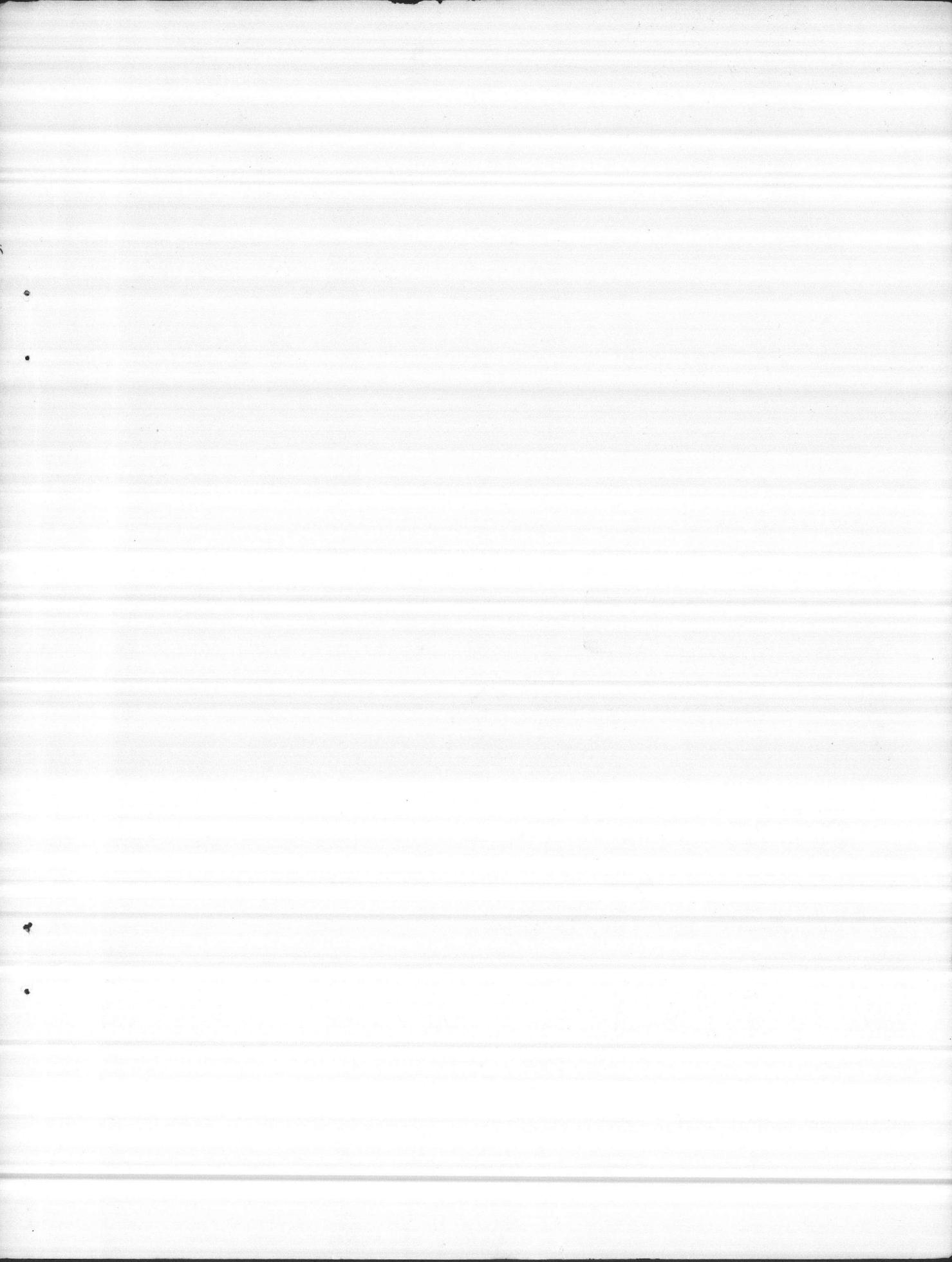


**1972**  
**CONSERVATION**  
**NOMINATION**  
**AWARD REPORT**

**MARINE CORPS BASE**  
**CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.**





ENTRANCE TO  
MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE

## MISSION

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, the world's most complete Amphibious Training Base is situated on the coast of North Carolina with a twelve mile ocean front extending from Bear Inlet to New River Inlet.

Established in 1941 and named in honor of Lieutenant General John A. Lejeune, the Base houses three Marine Corps Commands and two Navy Commands: Marine Corps Base; Force Troops, FMF; 2d Marine Division, FMF; Naval Hospital and Navy Medical Field Research Laboratory.

The mission of 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.

The normal peacetime military strength of Camp Lejeune is about 35,000, augmented by about 3,000 civilian employees. Military dependents usually number in excess of 30,000, on and off Base.

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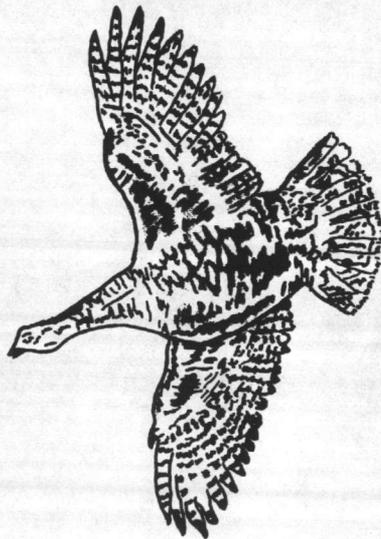
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- A - Vegetation
- B - Wildlife Resources
- C - Responsibilities of the Committee for Conservation of Natural Resources
- D - Turkey Trapping Summary
- E - Excerpts from Base Bulletin 1710 Dated 9 Sep 1971  
Excerpts from Base Order 1710.2C Dated 6 Aug 1971
- F - Fertilization of Ponds
- G - Environmental Improvement Program
- H - Excerpts from Base Bulletin 6240 Dated 30 Dec 1971

## THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE CREED

- I pledge myself, as a responsible human,  
to assume my share of man's stewardship  
of our natural resources.
- I will use my share with gratitude, with-  
out greed or waste.
- I will respect the rights of others and  
abide by the law.
- I will support the sound management of the  
resources we use,  
the restoration of the resources we have  
despoiled,  
and the safekeeping of significant re-  
sources for posterity.
- I will never forget that life and beauty,  
wealth and progress depend on how wise-  
ly man uses these gifts...the soil, the  
water, the air, the minerals, the plant  
life, and the wildlife. This is my  
pledge!

{The National Wildlife Federation}





TURKEY MANAGEMENT

A 1971 accomplishment.  
Can you spot the turkey?

## SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

### Purpose

This summary is included to present in brief form the increased accomplishments and programmed improvements for the calendar year 1971.

### Clearing of Wildlife Openings

Fifteen nonagricultural openings were located and cleared with a KG blade for wildlife habitat enhancement.

### Experimental Woody Stock Plantings

Exotic woody stock planting was continued in cooperation with the State Fish and Wildlife Commission and the Soil Conservation Service. Plantings were made in areas with good turkey population for the purpose of evaluating their growth, adaptation and use as a turkey food.

### Trapping Turkey for Restocking Purposes

A turkey trapping program in cooperation with the North Carolina Fish and Wildlife Commission continued. Fifteen turkeys were trapped and transported to a game management area near Asheville, North Carolina.

### Turkey Gobbler Counts

Two routes for conducting turkey gobbler counts were established for the purpose of obtaining data to be used for the enhancement of the turkey population.

### Turkey Gobbling Study

A three year study was completed for the purpose of determining increases or decreases of gobbling incidences during the spring hunting season.

### Revision of Base Order on Hunting, Fishing and Boating

Base Order 1710.20 was revised to clarify certain points on hunting areas, weapon use, and the establishment of hunting and fishing fees for military and civilian personnel.

### Construction of New Pond

A fourteen acre reservoir site was cleared and a dam constructed to create a new fish pond on a small tributary of Wallace Creek. This will more than double the fish pond acreage of Camp Lejeune.

### Sanitary Landfill

A site was selected and cleared of merchantable timber for a sanitary landfill. Necessary earth work has been completed and as soon as new trash and garbage handling equipment arrives the landfill will be put into operation.

## BACKGROUND AND PLANS

### Area Description

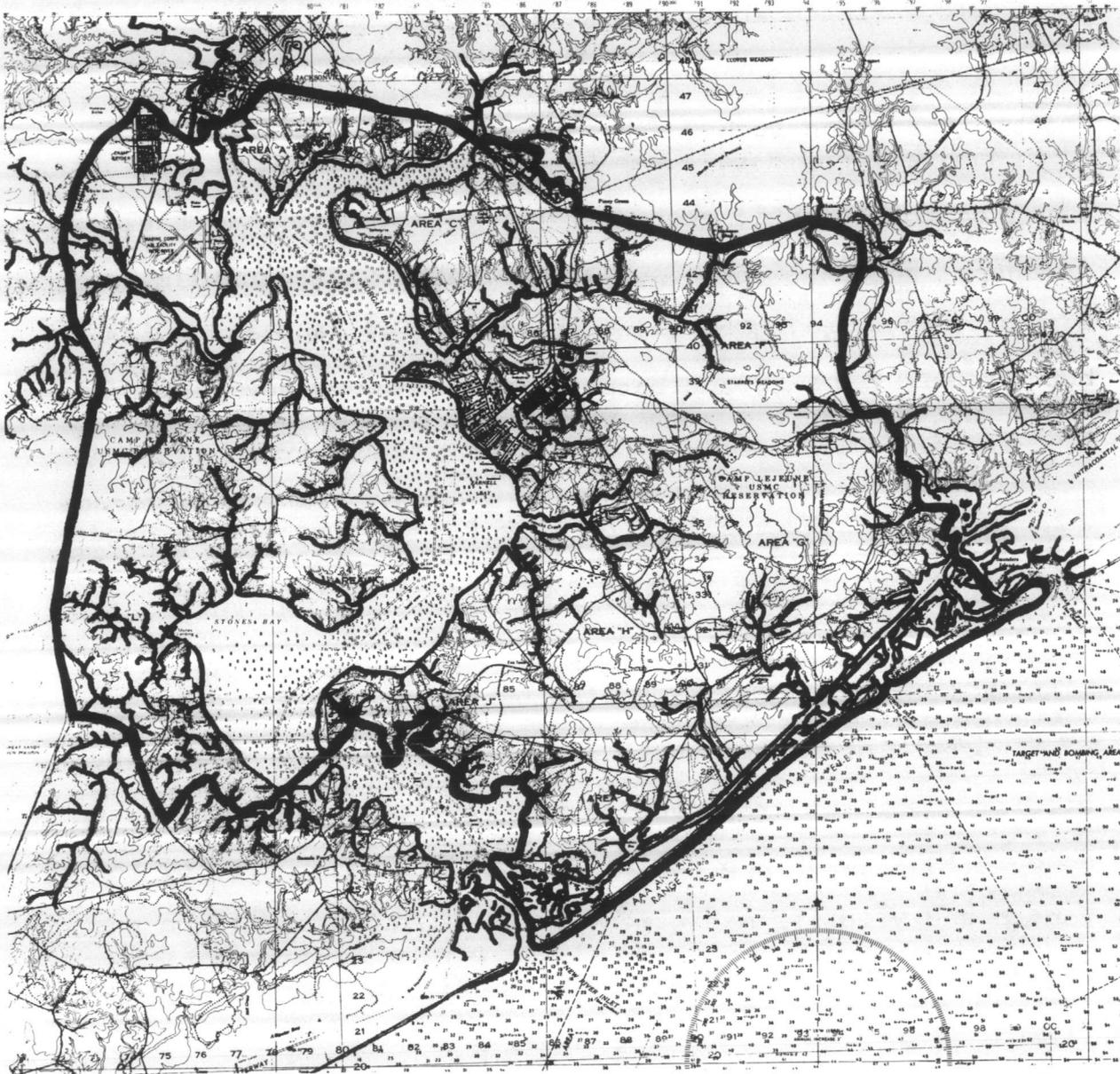
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, is situated on the Atlantic seaboard in Onslow County. Irregular in shape, the Base comprises approximately 170 square miles of land and water. The main water area, New River, divides the reservation into two unequal parts.

### History

Prior to 1941 the land on this Base was privately owned. Tracts ranged in size from less than an acre to several thousand acres. There were about 6,000 acres of cleared land with most of the woodland having been cut over and denuded of timber. There was little or no fire protection, and the wildlife habitat was generally poor. After government ownership in 1941, with protection and the implementation of both forest and wildlife management programs, both the flora and fauna have steadily improved.

### Topography

The topography of the Base is typical coastal plain, ranging in elevation from sea level to 70 feet above. Surface relief ranges from flat, savannah like, to gentle rolling. Deep wooded forest characterize the better up-land sites while most of the branches and watercourses are headed up by inaccessible swamps and pocosins. The principal



THE CAMP LEJEUNE WATERSHED  
Base boundary is indicated by heavy black line.

watershed drainage areas are New River, Northeast Creek, Southwest Creek, Wallace Creek, Frenchs Creek, Bear Creek, Freeman Creek and Duck Creek.

### Soils

There are 21 different soil formations of varying structures ranging from sandy loams to fine sand and muck, but the soil type is generally classified as sandy loam. Some of the soil is low in organic matter and fertility, but most of the land produces abundant crops of timber and forage for wildlife.

In 1965, the Soil Conservation Service conducted a low-intensity soil suitability survey of woodlands on the reservation. The soils were also rated as to their game potential and fisheries possibilities. This makes it possible to compare present timber stands with the appropriate soils-suitability map to determine optimum management. This plan is valuable in establishing vegetative cover programs and improved drainage as it relates to requirements for improved forestry and fish and wildlife programs.

### Climate

Located just below the 35th parallel of latitude, Camp Lejeune has what is considered a mild climate. The summers are from mild to hot and humid. Winters are fairly mild with the temperature frequently dropping below freezing. Snow is the exception rather than the rule. Average annual

precipitation averages about 47 inches while the average annual temperature is 61 degrees. There is a long growing season of about 230 days.

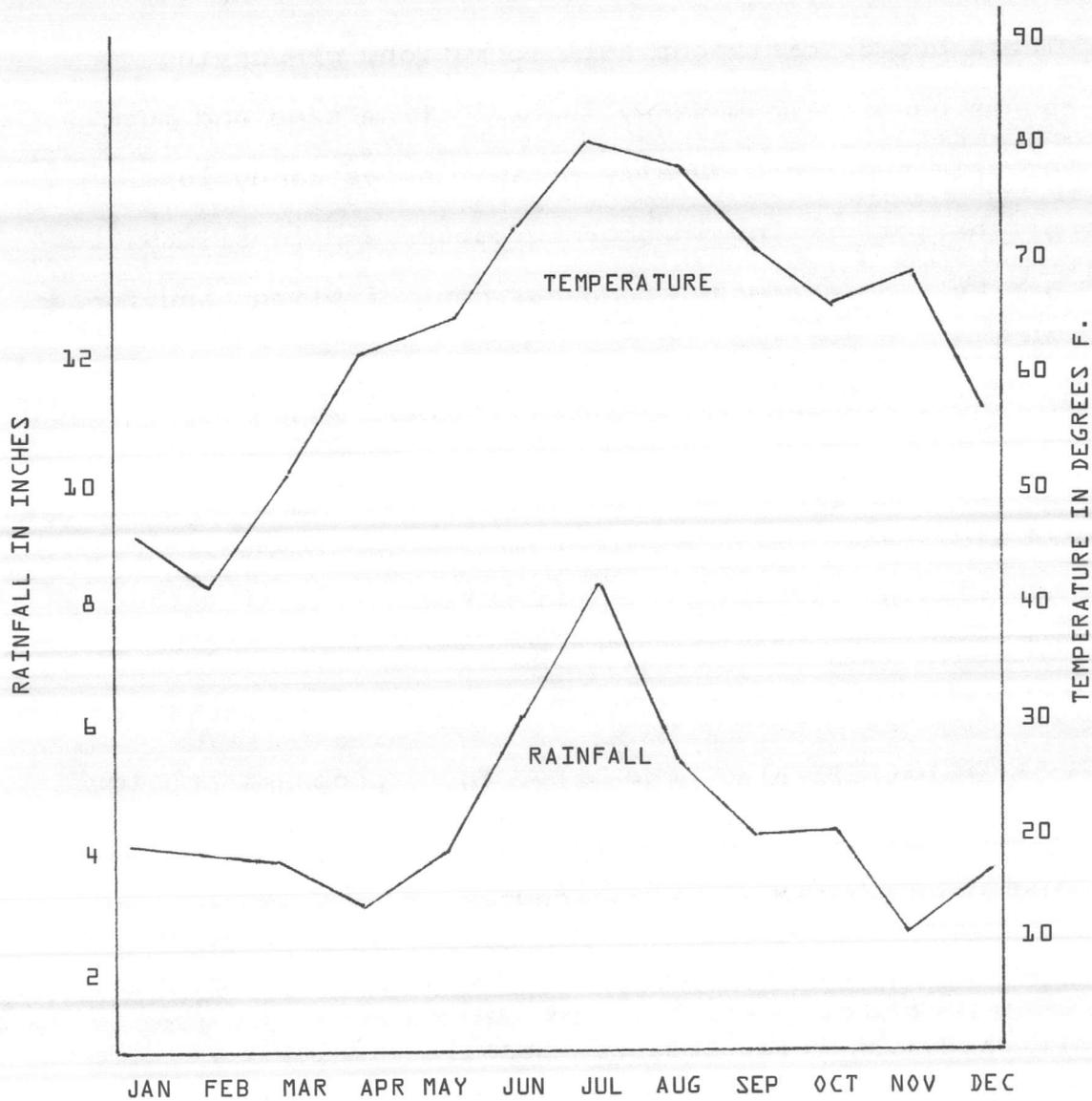


Figure 1. Average Monthly Temperature and Rainfall

## Forest Resources

The vegetation on the Base is typical of the south coastal plain. Three of the southern pines {loblolly, long-leaf and pond} make up the major portion of the greater vegetation throughout the Base. However, extensive acreages are made up of a mixture of hardwood and pine. The swamps and watercourses are made up mostly of hardwood. Approximately 60,000 acres are under forest management. For a listing of plants native to Camp Lejeune that are useful to wildlife, see Appendix A.

### ACRES UNDER MANAGEMENT

Under Management For	Acres
Fish and Wildlife	95,000*
Forestry	60,877
Soil and Water	110,000
*Approximately 25,000 acres of water or marsh	

Figure 2. Analysis of Acreage

## Wildlife Resources

Almost 95,000 acres of the reservation are currently under fish and wildlife management {Figure 2}. This is considered the maximum manageable acreage due to built-up areas,

firing areas and other land use areas not available for management. A listing of the wildlife species most common to Camp Lejeune is in Appendix B.

Approximately 16 acres of fresh water ponds and 14 1/2 miles of fresh water streams are available for fresh water fishing. New River is considered salt water, as is the Intracoastal Waterway. Seven miles of this 12 mile stretch of the Intracoastal Waterway are available for fishing. The banks of New River offer about 35 miles of shore line from which to fish. Appendix B contains a listing of some of the common game and non-game fish on the reservation.



An example of the rich resources abundant at Camp Lejeune.

## CONSERVATION POLICY

### General

It is the continuing policy of this command to restore, improve, and preserve the natural resources of the Base to the maximum extent possible in the public, as well as the military interest; to encourage and give incentive to conservation activities of the Base; and to provide within manageable quotas, the control of public access to the fish and wildlife resources of the Base on a first-come, first-served basis when such can be accomplished without impairing 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 fish, wildlife and forest management programs.

### Coordination and Cooperation

In 1963, Marine Corps 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 Camp Lejeune 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

mutual aid agreement for fire suppression has been established with the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development for many years. This agreement is a part of the fire plan for the state.

### Objectives

The management and conservation effort on the Base 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 suitable 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 and air pollution control.

### 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 supervision of plans for the harvesting of fish and wildlife species which will preclude over-population or extermination of any species.

d. 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.

e. 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.

f. 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 low quality, overaged trees, have been programmed for accomplishment in annual increments. Other projects, such as establishment of food plots, pond clearing, treatment and stocking, require reevaluation and annual incrementation for achievement of long-range objectives in an orderly manner, within the means available.

#### Reorganization of Conservation Forces Aboard Camp Lejeune

In January of 1970 the Conservation Division of Base Maintenance was formed. Its purpose was to bring together under one head all the working forces concerned with the conservation of natural resources. This reorganization was accomplished by combining the Forestry Section of Base Maintenance and the Fish and Wildlife Section of the Provost Marshal's Office. The new division is headed by the Conservation Director, the Forestry Branch by the Base Forester and the Fish and Wildlife Branch by the Base Fish and Wildlife Technician. Not only did this step give the Base Maintenance Officer responsibility for the management of all natural resources aboard the Base, but it provided for more harmonious working conditions and a more closely knit natural resources organization. Friction between forestry efforts and wildlife efforts have all but been eliminated. Problems such as the cutting of hardwoods are resolved within the organization.

## Organization of the Committee for Conservation of Natural Resources

The Committee for Conservation of Natural Resources was established in 1962 to assist and advise the Commanding General in implementing the Department of Defense and the Secretary of the Navy's instructions on conservation and management of natural resources.

The committee was reorganized as of December 1968. This reorganization updated and improved the effectiveness of conservation management and coordination.

## Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the committee encompass general cognizance over any phase or facet of the Natural Resources Conservation Program with recommendations to the Commanding General for implementation, instructions, procedures, regulations and programs. For a detailed description of these responsibilities, see Appendix C.

Committee for Conservation of  
Natural Resources, Camp Lejeune

Chairman:  
(As appointed in current BBul 5420 series)

Members:  
Base Special Services Officer/Representative  
Base Training Facilities Officer  
Base Security Officer/Representative  
Base Maintenance Officer/Representative  
Base Preventive Medicine Officer  
Base Conservation Director  
Base Veterinarian  
Base Wildlife Technician  
Base Forester  
Base Game Protector  
President, Rod and Gun Club  
Representative, Force Troops, FMFLant  
Representative, 2d Marine Division, FMF

Committee on Law Enforcement

Chairman:  
Base Security Officer/Representative

Members:  
Representative, 2dMarDiv, FMF  
Base Veterinarian

Committee on Sportsman Promotion

Chairman:  
Base Special Services/Representative

Members:  
President, Rod and Gun Club  
Representative, ForTrps, FMFLant  
Base Game Protector

Committee on Environmental  
Improvement

Chairman:  
Base Maintenance Officer/Representative

Members:  
Base Forester  
Base Wildlife Technician  
Base Training Facilities Officer

Committee on Conservation  
Nomination Award Report

Chairman:  
Base Conservation Director

Members:  
Chairman, Committee on Law  
Enforcement  
Chairman, Committee on Environ-  
mental Improvement  
Chairman, Committee on Sportsman  
Promotion



1971 Annual Conservation Meeting with N. C.  
and Federal Wildlife Officials

1st Row: {LtoR} Col E. H. Jones, Base Maintenance Officer; LtCol J. R. Fox, Chairman, MCB Committee for Conservation of Natural Resources; MajGen R. McC. Tompkins, Commanding General, MCB; Mr. H. E. Sides, N.C. Wildlife Supervisor; Mr. Grady Barnes, N.C. Wildlife Biologist; Col G. W. Callen, Base Special Services Officer. 2nd Row: {LtoR} Mr. Paul Metters, N.C. Wildlife Patrolman; Mr. Wayne Bailey, N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission; Mr. L. Walker, Wildlife Enhancement Specialist, U.S. Dept of Interior; Mr. Ron Jones, Fishery Management Specialist, U.S. Dept of Interior. 3rd Row: {LtoR} LtCol L. T. Drennan, 2d Marine Division Representative; LtCol J. H. Landers, Force Troops Representative; Mr. C. D. Peterson, Base Wildlife Technician; Mr. T. G. Cooper, Base Forester; LtCdr R. H. Groathans, Naval Medical Research Lab; LtCol C. S. Wilder, Base Training Facilities Officer. 4th Row: {LtoR} Mr. C. F. Russell, Base Conservation Director; Maj C. H. Hayes, Assistant Base Security Officer; SSgt A. E. Price, Base Game Protector; SgtMaj L. P. Fitzpatrick, President, Rod & Gun Club; CW0-2 L. J. LePage, Boy Scout Coordinator.

## WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

### Objectives

Wildlife management practices are programmed to regulate the present lands in such a manner as to provide optimum conditions for wildlife and related recreational benefits which will assure continued production and use of these valuable game resources.



SUCCESS...Rewarding recreational experiences are realized when management practices produce results.

## Wildlife Resources

A listing of the wildlife species most common to Camp Lejeune, their scientific names, and their estimated population is found in Appendix B.

## Management Techniques

State, Federal and Base hunting laws are adopted to regulate the taking of all wildlife. Management assistance and recommendations are provided by the State Wildlife Commission, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. All phases of the annual increment of FY-71 and the long range wildlife plan were accomplished.

### Wildlife Openings:

Fifteen newly established nonagricultural openings {approximately 1/2 acre each} were cleared and plowed. Edge effects in the twenty previously established openings {approximately one acre each} were maintained through clearing and placing brush around the openings. These openings are utilized by wildlife for lounging, feeding, and nesting purposes. Maintenance consists of mowing at three year intervals.

### Food Plots:

There are fifty-four plots under cultivation which comprise a total of 250 acres. One-half of each plot was planted to improved varieties of rye and wheat in the fall to provide succulent grazing during the winter months. The remainder of each plot was left fallow to provide escape

cover and dry grazing during the winter months. Plantings are not plowed under until the following year's seed beds are prepared which allow use of these areas for nesting cover.



