

11015

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1 Jul 1968

From: Commanding General
To: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code COM)

Subj: Long-Range Soil and Water Conservation Plan

- Ref:
- (a) MCO 11015.3 dtd 4 Dec 1963
 - (b) CMC ltr COM-mmk of 16 Feb 1968
 - ✓ (c) Soil Survey Report and Recommendations for Erosion Control, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C., dtd September 1965, Department of the Navy
 - (d) Long-Range Forestry Management Plan, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C. dtd 20 March 1964, U. S. Forest Service
 - (e) CG, MCB ltr 21A/AKM/ib 11015 of 27 Mar 1968 (Annual Increment to Forestry Management Plan, FY-69)
 - (f) Conservation Nomination Award Report, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C. 1968
 - (g) CG, MCB ltr 4C/WAM/jm 11015 of 21 Aug 1967

- Encl:
- (1) Long-Range Soil and Water Conservation Plan, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C. June 1968
 - (2) Wildlife Management Plan, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, N. C. March 1968

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosure (1) is submitted in compliance with the schedule provided by reference (b).

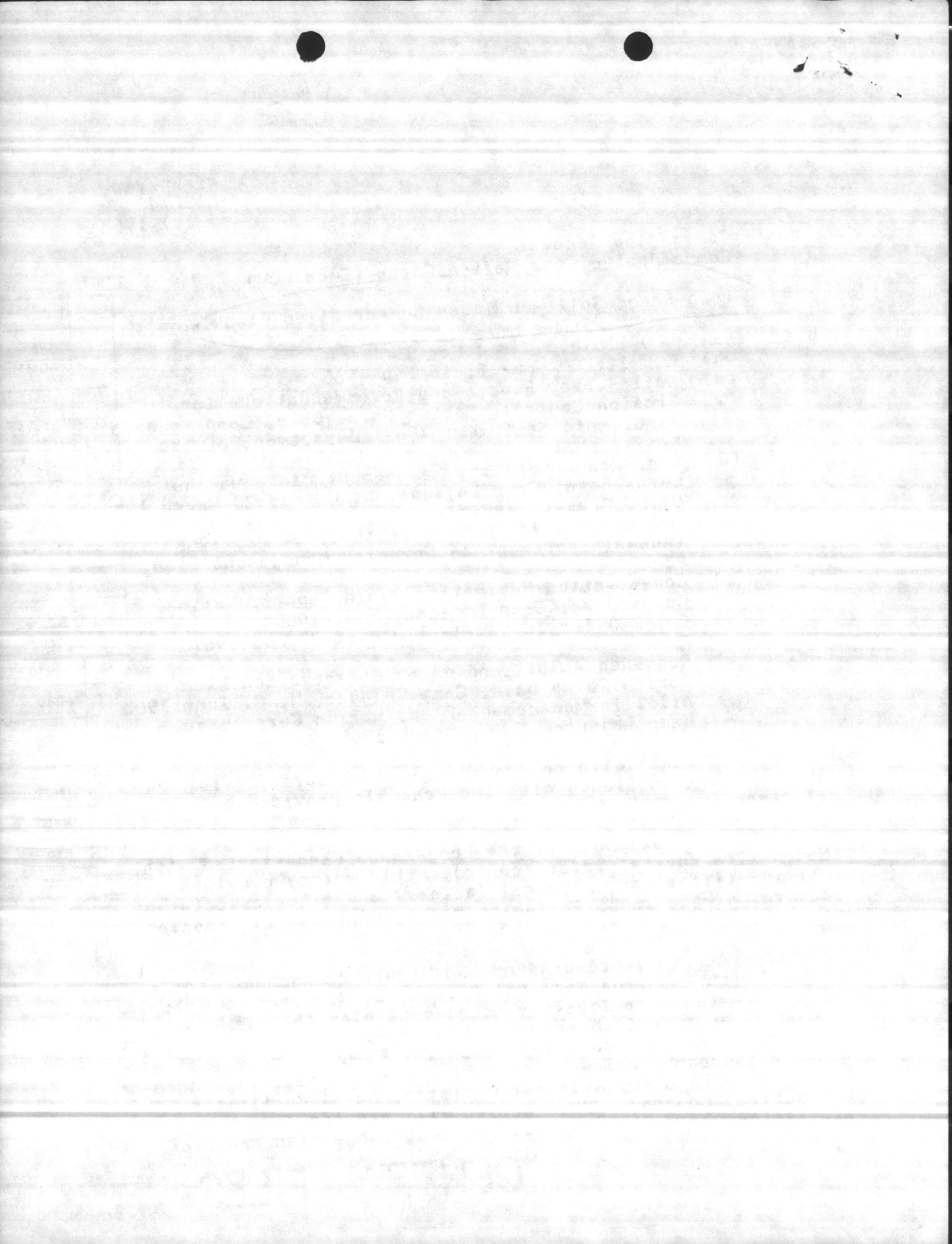
2. Initial development of the Long-Range Plan started with the on-site survey, reference (c). This survey provided soil identification, physical factors, and other associated features of the land, including recommendations for erosion control.

