FILE FOLDER

DESCRIPTION ON TAB:

Fish Management

1964-1969

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Confidential Records Management, Inc.
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Nutrena Feeds
Cargill, Nutrena Feed Div., Cargill Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. 55402

CATFISH FEEDING BULLETIN

Carylle
+
STan

NUTRENA FISH FOOD

For Efficient Catfish Production

Contains Nutrena Fish Factor

Guaranteed Analysis

Crude Protein ..... not less than 32.0%

Crude Fat ..... not less than 4.0%

Crude Fiber ..... not more than 10.0%

Formulated For Efficient Gains

The commercial catfish producer aims for optimum growth from fingerling to the frying pan. To achieve this goal, the following are essential:

Correct balance of energy to protein.

Proper fortification with vitamins and minerals known to be important to catfish.

Special fish growth factors not yet fully identified.

High-quality ingredients.

Thorough blending.

Nutrena Fish Food meets all these specifications.

Low-Fiber, High-Energy Formula

Nutrena Fish Food contains 32% protein. This high content of fish-building protein is one of the keys to its ability to put on gains economically.

It has only 10% fiber. This means there is very little waste. Yet, the 10% fiber level permits use of ingredients needed to supply balanced catfish nutrition.

Computers Build In Performance Power

Performance power is built into Nutrena Fish Food with the aid of the Cargill data center. This center utilizes the latest IBM electronic computer equipment.

Here's how Nutrena Feeds scientists use this modern data center to help you profit:

First, specifications for key nutrients are set by the Nutrena Feeds Research Department. These are the nutrients needed for fast, healthy, efficient catfish growth.

Second, amounts of these nutrients supplied by various ingredients are determined.

Third, the above information is put into the electronic computer equipment. Making millions of calculations, the computers make positive that the full level specified for each nutrient will actually be present in the formula.

The result: positive assurance that Nutrena Fish Food contains all the balanced nutrition catfish need.

Fish Factor Levels Specified

Nutrena Fish Factor is one of the many computer-controlled nutrient groups in Nutrena Fish Food.

Certain ingredients are rich in nutrients that help catfish grow rapidly and efficiently. Some of these nutrients have not yet been identified fully. Nutrena Feeds scientists refer to these unknown nutrients as "Fish Factor". In formulating Nutrena Fish Food they gave special attention to ingredients rich in fish factor. Specifications were set for amounts of this factor to be supplied by the formula. Thsese specifications were locked into the computer system. The formula must meet these minimum requirements of Nutrena Fish Factor.

25 More Growth Promoters

In addition to Nutrena Fish Factor, all of the following nutrients are supplied by Nutrena Fish Food in computer-ensured amounts.

Calcium	Niacin
Inorganic phosphorus	Choline
Total phosphorus	
Stabilized vitamin A	Lysine
Carotene	Methionine
Vitamin D	Tryptophane

Vitamin E

Vitamin K

Vitamin B_{12}

Salt

Folic Acid

Riboflavin

Pantothenic acid

Total protein

Digestible protein

Fat

Productive calories

Metabolizable calories

Total digestible nutrients

Pellets Designed For Catfish

All of this nutrition is blended together thoroughly, then pelleted. They are built for bottom feeding, where catfish feed. Each pellet provides the complete catfish nutrition in balanced form.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Feed near the banks of the pond, in three to four feet of water. Spread the pellets evenly over a large area so all fish will have ready access to them. In large ponds, distribute the pellets around the entire circumference.

Feed six times weekly, at the same hour and places each time.

Put out approximately the following amount of Nutrena Fish Food at each feeding -- but do not feed more than the catfish clean up in 15 minutes.

3% of total body weight of fish when water temperature is 70°F or above.

2% of total body weight of fish when water temperature is 45°F to 69°F.

Do not feed at water temperatures below 45°F.

Excellent water quality is vitally important. If water begins to develop a foul odor or dark streaks, this is a sign of decreasing oxygen supply. Take steps immediately to correct the problem. Draining water from the bottom and replacing at the same time with fresh water is one of the best means of restoring oxygen. However, fresh well water tends to be low in oxygen and if this source is used the water should be aerated. In an emergency, when pond water begins to stagnate and fresh water can't be introduced immediately, some operators agitate the pond with a motor boat to help introduce oxygen.

Avoid using commerical fertilizer during the feeding season.

US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF FISHERY SERVICES

Annual Project Report, 19 76 (15 months)
Fishery Management Program

Camp Lejeune, US Marine Corps
(Management Area)

Onslow County, North Carolina
Location (County and State)

BY

Henn Gruenthal
Fishery Management Biologist

1. Description of Area: Camp Lejeune, located in southeast North Carolina, encompasses 170 square miles and has 26,000 surface acres of water, most of which is salt or brackish. Approximately 80 miles of stream lace the station. Twentyone miles of marine shore and 11 fresh water ponds provide a variety of angling opportunities.

2. Year Fishery Management Began: 1963

3. Total of Lakes, Ponds, Reservoirs on Management Area: No. 11 Acres: 33.5

4. Total of Lakes, Ponds, Reservoirs under Management: No. 11 Acres: 33.5

5. Number of New Lakes, Ponds, Reservoirs Developed since last report (to be included in No's 3 + 4): No. ____ Acres: ____

6. Total Number of Streams on Management Area: No. ____ Miles: 80 Acres: ____

7. Total Number of Streams Managed: No. ____ Miles: ____ Acres: ____

8. Dates Visited: 6/15 and 16, 1976

9. Total Man-days Expended per Management Area: 9

10. Total Man-days Fishing this Year: 75,500 Last Year: 32,500

11. Is Public Fishing Permitted? Yes

12. Persons Contacted (Names + Titles):
Mr. Peterson, Wildlife Manager
Mr. Bostic, Wildlife Technician

MANAGEMENT RECORD

BODY OF WATER			STOCKING RECORD		
Name of Lake, Pond or Stream	Acres/ Miles	Species Managed	Species	Number	Average Length
Powerline Pond	2.0	LMB, RSF, BLG			
Ward Pond	1.5	LMB, RSF, BLG			
Cedar Point Pond	2.0	LMB, RSF, BLG			
Hickory Pond	5.5	LMB,RSF,BLG,CCF	CCF	300	6
Mild Hammock	1.5	LMB, RSF, BLG			
Oak Pond	.5	CCF			
Courthouse Bay	1.5	LMB, RSF, BLG			
Prince Pond	1.0	CCF			
Hogpen Pond	1.0	CCF			
Henderson Pond	14.0	LMB, RSF, BLG			
Orde Pond	3.0	LMB,BLG,RSF,CCF	CCF	200	6
NEW RIVER MARINE AIR STATION					
New River Pond	2.0	LMB, BLG, RSF			

CHEMICALS USED

No chemicals were used in fish or aquatic vegetation control.

Powerline Pond - 2 acres; pH - 7.0; DO - 7.4 ppm; TH - 50 ppm; water temperature 78°F; no bloom

Powerline Pond was renovated and restocked in 1968 and opened to fishing in 1969. The pond used to provide good fishing, but only some bluegill and a few large bass have been taken lately. Seine samples revealed good bream reproduction in 1974 and 1975. No bass reproduction was indicated either year, but because of aquatic weeds, seine sampling is ineffective. No bass or bream were seined in June 1976. The pond is almost closed up with horned pondweed and other aquatics. Chemical weed control with Diquat, 2,4-D, and Aquathol has been ineffective.

Recommendations:

1. Attempt to control aquatic vegetation with herbicides. Try Silvex.

2. Attempt mechanical removal of vegetation.

3. If aquatic vegetation can not be controlled, remove Powerline Pond from the management program.

Ward Pond - 1.5 acres

Ward Pond was renovated and restocked in 1965. The pond is overgrown with aquatic vegetation, and can not be seined. Chemical weed control with Diquat, 2,4-D, and Aquathol has been ineffective.

Recommendations:

Same as for Powerline Pond.

Cedar Point Pond - 2 acres; pH - 6.8; DO - 8.8 ppm; TH - 40 ppm; water temperature 77°F; bloom 36 inches

Cedar Point Pond was renovated in 1965, restocked, and opened to fishing in 1967. Fishing pressure has been heavy and success good. The pond has deep edges and there is no problem with aquatic vegetation. Seine sampling in 1974, 1975 and June 1976 indicate successful reproduction by bass and bream.

Recommendations:

Continue fertilization program and present management.

Hickory Pond - 5.5 acres; pH - 6.7; DO - 8.4 ppm; TH - 60 ppm; water temperature 74°F; no bloom

Hickory Pond was built in 1968 and stocked with bass and bream. The pond did not fill with water until 1970 and then, after a short time, the water dropped to 6 feet below normal pool. The pond filled to normal pool in 1971 and has remained full. The pond has no weed problem and sustains moderate fishing pressure. Seine sampling in 1974, 1975 and June 1976 indicated good bass and bream reproduction.

Recommendations:

Continue fertilization program and present management.

Mild Hammock Pond - 1.5 acres; pH - 6.9; DO - 7.8 ppm; TH - 50 ppm; water temperature 78°F; bloom 22 inches

Mild Hammock Pond was renovated in 1965 and stocked with bass, bluegill and redear sunfish. The pond has poor fishing and light pressure. Water level is down and the pond perimeter is feather edged. Seine sampling did not indicate any bass or bluegill reproduction in 1974, and only limited reproduction for both species in 1975. Seine samples in 1976 contained young of the year bream, but not bass. Pond is difficult to seine because of stumps.

Recommendations:

1. Stock supplemental largemouth bass.
2. Continue fertilization program and present management.

Oak Pond - .5 acres; pH - 5.3; DO - 9.8 ppm; TH - 40 ppm; water temperature 67°F; no bloom

Oak Pond is located in the tank training area of the base. The roads are torn up and there is no access by vehicle. Fishermen have to walk 1 to 1½ miles to fish the pond, and there is little fishing pressure. Pond is covered with duckweed, and impossible to seine effectively. Seine samples in June 1976 contained one 7 inch bass. There is no reason to control the duckweed or to manage Oak Pond until access can be provided for fishermen.

Recommendations:

Take Oak Pond out of the management program.

Courthouse Bay Pond - 1.5 acres; pH - 6.7; DO - 8.4 ppm; TH - 60 ppm; water temperature 80°F; no bloom

Courthouse Bay Pond was deepened in 1967 and stocked with bass, bluegill and redear sunfish. Pond was opened to fishing in 1970. The pond produces good bass fishing. Water level was down by about 2 feet and some aquatic vegetation was present. The pond has a fairly deep perimeter and should be O. K. once the water comes up. Seine samples in June 1976 indicated reproduction by bass and bream.

Recommendations:

Continue present management.

Prince Pond - 1.0 acres; pH - 8.0; DO - 8.2 ppm; TH - 40 ppm; water temperature 82°F; no bloom

Prince Pond was renovated in 1967 and managed for channel catfish thereafter. One thousand CCF are stocked annually and a feeding program is in effect. Base personnel will install demand feeders to facilitate proper feeding. Fishing pressure is moderately heavy and success is good with 3 to 4 pound catfish being caught. Bass and bream are also present in the pond, and seine sampling in June 1976 indicated reproduction by both species.

Recommendations:

1. Stock 1000 channel catfish fingerling.
2. Continue present management.

Hog Pen Pond - 1.0 acres; pH - 6.9; DO - 8.4 ppm; TH - 40 ppm; water temperature 76°F; bloom 32 inches

Hog Pen Pond was renovated in 1967 and managed for channel catfish thereafter. One thousand CCF are stocked annually and a feeding program is in effect. Base personnel will install demand feeders to facilitate proper feeding. Fishing pressure is moderate and the success is good. Catfish are in good condition.

Recommendations:

1. Stock 1000 channel catfish fingerling.
2. Continue present management.

Henderson Pond - 14.0 acres; pH - 8.0; DO - 8.4 ppm; TH - 70 ppm; water temperature 76°F; no bloom

Henderson Pond was completed in 1971 and stocked with bass and bream. The dam washed out, was rebuilt, and the pond was restocked in December 1971. The pond was opened to fishing in 1974. Fishing pressure is heavy, but the success is poor. Some large bass and channel catfish have been taken. Seine samples in June 1976 indicated very limited reproduction by bass and bluegill. A 56 foot seine haul contained many intermediate size bluegill. The pond had been drawn down to facilitate bluegill harvest by bass, but without effect on the bluegill population. Since the pond can be drawn down to permit a good kill, I recommend renovation.

Recommendations:

1. Renovate and restock with bass, bluegill and redear sunfish, and channel catfish.

2. Close to fishing until seine sampling indicates successful reproduction by bass and bream.

3. Implement fertilization program.

Orde Pond - 3.0 acres; pH - 8.5; DO - 8.3 ppm; TH - 140 ppm; water temperature 76°F; bloom 16 inches

Orde Pond was completed in 1973, stocked with bass, bream and channel catfish, and opened for fishing in 1974. Orde Pond provides the best fishing on the base and sustains the heaviest fishing pressure. Bass to 2½ pounds and nice bluegill and redear sunfish are taken. Seine sampling in June 1976 indicated reproduction by bass and bream.

Recommendations:

1. Stock 300 channel catfish fingerling.
2. Continue present management.

New River Pond - 2 acres; pH - 8.5; DO - 8.3 ppm; TH - 70 ppm; water temperature 76°F; no bloom

The pond is located on the New River Marine Air Station but is managed by biologists stationed at Camp Lejeune. The pond is approximately 6 years old and has been stocked by sportsmen. It provides the only pond fishing on the base. Some bass and bream are taken. No management has been applied. Seine sampling in June 1976 indicated reproduction by bream and limited reproduction by bass. Seine hauls contained numerous intermediate size bream and the pond may be going out of balance.

Recommendations:

1. Stock 200 largemouth bass fingerling.
2. Initiate fertilization program.
3. Check pond for balanced fish population in 1977.

SUMMARY

No adverse environmental effects result from the base fish management program.

Henn Gruenthal
FisheryManagement Biologist
June 2, 1977

14/CDP/mgw
5550

Mr. W. L. Towns
Acting Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Dear Mr. Towns:

Thank you for the opportunity for this base to participate in the training sessions and field trip sponsered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Charles Peterson, Base Wildlife Technician, will attend the training sessions, as well as the entire field trip.

Sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

September 19, 1969

Commanding Officer
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune
North Carolina 28542

Dear Sir:

Attached are two copies of an Annual Project Report submitted by Fishery Management Biologist Frank R. Richardson covering work accomplished on your fishery management program during the year.

May we take this opportunity once again to express our appreciation for the courtesy and cooperation extended our biologist during his visit to Camp Lejeune.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest C. Martin

Ernest C. Martin
Assistant Regional Director

Attachments (2)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Division of Fishery Services
Atlanta, Georgia

Annual Project Report

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina
U.S. Marine Corps
Date of Visit: June 3, 1969
Date of Report: September 18, 1969

Annual Project Report

Fishery Management Program

Camp Lejeune
North Carolina

Fishery Management Biologist Frank R. Richardson visited Camp Lejeune on June 3, 1969 to provide technical assistance in fishery management in the angling waters of this installation. Mr. Charles Peterson, Wildlife Technician - Office of the Provost Marshall, had been contacted and instructed to carry out several field operations prior to the visit. Mr. Peterson and his staff had conducted thermal, chemical, and population surveys of the ponds under management. The results of these surveys were analyzed and management for each water for 1969 was reviewed. Stocking applications for supplementary releases and for new ponds have been processed.

Camp Lejeune has 26,000 surface acres of water, most of which are salt and brackish. Approximately 80 miles of stream, fresh and brackish, lace the Base. The Atlantic shoreline measures 21 miles, and 222 shoreline miles of bay-inlet-estuary are within the installation and offer a variety of angling opportunities. Approximately 150,000 man-days of fishing by civilians and military personnel took place at Camp Lejeune in 1968.

The following comments concern the analyses of field studies of the individual ponds under management. Recommendations are listed for each pond.

Mild Hammock - 1.5 acres, pH - 7.0

This pond was renovated in 1965 and restocked with bass, bluegill and redear. Fertilization and liming schedules have been carried out to increase fish production. The pond was opened to angling in 1967 after bass had spawned successfully. Fishing success has been rated good and angling pressure has been heavy. Liming has effectively held pH and total hardness at desirable levels.

Bass and bluegill reproduced successfully in 1969 and adult fish exhibit good condition. The pond appeared in excellent condition and management practices are paying off with good fishing.

Recommendations:

1. Continue fertilization program.

2. Renew liming if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Maintain all present management procedures including water chemistry monitoring and maintain records for the biologist's review during annual inspection.

Ward Pond - 1.5 acres, pH - 6.5

Ward Pond was renovated in 1965, restocked with bass, bluegill and redear, and opened to fishing in 1967 following the successful spawning of bass. Fertilizing and liming have been carried out to increase fish production. Angling pressure has been heavy and fishing is considered good. Bass and bluegill spawned successfully in 1969.

Recommendations:

1. Continue to fertilize as directed.

2. Renew liming if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Maintain all present management procedures including creel census and water chemistry surveys.

Cedar Point Pond - 2.0 acres, pH - 6.7

This pond was renovated in 1965, restocked with bass, bluegill and redear, and opened to fishing in 1967 after the bass had reproduced successfully. The pond is fertilized and limed when needed to increase fish production. Angling pressure is heavy and success rated good. Bass and bluegill reproduced successfully and adult fish exhibited good condition. The management practices are considered successful. This pond is a good example of a small, shallow, acid pond that can provide sport fishing when properly managed.

Recommendations:

1. Continue to fertilize.

2. Reinitiate liming if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Maintain all management procedures including periodic water chemistry sampling.

Hog Pen Pond - 1.0 acre, pH - 8.0

Hog Pen Pond was renovated in 1967, restocked with 2,000 channel catfish, and opened to fishing in 1968. The pond is supplementally stocked each year. Commercial fish food pellets are fed daily to increase fish production. The fish have exhibited good growth and provide good fishing. Fertilization and liming are carried out. One hundred bass were stocked in 1968 to help control Gambusia which were very abundant and feeding on the fish pellets. The bass have attained outstanding growth and spawned successfully in 1969. The Gambusia are not as plentiful, and the bass apparently are not affecting the success of the catfish angling.

Recommendations:

1. Continue feeding program.

2. Fertilize as needed.

3. Renew liming if pH falls below 6.5.

4. Restock with 1,000 channel catfish (fish applied for).

5. Maintain records on catch success and other management procedures.

6. Keep constant check for possible bass predation on catfish.

Prince Pond - 1.0 acre, pH - 6.5

Prince Pond was renovated with rotenone in 1967 and restocked with 2,000 channel catfish. The pond was opened to angling in 1968 and produced good fishing. It is fertilized and limed as needed, and is supplementally stocked annually with 1,000 catfish. The catfish are fed daily with commercial pellets to increase growth. In 1968, 100 bass were stocked to control a very abundant Gambusia population. These bass attained outstanding growth and spawned in 1969, and are apparently utilizing the Gambusia without serious predation on catfish.

Recommendations:

1. Continue feeding catfish.

2. Continue to fertilize.

3. Renew liming if pH falls below 6.5.

4. Restock with 1,000 channel catfish (fish applied for).

5. Maintain records on management procedures and creel results for review by Bureau biologists.

6. Keep constant check for bass predation on catfish.

Oak Pond - 0.5 acre, pH - 6.8

Oak Pond was renovated and stocked with channel catfish in 1967. Field investigations in 1968 indicated that the 1967 stocking failed. Mr. Peterson indicated that the 1967 fish were in poor condition when released, and some dead fish were observed the day after stocking. The pond was restocked again in 1968 with channel catfish and again the plant failed. Every effort will be made to determine the reasons why catfish have not survived prior to reintroduction of fish into the pond.

Recommendations:

1. Hold out of fish production in 1969.

2. Continue liming program when pH falls below 6.5.

3. Determine possible causes for failure of catfish stockings. Initiate complete chemical analyses in 1970.

Power Line Pond - 2.0 acres, pH - 7.0

This pond was renovated with rotenone and restocked with bass, bluegill and redear in 1968. The pond was fertilized and limed when needed. Bass and bluegill spawned successfully in 1969 and the population has developed sufficiently to harvest. Shallow water areas and presence of debris interfere with proper management.