FOOD PLOT - Ideal Edge Effect

#### Small Game Management Area:

An area was maintained for intense small game management to further enhance the wildlife resources program and provide additional recreational hunting [see Figure 3]. The

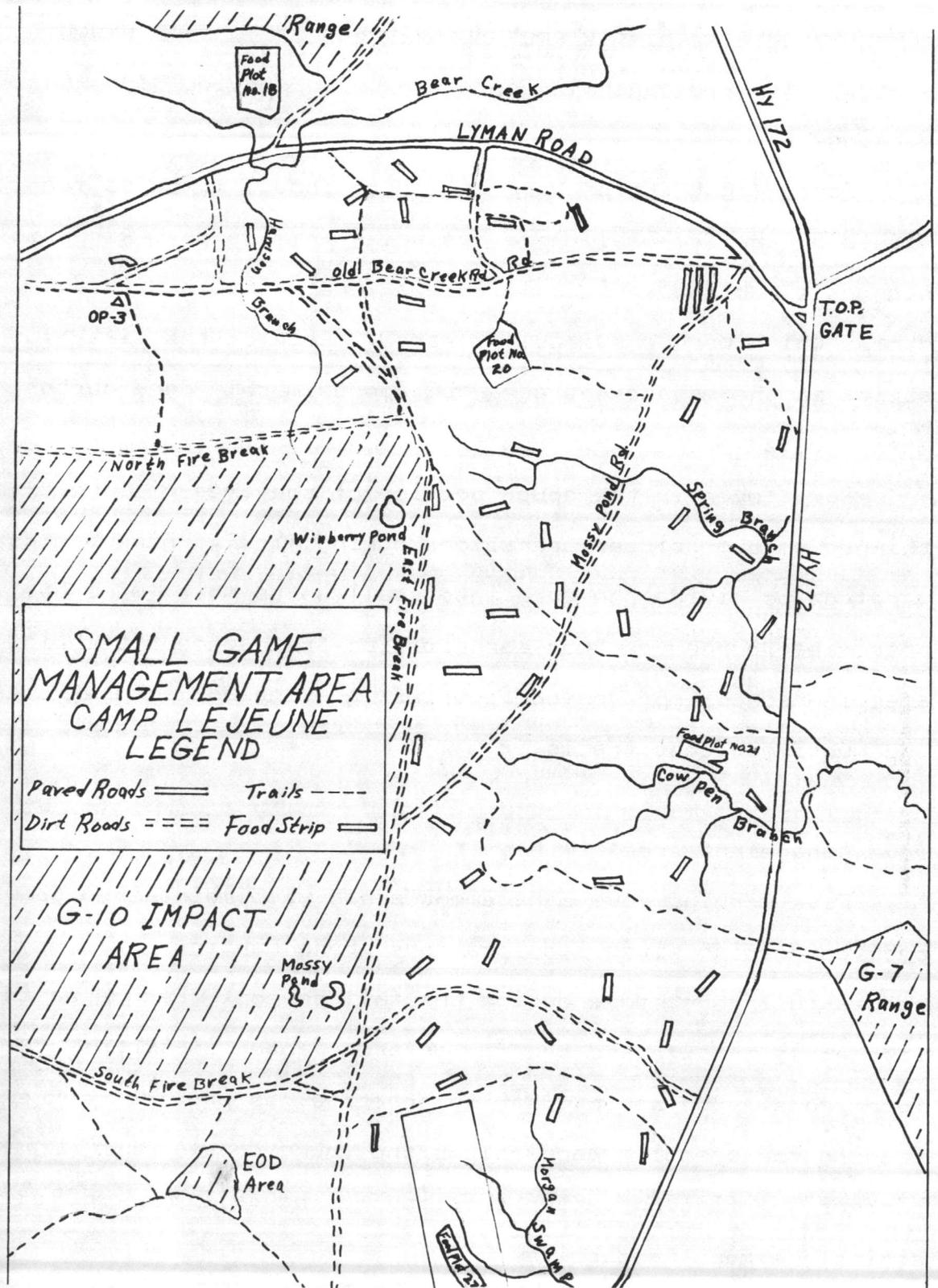


Figure 3

area covers a 1300 acre continuous tract of pine-hardwood stands which are generally open enough to provide good quail hunting.

Forty-eight strips were seeded to annual mixtures furnished by the State Wildlife Resources Commission. Perennials, such as shrub and sericea lespedeza, were maintained in six strips which were previously cleared. Each of the fifty-four strips in the management area is approximately one-fourth acre in size.

Saw timber in the south portion of the area will be thinned through timber operations during FY-72. Fire breaks were cut to divide the area into small units which will be prescribed burned on two-year rotation. Management techniques are planned to improve food sources, nesting and escape cover, and hunting access trails.

#### Dove Management Area:

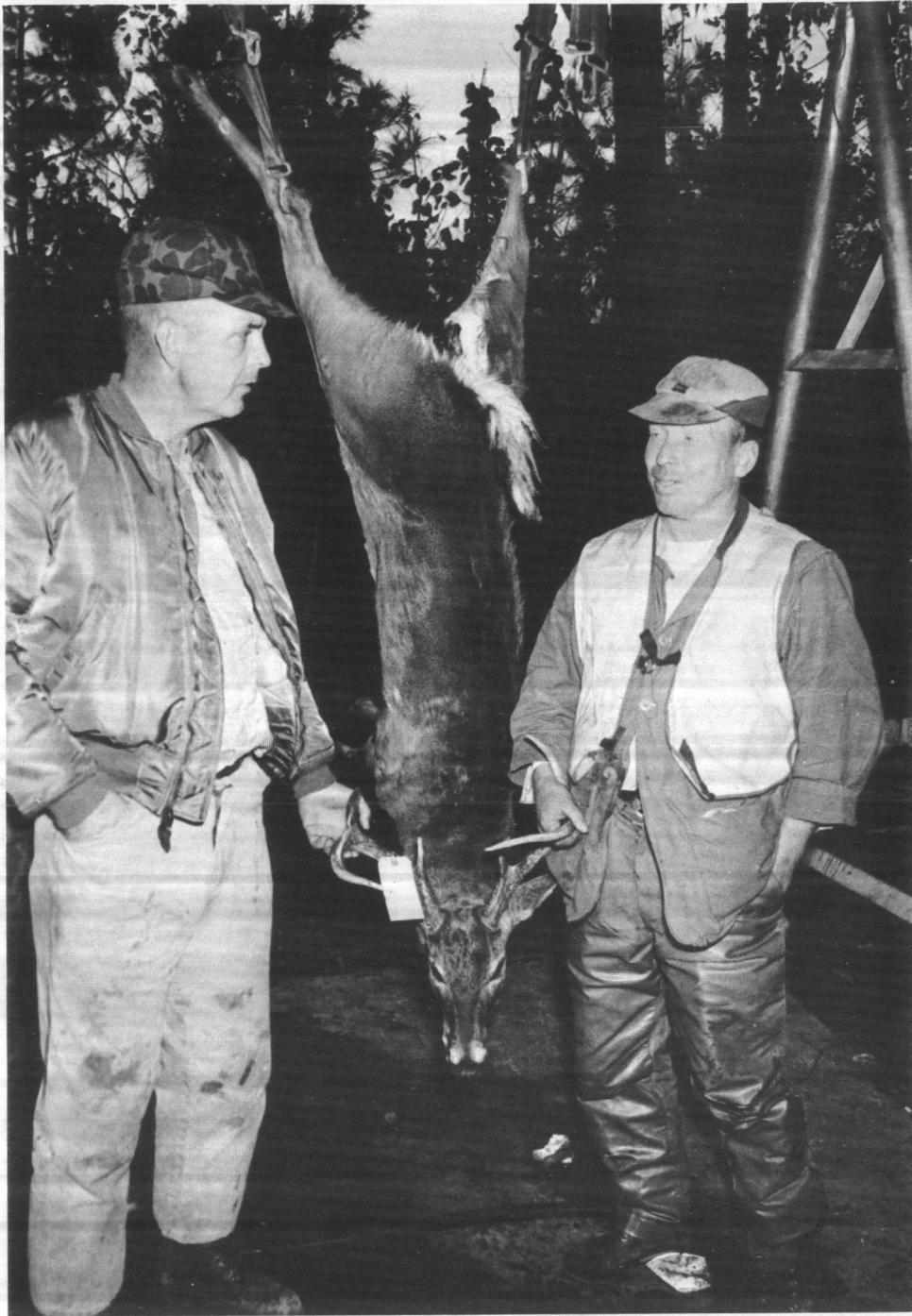
Five morning dove management areas were maintained to provide feeding sites and locations where hunters could more successfully hunt dove during the fall season. Each area is five acres in size and the fields are planted in strips of food crops. The strip planting practice has provided summer feeding for breeding populations and young dove. Dove hunters are finding better shooting during fall when millet strips are most productive.



WOODY STOCK PLANTING - Experimental planting of autumn olive for wild turkey is successful.

Experimental Woody Stock Plantings:

Woody stock plantings were made in cooperation with the State Wildlife Commission and the Soil Conservation Service, USDA. Plant materials were distributed through the Soil Conservation Service Plant Nursery at Albany, Georgia. Plantings of various fruit and mast producing trees at selected areas with good wild turkey populations were established for evaluation of plants appearing to be most useful in providing food for wild turkey.



PROPER HABITAT MANAGEMENT HELPED PRODUCE THIS KILL

### Trapping Turkey for Restocking Purposes:

Camp Lejeune has aided the Wild Turkey Restoration Project in North Carolina for many years. Live-trapping turkey was begun in 1958 by the State Wild Turkey Biologist. Fifty turkeys have been removed from the Base and released in Wildlife Management Areas on National Forests in Western North Carolina during this period. Some of these areas now enjoy spring gobbler seasons where populations had been nonexistent for a century. Trapping efforts have not affected Base populations since the turkey is a renewable wildlife resource. Six gobblers and nine hens were trapped during February of 1971 and transported to the Mt. Mitchell Wildlife Management Area where they were released. Reports from the State Wild Turkey Biologist indicate that those transplants did very well as several broods of young turkeys were spotted in the area during the summer. See Appendix D.

### Turkey Gobbler Counts:

Two routes for conducting Turkey Gobbler Counts were established on roads traversing habitat typical of the areas which are lightly used during early morning hours. Each ten mile route was marked and described with sufficient accuracy to enable anyone to retrace it. Figures 4 and 5 indicate the established routes and Figure 6 indicates the count form attached to each map when completed.

Each route was run three times during the period 15 March

through 10 April during weather not rainy or windy enough to interfere with hearing. Count stops were spaced one mile apart and counts began at 30 minutes before sunrise determined from data adjusted to local longitude. The count lasted for three measured minutes with the vehicle motor turned off at each stop.

Annual gobbler counts will be conducted along these permanent routes and the data used for the enhancement of the wild turkey population.

#### Turkey Gobbling Study:

A three year study was completed for the purpose of determining increases or decreases of gobbling incidence as the spring hunting season progressed. The study was conducted in the field under actual hunting conditions and through hunter interviews after each trip afield.

It was determined that gobbling of adult males increased as the season progressed reaching its peak only during the last week of the season. Data from the study was made available to the State Turkey Biologist which helped further his recommendation that the later season now in effect for 1972 would likely be more timely, more rewarding, and with the hens less vulnerable.

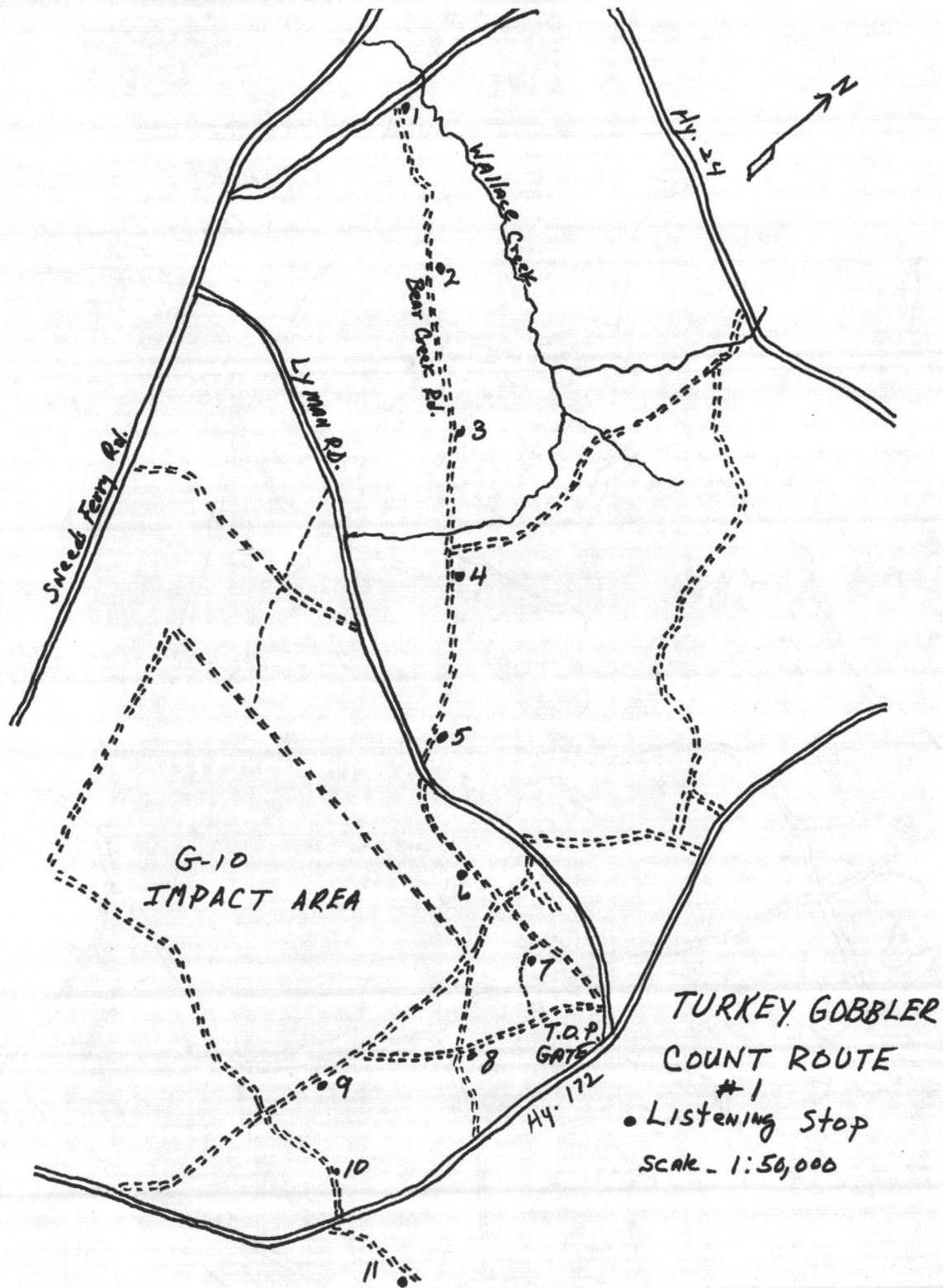


Figure 4

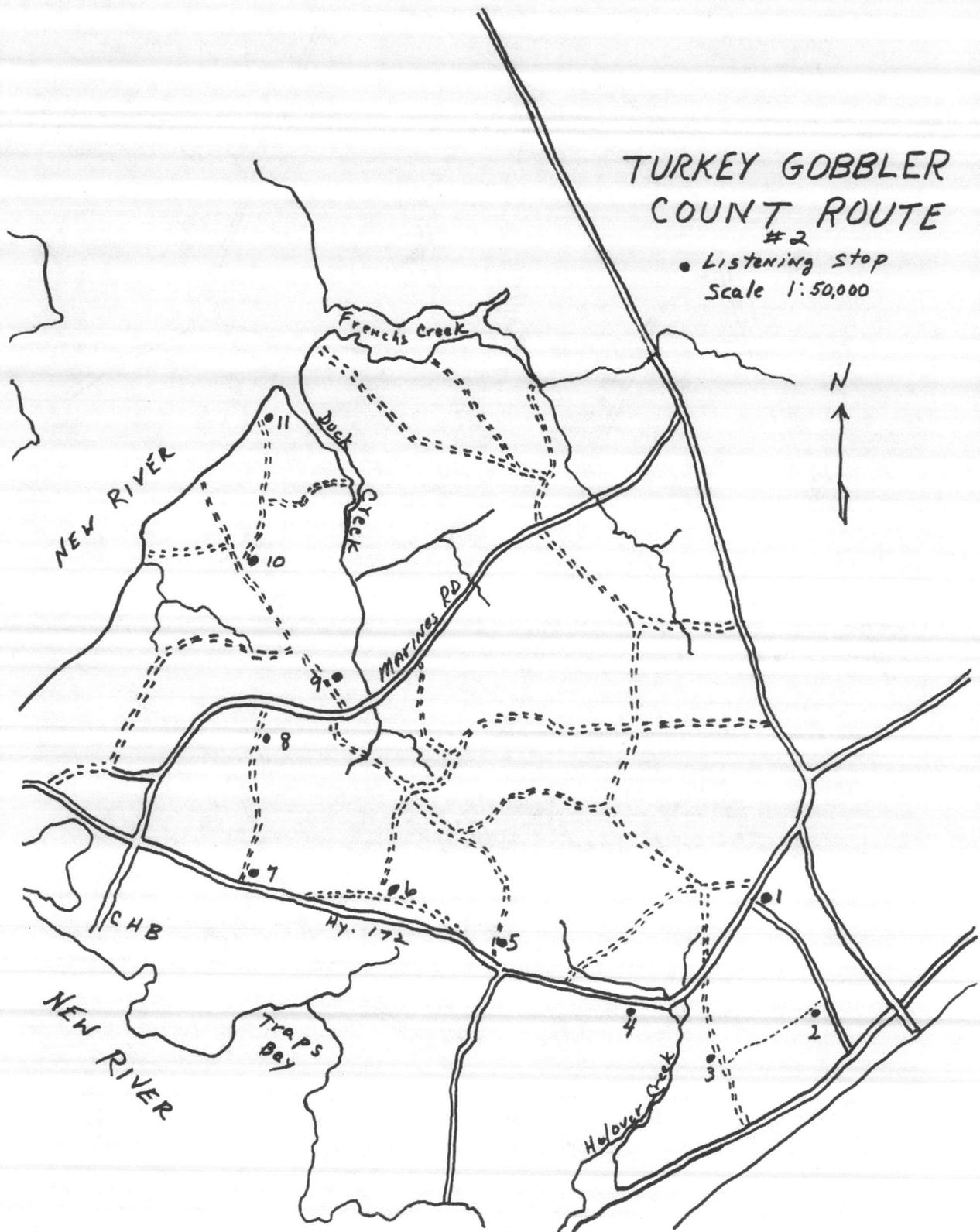


Figure 5

TURKEY GOBBLE AND GROUSE DRUM COUNT FORM

Summary of Instructions: Make three counts on each line or route. Use separate sheet for each count. Begin at 30 minutes before sunrise. At one mile intervals stop for three minutes, with motor shut off, and listen for gobbles and drums. Record results, using "0" for negative results. Do not make counts in rainy or windy weather.

Area \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Route \_\_\_\_\_

Weather \_\_\_\_\_ Observer \_\_\_\_\_

Time at Start \_\_\_\_\_ Time at Finish \_\_\_\_\_

Stop No.	Mileage (last 3 digits)	No. Gobbles Heard	No. Turkeys Gobbling	No. Drums Heard	No. Grouse Drumming	Comments
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
Totals						

Figure 6



THIS TURKEY GETS AN "ID CARD"



BANDED TURKEY RELEASED IN SMALL GAME MANAGEMENT AREA

### Hunting Regulations:

Perhaps the best management tool available to wildlife management is the regulation of season dates, bag limits, and manner of taking game. By the proper use of hunting regulations, limited species can be protected and abundant species can be properly harvested. In August 1971, Base Order 1710.20, Subject: Hunting, Fishing, and Boating Regulations for Marine Corps Base, was revised. This revision clarified many points on area hunting, weapons use and assessment of hunting and fishing fees. Appendix E contains portions of BO 1710.20C and Base Bulletin 1710, which pertain to hunting regulations aboard the Base.

### Collection of Scientific Information:

An improved system for collection of vital information for sound scientific management of wildlife, which was put into effect in 1969, is producing more reliable harvest information about hunted species. Hunters are required to check-in and check-out through a centrally located checking station where game is inspected and information collected.

## FISH MANAGEMENT

### Objectives

Fish Management practices are programmed to ensure continued harvests of game and other desirable fish species for the sports fisherman.

### Fish Resources

A wide variety of fresh and salt water species inhabit the fresh water streams and ponds, salt water bays, and the Atlantic Ocean adjoining the Base. Principal fresh water game species are large mouth bass, bluegill, robin, redear sunfish, warmouth, pumpkin seed, yellow perch, redfin pickerel, jack pickerel and channel catfish. Appendix B contains the names of fresh water fish common on the Base. Salt water species include flounder, weakfish, bluefish, spot, croaker, whiting, drum, tarpon, marlin, and sailfish.

### New Pond Construction

A new fishing pond was constructed during the summer of FY 1971 on a small tributary on the Wallace Creek Watershed. The fourteen acre pond was designed by the District Engineers Office, U. S. Soil Conservation Service and funded by Base Special Services. Bluegill and Redear Sunfish fingerlings were released into the pond in September. The spillway washed out during October after a lengthy period of extremely heavy rainfall and before the spillway sod was firmly established. Repairs were made to the spillway by late December and



PROJECT TRANSITION PERSONNEL HELP CLEAR POND SITE



HENDERSON POND HAS REACHED THE FULL MARK

restocking will be completed in sufficient time to preclude any delay before the pond is opened for fishing.

### Management Techniques

Ten fresh water ponds with a total of 30 acres are currently under management. These ponds were of poor quality when they were first reclaimed, but most of them are now producing catchable fish.

#### Pond Fertilization:

Commercial pond fertilizers are applied at the rate of 40 pounds per surface acre to produce a "bloom" of plankton algae that prevents the development of filamentous algae and shades out submerged aquatic vegetation. The microscopic "bloom" consists of organisms that are eaten by insect larvae which form the main food supply for small fish, thereby increasing the food-producing capacity of the pond (see Appendix F).

#### Feeding Fish:

Channel catfish are stocked in these fresh water ponds and are fed daily. Floating commercial catfish pellets are now being used exclusively to eliminate feeding problems which accompanied the use of sinking pellets. Floating-type foods provide a visible indicator of over feeding and a visible indicator as to the well being of the fish which would be an early warning for disease, parasites, or oxygen

problems. Pellets are broadcast inside feeding rings which float in approximately two feet of water in the ponds. Feeding is discontinued when the catfish appear to have finished feeding. This technique reduces the problem of wasting pellets which accompanied the use of sinking pellets.

#### Stocking:

Initially fresh water ponds aboard the reservation were stocked at the rate of 150 bass and 1,500 bluegill fingerlings per surface acre. Initial stocking of channel catfish was 2,000 fingerlings per surface acre. Additional stocking rates are determined by seine and creel sample analysis.

#### Fishing and Boating Access:

Fishing and boating access areas were maintained as necessary. Trash disposal containers were provided at several sites where littering had become a problem.

#### Shoreline Development:

Shoreline maintenance consists of chemical spraying and mechanical removal of brush to permit access for fishermen and management work.

#### Seine Sample Analysis:

Hand seines and gill nets are used to determine fish weights, reproduction data, and population size of catchable fish.

FISH STOCKING PROGRAM 1971

<u>Species</u>	<u>Number Stocked</u>	<u>Source</u>
Channel Catfish	6,000	Fish and Wildlife Service
Bluegill-Redear Combination	17,000	Fish and Wildlife Service
Large Mouth Bass	1,400	N.C. Wildlife Commission
Bluegill	7,000	N.C. Wildlife Commission



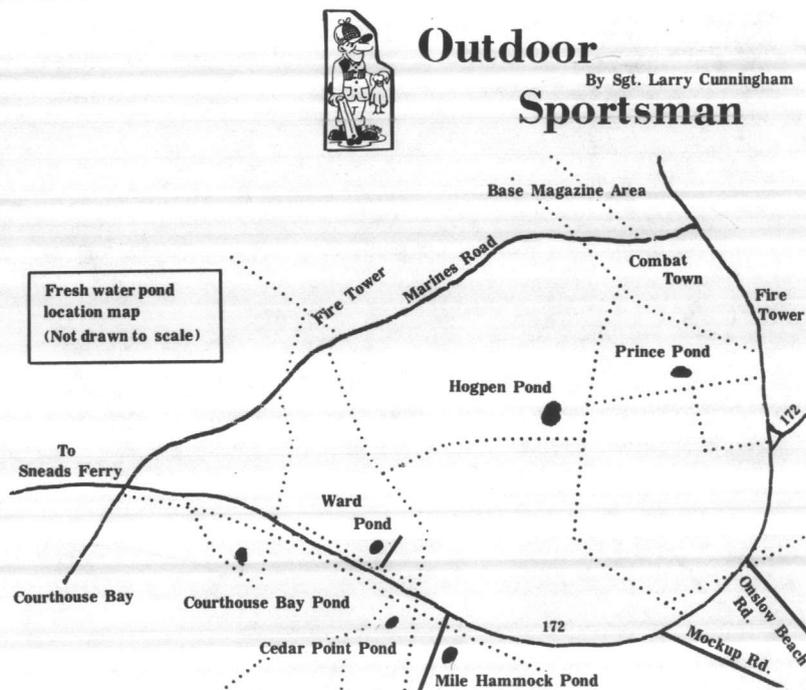
A GOOD PLACE TO FISH

## Water Chemistry Studies

All ponds are sampled periodically to determine PH, dissolved oxygen and carbon dioxide content, as well as total hardness. Applications of lime and fertilizer are made when necessary to maintain water fertility at the desired level.

## Conclusion

There are more personnel participating in fishing than hunting aboard the Base. With continued intensive fish management of fresh water ponds and the addition of fresh water pond acreage, this outdoor recreational activity should increase in the future.



With spring just around the corner, many Marines and their dependents are looking for places to go fishing. On the beautiful complex of Camp Lejeune, there are nine fishing ponds that are stocked with a variety of fresh water fish. All of these ponds are located in the base's wooded areas, away from the main drag. The eight ponds that are opened offer several types of fish

and some ponds have a mixture of species. They are as follows:  
Cedar Point Pond - bass, bream, catfish  
Mile Hammock Pond - bass, bream, catfish  
Hogpen Pond - channel catfish (only)  
Power Line Pond - bass and bream  
Courthouse Bay Pond - bass and bream

Prince Pond - channel catfish (only)

Results from last weekend's fishing were good and numerous bass and bream caught. Base fishing permits are required to fish in any of the base ponds. For further information about these fishing ponds contact the Base Game Section at Bldg. 4002 or call Ext. 5226.

