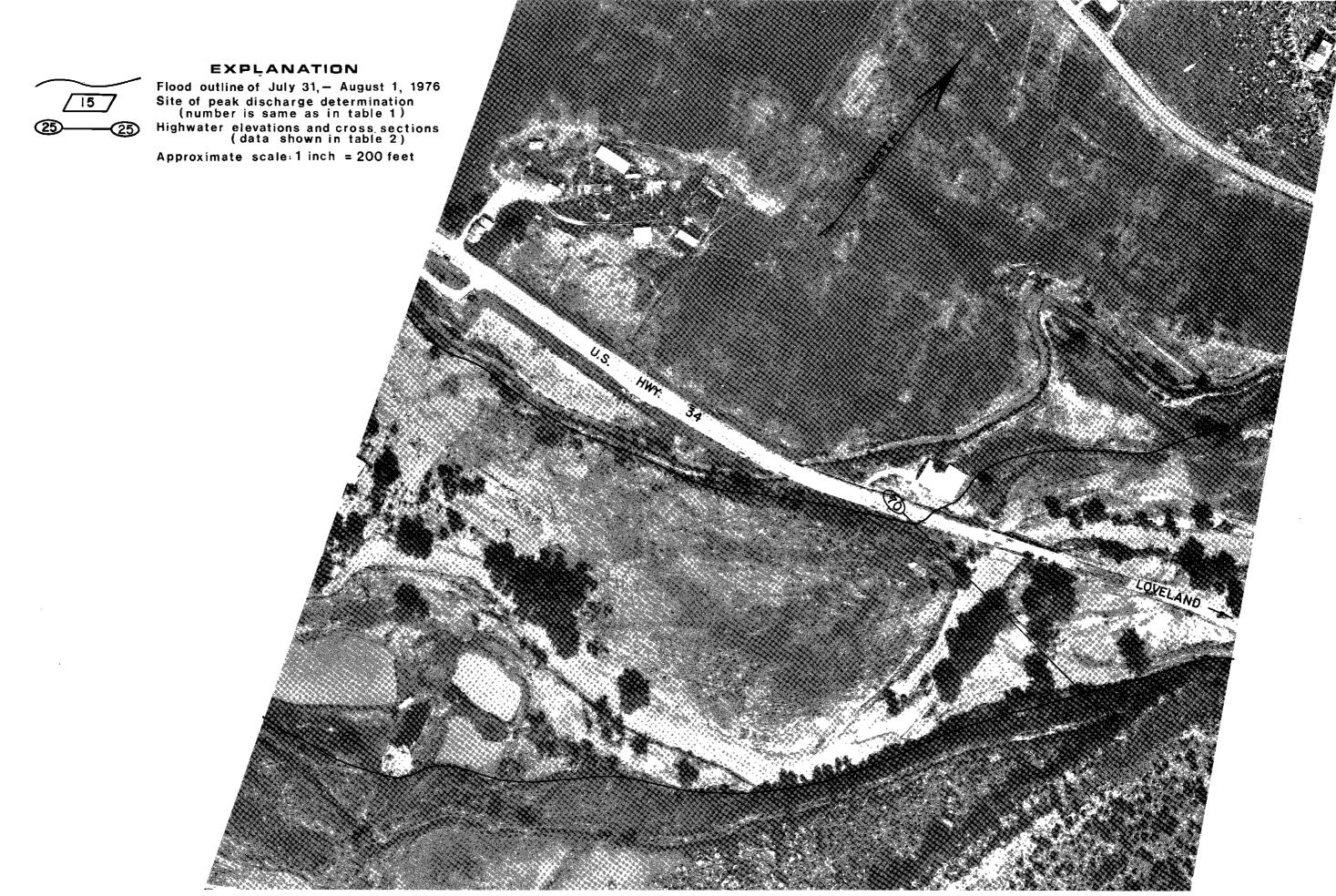


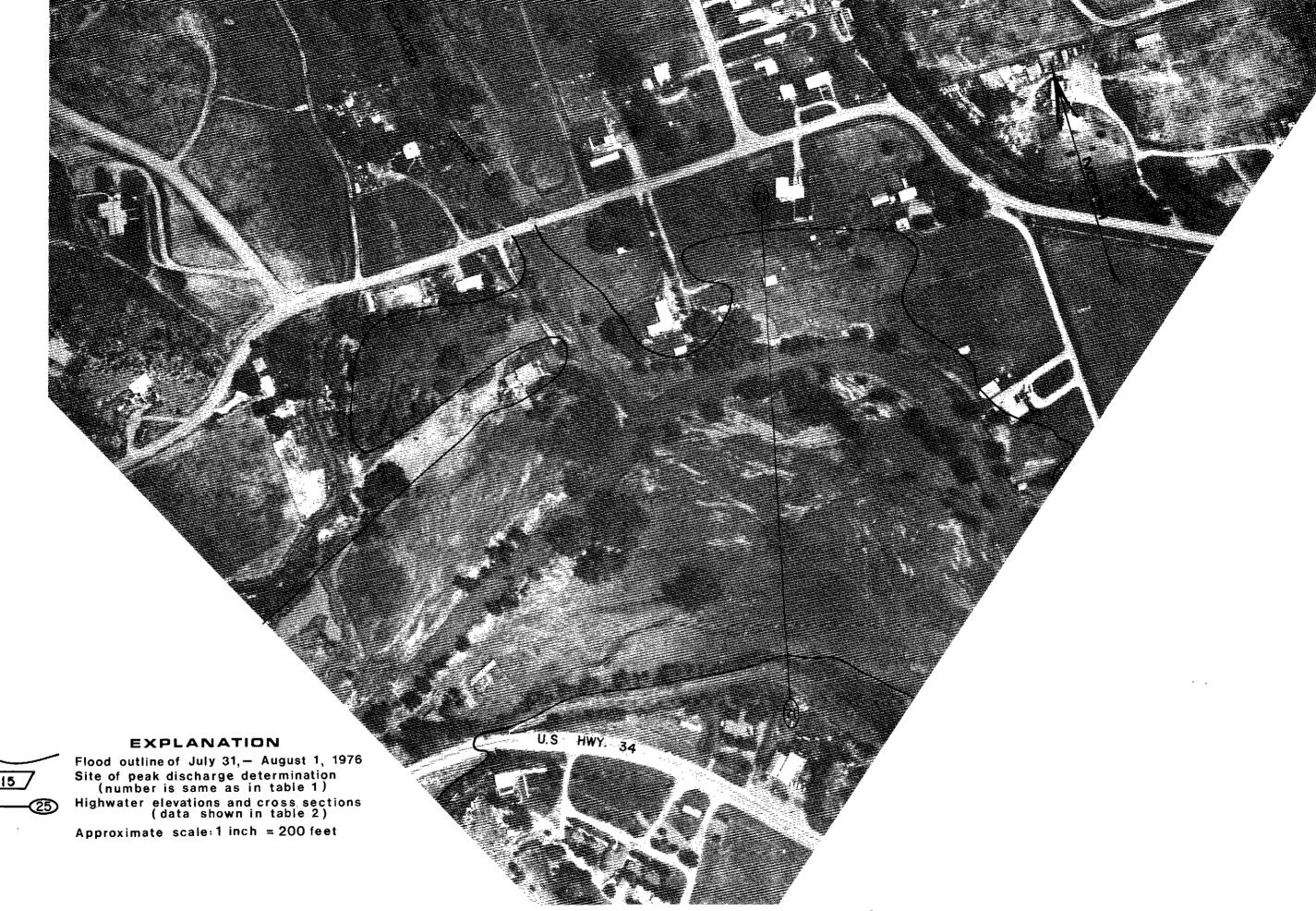


BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of July 31, ~~ August 1, 1976