Recommendations:

1. Continue to fertilize.

2. Renew liming when pH falls below 6.5.

3. Open to fishing as bass and bluegill have developed sufficiently for harvest.

4. Maintain management records for our biologist's review (including chemical analyses).

5. Continue efforts to deepen pond and remove debris from shoreline and lake bed.

Court House Bay Pond - 1.5 acres, pH - 7.5

In 1967, the average depth in Court House Bay Pond was increased from less than one to four feet. Following this operation, the pond was stocked with bass, bluegill and redear. Field studies in 1968 indicated that the plant was unsuccessful; however, 1969 investigations revealed that both bass and bluegill had survived and reproduced. Following deepening, the pond remained extremely turbid. Treatment with aluminum sulfate and lime has cleared the pond and allowed for normal pond management.

Recommendations:

1. Continue to fertilize.

2. Renew liming when pH falls below 6.5.

3. Close to fishing until after the bass reproduce in 1970.

4. If turbidity returns, treat with aluminum sulfate as directed.

5. Maintain management records for review by Bureau biologist.

Hickory Pond (New Pond) - 3.5 acres, pH - 7.0

Hickory Pond was built in 1968 (technical assistance furnished by Soil Conservation Service) and stocked with bass, bluegill and redear. During the 1968-69 winter, the pond filled only to about one surface acre. This is thought to be due to extremely dry weather conditions which have persisted in this area for the past four years, and the resulting lowering of the water table. There are no apparent leaks in the dam, and the watershed is sufficient for natural drainage to maintain a full pond. It is generally assumed that with normal rainfall the pond will fill, however, this should be verified.

Recommendations:

1. Fertilize as instructed.

2. Lime if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Close to fishing until investigations by our biologists reveal that the fish population has developed sufficiently for harvest.

4. Request examination of dam and pond site by a Soil Conservation Service specialist for leaks or excessive leaching of pond water.

5. Continue all other management activities.

Annual Project Report Camp Lejeune, North Carolina Sept. 18, 1969

Summary

In summarizing our report in 1968, Charles Peterson, Base Wildlife Technician, was complimented for the outstanding manner in which he was directing the fish and game program at Camp Lejeune.

In May of 1969, Camp Lejeune was selected from 241 competing installations to receive the 1968 Secretary of Defense Conservation Award. We wish to sincerely congratulate the Installation for this achievement which could only have been accomplished through the full support of the Command. Certainly, all those involved in the fish and wildlife management program are to be highly commended.

Frank R. Richardson
Frank R. Richardson
Fishery Management Biologist

Reviewed: SEP 19 1969

SEP 19 1969

Alex B. Montgomery
Alex B. Montgomery
Regional Supervisor
Division of Fishery Services

Approved: SEP 19 1969

Ernest C. Martin
Ernest C. Martin
Assistant Regional Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Division of Fishery Services
Atlanta, Georgia

Annual Project Report

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina
U.S. Marine Corps
Date of Visit: June 3, 1969
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Annual Project Report

Fishery Management Program

Camp Lejeune
North Carolina

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Camp Lejeune has 26,000 surface acres of water, most of which are salt and brackish. Approximately 80 miles of stream, fresh and brackish, lace the Base. The Atlantic shoreline measures 21 miles, and 222 shoreline miles of bay-inlet-estuary are within the installation and offer a variety of angling opportunities. Approximately 150,000 man-days of fishing by civilians and military personnel took place at Camp Lejeune in 1968.

The following comments concern the analyses of field studies of the individual ponds under management. Recommendations are listed for each pond.

Mild Hammock - 1.5 acres, pH - 7.0

This pond was renovated in 1965 and restocked with bass, bluegill and redear. Fertilization and liming schedules have been carried out to increase fish production. The pond was opened to angling in 1967 after bass had spawned successfully. Fishing success has been rated good and angling pressure has been heavy. Liming has effectively held pH and total hardness at desirable levels.

Bass and bluegill reproduced successfully in 1969 and adult fish exhibit good condition. The pond appeared in excellent condition and management practices are paying off with good fishing.

Recommendations:

1. Continue fertilization program.

2. Renew liming if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Maintain all present management procedures including water chemistry monitoring and maintain records for the biologist's review during annual inspection.

Annual Project Report

Forestry Management Program

Camp Lejeune
North Carolina

Ward Pond - 1.5 acres, pH - 6.5

Ward Pond was renovated in 1965, restocked with bass, bluegill and redear, and opened to fishing in 1967 following the successful spawning of bass. Fertilizing and liming have been carried out to increase fish production. Angling pressure has been heavy and fishing is considered good. Bass and bluegill spawned successfully in 1969.

Recommendations:

1. Continue to fertilize as directed.

2. Renew liming if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Maintain all present management procedures including creel census and water chemistry surveys.

Cedar Point Pond - 2.0 acres, pH - 6.7

This pond was renovated in 1965, restocked with bass, bluegill and redear, and opened to fishing in 1967 after the bass had reproduced successfully. The pond is fertilized and limed when needed to increase fish production. Angling pressure is heavy and success rated good. Bass and bluegill reproduced successfully and adult fish exhibited good condition. The management practices are considered successful. This pond is a good example of a small, shallow, acid pond that can provide sport fishing when properly managed.

Recommendations:

1. Continue to fertilize.

2. Reinitiate liming if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Maintain all management procedures including periodic water chemistry sampling.

Hog Pen Pond - 1.0 acre, pH - 8.0

Hog Pen Pond was renovated in 1967, restocked with 2,000 channel catfish, and opened to fishing in 1968. The pond is supplementally stocked each year. Commercial fish food pellets are fed daily to increase fish production. The fish have exhibited good growth and provide good fishing. Fertilization and liming are carried out. One hundred bass were stocked in 1968 to help control Gambusia which were very abundant and feeding on the fish pellets. The bass have attained outstanding growth and spawned successfully in 1969. The Gambusia are not as plentiful, and the bass apparently are not affecting the success of the catfish angling.

Recommendations:

1. Continue feeding program.

2. Fertilize as needed.

3. Renew liming if pH falls below 6.5.

4. Restock with 1,000 channel catfish (fish applied for).

5. Maintain records on catch success and other management procedures.

6. Keep constant check for possible bass predation on catfish.

Prince Pond - 1.0 acre, pH - 6.5

Prince Pond was renovated with rotenone in 1967 and restocked with 2,000 channel catfish. The pond was opened to angling in 1968 and produced good fishing. It is fertilized and limed as needed, and is supplementally stocked annually with 1,000 catfish. The catfish are fed daily with commercial pellets to increase growth. In 1968, 100 bass were stocked to control a very abundant Gambusia population. These bass attained outstanding growth and spawned in 1969, and are apparently utilizing the Gambusia without serious predation on catfish.

Recommendations:

1. Continue feeding catfish.

2. Continue to fertilize.

3. Renew liming if pH falls below 6.5.

4. Restock with 1,000 channel catfish (fish applied for).

5. Maintain records on management procedures and creel results for review by Bureau biologists.

6. Keep constant check for bass predation on catfish.

Oak Pond - 0.5 acre, pH - 6.8

Oak Pond was renovated and stocked with channel catfish in 1967. Field investigations in 1968 indicated that the 1967 stocking failed. Mr. Peterson indicated that the 1967 fish were in poor condition when released, and some dead fish were observed the day after stocking. The pond was restocked again in 1968 with channel catfish and again the plant failed. Every effort will be made to determine the reasons why catfish have not survived prior to reintroduction of fish into the pond.

Recommendations:

1. Hold out of fish production in 1969.

2. Continue liming program when pH falls below 6.5.

3. Determine possible causes for failure of catfish stockings. Initiate complete chemical analyses in 1970.

Power Line Pond - 2.0 acres, pH - 7.0

This pond was renovated with rotenone and restocked with bass, bluegill and redear in 1968. The pond was fertilized and limed when needed. Bass and bluegill spawned successfully in 1969 and the population has developed sufficiently to harvest. Shallow water areas and presence of debris interfere with proper management.

Recommendations:

1. Continue to fertilize.

2. Renew liming when pH falls below 6.5.

3. Open to fishing as bass and bluegill have developed sufficiently for harvest.

4. Maintain management records for our biologist's review (including chemical analyses).

5. Continue efforts to deepen pond and remove debris from shoreline and lake bed.

Annual Project Report Camp Lejeune, North Carolina Sept. 18, 1969

Court House Bay Pond - 1.5 acres, pH - 7.5

In 1967, the average depth in Court House Bay Pond was increased from less than one to four feet. Following this operation, the pond was stocked with bass, bluegill and redear. Field studies in 1968 indicated that the plant was unsuccessful; however, 1969 investigations revealed that both bass and bluegill had survived and reproduced. Following deepening, the pond remained extremely turbid. Treatment with aluminum sulfate and lime has cleared the pond and allowed for normal pond management.

Recommendations:

1. Continue to fertilize.

2. Renew liming when pH falls below 6.5.

3. Close to fishing until after the bass reproduce in 1970.

4. If turbidity returns, treat with aluminum sulfate as directed.

5. Maintain management records for review by Bureau biologist.

Hickory Pond (New Pond) - 3.5 acres, pH - 7.0

Hickory Pond was built in 1968 (technical assistance furnished by Soil Conservation Service) and stocked with bass, bluegill and redear. During the 1968-69 winter, the pond filled only to about one surface acre. This is thought to be due to extremely dry weather conditions which have persisted in this area for the past four years, and the resulting lowering of the water table. There are no apparent leaks in the dam, and the watershed is sufficient for natural drainage to maintain a full pond. It is generally assumed that with normal rainfall the pond will fill, however, this should be verified.

Recommendations:

1. Fertilize as instructed.

2. Lime if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Close to fishing until investigations by our biologists reveal that the fish population has developed sufficiently for harvest.

4. Request examination of dam and pond site by a Soil Conservation Service specialist for leaks or excessive leaching of pond water.

5. Continue all other management activities.

Annual Project Report Camp Lejeune, North Carolina Sept. 18, 1969

Summary

In summarizing our report in 1968, Charles Peterson, Base Wildlife Technician, was complimented for the outstanding manner in which he was directing the fish and game program at Camp Lejeune.

In May of 1969, Camp Lejeune was selected from 241 competing installations to receive the 1968 Secretary of Defense Conservation Award. We wish to sincerely congratulate the Installation for this achievement which could only have been accomplished through the full support of the Command. Certainly, all those involved in the fish and wildlife management program are to be highly commended.

Frank R. Richardson
Frank R. Richardson
Fishery Management Biologist

Reviewed: SEP 19 1969

SEP 19 1969

Alex B. Montgomery
Alex B. Montgomery
Regional Supervisor
Division of Fishery Services

Approved: SEP 19 1969

Ernest C. Martin
Ernest C. Martin
Assistant Regional Director

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

IN REPLY REFER TO

4/FOO/rlp
4700
28 Aug 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL

Subj: Construction of a fresh water pond

1. The proposal to construct a fresh water pond at the site indicated on the attached map, was initiated through the recommendations of the Resources Conservation Committee. Besides providing a fishing site, it can also develop into an excellent recreation area, camping site, and also serve as a water reservoir.

2. The cost to accomplish this project would be minimal ($346.60 for materials) and if limited Base Maintenance support is required, conversation funds, now totaling $9,300 could be used. Present plans are to assign Captain Bray of Base Maintenance, as Project Officer, and utilize FMF and Engineer equipment (8th Engineers/2d Engineers/MCES) when available, to do the job. All concerned concur, and a project plan would be written so all understand support details.

3. Approval of this project will develop an unused area, and will in no way conflict with training requirements.

4. It is recommended that this project be approved.

Very respectfully,

Fredric O. Olson
FREDRIC O. OLSON
LtCol, USMC
Assistant Chief of Staff,
Facilities

APPROVED: JBS for Providing does not get in way of long range plan to up-grade Brown Road!!

DISAPPROVED: _____

16 August 1968

ACTION BRIEF

Staff Section: Base Security Officer/Provost Marshal

Subj: Construction of a fresh water pond for fishing

Background:

1. The Base Wildlife Technician was requested by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities, to select a proposed site for a fresh water pond which could be constructed to provide additional recreation for fishermen.

2. Preliminary planning for the pond was discussed with Mr. Frank RICHARDSON, Fishery Management Biologist, U. S. Department of Interior, on 15 June 1968 during his visit to Camp Lejeune. He made the following recommendations:

a. Select a site with good access which would be located near base housing areas.

b. Request the local representative from the Soil Conservation Service for assistance in surveying the proposed site and drawing construction plans.

3. Initial work has been completed in accordance with the above recommendations. The proposed five-acre fresh water pond is located in grid square 8642 and the dam site at grid coordinate 864422. This is near the headwaters of a small tributary of Wallace Creek and does not interfere in any way with existing or planned roadways, bridges, or training facilities.

4. Mr. William JONES, District Engineer, Soil Conservation Service, has provided professional advice for construction of the earthen dam and has completed his survey of the site. Mr. H. D. MAC MURTERY, Conservation Specialist, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, authorized reimbursement from his Department to the Soil Conservation Service for the necessary surveying and professional services provided ($400.00).

5. Final specifications for construction of the dam will be provided by the Soil Conservation Service within two weeks, and the cost of materials and construction estimates have been determined.

a. Materials necessary for construction consists of an overflow pipe equipped with a riser, shear gate valve, and trash rack for safely maintaining the desired water level and complete drainage, when necessary. Total expenditure for materials: $346.60

16 August 1968

Subj: Construction of a fresh water pond for fishing

b. Excellent fill material is readily available at the site for constructing the dam and spillway. Maximum estimated cost of labor and equipment by Base Maintenance for establishing the fill for the dam: $3,500. Funds for materials and construction are available under Project 67002 to cover expense of the project and other planned projects during FY 69.

c. All vegetation below the waterline must be removed. Thus, the expense of clearing can be avoided if brig labor can be utilized for clearing the brush. Saw timber and pulpwood were already marked for harvesting, and commercial operators are presently cutting merchantable trees within the proposed site and surrounding area.

6. Mr. Frank RICHARDSON, U. S. Department of Interior, has fish ordered for stocking on a hold basis pending completion of the pond. No additional lapse of time will occur before the pond can be opened for fishing if construction can be completed by mid-October. Ponds must be initially stocked in the Fall.

7. Since time is a factor, it would be very helpful to begin brush clearing operations as quickly as possible.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

1. Approval of a five-acre fresh water pond to be located in grid square 8642 and the dam site at grid coordinate 864422.

2. Approve the use of brig labor to clear the brush and vegetation below the waterline.

Very respectfully,

Earl K. Vickers Jr

EARL K. VICKERS, JR.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Recommendations:		Approve	Disapprove
1.		_____	_____
2.	Approved See attached memo.	_____	_____

STAFFING LADDER
MCBCL 5216 (REV 12-67)

16 August 1968

ACTION BRIEF

Staff Section: Base Security Officer/Provost Marshal

Subj: Construction of a fresh water pond for fishing

Background:

1. The Base Wildlife Technician was requested by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities, to select a proposed site for a fresh water pond which could be constructed to provide additional recreation for fishermen.

2. Preliminary planning for the pond was discussed with Mr. Frank RICHARDSON, Fishery Management Biologist, U. S. Department of Interior, on 15 June 1968 during his visit to Camp Lejeune. He made the following recommendations:

a. Select a site with good access which would be located near base housing areas.

b. Request the local representative from the Soil Conservation Service for assistance in surveying the proposed site and drawing construction plans.

3. Initial work has been completed in accordance with the above recommendations. The proposed five-acre fresh water pond is located in grid square 8642 and the dam site at grid coordinate 864422. This is near the headwaters of a small tributary of Wallace Creek and does not interfere in any way with existing or planned roadways, bridges, or training facilities.

4. Mr. William JONES, District Engineer, Soil Conservation Service, has provided professional advice for construction of the earthen dam and has completed his survey of the site. Mr. H. D. MAC MURTERY, Conservation Specialist, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, authorized reimbursement from his Department to the Soil Conservation Service for the necessary surveying and professional services provided ($400.00).

5. Final specifications for construction of the dam will be provided by the Soil Conservation Service within two weeks, and the cost of materials and construction estimates have been determined.

a. Materials necessary for construction consists of an overflow pipe equipped with a riser, shear gate valve, and trash rack for safely maintaining the desired water level and complete drainage, when necessary. Total expenditure for materials: $346.60

INIT	
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	AC of S Manpower
	AC of S PersServ
	AC of S Training
	AC of S SupServ
	AC of S Facilities
	AC of S Compt
	AC of S RP&P
	ADJ
	AUD
	CEO
	DENTO
	DISBO
	IRO
	LEGO
	MAINT
	MEDO
	MTO
	PERSO
	PMO
	PWO
	SSO

SUPERVISOR LABOUR
CONC 2216 (REV 2-67)

To August 1969

ACTION MEMO

Subj: Salt Creek - Base Security Office/Trooper Housing

Subj: Construction of stormwater pond for housing

Background:

1. The responsibility Tech Section was tendered by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities to assess a proposed site for a stormwater pond which could be constructed to provide additional area for Fisheries.

2. Preliminary planning for the pond was discussed with Mr. Richard Gaudet, Fishery Management Biologist, U.S. Department of Interior on 15 June 1969 during his visit to Quantico. He made the following recommendations:

a. Select a site with good access which would be located near home foraging areas.

b. Request the Lead, Appropriate Area Soil Conservation Districts assistance in surveying the proposed site and preparing the pond plans.

3. Initial work has been completed in coordination with the Soil Conservation. The proposed site is near fresh water pond as to [illegible] and approximately 600' and the existing [illegible] pond. This is [illegible] the requirements of a small fishery of Wildlife Or-4 and does a [illegible] Hurry was well satisfied [illegible] including [illegible].

4. The utility tunnel, Marine Corps Engineer, Soil Conservation [illegible] and provided preliminary advice on construction. The activities [illegible] requested the Survey of the [illegible] B. C. H. C. Military Reservation Special Air Traffic Division, Naval Air Station, Quantico. [illegible] prior reconnaissance of the site determined to be satisfactory [illegible] for the necessary surveying and preliminary [illegible].

5. Final specifications for construction of the pond will be [illegible] by the Soil Conservation Service [illegible] and construction [illegible].

6. Materials necessary for a fish [illegible] will be [illegible] pipe equipped with a [illegible] valve, and trash [illegible] maintaining the desired water level [illegible] drainage, when necessary. Total expenditure for materials [illegible].

16 August 1968

Subj: Construction of a fresh water pond for fishing

b. Excellent fill material is readily available at the site for constructing the dam and spillway. Maximum estimated cost of labor and equipment by Base Maintenance for establishing the fill for the dam: $3,500. Funds for materials and construction are available under Project 67002 to cover expense of the project and other planned projects during FY 69.

c. All vegetation below the waterline must be removed. Thus, the expense of clearing can be avoided if brig labor can be utilized for clearing the brush. Saw timber and pulpwood were already marked for harvesting, and commercial operators are presently cutting merchantable trees within the proposed site and surrounding area.

6. Mr. Frank RICHARDSON, U. S. Department of Interior, has fish ordered for stocking on a hold basis pending completion of the pond. No additional lapse of time will occur before the pond can be opened for fishing if construction can be completed by mid-October. Ponds must be initially stocked in the Fall.

7. Since time is a factor, it would be very helpful to begin brush clearing operations as quickly as possible.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

1. Approval of a five-acre fresh water pond to be located in grid square 8642 and the dam site at grid coordinate 864422.

2. Approve the use of brig labor to clear the brush and vegetation below the waterline.

Very respectfully,

EARL K. VICKERS, JR.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Recommendations:	Approve	Disapprove
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Gatlinburg, Tennessee 37738

June 10, 1968

Mr. Charles D. Peterson, Wildlife Technician
Office of the Provost Marshall
Marine Corps Base
Camp LeJeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Pete:

I plan to contact you on June 20, 1968 for the purpose of inspecting the fishing waters at your installation. I shall arrive late in the day coming from Fort Bragg and I hope in time to set some experimental gill nets that evening in the catfish ponds.

If for any reason the above date fails to meet your approval, please notify me at the earliest possible time.

I am looking forward to seeing and working with you again.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

Frank R. Richardson
Fishery Management Biologist

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

IN REPLY REFER TO
14/CDP/mgw
5550
1 October 1968

Mr. W. L. Towns
Acting Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Dear Mr. Towns:

Thank you for the opportunity for this base to participate in the training sessions and field trip sponsored by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Charles Peterson, Base Wildlife Technician, will attend the training sessions, as well as the entire field trip.