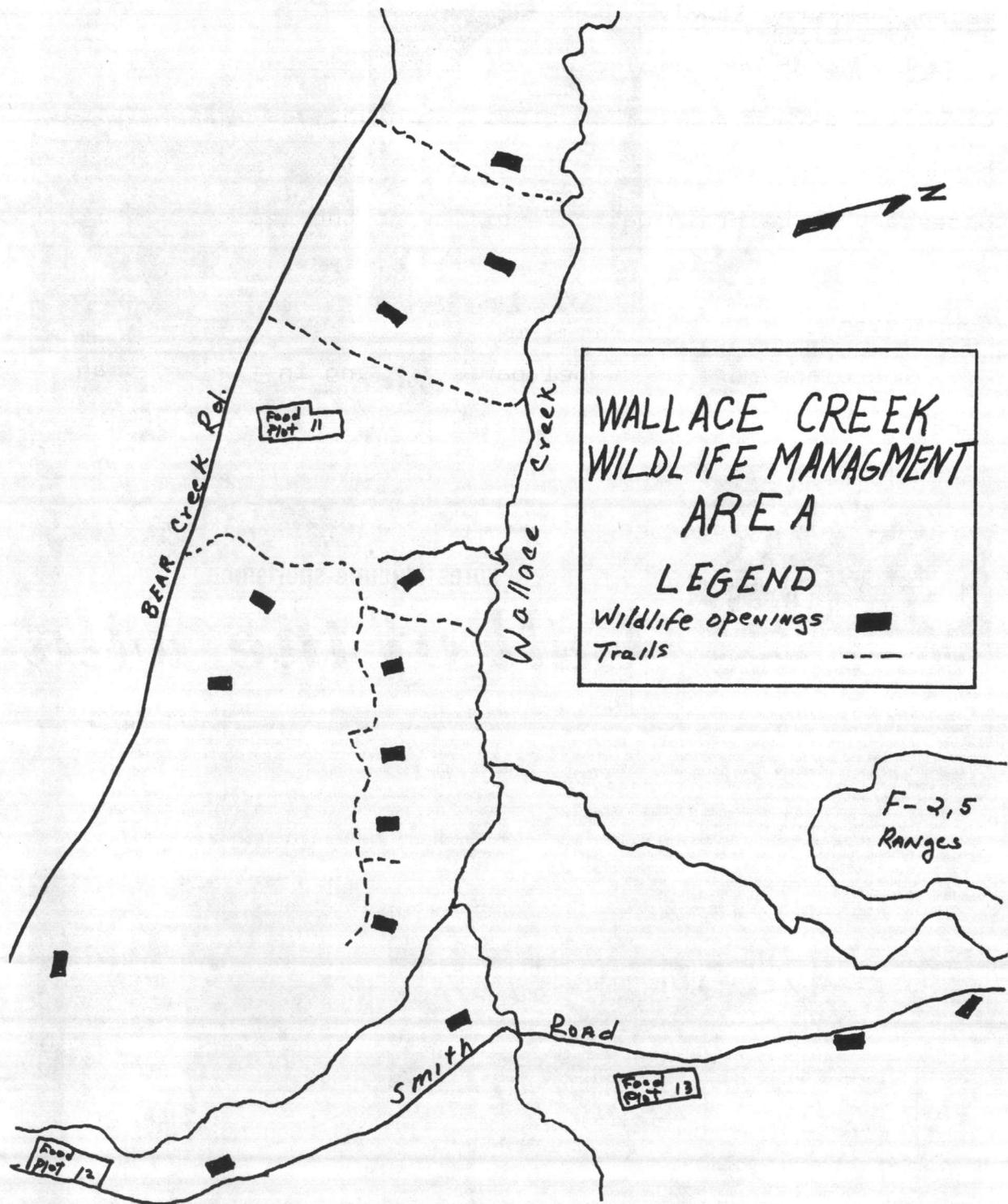
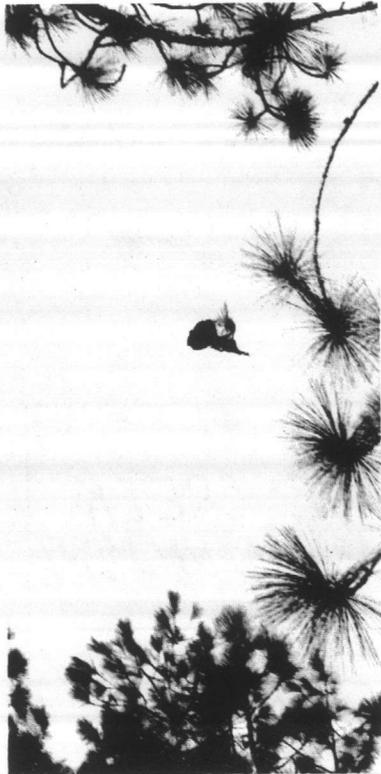
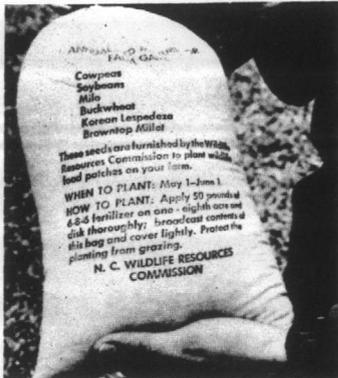


Figure 7



**AIRBORNE TURKEY** — Both the hunter and the bird watcher would enjoy this sight, as a wild turkey flies from his perch in a tree.



**LIFEGIVING SEEDS** — Seeds are placed in food plots throughout Camp Lejeune's forests as an aid to wildlife.

**NEW HOME**  
— A wild turkey struts cautiously over strange terrain where he has been released to help increase the turkey population.



## Lures Lejeune sportsmen

# Call of the wild

Camp Lejeune could be called "an outdoorsman's paradise."

There are 95,000 acres of land and 26,000 acres of water in the Camp Lejeune area. An estimated 3,000 whitetail deer roam this area. Black bear, squirrel, rabbit, red and gray fox, quail, turkey, mink, bobcat and many other animals are also in abundance. Game fish including the largemouth bass, bluegill, pickrel, black crappie and others can be landed in any of 10 fresh water ponds located on Base.

Camp Lejeune has had an extensive program of wildlife management since 1946. This includes the preservation of natural habitat, manipulation of forestry development, the enforcement of fish and game regulations and development of annual perennial plantings for birds and animals.

Charles Peterson, wildlife technician here, said, "The largest amount of money contributed to the wildlife program comes from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses."

C.F. Russell, Conservation director added, "Each year the conservation

office draws up the hunting and fishing regulations for Camp Lejeune. We look at the entire picture of wildlife management when we set the bag and catch limits, always considering the reproduction potential for next season."

The conservation office has 125 different food plots located throughout the Base to provide food for the bird and animal life during critical times of the year.

The 10 fresh water ponds are regularly stocked with game fish.

Whether it's a sportsman looking forward to bagging a prize buck or landing a big bass, or a nature lover out for a day in the forest, he can be sure that the conservation office is doing its best to provide people with an equal opportunity to enjoy the recreational benefits relating to wildlife.

By Cpl. Dave Conway



**TURKEY CALL** — A well camouflaged hunter waits for a turkey to answer his call. The turkey will come well within firing range before he senses danger.



**GAME USE INDICATOR** — This food plot was planted high with grain and wheat. Now all that remains is the indicator that shows that the food was put to good use by wildlife.

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

### Objectives

As an integral and vital part of the overall multiple-use management program, the forest management aspect is directed toward maximum fibre production commensurate with maintaining the area highly productive for wildlife, recreation, training and natural beauty.

### Management Techniques

Timber management methods and techniques used on Camp Lejeune are the same as those used on other large acreages in the surrounding areas, with modifications. Wherever practical, natural regeneration is used. Areas seed tree cut or clearcut are kept at 100 acres or less in a single block. Mixtures of pine and hardwoods are encouraged, mixture ratios of 70% pine minimum are maintained except in branch bottoms that are maintained at 90% hardwood. In areas planted to pine several wildlife strips are left and planted to summer grains and winter forage to offset the lack of food in a closed canopy monoculture of young pine. Older stands are kept thinned to provide ample sunlight for lesser vegetation growth for wildlife.

Prior to marking an area for cutting the area is visited by trained personnel and a prescription is made. These prescriptions take into consideration all of the potential uses of the land including training, wildlife production, recreation

and natural beauty, as well as looking at the stand condition and composition. After the prescription is made, the stands are marked, tallied and put up for bid.

During calendar year 1971 the following amounts of timber were sold and receipts were received:

	Volume	Gross Income
Pine Sawtimber	4,355,087 Bd.Ft.	\$209,596
Pine Pulpwood	6,890 Cords	42,939
Hardwood Sawtimber	266,654 Bd.Ft.	6,668
Hardwood Pulpwood	1,210 Cords	<u>1,879</u>
	TOTAL INCOME	\$261,082

All income was generated and other work accomplished on a total budget of \$98,777, including all salaries and equipment costs.

### Protection

A surveillance was maintained for possible Southern Pine Beetle attacks. Those outbreaks which were discovered were handled by pulpwood salvage.

While the privately owned land in the surrounding area of Camp Lejeune was losing in excess of 5,000 acres to fires in April, the Base, due to its prescribed burning program and an acute fire awareness by the troops in the field, lost only 150 acres.

The Base provided constant fire tower surveillance, two days of help with one of our fire plows and more than 100 troops on the large fires in the county.

During the past year there has been light woods fires requiring Forestry Branch technical assistance or the use of heavy equipment to secure. This figure is down 50% from the previous year due largely to the generally wet rainy season.

#### Rare and Endangered Species Protection

The campaign instituted last year to locate and preserve the nesting sites of red cockated woodpeckers and osprey hawks has been continued in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Branch.

During and following the southern pine bark beetle outbreak of 1968 there appears to be a large increase of the southern pileated woodpecker aboard the reservation. This is probably due to the increase in dead standing trees which this bird uses for feeding and nesting. Efforts will be made in the site preparation and reforestation of beetle killed areas to preserve as many dead trees as possible.

#### Site Preparation

Site preparation with KG blade or 8,000 pound tandem disk was accomplished on 172 acres for either planting or natural regeneration. 111 acres of this was prepared for natural regeneration by the seed tree method. In order to preserve the wildlife habitat, large seed-bearing hardwoods were left and several one acre patches of thick young hardwoods

### Tree Planting

64,000 pine seedlings were planted on 100 acre sites prepared with KG blade and/or heavy disk. Of these seedlings 20,000 were slash pine and the remainder loblolly pine. Two-thirds of the trees were planted with the tree planting machine, the remainder were planted by hand. Boy Scout Troop 20 from Jacksonville planted 3,000 of these trees in a soft, wet area on one Saturday. They revisited the area during the summer to check the survival and found it to be in the 90% area. The experience received by these scouts helped instill in these boys an understanding and appreciation of the problems and efforts encountered in resource management and may help them to become more resource-aware citizens.

### Prescribed Burning

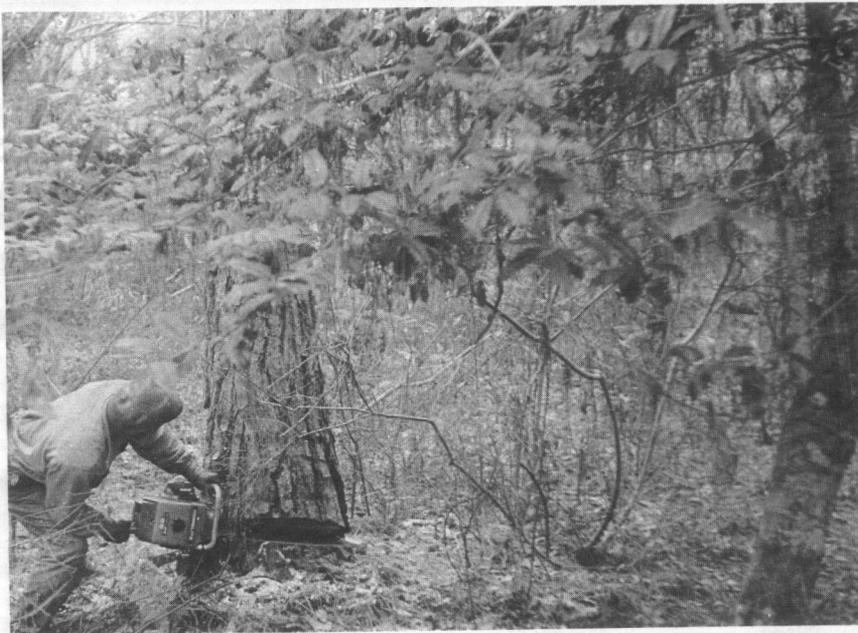
Approximately 8,000 acres of forest land was prescription burned during the winter of 1970-71. This burning is done as part of our multiple use management. The benefits derived are reduction of rough and reduction of fire hazard, stimulation of new shrub growth to improve browse quality, uncovering of various seeds, added dusting qualities for birds and improvement of training areas.

### Access Roads

Access road work consisted mainly of repair and improvement of existing roads and trails.



In all forest management decisions the preservation of the overall wildlife habitat and natural beauty was given top consideration.



A timber harvest of approximately 4,500,000 board feet and 7,000 cords was accomplished during 1971.





Approximately eight to ten thousand acres of forest land are prescribe burned annually to increase forage production, reduce light fuels and generally clean the woods.



Over 60,000 acres of Base forestland were protected from fire by the constant surveillance of the fire tower operators. Careful action by troops using the woods during high fire danger kept fires to a minimum.



Timber stands were carefully and scientifically examined before a treatment prescription was written. In this case the old overmature tree being examined was scheduled for cutting so the young trees in the background could have more room for growth.



Conservation Division personnel took measures to stop gullying.



Thick overstocked stands were thinned to promote growth of wildlife food and increase the growth rate of the remaining trees.

## MULTIPLE USE

### General

The multiple use concept involves the management of our natural resources in such a manner as to provide maximum benefits for all interests. This concept is the basis of Camp Lejeune's conservation program. Resource management on the Base is directed to not only providing benefits for the hunter, fisherman and lumberman, but also providing the facilities for activities such as camping, picnicking, hiking, riding, bird watching, boating, swimming, sightseeing and nature study.

### Hunting and Fishing

In 1971, 11,521 military and civilian personnel utilized the reservation for hunting a total of 46,445 manhours. This figure represents a slight increase over the previous year. The wildlife harvest figures are listed below. No fish harvest figures are available, although the salt water sport fishing for speckled trout has been good.

<u>Species</u>	<u>1971 Harvest</u>
Whitetail Deer {Bucks Only}	305
Wild Turkey	10
Squirrel	2,440
Rabbit	11
Raccoon	23
Quail	301
Dove	375
Rail	72
Woodcock	34
Waterfowl	400

## Deer season opens

Deer, raccoon, opossum, and squirrel season for shotgun hunters opens Oct. 11 here.

This year, all personnel hunting or trapping on the Lejeune reservation are required to obtain base hunting permits and pass a hunter safety examination administered at Bldg. 4002, Midway Park. Examination time is 7:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, and Saturday and holidays one hour before sunrise to 9 a.m.

### OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

Game	1971-72 Open Dates (Inclusive)	Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Season Limit
Deer	Oct. 11-Jan. 1	1	2	2
Raccoon	Oct. 11-Feb. 29		No Restrictions	
Opossum	Oct. 11-Feb. 29		No Restrictions	
Squirrel	Oct. 11-Jan. 31	8	16	75

The above limits may include two fox squirrels per day; four in possession and 10 per season.

## Rod and Gun Club

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 by instructive and demonstrative measures; and to promote interest among non-sportsmen where such interests are conducive to better sportsmanship.

### Participation:

During the period covered by this report, the Rod and Gun Club participated in the following activities aboard the base:

Renovated the Rod and Gun Club building, using voluntary workers, including painting the inside and outside of the main club house, construction of six new picnic tables, construction of a roof over the club's deer skin-out rack, painting of the storage building, and construction of a roof over the dog-holding pen.

Assisted the Base Conservation Division by planting four game food plots in the IB Area, consisting of one large plot and three small plots.

Sponsored two members to attend the North Carolina Wildlife Federation convention held in Durham, North Carolina. Sergeant Major L. D. Fitzpatrick, President, and Captain Joe Stoffa {Ret.}, who is one of the Directors of the North Carolina Wildlife Federation, attended.

Sponsored and conducted a National Rifle Association approved Hunter Safety Course for young hunters 10 through 16 years of age.

Sponsored a deep sea fishing trip for members, their families and guests.

Sponsored and conducted an oyster-clam roast and a barbeque for club members, their families and guests.

Provided a window display of wildlife in the Main Post Exchange, displayed posters, and distributed literature in the civilian community during National Wildlife Week.

Assisted the base in its anti-pollution program by policing the base ponds of trash.

Invited base and federal fish and wildlife officials, and North Carolina Wildlife Federation Officials, to address the membership.

Provided assistance and advice to local civilian and other military installations in the organization of similar Rod and Gun Clubs.

Made recommendations to the Commanding General for changes to the base regulations on hunting and fishing.

# Youths complete hunting safety course

Camp Lejeune's Rod and Gun Club sponsored a week-long NRA-sanctioned Hunting and Safety course last week for youngsters 10-16.

The young shooters live-fired the .22 rifle and pistol and the 12- and 20-gauge shotgun under the instruction of SgtMaj. L.D. Fitzpatrick and SSgt. G. Graves.

The pupils were required to

pass a written test at the end of the course.

Successfully completing the course were Mike Fitzpatrick, Mike Noblot, Michael Allen, Billy Tanis, David Bitting, David Bullock, Greg Carroll, Rusty Gilbert, Paul Reynolds, Steve Sawyer, Larry Fitzpatrick, Wayne Graves, Ilena Gilbert, George Travis, Glen Janis, and Garry Carroll.



**A SAFETY MUST** — SgtMaj. L.D. Fitzpatrick instructs Mike Fitzpatrick to always check a weapon to ensure that it is unloaded and to always keep it pointed in a safe direction. (Photo by Sgt. Larry Odonno)

September 30, 1971

Globe

Provided three huntmasters and three assistant huntmasters for the proper control of the three organized deer hunts conducted weekly during the 1971 season.

Provided six members to be deputy game protectors to assist the Base Provost Marshal in enforcing the game and wildlife regulations aboard the base.

Continued to acquire books, magazines, pamphlets and other literature from federal, state, local and independent agencies on conservation, hunting and fishing.

Showed movies on conservation, hunting, fishing, boating and safety to the membership on meeting nights.

Sponsored a Big Buck Contest and awarded ten prizes.

Promoted military and civilian harmony by hosting unaffiliated civilian personnel on organized deer hunts conducted at Camp Lejeune during the 1971 hunting season.

Hosted special guests for the special organized deer hunt held on 13 December 1971, including local law enforcement officers, one representative from the State Wildlife Commission, one Representative of the State Legislature, and one local attorney.

Upon discovering that the deer at Camp Lejeune were losing their hooves, apparently from some type of disease, cooperated with the Base Wildlife Technician in finding out what type of disease it was by providing deer hooves from deer taken from different parts of the base.



Boy Scouts used the Base woodlands for many educational and enjoyable activities, such as, tower construction using native material and lashings.

Conducted two turkey shoots, one before Thanksgiving and one before Christmas.

Established three additional committees within the Rod and Gun Club:

Organized Hunters

Individual Hunters

Bow Hunters

The purpose of this was to insure that all types of hunters would have better representation in the club.

### Boy Scouts

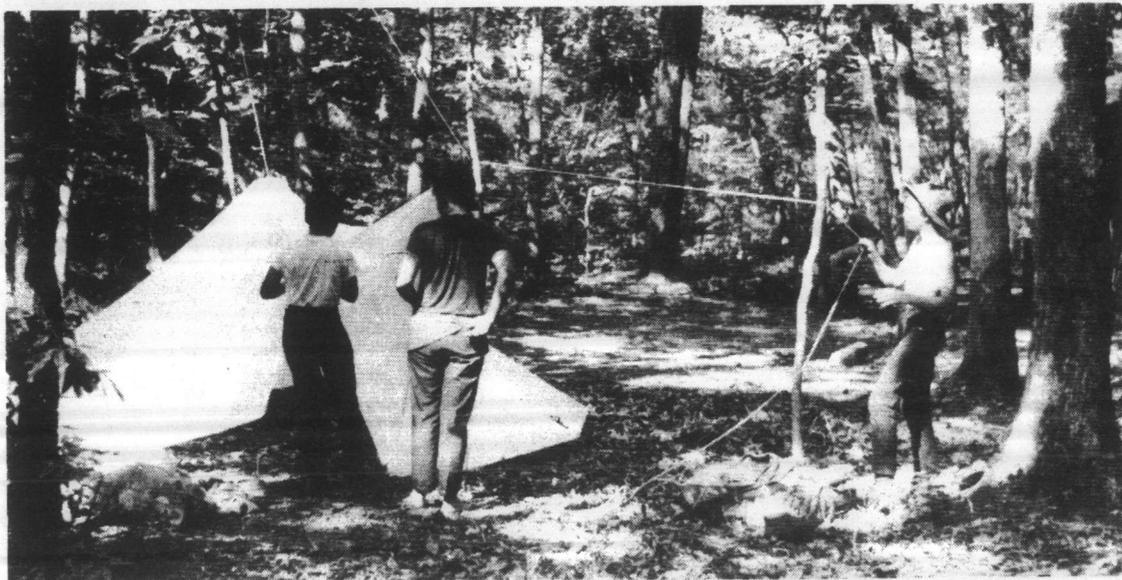
Activities at the Base offer programs from the Cub Scout through the Explorer Scout level. There are approximately 128 adults, registered as Cubmasters, Scoutmasters, Commissioners and Unit Committeemen.

During 1971 the Base and local units hosted 359 scouts from various parts of the United States for tours of the Base. The scout camping area is usually preferred because of its beautiful setting on the shore of North East Creek.

The scouts have contributed to the conservation program by building a bridge across a tributary of North East Creek. Many scouts have helped clean up base roads, planted trees, and held a trash can derby at Brewster Scout area. They also helped with project Alvie {a baby with several birth defects}.

## Girl Scouts

There are approximately 499 girl scouts in the Base Girl Scouting Program. They are supported and assisted by 130 adult leaders. During 1971 the base units helped with the trash can derby.



**LIGHTWEIGHT TENT** — A three-man shelter made from a parachute is erected by scouts during their first night on the trail. (Photo by CWO L.J. LePage)

*Over the river and through the woods*

## **Scouts hike 55 miles**

Camp Lejeune Boy Scouts of Troop 90 hiked 55 miles through a mountain wilderness last week.

The scouts backpacked on a section of the Appalachian Trail in the Glenwood District of Jefferson National Forest North of Roanoke, Va.

During the week, the troop did more than walk. They also worked on various projects to improve the trail. The boys had to perform 10 hours of service work to earn the 50-miler award from the Boy Scouts of America. They cleared brush along the trail, removed blown-down trees, improved water catch basins at springs, built erosion checks along the trail, thoroughly cleaned up their shelter areas and always left a supply of firewood for hikers who follow them.

## BASE SPECIAL SERVICES

Many of the activities provided by Base Special Services for military personnel, their dependents and guests take place within the natural resource areas of Camp Lejeune.

For those who wish to cool off on a hot summer day, the Wallace Creek boathouse is the answer. Qualified persons may rent for a very nominal fee one of the 25 motor boats, 16 sailboats, 40 canoes, water ski equipment or berth their privately-owned craft. Classes are offered to qualify interested personnel in the use of this equipment. As part of the Youth Program, classes in small craft operation, swimming, lifesaving and a complete water safety program are conducted every summer. Swimming and surfing are practiced on the beautiful beaches of Onslow Beach from April through September. For convenience, trailer-mounted boats and motors are also available for those desiring to use this equipment in other areas both on and off the Base. The Courthouse Bay area carries boating facilities on a smaller scale.

Equestrian enthusiasts are provided a program at the Base Stables with horses, ponies and boarding facilities for privately owned mounts. Special Services maintains a combined total of 53 horses and ponies which may be rented on a first come basis with priority to service personnel during off duty hours. Classes in Western and English riding are available to individuals and groups. Breakfast rides are conducted bi-monthly on Sunday morning. This very popular event treats the



Want to ride?  
There are 35  
miles of wooded  
bridle trails  
located in  
close proximity  
to the Base  
Stables.

**SAILBOATS**  
Available for  
rent at the  
Wallace Creek  
boathouse.  
This is one of  
the numerous  
facilities  
offered by  
Base Special  
Services.



participant to a trail ride, arriving just in time for a hearty breakfast of steak and eggs. Six defined wooded bridle trails for a total of thirty-five miles are located in close proximity to the Stables.

For shotgun enthusiasts, the Skeet and Trap Range offers recreational and competitive shooting. This facility has been completely renewed recently. Four skeet fields and one trap range are located nearby the main station where instruction in this sport is offered to those desiring to become competitors and to provide a knowledge of fire-arms safety and increased proficiency with shotgun for hunting activities. Each year, the Skeet and Trap Club conducts several competitive skeet shoots.

Twenty-one beach cabanas are available for all ranks of military personnel and their dependents at a nominal fee throughout the season. Priorities for the vacancies are for those personnel stationed at Camp Lejeune.

Camping, the family sport. For those who enjoy fresh air and space, there are two camping areas established at Camp Lejeune. Area No. 1 is located at Onslow Beach just across the Bridge and to the left. The driveways and camper sites have been stabilized with gravel. The twenty-eight camp sites have water connections. Restroom facilities are conveniently located at a nearby building.

Area No. 2 is situated near the end of Mock-up Road adjacent to the Inland Waterway. This camp site is surrounded



Camper trailers for rent through Reservations Office,  
Base Special Services.



ONSLow BEACH,  
miles and miles  
of beautiful  
beaches.

by a wooded area. The twenty-four camp sites have a single water point and restroom facilities; all driveways and camping sites have been stabilized with gravel. During the summer months Base Special Services maintains thirty tent-type camper trailers to enhance the enjoyment of these areas. Many camping facilities are located close to Camp Lejeune, i.e. national forests, public beaches and so forth, and are utilized by Camp Lejeune camping enthusiasts.

Deep-sea fishing is provided aboard the "Pirate," a 65 foot headboat that departs at 0700 daily {weather permitting} and returns at 1900. Tackle, bait and ice are furnished. Military personnel and their dependents may enjoy this facility for just \$4.00 each, the remainder of the cost is borne by the Recreation Fund.

Skin and scuba diving equipment is provided for those qualified to use it. Several shipwrecks located very near make this an enjoyable recreation opportunity. An active Scuba Club conducts training for safety and proficiency in this sport throughout the year.

Golfers may use one of the two eighteen-hole golf courses located at Paradise Point. They are open every day except Monday. Base Special Services maintains golf equipment available for check out for a nominal fee. The services of the golf pro are available in addition to a completely stocked pro shop. A snack bar is located in the clubhouse. This facility contributes further to the conservation program through an active



#### Archery

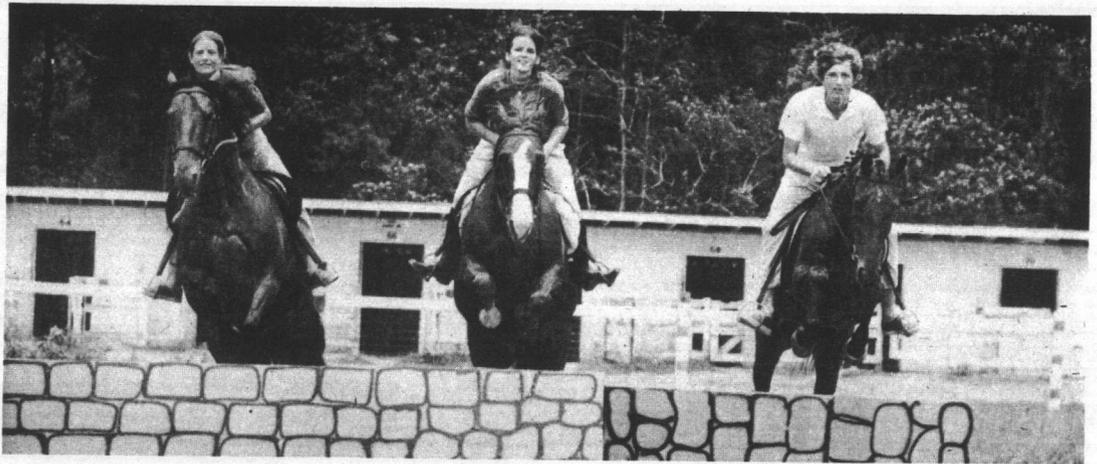
The archery range is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The range is National Field Archery Association rated and is open to all persons. No broadhead arrows may be used and users must be over 16 to use the range alone; 12 and under must be with parents. The range is maintained by the Base Archery Club. Call 455-2155 or ext. 2544.