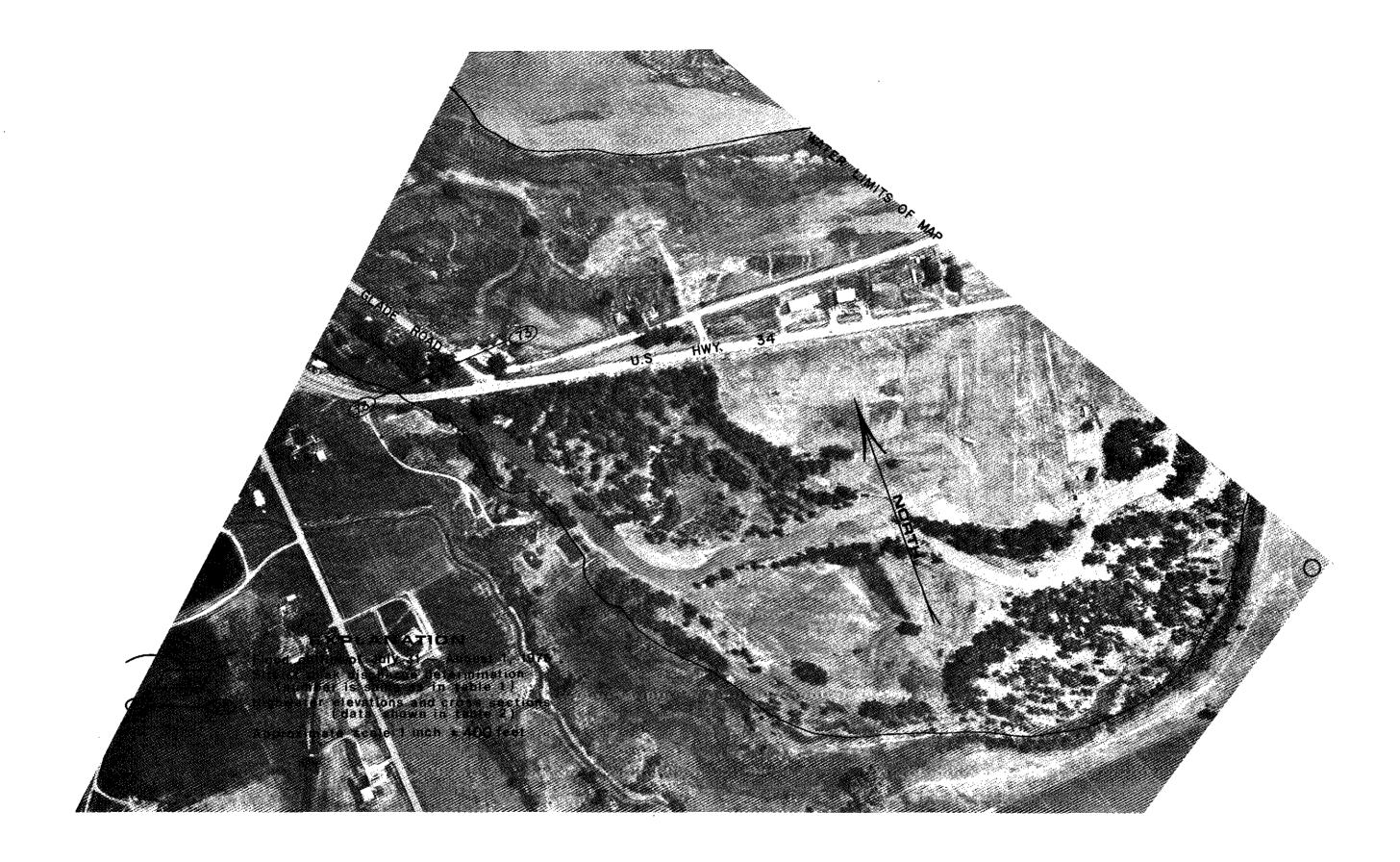


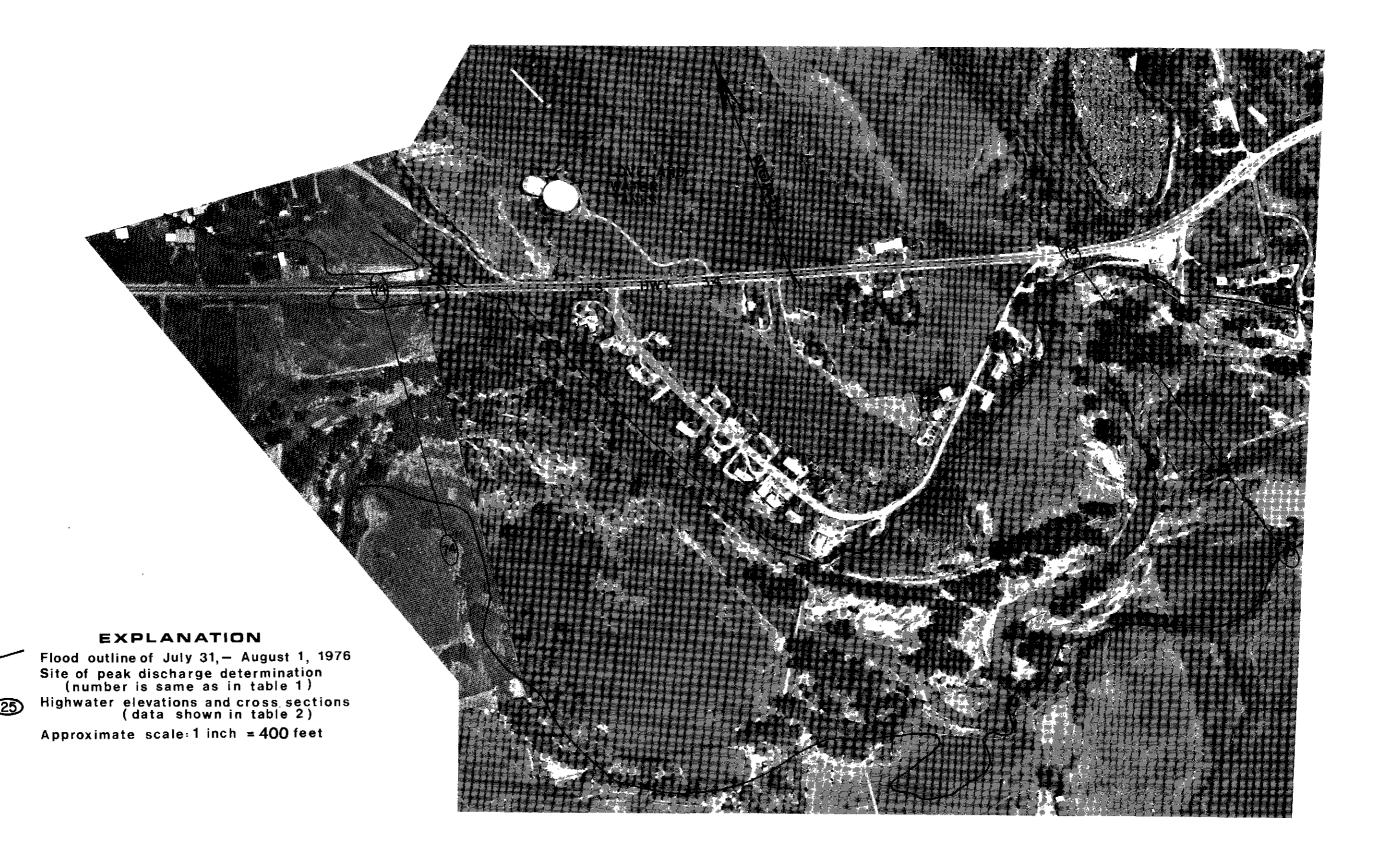
BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of JULY 31. ~~ AUGUST 1, 1976













July 31,— August 1, 1976 charge determination ame as in table 1) tions and cross sections shown in table 2) ale: 1 inch = 400 feet



Flood outline of July 31,— August Site of peak discharge determine (number is same as in tall Highwater elevations and cro (data shown in t