Sincerely yours,

K.E. FASER
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Chief of Staff
By direction of the Commanding General

Return to:
Base Pro Mar

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

IN REPLY REFER TO
5580

1 October 1968

HSG
20 Oct - Tu
21
25 } Tues
26 Oct - Tu

K.E. FASER
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Chief of Staff
By direction of the Commanding General

FERTILIZATION OF PONDS

Fish pond owners are now aware of the importance of fertilization in managing their ponds. They know that adequate fertilization increases the production of their waters and gives them a greater poundage of fish. They also know that the fishes do not eat the fertilizer but benefit indirectly when the added fertility results in a greatly increased production of fish food organisms. Todays pond owner realizes that a pond with excessive overflow or one which stays muddy cannot be economically fertilized. Many pond owners are not aware of the following benefits they realize by proper fertilization.

1. 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.

2. A fertilized pond can be properly stocked. The carrying capacity of properly fertilized waters is about 400 pounds per acre wheras 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 fishes.

3. 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.

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

5. 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.

Kind of Fertilizer

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

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.

FC 7+

Frequency of application

Fertilization should begin in the Southeast about February 1 to March 1 and continue until the first killing frost in the fall or about November 1. Best results are obtained by applying the first three applications at two week intervals until a "bloom" is obtained. A "bloom" is the green color common to fertilized waters and is caused by the growth of microscopic plants. Once the "bloom" is evident, it should be maintained by subsequent applications of fertilizer so that a white object is not visible in 12 to 18 inches of water. Most ponds will require applications every 3 to 5 weeks.

Sample schedule for fertilizing a one acre pond

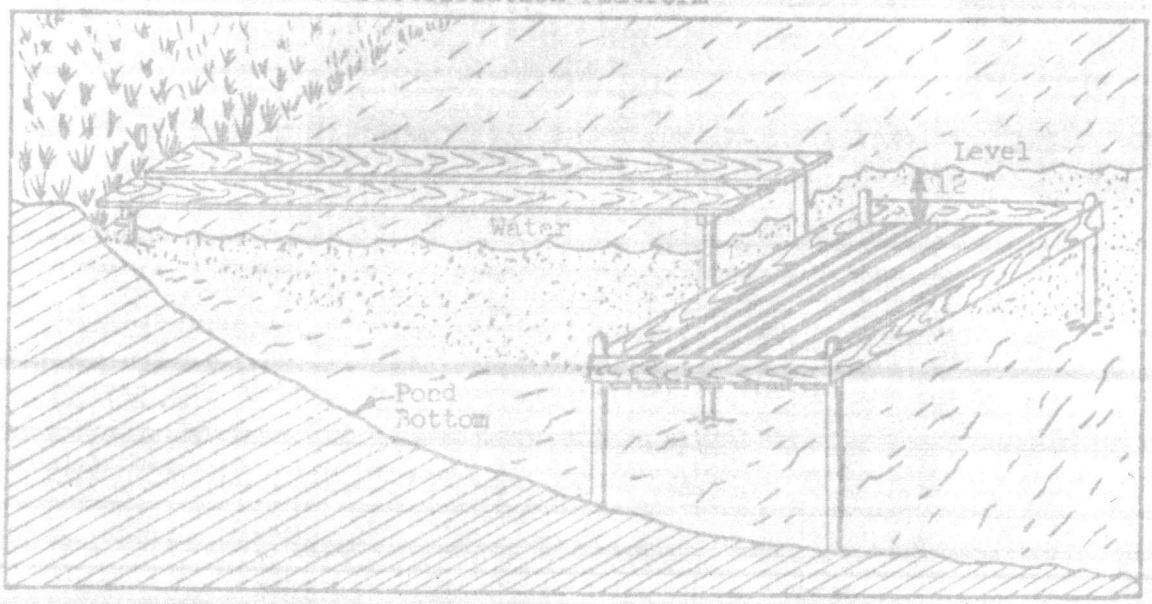
Date	8-8-2	Date	8-8-2
February 15	100 pounds	June 15	100 pounds
March 1	100 pounds	July 15	100 pounds
March 15	100 pounds	August 15	100 pounds
April 15	100 pounds	September 15	100 pounds
May 15	100 pounds	October 15	100 pounds

Methods of applying fertilizer

In small ponds, fertilizer can be applied by broadcasting it from the bank. In larger ponds, it can be distributed from a boat by pouring it directly from the bags into the water. It is not necessary to cover the entire pond; in fact, it should not be placed in waters deeper than approximately 5 feet.

A fertilization platform saves time and labor and does a good job. One platform is enough for each 8 acres of pond surface. Wave action will distribute the plant food throughout the pond.

Fertilization Platform



DIVISION OF FISHERY SERVICES, REGION IV, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF CHANNEL CATFISH

During the past few years, our program of management of channel catfish ponds on a fed basis has been generally successful. In many ponds, production and fishing have been phenomenal, while others have produced very little. In most, the level of success has been somewhat proportional to the degree to which the feeding program has been maintained. However, it is felt that many of the problems which have been encountered in feeding programs are related to use of the sinking-type food. In order to improve our methods to eliminate feeding problems, we propose to use floating-type food exclusively in the future. In addition to insuring more efficient utilization, floating food will:

1. Provide a visible indicator of overfeeding.

2. Create surface feeding which will promote enthusiasm in those responsible for feeding (and thus the feeding program), as well as the fishermen.

3. Provide a daily visual check or indicator as to the well-being of the fish. In other words, this would be an early warning system for impending problems with disease, parasites or oxygen.

Following are our suggestions for food and feeding in channel catfish ponds.

I. TYPES OF FOOD

The following are only suggested products and do not constitute an endorsement of any trade name. Food from any manufacturer is acceptable as long as it is equivalent to Purina Catfish FR (floating ration), or meets the suggested specifications for floating fish food (attached).

Commercial Name	Source	Approx. Cost/Lb.
Floating catfish pellets	Ralph Wells, Inc. Monmouth, Illinois	
Floating catfish pellets	Any milling company that can furnish pellets which meet the attached specifications	
Purina Catfish FR	Local Purina Dealer	0.077 - 0.082

Note: Specify - Pellets should be of uniform size (approximately $\frac{1}{4}$" in diameter) and have sufficient buoyancy so that 80% should remain suspended in water after 8 hours; packages should contain no more than 1% fines (dust). Insist on freshly mixed food - do not stock fish food for a period longer than 60 days.

(Continued on Reverse Side)

II. WHEN TO FEED

1. When surface water temperature reaches 60°F. in the spring and until water temperature drops below 60°F. in the fall, feed total ration based on weight of fish. When water temperature is below 60°F., feed according to the demand of the fish.

2. Feed in late afternoon or evening, 5 or 6 days per week.

III. HOW TO FEED

1. Distribute feed along at least one-third (1/3) of the total shoreline, preferably in 1 to 2 feet of water.

2. Feed in the same area (s) and at the same time each day.

3. Broadcast, proportionally distributing the daily ration of feed among the feeding stations. Adjust ration according to the demand of fish at each station.

IV. AMOUNT TO FEED

1. Feed 3% of the estimated total body weight of the fish (except when water temperatures are below 60°F., then according to demand of fish).

2. Regardless of the estimated weight of the fish, DO NOT EXCEED 25 lbs. of feed/acre/day UNLESS physical characteristics of pond are inspected by a qualified biologist and recommendations made for increased feeding.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Fertilize normally in early spring until a plankton bloom is established. Proper feeding will then maintain bloom throughout the season.

2. Collect and weigh approximately 20 fish at the beginning of each month, and calculate total weight of fish based on number in pond (fish removed through fishing must be considered in the calculation of total weight).

3. Periodically check in the morning for floating pellets left and adjust daily ration accordingly.

An eager response of the fish to artificial feeding is probably the most important aspect in establishing a successful catfish pond. This is a learned response which is taught to the fish at the hatchery where they are reared and must be maintained continually thereafter. When the fish are stocked in the pond, it is mandatory that the pond manager exert every effort toward further developing and maintaining this response. This is accomplished through prompt and careful presentation of food to the fish each day in the same feeding area. In addition, the feeding of a maintenance ration throughout the winter months will maintain the feeding response, as well as the body weight and condition of the fish.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FLOATING CATFISH FOOD
FROM 1966 FISH FOOD SPECIFICATIONS
BY W. H. Hastings & Harry K. Dupree

Food should be expanded and packaged in such a manner that not more than 1% Fines (Dust) should exist in each 50 pound bag.

Pellets should be of uniform size (approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter).

Pellet should have sufficient buoyancy so that 50% should remain suspended in water after 8 hours.

Pellet should consist of the following ingredients:

Pond Fish Formula No. 1

Ingredient	Amount Per Ton
Fish meal, menhaden, minimum protein 60%	240 pounds
-or-	
Herring meal, Canadian or Alaskan, mimimum protein 70%	200 "
Blood meal, mimumum protein 80%	100 "
Feather meal, guaranteed digestibility 80%	100 "
(NOTE: Blood meal and Feather meal may be used interchangeably)	
Soybean meal, solvent, toasted, dehulled, 50% protein	400 "
Dried distillers solubles or dried fermentation solubles:	
a. If menhaden fish meal is used	160 "
b. If herring meal is used	200 "
Rice bran, 12% protein, 12% fat, 12% fiber or better	700 "
Rice mill dust or other organic dust passing a U.S. No. 80 mesh	200 "
(NOTE: Wheat shorts, wheat middlings, cereal grains, vegetable oil or fish body oil and a pellet binder may be used for rice by-products)	
Dehydrated alfalfa, re-ground 17% protein pellets	70 "
Mineralized, iodized salt	20 "
Vitamin Premix (see additional specifications for composition)	10 "
TOTAL	2,000 "

TO BE SUPPLEMENTED WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Pond-Fish Vitamin Premix (On finely ground soybean meal carried)	Guaranteed Potency Per Ton of Feed
Vitamin A Activity (from palmitate in gelatin beadlets)	5,000,000 IU
Vitamin D_3 Activity	1,000,000 IU

(Continued on Reverse Side)

Alpha tocopherol acetate (d or dl in beadlet form)	20 grams
Menadione sodium bisulfite	20 "
Choline chloride	1,000 "
Niacin	50 "
Riboflavin	10 "
Pyridoxine	5 "
Thiamine	5 "
D-calcium pantothenate	20 "
Biotin	200 milligrams
Folic acid	1,000 milligrams
Vitamin B-12	20 "
BHT antioxidant	10 grams
-or-	
Ethoxyquin	136 "

Guaranteed analysis of fish feed formula No. 1

Crude protein, more than	32.00%
Animal protein, more than	15.00%
Crude fiber, less than	12.00%
Crude fat, more than	5.00%

438

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

September 13, 1968

Commanding Officer
Camp Lejeune
North Carolina 28542

Dear Sir:

Attached are two copies of a Summary Report submitted by Fishery Management Biologist Frank R. Richardson on his inspection of the fishing waters located on Camp Lejeune.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the cooperation and courtesy extended Mr. Richardson during his visit to your Installation.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest C. Martin

Ernest C. Martin
Assistant Regional Director

Attachments 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Division of Fishery Services
Atlanta, Georgia

Summary Report

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina
U.S. Marine Corps
Date of Visit: June 20-21, 1968
Date of Report: September 12, 1968

Summary Report

Fishery Management Program

Camp Lejeune
North Carolina

On June 20-21, 1968, Fishery Management Biologist Frank R. Richardson and Biological Aid John L. Boaze visited Camp Lejeune to conduct investigations on the Base fishing waters. Mr. Charles Peterson, Wildlife Technician, of the Office of the Provost Marshal was contacted. Each of the eight small ponds under management was checked. Mr. Peterson and Marine Corps personnel assigned to the Fish and Wildlife Section assisted the writer during the field investigations. A field trip by boat was taken on ~~Little~~ New River and into several of the fresh water streams that flow into ~~Little~~ New River from the Base. ~~Little~~ New River, which divides the Base, is saline and marine fish inhabit the area within station boundaries. The several fresh water streams that flow into ~~Little~~ New River are brackish near their mouth and both fresh and salt water fish are found. In general, these areas receive light angling pressure, provide fair to excellent fishing (seasonal because of the migratory habits of certain marine fish), and are accessible almost exclusively by boat.

The Base has 26,000 surface acres of water, most of which are salt and brackish. Some 80 miles of streams, fresh and brackish, lace the Installation. The ocean shoreline measures 21 miles and 222 shoreline miles of bay-inlet-estuary type are within the Base boundary. It is estimated that there are over 150,000 man-days of fishing at Camp Lejeune during the year.

The following comments concern the results of the field inspection of the individual ponds. Recommendations are listed for each pond.

Mild Hammock - 1.5 acre, pH - 8.4 (3:45 p.m.), TH - 51 ppm, Total Alkalinity - 34 ppm, DO - 13 ppm, pH - 6.6 (9:45 a.m.)

This pond was renovated in 1965 and stocked with bass, bluegill, and redear. Fertilization and liming schedules have been carried out to increase the fish production. The pond was opened to fishing in 1967 after the bass had spawned successfully. Fishing pressure has been heavy and success has been rated as good. Liming has held the pH and total hardness in desirable ranges.

Both bass and bluegill were found to have spawned successfully in 1968. Adult fish appeared to be in good condition and few intermediates were present. Dry conditions had lowered the water level over a foot below normal. The pond appeared to be in excellent condition and all management practices are paying off.

Mild Hammock Recommendations:

1. Continue fertilization program.

2. Use hydrated lime with fertilizer treatments as recommended if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Maintain all management procedure records including creel census for review during annual inspection.

Ward Pond - 1.5 acre, pH - 7.3 (2:50 p.m.), TH - 34 ppm, DO - 13 ppm, Total Alkalinity - 27 ppm, water temperature - 84°F.

Ward Pond was renovated in 1965 and restocked with bass, bluegill, and redear. Fertilizer and lime have been applied to increase fish productivity. The pond was opened to fishing in 1967. Fishing pressure has been heavy and angling success has been good. The normal water level was down about a foot at the time of inspection. Bass and bluegill young-of-the-year were very abundant. Adult fish were in good condition and few intermediate size bluegill were present. Management practices in Ward Pond are providing good fishing in a small body of water which otherwise would offer little or no angling opportunities.

Recommendations:

1. Continue to fertilize.

2. Renew liming if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Maintain all management procedures including creel census for review by our biologist during the annual inspection.

Cedar Point Pond - 2.0 acres, pH - 7.3 (4 p.m.), TH - 34 ppm, DO - 12 ppm, Total Alkalinity - 20 ppm, water temperature - 94°F.

This pond was renovated in 1965 and restocked with bass, bluegill, and redear. The pond was fertilized and limed to increase fish production. It was opened to angling in the summer of 1967. Fishing pressure has been heavy and success is rated good. The present water level is approximately a foot below normal. Young-of-the-year bass and bluegill were present in abundant numbers. Adult bass and bluegill were in good condition and few intermediate size bluegill were present. The management program for the pond is considered successful as it is another example of a small, shallow acid pond that is now providing fishing.

Cedar Point Pond Recommendations:

1. Continue to fertilize.

2. Renew liming if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Maintain all management procedure records including creel analysis for review during the annual inspection.

Hog Pen Pond - 1.0 acre, pH - 8.2 (10 a.m.), TH - 68 ppm, DO - 14 ppm, Total Alkalinity - 48 ppm, water temperature - 83°F.

Hog Pen Pond was renovated in 1967 and restocked that fall with 2,000 channel catfish. Samples indicated that the catfish have reached an average length of 10.6 inches and are in excellent condition. Commercial fish food is fed daily and the growth exhibited by the catfish indicates excellent utilization of the food. Gambusia are very abundant and undoubtedly are preyed upon by the catfish. The fertilizing and liming program has helped enrich the pond.

Recommendations:

1. Open pond to fishing in July. Establish a creel of eight to ten fish. Do not set size limits.

2. Continue catfish feeding program.

3. Continue to fertilize and renew liming if pH falls below 6.6.

4. Restock with 1,000 channel catfish this fall (fish applied for).

5. Stock 100 bass to control Gambusia (fish applied for).

6. Maintain records of management success and creel results for review of our biologist.

Prince Pond - 1.0 acre, pH - 8.7 (11 a.m.), TH - 68 ppm, DO - 14 ppm, total alkalinity - 48 ppm, water temperature - 85°F.

Prince Pond was rotenoned in the summer of 1967 and restocked with 2,000 channel catfish. The pond is fertilized regularly and limed when the pH falls below 6.5. The catfish are fed commercial pellets and are growing at a satisfactory rate. Gambusia are abundant.

Prince Pond Recommendations:

1. Open to fishing when fish average from 10-12 inches (probably in August). Establish creel limits of eight to ten fish. Do not set size limits.

2. Continue catfish feeding program.

3. Continue fertilization program and lime if pH falls below 6.5.

4. Restock with 1,000 channel catfish this fall (fish applied for).

5. Stock 100 bass to control Gambusia (fish applied for).

6. Maintain records on management procedures and creel results for review by our biologists.

Oak Pond - 0.5 acre, pH - 6.3 (5 p.m.), TH - 51 ppm, DO - 12 ppm, Total alkalinity - 27 ppm, water temperature - 88°F.

Oak Pond was reclaimed and stocked with channel catfish in 1967. Population sampling during the inspection suggests that the stocking was not successful. Mr. Peterson indicated that when the stocking was done many of the catfish were sick and the following day dead fish were observed. The pond will be reprogrammed for stocking in 1968.

Recommendations:

1. Restock with channel catfish and establish a feeding program (fish applied for).

2. Close to fishing until fish reach a harvestable size (10-12 inches).

3. Fertilize and lime to maintain bloom, discontinue liming when pH reaches 7.0.

Power Line Pond - 2.0 acres, pH - 10.0 (4:30 p.m.), pH - 7.1 (9:30 a.m.), DO - 15 ppm, total alkalinity - 100 ppm

Power Line Pond was treated with rotenone in the summer of 1967 and restocked with bass, bluegill, and redear. The pond was limed and fertilized. Seine samples captured only Gambusia. The pond will be restocked in 1968.

Power Line Pond Recommendations:

1. Stock with bass, bluegill, redear, and channel catfish (fish applied for).

2. Maintain fertilization program.

3. Initiate liming procedures if pH falls below 6.5.

4. Deepen pond and remove obstructions from shoreline and lake bed.

5. Close to fishing until checks indicate fish have reached a harvestable size.

Court House Bay Pond - 1.5 acre, pH - 5.1 (4:30 p.m.), TH - 17.1 ppm, DO - 12 ppm, total alkalinity - 20 ppm, water temperature - 94°F.

During the past year this pond was deepened with a dragline. Considerable debris was removed from the lake and shoreline. The pond has remained extremely turbid since this operation (late summer of 1967). Bluegill were stocked in the fall of 1967 and bass in May 1968. Field studies indicated that neither bluegill nor bass survived. *Gambusia*, usually present in all ponds on the Base, are absent. It is unlikely that turbidity is the direct cause of this. However, a low pH reading does indicate a possible reason for mortality. Mr. Peterson has been given directions for eliminating the turbidity and plans are being made to restock.

Recommendations:

1. Eliminate high turbidity as discussed.

2. Fertilize and lime as recommended. Discontinue liming when pH reaches 7.0.

3. Restock with channel catfish (fish applied for).

4. Feed channel catfish as directed by feeding chart.

A new lake estimated to have four surface acres is planned. This lake, to be constructed during the summer of 1968, should be ready for stocking in the fall.

Recommendations:

1. Stock with bass, bluegill, redear, and channel catfish (fish applied for).

2. When pond fills, initiate fertilization program.

3. If pH is below 6.5, apply hydrated lime with fertilizer until pH reaches 7.0.

4. Prior to impoundment, eliminate any fish life in watershed runoff area.

5. Establish plant cover on exposed areas as soon as possible.

6. Notify this office of impoundment date as soon as possible.

Summary:

Mr. Peterson is to be complimented for the outstanding job he is doing with the management of the eight small ponds. The attention and dedication to following out our management recommendations is providing good pond fishing from these limited resources. We feel that his assignment as a full-time wildlife technician is contributing substantially to the fish and game program at Camp Lejeune.

Frank R. Richardson
Frank R. Richardson
Fishery Management Biologist

Reviewed:

R. T. Webb
Robert T. Webb
Regional Supervisor
Division of Fishery Services

Approved:

Ernest C. Martin
Ernest C. Martin
Assistant Regional Director

Recommendations:

1. Seek with Dane, Lincoln, Jackson, and Richland counties (Ohio supplied 40%).

2. When pond drills, initiate fertilization program.

3. If pH is below 6.5, apply hydrated lime with fertilizer (with pH readings 7.0).

4. Prior to impoundment, substitute dry kiln lime in watershed zone if need.

5. Establish plots review on cropped areas as soon as possible.

6. Modify this office and impoundment site as soon as possible.

Summary:

Mr. Peterson is to be commended for the outstanding job he is doing with the impoundments at the eight small ponds. The retention and detention of runoff and sediment in the upper watershed is providing good fishing from these limited resources. We feel that the management as outlined utilizes technicians in conjunction with the Kiln and pine program at Dam Ohio.