#### Skeet Range

The skeet ranges are open Wednesday 11:30 a.m. to half hour before sunset. Guns and instruction are available at no cost. There are four skeet ranges and one trap range. 12 gauge ammo is sold at a \$1 per box, range fees are 50 cents. Call ext. 3889.

tree planting program and landscaping and drainage projects in conjunction with mosquito control.

Located throughout the base at Camp Lejeune are tennis courts, basketball courts and other athletic fields where outdoor recreation may be enjoyed by many members of this command and their dependents.



UP AND OVER — Kathie Kraince, Sandy Perkins and Jim Nastasi put their mounts over a low wall at the Base Stables.

## Horsin' around is groovy!

Story and photos by Sgt. P.C. Levering

With the coming of the automobile, the horse found himself out of a job. His main purpose was realized in sport and recreation.

An early ancestor of the modern horse was the fox-sized eohippus, which appeared on the Laramie Plain, a natural amphitheater in eastern Wyoming, about 55 million years ago. It is believed that the horse vanished from the Americas twice — the second time around 9000 B.C.

The domestication of the modern equus caballus occurred around 3000 B.C. in the area of Turkey, Iran and the U.S.S.R. west of the Caspian Sea.

European explorers reintroduced horses to the Americas during their 15th and 16th century voyages of discovery and colonial settlement. Not only did the horse provide transportation for man, he also provided company and food, if necessary.

Today the milkman's old gray mare and Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show spectacle are memories recorded only in books. Today's youth, for whom transportation mostly means a harnessed hunk of horsepower, still takes a big interest in the four-legged variety.

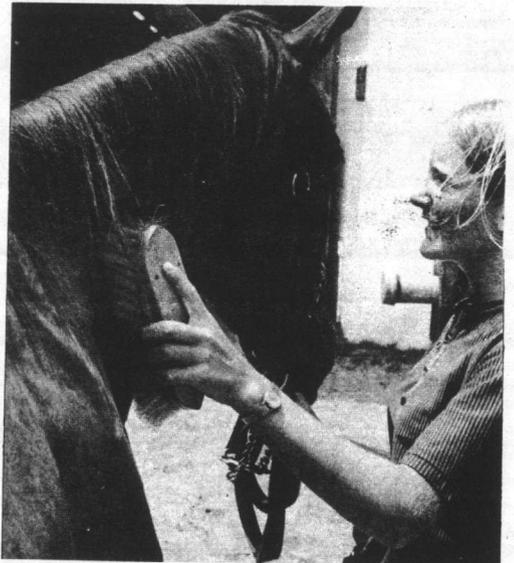
At the Base Stables recently, three devoted equestrians, Jim Nastasi (18), Kathie Kraince (15), and Sandy Perkins (15), explained why anyone, considering all the marvels of transportation technology available to them, would spend so much time learning the equestrian art.

Their feelings varied from the challenge involved to just plain, downright fun. Although the trio spends about as much time grooming their mounts as riding them, they feel satisfaction generated by teamwork between horse and rider makes grooming a labor of love.

Sandy felt that "anyone can learn to ride and it doesn't take long to develop a love for the horse, but to become an equestrian, one must work and work and work, not only to perfect the horse but to perfect yourself."

As Mark Twain once said, "I am not an expert in horses and do not speak with assurance. I can always tell which is the front end of the horse, but beyond that my art is not above the ordinary."

For once, Mr. Twain may have missed a real challenge still open to Marines and their dependents here.



CLEAN UP — Kathie Kraince grooms her mount. It's all part of good horsemanship.



FLIGHT — Sandy Perkins and her horse Champ go over the hurdle wall during a workout at the Base Stables.

## EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

### 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.

The Conservation Division of Base Maintenance takes part in an active program of education and information. No reasonable requests for speaking engagements are refused. All talks are amply illustrated with slides taken by division personnel on conservation activities. There were approximately 13 separate speaking engagements accepted and delivered by personnel of the Conservation Division; the audiences ranged from the 3d, 4th and 5th grades at a Base school to the local United Church Women.

### 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. The Base Game Protector administers a hunter-safety examination prior to issuing Base hunter permits to each applicant.

#### School Conservation Program

An area in close proximity to three elementary schools, Camp Lejeune High School, and the Scout camping area is set aside as a Wildlife Refuge/Nature Study area. This area of approximately 220 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. In 1971 the Science Club maintained the nature trails by clearing underbrush, repairing tree identification tags and replacing boundary signs. Personnel of the Conservation Division of Base Maintenance presented wildlife conservation programs to Base schools, clubs, and scout organizations. Educational programs and news releases were presented via television, radio and newspapers.

#### Project Transition

Through Project Transition military personnel may apply for and receive on-the-job training in both forestry and

wildlife management. In 1971 54 marines received training with the Conservation Division. These men are instilled with a feeling for conservation in its broad aspect together with practical experience in actual field conditions.

The Forestry Branch annually employs three college students during the summer. These students are majoring in some scientific field and they are given training and experience in conservation activities.



PROJECT TRANSITION PERSONNEL - Getting Some Practical Experience

## ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY PROGRAM

During the year 1971, the Environmental Quality Program for Camp Lejeune was expanded and formalized. Beginning early in the year, the Commanding General appointed a Task Force on Environmental Quality. This group included representatives from the tenant commands, the Base Conservation and Public Works Officers, and the families of our people, and it was chaired by the Assistant Base Commander. One of the recommendations of this Task Force was that the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities should have staff cognizance of Environmental Quality matters at Camp Lejeune. This has since been effected.

10 Review of the Environmental Quality Program for Camp Lejeune shows 1971 to be the year of the Great Leap Forward in facilities for waste processing. It was during this year that a multi-million dollar project was completed which provided secondary treatment at all of the seven sewage treatment plants at Camp Lejeune. The construction of great rotating trickling filters at each facility has provided the capability to process waste to a high state of purity, thus assuring that the seven million gallons of waste water that daily flows through our sewage treatment systems will not degrade the quality of New River. Continuous attention and control at these sewage treatment plants assures that the effluents meet and exceed water quality standards established by the State of North Carolina.

An event of equal significance occurred in the realm of solid waste disposal. Construction of a major Sanitary Landfill was completed, leading the way to the eventual elimination of air pollution from open burning dumps which have been traditional means of trash disposal up to this time.

Air pollution will be attacked in the award of a contract for the conversion of the Central Heating Plant from coal to oil burning. Though more expensive to burn, oil will permit better control of combustion. Detection and control devices are also included in this contract for all eleven heating plants throughout Camp Lejeune; with these facilities, Camp Lejeune can assure that smoke from these essential facilities is continually monitored and controlled to remain within the acceptable range to meet air quality standards.

The Environmental Quality Program for Camp Lejeune took on a new dimension during 1971 with the integration of individuals and voluntary groups into the program. Guest speakers were provided, on invitation, to discuss Marine Corps Base pollution abatement progress and to encourage environmental involvement. As an outgrowth of this, the Commanding General sent letters to 38 active clubs and groups, encouraging their efforts during 1972 to accomplish environmental actions of value to the community, and specifically, asking them to consider for adoption a resolution pertaining to Environmental Action. See Appendix G.

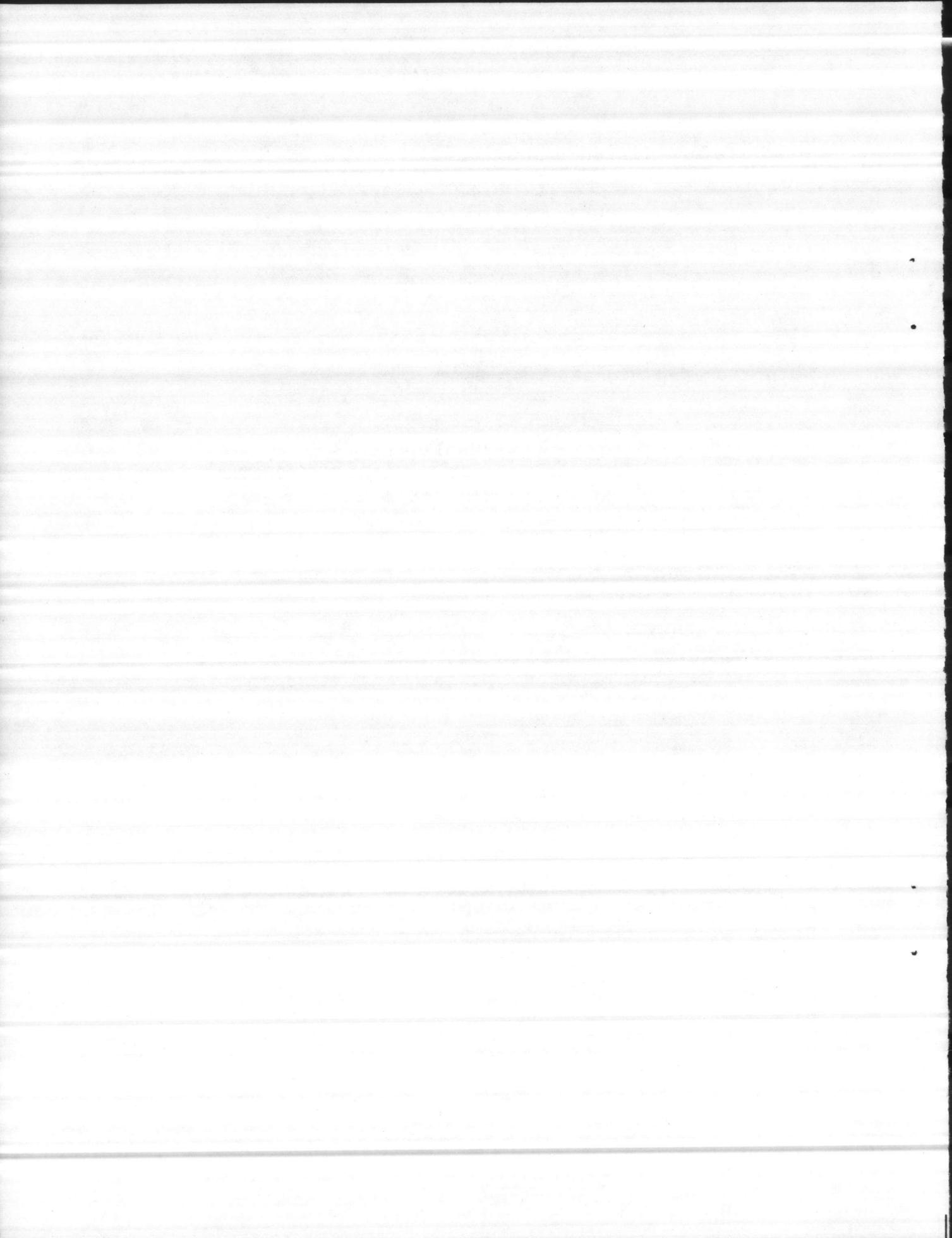


A part of the 35 barrels of trash and 350 old tires collected on the shorelines of New River by volunteer marines.

The command demonstrated its full support for environmental matters in Base Bulletin 6240, which addressed the Environmental Quality Program. Enclosed with this Bulletin were the colorful 1971 EQ Index published by the National Wildlife Federation, and a list of books on ecology on hand at the Camp Lejeune libraries. Commands down to company level received this Bulletin, assuring the widest possible dissemination of information. Commanders were instructed to detach the enclosures and place them where they could receive widest attention. See Appendix H.

A special effort by marines to clean up the Camp Lejeune shorelines of New River netted 35 barrels of trash and over 350 old tires. A pilot project by a voluntary group involved the recycling of aluminum cans. Widespread interest and awareness was setting the stage for greater progress during 1972. From the modest beginning represented by the Task Force on Environmental Quality, the Program gained momentum throughout the year until, by year's end, a broad-based, well oriented concept for Environmental Action was poised ready for acceleration in the months ahead. This Program represents Camp Lejeune's leadership in the nationwide effort of protecting and enhancing the quality of the nation's environment.

APPENDIX A  
VEGETATION



## VEGETATION

Native plants common to Camp Lejeune that are useful to wildlife are listed below:

### TREES

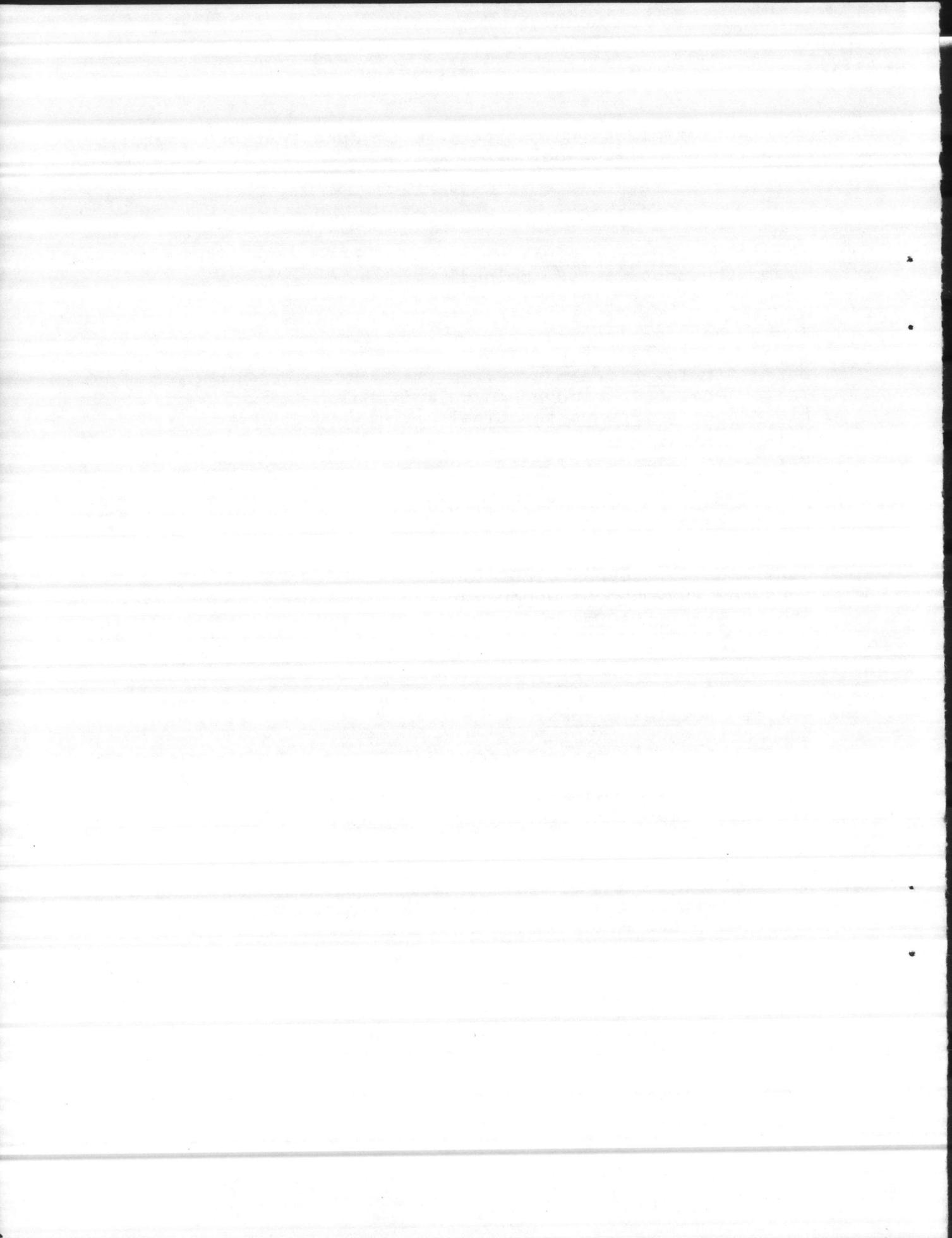
White Oak {Quercus alba}  
Swamp Chestnut Oak {Q. prinus}  
Live Oak {Q. virginiana}  
Red Oak {Q. falcata}  
Turkey Oak {Q. laevis}  
Bluejack Oak {Q. cinerea}  
Water Oak {Q. nigra}  
Yellow Poplar {Liriodendron tulipifera}  
Black Cherry {Prunus serotina}  
Holly {Ilex opaca}  
Black Gum {Nyssa sylvatica}  
Hornbeam {Carpinus caroliniana}  
Longleaf Pine {Pinus palustris}  
Loblolly Pine {Pinus taeda}  
Dogwood {Cornus florida}  
Sassafras {Sassafras albidum}  
Persimmon {Diospyros virginiana}  
Sourwood {Oxydendrum arboreum}  
Ash {Fraxinus nigra}

### SHRUBS

Gallberry {Ilex glabra}  
Yaupon {Ilex vomitoria}  
Cyrilla {Cyrilla racemiflora}  
Chinquapin {Castanea pumila}  
Hawthorn {Crataegus Spp.}  
American Beautybush {Callicarpa americana}

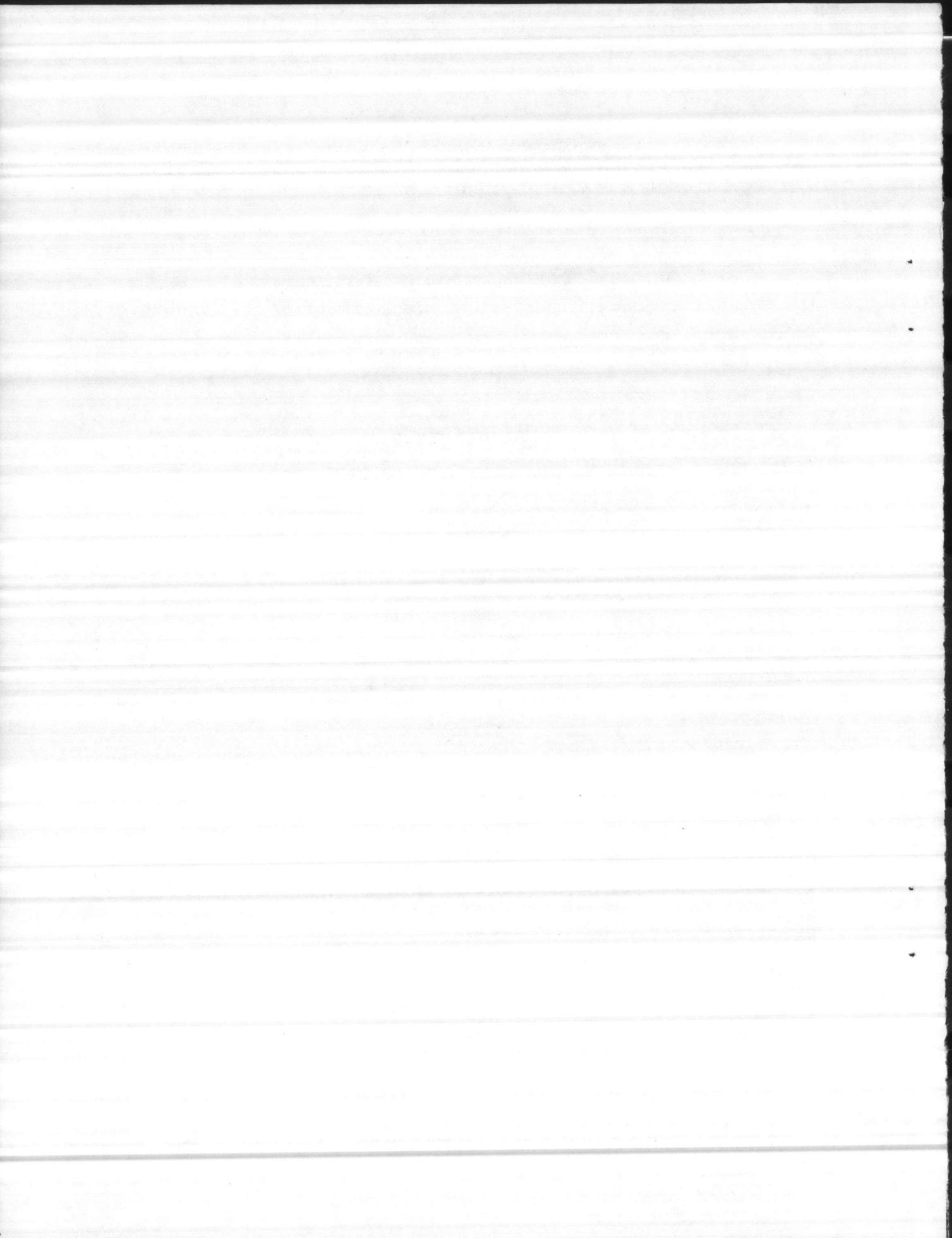
### VINES AND HERBS

Partridge Pea {Cassia fasciculata}  
Beggar Weed {Desmodium Spp.}  
Lespedeza {Lespedeza Spp.}  
Milk Pea {Galactia volubile}  
Grape {Vitis Spp.}  
Blueberries {Vaccinium Spp.}  
Green Brier {Smilax Spp.}  
Honeysuckle {Lonicera japonica}  
Yellow Jasmine {Gelsemium sempervirens}



11

APPENDIX B  
WILDLIFE RESOURCES



## WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Wildlife species most common to Camp Lejeune, their population size estimate, and their relative range condition are listed below:

Species	Population {Estimated}	Range Condition
<u>Game Birds and Animals</u>		
Whitetailed Deer { <u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> }	2,900	Good
Black Bear { <u>Ursus americanus</u> }	35	Fair
Squirrel { <u>Sciurus Spp.</u> }	9,500	Good
Rabbit { <u>Sylvilagus Spp.</u> }	3,500	Fair
Gray Fox { <u>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</u> }	600	Excellent
Quail { <u>Colinus virginianus</u> }	5,000	Fair
Turkey { <u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> }	600	Good
<u>Fur-Bearing Animals</u>		
Mink { <u>Mustela vison</u> }	200	Excellent
Otter { <u>Lutra canadensis</u> }	200	Excellent
Muskrat { <u>Ondatra zibethicus</u> }	500	Fair
Skunk { <u>Mephitis mephitis</u> }	*	Excellent
Raccoon { <u>Procyon lotor</u> }	*	Excellent
Opossum { <u>Didelphis marsupialis</u> }	*	Excellent
Bobcat { <u>Lynx longirostris</u> }	150	Excellent
<u>Migratory Game Birds</u>		
Dove { <u>Zenaidura macroura</u> }	2,500	Fair
Woodcock { <u>Philohela minor</u> }	800	Good
Rail { <u>Rallus longirostris</u> }	2,500	Excellent

\* Estimate not available.

Waterfowl: On 31 December 1970 Base and State wildlife officials estimated the total waterfowl population aboard the Base to be 12,000.

Wood Duck {Aix sponsa}  
Black Duck {Anas rubripes}  
Canada Goose {Branta canadensis}  
Mallard {Anas platyrhynchos}  
Green-winged Teal {Anas carolinensis}  
Ruddy Duck {Oxyura jamaicensis}  
Hooded Merganser {Lophodytes cucullatus}  
Canvasback {Aythya valisineria}  
Bufflehead {Bucephala albeola}  
Lesser Scaup {Aythya affinis}  
Pintail {Anas acuta}  
Greater Scaup {Aythya marila}  
Ring-neck Duck {Aythya collaris}  
Coot {Fulica americana}

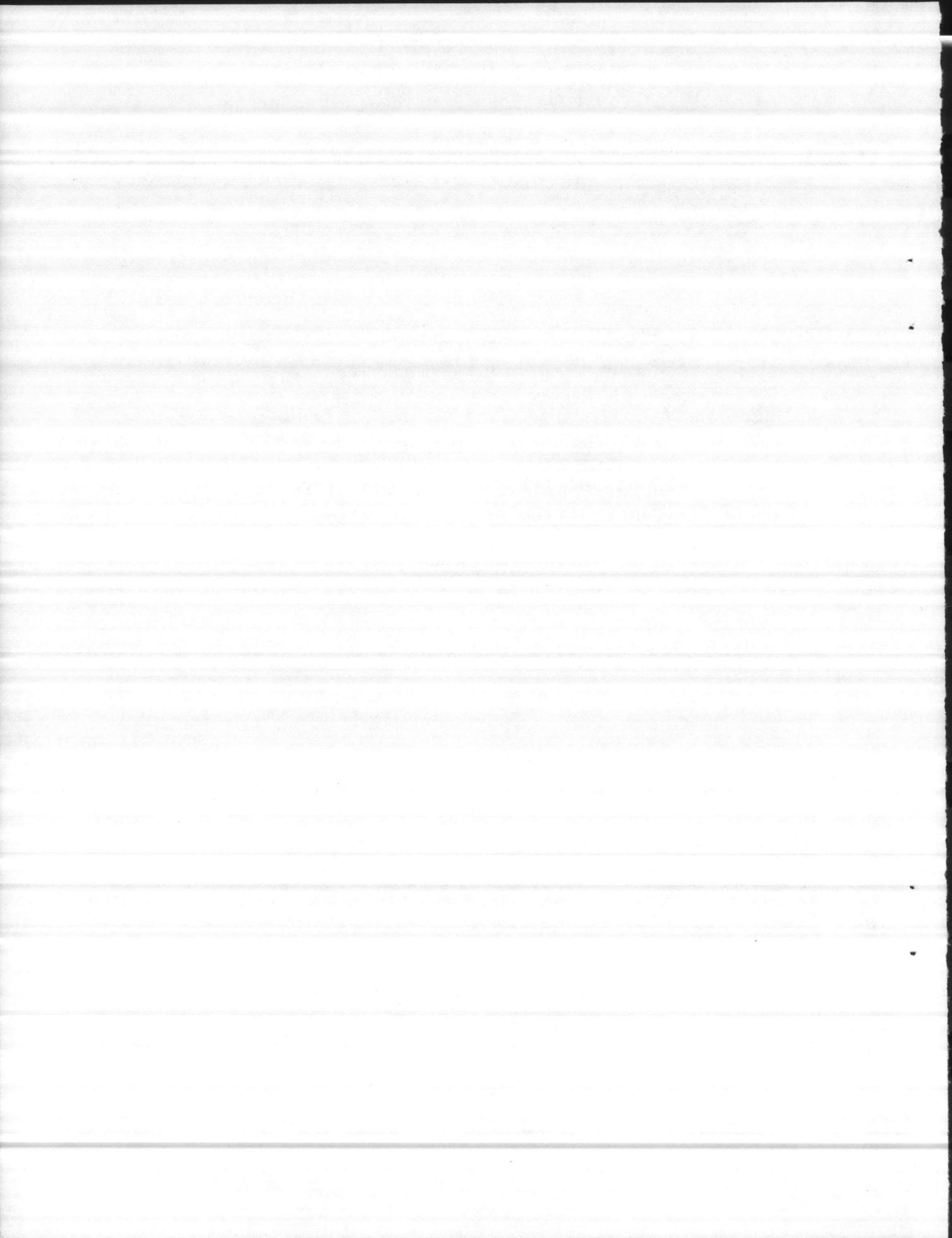
#### Game Fish

Largemouth Bass {Micropterus salmoides}  
Bluegill {Lepomis macrochirus}  
Redbreast {Lepomis auritus}  
Pickerel {Esox Spp.}  
Redear {Lepomis microloplus}  
Warmouth {Chaenobryttus gulosus}  
Black Crappie {Pomoxis nigromaculatus}  
Yellow Perch {Perca flavescens}  
Pumpkinseed {Lepomis gibbosus}  
Flier {Centrarchus macropterus}  
Stripped Bass {Roccus saxatilis}

#### Nongame Fish

Carp {Cyprinus carpio}  
Bowfin {Amia calva}  
Shad {Dorosoma cepedianum}  
Catfish {Ictalurus Spp.}  
Longnose Gar {Lepisosteus osseus}

APPENDIX C  
RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE FOR  
CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES



RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE FOR  
CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Prepare annually for the Commanding General's approval a schedule and procedures for the conduct of organized and controlled hunts for all type wildlife.
4. 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.
5. 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 on the base.
6. 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.
7. Ensure, when feasible, that local sportsmen groups are invited to attend meetings of the committee as guests. The importance of establishing, maintaining, and improving base-community relations cannot be overemphasized.
8. Review annually the cooperative plan between the Base; the Regional Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and the Executive Director, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission; and make recommendations to the Commanding General for any desirable changes in the Wildlife Management Plan.
9. Monitor and make frequent reports to the Commanding General concerning all aspects of the Base Wildlife Food Plot Program.

