

*B. M. Hunt 6*

DISTRIBUTION

- Gen. D.
- Adm. D.
- Oper. D.
- Inform. D.
- Tele. D.
- Util. D.
- Prop. D.



**CONSERVATION**

**NOMINATION**

**AWARD**

**REPORT**

**MARINE CORPS BASE**

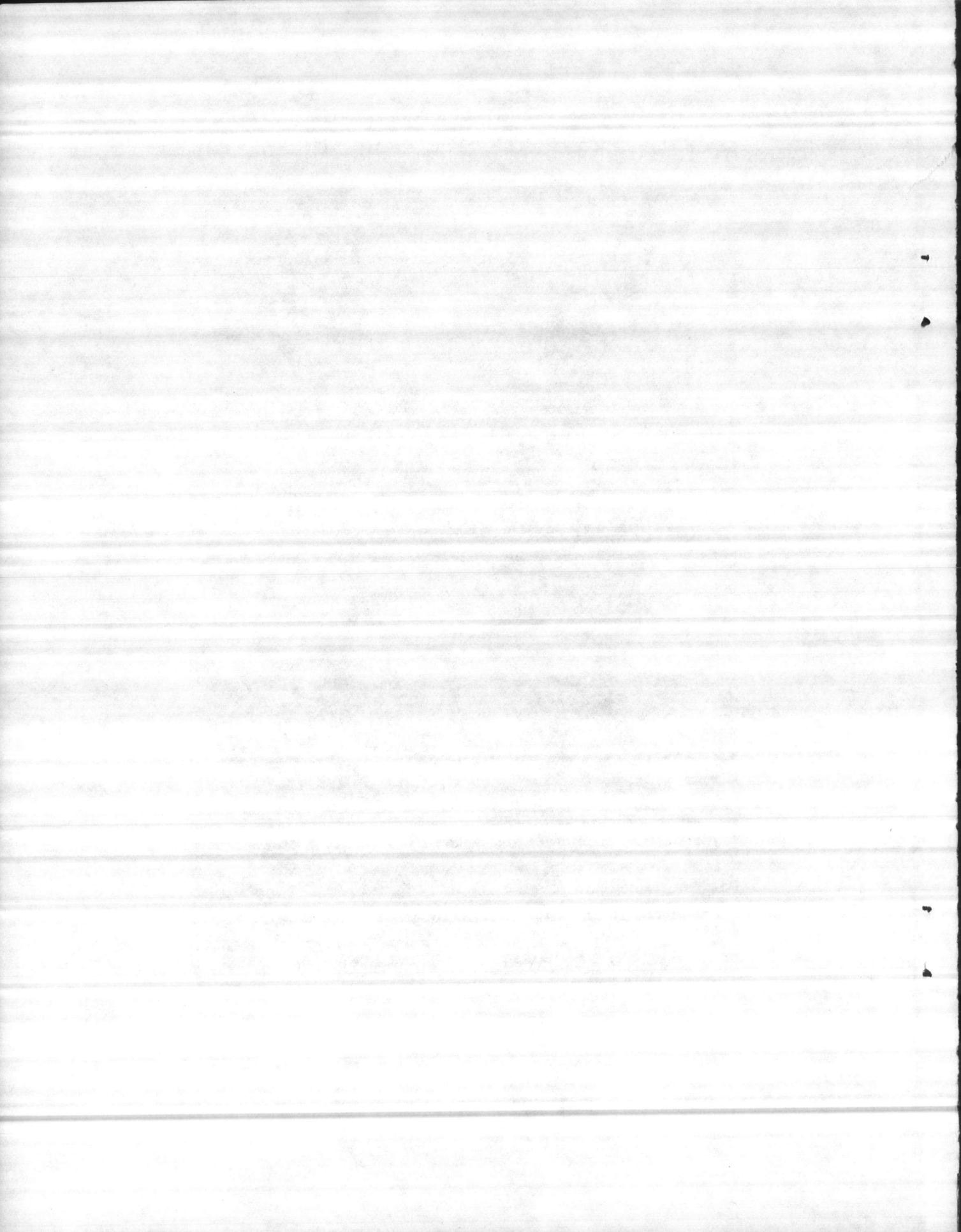
**CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA**

**1968**









# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## SUMMARY OF REPORT

SECTION I	BACKGROUND, POLICIES AND PLANS	1
	Background	1
	Mission of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune	2
	Policy on Natural Resources	2
	Coordination and Cooperation	2
	Objectives	2
	Problems	2
	Present and Future Plans	3
	Wallace Creek Dam Project	3
	Food Plots	3
	Forest Management	3
	Clearing Stream Banks	3
	Campsites and Picnic Areas	3
	Predator Control	5
SECTION II	COMMITTEE FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES	5
	General	5
	Membership	5
	Responsibilities	5
SECTION III	PROGRESS REPORT	6
	General	6
	Green Tree Waterfowl Impoundment	6
	Food Plots	6
	Controlled Burning	7
	Timber Harvest and Income	7
	Timber Access Roads and Firebreaks	8
	Water Pollution Control	8
	Fresh Water Ponds	8
	Forest Management Plan	8
	Game Checking Station and Scales	9
	Predator Control	9
	Wood Duck Boxes	9
	Cooperative Management Plan	10
	Stables	10
	Field Archery	10
	Camping Areas	10
	Water Sking	10
SECTION IV	ACREAGE	11
	General	11
	Improved Acreage	11
	Water Acreage and Miles of Improved Streams	11

	Accessible Fresh Water Ponds and Streams	11
	Land Available for Hunting	11
	Duck Banding at Camp Lejeune	11
SECTION V	FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES	13
	Variety of Wildlife Species	13
	Estimated Populations	13
	Game Kill	13
SECTION VI	COMMUNITY RELATIONS	15
	General	15
	Cooperation	15
	Public Access	15
	Cooperative Management Plan	15
SECTION VII	ACTIVITY POPULATION	15
	General	15
SECTION VIII	CONSERVATION EDUCATION	15
	General	15
	Gun Safety	15
	Water Safety	15
	Boy Scout Activities	16
	Hunting and Fishing Indoctrination	17
	Girl Scout Activities	17
	Wildlife Refuge/Nature Study Area	17
SECTION IX	CAMP LEJEUNE ROD AND GUN CLUB	17
	General	17
	Participation	18
	Projects Planned for 1968	18
APPENDIX A	COOPERATIVE PLAN	A-1
	Conservation and Development of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	
APPENDIX B	NEWS ITEMS	B-1
APPENDIX C	MAP OF CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CARO - LINA	C-1

## SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

**PURPOSE.** This summary is included to present section contents and highlights of the over-all report in a concise form.

### SUMMARY BY SECTION

#### SECTION I. BACKGROUND, POLICIES AND PLANS

Section I sets forth the background, policies, objectives, present and future plans, and problems involved in the conservation of natural resources. A brief description of the background of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, is given and the official mission of the Base is provided. The official policy of the command is to restore, improve and preserve the natural resources to the maximum extent possible, working in close coordination with state and federal authorities in planning, developing, maintaining and coordinating the conservation effort. Representatives of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission have rendered considerable and valuable assistance, under the existing Cooperative Plan, in greatly enhancing the conservation program. Objectives to achieve the ends of the program have been established. Major problems in attaining these objectives stem primarily from the magnitude, complexity and interacting relationships of principal elements of the over-all program, which are in varying degrees of development, planning, programming and accomplishment. Progress has been made, and more is expected in the future. Present and future plans are discussed in some length and detail in this section. Highlights are: increased acreage in wildlife food plots and fresh water ponds, continued progress to establish a 200-acre fresh water lake recreational area, and establishment of a green tree waterfowl impoundment.

#### SECTION II. COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the membership and responsibilities of the subject committee. It is the primary command tool for developing plans and recommendations for the conservation program. It acts to coordinate the various major sub-elements of the program, and obtains professional and technical advice from local, state and federal conservation officials. The membership of the committee includes representation from all major commands located at Camp Lejeune, and Base staff officials whose duties are concerned with aspects of the conservation program.

#### SECTION III. PROGRESS REPORT

This section treats the many and varied activities that took place in 1967. Programming is being conducted for funds in the amount of \$85,000 to build a dam that would provide a 200-acre lake and an associated recreation area. Prescribed burning was com-

pleted on approximately 8,000 acres during this year. The sale of timber grossed approximately \$146,194 for the Government. Several ponds were restocked and one new one was added bringing the total to 8. Numerous squirrel and wood duck nesting boxes were fabricated and sited during the year. A new green tree waterfowl impoundment was completed and opened for operation providing an excellent area for waterfowl. Clearing of small trees and scrub from the creek banks of Wallace Creek was also accomplished.

#### SECTION IV. ACREAGE

Section IV describes acreage within the Camp Lejeune reservation, discusses improved land acreage, accessible fresh water ponds and streams, land available for hunting, and water acreage and miles of improved streams.

#### SECTION V. FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

This section describes the fish and wildlife resources of Camp Lejeune, and gives some details on the wildlife populations and the number of deer, bear and turkey harvested. There were 323 white tail deer taken during the hunting season, 3 bear and 5 wild turkey were taken by hunters.

#### SECTION VI. COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Camp Lejeune enjoys excellent community relations, particularly with communities within a radius of some 50 miles. The Base is generally open and visitors most welcome. Numerous athletic events, competitions and the outstanding recreational facilities attract many people.

#### SECTION VII. ACTIVITY POPULATION

This section indicates that the average activity population at Camp Lejeune was 73,000 persons during 1967.

#### SECTION VIII. CONSERVATION EDUCATION

This section explains the conservation education program at Camp Lejeune. Education in resource management and regulations is accomplished through the efforts of and programs established by the Committee for the Conservation of Natural Resources and the Rod and Gun Club, the Base schools and the Base newspaper, THE GLOBE. Gun safety and water safety are continually being stressed.