Submitted:

Approved:

14/EM/efm
2 Aug 1966

ACTION BRIEF

Staff Section: Base Provost Marshal

Subj: Cooperation in Wildlife Conservation Program for Fishing

Ref: (a) BBul 11015 dated 6 Oct 1965
(b) Dept of Interior report dated 18 Jul 1966

Background:

1. Five ponds aboard this Base are being developed as fishing ponds and have been marked with "No Fishing" signs as explained in reference (a).

2. Reference (b) contains a summary report submitted by the Fishery Management Biologist with the U. S. Department of Interior and recommends that one of the five ponds being developed, Prince Pond (grid coordinate 899310), be opened for fishing.

ACTION REQUIRED:

1. Approval of attached proposed Base Bulletin.

GILDO S. CODISPOTI

Concurrence:
Base Special Services O _____

2d Marine Division _____

Force Troops _____

HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

BBul 11015
14/EM/efm

BASE BULLETIN 11015

From: Commanding General
To: Distribution List

Subj: Cooperation in Wildlife Conservation Program for Fishing

Ref: (a) BO 1710.20

1. Purpose. To provide information pertaining to the Base Recreational Fishing Pond Program.

2. Cancellation. Base Bulletin 11015 dated 6 October 1965.

3. Information

a. Reference (a) contains the Base regulations and licensing requirements for fishing.

b. Five fishing ponds aboard this Base are being developed for recreational purposes. Based on a recent survey conducted by the Division of Fishery Services of the U. S. Department of Interior, Prince Pond (grid coordinate 899310) is now open for fishing.

c. The following ponds are still closed and marked with "No Fishing" signs until the fish are large enough to harvest:

Cedar Point Pond	871281
Mile Hammock Pond	874279
Ward Pond	872286
Hogpen Pond	889311

d. The dumping of chemicals or detonating explosives into these ponds can delay, or destroy, the fishing recreation for all personnel. While it is not the intent of this Bulletin to interfere with the training of personnel in water treatment, personnel should not run chlorine back into the ponds or dump excess hypochlorite or any other chemical in these ponds.

4. Prince Pond. The following regulations apply concerning the fishing into Prince Pond:

a. It shall be unlawful for any person to take channel catfish by any method except with hook and line, rod and reel, or by casting.

b. Trot lines and set-hooks may not be used. Set-hooks are defined as any hook and line which is attached at one end only to a stationary or floating object which is not under the immediate control and attendance of the person using such a device.

c. The creel and size limits shall be five channel catfish of not less than 12 inches in length per person per day, and all channel catfish of lesser size shall be returned alive and unharmed into this pond only.

d. It is prohibited to release any other species of fish other than those already stocked in this pond.

5. Action

a. Unit commanders will instruct personnel as to the contents of this Bulletin with particular stress to avoid chemical contamination and detonating explosives in these ponds.

b. The Camp Lejeune Rod and Gun Club is authorized and encouraged to continue development of these ponds and others.

c. The Base Provost Marshal will continue to apprehend all fishing violators, personnel fishing into the four closed ponds, and anyone detonating or introducing chemicals into any of the five ponds.

6. Applicability. This Bulletin, having the concurrence of the Commanding General,s 2d Marine Division, FMF, and Force Troops, FMF Atlantic, is applicable to all units and Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

7. Self-Cancellation. 1 July 1967

A. J. RAUCHLE
Deputy Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION: "A" & "F"
Plus ProMar (50)

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

Mr. W. L. Towns
Acting Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries
Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Dear Mr. Towns:

Your invitation to attend the annual Southern Division of the American Fisheries Society was received with pleasure, and arrangements had been made for me to attend these sessions and also the field trips.

Due to sickness in my immediate family, I will be unable to attend; however, I certainly look forward to attending future sessions which you feel would be beneficial to our conservation program.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES D. PETERSON
Wildlife Technician

STAFFING LADDER
MCBCL 5216 (REV 12-67)

11015
Airport
5050

14/CDP/mgw
5550
1 October 1968

INIT

	CG
	C/S
	ACofS Manpower
	ACofS PersServ
	ACofS Training
	ACofS SupServ
	ACofS Facilities
	ACofS Compt
	ACofS RP&P
	ADJ
	AUD
	CEO
	DENTO
	DISBO
	IRO
	LEGO
	MAINT
	MEDO
	MTO
	PERSO
	PMO
	PWO
	SSO

Mr. W. L. Towns
Acting Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Dear Mr. Towns:

Thank you for the opportunity for this base to participate in the training sessions and field trip sponsored by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Charles Peterson, Base Wildlife Technician, will attend the training sessions, as well as the entire field trip.

Sincerely yours,

K.E. FASER
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Chief of Staff
By direction of the Commanding General

CENTRAL FILES

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

September 10, 1968

Commanding Officer
Camp Lejeune
North Carolina 28542

Dear Sir:

For the past several years, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Division of Fishery Services, has sponsored training sessions for personnel engaged in fish and wildlife management on military installations.

As in the past, we plan to invite a select group of personnel concerned with fish and wildlife conservation to meet with us for the Southern Division of the American Fisheries Society's annual session. Training will include talks given by recognized authorities on fish and game management. Also, informal meetings will be held to give military representatives an opportunity to discuss mutual problems relating to such management, and to update methods for continuing management programs on military installations.

This year the meeting will be held in Baltimore, Maryland, October 20-23, at the Emerson Hotel. It is our opinion that if Mr. Charles Peterson could attend this training session, it would prove beneficial to your conservation program as well as our program of technical assistance.

In addition, a field trip will be conducted following the meeting to tour military installations in the Williamsburg, Virginia area. We plan to travel from the Emerson Hotel, leaving at 2 p.m. on October 23 to Williamsburg via chartered bus transportation. On Thursday, October 24, we will visit Cheatham Annex and Yorktown Naval Weapons Station. Friday, October 25, will be spent visiting Fort Monroe (Big Bethel Reservoir) and Fort Eustis. On Saturday, October 26, the representatives will return to their respective installations. In view of the fact that the tour will terminate in the lower Virginia peninsula area, it is suggested that those individuals traveling by air arrange their return reservations for the morning of Saturday, October 26, from the Patrick Henry Airport in Newport News.

Central Files

We would appreciate notification of Mr. Peterson's approval to attend this training session at your earliest convenience in order that we may complete the planning for the tour. It is suggested that if he is to attend, he make his own reservations at the Emerson Hotel. This office will, however, make arrangements for accommodations in the Williamsburg area (October 23-25) for those who are to attend.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. Towns

W. L. Towns
Acting Regional Director

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

14 October 1968

Emerson Hotel
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Dear Sir:

I will be unable to attend the Fish and Game Conference to be held October 20 through 23, because of sickness in my family. Please cancel my hotel reservation and refund my $8.00 deposit.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES D. PETERSON
Wildlife Technician

United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

July 8, 1970

Commanding Officer
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Attention: Charles Peterson, Wildlife Technician - Office of the Provost Marshal

Dear Sir:

Fishery Management Biologist Ronald D. Jones plans to contact you Monday, July 20, for the purpose of surveying fishing waters located on your installation.

If for any reason the above date should fail to meet your approval, please notify this office as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest C. Martin

Ernest C. Martin
Assistant Regional Director

16 August 1968

ACTION BRIEF

Staff Section: Base Security Officer/Provost Marshal

Subj: Construction of a fresh water pond for fishing

Background:

1. The Base Wildlife Technician was requested by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities, to select a proposed site for a fresh water pond which could be constructed to provide additional recreation for fishermen.

2. Preliminary planning for the pond was discussed with Mr. Frank RICHARDSON, Fishery Management Biologist, U. S. Department of Interior, on 15 June 1968 during his visit to Camp Lejeune. He made the following recommendations:

a. Select a site with good access which would be located near base housing areas.

b. Request the local representative from the Soil Conservation Service for assistance in surveying the proposed site and drawing construction plans.

3. Initial work has been completed in accordance with the above recommendations. The proposed five-acre fresh water pond is located in grid square 8642 and the dam site at grid coordinate 864422. This is near the headwaters of a small tributary of Wallace Creek and does not interfere in any way with existing or planned roadways, bridges, or training facilities.

4. Mr. William JONES, District Engineer, Soil Conservation Service, has provided professional advice for construction of the earthen dam and has completed his survey of the site. Mr. H. D. MAC MURTERY, Conservation Specialist, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, authorized reimbursement from his Department to the Soil Conservation Service for the necessary surveying and professional services provided ($400.00).

5. Final specifications for construction of the dam will be provided by the Soil Conservation Service within two weeks, and the cost of materials and construction estimates have been determined.

a. Materials necessary for construction consists of an overflow pipe equipped with a riser, shear gate valve, and trash rack for safely maintaining the desired water level and complete drainage, when necessary. Total expenditure for materials: $346.60

16 August 1968

Subj: Construction of a fresh water pond for fishing

b. Excellent fill material is readily available at the site for constructing the dam and spillway. Maximum estimated cost of labor and equipment by Base Maintenance for establishing the fill for the dam: $3,500. Funds for materials and construction are available under Project 67002 to cover expense of the project and other planned projects during FY 69.

c. All vegetation below the waterline must be removed. Thus, the expense of clearing can be avoided if brig labor can be utilized for clearing the brush. Saw timber and pulpwood were already marked for harvesting, and commercial operators are presently cutting merchantable trees within the proposed site and surrounding area.

6. Mr. Frank RICHARDSON, U. S. Department of Interior, has fish ordered for stocking on a hold basis pending completion of the pond. No additional lapse of time will occur before the pond can be opened for fishing if construction can be completed by mid-October. Ponds must be initially stocked in the Fall.

7. Since time is a factor, it would be very helpful to begin brush clearing operations as quickly as possible.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

1. Approval of a five-acre fresh water pond to be located in grid square 8642 and the dam site at grid coordinate 864422.

2. Approve the use of brig labor to clear the brush and vegetation below the waterline.

Very respectfully,

EARL K. VICKERS, JR.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Recommendations:	Approve	Disapprove
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____

14/EM/efm
26 June 1968

ACTION BRIEF

Staff Section: Base Provost Marshal

Subj: Cooperation in Wildlife Conservation Program for Fishing

Background:

1. During a visit by the Fishery Management Biologist, U. S. Department of Interior, on 14-15 June 1967, he made the following recommendations in connection with Hogpen Pond (Grid Coordinate 889311):

a. Restock with 2,000 fingerling catfish (fish applied for).

b. Continue fertilization and lime at 25 lbs. per acre if pH falls below 6.5.

c. Continue feeding program but broadcast pellets over firm bottom.

d. Open to fishing when fish average 10-12 inches long.

2. These recommendations were contained in the Biologist's report to the Commanding General on 10 August 1967.

3. Hogpen Pond has been managed in accordance with the above recommendations, and the catfish now average 10-12 inches long.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

1. Approve the opening of Hogpen Pond.

2. Approve the attached proposed Base Bulletin.

O. IVAR SVENSON, JR.

HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

BBul 11015
14/EM/efm

BASE BULLETIN 11015

From: Commanding General
To: Distribution List

Subj: Cooperation in Wildlife Conservation Program for Fishing

Ref: (a) BO 1710.20A

1. Purpose. To provide information pertaining to the base recreational fishing pond program.

2. Cancellation. Base Bulletin 11015 of 26 February 1968

3. Information

a. Reference (a) contains the base regulations and licensing requirements for fishing.

b. Eight fishing ponds aboard this base are being developed for recreational purposes, and the following ponds are now open for fishing:

	Grid Coordinate
Cedar Point Pond	871281
Mile Hammock Pond	874279
Ward Pond	872286
* Hogpen Pond	889311

c. The following ponds are closed and marked with "no fishing" signs until the fish are large enough to harvest:

	Grid Coordinate
Oak Pond	889296
Power Line Pond	844290
Courthouse Bay Pond	843291
Prince Pond	899310

d. The dumping of chemicals or detonating explosives into these ponds can delay, or destroy, the fishing recreation for all personnel. While it is not the intent of this bulletin to interfere with the training of personnel in water treatment, personnel should not run chlorine back into the ponds or dump excess hypochlorite or any other chemical into these ponds.

e. The base will continue to develop these ponds.

4. Pond Regulations. The following regulations apply concerning fishing into the authorized ponds listed in paragraph 3.b:

* a. It shall be unlawful for any person to take fish by any method except with hook and line, rod and reel, or by casting. Crickets, shrimp, worms, cut bait, and artificial baits are the only baits permissible for use in these ponds.

b. Trot lines and set-hooks may not be used. Set-hooks are defined as any hook and line which is attached at one end only to a stationary or floating object which is not under the immediate control and attendance of the person using such a device.

* c. The creel and size limits shall be eight bass of not less than ten inches in length and eight channel catfish of not less than ten inches in length per day, per person. All bass and channel catfish of lesser size shall be returned alive and unharmed into the ponds.

d. It is prohibited to release any other species of fish, including minnows, other than those already stocked in these ponds.

5. Action

a. Unit commanders will instruct personnel as to the contents of this bulletin with particular stress to avoid chemical contamination and detonating explosives into these ponds.

b. The Base Provost Marshal will apprehend all fishing violators, personnel fishing into the closed ponds, and anyone detonating or introducing chemicals into any of the right ponds.

6. Change Notation. Significant changes contained in this revision are denoted by asterisks (*) shown in the outer left margin.

7. Self-cancellation. 2 January 1969.

JOHN F. MENTZER
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION: "A"
BPMO (50)

1 DEC 1967

MEMORANDUM

From: Base Adjutant

TO:

	ACT	INFO	INIT
CG			
ABC			
C/S		✓	
MANPOWER			
PERS SERV			
TRAINING			
FACILITIES			
COMPT			
SPT SERV			
RESOURCES P&P			
LEGAL			
MAINT			
PUBWKS			
MED			
PMO	✓		
ADJ		✓	

X Copy Furnished

RETURN TO CENTRAL FILES

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

December 14, 1967

Commanding Officer
Camp Lejeune
North Carolina 28542

Dear Sir:

Attached are two copies of a Progress Report submitted by Fishery Management Biologist Frank R. Richardson on his inspection of the fishing waters at Camp Lejeune.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the courtesy extended our biologist during his visit to your Installation.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest C. Martin

Ernest C. Martin
Assistant Regional Director

Attachments 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Division of Fishery Services
Atlanta, Georgia

Progress Report

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina
U. S. Marine Corps
Date of Visit: September 14, 1967
Date of Report: December 13, 1967

Progress Report

Fishery Management Program

Camp Lejeune
North Carolina

This report supplements a Summary Report prepared earlier in the year. On September 14, 1967, Fishery Management Biologist Frank Richardson visited Camp Lejeune to inspect several ponds that had recently been renovated by the Base Fish and Wildlife Coordinator Charles Peterson and his staff. Mr. Peterson was unable to accompany the biologist during the inspection, however, Gunnery Sergeant Thomas Hughes, his Chief Assistant, was assigned to this detail. Prince Pond, Oak Pond, Power Line Pond, and Court House Bay Pond were visited. Sergeant Hughes who was present during the renovation operation indicated that all species known to be present were affected. The ponds were treated at a rate of one gallon of rotenone to the acre foot. These ponds are being restocked as follows: Prince Pond, 2,000 channel catfish; Oak Pond, 1,000 channel catfish; Power Line Pond, 200 bass, 2,000 bluegill and redear; Court House Bay Pond, 150 bass, 1,500 bluegill and redear. The catfish ponds are to be limed, fertilized, and fed fish pellets. The bass-bluegill ponds are to be limed and fertilized. Mr. Peterson is familiar with feeding and fertilizing programs.

Following the pond inspections, stocking release dates were given to our Bureau hatcheries.

Frank R. Richardson
Frank R. Richardson
Fishery Management Biologist

Reviewed: DEC 14 1967

Robert T. Webb
Robert T. Webb, Regional Supervisor
Division of Fishery Services

Approved: 1967

Ernest C. Martin
Ernest C. Martin
Assistant Regional Director

DEC 14 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Division of Fishery Services
Atlanta, Georgia

Progress Report

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina
U. S. Marine Corps
Date of Visit: September 14, 1967
Date of Report: December 13, 1967

Progress Report

Fishery Management Program

Camp Lejeune
North Carolina

This report supplements a Summary Report prepared earlier in the year. On September 14, 1967, Fishery Management Biologist Frank Richardson visited Camp Lejeune to inspect several ponds that had recently been renovated by the Base Fish and Wildlife Coordinator Charles Peterson and his staff. Mr. Peterson was unable to accompany the biologist during the inspection, however, Gunnery Sergeant Thomas Hughes, his Chief Assistant, was assigned to this detail. Prince Pond, Oak Pond, Power Line Pond, and Court House Bay Pond were visited. Sergeant Hughes who was present during the renovation operation' indicated that all species known to be present were affected. The ponds were treated at a rate of one gallon of rotenone to the acre foot. These ponds are being restocked as follows: Prince Pond, 2,000 channel catfish; Oak Pond, 1,000 channel catfish; Power Line Pond, 200 bass, 2,000 bluegill and redear; Court House Bay Pond, 150 bass, 1,500 bluegill and redear. The catfish ponds are to be limed, fertilized, and fed fish pellets. The bass-bluegill ponds are to be limed and fertilized. Mr. Peterson is familiar with feeding and fertilizing programs.

Following the pond inspections, stocking release dates were given to our Bureau hatcheries.

Frank R. Richardson
Frank R. Richardson
Fishery Management Biologist

DEC 14 1967

Reviewed:

Robert T. Webb
Robert T. Webb, Regional Supervisor
Division of Fishery Services

DEC 14 1967

Approved:

Ernest C. Martin
Ernest C. Martin
Assistant Regional Director

DEC 14 1967

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

IN REPLY REFER TO
14/EM/efm
5050

2 May 1967

Mr. James R. Fielding
Assistant Regional Director
U. S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Dear Mr. Fielding:

Thank you for your invitation to attend the demonstrations and discussions on 16 May 1967 concerning aquatic weed control.

Arrangements are being made to permit Mr. Charles Peterson, Base Game Protector, to attend. He plans to arrive on 15 May and has made reservations at the Host of America Motel.

Sincerely yours,

O. IVAR SVENSON, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Provost Marshal
By direction of the Commanding General

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

14B/CDP/jpf
28 November 1967

Mr. Frank R. Richardson
Fisheries Management Biologist
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Gatlinburg, Tennessee 37738

Dear Frank:

I am returning the form for your annual fishing report. I listed the figures almost the same as they appeared last year except for the number of man days of fishing. Before making further changes in any of the other categories I would like to discuss each change with you in more detail. Miles of marine shore and streams should certainly be increased in the listing. On your next trip down maybe we can update and complete the listing.

I am looking forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely yours,

Charles D. Peterson
Wildlife Technician

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

bal
mw. P.

January 9, 1967

Commanding Officer
Camp Lejeune
North Carolina 28542

Attention: W. N. Henderson, Game Warden

Dear Sir:

Each year we compile a summary of the number of fishing days supported by the various government installations in our area. A fishing day is considered to be the amount of fishing one person would do during one trip to a pond or lake. This information is of value in planning our work and in reporting progress in the conservation field. It would be appreciated if you could furnish us with this information for Calendar Year 1966 for your installation.

We would like to include in our annual report some photographs of your fish ponds or any type of fish management activity. Black and white glossy prints, 8 x 10 inches in size, are especially desired. However, we would appreciate any pertinent photographs you could send.

While we would appreciate receiving your reply as soon as possible, please take sufficient time to consult with others who might be familiar with the fishing on your installation.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Fielding

James R. Fielding
Assistant Regional Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Gatlinburg, Tennessee 37738

November 21, 1967

Mr. Charles Petersen
Base Game Protector
Office of the Provost Marshal
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejuene, North Carolina 28542

Dear Pete:

Enclosed is a form concerning information we need for our annual report. Much of this information is used in justifying our program in providing assistance at your installation. Would you please fill in the blank spaces paying particular attention to the man-days of fishing statistic (this is actual fishing trips, not a license count). I am listing the 1966 figures which should assist you in arriving at the 1967 results. Some of last years data on available fishing water may need to be updated. You may recall that we discussed some of these points when I visited you this past summer. I would like to receive this information by December 11, 1967.

I am looking forward to working with you again in 1968.