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

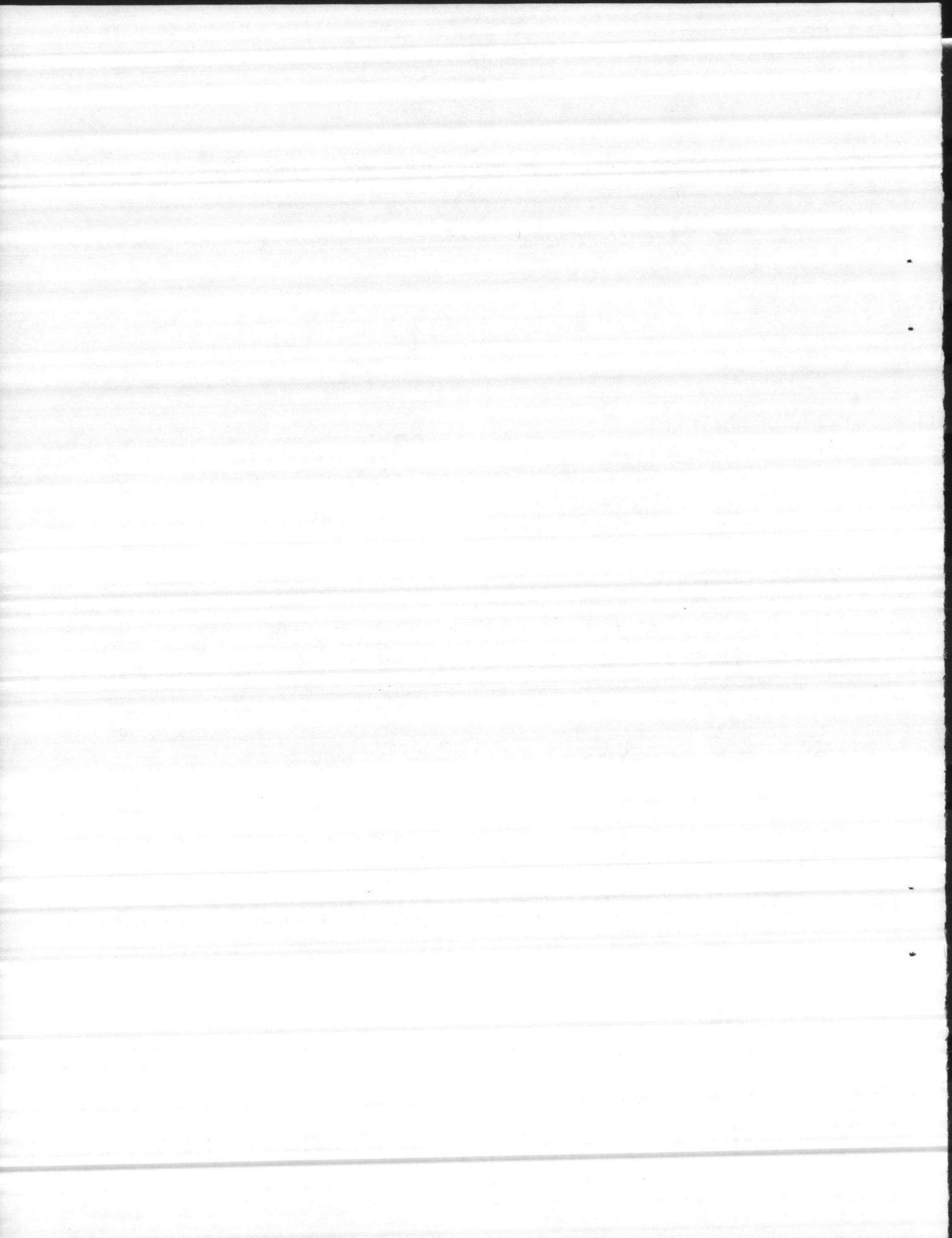
11. Establish and maintain procedures for accumulating reporting information and prepare all reports for the Commanding General regarding the Base Natural Resources Conservation Program, as required.

12. 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.

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

APPENDIX D

TURKEY TRAPPING SUMMARY





# State of North Carolina

## Wildlife Resources Commission

RALEIGH, N. C. 27602

JAY WAGGONER, GRAHAM  
CHAIRMAN  
DR. JOE M. ANDERSON, JR., NEW BERN  
JAMES A. CONNELLY, MORGANTON  
J. HOLT EVANS, ENFIELD  
D. JACK HOOKS, WHITEVILLE

413 Hickory Dr.  
Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514  
21 Feb., 1971

CLYDE P. PATTON, RALEIGH  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
T. N. MASSIE, SYLVA  
DR. LATHAN T. MOOSE, WINSTON-SALEM  
ROBERT G. SANDERS, CHARLOTTE  
O. L. WOODHOUSE, GRANDY

Major General R. McC. Tompkins  
Commanding General  
U. S. Marine Corps Base  
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Dear General Tompkins:

This is to inform that on 16 Feb., pursuant to your approval of 21 Dec., 1970, the capture of our "quota" of 15 wild turkeys on Camp Lejeune was completed. In all, 18 were captured; three hens were banded and released 17 Feb. at the point of capture.

The 14 birds transplanted (one mortality) were used in completing the stocking, begun more than a year ago, on the Mt. Mitchell and Pisgah Wildlife Management Areas on National Forest lands in the western part of the state. I anticipate that these releases will result in establishment on both areas stocked, thereby greatly improving future opportunities to hunt this magnificent game bird and adding substantially to the contributions the U.S.M.C. at Camp Lejeune has made through the years toward restoration of the wild turkey in North Carolina.

On behalf of the Wildlife Resources Commission, and particularly on behalf of its Turkey Restoration Project, I wish to express sincere appreciation and thanks for the benevolent and liberal cooperation received from all Base personnel involved in the transplanting operation. I am especially indebted to Mr. Charles D. Peterson, Base Wildlife Technician, for his untiring cooperation, exemplified by many hours—even whole weekends—spent beyond the call of duty in furthering the live-trapping effort. Without such help the job could not have been accomplished nearly so well nor in so brief a period.

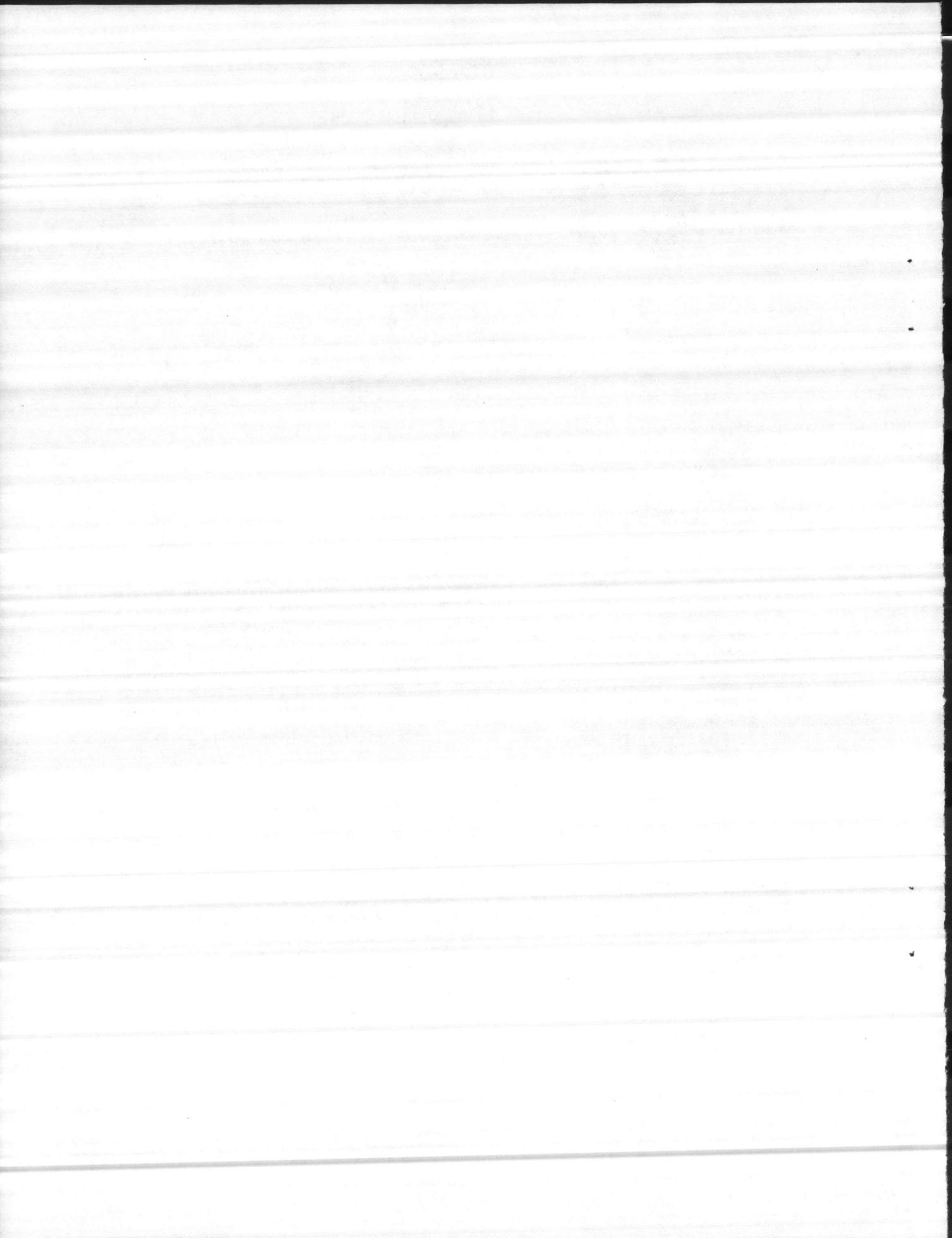
The Lejeune turkey population is surely one of the densest—if not the densest—in the state, a fact that speaks very well of the Base's conservation program, a program of which I am sure you are justly proud. I look forward to future cooperative ventures in the field of wildlife conservation on Camp Lejeune.

cc: Mr. Carroll Russell  
Mr. Charles Peterson  
Mr. Stuart Critcher

Very truly yours

*Wayne Bailey*

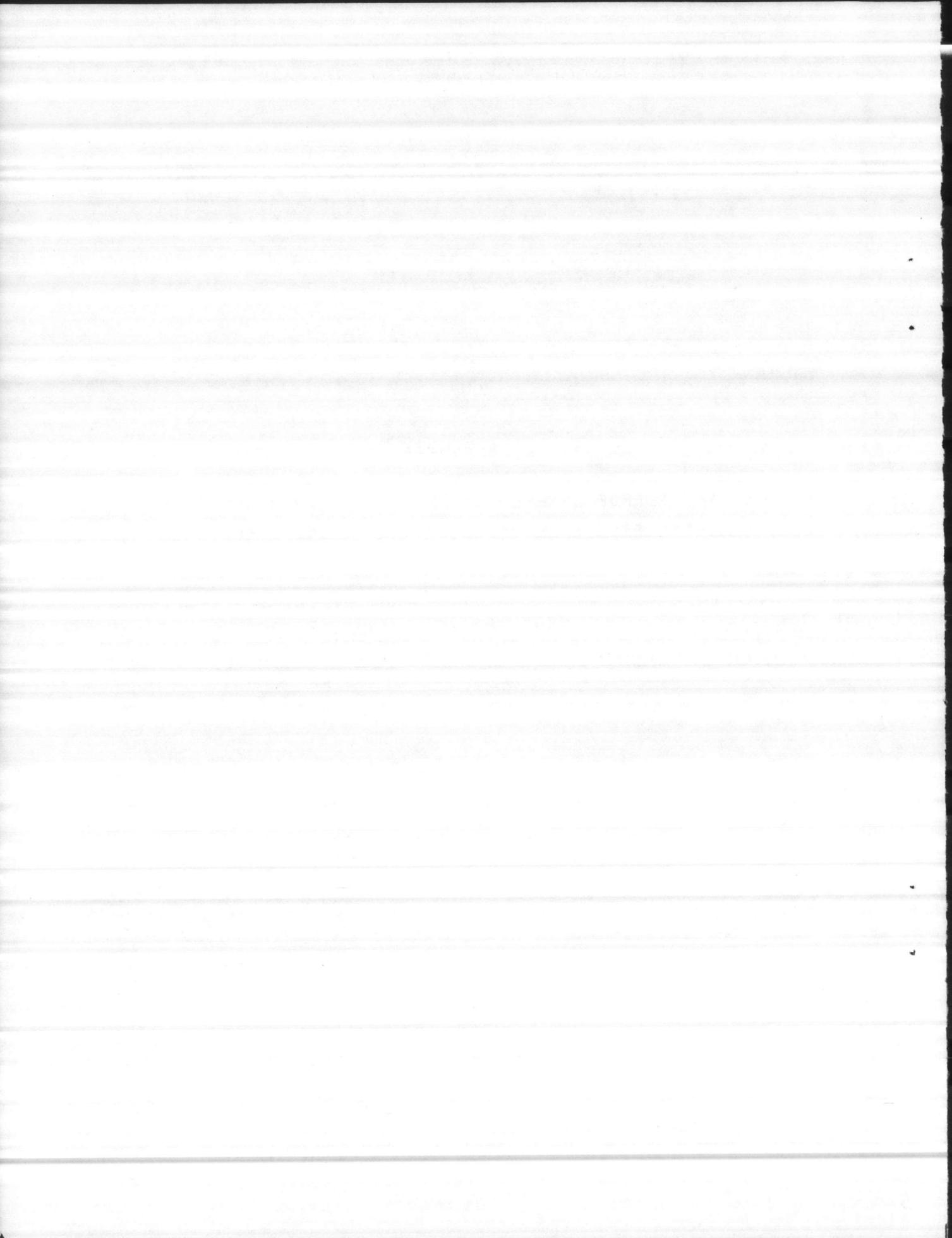
R. W. Bailey, Wildlife Biologist



APPENDIX E

EXCERPTS FROM BASE BULLETIN 1710 DATED 9 SEP 1971

EXCERPTS FROM BASE ORDER 1710.2C DATED 6 AUG 1971



HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS BASE  
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

BBul 1710  
15/CP/lp  
9 Sep 1971

BASE BULLETIN 1710

From: Commanding General

To: Distribution List

Subj: 1971 - 1972 Hunting Season

Ref: (a) BO 1710.20C

(b) 1971 - 1972 N. C. Hunting and Trapping Regulations

Encl: (1) Base Hunting Areas

(2) Small Game Management Area

(3) Assignment of Huntmasters, Assistant Huntmasters, and  
Dates of Organized Deer Hunts

(4) Open Seasons and Bag Limits

(5) N. C. Migratory Game Regulations 1971 - 1972

1. Purpose. To publish information on the 1971 - 1972 hunting season for the Base and to implement and amplify certain provisions of references (a) and (b).

2. Base Hunting Permits

a. Base hunting permits are issued and accounted for by the Base Game Protector.

b. All applicants for Base hunting permits or area hunting passes must successfully pass the hunter safety examination which is conducted at Building 4002, Midway Park.

c. Base hunting permits will be issued and the hunter safety examination conducted by the Game Protector's office from 0730 until 1330 daily Monday through Friday, and Saturdays and holidays from one hour before sunrise to 0900.

d. Reference (a) requires applicants for Base hunting permits to also sign certificates of understanding to indicate they are familiar with and will comply with Base, County, State, and Federal hunting regulations and the basic principles of hunting safety. A valid North Carolina State or Onslow County hunting license must be presented as well as a Special North Carolina State Big Game Permit if the applicant intends to hunt deer.

e. All civilians, including dependents and civilian guests of military personnel, will execute a certificate indicating they release the government from all responsibility in case of an accident or injury while hunting.

f. A hunter may take with him no more than two guests on an individual hunt without special permission from the Base Provost Marshal.

### 3. Clearance for Hunting

a. Each hunter must receive area clearance from the Base Game Protector, Building 4002, prior to going into the field to individually hunt. A one-day hunting area pass will be issued beginning one hour before sunrise upon presentation of a Base hunting permit. This pass must be in the hunter's possession while actually hunting and will be returned to the Base Game Protector immediately upon completion of hunting. Failure to return the pass no later than one hour after sunset on the day of issuance will result in suspension of hunting privileges for 30 days.

b. Areas in which hunting is permitted are shown in enclosure (1) with no change in present training area designations. The apportionment of the Base is divided into three major hunting areas:

(1) Area 1 is composed of training areas R, F, G, and Q excluding all built-up areas, impact areas and ammunition storage areas. The Small Game Management Area which is shown in enclosure (2) provides prime quail hunting in GC and GD training areas.

(2) Area 2 is composed of areas H, I, and J excluding all built-up areas, demolition ranges at Courthouse Bay and Base Magazine Area.

(3) Area 3 is composed of training areas M, K, and L excluding the Rifle Range, K-2 Impact Area, Verona ASP, messhall areas, and other areas designated by the Area Commander, Camp Geiger.

c. No hunting shall be permitted in areas being utilized for field firing ranges; impact areas, the School Nature Study Area; within 200 yards of any inhabited camp, barracks, quarters, housing, primary roads, landing fields, stables, schools, storerooms, supply or storage area, athletic field, golf course or utility facility; or in areas where troops are engaged in maneuvers, exercises, or training.

d. Only organized hunts may be conducted with special approval of the Chief of Staff, Marine Corps Base, in "no hunting", "exclusion", or "bow hunting" areas.

13 4. Duck Blinds. Duck blinds in New River which are not posted according to state regulations may be used on a first-come, first-served basis. Owners of duck blinds in public waters may place appropriate posted signs within or without such blinds and require written consent of the owner for the use of any blind by any individual.

5. Bow and Arrow Hunting. Bow and arrow hunting will be in accordance with enclosure (1) to reference (a).

a. Training areas A, B, C, and D are designated as bow hunting areas. Individual and organized bow hunts are authorized, and area assignments will be made by the Base Game Protector.

b. The use of firearms or dogs is prohibited.

c. When special hunts are authorized by the Commanding General in a designated bow area or areas, bow hunting will not be permitted.

6. Organized/Individual Deer Hunts

a. Organized deer hunts will have a huntmaster and assistant huntmaster approved by the Commanding General. See enclosure (3).

b. The huntmaster and his assistant will:

(1) Be designated by the Provost Marshal as Assistant Deputy Game Protectors.

(2) Be responsible for the organization and proper conduct of their hunting party.

(3) Verify that each hunter in the party is eligible to hunt in accordance with existing regulations.

(4) Determine the number of persons that may safely participate in their party.

(5) Maintain appropriate records of participation and game harvest statistics to be reported to the Base Game Protector within 48 hours following an organized hunt.

c. Participation in organized hunts will be by reservation through the assigned huntmaster.

d. A huntmaster has the authority to remove any hunter for cause and to secure his hunt when there are ten or less hunters, and members may be assigned to another hunt of their choice.

e. It is permissible to hire civilian dog handlers with dogs for each organized party. Dogs may be released in "no hunting" or "firing" areas adjoining an area being hunted; extreme caution will be exercised to ensure that there is no violation of regulations which prohibit firing within 200 yards of such area. Dog handlers will not enter impact areas being utilized for field firing nor will they enter any area after daylight hours without approval of the Base Game Protector's office to retrieve their dogs.

f. The three major hunting areas will be rotated among the individual hunters and organized hunting parties contingent upon availability and training requirements providing an equal opportunity for hunting the more productive areas. Organized parties will be assigned one area and individuals will be assigned two areas on organized hunting dates.

g. When an area is reserved for organized deer hunts, only members of the organized parties will be permitted to hunt within the assigned area, and no other hunter or unit other than law enforcement or management personnel may enter the area except in using primary roads in regular passage or in case of emergency.

h. Military personnel, active and retired, and civilian employees of the Base will be given priority in participating in organized deer hunts.

i. No person under 13 years of age will be allowed to hunt with firearms, but may accompany his parent or guardian. Persons 13 through 15 years of age will be allowed to hunt when under immediate control and adjacent to his parent or guardian.

j. Dog handlers are required to execute enclosures (3) and (4) of reference (a).

k. Only 10, 12, 16, 20, 28, and 410 gauge shotguns and commercial loads will be used; 28 and 410 gauge shotguns will be used only for squirrel, rabbit, quail, and dove (bow and arrow hunts excepted). Under no circumstances will the military brass case load be used, and the altering of any ammunition is prohibited. The individual hunter is responsible that his weapon is serviceable and in safe working condition.

l. Only male deer with visible antlers may be taken except when a special season for taking antlerless deer is authorized by the Commanding General.

m. Individual hunters will not be permitted to use dogs while hunting deer, but dogs are allowed while hunting other game.

n. Hunters are not permitted in any area one hour after sunset except when participating in night hunts as authorized in reference (a).

o. Individual deer hunting will be in accordance with subparagraphs g. and k. through n. above.

7. Weighing Station. The Base Game Protector will maintain a weighing station at Building 4002.

8. Game Reports. Open seasons and bag limits are specified in enclosures (4) and (5). To provide information for the further development of the Base Wildlife Conservation Program, all game taken will be physically reported to the Base Game Protector for inspection. Game which is accidentally taken or destroyed will be reported to the Base Game Protector utilizing the format in enclosure (6) to reference (a). Forms may be obtained from the Base Game Protector or Base Desk Sergeant.

9. General

a. All shotguns used in hunting which are capable of holding more than three shells must have the magazine plugged with a one-piece metal or wooden filler so that not more than three shells may be accommodated at one time in the magazine and chamber combined. The plug shall be incapable of being removed through the loading end of the magazine.

b. No rifles, over and under rifle and shotgun combination, or sidearms of any type will be carried while hunting. Buckshot only will be used while deer hunting.

c. All individuals except those hunting water fowl, wild turkey, or bow hunting within a bow hunting area must wear an International Red, Yellow, or Orange vest or an equivalent amount of that material on both front and back of the upper extremities. A cap alone is not considered sufficient.

d. Bears, alligators, and sea turtles will not be destroyed, taken, or trapped.

e. Migratory waterfowl hunters must possess a valid Federal Migratory Bird Stamp.

f. Migratory waterfowl and wild turkey regulations will be announced by later bulletins.

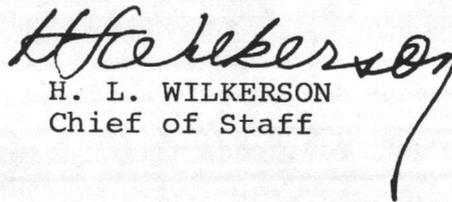
g. Individual hunting will be permitted on Sunday providing the hunter is on government property and does not fire over North Carolina navigable waters or into private property adjacent to the Base. (All

BBul 1710  
9 Sep 1971

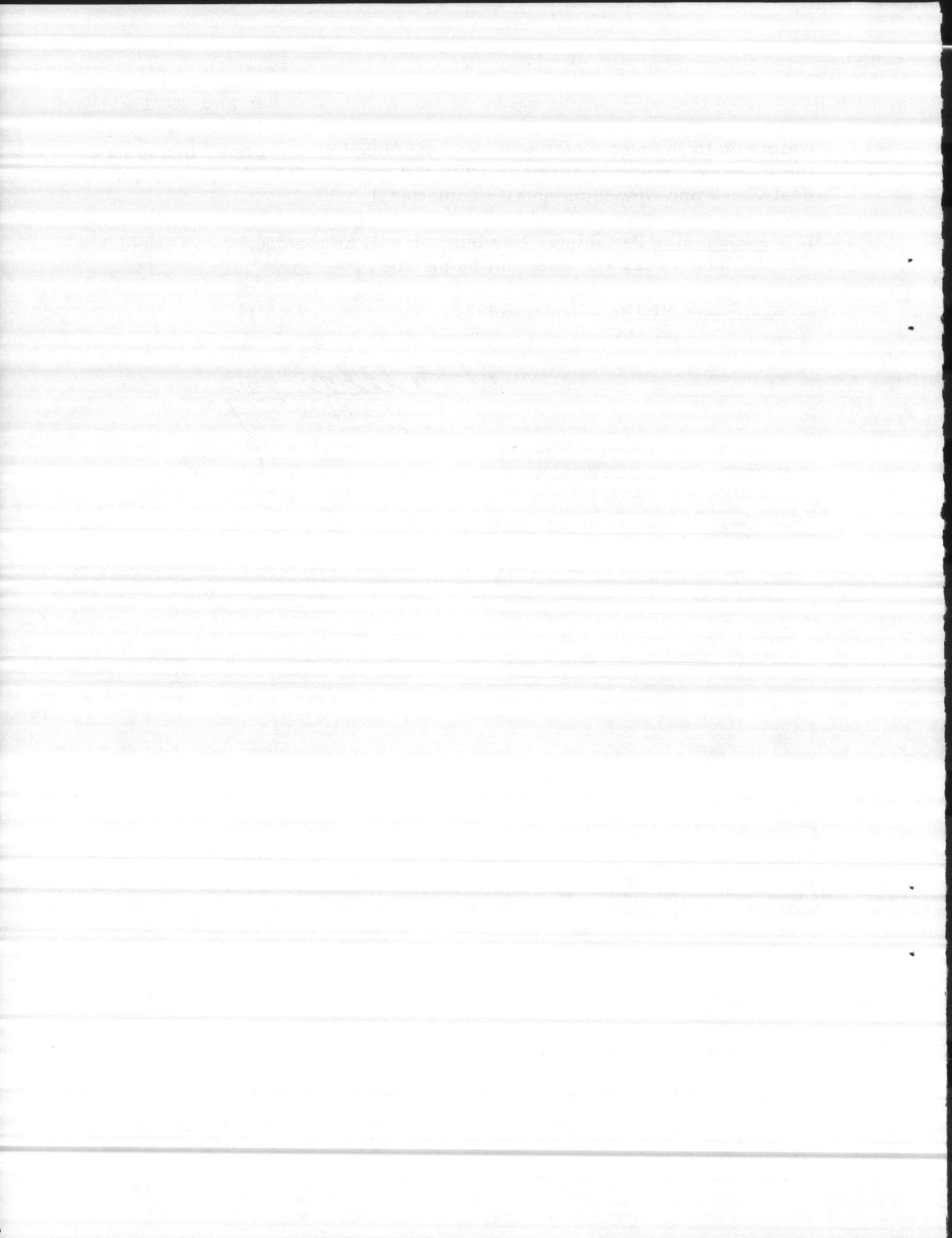
waters up to the high water mark are considered state waters, including the Inland Waterway and its estuaries and sounds, Atlantic Ocean, and Bear Creek and New River and its estuaries.)

