Your Name

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**Introduction**

At the frontier among California and Arizona, Lake Havasu is a massive reservoir created by Parker Dam on the Colorado River (*Lake Havasu, Arizona*). The Parker Dam was established in 1938 in an unpopulated region of the Mojave Desert. The dam has 619,400 acre (764,000,000 m3) storage. Throughout 1934 and 1938, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation designed the reinforced bridge reservoir.

A primary role of the project is just to hold water to feed two switch-country waterways which are designated as the eastward Central Arizona Project Aqueduct and the Southern California Colorado River Aqueduct, except the farther north reservoirs predominantly intended to generate energy (*Lake Havasu, Arizona*). In the Central Arizona Project Aqueduct, Pumping Station known as Mark Wilmer pumps water. Whitsett Pumping Station is situated in the reservoir and for the Colorado River Aqueduct, it raises the water 291 feet. Gene Pumping Station is present on the south of Parker Dam which offers an extra boost of 303 feet to the reservoir. There are three more pumping systems in the Colorado River Aqueduct: Eagle Mountain which is 438 feet, iron Mountain which is measured as 144 feet and Julian Hinds measuring 441 feet. All of these contribute to the total life of about 1,617 feet (“Lake Havasu”).

It was used to house Mohave Indians until the dam was designed. In the year 1939, The Lake was designated following the initial Mojave term for turquoise (Zott). The reservoir currently occupies thirty-five kilometers of the stream around the frontier of Arizona and California and is quite obscure for most of its size, surrounded by deep, rough, unpopulated hills, while highway 95 operates adjacent to the east side. Two settlements at the edge of the lake offer different facilities: Lake Havasu City covering the larger part while parker in the South close to the dam.  It was regularly visited by wombat hunters earlier in the 19th century. Spanish people also began to explore the river-side regions. Lake Havasu City is located on the southeastern edge of the lake. This paper will reflect in-depth some of the aspects of Lake Havasu in Arizona.

**Lake Havasu City**

The Lake Havasu City is located in Mohave County, Arizona, United States (“Lake Havasu City, Arizona”). During the census of 2010, the population was recorded to be 52, 527. As of 2017, it has increased up to 53,463 contributing towards an escalation of 0.763 percent. (*Lake Havasu City, AZ | Data USA*). Las Vegas- Henderson, NV- AZ combined statistical area incorporates the Lake Havasu City as a southernmost community which is quite isolated from the other cities in Mohave County. The city corresponds to [34°29′24″N longitude and 114°18′32″W](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Lake_Havasu_City,_Arizona&params=34_29_24_N_114_18_32_W_type:city) latitude. United States Census Bureau has estimated the total area of 112km2. An area of 111 km2 is occupied by land while the remaining 0.10 km2 constitute water.

The ethnic composition of the Lake Havasu City is almost 81.8 percent white, 15.1 percent Latino and 1.07 percent Asian. Among the total population, about 95 percent are the citizens of America. The national language of Lake Havasu City is English; which is spoken by most of the citizens. However, there is no proper census on how many of the total population speaks the non-English language. The median age of the population is estimated at 53.1 with the average household income of about 47,424 dollars (*Lake Havasu City, AZ | Data USA*). By 2017, the poverty rate has recorded to be 11.4 percent. According to the Relocate America, Lake Havasu City has characterized as one of the top 100 places to settle in the United States (*Lake Havasu City | Arizona, United States | Britannica*). Moreover, CNN has also considered the city as one of the top retirement cities in America. ("Lake Havasu City, Arizona").The Climate of Lake Havasu City is mainly a hot desert for most of the years. According to the statistics, Lake Havasu was recorded to have the highest temperature of 128° Fahrenheit in the history of Arizona Climate

The city was initially developed as" Sit Six" at an Army Air Corps rest camp. The shores of Lake Havasu were long ago inhabited by the militants during World War II. In the year 1930, the Parker Dam was built on the Colorado River which manifests the commencement of Lake Havasu (Zott). At the beginning of the year 1940s, the lake was full. A businessman named Robert P. McCulloch who dealt with outboard motors showed extreme interest in the lake while flying above it. In the year 1958, the land incorporated on the east side of the lake mainly Pittsburgh point was acquired by him. It was the area of 13.57 km2 which was ultimately transmuted into an island. Because of the support of the architect. C.V. Wood, Disneyland's chief developer, McCulloch's dream for a reservoir community was finally realized. It almost took 4 years of planning and management for properties of McCulloch to purchase the area surrounding the main lake i.e. 13000 acres. Eventually, it was established into the Lake Havasu City on 30th September 1963. Lake Havasu Irrigation and Drainage District made it a permissible entity by a resolution passed by Mohave County Board of Supervisors. It was inaugurated in the year 1978 (Wildfang).

**Highway 95**

By the California end, the Parker Dam can be examined through a short, 15m route which begins at the Parker, or more conveniently by the west through a small road that converges off at Arizona 95. A reinforced structure barrier is 320 feet in height, but most of it is submerged and reaches a certain length underneath the lake bed because of the requirement to support the bases in sedimentary rock (*Lake Havasu, Arizona*).