Sincerely yours,

Frank R Richardson

Frank R. Richardson
Fisheries Management Biologist

Enclosure

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

May 23, 1967

Commanding General
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune
North Carolina 28542

Attention: Mr. Charles Peterson, Game Warden

Dear Sir:

Fishery Management Biologist Frank R. Richardson plans to contact you on June 14 for the purpose of inspecting the fishing waters on your Installation.

If for any reason the above date fails to meet with your approval, please notify this office at the earliest possible time.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. Towns

W. L. Towns
Associate Regional Director

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

16 June 1967

Mr. Frank R. Richardson
Fishery Management Services
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Gatlinburg, Tennessee 37738

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Gunnery Sergeant Tom Hughes and I netted Mile Hammock Pond for the purpose of transferring large mouth bass fingerlings to Ward and Cedar Point Ponds, as you directed.

While engaged in this operation, we discovered a tremendous number of bluegill fingerlings in Mile Hammock Pond. The small seine which we were using had a smaller mesh than the one we used while you were here. Thought you might like to have this information for your files.

If we find further evidence of reproduction in the other ponds through the summer, we will notify you.

Sincerely,

CHARLES PETERSON
Base Game Warden

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

10 June 1967

Mr. Frank R. Richardson
Fishery Management Services
Bureau of Sport, Fisheries and Wildlife
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Gatlinburg, Tennessee 37738

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Sergeant Joe Eugene and I carried Mike Hancock Road for the purpose of transferring large mouth bass fingerlings to Ward and Cedar Island Ponds, as you directed.

While engaged in this operation, we discovered a tremendous number of blue-gill fingerlings in the Hancock Pond. The small size of which we were using had a smaller seal than the one we used while you were here. Though you might like to have this information for your files.

If we find further evidence of reproduction in the other ponds through the summer, we will notify you.

Sincerely,

CHARLES PETERSON
Base Game Warden

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

14B/CDP/jpf
11 July 1967

Mr. Frank R. Richardson
Fishery Management Services
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Gatlinburg, Tennessee 37738

Dear Frank,

Seine analysis of Cedar Point Pond on 7 July 1967 revealed reproduction of bass and bluegill for the first time this summer. Bass fingerlings were from one to one and one'half inches in length. Bluegill fry in this pond were just beginning to attain their bluish color.

On the same date, seine analysis of Ward Pond did not reveal any bass reproduction but did reveal bluegill reproduction. Spawning in both ponds must have taken place sometime during the full moon in June.

Yours truly,

Charles D. Peterson
Base Game Protector

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
0106 600 0600
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

4A/FOO/jm
11015

TO : Base Provost Marshal

DATE: 22 Aug 67

FROM : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4

SUBJECT: Summary Report - Fish and Wildlife Service

Ref: (a) Dept. of Interior ltr of 10 Aug 67 w/ summary report attached

1. The assistance and professional guidance provided by reference (a) will certainly contribute to the management of the fishing waters involved.

2. It is recommended that the stated procedure be pursued.

3. The content of the summary on Page 3 is noted with pleasure. Mr. Peterson should certainly be complimented on the job he is doing. Please convey the appreciation of this Headquarters for his noteworthy service.

W. W. STEGEMERTEN

336

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

August 10, 1967

Commanding Officer
Camp Lejeune
North Carolina 28542

Dear Sir:

Attached are two copies of a Summary Report submitted by Fishery Management Biologist Frank R. Richardson on his inspection of the fishing waters at Camp Lejeune.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the courtesy extended our biologist during his visit to your Installation.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Fielding

James R. Fielding
Assistant Regional Director

Attachments 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Bass Project Mgr DATE: 24 Aug

FROM : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4

SUBJECT: Summary Report - Fish and Wildlife Service

Ref: (a) Dept. of Interior ltr of 10 Aug 67 w/ summary report attached

1. The assistance and professional guidance provided reference (a) will certainly contribute to the management of the fishing waters involved.

2. It is recommended that the stated procedure be pursued.

3. The content of the summary on Page 3 is noted with pleasure. Mr. Peterson should certainly be complimented on the job he is doing. Please convey the appreciation of this Headquarters for his noteworthy service.

W. W. STROEMPERTEN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Division of Fishery Services
Atlanta, Georgia

Summary Report

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina
U. S. Marine Corps
Date of Visit: June 14-15, 1967
Date of Report: July 28, 1967

Summary Report

Fishery Management Program

Camp Lejeune
North Carolina

On June 14-15, 1967, Fishery Management Biologist Frank R. Richardson contacted Mr. Charles Peterson, Chief Base Game Protector and Fish and Wildlife Coordinator of the Office of the Provost Marshal to conduct checks of the Installation's managed fishing waters. Mr. Peterson and Gunnery Sergeant Thomas Hughes assisted during these investigations. Following the survey, a meeting was held with Colonel W. W. Stegemerten, Post G-4, to discuss the findings and management recommendations. Mr. Peterson and Sergeant Hughes attended the meeting.

A comprehensive discussion was held with Mr. Peterson and Sergeant Hughes concerning each pond now under active management. Results and future management recommendations were discussed at length.

Mild Hammock Pond - 1.5 acre

6/14/67: pH - 9.8 (2 p.m.), TH - 18 ppm, water temp. - 84°F.
6/15/67: pH - 8.2 (11 a.m.), water temperature - 82°F.

This pond was reclaimed in January of 1965, stocked with bluegill and redear sunfish in the fall of 1965 and with bass in the late spring. Fertilization and liming are both carried out to increase the productivity of the lake. Effects of the extended dry spell were evident as the pond was one to two feet below normal level. Population checks indicate that the bass spawned successfully for the first time and were very abundant. Mr. Peterson in a later check on June 16, 1967 found an abundant population of bluegill fry.

In addition, Gambusia and golden shiners are present in the small pond. Adult bass and bluegill exhibited good growth. The liming program was found to be very successful and is no longer needed, therefore, all liming has been discontinued. A plankton bloom was evident with water depth visibility to 14 inches.

Mild Hammock Pond Recommendations:

1. Open to fishing.

2. Continue fertilization program.

3. Use hydrated lime at 25 pounds per acre if pH falls below 6.5.

4. Maintain all management procedure records and creel census records if possible for review by our biologists during future visits.

Ward Pond - 1.5 acre, pH - 6.8 (2:30 p.m.), TH - 22 ppm, water temp. - 85°F.

This pond was set up under the same management procedure as Mild Hammock Pond, reclaimed, and stocked in 1965. The water level of the pond was down one to two feet which left an estimated surface acreage of .75 acres. Maximum pond depth appeared to be about four feet during the inspection. Population investigations with large and small seines were inconclusive.

Mr. Peterson reported via mail on July 7 that bluegill had spawned.

During the first week in June of this year, the pond was effectively treated with Aquathol for aquatic weed control.

Several adult bass were examined after being caught. They exhibited fair condition and were from eight to nine inches long. At this length they may not have reached sexual maturity.

Recommendations:

1. Continue to fertilize as needed.

2. Lime at 25 pounds per acre if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Transfer 50 to 100 bass fry from Mild Hammock Pond to Ward Pond. (Mr. Peterson carried out this recommendation on June 16 as reported to this office by mail.)

4. Open to fishing with regulations as discussed with Mr. Peterson.

Cedar Point Pond - 2.0 acres

6/14/67: pH - 8.3 (12:45 p.m.), TH - 13 ppm, water temp. - 83°F.
6/15/67: pH - 6.7 (10 a.m.)

Though the water level was down about one foot from normal level, this pond lost little of its surface acreage. Adequate reproduction of bass and bluegill was reported to the writer by Mr. Peterson via a letter dated July 7. Mr. Peterson believed that the actual bass spawning occurred in late June. Seining checks on June 14 indicated that neither bass nor bluegill had spawned. The fertilization and liming programs have been successful. The plankton bloom cut out depth visibility at 12 inches. The adult population of bass and bluegill exhibited good condition.

Like Ward and Mild Hammock, this pond was set up in 1965 following reclaiming and restocking.

Recommendations:

1. Open to fishing with regulations as discussed with Mr. Peterson.

2. Continue to fertilize as needed.

3. Resume liming if pH falls below 6.5 at 25 pounds per acre.

Hog Pen Pond - 1.0 acre, pH - 6.8 (3:40 p.m.), TH - 14 ppm, water temperature - 84°F.

The normal water level is down two to three feet. Population investigations turned up one 5-inch channel catfish and an abundance of *Gambusia*. The liming and fertilization programs have paid off as both a plankton bloom and pH were at desired levels. Catfish pellets were being fed but it could not be determined if the catfish were getting all the food or if the very abundant *Gambusia* were utilizing it. The pond bottoms of many of these sandhill lakes are characterized by the presence of an "organic ooze" about the consistency of pea soup. Much of the pond bottom of Hog Pen Pond exhibited this condition. Whenever fish food was broadcast over this type bottom it likely sank into the "ooze" and would not be available to fish.

Hog Pen Pond Recommendations:

1. Restock with 2,000 fingerling catfish (fish applied for).

2. Continue fertilization and lime at 25 pounds per acre if pH falls below 6.5.

3. Continue feeding program but broadcast pellets over firm bottom (refer to feeding chart for amounts).

4. Open to fishing when fish average 10-12 inches long.

Prince Pond - 1.0 acre, pH - 8.7 (4 p.m.), TH - 22 ppm, water temp. - 87°F.; Oak Pond - .5 acre

These two ponds are to be reclaimed with rotenone and set up as channel catfish ponds (fish applied for). The undesirable vegetation (water-lilies and a spike rush) are to be treated with herbicides as discussed with Mr. Peterson. Pond margins are to be cleared to facilitate fishermen access and for fishery management investigations. Fertilization and liming to produce plankton bloom and desirable pH and hardness should be initiated following rotenone treatment.

Power Line Pond - 2.0 acres; Court House Bay - 1.5 acre

These two ponds are to be reclaimed by Mr. Peterson and set up as bass-bluegill ponds (fish applied for). Fertilization and liming will be carried out to provide desirable ranges of plankton bloom and pH. Ponds and pond edges are to be cleared for access by anglers and for management practices. Fishing will be prohibited until recommendations are made by one of our biologists.

Summary

The assignment of Mr. Peterson as a full-time game and fish coordinator is paying dividends to the sportsmen who take the advantage of the wildlife program he directs. He is to be complimented for the job he is doing. His enthusiasm and attention in following our directions in fishery management should help provide good fishing.

Four ponds have been recommended for reclamation and will be included in the active fishery management program. Two ponds are for channel catfish and two are bass-bluegill ponds. Fishing in these waters likely will be opened in 1968. Mr. Peterson is to feel free to call on this office for any technical assistance needed in preparing these ponds for stocking.

The proposed development of a 200-acre lake at the site of the old Wallace Creek Grist Mill Lake is still in the planning stage. However, money is not available at this time for construction - some $80,000 would be required for this project. If and when funds become available for this project, we request notification in order that proper provisions can be presented that are necessary for good lake fishery management.

Frank R. Richardson
Frank R. Richardson
Fishery Management Biologist

AUG 10 1967

Reviewed:

Robert T. Webb
Robert T. Webb
Regional Supervisor
Division of Fishery Services

AUG 10 1967

Approved:

James R. Fielding
James R. Fielding
Assistant Regional Director

AUG 1 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Provost Marshal DATE: 15 Nov 66

FROM : Base Game Protector

SUBJECT: Fishery Management (Fresh Water Ponds)

This pond was re-claimed in 1965 and fingerling bass were stocked in the spring. Also, an undertermined number of channel catfish which were supposed to have gone into another pond were released into this pond.

Sampling with a gill net failed to produce any of the stocked bass or channel catfish in June of this year. However, an undersirable number of bullhead catfish were taken in the net.

Mr. Alex Montgomery, Fishery Management Biologist, Fish and Wildlife Service, made the following recommendations:

1. Initiate and maintain an adequate liming and fertilization program throughout the remainder of the summer.

2. Re-claim the pond with 5% emulsifiable rotenone in August and stock with 2,000 channel catfish fingerlings.

3. Initiate and maintain a good feeding program when the fish are stocked.

4. Close the pond to all fishing until stocked fish have reached a harvestable size.

5. Clear brush and undergrowth around the edges of the pond to permit access for management work and fishing.

6. Stock notother fish of any species.

All these recommendations have been initiated and maintained. The pond was reclaimed the last of August by completely killing all fish in the pond and clearing the shore of brush.

The channel catfish stock were dellivered to the pond and released 7 Nov 66 from the Edenton National Fish Hatchery. This stocking amounted to a total of one thousand fingerlings which were approximately four inches in length.

C D Peterson
C. D. Peterson

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Provost Marshal **DATE:** 28 July 66

FROM : Base Game Protector

SUBJECT: To request that a Base Bulletin be released for the purpose of opening Prince Pond to fishing.

1. Five fresh water ponds were reclaimed in January of 1965 to provide added recreation for those that actively engage in the sport of fishing. Reclamation consised of poisoning and removing rough fish from the ponds. Aquatic vegetation was killed. The ponds were limed and fertilized. In May of 1965, the ponds were stocked with bass, catfish and bream. The catfish were fed on a daily basis.

2. Fertilization, liming and feeding of the catfish is continuing. Hog Pen and Prince Pond have been cleared around the edge of brush to permit better access for management and fishing. The edge of Mile Hammock, Ward and Cedar Point Pond will be brushed in the near future.

3. Mr. Alex Montgomery, Fish Biologist, Fish and Wildlife Service inspected all the ponds on June 16-17 to determine water and population analysis. Seine analysis during his visit failed to produce reproduction of any of the stocked species and revealed that the fish were small and exhibiting extremely slow growth. The high rate of acidity of the waters in the ponds which were stocked with bass and bream have hindered proper reproduction and made for poor growth. At present, efforts are being made to remendy this deficiency by proper liming.

Mr. Montgomery also found that Hog Pen Pond which was stocked with channel catfish is infested with bull-head catfish populations which are detremental to the fingerlings of channel which will be stocked in the future. Reccommendations for this pond call for poisoning and re-stocking.

The channel catfish in Prince Pond were found to be of sufficient size for this pond to be opened for fishing. It is reccommended that this pond immediately be opened for fishing.

4. Base Bulletin# 11015 closed Cedar Point Pond 871281, Mile Hammock Pond 874279, Ward Pond 872286, Prince Pond 899310 and Hogpen Pond 889311 to fishing. It is recommended that all these ponds remain closed with the exception of Prince Pond 899310.

Charles D. Peterson

Charles D. Peterson

1st

A. Fishing Regulations

1. General

a. Enforcement of all fishing laws and Regulations on this base, issuing fishing permits, as well as other administrative details associated therewith are vested in the Office of the Base Game Warden of the Base Security Office. The Base Game Warden will be assisted in the permormance of his duties by such other persons as may be designated or appointed by competent authority.

b. Persons who violate federal, state, county, or base fishing laws and/or regulations will be subject to disciplinary and/or administrative action or is deemed necessary and appropriate.

c. The following persons are authorized to fish on the Base:

(1) Military personnel, including retired, and their dependents assigned to or living within a fifty (50) mile radius of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

(2) Civilians, assigned to, employed by, or living on Base.

(3) House, BOQ, hostess house, guest house, and barracks guests of persons listed in categories (1) and (2), above, when accompanied by their adult host. Hosts of such persons are responsible for the proper conduct of their guests.

d. License Requirements

(1) Persons listed in Ref c (1), (2), and (3), above are authorized to fish with natural bait without a license after they have been residents of Onslow county for six consecutive months. Military personnel, their wives and children are authorized to fish in the State with a state resident license from the date they are assigned to a military facility in North Carolina. They are authorized to fish with a county resident license in the county of residency after they have been residents of that county for six consecutive months. A state or county resident license is required if artificial bait is used. Fishing license requirements apply to all Inland Waters when fishing with hook and line, rod and reel or by casting. A fishing license is not required when fishing with hook and line, rod and reel or by casting in Commercial Waters.

e. For the purpose of administering fishing regulations adopted by the Wildlife Resources Commissions and the Department of Conservation and Development, the fishing waters of North Carolina are divided into two general classes or divisions; namely Commercial Fishing Waters and Inland Fishing Waters. Commercial Fishing waters are defined as those areas from the three mile limit in the marginal sea and extending inland to the agreed dividing line between commercial fishing waters and inland fishing waters; and the waters of all inland sounds are likewise designated as commercial fishing waters. Inland fishing waters are defined as those waters extending inland from the agreed dividing line between commercial fishing waters and inland fishing waters.

(1) Boundary lines separating commercial fishing waters from inland fishing waters are as follows:

New River - Inland Waters above, Commercial below US 17 bridge at Jacksonville

Southwest Creek - Inland Waters avove, Commercial Waters below Maple landing

Northeast Creek - Inland Waters above, Commercial Waters below railroad bridge

Wallace Creek - Inland Waters

Frenches Creek - Inland Waters

Duck Creek - Inland Waters

2. Regulations for fishing in fresh water ponds

a. Manner of taking channel catfish

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to take channel catfish by any method except with hook and line, rod and reel, or by casting.

b. Trot lines and Set-Hooks

(1) Trot lines and set-hooks may not be used. For the purpose of this regulation set-hooks are defined as any hook and line which is attached at one and only to a stationary or floating object which is not under the immediate control and attendance of the person using such a device.

c. Creel and Size Limits

(1) The creel and size limits shall be five (5) channel catfish of not less than twelve (12) inches in length per person per day, and all channel catfish of lesser size shall be returned to the water from which taken alive and unharmed

(1) Boundary lines separating commercial fishing waters from inland fishing waters are as follows:

Pee River - Inland waters above, commercial below US 17 bridge at Georgetown

Southwest Creek - Inland waters above, commercial waters below Maple Landing

Northeast Creek - Inland waters above, commercial waters below railroad bridge

Wallace Creek - Inland waters

Trenches Creek - Inland waters

Buck Creek - Inland waters

2. Regulations for fishing in fresh water ponds

a. Manner of taking channel catfish

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to take channel catfish by any method except with hook and line, rod and reel, or by seining.

b. Trot lines and set-hooks

(1) Trot lines and set-hooks may not be used. For the purpose of this regulation set-hooks are defined as any hook and line which is attached at one end only to a stationary or floating object which is not under the immediate control and attendance of the person using such a device.

c. Spread and size limits

(1) The spread on any hook shall be five (5) inches and all channel catfish of not less than twelve (12) inches in length per person per day, and all channel catfish or lesser size shall be returned to the water from which taken alive and unharmed

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, MCB 15 Mar 1966

Base Provost Marshal

Procedures used for patrolling fresh water ponds closed to fishing

1. The ponds that are closed to fishing have been patrolled almost daily since evidence of poaching was noted at several ponds on 22 February 1966. Most of the poaching seemed to be taking place on weekends and one of the Deputy Base Game Protectors has been patrolling on Saturdays and Sundays.

2. On many occasions, these ponds were checked three times in one day. It is believed that the poachers have noted that periodic checks are being made, and this is probably the reason that our patrols have produced no results; however, the patrols are continuing.

C. H. SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

To: Asst CoS G-4

~~To~~ From: PROVOST MARSHALL

DATE: 14 Mar 66

FROM : ~~BASE GAME PROTECTOR~~

SUBJECT: ~~Reference to~~ procedures used for patroling fresh water ponds closed to fishing, ~~on the base~~.

1. The ponds that are closed to fishing have been patroled almost daily since evidence of poaching was noted at several ponds Feb 22 1966. Most of the poaching seemed to be taking place on weekends and one of the deputy's has ~~called in to~~ been assisting on Saturdays and Sundays ~~at this time of the week~~.

On many occasions, these ponds were checked ~~up to~~ three ~~different~~ times in one day. It is believed that the poachers have noted that ~~we are making~~ periodic ~~patrols of these ponds~~ checks are being made, and This is probably the reason that our patrols have produced no results, however, these patrols are continuing.

~~C. D. PETERSON~~
CH. Sullivan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Provost Marshal DATE: 29 June 1966

FROM : Base Game Protector

SUBJECT: Proposal to regulate the manner of taking channel catfish from the fresh water ponds

1. The following proposal to regulate fishing for channel catfish was discussed with Mr. Alex MONTGOMERY, Federal Fish Biologist:

To make it unlawful to take or attempt to take channel catfish from the ponds by any method except with hook and line, rod and reel, or by casting, that no trot line, unattended set hooks or jugs be used, that the daily creel limit per person be not more than five, and that the size limit not be less than 12 inches in length.

2. From a sporting standpoint, the fisherman will enjoy the trips he may make by restricting the use of trot lines, unattended set hooks and jugs.