#### SECTION IX. CAMP LEJEUNE ROD AND GUN CLUB

Section IX discusses the Rod and Gun Club activities and its participation in the development of wildlife

conservation projects and recreational activities. The members of the Rod and Gun Club number 209 and very actively support the conservation program with a great deal of voluntary effort.

## SECTION I. BACKGROUND, POLICIES AND PLANS

### BACKGROUND

The Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, is on the Atlantic Seaboard some 50 miles north of Wilmington, N.C. Jacksonville, N.C., is the nearest civilian community. The Base comprises approximately 170 square miles of land and water areas. The Marine Corps acquired this reservation in 1941 and has subsequently developed it into a home base and training area for the 2d Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, and Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic. Twelve miles of open coastline makes the Base eminently suitable for training these Marine Corps elements of the operating forces. In addition to providing these facilities, Marine Corps Base also maintains and operates formal schools for engineer and supply personnel.

### MISSION OF THE MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE

The mission of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, is:

- a. To provide housing, training facilities, logistic support and certain administrative support for Fleet Marine Force units and other units assigned.
- b. To conduct specialized schools and other training as directed.
- c. To receive and process personnel as assigned and conduct individual combat training as directed.

### POLICY ON NATURAL RESOURCES

It is the continuing policy of this command to restore, improve and preserve the fish and wildlife resources of the land and waters of this Base to the maximum extent possible in the public, as well as the military interest; to encourage and give incentive to fish and wildlife activities of the Base; and to provide within manageable quotas, for controlled public access to the fish and wildlife resources of the Base on a first-come, first-served basis when such can be accomplished without impairment of the military mission. Additionally, it is a command policy to work in close coordination with state and federal authorities in planning, developing, maintaining and coordinating wildlife, fish and game conservation, forestry management, and rehabilitation on the base.

### COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

In 1963, Base officials executed a Cooperative Plan with the Department of the Interior (Bureau of Sport

Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and the State of North Carolina (Wildlife Resources Commission) for the conservation and development of fish and wildlife. Representatives of these agencies have made a number of visits to Marine Corps Base during the past year, rendering considerable assistance and greatly enhancing the conservation program. Even closer liaison is maintained with state game law enforcement officials. In addition, a cooperative fire-suppression agreement, covering training schools on large-fire suppression organization, has been established with the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. This agreement is a part of the fire plan for the State.

### OBJECTIVES

The management and conservation effort on the reservation is directed toward the accomplishment of the following objectives to the maximum extent consistent with funding priorities and military requirements.

- a. Protection and preservation of wildlife, soil, beneficial forest and timber growth, and beneficial vegetative cover.
- b. Utilization and care of the natural resources in the manner best suited for the present and future military requirements, and the use of military personnel and the public.
- c. Provision for maximum multiple use and optimum ecological development of land and water areas and access thereto.
- d. The continued development and harvest of timber stands, consistent with wildlife management and military requirements.
- e. Improvement of forest and water areas for recreational purposes.
- f. The improvement of the aesthetic value of streams and woodlands.
- g. Achievement of effective water pollution control.

### PROBLEMS

The major problems facing management in connection with the various conservation programs stem primarily from the magnitude, complexity and interacting relationship of programs in varying degrees of development, planning, programming and accomplishment. The Forestry Program, the oldest and best developed of the major programs, is well-organized, developed and projected. Generally, adequate appropriated funds are available to support it. The program to overcome water pollution is a major one at Camp Lejeune. Construction of secondary sewage plants throughout Camp Lejeune has been approved and funded by Congress for alleviating this condition, commencing in Fiscal Year 1968. Since the reservation includes major water acreage containing marine life of considerable commercial and recreational value, control of pollution is obviously most important to the conservation effort. In connection with the con-

servation of fish and wildlife, good working relations have been established with federal, state and local authorities and progress is being made. However, plans must be continuously reviewed to refine them and coordinate them with other programs, and relate them to both military requirements and the limited funding available. Command interest and support have been excellent, and future rewarding progress is expected.

#### PRESENT AND FUTURE PLANS

The basic conservation plan encompasses the following:

- a. Continued conservation and improvement of natural resources.
- b. Development and maintenance of artificial wildlife habitats required to support the available natural resources.
- c. Development and maintenance of projects for the control of predators.
- d. Development and supervision of plans for the harvesting of fish and wildlife species which will preclude over-population or extermination of any species.
- e. Development and supervision of projects for introduction of new fish and wildlife species, and to supplement or replace natural species, when it is in the best interest of conservation.
- f. Development and supervision of plans to ensure compliance with local, state and federal laws and regulations pertaining to the conservation and harvesting of fish and wildlife.
- g. Establishment and maintenance of a green tree waterfowl impoundment.

Within the framework of the above, certain projects, such as controlled burning, brush clearing and elimination of poor, old trees have been programmed for accomplishment in annual increments. Other projects, such as establishment of food plots, pond cleaning, treatment and stocking, require reevaluation and annual incrementation for achievement of long-range objectives in an orderly manner, within means available.

a. WALLACE CREEK DAM PROJECT — Based upon a recommendation of the Rod and Gun Club, a feasibility study was undertaken in 1964 to restore an earthen dam near the center reach of Wallace Creek. This dam originally provided power for a grist mill, but was cut to drain its lake area during the early days of construction at Camp Lejeune. The initial survey indicated that the dam could be restored at a relatively modest cost. Clearing of the lake basin would be accomplished through timber harvesting contracts. Growth in the basin area, which is generally swampy and marshy, consists mainly of weeds, brush and some marketable trees. The area is unsuitable for training, forestry management, or recreation in its present condition. Reestablishment of the dam to impound water to a depth of ten feet at the dam site would result in a fresh water lake of approximately

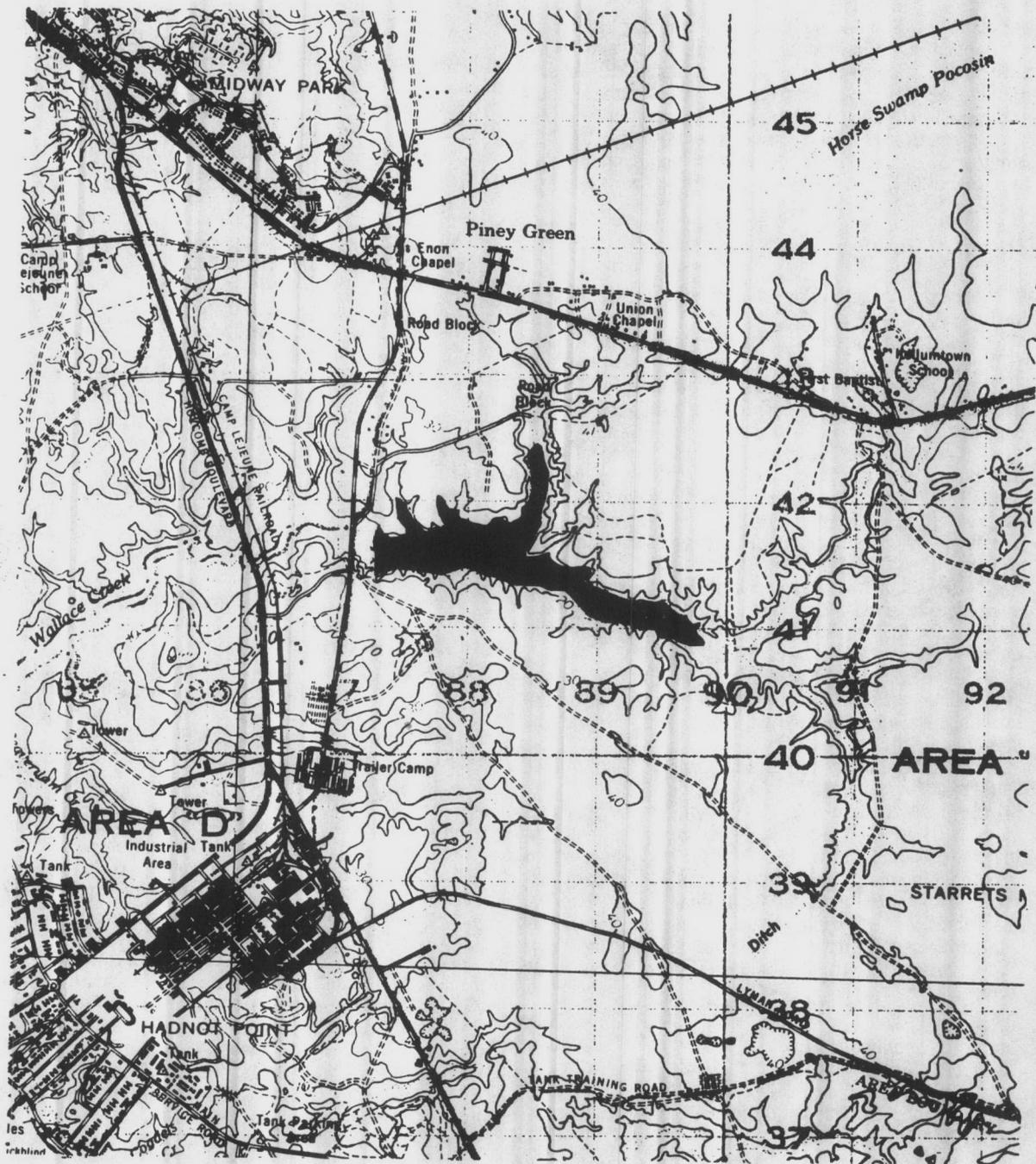
200 acres. The head of the lake would be readily accessible by an existing road, and the land area in this vicinity offers extensive possibilities for development as a major recreation area. The addition of this fresh water acreage for fishing, boating and a waterfowl habitat would greatly enhance current assets for such purposes. Planning and study in detail, with assistance from state and federal agencies, was undertaken in early 1965, with a view toward completing this project this year. Plans and specifications were ready in May of 1966. A special timber harvest contract was let to clear the recreation lake area. This clearing was completed on 31 December 1966 and \$7,000 income to the Government was realized from this special harvest. However, the restoration of the earthen dam was considered unsafe and the cost of a new dam was estimated at \$85,000. Since a project of this magnitude cannot be accomplished on a local level, programming is underway for funds to complete this project.