3. Reference (d), prepared by the Timber Management Staff of the North Carolina National Forest, U. S. Forest Service provided a ten year forestry management plan that is supplemented by an annual increment. The latest submission, reference (e), provided required information for FY-69. Present plans include a thorough review of this Long-Range Forestry Management Plan during FY-69 by Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. This action will provide five year statistics, as well as update the long-range plan and provide

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CENTRAL FILES



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valuable vegetative information for subsequent increments to the Long-Range Soil and Water Conservation Plan.

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4. Reference (f) provided statistics concerning the Marine Corps Base programs for the conservation, management, and enhancement of renewable natural resources. This submission incorporated participation in soil and water conservation, forestry management, and fish and wildlife management.

5. Enclosure (2) is provided for information as it contributes to the overall conservation and management associated with the long-range conservation of soil and water.

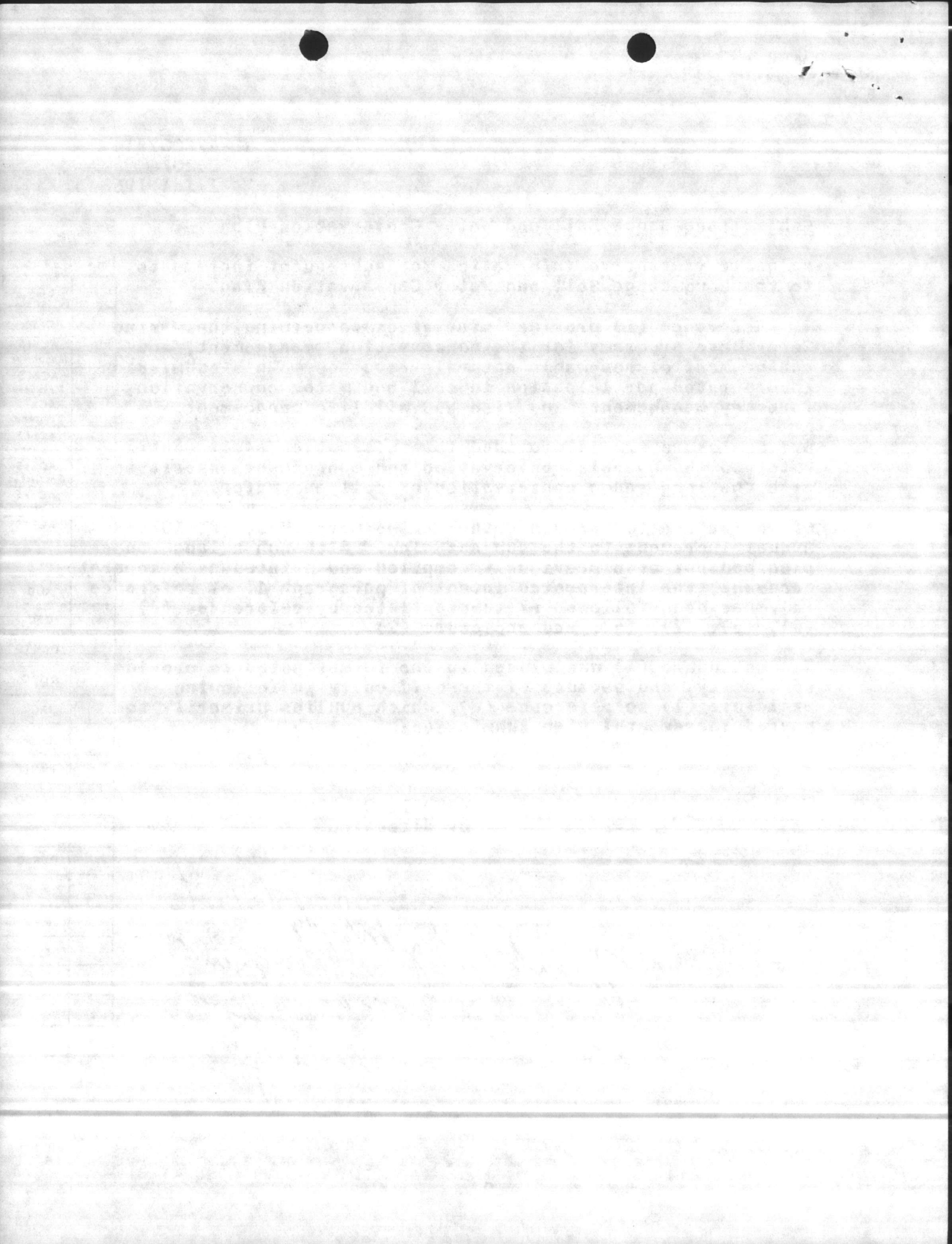
6. Reference (g) provided the Marine Corps Base, FY-68 Annual Increment to the subject plan. Although a long-range plan had not been previously compiled and printed as a separate document, the interpreted intent of paragraph 4. of reference (a), has been followed as substantiated by references (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and enclosure (2).

7. Enclosure (1) was placed in the format noted to provide continuity, and because of the difficulty in following enclosure (1) to reference (a), which applies primarily to phased incremental plan submissions.