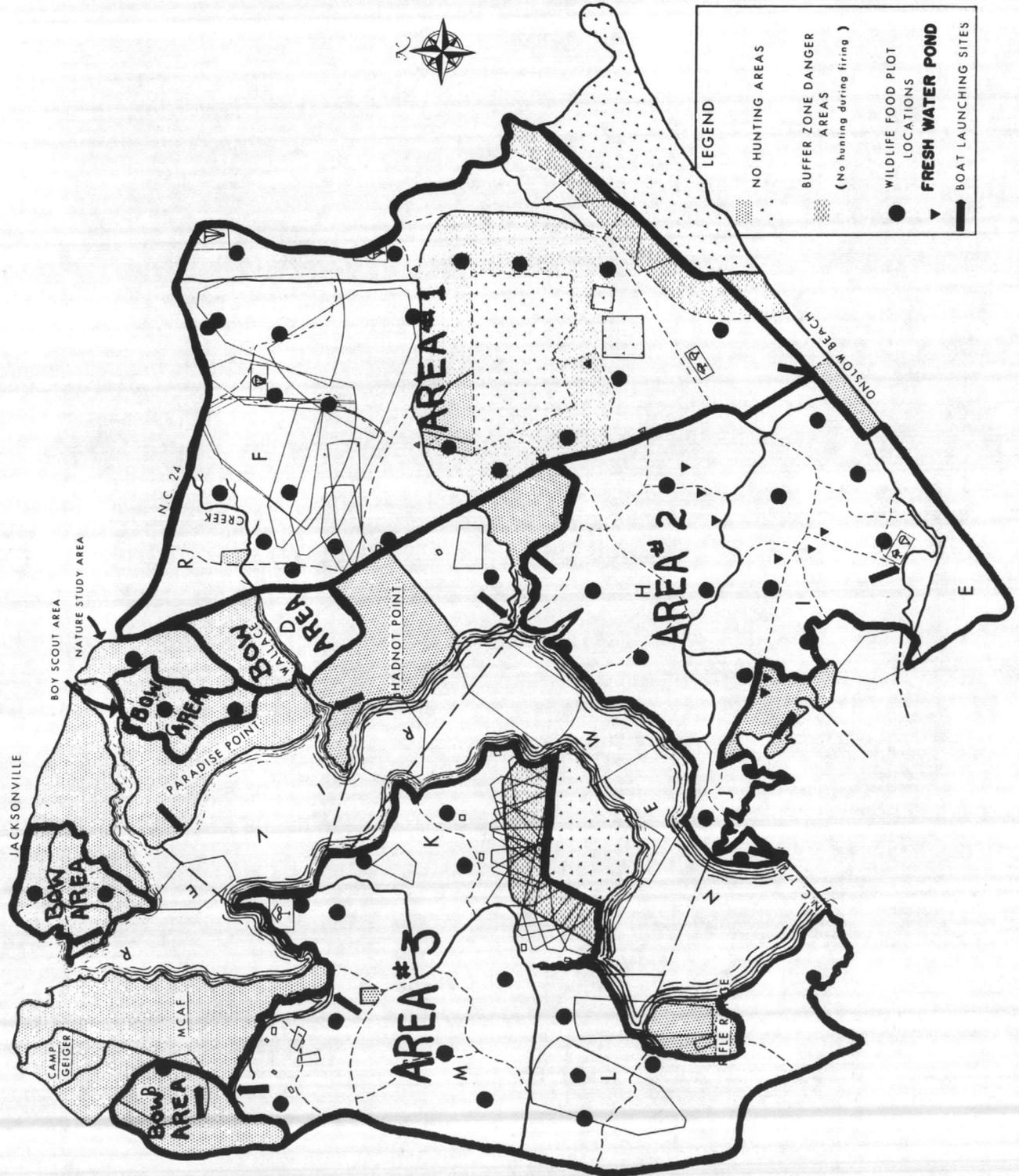
10. Pocket-size Pamphlet. This bulletin will be reproduced in pamphlet form for hunters issued Base hunting permits.

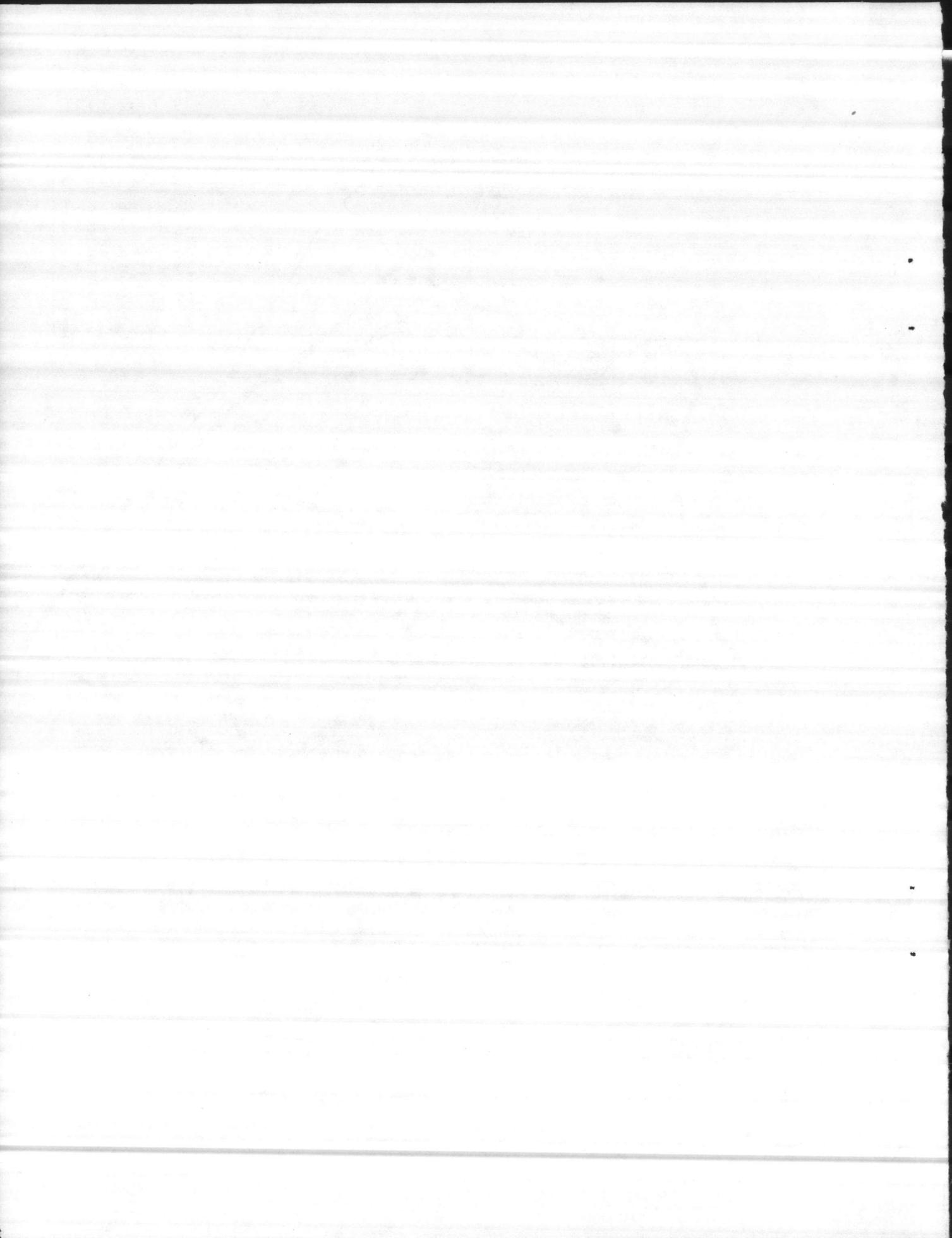
11. Self-cancellation. 1 March 1972.

  
H. L. WILKERSON  
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION: "A"  
TrngFacO (5)  
BProvMar (4,000 pamphlet-size)







ASSIGNMENT OF HUNTMASTERS AND ASSISTANT HUNTMASTERS

<u>Party</u>		<u>Telephone</u>
A	Huntmaster Captain (Ret) W. E. EISENHOWER	3065 347-4389
	Assistant Huntmaster SgtMaj L. D. FITZPATRICK	1787 353-3156
14	Assistant Huntmaster Captain (Ret) J. W. THOMASON	5207 324-3655
B	Huntmaster LtCol (Ret) S. A. WEIMER, Jr.	347-6031 346-4918
	Assistant Huntmaster GySgt J. KOCHIS	6281 353-2970
C	Huntmaster HMC (Ret) S. C. JACKSON	3607
	Assistant Huntmaster GySgt R. M. BISHOP	5168

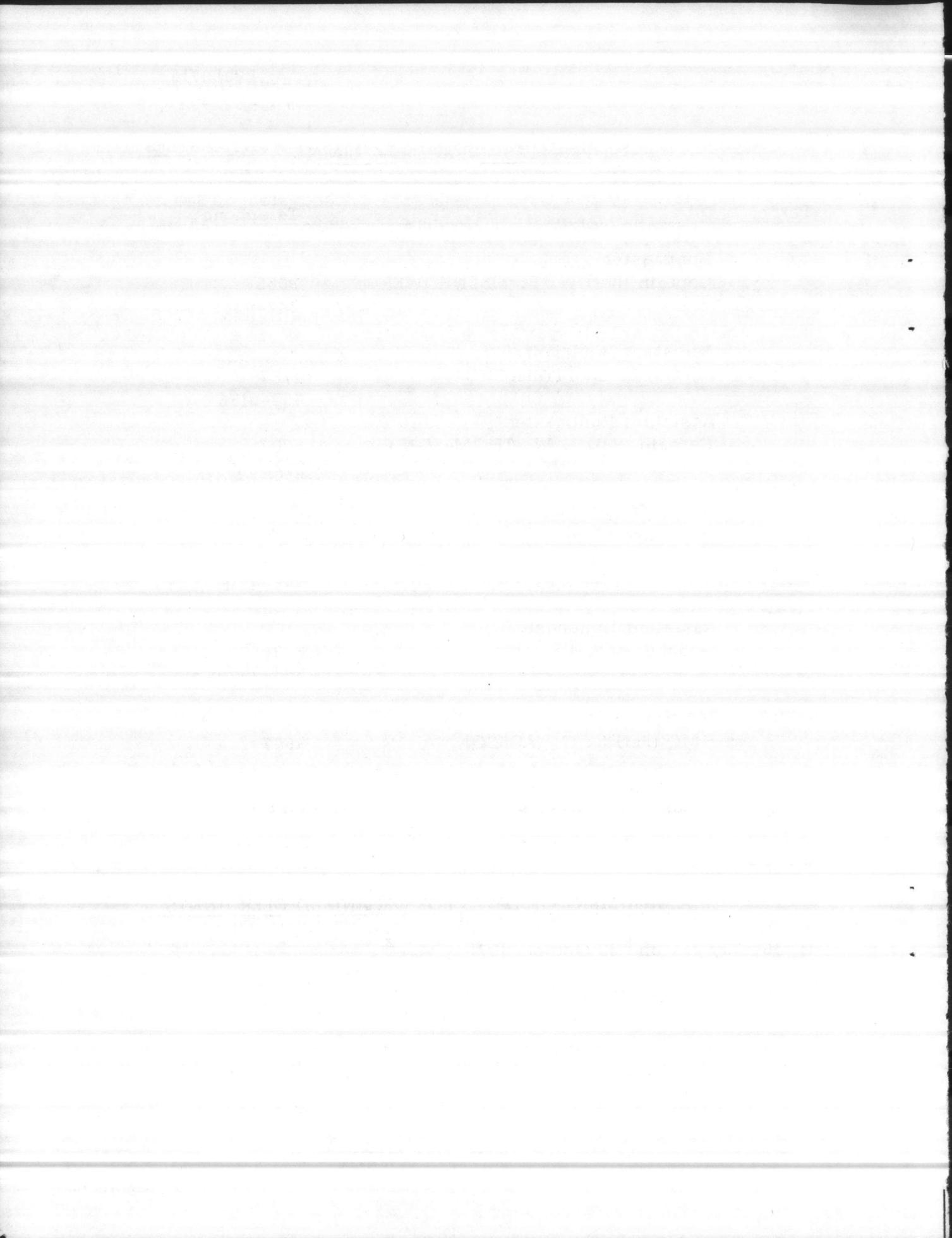
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ASSIGNMENT OF DATES FOR ORGANIZED DEER HUNTS

11, 16, 23, 25, and 30 October 1971

6, 13, 20, 25, and 27 November 1971

4, 11, 18, and 25 December 1971

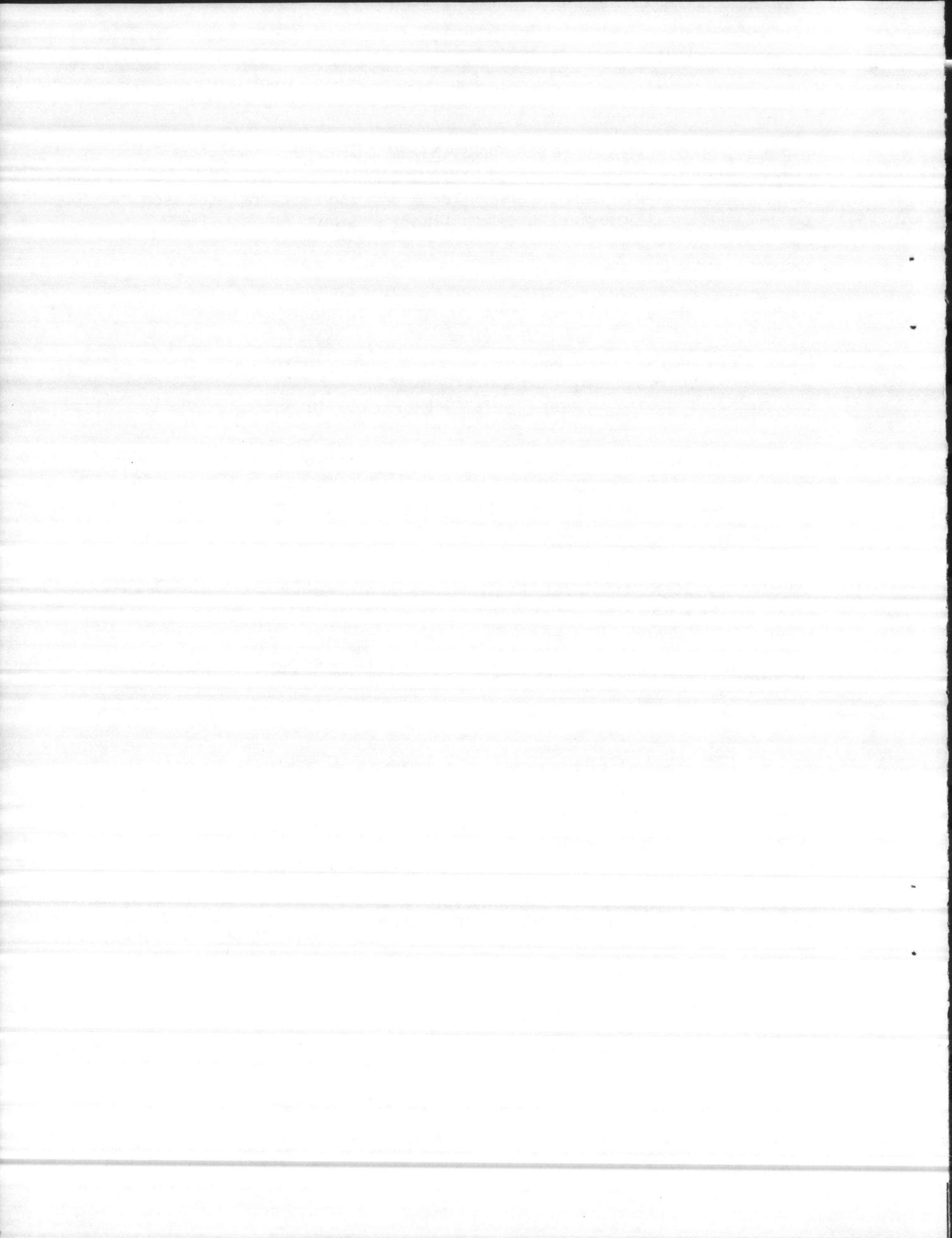
1 January 1972



OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

Game	1971-72 Open Dates (Inclusive)	Bag Limit	Possession Limit	Season Limit
Deer	* 11 Oct - 1 Jan	1	2	2
Raccoon	11 Oct - 29 Feb		No Restrictions	
Opposum	11 Oct - 29 Feb		No Restrictions	
Squirrel	11 Oct - 31 Jan	8	16	75
Above limits may include two fox squirrels per day; four in possession and ten per season.				
Rabbit	20 Nov - 12 Feb	5	10	75
Quail	20 Nov - 29 Feb	8	16	100
Wild Turkey (Bearded turkey only)	22 Apr - 13 May	1	2	2
Fox (Red and Grey)	Taken with guns when season is open for any other bird or animal.		No Restrictions	
Wildcat	11 Oct - 1 Jan		No Restrictions	

\*Special Bow and Arrow Season for Deer - 17 September through 10 October.



BASE HUNTING, FISHING, AND BOATING REGULATIONS

1. General

a. Enforcement. The Base Game Protector in the Base Provost Marshal's office is responsible for the enforcement of all hunting, fishing, and boating regulations, issuing of base hunting and/or fishing permits, and other administrative details associated therewith. He will be assisted in the performance of his duties by such other persons as may be designated or appointed by competent authority.

b. Disposition of Violators. Persons who violate federal, state, county, or base hunting, fishing, or boating regulations will be subject to disciplinary and/or administrative action as is deemed necessary and appropriate.

\* c. Authorized Personnel. The following persons are authorized to hunt, fish, or boat:

(1) Military personnel, including retired, and their dependents.

(2) Civilians assigned to or employed on the base or living in base housing and their dependents; to include Civil Service employees retired from Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.

(3) All civilians (other than base employees) when accompanied by a military or civilian employee sponsor. Sponsors of such persons are responsible for their proper conduct. A sponsor may take with him no more than two guests on an individual hunt without special permission from the Base Provost Marshal.

(4) Authorized civilians not previously listed in (1), (2), or (3), above, in accordance with existing directives on an impartial basis.

(5) Participation in organized hunts will be by reservation with priority as listed above. An annual Base Bulletin will be published regarding authorization, check in, check out, and cancellations.

(6) Hired dog handlers of organized hunts will be required to execute enclosures (3) and (4).

\* d. Publication of Information. It will be the responsibility of the Committee for the Conservation of Natural Resources, with the assistance of the Base Wildlife Technician, to prepare for publication an annual Base Bulletin to implement the current year's hunting and fishing regulations, including seasons, bag limits, huntmasters, assistant huntmasters, and dates for organized deer hunts. A reference map showing authorized hunting, fishing and boating areas and boat launching sites will be published as an enclosure thereto.

BO 1710.20C  
6 Aug 1971

e. Licensing and Identification Requirements

\* (1) All persons authorized to hunt and/or fish shall have in their possession a valid North Carolina or Onslow County hunting and/or fishing license. A Big Game Permit as prescribed in references (a) and (b) is required to hunt deer and turkey unless excepted by reference (b). All persons must, additionally, apply to the Base Game Protector for a base hunting permit. Persons under 13 years of age will not be allowed to hunt with firearms, but may accompany their parent or guardian. Persons 13 through 15 years of age will be allowed to hunt when under immediate control and adjacent to his parent or guardian.

(2) All persons hunting migratory water fowl shall have in their possession valid Federal Migratory Bird Stamps.

(3) All persons authorized to fish must, additionally, apply to the Base Game Protector for a base fishing permit if they intend to fish from any land extension into inland fishing waters. (Inland fishing waters are all fresh water ponds and streams and certain tributaries of New River as prescribed in reference (d).) Persons under 16 years of age allowed access may fish without a permit.

(4) All persons while hunting, fishing, and/or boating will have appropriate license, base permit, and identification in their possession and will display same on request to any person authorized to enforce these laws and regulations referred to and/or prescribed in this Order. No base permit is required to engage in boating on the navigable waters provided persons not authorized access do not trespass on the land areas.

f. Area Clearance for Hunting

(1) Each person, to include those sponsoring guests and huntmasters for organized hunts, shall be responsible for obtaining clearance from the Base Game Protector, Building No. 4002, prior to going into the field to hunt.

\* (2) Individual hunters will be issued hunting area passes beginning one hour before sunrise upon presentation of a base hunting permit. This pass must be in the hunter's possession while actually hunting and will be returned to the Base Game Protector immediately upon completion of hunting. Failure to return the pass no later than one hour after sunset on the day issued will result in suspension of hunting privileges for 30 days.

(3) Hunting areas will be assigned as to availability in accordance with existing training requirements. Determination as to areas available for hunting which lie within the boundaries of maneuver areas, danger areas, and field firing ranges is the responsibility of the Base Training Facilities Officer who will inform the Base Game

Protector of areas available for hunting on a daily basis throughout the hunting season. Coordination of available hunting areas will be as follows:

(a) The Base Training Facilities Office will provide the Base Game Protector with a copy of each published firing notice.

(b) The Base Game Protector will daily call the Training Facilities Office during the hunting season to determine the training areas available for individual hunting the following day. On Wednesdays, he will call to determine the areas which may be used for scheduled organized hunts.

(c) The Training Facilities Office will notify the Base Game Protector immediately of changes in scheduled range assignments or maneuver areas in which the presence of hunters would result in a training conflict.

g. Trapping. Only box trapping in accordance with reference (a) is permitted. Other trapping is not permitted on this Base except by the Base Game Protector in the control of predators and persons authorized in writing by the Commanding General. This authorization will normally be granted only to federal and state fish and wildlife conservation officials and officially charged fish and wildlife conservation agencies desiring to trap fish and wildlife for restocking purposes.

2. Hunting. Persons are considered to be hunting when they are carrying firearms or bow and arrow in pursuit of game on any land, or extension thereof under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General. Firing at game into or across any area under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General from areas outside Base boundaries by any person not authorized to hunt thereon is prohibited. Persons carrying firearms or bow and arrow under such conditions are presumed to be in the pursuit of game.

a. General Weapon and Firearm Regulations and Safety Precautions

\* (1) Hunting is permitted only with shotguns of 10 gauge or smaller or bows and arrows. Shotguns of 28 or 410 gauge will be used only for small game. It is prohibited to hunt using nets, snares, fire, salt-licks or any other baits, poisons, etc.

\* (2) No rifles, over and under rifle and shotgun combination, or sidearms of any type will be carried or used in hunting. Buckshot may be used to hunt deer only.

(3) All automatic-loading or hand-operated repeating shotguns used in hunting which are capable of holding more than three shells must have the magazine plugged with a one-piece metal or wooden filler so that not more than three shells may be accommodated at one time in the magazine and chamber combined. The plug shall be incapable of being removed through the loading end of the magazine.

BO 1710.20C  
6 Aug 1971

(4) No person shall have in his possession while hunting a shotgun with a silencer or other device designed to muffle or minimize the report thereof, whether attached to or separate from the shotgun.

(5) The introduction, possession, or use of any firearm must comply with Base Order 5500.1\_.

(6) All persons hunting are strictly accountable for the observance of all reasonable and necessary safety precautions in the use of shotguns and/or bows and arrows and will be familiar with the handling and functioning of the weapons they are using. The TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SHOOTING SAFETY in enclosure (5) will be observed at all times while hunting.

\* (7) All individuals except those hunting water fowl, wild turkey or bow hunting within a bow hunting area, must wear an International Red, Yellow or Orange vest or an equivalent amount of that material on both front and back of the upper extremities. A cap alone is not considered sufficient.

(8) All dogs used for hunting will be registered with the Base Provost Marshal's office and owners will produce certificates of rabies vaccination. Dog owners who do their own vaccinating must obtain certificates from the veterinarian who sold them the vaccine.

b. Bow and Arrow Hunting

(1) Bow and arrow hunting will be in accordance with reference (a) and the provisions of this Order.

(2) Licensing and identification requirements applicable to other hunting apply to bow and arrow hunting.

(3) Hunting with bow and arrow is permitted during the open season for legal game.

(4) The use of poisonous, explosive, or barbed arrows is prohibited. A barbed arrow within the meaning of these regulations is defined as an arrow which has points or barbs which protrude backwards from the head or point of the arrow in such a manner that they may hook or keep the arrow from being pulled out through the point of penetration without tearing the flesh of the animal or bird.

(5) The minimum broadhead width of all arrows and the rated pull of bows will be in accordance with reference (a).

(6) No type of firearm will be carried while bow and arrow hunting.

(7) The use of cross-bow for hunting is prohibited.

c. Raccoon and Opossum Hunting

(1) All hunting of raccoon and opossum between the hours of sunset and sunrise will be by organized hunting parties only. Each party will be limited to one shotgun and no shot larger than #4 shall be used. The use of dogs and artificial light in hunting these animals is authorized.

15 (2) The huntmaster of each organized hunt will be a person thoroughly familiar with the confines of the Base and will be responsible for the organization, conduct, and control of the hunt and compliance by all members thereof with these regulations. He will check out and in with the Base Game Protector or, in his absence, the Base Desk Sergeant (5151) immediately prior to commencement and no later than two hours after securing the hunt, giving his name, base permit number, a roster of personnel with their names, ranks, and organizations (home addresses of authorized civilians), and the area where the hunt will be held.

\* d. Deer Hunting

(1) The regulations for the hunting of deer by organized hunting parties and individual hunters will be published in an annual Base Bulletin.

(2) Deer may be hunted only as specified in the Base Bulletin establishing the hunt dates, limits, and times.

(3) No one shall at any time take any deer while it is swimming or in water to its knees. The taking of deer through the use of any boat or other floating device is prohibited.

(4) It is prohibited to allow dogs to run after or chase deer, even though not hunting, during the closed season.

e. Migratory Birds

(1) Information on migratory birds which may be hunted and regulations governing such hunting are set forth in current federal and North Carolina game regulations.