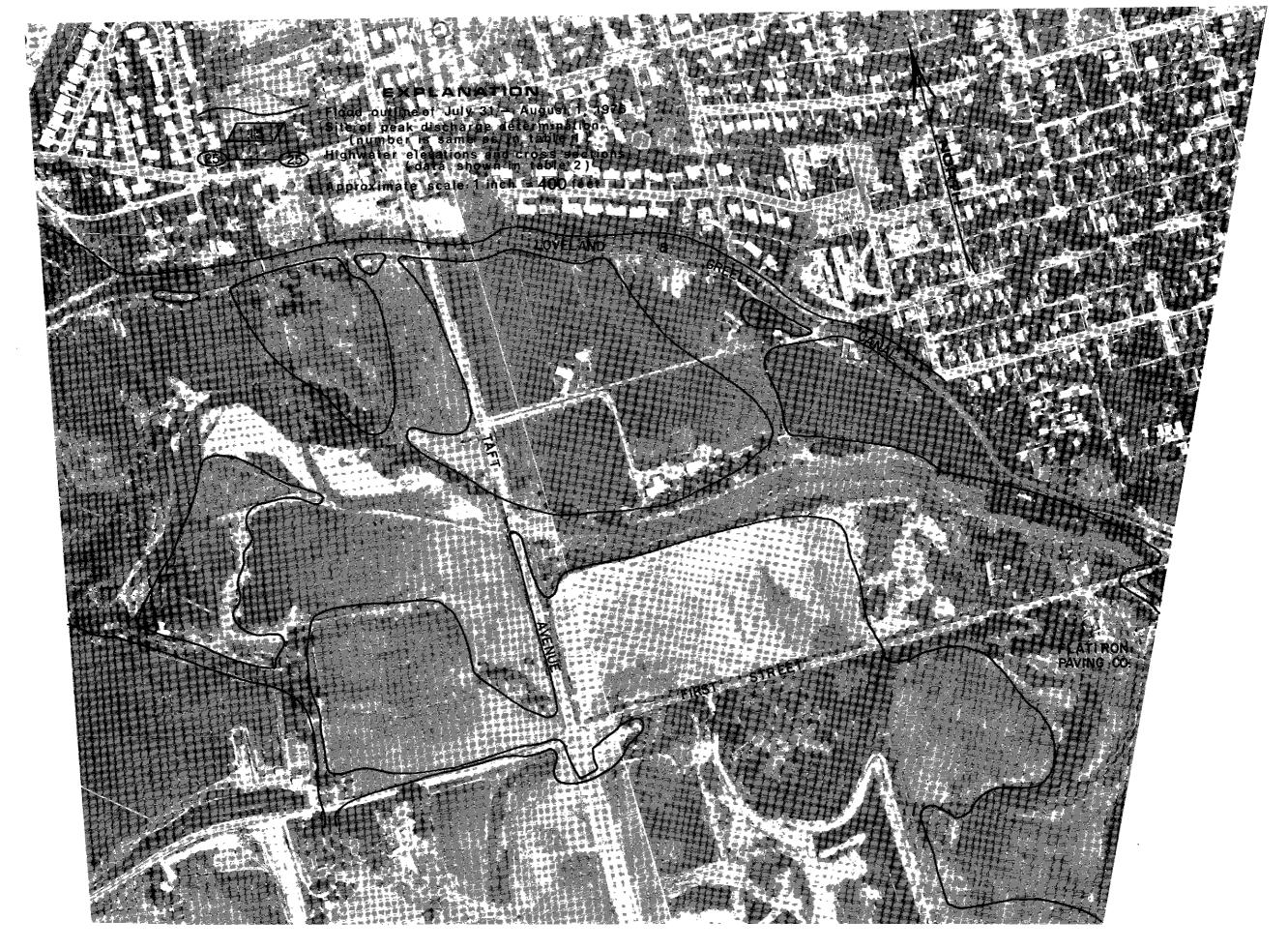
Approximate scale: 1 inch =

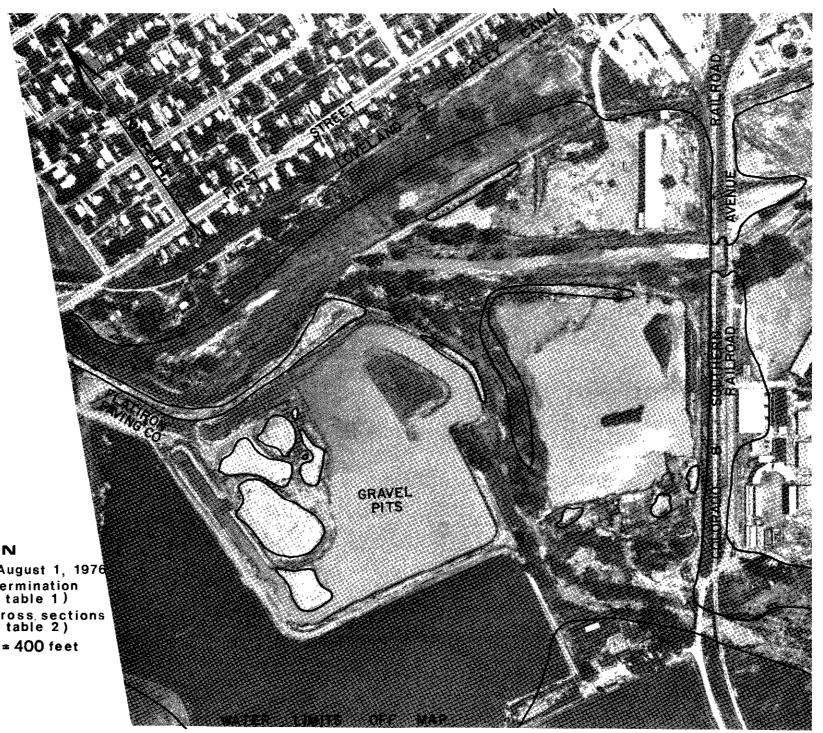


EXPLANATION

Flood outline of July 31,— Aug Site of peak discharge detern (number is same as in ta Highwater elevations and cros (data shown in ta

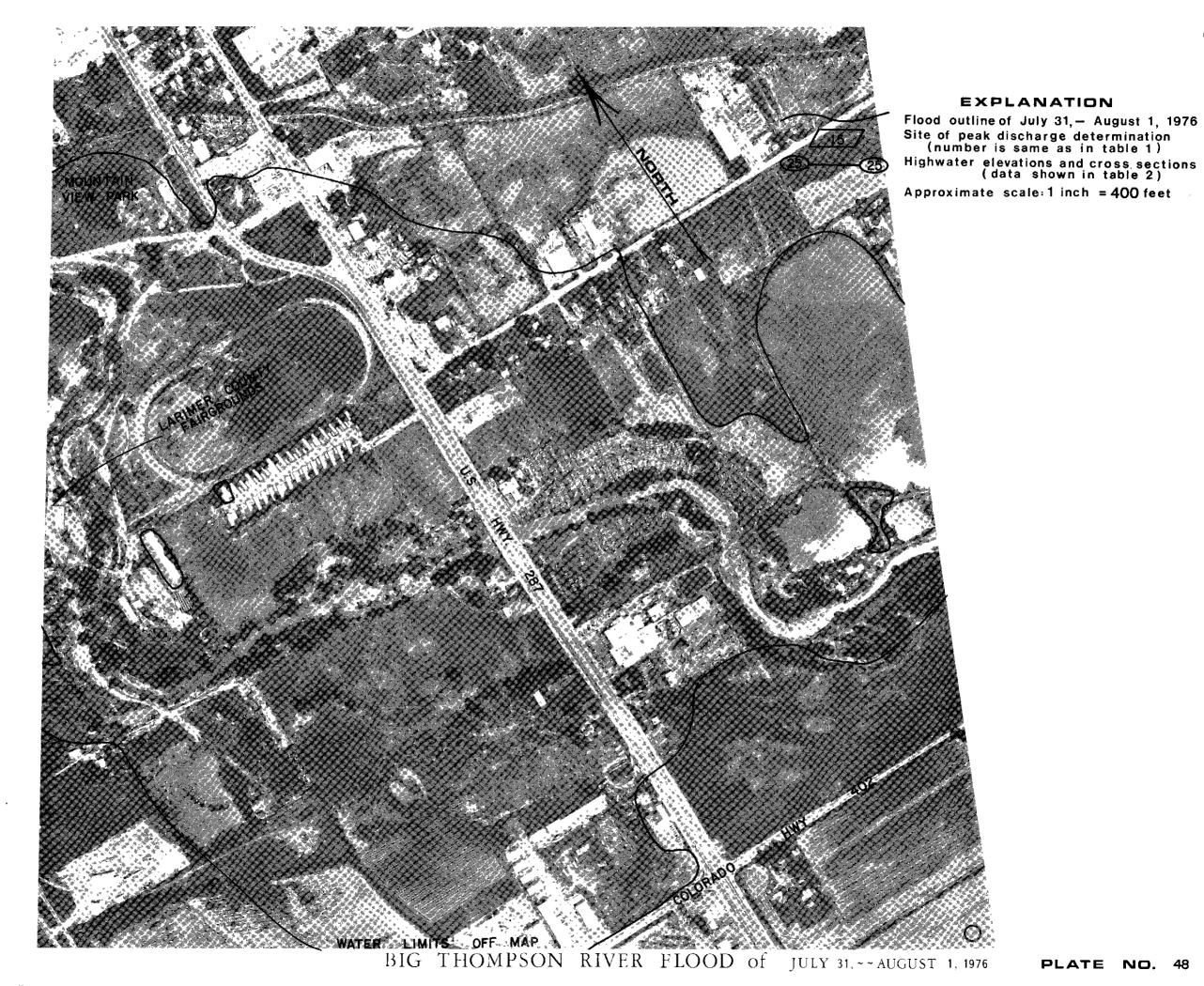
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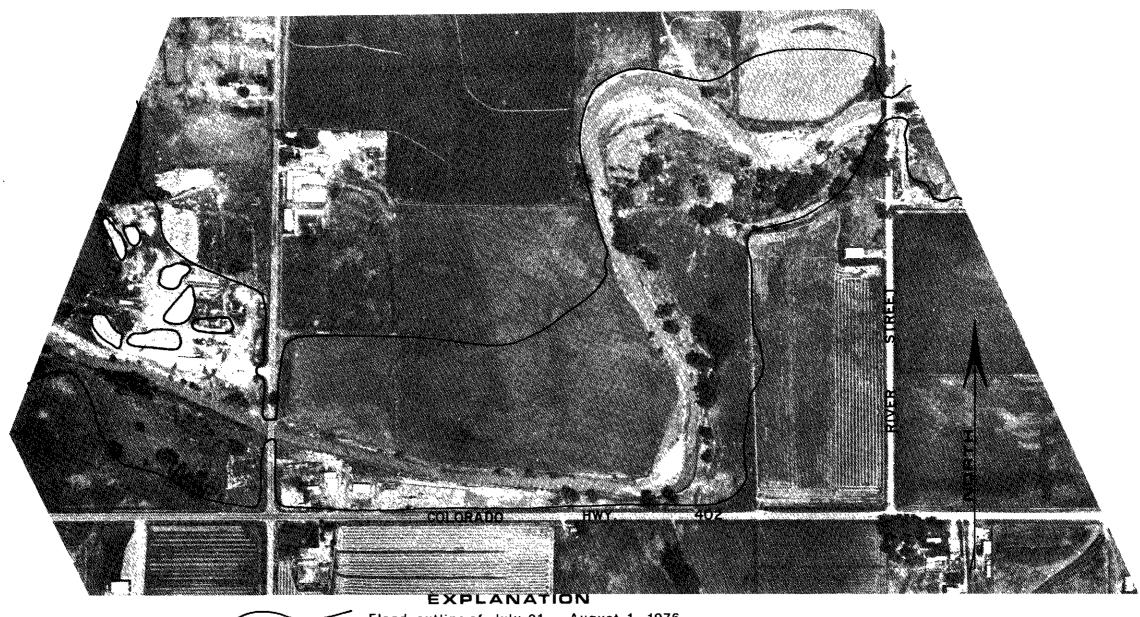