FREDRIC O. OLSON
By direction

*Mailed by Myrtle Hart
in A/C's Favor 8 Jul 68,
EJO*

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LONG-RANGE SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION PLAN
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA
JUNE 1968

Encl (1)

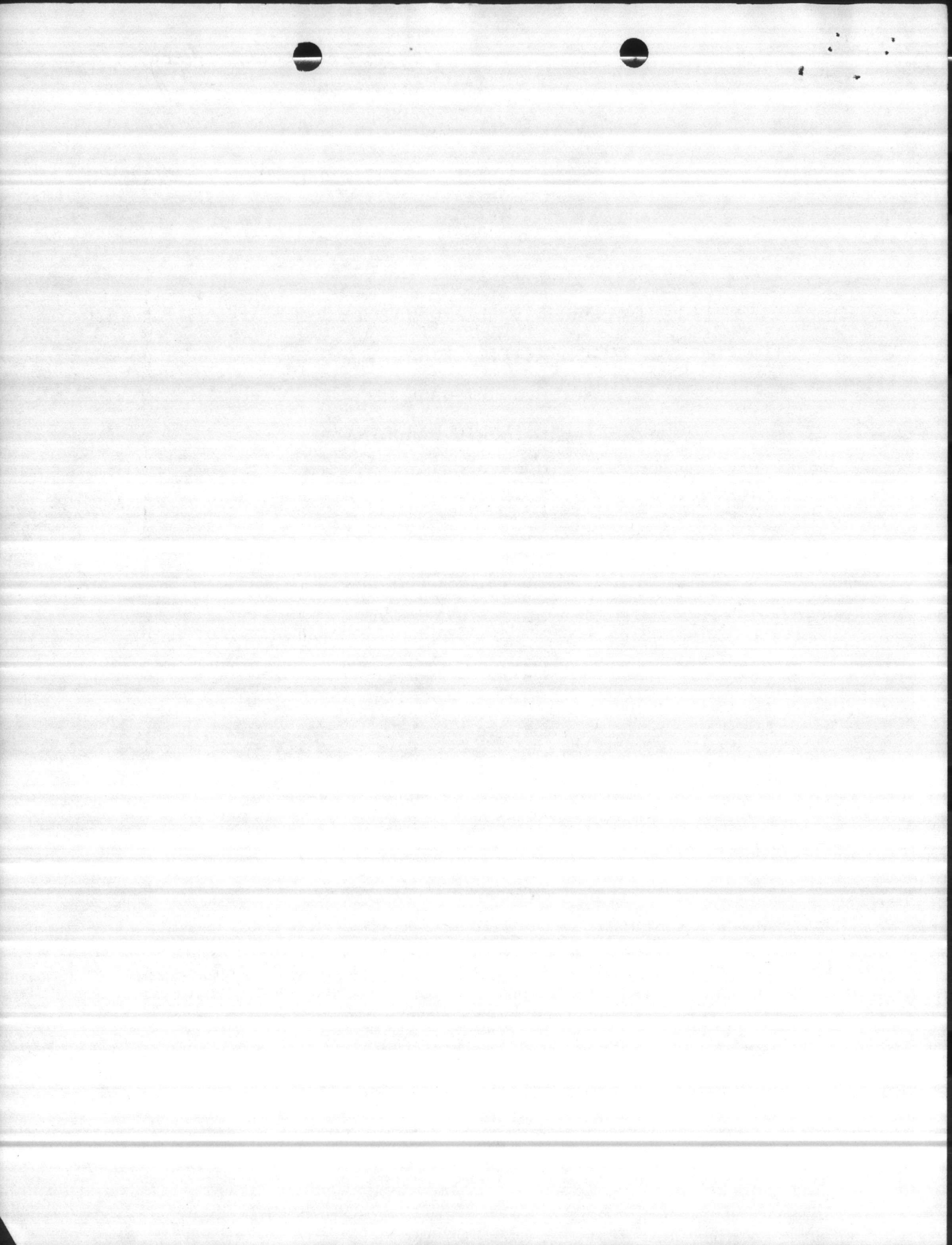
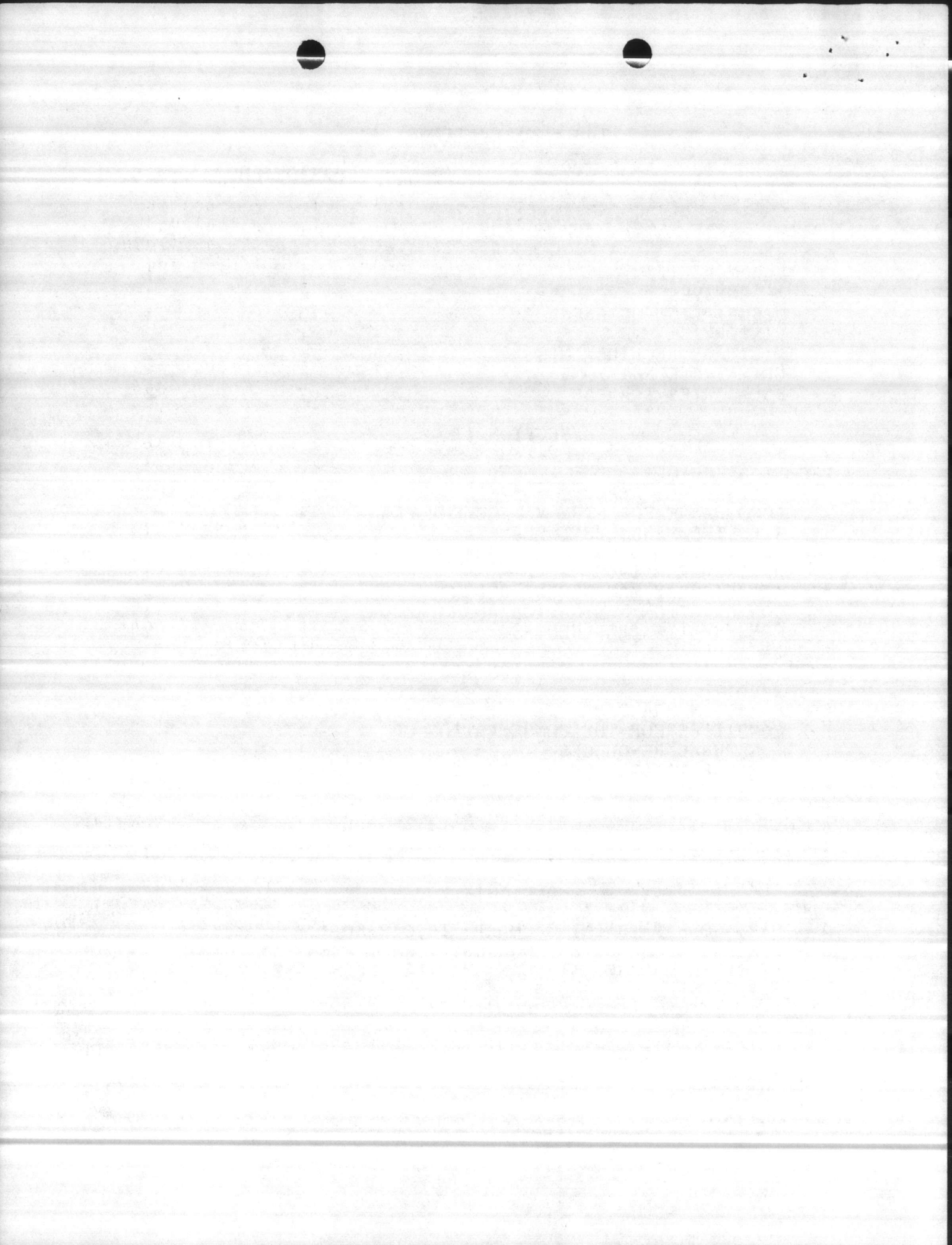