By having a daily creel limit the fisherman has a goal to "shoot for", and insures the chances for others to have their opportunity for successful results.

The size limit would be desirable because the fish weigh approximately 1 lb by the time they are 12 inches long. Before they are this size and length, they would not be of much value for eating purposes. The channel catfish in the ponds will be from fingerling size to a possible eventual maximum of 30 lbs in weight since they will be stocked during the fall each year.

Charles D. Peterson
Charles D. PETERSON

30 June 1966

OK

Game Warden

ROD AND GUN CLUB
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

28 July 1966

From: President, Rod and Gun Club
To: Chairman, Conservation and Wild Life Committee
Via: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4

Subj: Annual procurement for fertilizer and lime for the fresh water ponds at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; request for

1. It is requested that appropriate action be initiated for the procurement of the below listed amount of fertilizer and hydrated lime, to be utilized for feeding the fish, stocked in the fresh water ponds throughout Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

Quantity	Type	Approximately Cost Per 100 lb.	Total
2600 lb	Fertilizer 20-20-5	$5.89	$153.14
6300 lb	Hydrated lime	1.40	88.20
			$241.34

2. The above quantity of fertilizer 20-20-5 is required for applying the correct amount of fertilizer in the ponds, currently under management during the spring and summer months. Application will be 40 lbs. per acre. Fertilizing the ponds begins 1 March and continues through 1 October each year. The first application at 15 days intervals and the remaining application at 30 days intervals.

3. The hydrated lime will be applied until the acidity of the water is lowered to the point to enable reproduction of fish. At this point application will be resumed only as the ponds require more lime. A 100 lbs. of lime per acre per application is required, however actual needs will require lesser amounts of lime, as application only to reduce the acidity in the water.

7.5616
Tell Barto that he does not direct Game Protector to do anything

4. The Game Protector with the assistance of Rod and Gun Club members will be responsible for the proper application and distribution of the fertilizer and hydrated lime in the fish ponds.

C. O. BARTO, JR.

Copy to: Game Protector, MCB, CLNC

Mr. Peterson

HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

BBul 11015
27/EM/efm

BASE BULLETIN 11015

From: Commanding General
To: Distribution List

Subj: Cooperation in Wildlife Conservation Program for Fishing

Ref: (a) BO 1710.20A

1. Purpose. to provide information pertaining to the base recreational fishing pond program.

2. Cancellation. Base Bulletin 11015 of 1 July 1968.

3. Information

a. Reference (a) contains the base regulations and licensing requirements for fishing.

b. Nine fishing ponds aboard this base are being developed for recreational purposes, and the following ponds are now open for fishing:

	Grid Coordinate
Cedar Point Pond	871281
Mile Hammock Pond	874279
Ward Pond	872286
Hogpen Pond	889311

c. The following ponds are closed and marked with "no fishing" signs until the fish are large enough to harvest:

	Grid Coordinate
Oak Pond	889296
Power Line Pond	844290
Courthouse Bay Pond	843291
Prince Pond	899310
* Hickory Pond	863425

d. The dumping of chemicals or detonating explosives into these ponds can delay, or destroy, the fishing recreation for all personnel. While it is not the intent of this bulletin to interfere with the training of

personnel in water treatment, personnel should not run chlorine back into the ponds or dump excess hypochlorite or any other chemical into these ponds.

e. The base will continue to develop these ponds.

4. Pond Regulations. The following regulations apply concerning fishing into the authorized ponds listed in paragraph 3.b:

a. It shall be unlawful for any person to take fish by any method except with hook and line, rod and reel, or by casting. Crickets, shrimp, worms, cut bait, and artificial baits are the only baits permissible for use in these ponds.

* b. It is prohibited to fish with minnows or release any species of fish into these ponds.

c. Trot lines and set-hooks may not be used. Set-hooks are defined as any hook and line which is attached at one end only to a stationary or floating object which is not under the immediate control and attendance of the person using such a device.

d. The creel and size limits shall be eight bass of not less than ten inches in length and eight channel catfish of not less than ten inches in length per day, per person. All bass and channel catfish of lesser size shall be returned alive and unharmed into the ponds.

5. Action

a. Unit commanders will instruct personnel as to the contents of this bulletin with particular stress to avoid chemical contamination and detonating explosives into these ponds.

b. The Base Provost Marshal will apprehend all fishing violators, personnel fishing into the closed ponds, and anyone detonating or introducing chemicals into any of the nine ponds.

6. Change Notation. Significant changes contained in this revision are denoted by asterisks (*) shown in the outer left margin.

7. Self-cancellation. 15 July 1969.

K. E. FASER
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION: "A" plus
PMO (50)

Mr. C. O. Barto, President
Rod and Gun Club

27 June 1966

Base Game Protector

The amount of fertilizer and hydrated lime needed for application to fresh water ponds annually

1. A total of 2600 lbs of 20-20-5 will be needed for applying correct amounts of fertilizer to ponds currently under management during the spring and summer months. Application will be 40 lbs per acre of this particular analysis and will begin March 1, continuing to October 1 each year.

The first three applications will be at 15 day intervals and the remaining applications at 30 day intervals.

2. Hydrated lime will be applied each time fertilizer is applied until the acidity of the water is lowered to the point to enable reproduction of fish. At this point, application of lime will stop and will be resumed as the ponds require more lime. Figuring 100 lbs per acre per application means that we will need 6300 lbs of hydrated lime yearly. However, actual needs will certainly require a much smaller amount as application is needed only until the acidity is reduced.

Charles D. PETERSON

Provost Marshal 29 June 1966

Base Game Protector

Proposal to regulate the manner of taking channel catfish from the fresh water ponds

1. The following proposal to regulate fishing for channel catfish was discussed with Mr. Alex MONTGOMERY, Federal Fish Biologist:

To make it unlawful to take or attempt to take channel catfish from the ponds by any method except with hook and line, rod and reel, or by casting, that no trot line, unattended set hooks or jugs be used, that the daily creel limit per person be not more than five, and that the size limit not be less than 12 inches in length.

2. From a sporting standpoint, the fisherman will enjoy the trips he may make by restricting the use of trot lines, unattended set hooks and jugs.

By having a daily creel limit the fisherman has a goal to "shoot for", and insures the chances for others to have their opportunity for successful results.

The size limit would be desirable because the fish weigh approximately 1 lb by the time they are 12 inches long. Before they are this size and length, they would not be of much value for eating purposes. The channel catfish in the ponds will be from fingerling size to a possible eventual maximum of 30 lbs in weight since they will be stocked during the fall each year.

Charles D. PETERSON

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF CHANNEL CATFISH IN SMALL PONDS

Division of Fishery Services

Region 4
Atlanta, Georgia

I. TYPES OF FOOD

Commercial Name	Source	Approx. Cost/Lb.
Auburn Number 2 pellets	Produced by any milling co. with a 3/8 " die 1/	0.045 - 0.055
Purina Farm Pond Chow	Any local Purina Dealer	0.05 - 0.06

NOTE: Insist on freshly mixed pellets. Do not stock fish food for a period longer than 60 days.

1/ Formula as follows:

Material	Percent of Total	Percent Protein
Soybean meal	35	44
Ground peanut cake	35	53
Distillers solubles	15	24
Fish meal	15	60

II. WHEN TO FEED

1. When surface water temperature reaches 60° F. in the spring and until the water temperature drops below 60° F. in the fall.

2. Eight a.m., six days each week.

III. HOW TO FEED

1. One to three areas, approximately 400 sq. ft., depending on pond size, preferable in 3-4 feet of water.

2. Feed in the same area each time.

3. Broadcast by hand, proportionately distributing the daily ration of feed among the chosen feeding stations.

IV. AMOUNT TO FEED

1. Feed three percent of total weight of the fish in the pond.

2. Do not exceed 25 lbs. of feed per acre per day regardless of the weight of the fish.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Begin fertilization as normal in order to establish a plankton bloom.

2. Fertilization may have to be decreased due to organic nutrients being released from the fish food. Fertilize as needed to maintain a bloom.

3. Check forleftover food in the feeding area one hour after feeding once each period. Adjust the daily ration accordingly.

(Table F)

VI. AN INDEX TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING OF CHANNEL CATFISH. BASED ON 2000 FISH IN A ONE ACRE POND AND A FOOD CONVERSION OF 2.0.

Date of Feeding	No. of Fish Per Pound	Total Lbs. of Fish	Pounds Food Per Day (3%)	Pounds Food Per Period
April	12.5	159	-	-
1-15	10.4	192	5	65
16-30	8.7	231	6	78
May				
1-15	7.2	277	7	91
16-31	6.0	333	8	112
June				
1-15	5.0	398	10	130
16-30	4.2	476	12	156
July				
1-15	3.5	567	14	182
16-31	2.9	686	17	238
August				
1-15	2.4	823	21	273
16-31	2.0	998	25	350
September				
1-15	1.7	1161	25	325
16-30	1.5	1324	25	325
October				
1-15	1.3	1487	25	325

NOTE: 1. Amount to feed daily will be double that listed above if 4,000 fish are present, etc., until a maximum of 25 lbs/acre/day is fed.

2. Feeding should not begin until water temperature reaches 60° F. regardless of the date.

The below listed is a list of the fresh water creeks,name and milage.

Lewis Creek	one mile
Southwest Creek	three miles
Walace Creek	threemiles
French Creek	two and a half miles
Duck Creek	one and a half miles

Total milage of fresh water streem is,eleven miles.

The below listed is a list of accesible fresh water ponds obove Camp Lejeune.

Name	Area	Acreage
Hog Pen Pond	H.F.	½ no fish
White house pond	H.F.	2 no fish
Cigar Pond	H.F	1 possible Pike and Catfish
Ditches Pond	H.F.	½ stocked once,no fish
Cidar Point Pond	I.C.	2 Cat fish possible Bass
Ward Pond	I.A.	½ Cat fish

Total acreage 6½ acres.

The below listed is a list of the nonaccesible ponds in the impact area.

Name	Area	Acerage
Wind errie Pond	G.B.	1 Red Pik and Cat Fish
Mosey Pond	G.C.	1 no fish
Prince Pond	G.D.	½ no fish
Oak Pond	G.D.	½ no fish

Total acreage 3 acres
Grand total 9½ acres

The below listed is a list of the salt water fish located in salt water off Omslow Beach, inland water way and New River.

Name	Name
Channel Bass or Red Drum	Shell Fish
Striped Bass	
Flounder	Shrimp
weak or spotted Trout	Oyster
Weak fish or Gray Trout	Clams
Spot	Conch
Croaker	Wilk
Jumping Mullit	Scallop
Mackrel Spanish	
Mackrel	
Bonita	
Dolphin	
Amber Jack	
Sea Bass	
Sheep Head	
Black Dreum	
Blue Fish	
White perch	
Sea Mullit or Whiteing	
~~ShellxFish~~	

287

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

July 18, 1966

Commanding Officer
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune
North Carolina 28542

Dear Sir:

Attached are two copies of a Summary Report submitted by Fishery Management Biologist Alex B. Montgomery on his inspection of the fishing waters on Camp Lejeune.

Also attached is a sheet on the fertilization of ponds, which we feel will prove beneficial to you.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the courtesy extended our biologist during his visit to your Installation.

Sincerely yours,

James R Fielding

James R. Fielding
Assistant Regional Director

Attachments

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Division of Fishery Services
Atlanta, Georgia

Summary Report

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Camp Lejeune
Onslow County, North Carolina
U. S. Marine Corps
Date of Visit: June 16-18, 1966
Date of Report: July 15, 1966

Summary Report

Fishery Management Program

Camp Lejeune
North Carolina

On June 16-17, Lieutenant Colonel Sullivan, Provost Marshal; Major Jenkins, Assistant Provost Marshal; and Charles Peterson, Chief Post Game Protector and Fish and Wildlife Coordinator were contacted by Fishery Management Biologist Alex B. Montgomery and assisted in checking the Installation's fishing waters. Prior to leaving the Post, the results of the inspection and the future of the fishery management program were discussed with Major General H. Nickerson, Jr., Commanding General; Colonel Dillow, Post G4; Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Smith, Special Services Officer; and Lieutenant Colonel Nader. Following is a brief discussion of the conditions which were found:

Mild Hammock Pond - 1.5 acres, pH 6.0, TH 13 ppm; Ward Pond - 1.5 acres, pH 5.3, TH 10 ppm; and Cedar Point - 2.0 acres, pH 5.4, TH 7 ppm

The reclamation of these three small ponds was completed in January of 1965, which was too late for their being stocked in the normal manner. As a result largemouth bass fingerlings were stocked in the spring of 1965 and bluegill and redear this past fall at a rate requiring fertilization. Seine analysis during this visit failed to produce reproduction of any of the stocked species and revealed that the individuals are small (largemouth bass 6" in length and bluegill and redear from 3 to 5" in length) and exhibiting extremely slow growth. In addition, a number of golden shiners and Gambusia were taken. It is felt that the lack of reproduction and the slow growth is a result of the extremely acid conditions which persist, and we can expect little improvement until pH and total hardness are raised into a more desirable range.

Virtually the entire shorelines of these ponds are covered with heavy brush and undergrowth which prevents access to the water at all but one or two points, thus seriously restricting sampling operations and other necessary management work, as well as utilization of the ponds when they are opened to fishing. Aquatic weeds including bladderwort and water lilies were present in minor amounts. The proper development of the stocked fish will require initiation and maintenance of adequate liming and fertilization programs in the future. Although Mr. Peterson has been fertilizing properly adequate liming (which was to be done by the Rod and Gun Club) has not been maintained. The ponds should remain closed to fishing for sufficient time to permit adequate growth and reproduction and the development of a balanced population.

Summary Report Camp Lejeune, North Carolina July 15, 1966

Mild Hammock, Ward, and Cedar Point Ponds Recommendations:

1. Immediately procure sufficient lime and fertilizer and initiate and maintain an adequate fertilization and liming program. This should consist of 100 pounds of hydrated lime and 100 pounds of fertilizer (either 8-8-2 or 20-20-5) per acre at two-week intervals until an adequate plankton bloom is established in accordance with the attached fertilization sheet. Maintain this bloom throughout the summer until water temperatures decline to 60°F. (Note: A pH of approximately 7.0 is an indicator of sufficient lime. When this level is reached, subsequent lime applications can be reduced to the number which is sufficient to maintain this 7.0 reading.)

2. Clear brush and undergrowth around entire edges of the pond to permit access for management work and fishing.

3. Keep the ponds closed to fishing until future visits by our biologists reveal that the fish populations have developed sufficiently to permit harvest.

Prince Pond - 1.0 acre, pH 5.5, TH 15 ppm

This pond was reclaimed in January of 1965 and was to have been stocked with 2,000 channel catfish to be fed. When the fish were delivered, several individuals on the Installation determined that this stocking rate was high and the pond received only 1,000 fish. Inspection in August of 1965 revealed inadequate fertilization and liming and through misunderstanding, the fish were not being fed. Subsequent to that visit, food was procured and a feeding program initiated.

Sampling with a gill net (set overnight) and a 12-foot seine during this visit produced only *Gambusia* and three of the stocked channel catfish which measured 15 inches in length and were in good condition. It is felt that the fish are of sufficient size for the pond to be opened to fishing and due to the lack of undesirable species, can be supplementally stocked this fall with additional fingerlings.

Recommendations:

1. Open pond to fishing

2. Immediately procure sufficient lime and fertilizer and initiate and maintain an adequate fertilization and liming program (same as No. 1 above).

Prince Pond Recommendations Continued:

3. Clear brush and undergrowth around entire edges of the pond to permit access for management work and fishing.

4. Supplementally stock 2,000 channel catfish fingerlings this fall (fish applied for).

5. Stock no other fish of any species.

Hog Pen Pond - 1.0 acre, pH 5.8, TH 18 ppm

This pond was reclaimed in January of 1965 and fingerling bass were added in the spring. In addition, an undetermined number of channel catfish which were to have gone in Prince Pond were stocked in the pond. No bluegill or redear were stocked. Sampling last year failed to produce any of the stocked fish. However, it revealed that bullheads were present and reproducing. Low pH and total hardness indicated insufficient liming.

Sampling with a gill net (set overnight) and a 12-foot seine during this visit failed to produce any of the stocked bass. However, some forty bullheads ranging in size from 5-10 inches were taken in the gill net. It is evident that this pond is heavily infested with this undesirable species and will produce nothing in the way of catchable, desirable fish until they are eliminated. In order to establish a good environment for the stocking of fingerling channel catfish this fall, it is felt that a good liming and fertilization program should be maintained in this pond throughout the remainder of the summer.

Recommendations:

1. Initiate and maintain an adequate liming and fertilization program throughout the remainder of the summer.

2. Reclaim the pond with 5% emulsifiable rotenone in August and restock with 2,000 channel catfish fingerlings (fish applied for).
Re-stocked - 11-8-66 - 1000 fingerlings.

3. Initiate and maintain a good feeding program when the fish are stocked.

4. Close the pond to all fishing until stocked fish have reached a harvestable size.

5. Clear brush and undergrowth around entire edges of the pond to permit access for management work and fishing.

6. Stock no other fish of any species.

[illegible]

Please find [illegible] enclosed documents:

1. [illegible] a [illegible] under [illegible] ground [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] success [illegible] work and [illegible].

2. [illegible] about 1,000 [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] (file [illegible]).

3. [illegible] of any species.

In Portugal - 1.0 acre, pH 5.[illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] 1.5 [illegible] were added in the [illegible]. In addition, an [illegible] number of [illegible] which were to date, no [illegible] were absorbed in the pond. No [illegible] or [illegible] were observed. During this [illegible] conducted to [illegible] any of the absorbed [illegible]. [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible]. In [illegible] introduce [illegible] limitations [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] (400 [illegible]) and a 12-[illegible] [illegible] while [illegible] to [illegible] of the absorbed [illegible]. However, some [illegible] [illegible] in size 5-10 [illegible] were taken in the [illegible]. It is [illegible] that the pond is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to species [illegible] will produce [illegible] in the [illegible] or [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible]. In order to [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], it is felt that a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the pond [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible]:

1. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (1.0 [illegible] [illegible]).

3. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

4. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Summary Report Camp Lejeune, North Carolina July 15, 1966

Note: In order that Division personnel can assist in the reclamation of Hog Pen Pond, it is requested that the Installation notify us at the earliest possible time of their concurrence in the reclamation of this pond. This will permit us to schedule sufficient time for the assistance of a biologist and to place an application for fish for restocking.

In addition, the Installation has plans for the development of a 200-acre lake on the site of the old Wallace Creek Grist Mill Lake. The plans have been approved and the bids let on removal of the harvestable timber in the area. However, no money is available for the construction of the proposed $80,000 dam. It is hoped that the plans for creation of this lake will become a reality as it would be an excellent, needed addition to the Installation's recreational program. It was requested that this office be kept informed as to the progress which the Installation makes on the project, in order that provisions can be made for including the features necessary for good fishery management in the lake.

The installation of Mr. Peterson as a full-time game and fish coordinator is a tremendous step toward the development of a good program. His direction and attention to our recommendations including proper liming and fertilization, the feeding of channel catfish, recording the number and size of fish taken, and other important management aspects will add continuity to the program and put it on a sound footing. A survey of other available water areas later this summer should reveal additional natural ponds which could be valuable additions to the fishery management program.

Alex B. Montgomery
Alex B. Montgomery
Fishery Management Biologist
JUL 19 1966

Reviewed:

Robert T. Webb
Robert T. Webb
Regional Supervisor
Division of Fishery Services
JUL 19 1966

Approved:

James R. Fielding
James R. Fielding
Assistant Regional Director

JUL 19 1966

Summary report Camp Tadenac, North Carolina J. L. Ly, Jr.

Note: In order that Division engineers may assist in the modernization of Camp Tadenac, it is requested that the Installation notify me at the earliest possible time of their co-operation in the modernization of this camp. This will permit me to schedule available funds for the assistance of a field-trip to place an application for this for rehabilitation.

In addition, the Installation engineer for the development of a 300-acre lake on the site of the old Well Co Creek (Lake Hill) Lake. The plans have been approved and the bids let on removal of the existing dam in the creek. However, no money is available for the construction of the proposed 40,000 dam. It is hoped that the plans for erection of this lake will be made readily available to the engineer, pending additions to the Installation's recreational program. It is requested that this office be kept further of the progress made in the Installation's plans on the project, in order that provisions can be made for installing the features necessary for good use and management of the lake.