b. FOOD PLOTS — A meeting with state and federal conservation personnel helped establish a five-year plan to increase our wildlife food plot acreage. Presently 233 acres are under cultivation for a total of 46 wildlife food plots. Five new plots were established in 1967, totalling 15 acres. Because of a mineral deficiency of the soil, common to this area, 120 tons of lime were distributed over the plots. This, coupled with new cultivation techniques, has increased the plots' yield to double that of the previous year. The five-year plan, when executed, provides for 63 food plots for a total acreage of 338. Although this will exceed the 1/2 of 1% of "hard land" acreage prescribed by Headquarters Marine Corps for food plots, acreage will continue to be developed for this purpose as long as the need exists and the means are available. In addition to the established wildlife food plots, marshy areas and stream banks have been planted with plants for waterfowl food, and multi-flora rose and lespedeza shrubs have been set out to provide food and cover for rabbits, quail and turkey.

c. FOREST MANAGEMENT — Forest management at the working level is executed by the Base Forester, Mr. C. F. Russell. Mr. Russell is a graduate forester. He is a member of the Committee for the Conservation of Natural Resources, and actively assists in the coordination of joint conservation plans. The Forest Management Program is presented in Section III.

d. CLEARING STREAM BANKS — The dense growth of weeds and brush along certain sections of stream banks, coupled with the prevalency of poisonous snakes in this growth during the warmer months, denies access to anglers to many otherwise desirable fishing areas. Clearing started in 1965 on the banks of Wallace Creek between Holcomb and Seth Williams Boulevards. 1,500 feet of banks were cleared that year. During 1966, an additional 1,000 feet of stream banks were cleared and the 1,500 feet from the previous year was trimmed back from that year's growth.

e. CAMPSITES AND PICNIC AREAS — Development of one or more campsites and picnic areas near the



Wallace Creek Dam Project. The 200-acre fresh water lake resulting from restoration of a dam across Wallace Creek is shown above. Map scale is 1:50,000; 10-foot contour intervals.

proposed Wallace Creek Lake are under consideration for accomplishment after completion of the dam project. Two more locations are now in the planning states for campsites and picnic areas; one at nearby Onslow Beach and the other in the Mile Hamnock Bay area.

f. PREDATOR CONTROL — A continuing hunting and trapping program will be maintained for predator control as required to maintain a balance of wildlife.

## SECTION II. COMMITTEE FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### GENERAL

The Committee for the Conservation of Natural Resources was established in August 1962. Responsibilities of the Committee are to assist and advise the Commanding General in implementing the provisions of Department of Defense and Secretary of the Navy instructions on conservation and management of the fish and wildlife resources of the Base.

### MEMBERSHIP

The Committee, headed by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities, consists of the following membership:

Assistant Special Services Officer  
Representative, Base Facilities Officer  
Base Range Officer  
Base Game Protector  
Base Forester  
Representative, Base Security Officer  
President, Rod and Gun Club  
Representative, 2d Marine Division, FMF  
Representative, Force Troops, FMFLant

### RESPONSIBILITIES

The following responsibilities are assigned the Committee:

a. Conduct annually a comprehensive review of the Base hunting, fishing and boating regulations, and make recommendations to the Commanding General regarding changes, additions, or deletions required.

b. Review recommendations submitted by the Rod and Gun Club regarding organized deer and bear hunts, and make appropriate recommendations to the Commanding General regarding same.

c. Prepare annually for the Commanding General's approval, a schedule and procedures for the conduct of organized and controlled hunts by civilians for all types of wildlife; the schedule to include recommended periods for civilian access to Base fishing and for boating facilities.

d. Prepare annually for the Commanding General's approval, a schedule for open seasons, bag and creel limits, in consonance with current federal, state, and county laws and regulations.

e. After consultation with federal, state and county fish and wildlife authorities and officially chartered

conservation agencies, make recommendations to the Commanding General regarding annual harvest of fish and wildlife.

f. Provide command liaison and establish procedures for scheduling and conducting frequent meetings between representatives of federal, state and county fish and wildlife agencies and officially chartered conservation organizations. The Committee will take the initiative to seek out help and to work effectively and in harmony with the above agencies and-or organizations. A full report of such meetings will be included in the minutes of the Committee.

g. Ensure, when feasible, the local sportsmen groups are invited to sit in on meetings of the Committee as guests. The importance of establishing, maintaining, and improving Base-community relations cannot be over-emphasized.

h. Review annually the cooperative plan between the Base, the Regional Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Executive Director, N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission; and make recommendations to the Commanding General for any desirable changes in the plan.

i. Monitor and make frequent reports to the Commanding General concerning all aspects of the Base Wildlife Food Plot Program.

j. Act as command representatives for any inspecting individual or group visiting the Base in connection with the Natural Resources Conservation Program.

k. Establish and maintain procedures for accumulating reporting information and prepare all reports for the Commanding General regarding the Base Natural Resources Conservation Program, as required.

l. Develop for promulgation a continuing informational program designed to inform military and civilian persons alike of philosophies, principles, and policies of the Secretary of the Navy as related to the conservation program.

m. Recommend to the Commanding General supplementary instructions, procedures, regulations, etc., regarding any phase or facet of the Natural Resources Conservation Program, as required.

## SECTION III. PROGRESS REPORT

### GENERAL

The year 1967 saw varying degrees of progress made in a number of areas. Significant steps have been taken in the Military Construction Program and Forest Management Program in matters pertaining to conservation. Better coordination between the various programs has been initiated. The work has continued in the area of planned and progressively programmed development of fish and wildlife resources to achieve



**THE BASE GAME PROTECTOR CLEARS THE DAM CONTROL GATE AT THE NEWLY BUILT GREEN TREE WATERFOWL IMPOUNDMENT.**

better balance between the over-all program and annual increments of it. In the meanwhile, progress has been made in actual achievement, and in preliminary work on advantageous projects for future accomplishments.

### GREEN TREE WATERFOWL IMPOUNDMENT

During 1967, a new project was completed. The construction of a green tree waterfowl impoundment was completed in August. The management recom-



**DUCKS FLOAT UNDISTURBED IN THE NEW GREEN TREE WATERFOWL IMPOUNDMENT. FRESH IDEAS ARE CONSTANTLY BEING CONSIDERED TO IMPROVE THE IMPOUNDMENT.**

mendation was made by Mr. Otto Florschutz, Jr., waterfowl biologist, and supervised by the Base game protector, Mr. Charles D. Peterson. The impoundment features a dam, equipped with a control gate to regulate water flow for fall flooding and spring draw-down. Ashes, hornbeans, black and tupelo gums furnish good quantities of high quality mast foods. Twelve wood duck nesting boxes are to be installed during 1968.

### FOOD PLOTS

The Forestry Section supervised the planting of 80 acres of summer wildlife mix to provide food for and to concentrate game birds such as quail and dove.

Approximately 100 acres were planted in the fall of wheat, barley, oats and rye to provide winter grazing for deer and turkey.

A meeting was held with state and federal conservation personnel which included a field trip to pick sites for future wildlife food plots. Five new sites were



**BASE GAME PROTECTOR, CHARLES PETERSON, RIGHT, AND HIS ASSISTANT LOOK WITH PRIDE AT ONE OF THE NEW FOOD PLOTS. BECAUSE OF NEW CULTIVATING TECHNIQUES AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF THE SOIL, BOTH THE YIELD AND USAGE OF THE PLOTS HAS DOUBLED.**

selected, soil samples were taken, and these will be properly fertilized and planted during 1968. Food plots under cultivation total approximately 233 acres. The five-year plan, when fully executed, provides for a total of 338 acres of food plot land.

#### **CONTROLLED BURNING**

Prescribed burning was completed on approximately 8,000 acres of timberland in 1967. Not only does this reduce the fire hazard, but it greatly increases new growth in the spring, thereby providing deer browse and forage for other small game. Additionally, all impact areas and firing ranges were burned to reduce the incidence of fire. The latter burning is an annual event.

#### **TIMBER HARVEST AND INCOME**

Timber to be harvested during Fiscal Year 1968 was marked and tallied and volumes calculated by

**TIMBER BEING LOADED BY THE CONTRACTOR. IN ADDITION TO CONTRIBUTING TO THE CONSERVATION PROGRAM, THE TEN YEAR CUTTING CYCLE PROVIDED OVER \$145,000 INCOME IN 1967.**



Forestry Section personnel. This timber is located in compartments 8, 9, 25, 35, 52 and 58. The harvesting in these areas is to be completed prior to 1 July 1968.

The volumes and values of this timber are as follows:

	Amount Harvested	Gross Income
Pine sawtimber	2,378,467 bd. ft.	\$ 98,872
Pine pulpwood	3,429 cords	24,003
Hardwood sawtimber	632,191 bd. ft.	16,791
Hardwood pulpwood	3,264 cords	6,528

TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE (GROSS) \$146,194

Under the Forest Management Plan there will be a continuing program of timber sales from Camp Lejeune. The present trend is for the amounts cut to remain approximately constant throughout the next seven years. However, there will be an additional income of about \$12,000 from the sale of salvage timber. This timber has been under attack by the Southern Pine Beetle and in order to halt the advance of these beetles, the affected trees are now being removed. This is the first time the beetle has been present on the Base.

#### TIMBER ACCESS ROADS AND FIREBREAKS

Approximately five miles of access roads were constructed in 1966. These roads have been and are being used as haul roads for sawtimber and pulpwood. They are also used by hunters, fishermen and military personnel in the field, and serve as firebreaks and access for fire control purposes. In addition to the already cleared roads, approximately ten miles of existing timber access roads were graded and cleared of small new growth.

#### WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Surveys conducted by N. C. State authorities have determined that the degree of water pollution in major areas of New River, Southwest Creek and the Inland Waterway is unacceptable. The base included in its Fiscal Year 1968 Military Construction Program, projects for secondary sewage treatment facilities at Hadnot Point, Camp Geiger, the Rifle Range and Onslow Beach. This survey was conducted in 1964 and was originally included in the Military Construction Program for Fiscal Year 1967, in the amount of \$715,000. It was deferred that year by the Department of Defense for programs of a more urgent nature. It has now been approved for the Fiscal Year 1968 program, but the amount approved has been increased to \$2,795,000. Work will commence on this project in the near future.

#### FRESH WATER PONDS

In 1967 two ponds were reclaimed and restocked with channel catfish. Two ponds, previously stocked

with bass, bluegill and red ear were opened. Three new ponds were opened. Two of these ponds were stocked with bass, bluegill and red ear, while the remaining pond was stocked with channel catfish. This increases the total number of ponds from five to eight. Paper, pencil and a chit box are located at each pond for anglers to use to report the number and size of their catch. This will provide accurate information on the growth and health of feeding and fertilizing, and act as an indicator for restocking.

#### FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Forest management at Camp Lejeune began with the establishment of the Base in 1942. At that time, Marine Corps officers with forestry backgrounds were assigned as forestry officers and were responsible for providing sawlogs for the camp sawmill. This circular mill, with its daily capacity of 10,000 board feet, operated from 1944 until 1954, providing lumber for maintenance and construction purposes. In 1954 it was closed by Executive Order.

Written plans or organized resource surveys were not developed during the early years, probably because of the transitory nature of Marine Corps officer assignments. In 1946, however, Lieutenant Zoble, (now Dr. Zoble of N.C. State University) undertook a forest survey and formulated a written long-range forest management plan. Later in the same year, a civilian professional forester was added to the staff, and Dr. Zoble was released from active duty.

In 1954 and 1964, resurveys were made and the plan rewritten and revised. The latest resurvey and revision was accomplished by the U.S. Forest Service personnel through a cooperative agreement between the Department of Defense and the Department of Agriculture. This included an establishment of a continuous forest inventory and a low intensity woodland suitability survey.

In 1962, a second professional forester was added to the staff and in 1964, two fire towermen were promoted to forestry aides and two additional forestry aides were hired.

The forest resources aboard Camp Lejeune consists of 180,064,000 board feet of pine sawtimber; 207,310 cords of pine pulpwood, 48,188,000 board feet of hardwood sawtimber and 188,983 cords of hardwood pulpwood. This is only timber which was of merchantable size at the time of the 1964 survey.

All phases of the Fiscal Year 1968 increment to the Forest Management plan have been or are being carried out. Site preparation on 40 acres with heavy equipment was completed in late summer. These will be naturally seeded.

80 acres were treated by use of tree injection and 2-4-D for the removal of scrub species and the release of pine seedlings.

The 1967 fire season was very light. Only 26 reportable fires occurred and the loss of timber averaged only eleven acres per fire.

The long range forest management plan with annual addendums and revisions will determine the future course of the forestry program.

A continuing program of timber sales is planned. Over 60,000 acres of land is considered commercial timber land. A cutting cycle of 10 years has been established which means that approximately 6,000 acres are to be operated annually.

#### GAME CHECKING STATIONS AND SCALES

In 1967, because of a shortage of personnel, only one weighing station was in operation. The weights of all deer taken were recorded to be used in developing a higher quality animal.

#### PREDATOR CONTROL

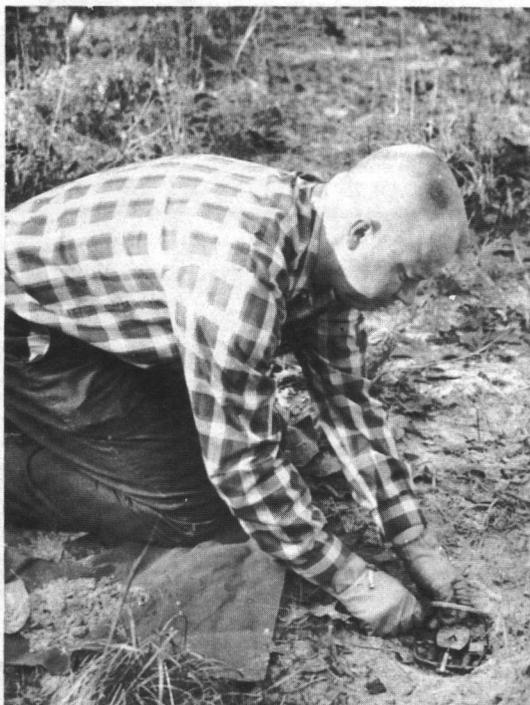
In previous years, studies have indicated that there was an excess of predatory animals. In 1966 a predator control program, aimed at the control rather than eradication, was begun. The trapping of predatory animals is throughout the Base and is not confined to any small area. The results of the 1967 program are: 44 fox, 25 skunk, 9 bobcat and 9 wild dogs were caught. This is an increase over 1966 of 21 animals. Results are confirming the belief that the balance of wildlife is not coming into correct focus.



WOOD DUCK BOXES

In an effort to support the North Carolina Resources Wildlife Commission's program of increasing the wood duck population through building artificial

nests in the form of wooden boxes, the members of the Rod and Gun Club built during their own time on weekends a total of 50 boxes during 1965. These were placed near ponds and creeks in time for the spring breeding season, 1966. Wood ducks were observed using these boxes to such an extent that 100 additional boxes were constructed and placed during 1966. In 1968 the Club has plans to build an additional 40 nesting boxes. These boxes will be placed through-



TRAPS DESIGNED TO DECREASE THE NUMBER OF PREDATORS ARE SET BY THE BASE GAME PROTECTOR. THE TRAPPING PROGRAM HAS ALREADY BEGUN TO BRING THE BALANCE OF WILDLIFE INTO CORRECT PROPORTIONS. PREDATORS ARE LURED TO THE TRAPS BY A SCENT, BEING ADMINISTERED AT THE LEFT.

out the area under the supervision of the game protector. There has been a noticeable increase in the wood duck population, and it is attributed in great part to the addition of these nesting boxes.

## COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The basic cooperation management plan, executed in 1963, was expanded by the addition of two exhibits in February 1964. These exhibits concern respectively: principal land and water areas suitable for fish and wildlife, principal species, conditions of habitats, and projects; and agreed responsibilities of state and federal agencies. Appendix A contains these exhibits.

## STABLES

A stable complex, including a stable, olympic, riding ring, rodeo ring and training rings have been constructed off Stone Street, in the Paradise Point area, at a total cost of \$25,000, covering approximately 15 acres. At present, the stable owns 26 horses which are available to service personnel and dependents at a reasonable hourly rate. Horse care and riding instructions are conducted by stable personnel, two hours in duration, five days a week. On weekends and holidays an average of 80 persons per day take advantage of riding stables.

## FIELD ARCHERY

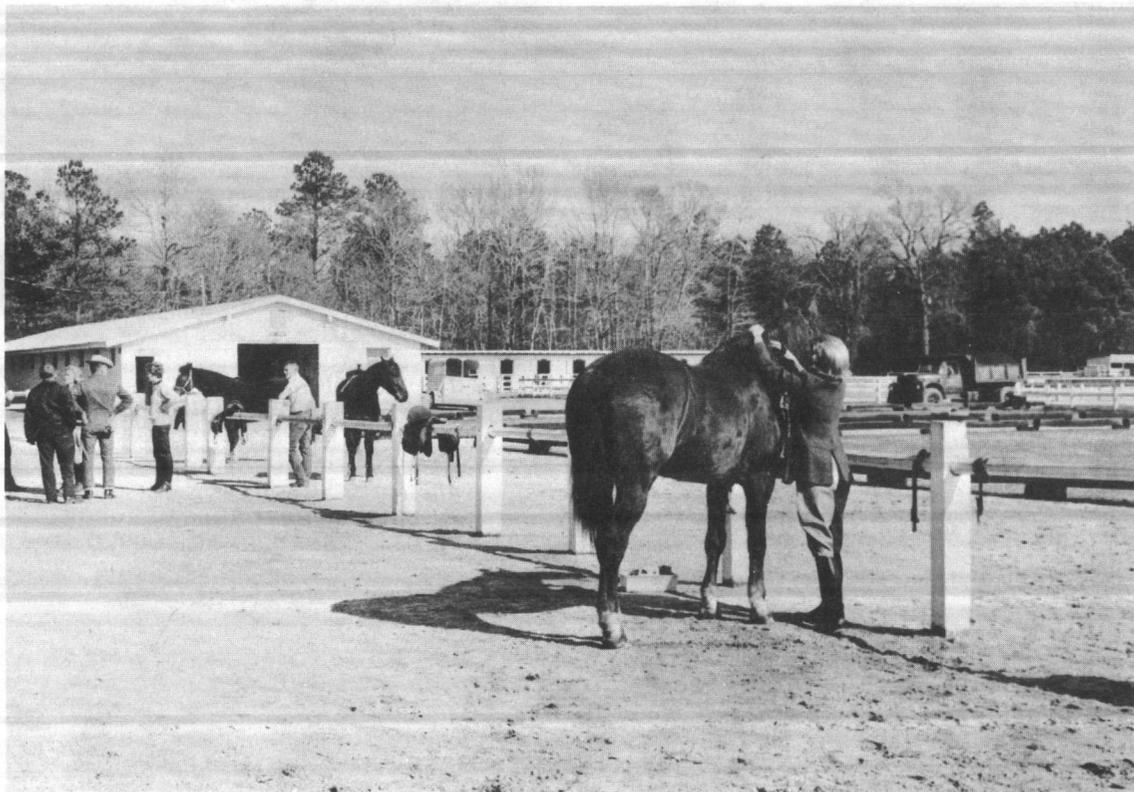
The Field Archery Range has been expanded to 28 different types of targets. Trails lead through the area from target to target. Considerable underbrush has been cleared to make the targets available and also to provide a picnic area for a family size outing. The area includes a barbeque pit, tables, benches and an enclosed play area for children, complete with playground equipment.