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SECTION I
GENERAL

1. Purpose. This plan contains information relative to the conservation management of soil and water resources at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Included is the conservation program relating to forests, timberlands, water sources, soils, ranges, grasslands, and the fish and wildlife located thereon.

2. Objectives

a. To restore and improve timber resources through forestry management as established by the Marine Corps Base Long Range Forestry Management Plan, dated 20 March 1964.

b. Develop and improve water sources by preventing or controlling pollution, increasing fresh water storage, and utilization of salt water marshes.

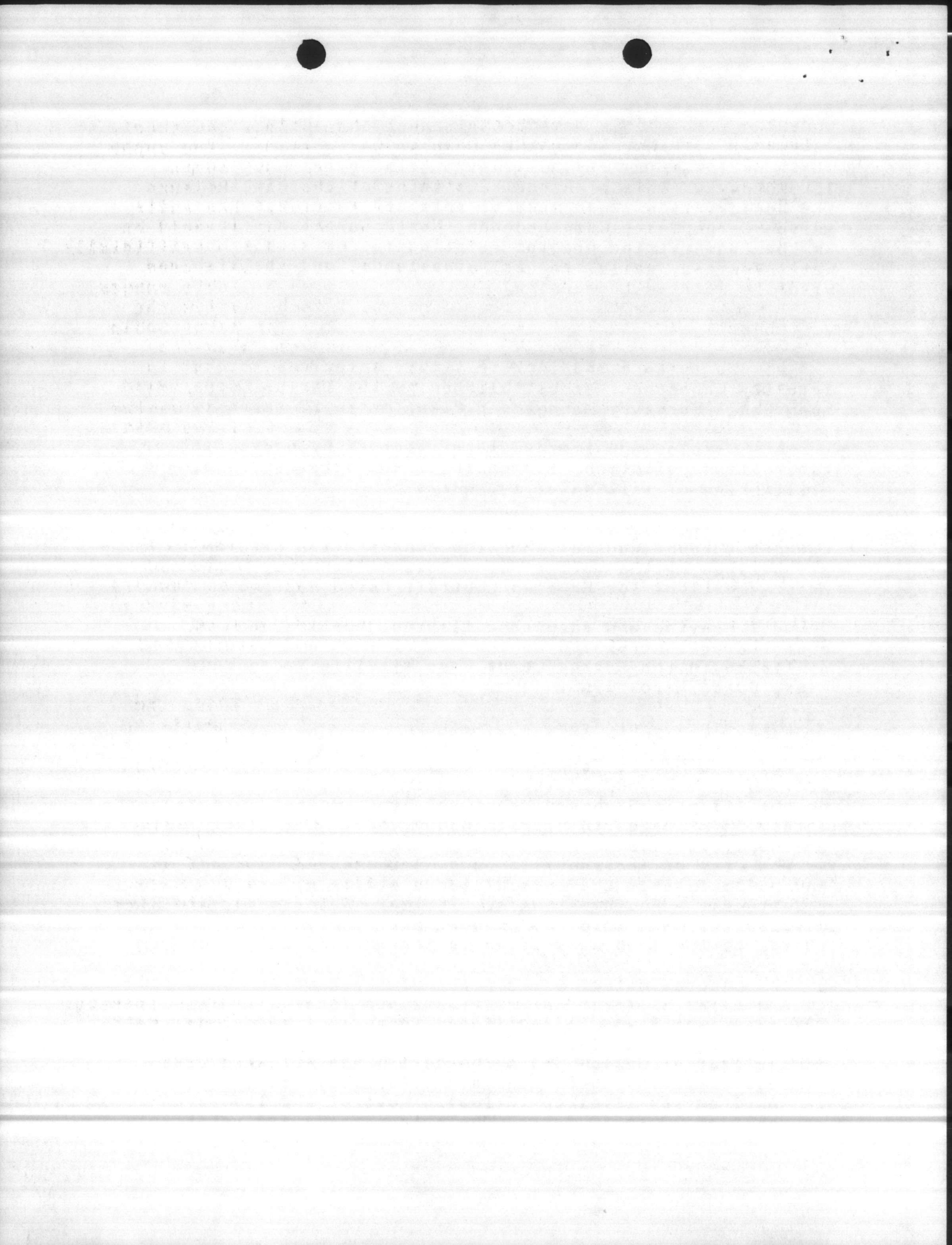
c. Correctly treat erosion, run-off, and sedimentation damages through control, and the conservation program as established by the Marine Corps Base Soil Survey Report and Recommendations for Erosion Control, dated September 1965.