The installation of Mr. Hebsen's a full-blown and high-condition camp ground also is the development of a golf course. The direction and extension to our recreational facilities, including fishing and boating, the meeting of physical conditions, recording the number and size of fish taken, and other important data a check dropped will all contribute to the program and put to a sound footing. Any help or advice we can give Lake Hill lake can be should reveal additional natural sports which could be valuable additions to the recreation program.

Charles C. Chapman
Major General, U.S.A.
The Quartermaster General

Reviewed:

Colonel, Q.M.C.
Chief, Plans and Training
Division of The Quartermaster

Concurred:

Jesse A. Miller
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Assistant to the Quartermaster

SPECIES OF FISH AT CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

1. In Wallis Creek there are the Large Mouthed Black Bass and the Chain Pickeral or Jack. Then there are the Blue Brim, the Speckled Gills, the Robin, and the Goggle Eyes or Warmouth, which are commonly known as sun fish.

2. In the Southwest Creek which flows into New River, there are the same type of fish.

W. N. HENDERSON
Game Warden

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W. N. HENDERSON
Game Warden

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

January 18, 1965

Commanding General
U. S. Marine Corps
Camp LeJeune
North Carolina 28542

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Colonel T. S. Ivey's letter of January 6, 1965, concerning the stocking of seven fresh water fish ponds on your Installation. As indicated in Messrs. Webb and Fielding's letters of November 10 and 17 respectively, we have applied for fish for stocking these ponds during the coming spring.

Stocking in your section of North Carolina is usually initiated in April or May, at which time you will be notified from the appropriate federal hatchery.

Due to the late date at which the reclamation of your lakes was completed, it will be necessary that we stock bass this spring, and follow with the stocking of bluegill and redear this fall.

Our biologists will further discuss the management of these lakes during their next visit this summer.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Fielding

James R. Fielding, Chief
Division of Sport Fisheries

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

IN REPLY REFER TO
3E/WJS/bb
6 JAN 1965

7-5545

Walter A. Gresh
809 Peachtree Seventh Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga. - 30323

Mr. John D. Findley
Acting Regional Director
U. S. Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Dear Mr. Findley:

This is in reply to your letter of 3 December 1964 concerning a request for a summary of fishing days supported by this installation and a request for 8X10 inch photographs of fish ponds or any type of fish management.

This base does not presently keep a daily record of persons fishing aboard the base, either fresh or salt water. Persons fishing aboard are not required to check in/out, consequently information concerning a compilation of fishing days and creel size cannot be provided.

This base is in the process of renovating seven fresh water ponds which has entailed poisoning, liming and fertilizing. This project is being carried out in conjunction with guidance and assistance provided by the Atlanta office of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Work is nearly completed and stocking should commence within two weeks. Pictures are being taken of work done on this project and a set will be available and mailed to your office on or about 1 February 1965.

Camp Lejeune is in the preliminary planning stages of a project to resurrect an old dam site which will provide, upon completion, about a 200 acre fresh water lake for fishing and migratory waterfowl. Location pictures of this project will be forwarded to you with the packet mentioned above. In line with this lake project, any information that your office can provide this command, with regard to state or federal technical assistance would be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Copy to: (blind)
G-3
G-4
Maint O
Base Game Warden
Pres. Rod & Gun Club

T. S. IVEY
Assistant Base Commander
By direction of the Commanding General

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

IN REPLY REFER TO
3E/WJS/bb
6 JAN 1965

Mr. James R. Fielding
Chief, Division of Sport Fisheries
U. S. Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Dear Mr. Fielding:

This references your letter of 10 November 1964 and this command's reply of 1 December 1964 concerning the stocking of the seven fresh water fish ponds aboard this base.

This is to report that all necessary work has been completed on these ponds, in accordance with your technical assistance and guidance, to include killing the aquatic growth with aquathol and the introduction of rotenone and lime. All seven ponds are ready to be stocked with fish in accordance with and as recommended by the survey conducted by Mr. Alex B. Montgomery on 7 August 1964 and which was the basis of a summary report submitted to this command on 10 September 1964.

It is requested that you kindly inform this headquarters when representatives from your department can be expected to arrive at Camp Lejeune to commence the stocking of these ponds.

Sincerely,

T. S. IVEY
Assistant Base Commander
By direction of the Commanding General

Copy to: (blind)
Range O
G-4
Maint O
Base Game Warden
Pres, Rod & Gun Club

ROD & GUN CLUB
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA
5 March, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT - Stocking of certain ponds and fresh water streams aboard the Base during 1965.

From: President, Rod & Gun Club, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

1. On 3 February, 1965 I corresponded with -
Mr. Jack Bayless
Wildlife Biologist (Fish)
State of North Carolina
706 So. Snow Hill St.
Ayden, North Carolina
concerning the availability of bass and bluegill from the State of North Carolina for the purpose of stocking certain of our fresh water streams aboard the Base.

2. Mr. Bayless wrote to me on 10 February, 1965 and stated in part "We do have bass and bluegill available for stocking in suitable public waters of the State. The streams which you describe on Camp Lejeune are elgible to receive such stocking, however these streams may be already be scheduled for stocking. As part of our statewide stocking program, some of the streams on the Base are stocked annually. If you will ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ furnish me with a list of the streams you wish to have stocked, I will check this out. Stocking is but one of the many tools which can be utilized to manage water to produce better fishing. I would welcome an opportunity to investigate the individual needs of the streams, and to discuss possible correction of existing inadequacies. If this meets with your approval, I am sure that we can work out a mutually satisfactory date. Toward this end, please send a list of dates which are convenient for you, and I will arrange a time and place that we can meet".

3. On 12 February, 1965 I answered Mr. Bayless's ltr and indicated that the streams that we were interesting in stocking were as follows:
(a) Southwest Creek
(b) Jumping Run Creek (Coord 879346 to 890350)
(c) Cowhead Creek (Coord 875355 to 805362)
(d) Upper reaches of Wallace Creek (Coord 862417 to 872418)
(e) Upper reaches of French Creek (Coord 880344 to 886330)
I suggested the following dates for his visit -
Friday 19Feb65
Thurs 25 Feb65
Friday 5Mar65

4. On 1 March, 1965 I received a letter from Mr Bayless with the following info:

I will be unable to come to Camp Lejeune on the dates that you suggested in your letter of 12 Feb 65 because of some other duties that the Chief of the Division has assigned me. I have checked our stocking liest and FRENCH CREEK, WALLACE CREEK, and SOUTHWEST CREEK are ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ scheduled for stocking with bass and bluegill this spring and summer. I will recommend that the hatchery also stock Cowhead Creek and Jumping Run Creek. I will look forward to discussing with you the proposed lake on the Base and other fishery problems. I will be down just as soon as my other duties permit. Since this is indefinite right now, I will not try to make a definite sppointment at this time".

5. On 24 February, 1965 2000 cattfish were stocked in three different locations aboard the Base. These fish came from the Feceral Hatchery in Eddington, N.C. 1000 were placed in Princes Pong, 500 in Wallace Creek and 500 in a creek near Mile Hammock Bay.

W. J. SKVARIL

PS: I want to make certain that we get appropriate pictures of all of these stocking operations where and when they take place. WO Deaver, the OinC of the Base Photo Lab can be called and arrangements made for an official photographer to accompany the stocking party and whoever of our Gun Club members accompanies the group.

Copy to: Secretary, Rod & Gun Club files
Base Game Warden (Mr Henderson)
Capt. Atkins, Chairman, Rod & Gun Club fishing committe

Mr. HENDERSON accompanied the gentlemen stocking the areas mentioned on 24 Feb 65.

SPECIES OF FISH AT CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

1. In Wallis Creek there are the Large Mouthed Black Bass and the Chain Pickeral or Jack. Then there are the Blue Brim, the Speckled Gills, the Robin, and the Goggle Eyes or Warmouth, which are commonly known as sun fish.

2. In the Southwest Creek which flows into New River, there are the same type of fish.

W. N. HENDERSON
Game Warden

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

December 3, 1964

Commanding Officer
Camp LeJeune
North Carolina

Attention: Willie N. Henderson, Game Warden

Dear Sir:

Each year we compile a summary of the number of fishing days supported by the various government installations in our area. A fishing day is considered to be the amount of fishing one person would do during one trip to a pond or lake. This information is of value in planning our work and in reporting progress in the conservation field. It would be appreciated if you could furnish us with this information for Calendar Year 1964 for your base.

We would like to include in our annual report, some photographs of your fish ponds or any type of fish management activity. Black and white glossy prints, 8 x 10 inches in size, are especially desired. However, we would appreciate any pertinent photographs you could send.

While we would appreciate receiving your reply as soon as possible, please take sufficient time to consult with others who might be familiar with the fishing on your base.

Sincerely yours,

John D. Findlay
Acting Regional Director

4A/OPH/mkc
5420/4
22 OCT 1964

Col
Capt
Lt
Lt
Gene Warden

3. In accordance with the Cooperative Plan, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will provide a biologist to assist in preparing the ponds and will supply fish for restocking. It is requested that you proceed to implement recommendations 2.a., b., and d., above, using volunteer labor. Further, it is requested that you submit your recommendations for carrying out the remaining recommendations in paragraph 2., above, and for the control of access to the above ponds to the Chairman, Committee for the Conservation of Natural Resources. By copy of this letter, the Base Maintenance Officer is requested to provide rotenone and lime necessary to initiate the subject program.

ELIOTT B ROBERTSON
Chief of Staff

Copy to:
BMaintO
PMO
Range O
Chmn, Comm for Con of Nat Resources (G-4)

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

IN REPLY REFER TO

4A/OPH/mkc
5420/4
22 OCT 1964

From: Commanding General
To: President, Rod and Gun Club

Subj: Fish Management Program

Ref: (a) Chief, Div of Sport Fisheries, US Dept of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Serv ltr of 10 Sep 1964

1. The summary report attachment to reference (a) recommended development of the following small ponds as fish management areas:

Name	Grid Coordinates
Windberry Pond	939360
Ward Pond	871286
Cedar Point Pond	871281
Mile Hammock	873279
Prince Pond	885300
Hog Pen Pond	877328
White House Pond	899310

2. To implement and maintain a fish management program in the above ponds, reference (a) makes the following recommendations:

a. Eliminate water lilies from ponds through manually pulling them, or chemical treatment.

b. Remove existing fish population through treatment with 5% emulsifiable rotenone.

c. Restock with bass, bluegill and redear, and one pond with channel catfish.

d. Add hydrated lime to the ponds and initiate and maintain a fertilization program.

e. Close to all fishing until stocked bass have spawned and until stocked catfish have attained a catchable size.

f. Introduce no other fish of any species into the ponds.

out	init.
Gen	
Maj	
Capt	

Game warden

MEMORANDUM

3E/WJS/[illegible]
9 Feb 1[illegible]

Assistant Base Commander, Chairman,
Board for Conservation of Natural Resources

President, Camp Lejeune Rod and Gun Club

Visit of Mr. H. D. Murtry, Staff Conservationist, DIRLANT Docks, and Mr. B. S. Barefoot, Soil Conservation Service, to Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune in connection with Wallace Creek Grist Mill Fresh Water Dam/Lake Project

Ref: (a) CG, MCB, ltr 4A/OPH/mkc 5420 of 28 Dec 1964

1. Reference (a) authorized detailed planning for the renovation of the Wallace Creek Grist Mill Dam.

2. Mr. Barefoot met with certain members of the Board for the Conservation of Natural Resources on 19 Jan 1965 at Camp Lejeune at which time the dam site was visited.

3. Mr. McMurtry was contacted via telephone on or about 25 Jan 1965 at which time this proposed dam/lake project was discussed. He agreed at that time to effect liaison with officials of the State of North Carolina and to visit Camp Lejeune on 9 Feb 1965, with Mr. Barefoot to commence detailed planning.

4. Mr. McMurtry and Mr. Barefoot met at Camp Lejeune this date with the following: Colonel Ivey, Chairman, Board for Conservation of Natural Resources; Mr. Sabella, Attorney Advisor; Major Skvaril, President, Rod and Gun Club; Lt Col Delamar, Assistant G-4; Major Seal, Base Range Officer; Mr. Russell, Base Forester; Mr. Morris, Public Works Officer.

5. The Base Range Officer stated that a 10' water depth at the dam would not interfere with any of the firing ranges in the "F" area. This would allow for a lake within the 10' contour of about 190 acres and allow for a maximum back-up during peak rain periods to the 15' contour.

6. Based on this information Mr. McMurtry stated the following:

a. Mr. Barefoot will come back to Camp Lejeune at 0900, Tuesday, 16 Feb 1965, at which time he will commence an engineering survey of this project to include soil survey, hydrostatic surveys, profile mapping, etc., for this lake. He will need the assistance of 3 or 4 Marines for about one week to assist him in this survey. I assured Barefoot that

out.	inf.

3E/WJS/jms
9 Feb 1965

four Marines would be made available for this assistance.

b. That Mr. McMurtry's office, in conjunction with the State of North Carolina and the Soil Conservation Service, will conduct all surveys, and draw up all plans for the project to include blueprints, cost estimates, etc., at no cost to Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. It is anticipated that this complete package should be ready for presentation to the Commanding General on or about 1 June 1965.

c. That clearance of brush from the lake basin should commence as soon as possible to get ahead of the "snake season" that commences about 1 May. In this connection Mr. Barfoot stated that in his topographic survey which he will commence on 16 Feb 1965 he will mark the 10' contour tree line curve with one color luminous tape and the 15' contour tree line curve with another color.

7. Comments

a. This officer will make arrangements, through club members who volunteer, to provide 4 men to assist Mr. Barefoot in the topographic survey of this lake site. They will report at 0900, Tuesday, 16 Feb 1965, to the lake site at coordinates 872417. This will involve about one week's work.

8. Recommendations

a. That commencing Wednesday, 17 Feb 1965, a minimum of 25 and a maximum of 50 prisoners be made available daily for the purpose of clearing brush from the lake basin within the 10' contour line, which will be marked. Prisoners should be outfitted with brush hooks and if possible some type of rubber boot foot wear. Mr. Russell, Base Forester, recommends that this prisoner labor cut all brush within this basin that is 6 inches or less at the stump and pile it for eventual burning. It is anticipated that this brush clearance will take from 3 to 6 months depending upon the size and regularity of the working party.

W. J. SKVARIL

Copy to:
A C/S, G-4
B Maint O
B Provost Marshal
B Brig O
B Atty Adv
Rod and Gun Club

Major Sanders to write & return this memo

MEMORANDUM

3E/WJS/jms
15 April 1965

Colonel Ivey, Assistant Base Commander

Major Skvaril, President, Rod and Gun Club

Wallace Creek Dam

1. On 14 April 1965 I met Mr. D. Raver at the main gate and escorted him to the dam site. Raver is Editor and Publisher of the N. C. Wildlife magazine. He is a fish biologist and is associated with the N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission.

2. The purpose of his visit was to provide professional advice as to the amount of timber that should be left standing, if any, in the Wallace Creek Lake Basin. Mr. Raver came to Camp Lejeune at the invitation of the Rod and Gun Club.

3. The following accompanied Mr. Raver on his on-site inspection: Colonel Ivey, Maj Skvaril, Maj Maher, Base ISO; two civilian reps from Base Mainteance, Base Game Warden, two Marines from 2d Topo Co., ForTrps; (the Survey Platoon, 2d Topo Company is completing the 10 and 15' contour survey).

4. Mr. Raver recommended the following:

a. Leave <u>all</u> existing cypress standing.

b. Clear cut all the other timber in the basin.

c. Instead of burning all of the brush in the basin after it is cut, band and anchor some of it to the deck. These anchored brush piles will provide havens for fish life when the lake is formed.

5. Problem - The prisoners are presently using brush axes to cut all trees in the basin under about 6 inches in diameter. There is much timber of course that is larger than 6 inches and which is not feasible to fell with brush axes. The prisoners are not allowed to use power tools such as chain saws, etc. As I see it there are two solutions to this problem:

a. Let a timber contract to remove all timber above 6" in diameter leaving all cypress standing or

3E/WJS/jms
15 April 1965

b. Locate a supplemental labor source who can go into the basin with chain saws and fell this timber over 6".

Very respectfully,

W. J. SKVARIL

Copy to:
Rod & Gun Club Files
B Maint O (Attn: Base Forester)
Base ISO
Base Game Warden
CO, 2d Topo Co., ForTrps
B Brig O

205
1/0
105
31

3. Regulations for Fresh Water Ponds

a. Manner of taking channel catfish

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to take channel catfish by any method except with hook and line, rod and reel, or by casting.

b. Trot lines and Set-Hooks

(1) Trot lines and set-hooks may not be used. For the purpose of this regulation set-hooks are defined as any hook and line which is attached at one end oly to a stationary or floating object which is not under the immediate control and attendance of the person using such a device.

c. Creel and Size Limits

(1) The creel and size limits shall be five (5) channel catfish of not less than (12) twelve inches in lenght per person per day, and all channel catfish of lesser size shall be returned to the water from which taken alive and unharmed.

Mr Henderson
SGT Parker

24 Nov 1964

From: President, Rod & Gun Club, Camp Lejeune
To: Maintenance Officer, Marine Corps Base, CLNC
Subj: Purchase of poison to poison the aquatic growth in the seven fresh water ponds to be stocked, request for.

Ref: (a) USDA, Department of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service ltrs of 10Sep, 28Oct, 10Nov and 17Nov 1964.

1. This command has committed itself to an approximate date of 1 January, 1965 at which time the 7 fresh water ponds aboard this base will be poisoned, limed, fertilized and ready for the Fish & Wildlife Service, Altanta, Georgia to stock with fish (bass, brim and catfish).

2. When materials are available the work will be accomplished by volunteer labor from the Rod & Gun Club.

3. It is my understanding that Base Maintenance has ordered the rotenone and lime and that it should be in shortly.

4. The information on the poison for the killing of aquatic growth in these ponds is as follows:

NAME
Aquathol Plus Granular
SOLD LOCAL Y BY
FCX - 127 So Marine Blvd.
Jacksonville, N. C.
Cost - $17.50 per ~~100lb~~ 50 lb bag.
MANUFACTURED BY
Pesssalt Chemicals Corps
Philadelphia, Pa.

5. A requirement exists for ~~200lbs~~ 700 lbs of this Aquathol and it is needed by early December, 1964.

W. J. Skvaril
Major, USMC
Pres. Rod & Gun Club

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

November 17, 1964

Your Reference:
4A/OPH/mkc
5420/4 10 Nov 1964

Commanding General
U. S. Marine Corps
Camp LeJeune
North Carolina 28542

Attention: Colonel William B. Burgoyne
Assistant Chief of Staff

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Colonel Burgoyne's letter of November 20, 1964, relative to the status of reclamation work on small fresh water ponds on your Installation. In this regard, we wish to call your attention to our letter of November 10, concerning this matter.

In view of the action indicated in Colonel Burgoyne's letter, it is recommended that the reclamation work be carried out in accordance with your indicated schedule. Upon our receipt of notification that such work has been completed, we will take the necessary action to stock the ponds at some date during next year.

In accomplishing the work, all recommendations set forth in our Summary Report of August 27, 1964, should be adhered to as closely as possible.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Fielding, Chief
Division of Sport Fisheries

INFO INI

NOV 20 1964

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

IN REPLY REFER TO

4A/LEK/awk
5420/4
9 June 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BASE PROVOST MARSHAL (ATTN: BASE WILDLIFE TECHNICIAN)
BASE MAINTENANCE OFFICER (ATTN: BASE FORESTER)

Subj: Field Trip Report, U. S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Division of Wildlife Services, March 1969

Encl: (1) Deputy Regional Director, Dept of Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife ltr of 22 May 1969 w/Field Trip Report

1. Enclosure (1) is forwarded for your information. Request addressees review subject report and prepare comments/recommendations for the Chairman, Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources by 1 September 1969. Comments/recommendations are desired for consideration in programs for improvement of conservation procedures on this Base.

2. The Base Forester may retain attached copy of subject report. The Base Wildlife Technician has been furnished a copy of the report. Please contact this office, (Base Conservation Officer, LtColonel Beverly, phone 2544), for assistance or information as required.

FREDRIC O. OLSON
Colonel, USMC
Assistant Chief of Staff,
Facilities

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

27/CDP/th
28 August 1969

From: Base Wildlife Technician
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities

Subj: Comments regarding Field Trip Report, U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, Division of Wildlife Services, March 1969

1. Mr. Edward LARIMER's Field Trip Report accurately describes the forestry and wildlife management programs at Camp Lejeune. The report also offers realistic recommendations for forestry and wildlife management which if adopted could make the two programs more compatible.