## CAMPING AREAS

There are six picnic areas aboard the Base under control of the Special Services Officer. Most of these are equipped with shelters, barbeque pits, picnic tables and benches. These areas are under wide use and their acceptance has prompted the plans for more such facilities.

## WATER SKIING

This activity continues to expand and has become an extremely popular sport for both military personnel and their dependents.



HERE, AN EQUESTRIAN GROOMS HER MOUNT. THIRTY MILES OF BRIDLE PATHS THROUGH THE SCENIC WOODS SURROUNDING THE STABLES DRAW MANY RIDERS EACH YEAR.

## SECTION IV. ACREAGE

### GENERAL

The Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune military reservation contains 109,047 acres. There are 65,000 acres of hard land suitable and available to support wildlife; 26,000 acres are water. The reservation is located on the Atlantic seaboard, south of Cape Lookout, and approximately 50 miles north of Wilmington, North Carolina. Irregular in shape, it extends some 15½ miles from the Atlantic Coast to the City of Jacksonville on a Northwest-Southeast axis, and approximately the same distance at its widest point on a Northeast-Southwest axis. A main water area, The New River, divides the reservation into two unequal parts with about two thirds of the land area lying to the east of the river.

### IMPROVED ACREAGE

There are approximately 233 acres cleared for game food plots. Several thousand acres have been cleared or partially cleared for training purposes. These latter acres provide varying degrees of support to wildlife through the grasses, legumes, weeds, brush and trees found growing on them.

### WATER ACREAGE AND MILES OF IMPROVED STREAMS

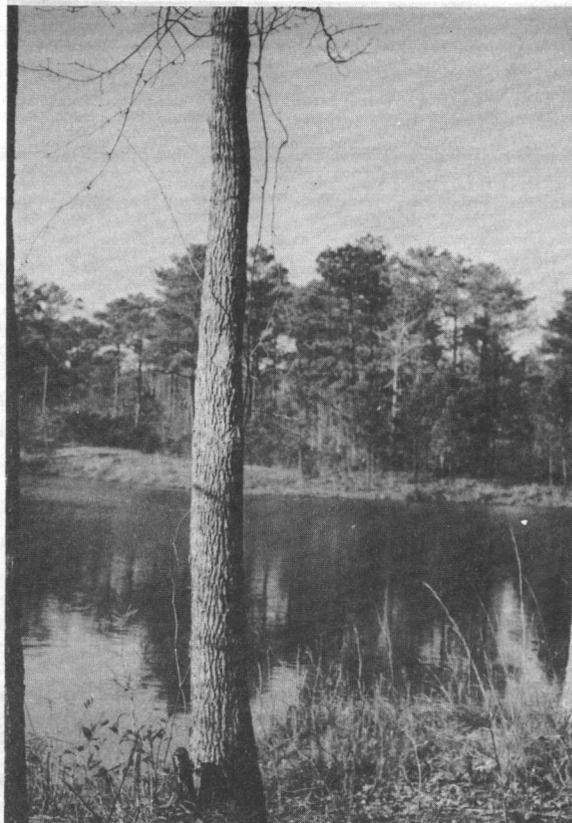
Approximately 6½ acres of fresh water ponds and 14½ miles of fresh water streams are available for fishing. The New River is considered salt water, as is the portion of the Inland Waterway traversing the reservation in rear of Onslow Beach. Seven miles of this 12-mile stretch of the Inland Waterway are available for fishing. The banks of New River offer about 35 miles of shore area from which to fish.

### ACCESSIBLE FRESH WATER PONDS AND STREAMS

The reservation contains 6½ acres of fresh water ponds and 14½ miles of fresh water streams; there are 3 acres of fresh water ponds, not included above, which are located in impact areas and deemed inaccessible.

### LAND AVAILABLE FOR HUNTING

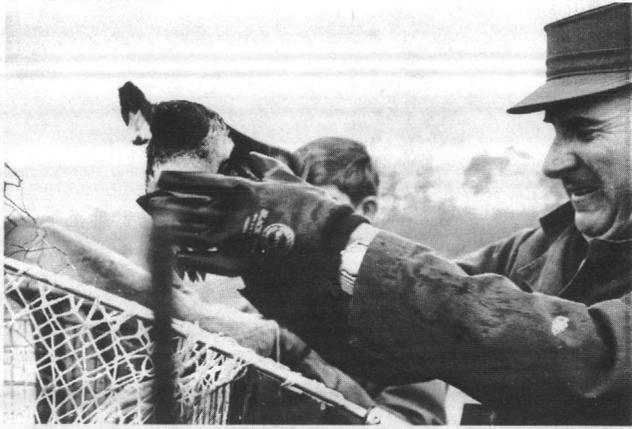
Approximately 60,000 acres of land are available for recreational hunting. The total acreage available on any given hunting day must, of necessity, vary with the training requirements of the day. Built up areas, impact areas, firing ranges, and camp sites are excluded from hunting at all times. Portions of the Paradise Point area and the Montford Point Schools area are hunted selectively to ensure the desired harvest of the deer herd.



ONE OF THE MANY LAKES AT CAMP LEJEUNE.

### DUCK BANDING

Each winter after the hunting season, waterfowl banding operations are held up and down the Atlantic Flyway. Camp Lejeune, with its naturally ideal environment for waterfowl, takes an active part in the operations each year. Waterfowl, usually ducks, which are caught in wire traps, are banded about the leg. Those caught which have been previously banded have their numbers recorded. Hunters are also requested to send bands found on any ducks they kill to the Fish and Wildlife Service. From this information, migratory habits of the waterfowl, percentage of kill during the hunting season, population trends, and lifespan can be determined. In turn this information is used to determine the dates of hunting seasons and bag limits. In 1967, 232 ducks of all species were banded. This was accomplished by the New River Banding Station in conjunction with the Wildlife Resources Commission, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Base game protector.



AS ILLUSTRATED IN THIS SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS, DUCKS ARE CAPTURED AND BANDED WITH A SMALL TAG IN ORDER TO TRACE THEIR MIGRATORY HABITS. IN 1967, 232 DUCKS WERE BANDED AND SENT ON THEIR WAY.



## SECTION V. FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

### VARIETY OF WILDLIFE SPECIES

The principal species of wildlife found on this installation are: white tail deer, bear, wild turkey, fox, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, opossum, bobcat, quail, duck and dove. A few alligators are found in the more remote areas.

### ESTIMATED POPULATIONS

Wildlife populations at Camp Lejeune were estimated during the year 1967. This was accomplished with the cooperation of the State of North Carolina Conservation personnel. The quail population was down in 1967, possibly due to the early summer rain. The estimation below is provided from the 1967 data furnished by the Base game protector's office.

SPECIES -----	POPULATION -----
Deer	2,600
Bear	17
Turkey	275
Grey Squirrel	Plentiful
Fox Squirrel	Plentiful
Rabbit	Scarce
Raccoon	Excessive
Bobcat	Plentiful
Opossum	Excessive
Quail	Plentiful
Dove	Relatively few
Duck	Plentiful
Skunk	Excessive

### GAME KILL

Records are kept on all species of game, however, the three most accurate are deer, bear and wild turkey. Poaching, a long-time problem, has been down in 1967 due to the efforts of the Base game protector and law enforcement officials.

Applicants for a Base hunting permit are required to sign a certificate of understanding to indicate that they are familiar with and will comply with Base, county, state and federal hunting regulations, and the basic principles of hunting safety. They are also required to present a North Carolina State or Onslow County hunting license for inspection by the issuing officer. In addition, waterfowl hunters must possess a valid Federal Migratory Duck Stamp. Certificates of understanding are signed and permits issued at the Base game protector's office located at the Hadnot Point area. Specific clearance for hunting must be obtained from the Base game protector's office.

Deer, bear and turkey tags are issued to each

hunter at the time he purchases a daily or seasonal Base hunting permit. These tags are attached to bagged game as soon as the game is taken and must be validated by the proper official before the game is removed beyond a validating station. The number and type of game killed during the 1967 hunting season was:

White tail deer	323
Bear	3
Turkey	5

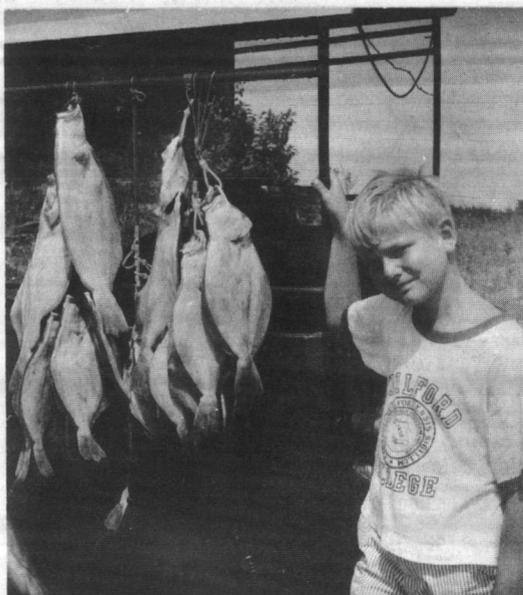
An additional 52 deer were lost through automobile accidents. This increase over last year is attributed to inattention of drivers. Programs are being planned to redirect the automobile operators attention.

A total of 2,518 permits were issued in 1967. Of these, 1,112 were daily permits issued to civilians and 1,406 were seasonal permits issued to on-base workers and military personnel. In addition, 12,305 actual hunting trips were recorded. This represents a substantial rise over last year's figures.

**THE "LONE RANGER" OF THE FOREST IS  
CAUGHT AS HE CONTEMPLATES WHETHER  
"TO CLIMB OR NOT TO CLIMB."**



The principal fresh water fish found in the waters of the Base are: largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pike, catfish, redeared sunfish, and robbin. Salt water fish are: channel bass, striped bass, flounder, spotted and grey trout, spot, croaker, mullet, king and Spanish mackerel, bonita, dolphin, amberjack, sheepshead, sea bass, bluefish, whiting, white perch and black drum. Shellfish species are: shrimp, oysters, clams, conch, wilk and scallops. There are more personnel fishing at Camp Lejeune than hunting. Salt water fishing dominates sport fishing. North Carolina is one of the few states which allows giggering of flounder and this sport is carried out year round with such successful results that many commercial fishermen rely on this method of producing a livelihood. With the renovation of the eight fresh water ponds and the Wallace Creek Dam, it is hoped that fresh water fishing will be increased throughout the Base.