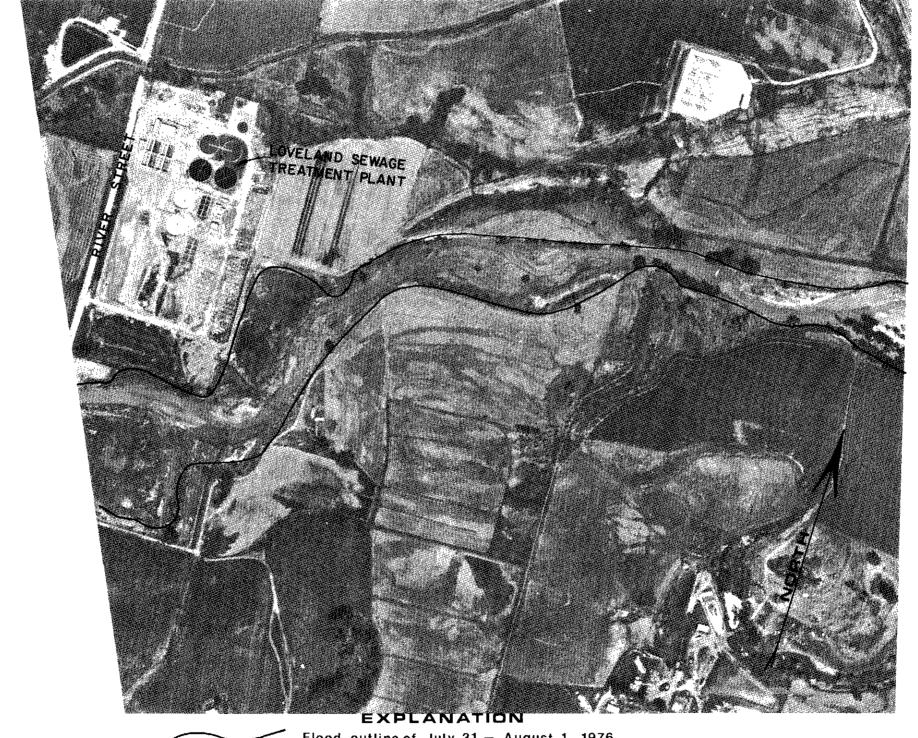
EXPLANATION

Flood outline of July 31,— August 1, 1976 Site of peak discharge determination (number is same as in table 1) Highwater elevations and cross sections (data shown in table 2)



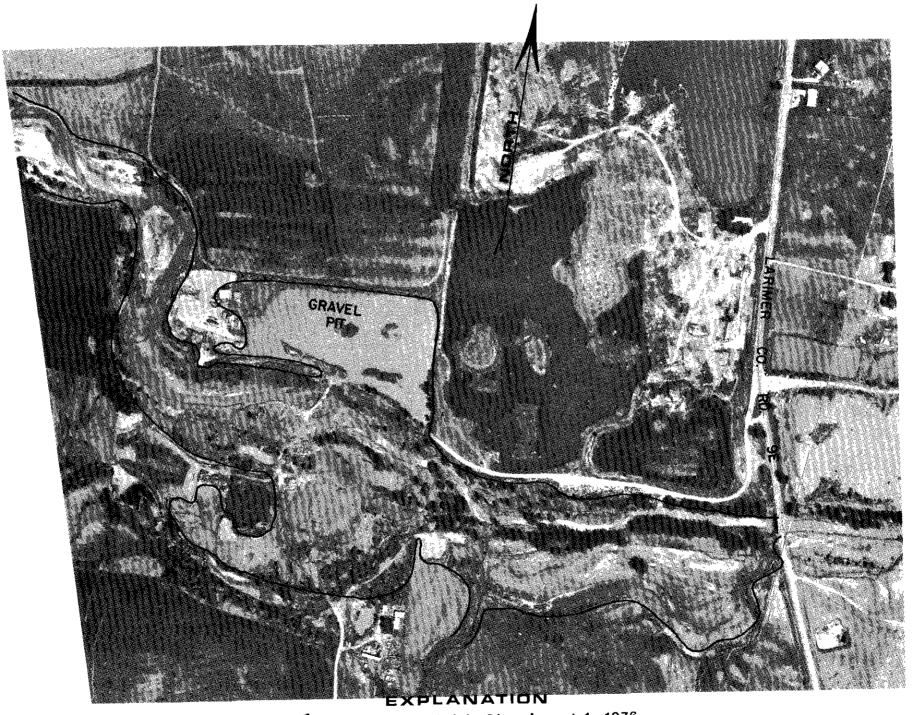


Flood outline of July 31,— August 1, 1976
Site of peak discharge determination
(number is same as in table 1)
Highwater elevations and cross sections
(data shown in table 2)



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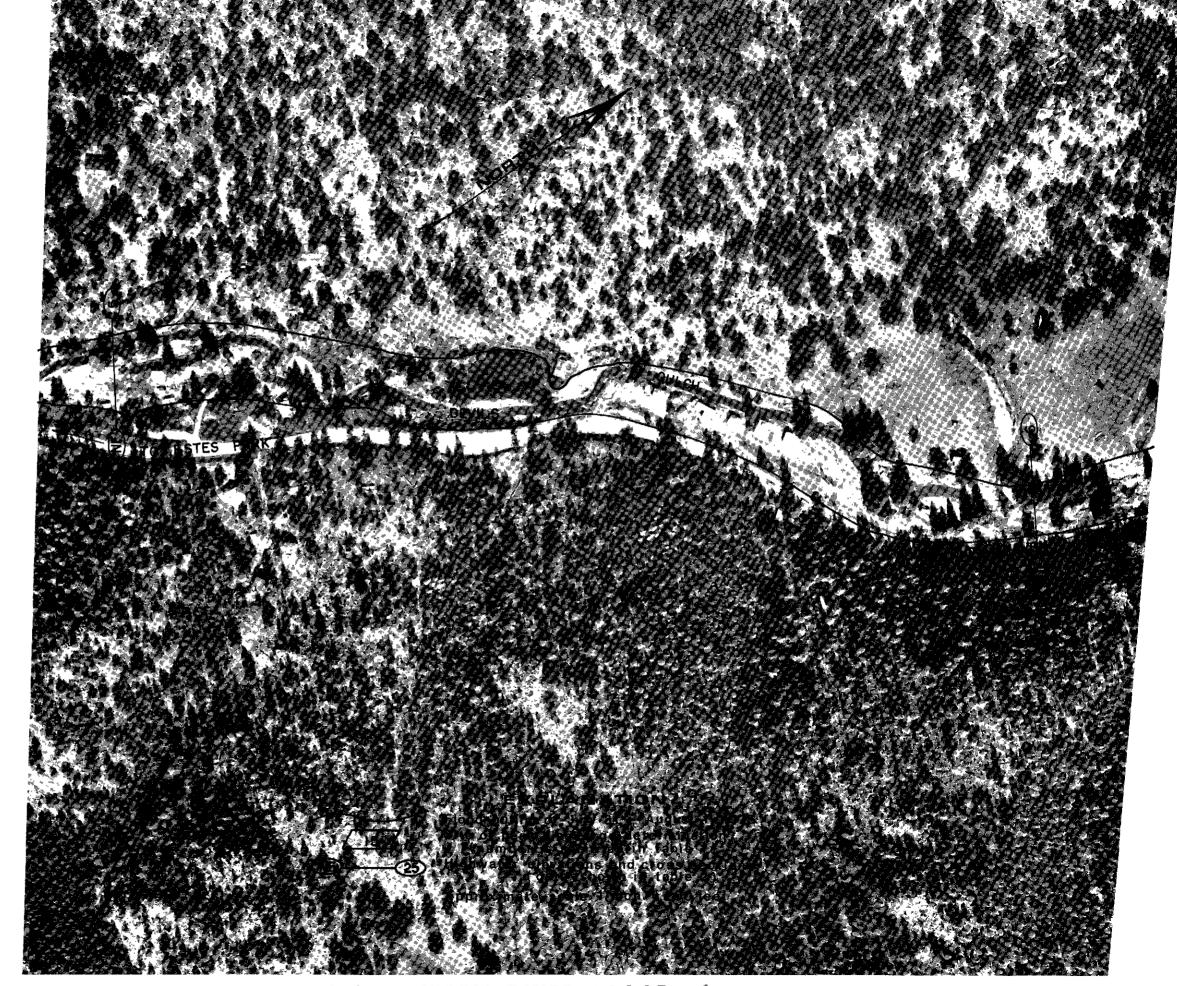
Flood outline of July 31,— August 1, 1976 Site of peak discharge determination (number is same as in table 1) Highwater elevations and cross sections (data shown in table 2)