2. Slight modifications in forest management practices recommended in the report are quite necessary if we are to apply the multiple use concept of modern natural resource management. The fact that proper forest management practices are conducive to good soil, water, and acceptable wildlife management programs proves the multiple land use concept.

3. Certain provisions have already been programmed to conform with some of the recommendations in the report. In addition to the regular spring planting of food plots, twenty old field sites have been cleared of brush by mowing. Ten one/eight acre small game strips have been established for quail. Four five acre plantings of millet have been established for dove hunting in the fall. Burning and reforestation practices have been discussed with the Base Forester which should implement and improve wildlife habitat.

CHARLES D. PETERSON

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

May 22, 1969

Commanding Officer
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Sir:

Attached are two copies of our most recent report on your wildlife management program. The report was prepared by Mr. Larimer, Division of Wildlife Services, following his visit to the Base on March 19-20, 1969. This was, of course, the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Committee for the Conservation of Natural Resources.

Our report is intended as an aid to the further development of your excellent wildlife management program. It repeats, at least in part, the recommendations and suggestions made to the Committee by Mr. Larimer on March 20.

Please permit us to express our appreciation for the courtesies and cooperation extended to our biologist during his visit to Camp Lejeune. We also would like to compliment on your choice of Mr. Charles D. Peterson as your Fish and Wildlife Coordinator and to commend him for the excellent job he is doing with the natural resources on the Base.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. Towns

W. L. Towns
Deputy Regional Director

Attachment

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

IN REPLY REFER TO

4/WRB/mkc
5420/4
3 Sep 1965

Mr. James R. Fielding
Assistant Regional Director
U. S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Dear Mr. Fielding:

Receipt of your letter, with enclosures, of 16 August 1965, is acknowledged.

I wish to express appreciation to Fishery Management Biologist Alex Montgomery for his inspection of the fishing waters here at Camp Lejeune and for his observations and recommendations in this connection. I wish, also, to extend my thanks for the continuing interest which your office has shown toward Camp Lejeune.

We are pleased to inform you that appropriate action is being taken in furtherance of Mr. Montgomery's recommendations.

In closing, may I suggest that we continue to be informed of future visits of representatives from your office to Camp Lejeune? Not only does such notification assure timely availability of appropriate local personnel to your representative, but it will afford us an opportunity to provide your representative the hospitality of the Base in terms of billeting and messing.

Yours sincerely,

H. NICKERSON, Jr.
Major General, U. S. Marine Corps
Commanding

Blind copy to:
Chmn, Conservation Committee (Col Ivey)
Base ProvMar
Pres, Rod & Gun Club (Capt Berry, G-3)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

August 16, 1965

Major General H. Nickerson, Jr.
Commanding General
Marine Corps Base
Camp LeJeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Sir:

Attached are copies of a Summary Report submitted by Fishery Management Biologist Alex Montgomery, on his inspection of fishing waters at Camp LeJeune.

Also attached are instruction sheets on the fertilization of fish ponds and the feeding of channel catfish ponds, which we feel may be of benefit to you.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the courtesy extended our Biologist during his visit to your Installation.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Fielding
Assistant Regional Director

Attachments (6)

TSI

G-4 note: 2Sep65
Original of enclosures
to Central Files;
Copy to: Pres, Rod & Gun Club(Capt Berry)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

February 18, 1965

Commanding General
Camp LeJeune
North Carolina

Attention: Willie N. Henderson, Game Warden

Dear Sir:

We were recently able to obtain 2,000 channel catfish for immediate stocking. It was decided to place the fish in Prince Pond, 1 acre, to be fed as indicated in our report of August 27, 1964.

The remainder of the ponds will be stocked with bass, bluegill and redear, in the manner indicated by James R. Fielding in his letter of January 18, 1965.

The hatchery has been instructed to stock the above mentioned channel catfish at their earliest opportunity, and they will contact you when such delivery can be scheduled.

Sincerely yours,

Arno C. Fuller

Arno C. Fuller, Acting Chief
Division of Sport Fisheries

A. Fishing Regulations

1. General

a. Enforcement of all fishing laws and regulations on this base, issuing fishing permits, as well as other adminstrative details associated therewith are vested in the Office of the Base Game Warden of the Base Security Office. The Base Game Warden will be assisted in the performance of his duties by such other persons as may be designated or appointed by competent authority.

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

c. The following persons are authorized to fish on this Base:

(1) Military personnel, including retired, and their dependants assigned to or living within a fifty (50) mile radius of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

(2) Civilians, assigned to, employed by, or living on Base.

(3) House, BOQ, hostess house, guest house, and barracks guests of persons listed in categories (1) and (2), above, when accompanied by their adult host. Hosts of such persons are responsible for the proper conduct of their guests.

d. Persons are considered to be fishing on this Base when they are fishing from any land, or extension therefrom, under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General of this Base, and even though they are fishing into waters not under the jurisdiction of such Commanding General.

e. All persons otherwise authorized to fish on this Base will have in their possession appropriate licenses, Base fishing permit and appropriate identification, and will display same on request to any person authorized to enforce those laws and regulations which are currently in full force and effect.

f. Each person, to include those sponsoring guests, shall be responsible for determining from the Base Game Warden's Office whether the area in which it is desired to fish is available. The Base Game Warden will determine availability of areas.

2. License Requirements

a. Residente Requirements A bona fide resident of the State of North Carolina who has not relinquished his residency while out of the state, such as a serviceman home on leave, is entitled to purchase a resident license and is eligible for the natural bait exemption in his home county. All others must have lived in the State for six months immediately preceding the applications for a license in order to be considered a resident. A resident of the State may purchase a county fishing license in the county of his permanent residence.

a. Fishing regulations

1. General

a. Enforcement of all fishing and hunting regulations on this base, including fishing permits, as well as other administrative details associated therewith are vested in the chief of the Game Warden of the Recreation Office. The Game Warden will be assisted in the performance of his duties by such other persons as may be designated or assigned by competent authority.

b. Persons who violate federal, state, county, or base fishing laws or regulations will be subject to a military or civilian administrative action as is deemed necessary and appropriate.

c. The following persons are authorized to fish on this Base:

(1) Military personnel, including retired, and their dependents residing or living within the U.S. (50) mile radius of Camp Pendleton, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

(2) Civilians, assigned to, employed by, or living on Base.

(3) Guests, not, however more than guest passes, and a maximum of persons listed in only cases (1) and (2), above, when accompanied by their adult host. Hosts of such persons are responsible for the behavior of their guests.

d. Persons are prohibited to be fishing on this Base when they are [illegible] from the reservation therefrom, under supervision of the Commanding General of this Base, and even though they are fishing from waters in immediate vicinity of such Commanding General.

e. All persons otherwise authorized to fish on this Base will have in their possession appropriate licenses, the fishing permit and appropriate identification, and will display same on request to any Reservation authorized to enforce these and the laws which are currently in full force and effect.

f. Upon persons, to include those commanding officers, will be responsible for [illegible] in their respective commands or organizations under their control to desire to fish in the lake. The Base Game Warden will determine overall ability of means.

2. Lodging and Accommodations

a. Bachelor Quarters. A bona fide resident of this Base of Marine Corps who has not maintained his residency within the [illegible] a year, shall be entitled to occupy, if available, bachelor quarters on Base, if eligible for the returning their exception in the home-[illegible]. If others want to live in the [illegible] for the immediate [illegible] for a [illegible] may be [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] in the county or [illegible] [illegible].

b. Nonresident Servicemen A Nonresident serviceman, his wife and children under 21, stationed at a military facility in the State is authorized to purchase a resident state fishing license. In order to establish eligibility for any other resident license, or to qualify for the natural bait exemption, he must meet the six-month residence requirement.

c. Exemptions Any individual who fishes in inland fishing waters or joint fishing waters by hook and line must be licensed unless he meets one of the following exemptions:

(1) A resident of the State fishing with natural bait in his county of residence.

(2) An individual under 16 years of age, either accompanied by an adult in compliance with applicable license requirements or carrying a license issued to one of his parents or to his guardian.

(3) An individual landowner, his spouse, and any dependent member of his family under 21 years of age when fishing from the landowners land.

d. For the purpose of administering fishing regulations adopted by the Wildlife Resources Commission and the Department of Conservation and Development, the fishing waters of North Carolina are divided into two general classes or divisions; namely Commercial Fishing Waters and Inland Fishing Waters. Commercial Fishing Waters are defined as those areas from the three mile limit in the marginal sea and estending inland to the agreed dividing line between commercial fishing waters and inland fishing waters; and the waters of all inland sounds are likewise designated as commercial fishing waters. Inland Fishing Waters are those waters extending inland from the agreed dividing line between Commercial Fishing Waters and Inland Fishing Waters. Hook and line fishing license requirements apply, only, when fishing in Inland Fishing Waters.

e. Boundary lines seprating Commercial Fishing Waters from Inland Fishing Waters are as follows:

New River - Inland Waters above, Commercial Waters below US 17 bridge at Jacksonville.

Southwest Creek - Inland Waters above, Commercial Waters below Maple Landing

Northeast Creek - Inland Waters above, Commercial Waters below railroad bridge

Wallace Creek - Inland Waters

Frenches Creek - Inland Waters

Duck Creek - Inland Waters

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

PMO

June 30, 1965

Commanding General
Camp LeJeune
North Carolina 28542

Dear Sir:

Fishery Management Biologist Alex B. Montgomery plans to contact Willie N. Henderson, Game Warden, Wednesday morning July 14, to inspect fishing waters on your Installation.

If for any reason the above date fails to meet with your approval, please notify this office at the earliest possible time.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Fielding, Chief
Division of Sport Fisheries

	ACT	INFO	INT
CG			
ABC			
C/S			
INSP		✓	
G-1			
G-2/3			copy
G-4	✓		
COMPT			
LEGAL			
SUPPLY			
TRANS			
MED			
MAINT			
PUBLIC			
S.O.			

PMO

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

IN REPLY REFER TO

3E/WJS/jms
27 JAN 1965

	Out	Init.
Col		
Maj		
Capt		
PS		
Game Warden		

Mr. John D. Findley
Acting Regional Director
U. S. Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Dear Mr. Findley:

This references your letter of 3 December 1964 and my reply of 6 January 1965.

Please find enclosed several photographs as requested by you in your letter of 3 December 1964, of fish management and improvement projects currently underway at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

Sincerely,

T. S. IVEY
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Assistant Base Commander
By direction of the Commanding General

Enclosure

Copy to: (Blind)
Base Game Warden
Pres., Rod&Gun Club

Several requests were made to investigate gar, Lepisosteus osseus, concentrations in the Jacksonville area. Mr. Paul Metters, county game protector, informed the fish division that the public and Camp Lejeune officials were interested in the possibility of attempting to remove gar from the area's waters. Discussions of techniques and materials with camp Lejeune officials provided the Wildlife Resources Commission's fish division with the best possible cooperation.

Colonel Lawrence, USMC, Provost Marshal, Camp Lejeune, expressed deep interest in the project. He supplied the project with various types of surplus explosives. An expert demolition man, CWO Waller, was responsible for field assistance.

Investigations were made on several streams in the area where gar were reported. With the exception of the New river, these streams were found to contain low populations of gar or gar populations that were not sufficiently concentrated to make removal operations feasible. Gar concentrations were found to be both intense and extensive in the New river above Jacksonville.

A major problem involved in the use of explosives is to provide a simultaneous discharge of several charges. If this can be accomplished, the shock waves from the separate charges come together and provide a greater concussion. Another aspect of simultaneous explosions is that the orientation of the gar to the shock-wave strongly influences the concussion effect. If shock-waves can be produced from more than one direction, the probability of a gar being safely oriented is greatly reduced.

Simultaneous detonation has been a problem in fisheries work. Variation in the burning rates of time-fuse makes its use undesirable. Utilizing electrical caps is difficult because of the extensive wiring necessary to cover any but a limited area. In this study, individual charges were connected with detonator cord. Detonator cord has a very rapid rate of explosion and is utilized to connect larger individual charges. This provides instantaneous detonation of all charges.

Materials were varied in the present operation. TNT, surplus nitrobase and composition explosives were utilized. These explosives provide much faster, therefore more effective shock-waves than dynamite. Following is a list of explosives and their associated shock-wave velocities:

explosive	shock-wave velocity feet per second
50% dynamite	15,000
TNT	21,000
Detonator cord	21,000
Surplus nitrobase	>21,000
Composition explosives	>21,000

One pound TNT blocks were attached with short lengths of detonator cord to a main line of detonator cord at fifteen to twenty foot intervals. At every fourth or fifth TNT block a float was attached to suspend the block approximately six feet below the surface. Curved lines of 250 to 400 feet were then suspended in concentrations of gar. A blasting cap with a two minute time-fuse was then attached to the detonator cord for detonation.

Individual charges of composition explosives (4 lbs.) and nitrobase explosives (6 lbs) were capped and time-fused. These were suspended approximately eight feet from surface floats. These units were detonated in groups of two to four charges.

Both systems worked very well. The lack of simultaneous explosions with the nitrobase and composition charges was overcome by the use of larger charges with faster shock-waves. The killing range of the two systems varied. It may be conservatively estimated that the chain of TNT blocks killed fifty feet outward from the main line. The individual nitrobase and composition charges killed in a conservative radius of one hundred feet. These distances may be greater; but, it is impossible to estimate accurately the extreme distance where death may occur. At the periphery of the blast, damage to the gar may not cause death for several hours.

Blasting was begun at a point approximately one mile upstream from the U.S. 17 highway bridge. Succeeding charges were placed as concentrations were located while progressing upstream. An undetermined number of menhaden, gizzard shad and small mullet were killed in the initial blast. Two eastern chain pickerel and one bluegill were observed at the extreme upstream station. In the estimated two mile stretch between these extremes, only gar were observed.

On the fifth day, after the initial blast, a count of floating gar was made. A total of 4270 gar, weighing approximately 11,530 pounds were destroyed. The total weight is based on average weight determinations of those fish which surfaced immediately after detonation. This estimate of gar destroyed is minimal; since it is based on those fish observed floating on a single day. Average weights may have been higher on the fifth day count, as were reported; but, unfortunately, there is no data available to support this observation. Five additional gamefish of undetermined species were observed during the count.

Knowledge in techniques for the use of explosives as applied to fishery science gained during this study was of major importance. The stability, convenient size and fast shock wave of TNT blocks leave little to be desired of this explosive. Detonator cord solves the problem of simultaneous detonation of separated charges. In combination, these devices show a great deal of promise, not only for rough fish removal, but also, as a qualitative sampling technique.

To Col. Lawrence of Camp Lejeune, appreciation is extended for his cooperation and assistance. Warrant Office Waller is thanked for his expert assistance and advice in rigging and handling demolitions. Mr. Paul Metters, county game protector, was very helpful during the entire operation.

4C/OPH/mkc
5420/4/11015

bordering Camp Lejeune are approximately twelve miles in length; however, due to high ordnance impact areas, only seven miles of the coast line is considered available for fishing.

Thank you for your interest in fishing activities of this Base. It is hoped that the above will be of some value to you. If you require additional data, this Base will be happy to provide any available information, upon request.

Sincerely,

H. D. CLARKE
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4
By direction of the Commanding General

Blind copy to:
Base PMO

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

IN REPLY REFER TO
4C/OPH/MKC
5420/4/11015
22 Jan 1964

Mr. James R. Fielding
Chief, Division of Sport Fisheries
U. S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Peachtree-Seventh Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

(Central File)

Dear Mr. Fielding:

This is in reply to your letter of 10 January 1964, requesting information relative to fishing at this Base.

No record of the information which was furnished to you in 1962 can be found at this time, and it has not been possible to determine the specific information you desire.

This Base does not maintain records of fishing and no valid estimates of number of participants or time spent can be provided by those most knowledgable, including the Base Game Warden. Personnel desiring to fish obtain appropriate licenses and in general are then permitted to fish as they may desire in authorized areas, except at such times as certain areas may be closed due to training exercises being conducted. Commencing with the 1963 fall hunting and fishing season, a marked increase in civilian use of the base hunting and fishing areas has taken place. Since 1 October, approximately 2,250 hunting or hunting and fishing permits have been issued, of which almost 500 were issued to civilians. However, the number of fishing days actually supported is not known.

Total mileage of fresh water streams at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, is approximately fourteen and one-half miles. These streams are fresh water and spring fed, subsequently leading to blackish salt water. Six accessible fresh water ponds, having a combined area of six and one-half acres, are located on the base. Catfish is the only known species present in these ponds. New River, which is considered salt water, is approximately seventeen and one-half miles in length. The inland waterway and surf line

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA 23, GEORGIA

B Game Warden

Col
Cpt
1st Lt
MS
Game Warden

7/29/64 ATG

COMMANDING OFFICER, CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA. ATTN: BASE GAME WARDEN

FISHERY BIOLOGIST ALEX B. MONTGOMERY PLANS TO CONTACT YOUR POST FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, TO INSPECT FISHING WATERS AND DISCUSS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. IF ABOVE DATE FAILS TO MEET YOUR APPROVAL, NOTIFY THIS OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

ARNO G. FULLER
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONFIRMATION

	ACT	INFO	SUPPY
S-3	✓		
G-2		✓	
Supply Sergeant			

b. Paragraph 2.e. Recommend that the Base Range Officer post signs "Out of Bounds--No Fishing" around each of these seven ponds by 10 December 1964.

c. Paragraph 2.f. No problem envisioned.

W. J. SKVARIL

Copy to:
Base Range Officer
Base Game Warden
Base Maintenance Officer

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

IN REPLY REFER TO

3E/WJS/bb
6 Nov 1964

From: President, Rod & Gun Club, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4

Subj: Restoration of Seven Fresh Water Ponds in Preparation for Planting of Fish

Ref: (a) Chief, Div of Sport Fisheries, U. S. Dept of Interior, Fish and Wilflife Service ltr of 10 Sep 1964
(b) G-3, MarCorB, Camlej 1st end to ref (a) to A C/S, G-4 of 28 Sep 1964
(c) CG ltr 4A/OPH 5420 to Pres, Rod & Gun Club of 22 Oct 1964
(d) USDI, Fish and Wildlife Service ltr to CG MarCorB CamLej (Attn: Mr. Henderson) of 28 Oct 1964

1. Reference (a) was a summary report of a Fresh Water Fishery Management Program conducted at Camp Lejeune on 27 August 1964.

2. Reference (b) recommended that this project be developed in accordance within provisions of BO 11015.2.

3. Reference (c) requested that the Rod and Gun Club proceed to implement recommendations contained in paragraphs 2.a., b., and d. of reference (c). Base Maintenance has ordered the chemical that will eliminate plant growth in these ponds through chemical treatment. Base Maintenance also has on order the rotenone and hydrated lime. It is anticipated that this material should arrive within the next two weeks. A volunteer committee from the Rod and Gun Club has been established to go to work as soon as the chemical materials are received. I recommend that reference (d) be answered now and that a target date of 15 December 1964 be established for the Fish and Wildlife Service arrival in Camp Lejeune for actual stocking operations.

4. The following recommendations are made as requested by paragraph 3. of reference (c):

a. Paragraph 2.c. Recommend that the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Atlanta, Georgia stock these seven ponds on or about 15 December 1964.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

October 28, 1964

Commanding Officer
Camp LeJeune
North Carolina

Attention: Willie N. Henderson, Game Warden

Dear Sir:

Our inspection report of August 27, 1964, requested that we be notified regarding recommended reclamation of Base Ponds at an early date, in order that we may make fish available for stocking. To date, we have received no word from you concerning this matter.

It is requested that you notify us immediately regarding the present status of work on your reclamation operation.

Sincerely yours,

Robert T. Webb

Robert T. Webb, Acting Chief
Division of Sport Fisheries

	ACT	INFO	
CG			
ABC			
C/S			
INSP			
G-1			
G-2/3			
G-4			
COMPT			
LEGAL			
SUPPLY			
TRANS			
MED			
MAINT			
PUBWKS			
S.O			
Rod & Gun Club		✓	
ADJ			

X Copy to

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA 23, GEORGIA 30323

October 28, 1969

Commanding Officer
Camp Lejeune
North Carolina

Attention: Willis N. Hedgepeth, Game Warden

Dear Sir:

Our inspection report of August 27, 1969, requested that we be notified regarding recommended reclamation of Bear Ponds at an early date, in order that we may make fish available for stocking. To date, we have received no word from you concerning this matter.

It is requested that you advise us immediately regarding the present status of work on your reclamation operation.

Sincerely yours,

Robert I. Webb, Acting Chief
Division of Sport Fisheries