**THE YOUNG ANGLER PROUDLY DISPLAYS HIS CATCH. BELOW, A FOX, HIS PRIVACY INVADED, GLARES AT THE CAMERA.**



## SECTION VI COMMUNITY RELATIONS

### GENERAL

The Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, strives continuously to improve the already community relations that exist. Especially harmonious relations prevail between the Base and civilian communities within a radius of approximately 50 miles. With the exception of areas one normally expects to find restricted on a military reservation, the Base is open to the public. School classes, church groups, Boy and Girl Scouts, and clubs are welcomed and given demonstrations and guided tours. Large groups, such as the North Carolina State Legislature have been entertained on occasion. Facilities for an overnight stay and meals have been provided Boy Scout Troops passing through of visiting the area. Many visitors are attracted by the extensive recreational facilities available and sports competitions. The Base is particularly beautiful in the Spring when thousands of colorful azalea plants and dogwood trees are in bloom. This attracts many visitors for sightseeing.

### COOPERATION

Excellent and unselfish cooperation has been extended to the Base by Onslow County officials and representatives of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

U.S. Forest Service personnel and North Carolina State biologists have been most helpful in planning a sound Forest Management Program. The cheerful, interested and unstinted assistance of these individuals is responsible, in a large part, for such success as is enjoyed in the various conservation programs.

### PUBLIC ACCESS

In addition to military personnel, their dependents, and civilian employees, retired military personnel residing in the locality, guests of personnel stationed at the Base and properly authorized civilians are permitted to hunt and fish on the reservation. Commercial fishing is authorized in New River, subject to coordination with training activities for safety purposes. North Carolina State Highway No. 172 traverses the reservation near the coast, and is open for public use except on rare occasions when traffic must be rerouted for safety reasons due to firing live ordnance in the vicinity.

### COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Since adoption of the basic plan in 1963, two exhibits have been prepared. These were added to the plan in February 1964. The exhibits are included in Appendix A.

## SECTION VII. ACTIVITY POPULATION

### GENERAL

The approximate population utilizing the facilities of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, is 73,000. This includes 5,000 civilian employees of appropriated and nonappropriated fund activities, Marine Corps and Navy personnel and their dependents residing on the reservation and in the surrounding area. Also included are personnel attached to the Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, Jacksonville, North Carolina.

## SECTION VIII. CONSERVATION EDUCATION

### GENERAL

Education in resource management and regulations is accomplished through various programs sponsored by the Rod and Gun Club; the Base newspaper, THE GLOBE; Camp Lejeune Dependents' Schools; Base Regulations, and the Committee for Conservation of Natural Resources. Federal and state officials periodically visit and meet with the Conservation Committee to provide basic information and technical advice. Through the Rod and Gun Club, a continuous program of education in resource management and regulations is presented to the Club membership.

### GUN SAFETY

Gun safety is continually stressed at Camp Lejeune. Prior to each hunting season, several presentations, including films, are made by the Rod and Gun Club, not only to its members, but to the general public as well. The base newspaper publishes feature stories on gun safety. Other groups, such as skeet teams and the Rifle and Pistol Club have a continual gun safety program.

### WATER SAFETY

This installation has the finest recreational, small craft, and general water facilities found anywhere (boats, canoes, sailboats, outboards, five pools and an ocean beach).

The Camp Lejeune Water Safety Program has essentially three facets:

a. The large and well organized teaching program during the summer youth activity program.

b. Training of military personnel to serve as lifeguards and instructor trainers.

c. Assistance, at unit level, in service training in required Marine Corps swim skills development.

The high point of the 1967 Water Safety Program was an all-day 4th of July Water and Boat Show, which was sponsored jointly by Base Special Services and the American Red Cross. The demonstration included rowboats, canoes, and basic rules for the handling

of small craft. At the conclusion of the safety demonstration, the group entertained the spectators; thus, through entertainment, comes the opportunity to educate. The program demonstrated the need for water sports participants to know all the rules and skills of safe water sports.

The Base sponsors scuba diving and water skiing clubs to train participants in correct and safe methods of pursuing and enjoying these sports.

Classes are held year round by Red Cross water safety instructors for training Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Base-sponsored Teen Clubs, as well as dependents (wives and children who are not in the above categories) of Marine and Navy personnel.

#### BOY SCOUT ACTIVITIES

Activities at the Base offer programs from the Cub Scout through Explorer Scout levels. There are approximately 450 Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts in the Camp Lejeune Scout Program.

They have contributed to the wildlife conservation program by building numerous houses for wood ducks, feeding and caring for the ducks and preventing predators from infesting the nestling areas. Special attention has been given to the propagation of wildfowl in the Scout Camping area. One troop has built twenty birdhouses in the area and has an established feeding program to prevent large scale starvation of the birds in the event of sustained freezing weather. Many of the Scouts have assisted the Rod and Gun Club in planting and harvesting wildlife food plots. A continuing program of clearing underbrush, forestry management and road repair and upkeep is conducted by the Scouts in their Camping Area. Education in woodsmanship and conservation of natural resources is stressed in all activities. A total of 1,000 Boy Scouts from other locations visited the Base during the year.

**CAMP LEJEUNE'S WOODED AREAS SEEM TO BE CUSTOM-MADE FOR SCOUTING ACTIVITIES. HERE, BOY SCOUTS WORK HARD TO GET A FIRE STARTED.**

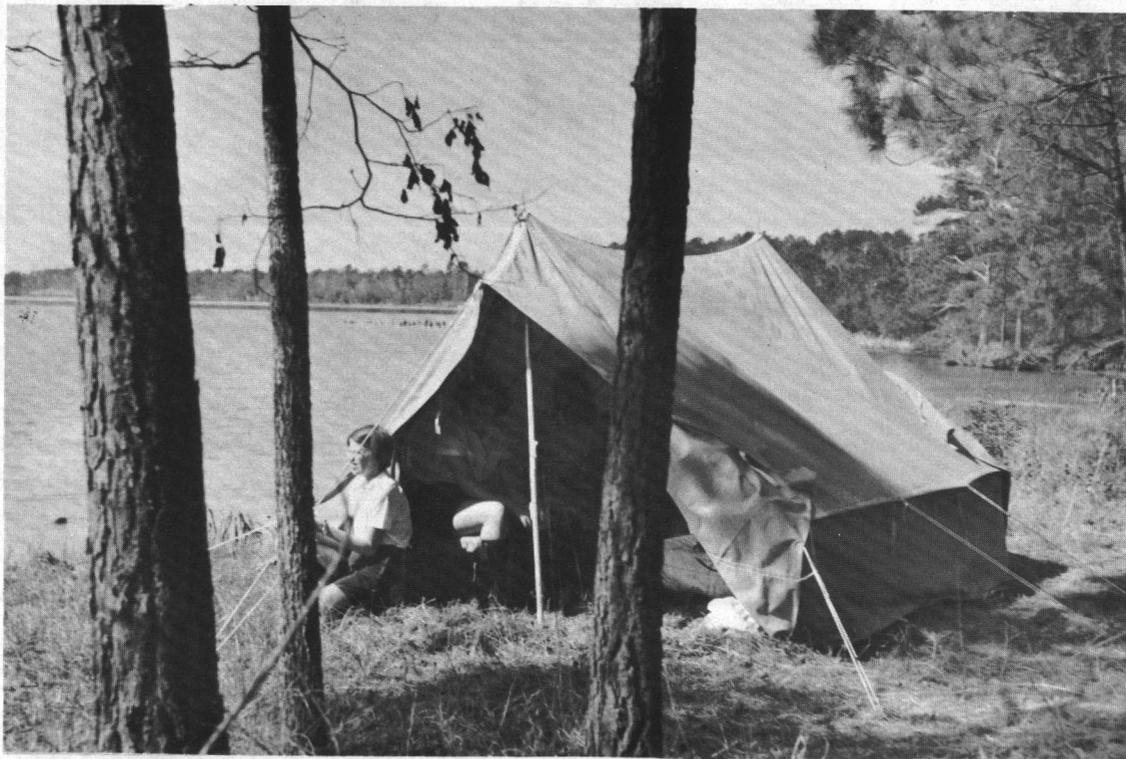


## HUNTING AND FISHING INDOCTRINATION

Hunting and fishing indoctrination is largely stressed through the activities of the Rod and Gun Club and the Camp Lejeune newspaper. Prior to hunting or fishing, personnel must display a thorough knowledge of federal, state, and base game and fish laws and regulations. Pocket-sized reproductions of Base Hunting Regulations were provided all hunters.

## GIRL SCOUT ACTIVITIES

There are approximately 400 Girl Scouts and Brownies in the Camp Lejeune Girl Scout Program. Their main contribution has been in the policing of picnic areas and grounds in the trailer park areas. Some 800 Girl Scouts from other activities visited the Base in 1967.



**GIRL SCOUTS, IN CONTRAST TO THEIR MALE COUNTERPARTS, SEEM TO BE QUITE CONTENT WITH JUST ENJOYING THE LANDSCAPE.**

## WILDLIFE REFUGE-NATURE STUDY AREA

An area in close proximity to three elementary schools, the Junior-Senior High School and the Scout Camping Area has been set aside as a Wildlife Refuge-Nature Study Area. This area, of approximately 200 acres, contains six miles of nature

trails and one food plot and is maintained largely by school students and Scouts. The area is not suitable for troop training, hunting or fishing, but proves highly beneficial as an outdoor classroom for wildlife and conservation education for the younger people.