Flood outline of July 31,— August 1, 1976
Site of peak discharge determination
(number is same as in table 1)
Highwater elevations and cross sections
(data shown in table 2)

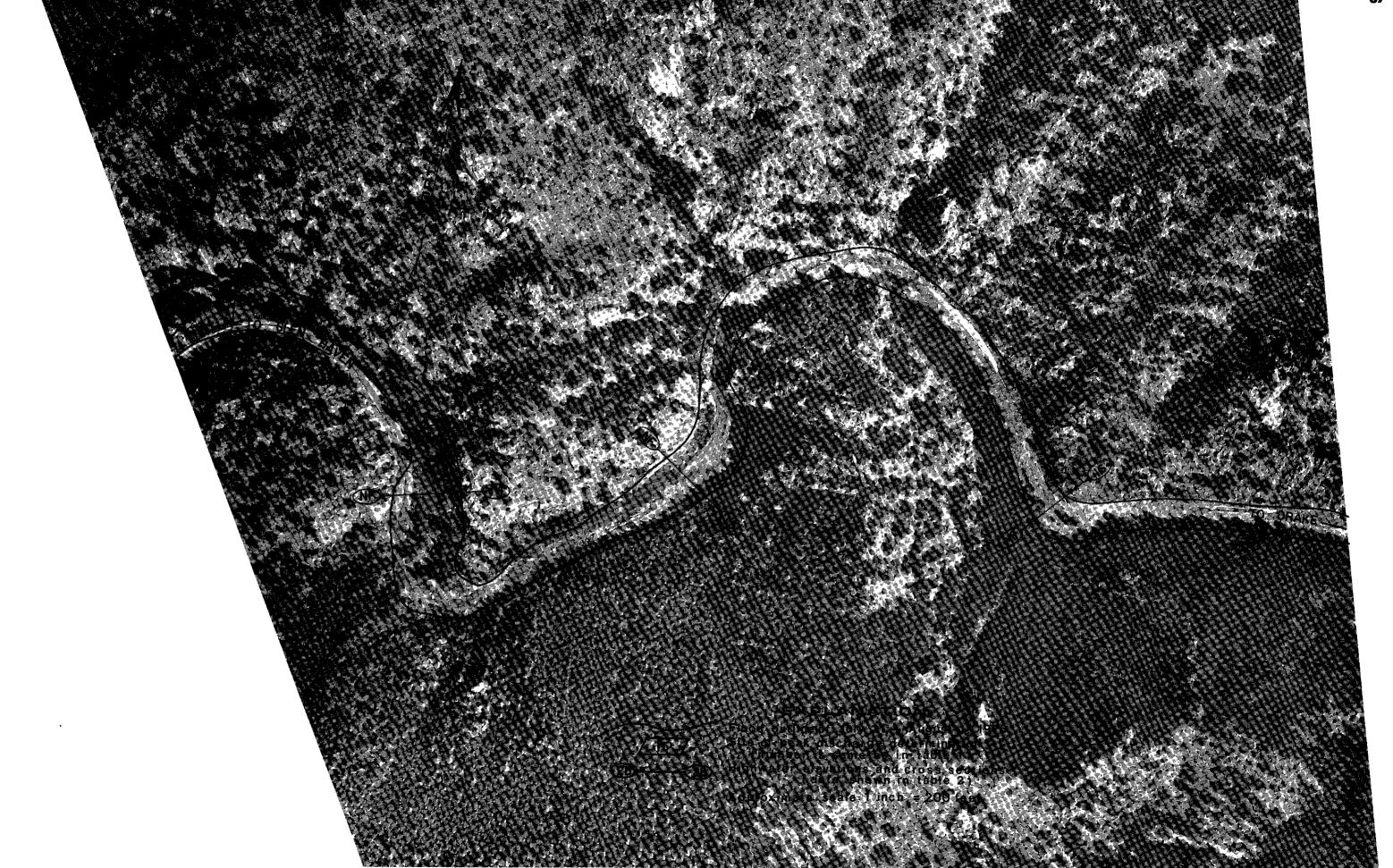


BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of JULY 31, -- AUGUST 1, 1976 PLATE NO. NF-1