d. Provide and encourage fishing, hunting, and all outdoor recreation related to the use of land and water areas as listed in the Marine Corps Base Wildlife Management Plan, dated March 1968.

3. Description of Area

a. The Marine Corps Base consists of 83,046.38 acres of land, and 26,000.28 acres of water. The Base is located on the Atlantic Seaboard, south of Cape Lookout, and approximately 50 miles north of Wilmington, North Carolina. Irregular in shape, it extends some 15 1/2 miles from the Atlantic Coast to the City of Jacksonville on a Northwest - Southeast axis, and approximately the same distance at its widest point on a Northwest - Southwest axis. The main water area, New River, divides the Base into two unequal parts, with about two thirds of the land area lying to the east of the river.

b. Approximately 6 1/2 acres of fresh water ponds and 14 1/2 miles of fresh water streams are located in Camp Lejeune. New River is considered to be salt water, as is the portion of the Inland Waterway that traverses the Base in the rear of Onslow Beach, bordering the Atlantic Ocean. Geologically, the landscapes are relatively young. Elevation ranges from sea level to 72 feet. Most of the land area ranges from 20 to 40 feet. The main streams are relatively



short. The valleys have bottoms near the outlets and short, strongly sloping side slopes down to the bottoms. The upper part of the main streams and the tributaries have short "V-shaped" valleys. About 70 percent of the Camp Lejeune land is a broad, nearly level interstream area. The soils are wet, and in many places of this area the soils would be ponded except for artificial drainage. Even though artificially drained, the water flows from the landscapes of this area very slowly. During the winter months the water table ranges from near soil surface levels to about 30 inches below the surface of most soils. In the summer months the water table is much lower. It ranges from 30 to 60 inches below the surface in most of the soils. After heavy rain storms in summer or winter, many places are ponded for a short period of time, and the water table is high over large areas beginning only a short distance from the side slopes of the main streams.

4. History

a. Prior to 1941, Camp Lejeune was privately owned, and consisted of small tracts of land from a few acres, to several thousand. There was about 6,000 acres of cleared land, much of the woodlands having been cut over and denuded of merchantable timber. In 1946, the initial timber survey was made and a forest management plan put into effect. Subsequent plans were adopted until the present management plan was prepared and implemented.

b. The initial soil survey was completed in 1964. The soils have a wide range in texture, and vary in proportions of sand, silt, and clay of the parent material. The low intensity soil survey contains detailed information regarding the soils and recommended erosion control.

c. Camp Lejeune has had a program of wildlife management in effect for many years. Actual field work for the program began in 1944, but a plan was not put into effect until approximately two years later. The present Wildlife Management Plan was completed in March 1968, and establishes the existing management program.

5. Military Requirements

a. The mission of the Base is to provide housing, training facilities, and logistic support for Fleet Marine Force units, and other units assigned, to conduct specialized schools and other training as directed, to receive, process, and conduct individual combat training as directed.