Outside of a the reservoir as well as the neighboring destination of Havasu Falls, Highway 95 stretches for many kilometers straight through the lakefront, wrapping throughout the broad basin created by Bill Williams River and running through many sceneries that enable clear, exposed viewpoints of the blue waters, surrounded with rough light-brown mountains. Upon making a cross for a lake that passes via a narrow strip of high, lush green scrubland at the convergence, the patch pulls away from the reservoir and for almost 17 miles remains entirely off a view till it approaches Lake Havasu City.

There is only 1 primary coastline entry point in this section, at Cattail Cove State Park, that has a shore, sixty-one campground spots, beaver pond, patio and a small track (*Lake Havasu, Arizona*). Northern side of it now, almost all of the coastline, as well as few miles of the mountains surrounding the reservoir are part of the Lake Havasu State Park's southern section, although accessibility is restricted only a couple rugged trails.

On the other side, proceeding six miles of the coastline is finished developing across the area, including resorts, campsites, walkways, jetties, and so on which are even more elusive because the 95th highway bends eastward. Just 2 areas can be accessed by a public street-Havasu Lake City and Black Meadow Landing (*Lake Havasu, Arizona*).

**Tourism**

Every year, greater than 2.5 million tourists travel to the hillside overlooking Havasu to enjoy the views, calm lake waters, as well as plenty of leisure (*Exploring Lake Havasu - AZ - DesertUSA*). Outdoor activities, camping, off-road experiences, and historical and environmental heritage attract tourists throughout the year. The alpine terrain overlooking the lake is practically unexplored by the lakes several visitors and nature lovers. The alpine terrain provides stretches of peaceful, rarely visited habitat comprising several zones of woodland, historical fields, deserted settlement areas, diverse biodiversity, and fascinating geology and also for enthusiasts who just want to discover through tracks and paths. Between canyons and rough ravines to hills and reservoirs, the complex terrain varies. The rich flora and fauna contribute to the area's patterns and forms (*Exploring Lake Havasu - AZ - DesertUSA*). Gigantic saguaro cactus, together with ocotillo, barrel and prickly pear cactus, pose like sculptures around the mountain slopes. It is possible to see caribou, raccoons, rodents, and about 200 bird species and habitats across the region. The Bill Williams National Wildlife Refuge is situated at the southern side of the island as well as being a great way to experience recreation.

Amongst the most iconic and fascinating reservoir tourist attractions on the Lake Havasu is London Bridge, famous for a specific historical perspective (*Exploring Lake Havasu - AZ - DesertUSA*). It is one of Lake Havasu's major attractions, holding it exceptional from other public parks in the area. The region is primarily known for Lake Havasu's sailing, fishing, and camping. Lake Havasu's centerpiece seems to be the London Bridge's imposing pillars with staircases that have been in the Colorado River waters since 1971. The tower demonstrates the background to the rising British community around this one. Its community is packed with several houses in the Elizabethan design including quaint stores that establish a Victorian England ambiance. London Bridge has acted as a crossing over the River Thames in London for nearly 140 decades (*Exploring Lake Havasu - AZ - DesertUSA*). The London Bridge had also witnessed several significant events, but never the weakening laws of nature. It endured two world wars as well as a mass shooting in 1884. A structure started sinking into the Thames River so the financial sector agreed to sell that for 2.5 million dollars in 1968 (*Exploring Lake Havasu - AZ - DesertUSA*). It cost three decades to remove, transport and repair the structure along with another seven million dollars. Currently, a tower bridge is connecting Lake Havasu City with a peninsula throughout the lake. The huge concrete framework introduces the beauty of Britain to Arizona.

***Sports***

Analogous with Ponds Powell and Mohave, tourists are looking for the nice, refreshing spots of Havasu that are popular for multiple water sports such as fishing, skiing, speed sailing, scuba diving, paddling, and rafting. The Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Program provides free community fishing sole rights and tends to be acquired at the lake (“Discover Why Arizona’s Lake Havasu Is an Amusement Park for Water Sports”). This project also encourages the development of engineered ecosystems to encourage the population of freshwater fish. The open water of Lake Havasu, ringed with creeks and bays, offers perfect fishing opportunities for black and striped bass, crappy, bluegill, grouper and trout. You can discover line side bass in educational institutions all over the Parker Block. Several of the best fishing has been in the Bill Williams Arm towards the southern side of the lake. The predominant sports on the lake are sailing, swimming, surfing along with other water sports (*15 Best Things to Do in Lake Havasu City (AZ) - The Crazy Tourist*). Almost any sort of water-based entertainment, along with many community events such as concerts and festivals, global speedboat contests, and car shows, can be found.

**Conclusion**

An existence of dams around the Colorado River produces various large reservoirs in inhospitable southwestern territories where there are no large, freshwater sources. Such lakes offer additional distinctive recreational incentives and offers an extraordinary comparison to adjacent spectacular scenery and desert cityscapes. Lake Havasu, as well as the surrounding countryside, is a sanctuary for recreation that provides more than enough opportunities to develop, explore and refresh. You will probably consider a captivating environment and the year-round warmth relaxing as well as unforgettable experience if you want to spend most of your time at Lake Havasu.

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