(2) Current North Carolina Migratory Game Regulations will be published in the annual Base Bulletin.

\* f. Game Reports. To provide information for the further development of the Base Game Program, all game taken will be physically reported to the Base Game Protector by individual hunters upon completion of hunting. Huntmasters will be responsible for reporting all game taken on organized hunts to the Base Game Protector within 48 hours. Accidentally killed game will be reported to the Base Game Protector

utilizing the form in enclosure (6). The Base Game Protector will maintain game report records which will be made available to wild-life management personnel.

g. Unprotected Game. Unprotected birds and animals may be taken at other times than during the authorized hunting season by obtaining authorization from the Base Game Protector. All other license and regulatory requirements will apply.

h. Disposal of Illegally or Accidentally Killed Wildlife

(1) When any deer is killed by reason of a collision with a motor vehicle, the Base Game Protector who investigates such collision will, upon request of the operator of the vehicle, give such operator a written permit authorizing him to possess and transport the carcass of such deer for his own lawful purposes.

(2) All other species of wildlife accidentally killed by motor vehicles will be immediately surrendered by the operator to the Base Game Protector or his representative and the operator will give a statement of circumstances thereof to the Base Game Protector.

(3) All species of birds and animals seized or surrendered to the Base Game Protector will be disposed of in accordance with current North Carolina regulations.

i. Miscellaneous

(1) Hunting is prohibited in any area within 200 yards of any inhabited camp, barracks, quarters, housing, primary roadway, landing field, stables, schools, storeroom, supply or storage area, athletic field, or golf course except on special hunts as prescribed by separate directives. Hunters will not enter an area in which organized bodies of troops are engaged in any maneuver, exercise, or training.

(2) All hunting and training of dogs is prohibited within the boundaries of the School Nature Study Area. This area is bounded on the north by Northeast Creek; on the west by a creek, power lines, and secondary road as marked and running from coordinates 843451 to 848434; on the south by the utility line running from coordinate 848434 to Holcomb Boulevard; on the east by Holcomb Boulevard.

\* (3) The hunting, killing, or trapping of bear, alligators, and sea turtles is prohibited.

\* (4) Duck blinds in New River which are not posted according to state regulations may be used on a first-come, first-served basis.

Owners of duck blinds in public waters may place appropriate posted signs within or without such blinds and require written consent of the owner for the use of the blind by any individual.

(5) Persons desiring to hunt or fish within the Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter), New River, must abide by such regulations as are promulgated by the Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter), New River.

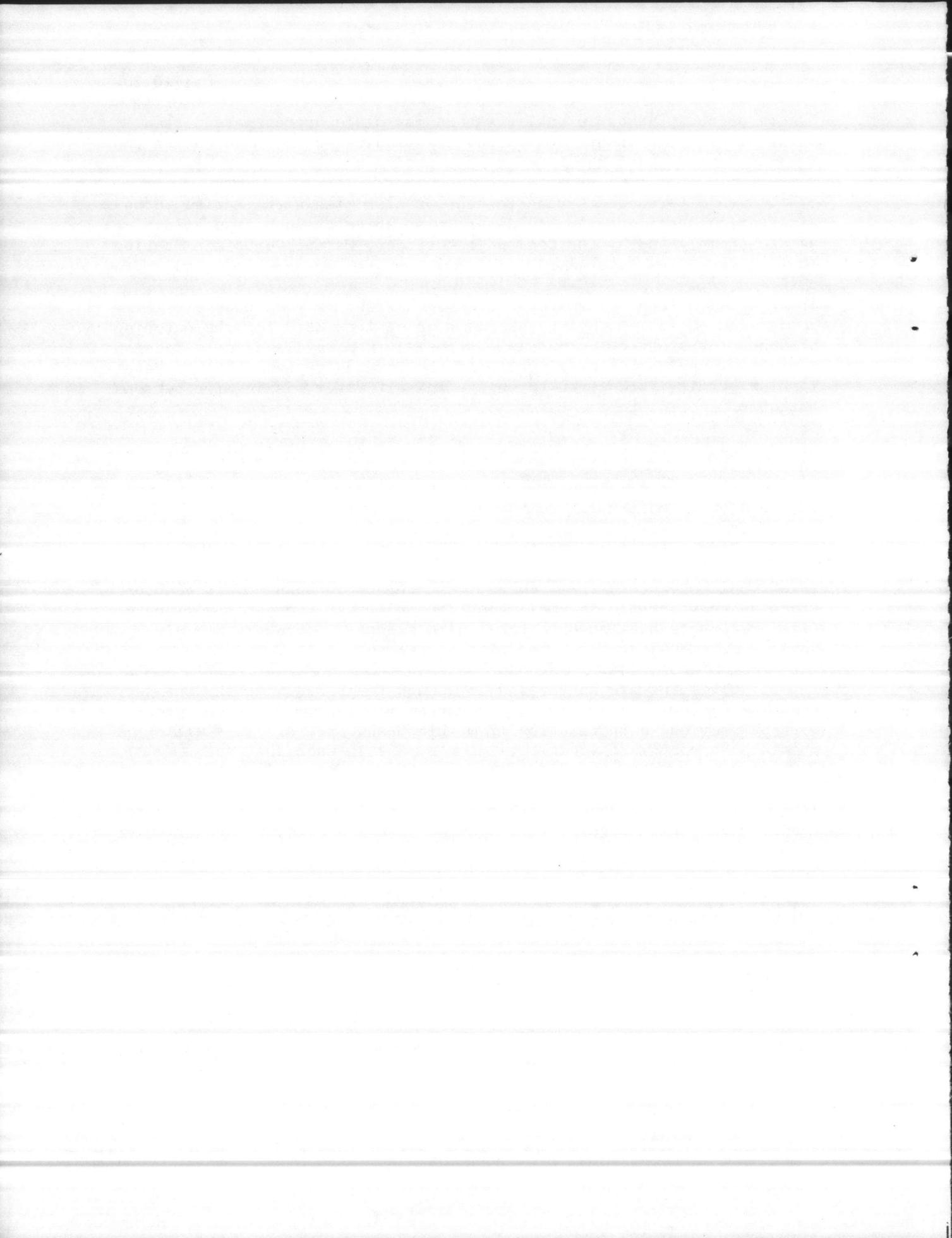
\* 3. Fishing. Persons are considered to be fishing when they are in possession of and employing equipment or devices used for the catching of fish, for sport or commercial purposes, from any land, or extension therefrom, under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General. No base fishing permit is required to engage in salt water fishing for persons authorized access to the base.

4. Boating. Persons are considered to be boating when operating boats in any waters under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, to include the use of launching and docking facilities and/or the use of any land or extensions therefrom.

a. Operators of privately-owned boats are cautioned that there are dangerous tides, undertows, and currents in New River and Brown's Inlet. All operators shall comply with the U. S. Coast Guard regulations as they pertain to small boats and all boat occupants will have life preservers available to them while afloat. Operators are also advised to acquaint themselves with reference (c).

b. Civilians are authorized to launch their boats at the Onslow Beach bridge, Maple Landing, and Marshden Landing in Southwest Creek without previous authorization from this Headquarters. They will obtain an appropriate vehicle visitor's pass in each instance.

5. Annual Harvest of Wildlife. The annual harvest of fish and wildlife will be in accordance with the recommendations of federal, state, county, and other officially recognized fish and wildlife conservation agencies.



REQUIREMENTS FOR BASE HUNTING AND/OR FISHING PERMITS  
AND DD FORM 1221

\* 1. General. Permits will be issued/sold and accounted for by the Base Game Protector.

a. Types of Permits, Fees, and Effective Dates

(1) Hunting and/or fishing permits - to persons listed in paragraphs 1.c.(1) and 1.c.(2) of enclosure (1).

1 August - 31 July

\$ 2.00

\* (2) Special hunting and fishing permits - to persons listed in paragraph 1.c.(3) of enclosure (1) to hunt or fish with their hosts and civilians in paragraph 1.c.(4) of enclosure (1) for all organized hunts only.

\$10.00

(3) Daily hunting and/or fishing permits - to persons listed in paragraph 1.c.(3) and 1.c.(4) of enclosure (1).

\$ 2.00

b. Collection and Deposit of Fees. The Base Game Protector will serve as collection agent for the fees received. Except for weekend accruals, he will deposit collections with the Base Disbursing Officer as often as necessary to keep the amount of funds on hand at any one time below \$100 or at least once weekly. Weekend accruals in excess of \$100 will be deposited Monday mornings.

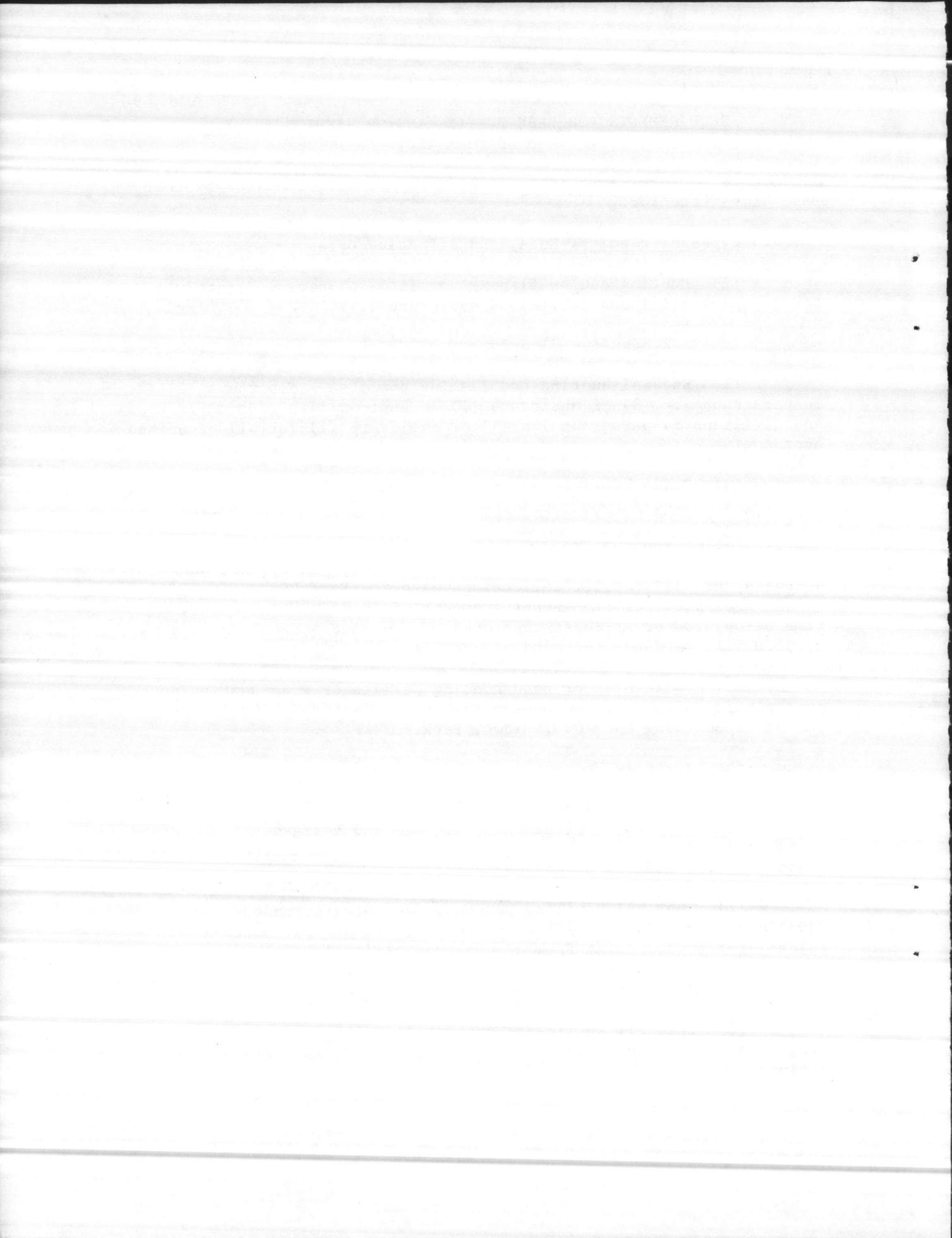
c. All applicants for base hunting permits or area hunting passes must successfully pass the hunter safety examination which is conducted at Building No. 4000, Midway Park.

d. The Base Game Protector will determine and/or accomplish the following certificates prior to issuing permits to hunt and/or fish:

(1) That the applicant is eligible and possesses appropriate state and/or county licenses and identification prescribed in paragraphs 1.e.(1) and (3) of enclosure (1).

(2) That all civilian persons, including dependents and civilians sponsored by military personnel, execute enclosure (3) releasing the government from all responsibility in case of accident or injury while hunting, fishing, and/or boating. This certificate will be retained on file by the Base Game Protector.

(3) That all applicants are familiar with current federal, state, county, and base hunting, fishing, and boating laws and regulations, as applicable; fire danger classifications; unsafe areas, etc.; and execute the certificate in enclosure (4).



CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE OF THE GOVERNMENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

In consideration for the permission granted me to enter upon the U. S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and there engage in hunting, fishing, or boating, the undersigned herein does agree as follows:

1. I will indemnify and save harmless the government, its officers, agents, servants and employees from all liability under the Federal Tort Claims Act (62 Stat. 869, 982:28 U.S.C. Sec. 2671,2680) or otherwise, for death or injury to all persons, or loss or damage to the property of all persons resulting from my use of the premises.

2. I hereby waive any and all claims for injuries which may be suffered by me in the course of such use of federal property, including but not limited to, any injury suffered by reason of accidental shooting by others, or by accidental discharge of firearms, explosives, etc., which may be caused by the negligence or fault of any other person, whether employed by the federal government or not; or any other injury, of any nature whatsoever, which may be suffered by me while on Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, as a result of the permission which is the consideration recited herein above.

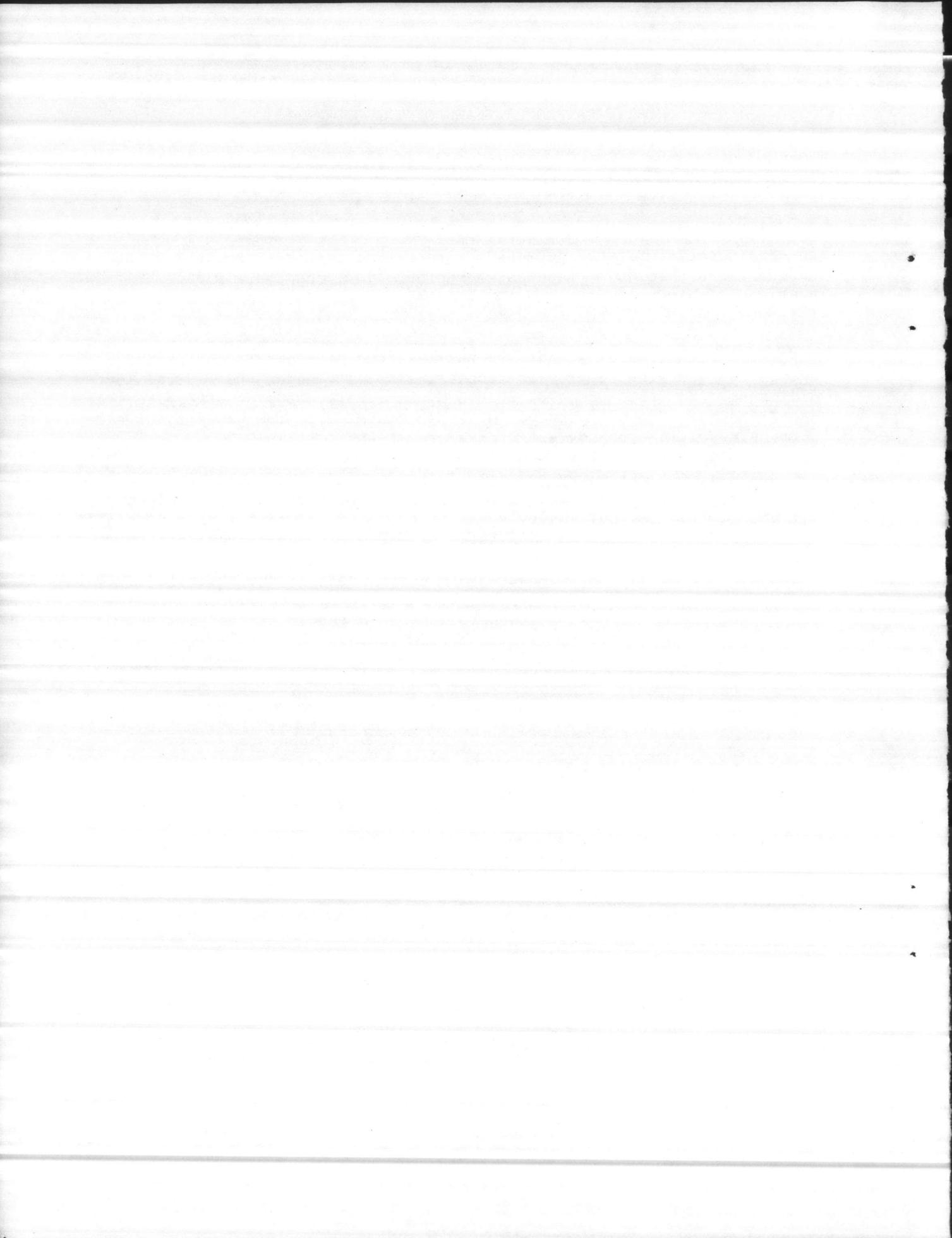
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)

WITNESS:

\_\_\_\_\_

Enclosure (3)



CERTIFICATE OF UNDERSTANDING

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

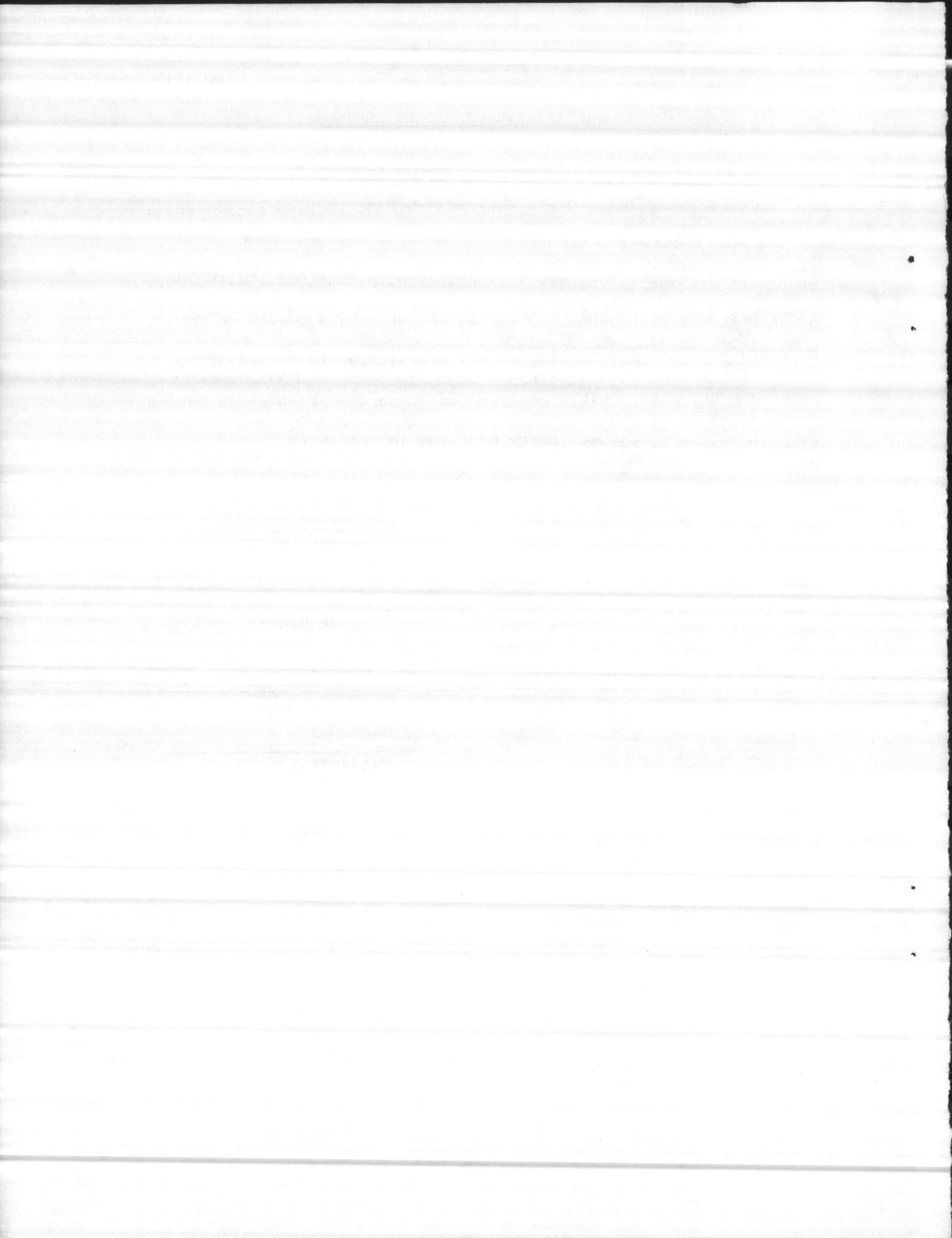
I have read, understand, and will comply with Base Order 1710.20C.

I further understand that any violations thereof subjects me to possible disciplinary, civil, and/or administrative action as appropriate and may prohibit me from hunting and/or fishing on Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina in the future.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Print Name)

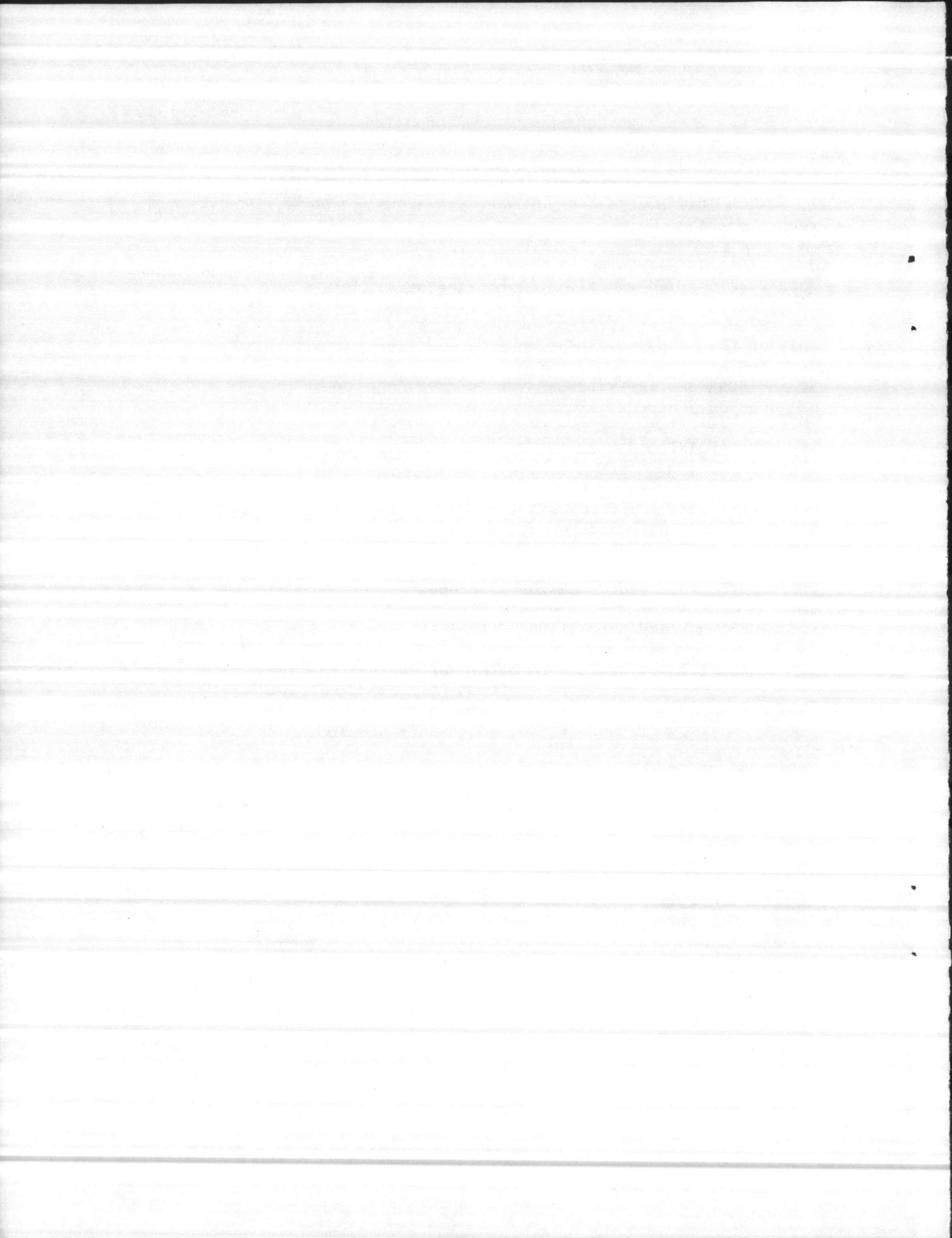
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)



TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SHOOTING SAFETY

1. TREAT EVERY GUN WITH THE RESPECT DUE A LOADED GUN.
2. WATCH THAT MUZZLE: Carry your gun safely; keep safety on until ready to shoot.
3. UNLOAD GUNS WHEN NOT IN USE, take down or have actions open; guns should be carried in cases to shooting area.
4. BE SURE BARREL IS CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS and that you have ammunition only of the proper size for the gun you carry.
5. BE SURE OF TARGET BEFORE YOU PULL TRIGGER; know identifying features of game you hunt.
6. NEVER POINT A GUN AT ANYTHING YOU DO NOT WANT TO SHOOT; avoid all horseplay.
7. NEVER CLIMB A TREE OR FENCE OR JUMP A DITCH WITH A LOADED GUN; never pull a gun toward you by the muzzle.
8. NEVER SHOOT A BULLET AT A FLAT, HARD SURFACE OR WATER; at target practice be sure your backstop is adequate.
9. STORE GUNS AND AMMUNITION SEPARATELY beyond reach of children.
10. AVOID ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES before or during shooting.