## SECTION IX. CAMP LEJEUNE ROD AND GUN CLUB

### GENERAL

The purpose of the Rod and Gun Club is to assist the Commanding General in the conservation, restoration and development of fish and other wildlife and its habitats at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina to seek to obtain better fishing and hunting for personnel serving here,

utilizing maximum resources available locally and with the full cooperation of private, local, county, state and federal agencies; to cooperate in obtaining proper fellowship among sportsmen to instructing and demonstrative measures; and to promote interest among nonsportsmen where such interests are conducive to better sportsmanship. The membership of

the Rod and Gun Club is 209.

## PARTICIPATION

During the period covered by this report the Rod and Gun Club participated in the following activities aboard the Base.

- a. Operated a set of scales for the weighing of deer and bear.
- b. Continued to acquire numerous books, magazines, pamphlets and other literature from federal, state, local and independent agencies on conservation, hunting and fishing.
- c. Procured and showed films on wildlife, fishing and conservation to the club members each meeting night.
- d. Invited state and federal fish and wildlife officials to address the membership of the Rod and Gun Club.
- e. Provided huntmaster and assistants and supervised six organized deer-bear hunts during the 1967-68 hunting season.
- f. Provided volunteers as deputized assistant game wardens to assist the Base game protector in the enforcement of fishing and hunting laws.
- g. Rebuilt and repaired 10 duck blinds in order to provide facilities for personnel aboard the Base.

h. Maintained records of all conservation projects undertaken on the Base and made them available to the State Game Biologist.

## PROJECTS PLANNED FOR 1968.

- a. Continue an extensive program of brush clearing along certain fresh water streams aboard the Base.
- b. Setting out of multi-flora rose and lespedeza shrubs in newly developed areas which will provide food and cover for rabbits, quail and turkey.
- c. Sowing of certain marsh areas with food for wild ducks.
- d. Sponsoring of a fishing tournament that will run from 1 May to 1 October with prizes being given for the largest king mackerel, bass, bluegill, jack and flounder.
- e. To build and place under the game protector's supervision, 40 wood duck nesting boxes.
- f. Recondition six duck blinds and construct several new blinds.



A FAVORITE SPOT FOR THE ROD AND GUN CLUB.

COOPERATIVE PLAN  
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE  
U. S. MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

PREFACE

In accordance with the authority contained in Public Law 85-337, approved February 28, 1958, and in Public Law 86-797, approved September 15, 1960, the Department of Defense, the Department of Interior, and the State of North Carolina, through their duly designated representatives whose signatures appear below approve the following Cooperative Plan for the protection, development, and management of fish and wildlife resources on the U. S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT

It is the continuing policy of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to restore, improve, and preserve the lands and waters under his management control in the public as well as the military interest. In furtherance of this policy, the Commander, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, as the representative of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, has implemented an active and progressive program for the management and conservation of natural resources on Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, hereinafter referred to as the Installation. This Cooperative Plan will be incorporated into and form a part of the Installation's program for the management and conservation of natural resources.

COOPERATIVE PLAN

SECTION I

The Representatives to this Cooperative Plan mutually agree:

APPENDIX A

1. To jointly conduct a general inventory review of fish and wildlife resources. When completed, the inventory will be attached to and made a part of this Cooperative Plan as Exhibit No. 1. The objectives of the inventory will be as follows:

a. To locate principal land and water areas suitable for fish and wildlife.

b. To list the principal species of wildlife, condition of their range, and record any data on population numbers.

c. To briefly describe water areas as to location, type, and acreage, with principal fish species known to be present, and with general observations on the quality of the aquatic habitat.

d. To evaluate and set forth the potential for the development of fish and wildlife resources on the Installation.

2. To prepare and attach as Exhibit No. 2 to this Cooperative Plan the agreement of the designated representatives regarding:

a. The agency or agencies who will be responsible for providing the Installation Commander with technical advice, assistance, and related services in fishery and wildlife management.

b. The type and extent of technical advice, assistance, and related services to be provided the Installation Commander.

3. To prepare as needed, on or about 2 January annually, an annual increment for the following fiscal year. The annual increment will include:

a. Fish and wildlife habitat improvement and development.

b. Provisions for balanced ecological conditions.

c. Regulated systematic harvests.

d. Provisions for stocking or restocking suitable fish and wildlife species, as necessary.

## APPENDIX A

- e. Estimated costs and professional services required.
- f. Amount and source of funds, including contributions, available to implement the annual increment.

## SECTION II

The Installation Commander agrees:

1. To work effectively and in harmony with Federal, State, and local conservation officials and with conservation agencies officially chartered, equipped, and manned by personnel trained to render professional advice and technical assistance in the conservation and development of fish and wildlife.
2. To provide within manageable quotas for controlled public access to the Installation for purposes of hunting and fishing when such access can be granted without bona fide impairment of the military mission.
3. To publish regulations regarding the Installation's program for harvest of game and fish. The regulations will include but not be limited to the following:
  - a. Purpose and scope of the program
  - b. Restricted areas and areas available for controlled public use.
  - c. Procedures and requirements for participation in the Installation's program.
  - d. Enforcement of regulations.

APPENDIX A

This Cooperative Plan, upon its adoption as witnessed by its execution, will be in full force and effect for an indefinite period. The Plan is subject to amendment or revision as may be agreed upon by all parties represented. A request for an amendment or revision to the Cooperative Plan may originate with any one of the represented parties.

FOR THE DEPARTMENT  
OF DEFENSE

By /s/ J. P. Berkeley  
Title Commanding General  
Marine Corps Base, Camp  
Lejeune, North Carolina

Date 19 Jun 1963

FOR THE DEPARTMENT  
OF INTERIOR

By /s/ Walter A. Gresh  
Title Regional Director, Bureau  
of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife,  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,  
620 Peachtree-Seventh Building,  
Atlanta 23, Georgia

Date \_\_\_\_\_

FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

By /s/ Clyde P. Patton  
Title Executive Director, Wildlife Resources  
Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina

Date \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT NO. 1  
to  
COOPERATIVE PLAN 1-63

1. The principal land and water areas suitable for fish and wildlife are:

a. Land

(1) The Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, consists of approximately 81,000 acres of land, of which 65,000 acres are considered "Hard Land", i. e., areas available and suitable to support wildlife. This acreage excludes industrial, housing, and certain recreational areas on the Base.

(2) Those areas principally suitable for wildlife and considered "Hard Land" are contained in enclosure (1) hereto and identified as A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q, R.

b. Water

(1) Fresh water streams and approximate mileage:

Lewis Creek	one mile
Southwest Creek	three miles
Wallace Creek	three miles
French Creek	two and a half miles
Duck Creek	one and a half miles
Freeman Creek	two miles
Stones Creek	one and a half miles

Total mileage of fresh water stream is approximately fourteen and a half miles. These streams are fresh water and spring fed, subsequently leading to brackish and salt water.

Note; For location see enclosure (1)

APPENDIX A

(2) Accessible fresh water ponds:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Known Species</u>
Hog Pen Pond	HF	1/2	None
White House Pond	HF	2	None
Ceaser Pond	HF	1	Catfish
Ditches Pond	HF	1/2	None
Cedar Point Pond	IC	2	Catfish
Ward Pond	IA	1/2	Catfish

Total acreage 6 1/2 acres.

(3) Nonaccessible ponds located in impact area:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Known Species</u>
Wind Errie Pond	GB	1	Red pike & catfish
Mosey Pond	GC	1	None
Prince Pond	GD	1/2	None
Oak Pond	GD	1/2	None

Total acreage 3 acres.

Grand total of all ponds is 9 1/2 acres.

2. The principal species of wildlife, condition of their range and estimated population is:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Range</u>
Deer	4,200	Good
Bear	14	Fair
Turkey	270	Good

<u>Species</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Range</u>
Squirrel (Gray)	Plentiful	Good
(Fox)	Scarce	Good
Rabbit	Relatively few	Poor
Raccoon	Abundant to Excessive	Excellent to Outstanding
Quail	Plentiful	Fair/good
Duck	Scarce	Poor
Dove	Relatively few	Poor/fair
Fox	Scarce	Poor
Bobcat	Scarce	Good

a. The large deer population on the Installation has decreased the condition of their range from excellent to its present status of good. The rabbit habitat is poor and will continue to be so because of the swampy nature of the terrain and the extremely heavy undergrowth peculiar to this locale. The food plot program currently underway will improve the quail and dove ranges; however, the best ranges for these species are open grassy areas which are relatively limited on this Installation. The wildlife ranges are utilized as training areas, and the large military population tend to disturb the habitat of the turkey and the bear.

3. New River is considered salt water and is approximately 17 1/2 miles in length. The Inland Waterway and Surf Line bordering Camp Lejeune are approximately 12 miles in length; however, due to High Ordnance Impact Areas only 7 miles of the coast line is considered available for fishing.

a. Principal fresh water species known to be present are:

Large Mouth Bass	Blue Gill	Pike	Catfish
Bream	Perch	Robbin	

## APPENDIX A

b. In addition to the above, deep sea fishing and surf fishing are available with varied fish species. Ocean (salt water) is not considered in the conservation program of this Installation.

c. Salt water fish in the Atlantic Coast, Inland Waterway, and New River are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Name (Shell Fish)</u>
Channel Bass or Red Drum	Shrimp
Striped Bass	Oyster
Flounder	Clams
Weak or Spotted Trout	Conch
Weak Fish or Gray Trout	Wilk
Spot	Scallop
Croaker	
Jumping Mullet	
Mackerel, Spanish	
Mackerel, King	
Bonita	
Dolphin	
Amber Jack	
Sea Bass	
Sheep Head	
Black Drum	
Blue Fish	

APPENDIX A

Name

White Perch

Sea Mullet or Whiting

d. The aquatic habitat for salt water species is generally excellent to outstanding. The aquatic habitat for fresh water fishing is generally poor for ponds and good for fresh water streams.

4. The potential for development of fish and wildlife resources on this Installation is considered unlimited.

a. Current projects include:

(1) Food plot expansion to include a total of 63 food plots. Estimated acreage - 400.