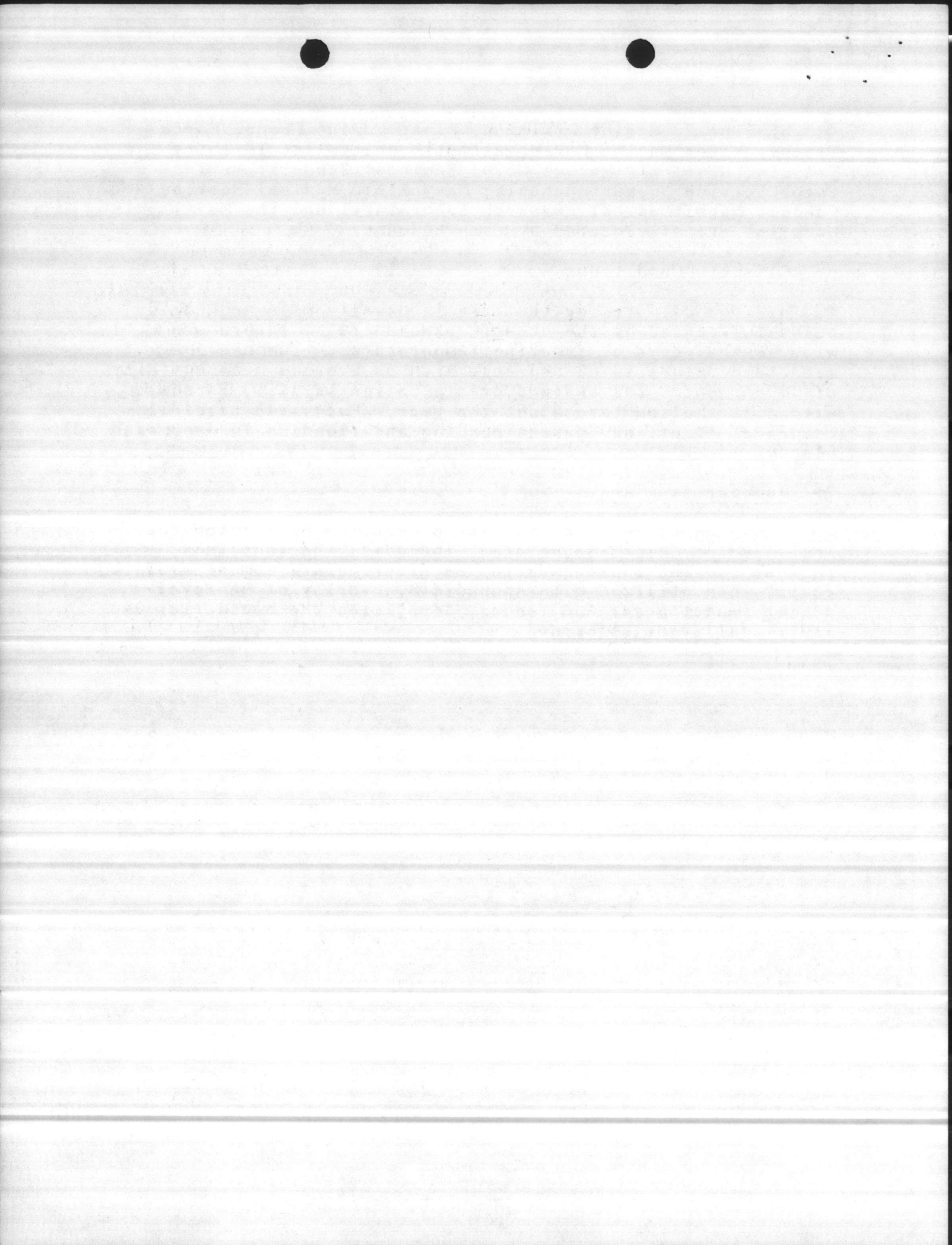
b. The 2d Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force; Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic units, 1st Infantry Training Regiment; Marine Corps Engineer Schools; Marine Corps Service Support Schools; Navy Field Medical Service School; Naval Medical Research Laboratory; and the Naval Hospital are all located at Camp Lejeune.

6. Climatic Conditions

a. The climate for the area is usually mild and humid, being influenced by the oceanic atmosphere. Winters are mild, with several days of freezing temperatures. The average mean temperature is 63 degrees, with an average mean humidity of 78 percent. The average precipitation is 46.19 inches, with distribution throughout the year. Excessive rainfall occurs at times, and causes ponding and flooding in depressed places.

7. Boundaries - Areas

a. Appendix A is a transverse mercator projection that includes the Camp Lejeune area, including the soundings, in feet, to the approaches to New River. This combat training chart, when utilized with Appendix B, overlay of maneuver danger impact areas and ranges, identifies the boundaries and individual areas concerned.



SECTION II
TECHNICAL GUIDES

1. Soil Survey Report

a. The Soil Survey Report and Recommendations for Erosion Control, U. S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, dated September 1965, was prepared by the Atlantic Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Norfolk, Virginia, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This report gives the physical factors and other associated features of the land, and is used as the basis for land management and conservation. Included in this soil survey and woodland suitability guide, is a low-intensity soils map, generalized description of soils in the low-intensity map units, woodland management index, and thirteen separate soils maps showing the areas mapped at medium intensity.