KEEP SHOOTING A SAFE SPORT



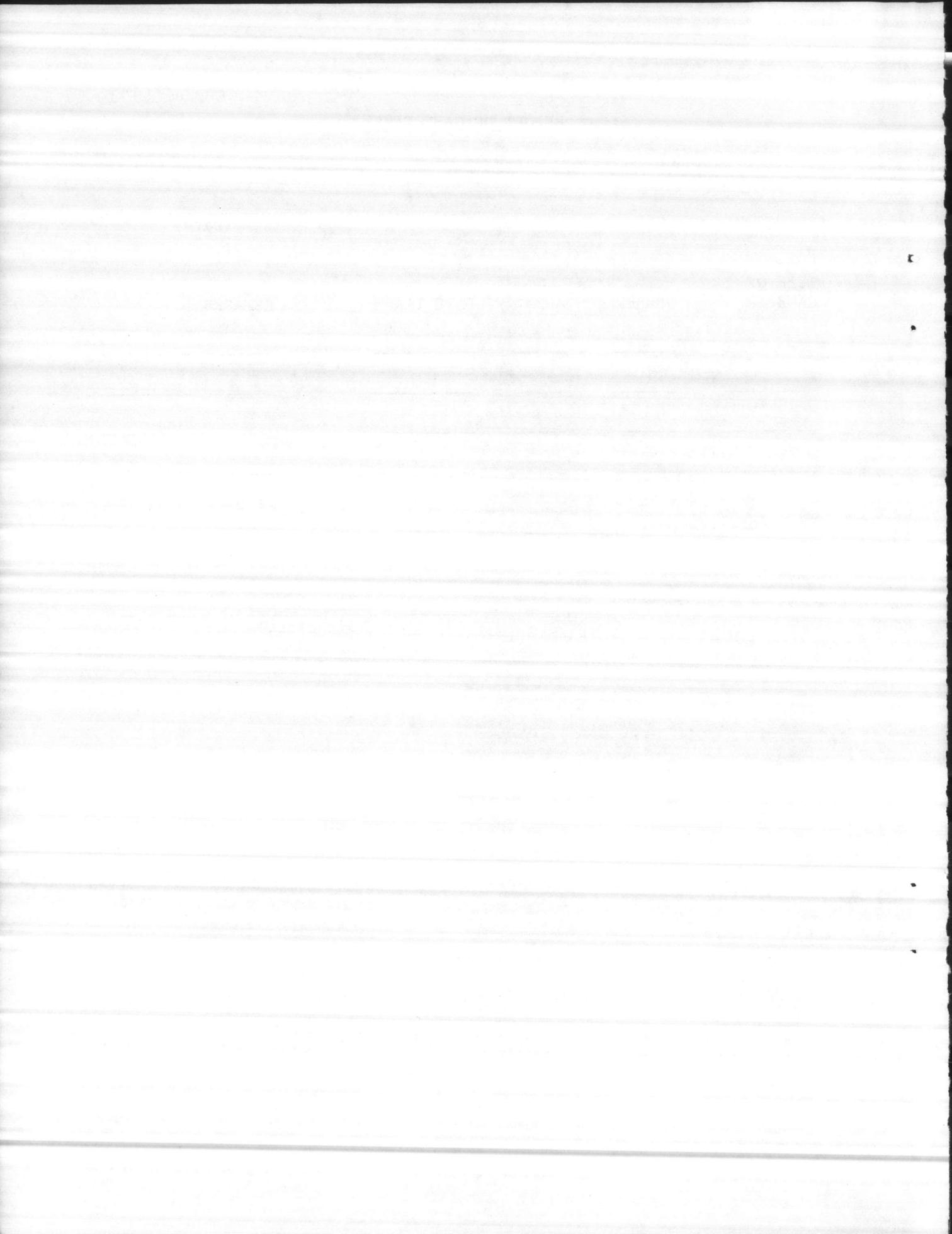
REPORT OF GAME TAKEN

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

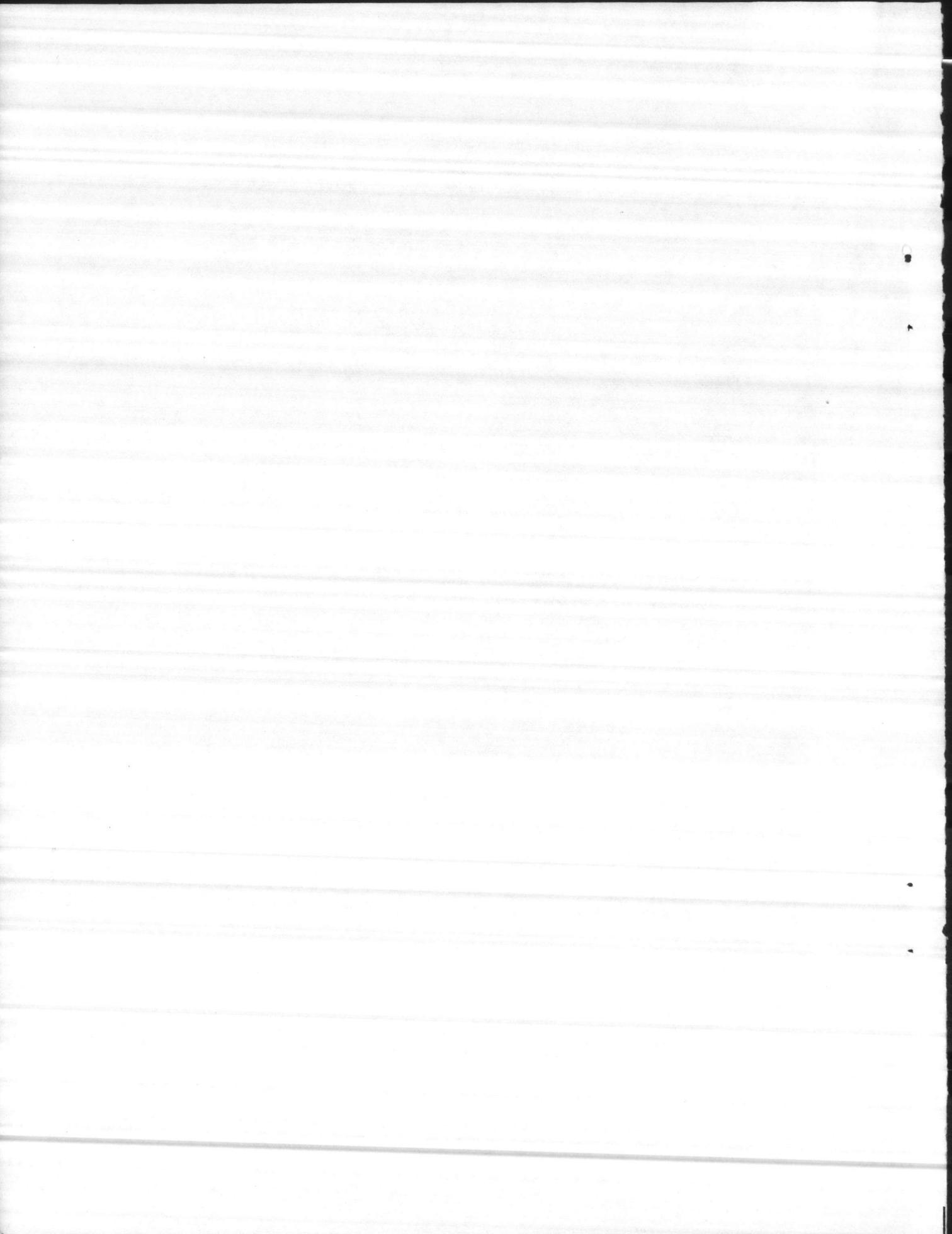
TYPE OF GAME	NUMBER	AREA	DATE TAKEN	REMARKS
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Base Permit Number \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)



APPENDIX F  
FERTILIZATION OF PONDS



## FERTILIZATION OF PONDS

1. General. Adequate fertilization increases the production of fresh water ponds and gives them a greater poundage of fish. Fish do not eat the fertilizer but benefit indirectly when the added fertility results in a greatly increased production of fish food organisms. A pond with excessive overflow or one which stays muddy cannot be economically fertilized, and the following benefits are realized by proper fertilization:

a. A fertilized pond will not only support more pounds of fish, but more fish can be caught. Experiments have shown that the carrying capacity of a pond is increased from four to six times by fertilization, but the harvest is usually increased eight to ten times.

b. A fertilized pond can be properly stocked. The carrying capacity of properly fertilized waters is about 400 pounds per acre whereas the carrying capacity of unfertilized waters varies from 35 to 200 pounds per acre. Because this figure is relatively constant in fertilized waters, the biologists can determine how to stock them to bring about a balanced population of fish.

c. Aquatic weeds are controlled in a fertilized pond. The color obtained in fertilized water prevents the growth of aquatic plants in water deeper than 12 to 18 inches.

d. The addition of fertilizers will clear certain types of muddy waters.

e. Mosquito control is facilitated by fertilization. In properly fertilized ponds, fish are able to control the mosquito larvae since the larvae are not protected by weeds.

## 2. Fertilizers

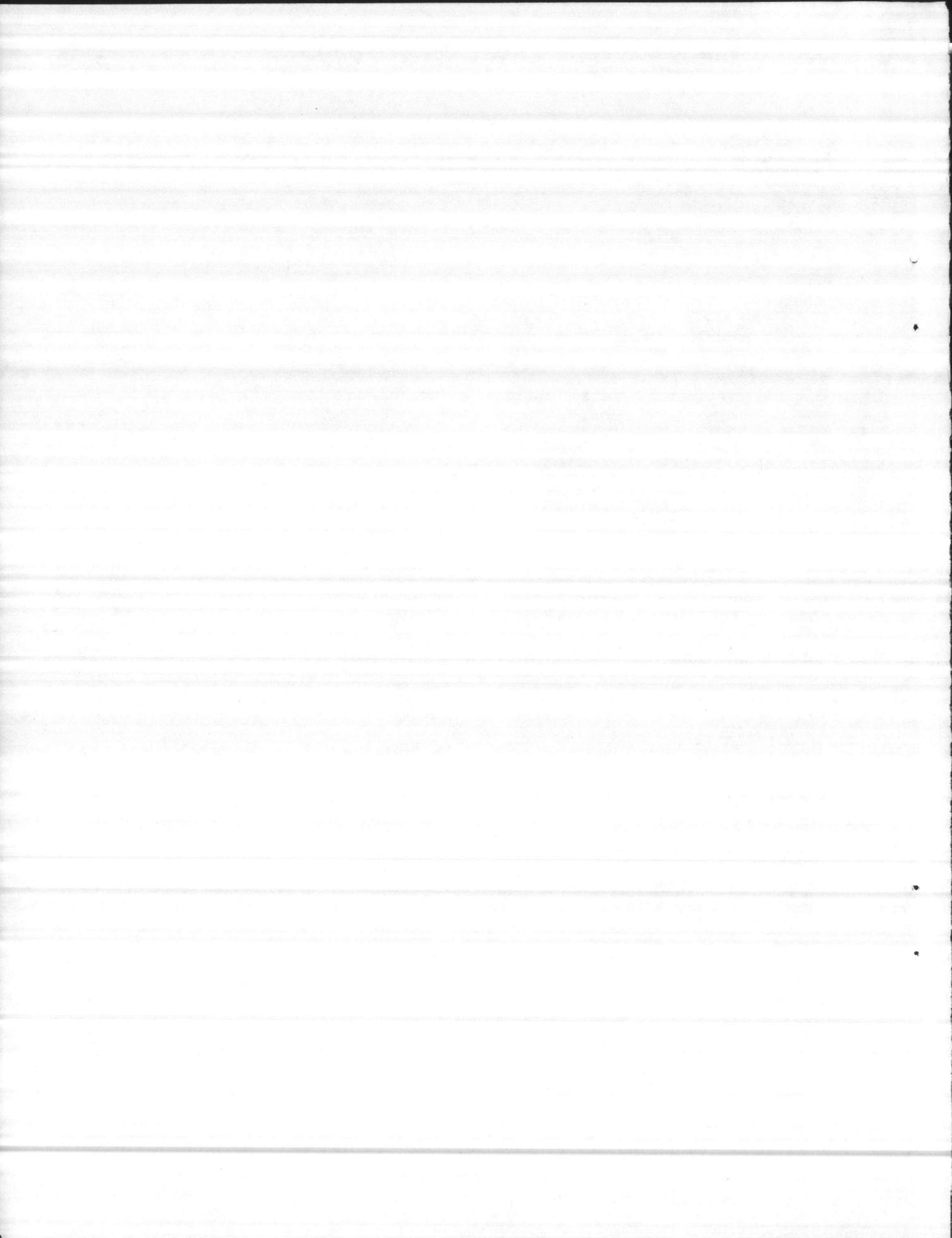
a. Experiments have proven that an 8-8-2 (a fertilizer containing 8% available nitrogen, 8% available phosphoric acid,  $P_2O_5$ , and 2% available potash,  $K_2O$ ) is suitable for ponds in this area. If an 8-8-2 is not available, the following are equivalents:

Rate of fertilization per acre for each application:

- (1) 100 pounds of 8-8-4
- (2) 100 pounds of 6-8-4 plus 20 pounds of nitrate of soda
- (3) 100 pounds of 6-8-6 plus 20 pounds of nitrate of soda
- (4) Any mixture that will give approximately 8 pounds nitrogen, 8 pounds phosphoric acid, and 2 pounds potash.
- (5) 40 pounds of 20-20-5
- (6) 50 pounds of 15-15-15

b. Organic fertilizers, such as manures, are not suitable for use in fish ponds. They are low in fertility and tend to encourage the growth of undesirable filamentous algae.

APPENDIX G  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM





UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
MARINE CORPS BASE  
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

IN REPLY REFER TO

4/DAG/mkc  
P-6240/2  
6 Jan 1972

Sergeant Major L. D. Fitzpatrick  
President, Rod and Gun Club  
MEMQ 5344  
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Sergeant Major Fitzpatrick:

The beginning of a new year is the time to look forward, to plan, and to make resolutions that will make the year ahead a better year for all of us.

Camp Lejeune, working with the civilian community, must redouble its efforts to guard our air, water and soil so that this limited living space of ours is not covered with a tidal wave of refuse.

Accordingly, I am requesting that each club, activity and individual take action to better the quality of our environment.

The Rod and Gun Club of Camp Lejeune can make a valuable contribution toward environmental improvement. Your members join together in mutual interests that are different from those of any other group here at the Base. Thus, your interests in environmental improvement may be different from those of all others, and your contributions of unique value. In any event, we need everyone's commitment.

Therefore, I request that the membership of the Rod and Gun Club consider for adoption a resolution relating to environmental action. Some suggestions for resolutions are enclosed. Ultimately, your members may wish to incorporate the resolution into the permanent by-laws of your Club.

This is just a start. I encourage your maximum efforts during 1972 to accomplish environmental actions of value to us all.

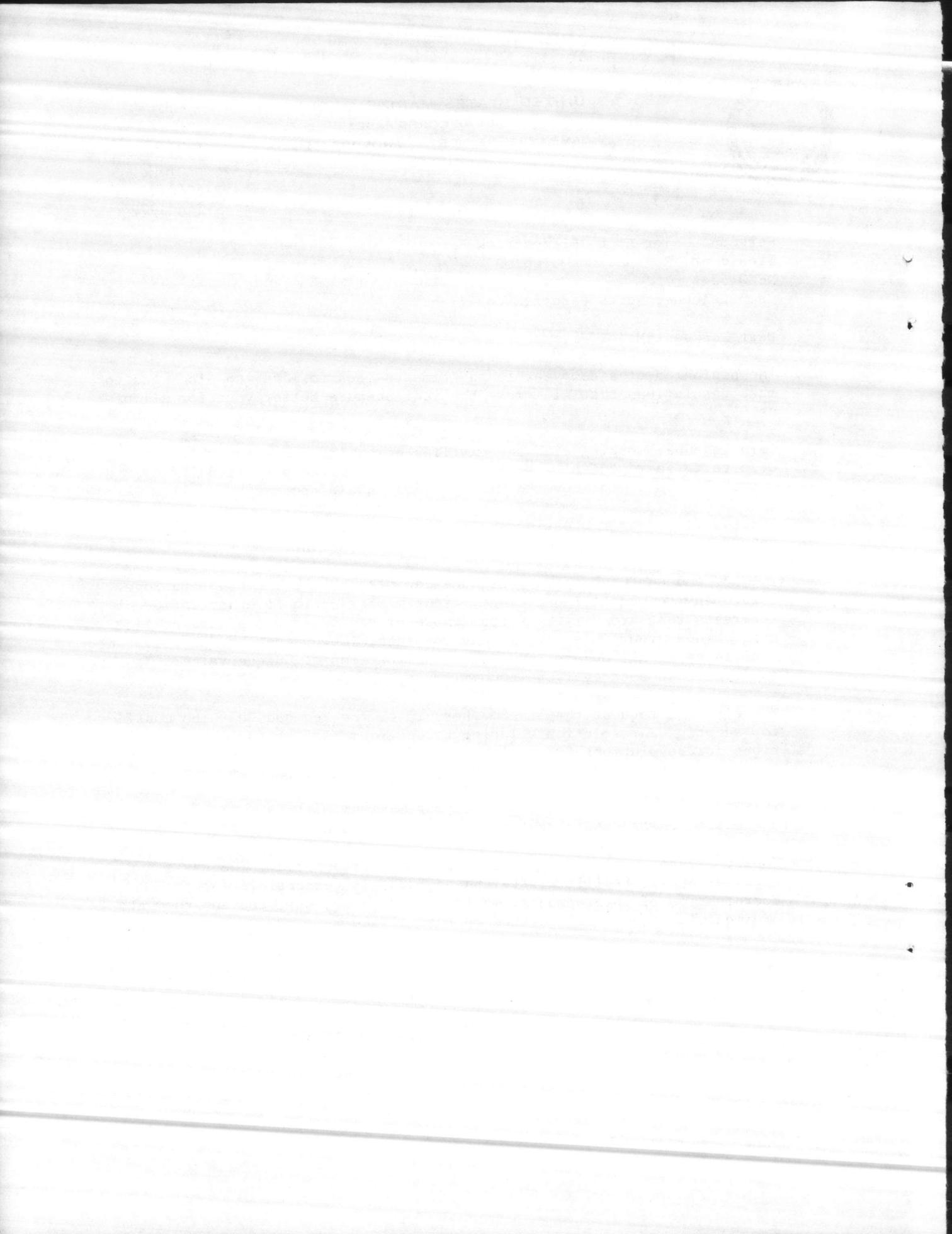
Your comments or suggestions would be most appreciated. The Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities (telephone 2323) is responsible for the coordination of environmental matters at Camp Lejeune, and any comments or inquiries should be directed to that office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "C. A. Youngdale".

C. A. YOUNGDALE  
Major General, U. S. Marine Corps  
Commanding

Encl.



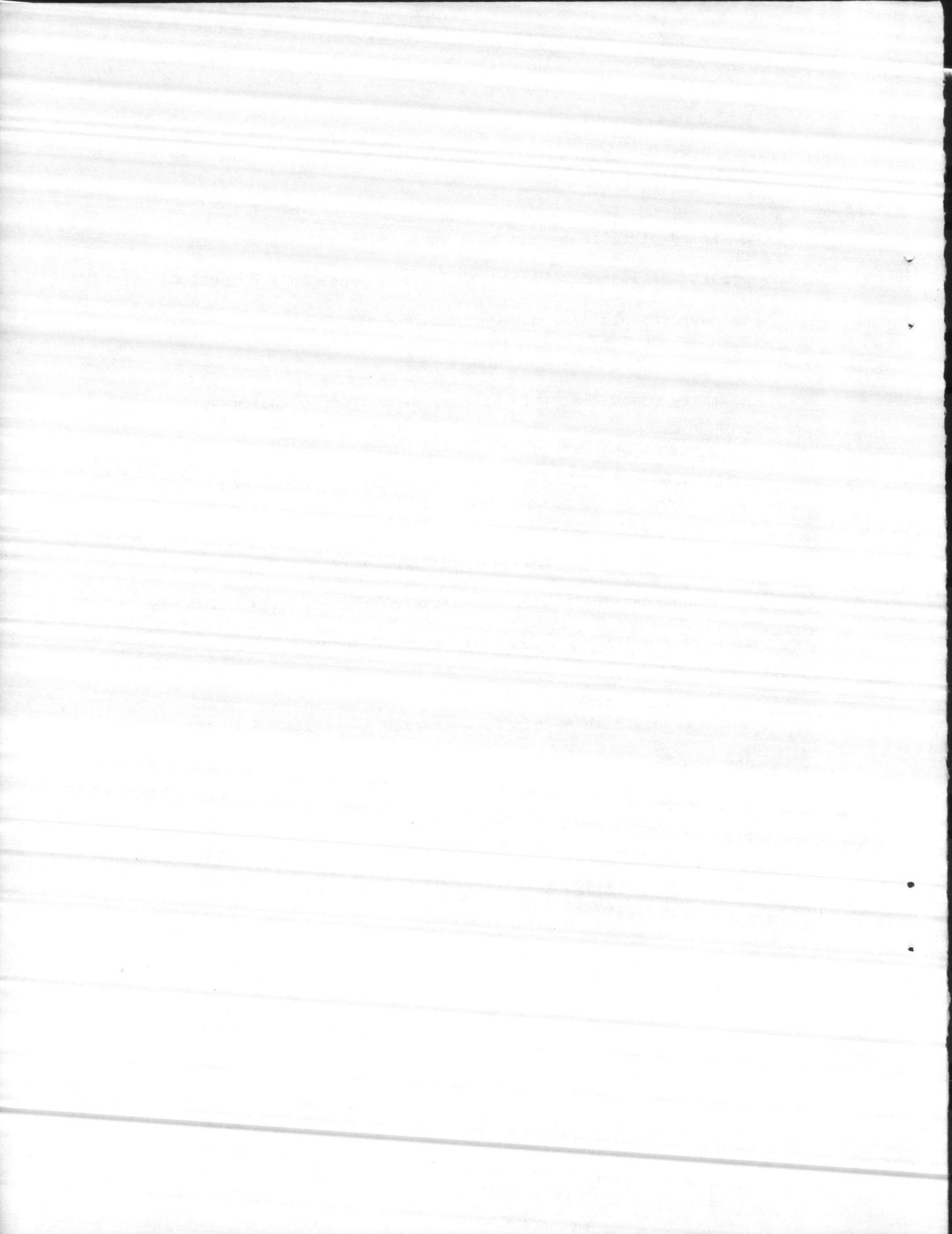
### EXAMPLES

Be it resolved that this club encourages and supports the efforts of its members and of other groups who are involved in environmental improvement action.

Be it resolved that this club is dedicated to foster an environmental awakening among its members and to support other group efforts toward environmental improvement.

Be it resolved that this association fully supports the fight against environmental pollution, through its individual members and through group action where appropriate.

Be it resolved that this organization is dedicated to the development and restoration of our natural resources and will fully support the efforts of the individual members or the group efforts of other organizations in their fight to improve our environment.



## APPENDIX H

EXCERPTS FROM BASE BULLETIN 6240 DATED 30 DEC 1971



HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS BASE  
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

BBul 6240  
4/DAC/mkc  
30 Dec 1971

BASE BULLETIN 6240

From: Commanding General  
To: Distribution List

Subj: Environmental Quality Program

Ref: (a) Our Living Land; U. S. Department of the Interior Environmental Report  
(b) MCO 6240.4

Encl: (1) 1971 EQ Index; National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D. C. 20036  
(2) List of books on ecology at the Central Area Library, Tomorrow's World Was Our Responsibility Today!

1. Purpose. To disseminate basic information relevant to the Environmental Quality Program.

2. Background

a. Reference (a) is quoted in part as follows:

Conservation . . . neither begins nor ends with government, although governments at all levels must continually strive to give environmental considerations the highest priority. It is a responsibility inherent in our daily activities - within our commerce and industry, within our communities and neighborhoods, and even within the family circle, right down to the individual citizen whose litter is multiplied by 206 million daily.

Interest in the total environment should be on a level with economic interests or social interests, because it is the product of the interrelationship of both. It cannot be given a secondary place in our planning, either national or personal planning.

The President's 1971 Environmental Message to Congress ended with a plea for better, more informed citizen participation in all environmental matters. He noted that our educational system, at all levels, has a critical role to play. And he added:

"As our nation comes to grips with our environmental problems, we will find that difficult choices have to be made, that substantial costs have to be met, and that sacrifices have to be made. Environmental quality cannot be achieved cheaply or easily. But I believe the American people are ready to do what is necessary.

"This nation has met great challenges before. I believe we shall meet this challenge. I call upon all Americans to dedicate themselves during the decade of the seventies to the goal of restoring the environment and reclaiming the earth for ourselves and our posterity. And I invite all peoples everywhere to join us in this great endeavor. Together, we can hold this good earth in trust. We must -- and together we can -- prove ourselves worthy of that trust."

b. Reference (b) implements the Marine Corps Environmental Quality Program and sets forth policies for Marine Corps control and abatement of environmental pollution.

(1) Federal agencies are to provide leadership in the nationwide effort of protecting and enhancing the quality of the Nation's environment.

(2) Marine Corps activities will actively participate in environmental pollution abatement and take positive planning and programming actions to control pollution from installations, equipment, vehicles and other Marine Corps facilities.

(3) The pace of corrective measures to conform to environmental quality standards is to be accelerated. Where resources are limited, priority of corrective effort is to be given to those situations which constitute a direct hazard to the health of man.

(4) Marine Corps activities are to cooperate with other Federal, State and local agencies engaged in environmental pollution abatement and are to comply with related standards and criteria promulgated by those agencies.

c. Camp Lejeune has moved ahead significantly in pollution abatement in recent months. All sewage treatment plants have secondary treatment capability; all heating plants are being provided with smoke detection and control devices; and elimination of open burning dumps in favor of sanitary landfills is well underway.

d. Other activities, individuals and social groups have made some notable contributions also.

(1) The Boy Scouts of America have prepared a 15-minute slide and record program on environmental matters called Project SOAR.

(2) The Officers' Wives Club, Group 8, is exploring the possibility of recycling of aluminum beer cans.

(3) The Central Area Library has compiled a list, enclosure (2), of ecology books which they have on hand.

3. Action

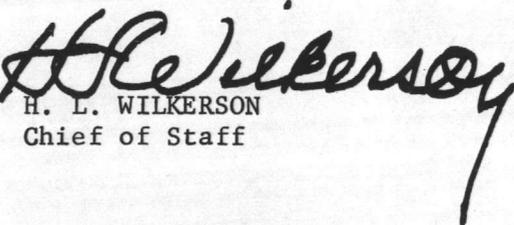
a. The Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities, Marine Corps Base, will have staff cognizance of the Environmental Quality Program at Camp Lejeune. This function is considered to be within the purview of the G-4/S-4.

b. Enclosures (1) and (2) are to be detached and placed where they can receive widest attention. Waiting rooms, recreation rooms, barber shops, beauty shops, etc., are very suitable places to display them. Additional copies of these enclosures are available upon request from the Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities, MCB.

c. Commanding officers, and persons in supervisory positions, are to encourage, by all means possible, a sense of environmental responsibility and awareness among personnel in order to most effectively implement the spirit of this program.

4. Applicability. Having received the concurrences of the Commanding General, 2d Marine Division, FMF, and the Commanding General, Force Troops, FMF, Atlantic, this Bulletin is applicable to those commands.

5. Self-cancellation. 15 June 1972.

  
H. L. WILKERSON  
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION "A" plus  
CO, NMFRL (2)  
ACofS, Facilities, MCB (175)