(2) Wood duck boxes.

(3) Planting game foods along highways and power lines to supplement food plot program.

(4) Winter feeding from certain food plot harvesting.

(5) Eradication and control of overpopulated pests and/or predators.

(6) Forest management.

b. Desired long-range projects:

(1) Fresh water lake for fishing and camping ground.

(2) Fresh water lake for ducks and geese refuge.

(3) Controlled burning to improve existing habitat.

(4) Revised food plot planting for ideal consumption.

(5) Improve existing fresh water habitats with emphasis on ponds (food).

APPENDIX A

(6) Game farm.

(7) Improving fresh water ponds by sinking wells.

APPENDIX A

**EXHIBIT NO. 2**  
**to**  
**COOPERATIVE PLAN 1-63**

1. The following agencies will be responsible for providing the Installation Commander with technical advice, assistance, and related services in fish and wildlife management.

a. Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior, 620 Peachtree-Seventh Building, Atlanta 23, Georgia (Fisheries).

b. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Mr. Grady L. Barnes, Wildlife Refuge Supervisor, Box 49, New Bern, North Carolina (Assistance on wildlife planting).

c. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Mr. Paul Metters, Box 154, Jacksonville, North Carolina (Matters of law enforcement).

2. The following is a full and accurate description of the extent to which the agencies will assist in the development and management of fish and wildlife resources:

a. Department of Interior. In respect to conservation and development of fish, technical assistance and professional advice and restocking of fish, as required, will be furnished by the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, as necessary to comply with the program.

b. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission

(1) Technical services and advice relative to habitat, manipulation, and development of game wildlife.

(2) Limited supplies of planting material for small game.

(3) Information and advice, on call, concerning management and harvest of wildlife.

**APPENDIX A**

# Water Skiing Tourney Here

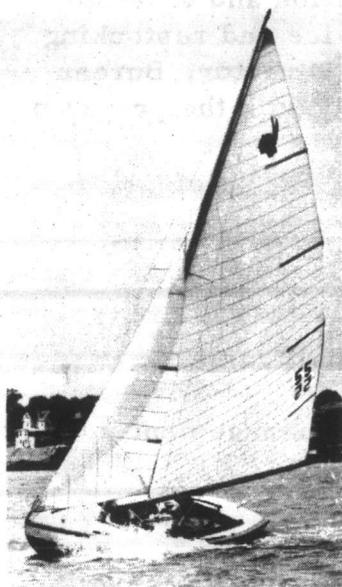
A Camp Lejeune Boat and Ski Club Water Tournament will be held tomorrow at the Marston Pavilion area of Wallace Creek.

The tourney, open to all military personnel of the Quad Command and their dependents.

Contest events are slalom, tricks, and jumping.

Trophies will be awarded in each of three events to first, second, and third place finishers of each age division. Judges will also determine the top performer in each event at the end of the tourney.

Refreshments will be sold. Tournament director is Captain M. C. Aaron (ret.).



Sailboats are available at Wallace Creek Boathouse for 25c a day. And if you can't sail, arrangements can be made to teach you. Classes are conducted every Saturday from 9 a.m. until 11 a.m. If you are interested, call Ext. 7-3680 for further information.

## Lejeune Outdoors



by Charles Peterson

It only takes a day or two of warm sunshine for local anglers to become restless to the point of finding themselves making preparations for an early fishing trip.

They start checking their tackle boxes, cleaning rods and reels and generally arranging for that first trip of the season.

The cold wintry blast over the last week kept would be anglers indoors, but several days of warming is certain to change all that. Many of you, no doubt, will wait until spring really arrives before getting out for that first trip.

You may be missing some real good fishing by not trying your luck now. Crappie, black bass, yellow perch, and chain pickerel readily accept live bait in the coastal rivers during the month of March.

But the "hot-spot" now is Pitch Kettle Creek, a tributary of Neuse River above New Bern near Fort Barnwell.

Large numbers of American and hickory shad have already begun arriving there on their spawning migration. The peak of the run will probably be in two or three weeks.

One has to see the excitement at Pitch Kettle, feel the strike, run and jump of this silver demon to fully appreciate this type of sport fishing. Trying for shad has become a favorite with area

fishermen during late winter and early spring.

Hickory shad make up most of the catches, but it's not unusual to boat white shad if you play them right. Hickories weigh from one to two pounds. White shad weigh from three to five pounds.

Shad are taken by casting or trolling small metal spoons or jigs. Some anglers prefer using a small spoon and jig on the same line which sometimes results in a double catch.

Quarter-ounce shad darts and size "O" spoons retrieved slowly near the bottom produce results when shad are on the move.

Use from eight to fifteen pound test lines on light fresh water outfits for best results. You'll need to take a boat with you because there is no place close by to rent one. Small outboard motors work best when trolling for shad.

Shad seem to take baits best during the first four hours or the last four hours of daylight. Sometimes, however, they readily take baits throughout the day.

Although shad have quite a few bones, they are delicious in flavor, particularly the roe (eggs) when smothered with bacon.

Don't sell them short for sport or for the table. Take a tip! Make one trip to Pitch Kettle at least. We think you'll enjoy it enough that you will want to go there again.

# Scouts Take Charge At Lejeune Units

Area Boy Scouts celebrated their 57th Anniversary last week. Part of the celebration included Honor Scouts filling major command billets for the Base, 2d Division, and Force Troops last Friday.

Ceremonies before Friday included a Cub Scout Father and Son Banquet at the Tarawa Terrace Community Center Wednesday night followed by a Boy Scout Explorer Father and Son Banquet at the Tarawa Terrace Community Center Thursday night.

The Commanding General billets were held by Robert Chapman, for Major General Joseph O. Butcher, Commanding Gen-

eral, Marine Corps Base, Norman Stivers, for Major General John G. Bouker, Commanding General of Force Troops, and Douglas W. Curry, for Major General Ormond R. Simpson, Commanding General of the 2d Division.

The Honor Scouts arrived on the base at noon Friday and ate in Messhall 54.

After they finished eating they watched a movie and heard a speech by Major General Joseph O. Butcher.

The scouts then reported to their assigned honorary billets. Each scout held his billet for about two hours.



MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH O. BUTCHER, Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, confers with Robert Chapman, honorary Commanding General last Friday. During the ceremonies Chapman was promoted to Eagle Scout by General Butcher, in connection with National Boy Scout Week.

## Devilfish Swim Here Saturday Against Bragg

The Camp Lejeune Devilfish will swim in their first meet of the season Saturday at 11 a. m. when they take on a team from Fort Bragg.

Mrs. Nancy Bieger, coach of the dependents' swimming team, says most of her competitors are beginners or have only limited experience.

Two returnees expected to spark the team are Rosemary Davis in the 9-10 year old girls group and Vicki Doran in the 11-12 girls category.

The Devilfish have a date December 17 in Greenville for the East Carolina Tournament, will travel to Fort Bragg December 28-29 for their Christmas Tourney, and have arranged later dates in Norfolk and Quantico.

## Riding Lessons Set

Military personnel and their dependents wishing to receive riding lessons are asked to register now at the base stables or call 7-3293 for further information.

Classes have been scheduled to convene January 9 and will run for ten weeks.

## ARCHERY TOURNEY

An "American Round Tournament" will be conducted by the Camp Lejeune Archers for the Eastern Carolina Archery League, Sunday, May 7, 1967 at the Camp Lejeune Parade Ground.

The tournament, scheduled to start at 10:00 a.m., will see archers from New Bern, New River, Fayetteville, Goldsboro and Cherry Point shoot a total of 90 arrows from the 30, 40, 50 and 60 yard lines.

Throughout each year Camp Lejeune's conservation programs draw wide press coverage from newspapers — not only the Base newspaper, THE GLOBE, but

local papers as well. The following pages attempt to show the coverage given and apparent interest shown in the Base's program.

# Conservation Job Pays Dividends

Conservation minded officials began action on a project two years ago. Today there is a pond, bountifully supplied with channel catfish, opening to furnish recreation for Camp Lejeune personnel.

This body of water. . . Prince Pond. . . for years was unable to produce anything except a few stunted rough fish.

But during the winter of 1964, interested parties. . . the Base Game Warden, the Rod and Gun Club, and the Fish and Wildlife Service. . . came up with a re-stocking project for five ponds aboard the base.

After receiving enthusiastic approval from the Base Commander, the physical work began.

First the undesirable vegetation in the water had to be killed. Then the rough fish had to be poisoned.

After that a program began to fertilize and lime the ponds. Lime combats over-acidity in the water. After the acidity was brought within tolerable limits the ponds were stocked. Three with bass and bream, and two with channel catfish.

Prince Pond was stocked with 2,000 three-inch Channel catfish. It now has plenty of cat-

fish in it and a ruler on it. Charles Peterson, the base game protector, hopes that fishermen will record the date, from the pond, so that control of the stock can be maintained.

Mr. Peterson emphasized the importance of not introducing

any other species of fish in the pond. "Almost everyone," Peterson stated, "is interested in conservation. A lot of well-meaning fishermen will carry fish caught somewhere else into a pond, hoping they will multiply. This will destroy the balance established in our ponds, and will almost certain-

ly ruin the fishing." To get to Prince Pond turn right on the second tank trail past the fire tower on Sneads Ferry Road. Then take the first road to the left, and the pond is straight across from the road. A word of advice. . .



**FERTILIZING**—Volunteers under the direction of Charles Peterson fertilize and lime the ponds every month.

any other species of fish in the pond. "Almost everyone," Peterson stated, "is interested in conservation. A lot of well-meaning fishermen will carry fish caught somewhere else into a pond, hoping they will multiply. This will destroy the balance established in our ponds, and will almost certain-

ly ruin the fishing." To get to Prince Pond turn right on the second tank trail past the fire tower on Sneads Ferry Road. Then take the first road to the left, and the pond is straight across from the road. A word of advice. . .

Coordinates for Prince Pond are 883300.

The other ponds are expected to be ready for opening early next summer.