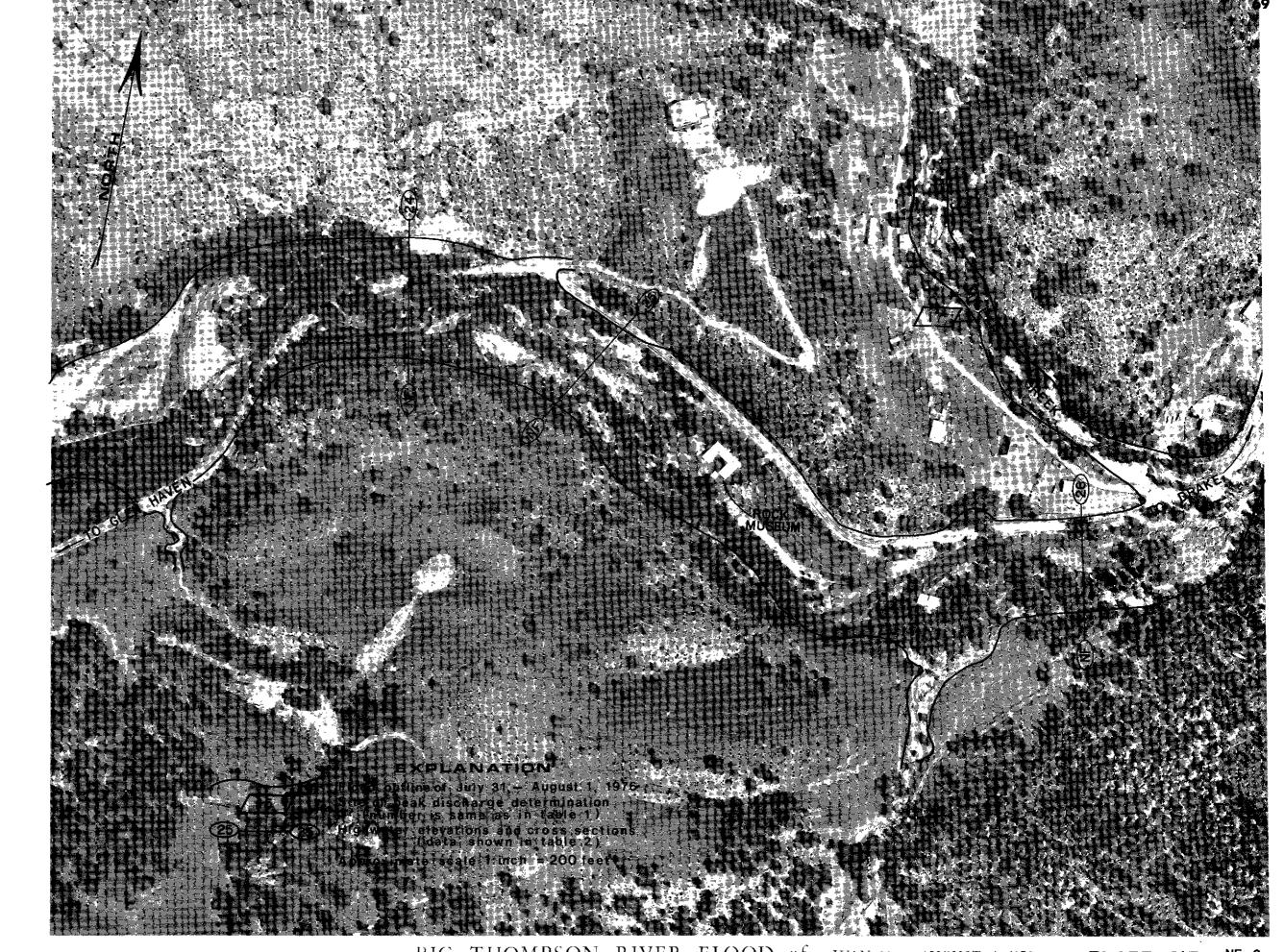




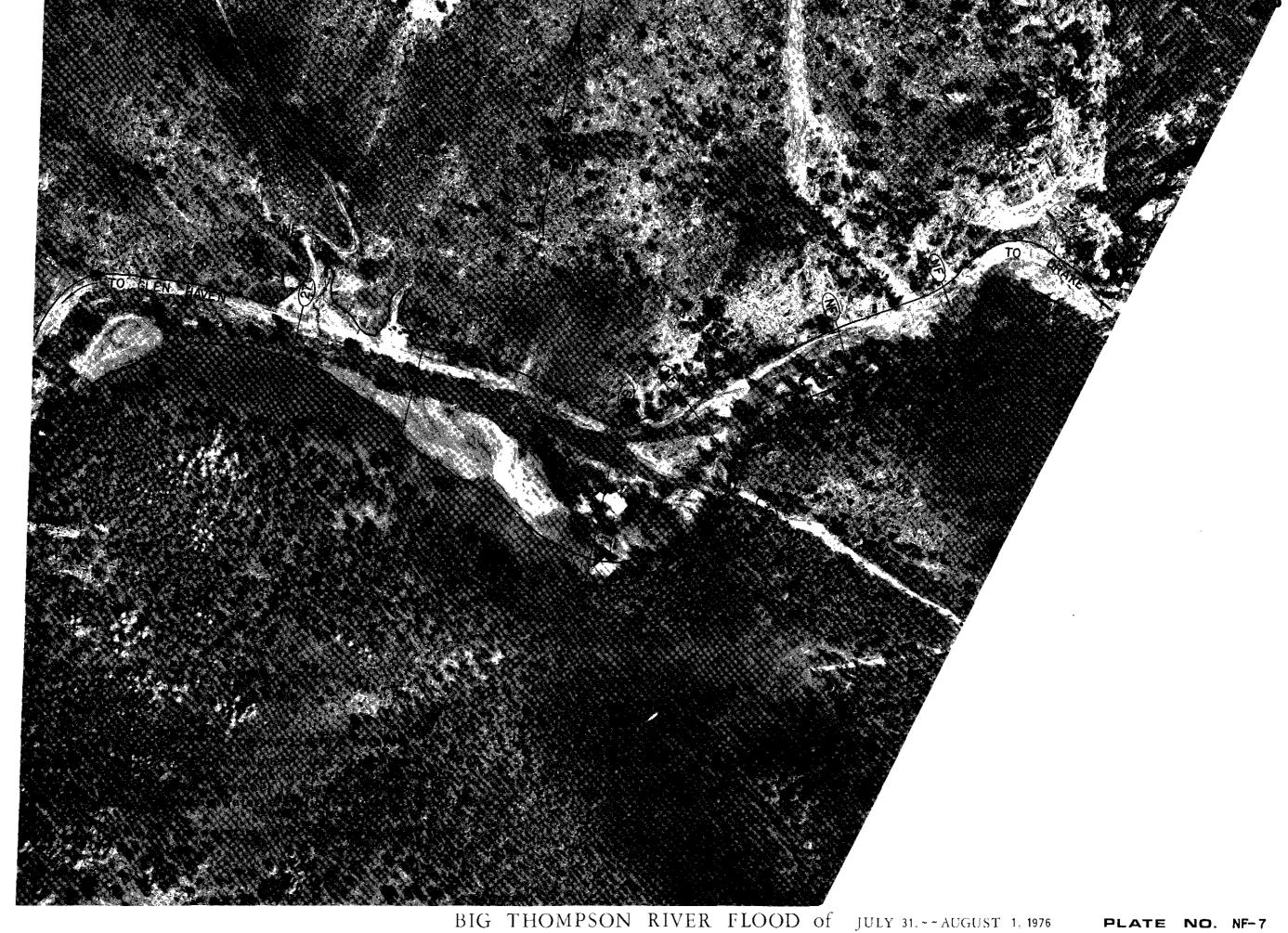
BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of JULY 31, ~~ AUGUST 1. 1976 PLATE NO. NF-3