2. Long-Range Forestry Management Plan

a. The Long-Range Forestry Management Plan, dated 20 March 1964, was prepared by the Timber Management Staff of the North Carolina National Forest, U. S. Forest Service. This plan encompasses all the forest land within the geographical limits of the Base. Not included in the plan is the Marine Corps Air Facility, New River. The Forestry Management Plan is the basic document utilized in maintaining forest cover for troop training areas, conservation of land and water, revenue from sale of merchantable timber, and wild-life management.

3. Wildlife Management Plan

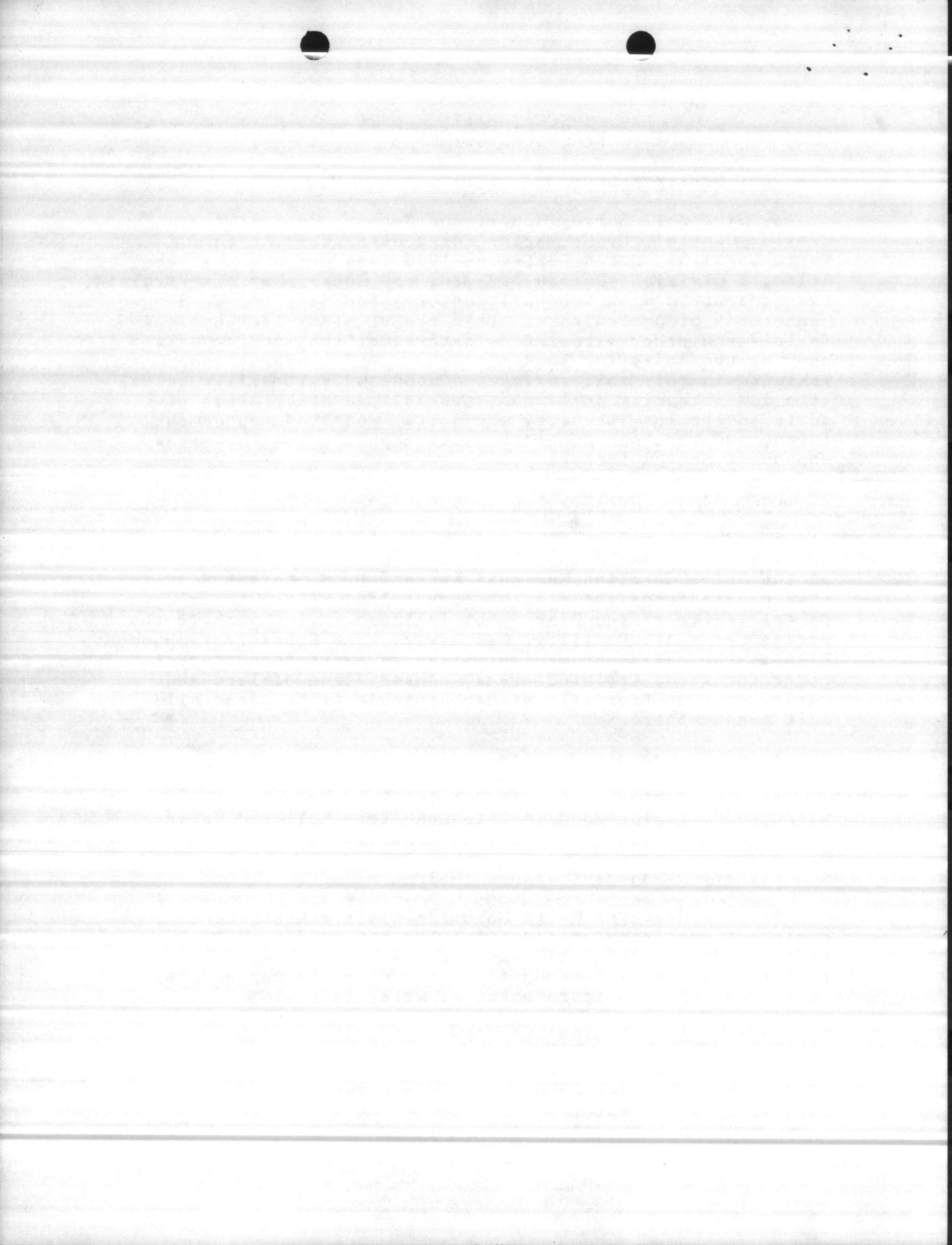
a. The Marine Corps Base, Wildlife Management Plan, dated March 1968, is included in this Long-term Soil and Water Conservation Management Plan, as Appendix C.

4. Fishery Management Report 1967

a. The State of North Carolina Fishery Management Biologist completed an investigation and conducted tests of the water in the fresh water ponds on the Base. This report includes recommendations regarding the management, fertilization, and improvement of water involved.