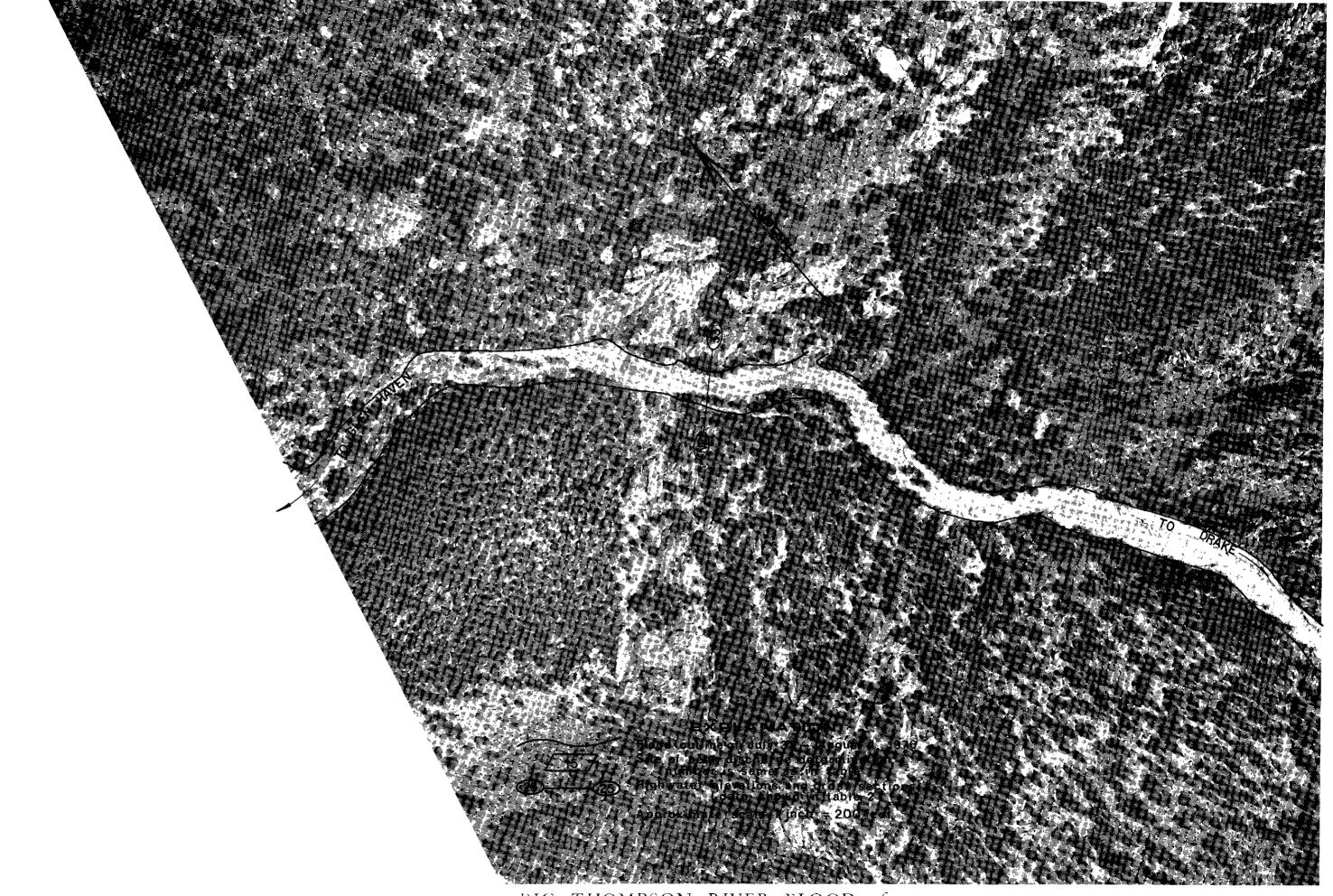




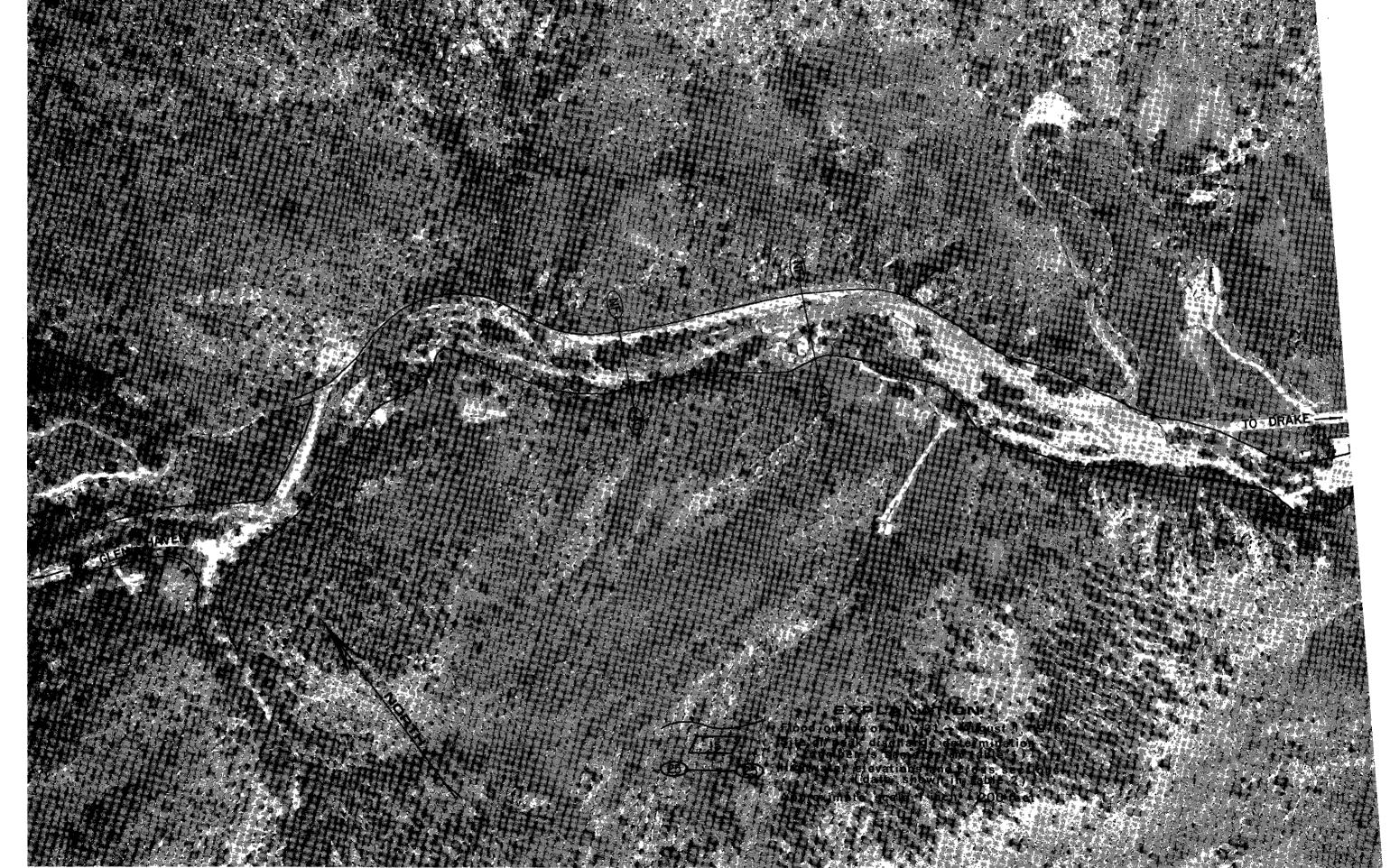


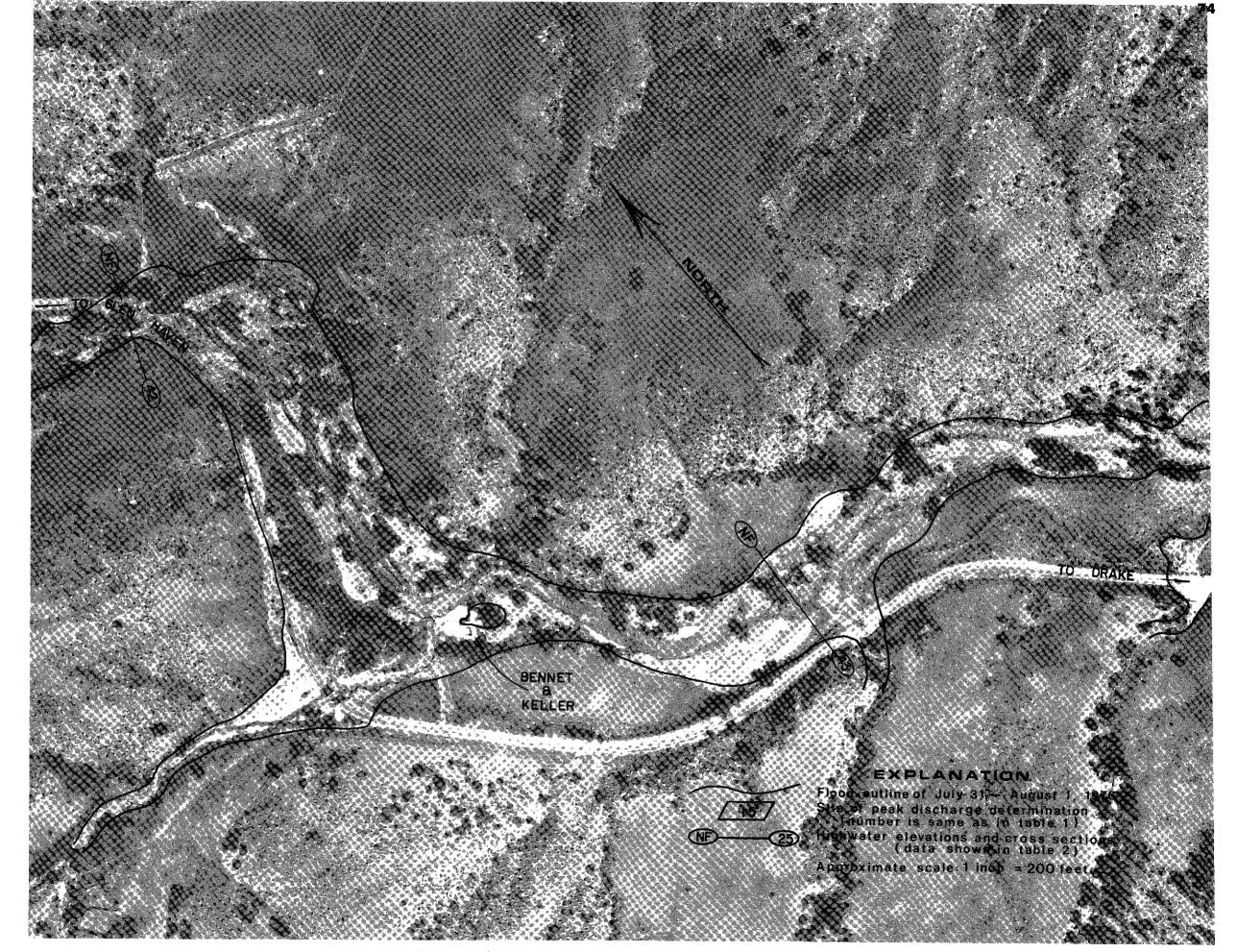
BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of JULY 31, ~~ AUGUST 1, 1976



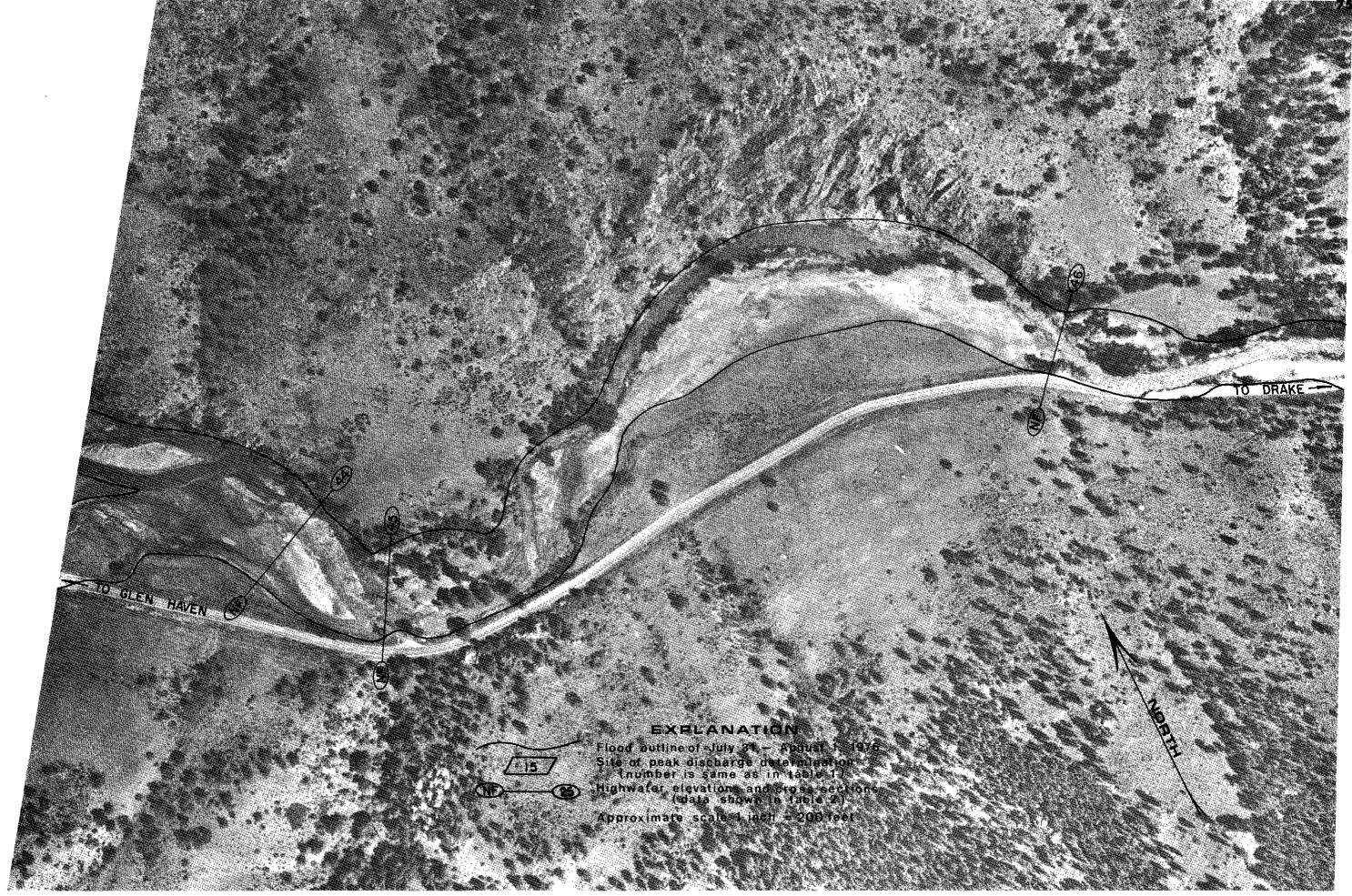


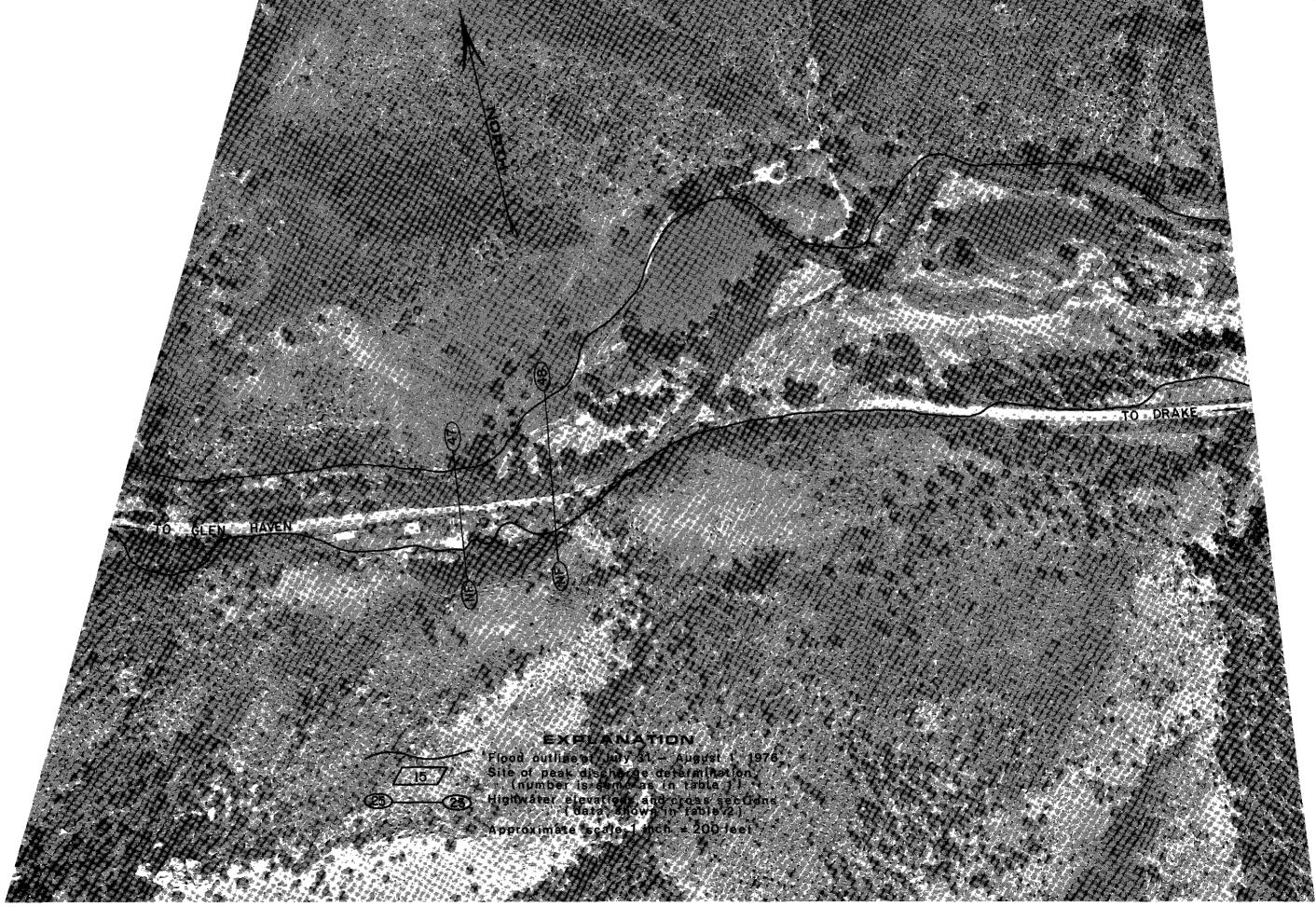




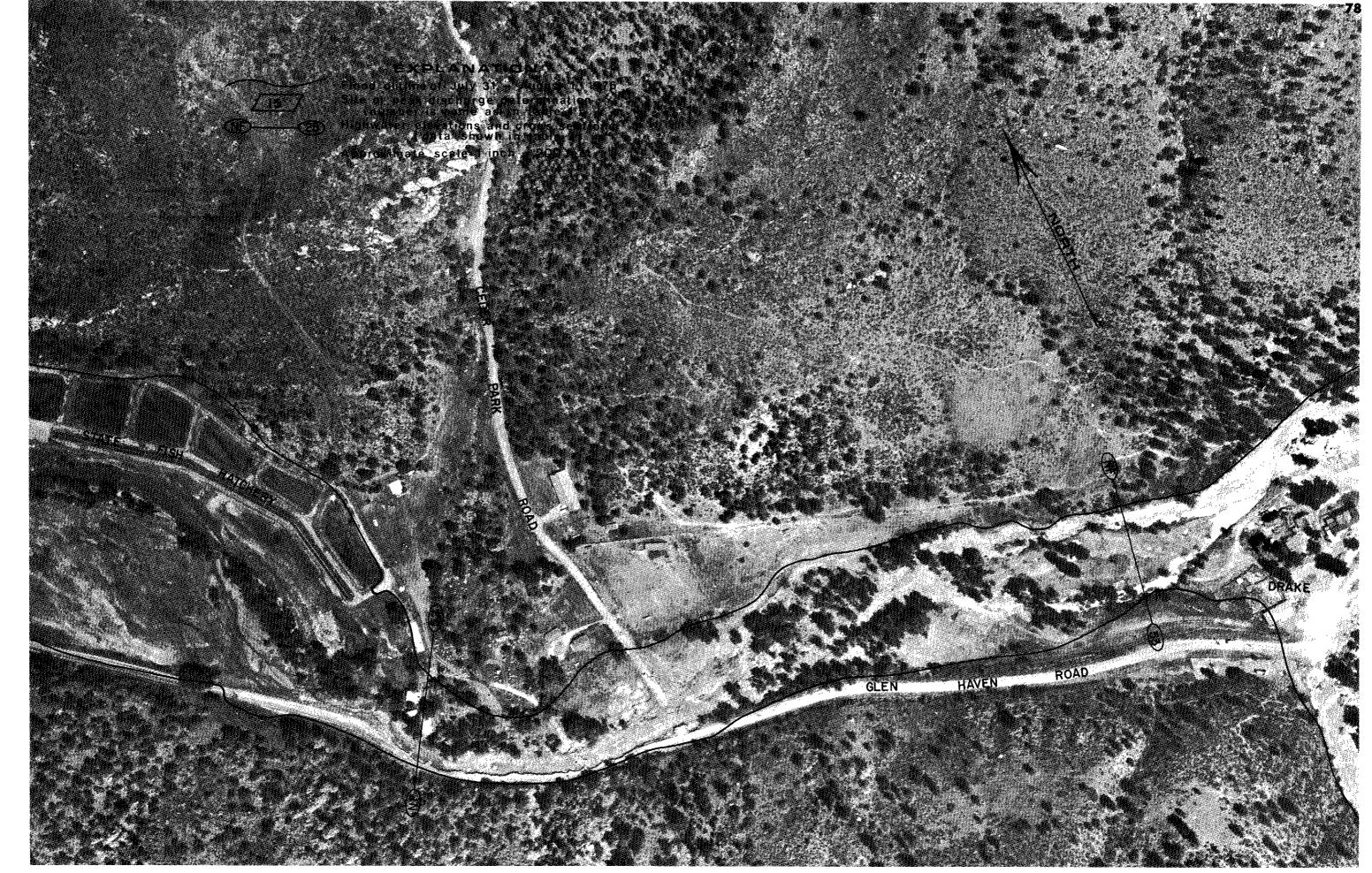


BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of JULY 31, ~~ AUGUST 1, 1976









BIG THOMPSON RIVER FLOOD of July 31, ~~ August 1, 1976