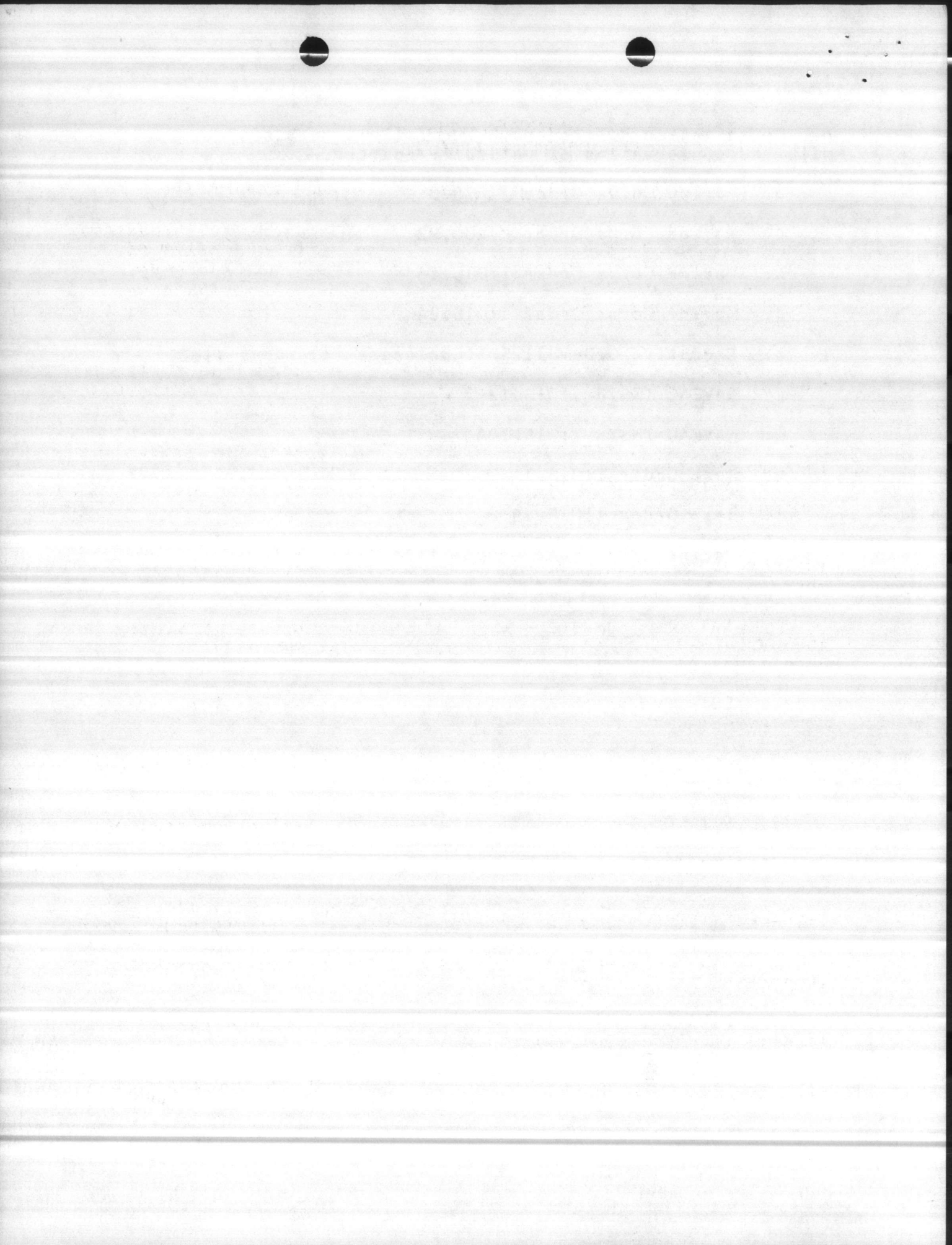
5. Conservation Nomination Report

a. The Base 1968 Report provides a consolidated record of conservation, including present and future plans that involve soil and water.



6. Conservation References. The following references deal with the conservation of natural resources.

- a. Marine Corps Order 11015.3
- b. Marine Corps Order P4400.22
- c. Marine Corps Order 11015.1A
- d. Marine Corps Order 11015.2A
- e. Executive Order 11258 (Enclosure (1) MCBul 11330)
- f. NAVFAC INSTR 11015.12
- g. NAVFAC INSTR 11015.10A
- h. Base Order 11015.1
- i. Base Order 11015.2A
- j. Marine Corps Base Cooperative Plan 1-63 .



SECTION III
CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1. Committee for the Conservation of Natural Resources

a. The Committee for the Conservation of Natural Resources is established by Base Order 11015.2_____. The objective of this committee is to advise and assist in all matters pertaining to conservation of natural resources. Routine conservation practices include accomplishment of the following objectives.

(1) Protection and preservation of wildlife, soil, beneficial forest and timber growth, and beneficial vegetative cover.

(2) Utilization and care of the natural resources in a manner best suited for the present and future military requirements, and the use of military personnel and the public.

(3) Provision for maximum multiple use and optimum ecological development of land and water areas, and access thereto.

(4) The continued development and harvest of timber stands, consistent with wildlife management and military requirements.

(5) Improvement of forest and water areas for recreational purposes.

(6) The improvement of the aesthetic value of streams and woodlands.

(7) Achievement of effective water pollution control.

2. Routine Management Practices

a. The following routine conservation practices are integrated into the annual grounds management operations.

(1) Maintenance and construction of access roads, fire lanes, and the practice of controlled burning.

(2) Control of insect damage, disease, and the salvage of affected timber.

(3) Improvement of surface drainage and reduction of erosion.

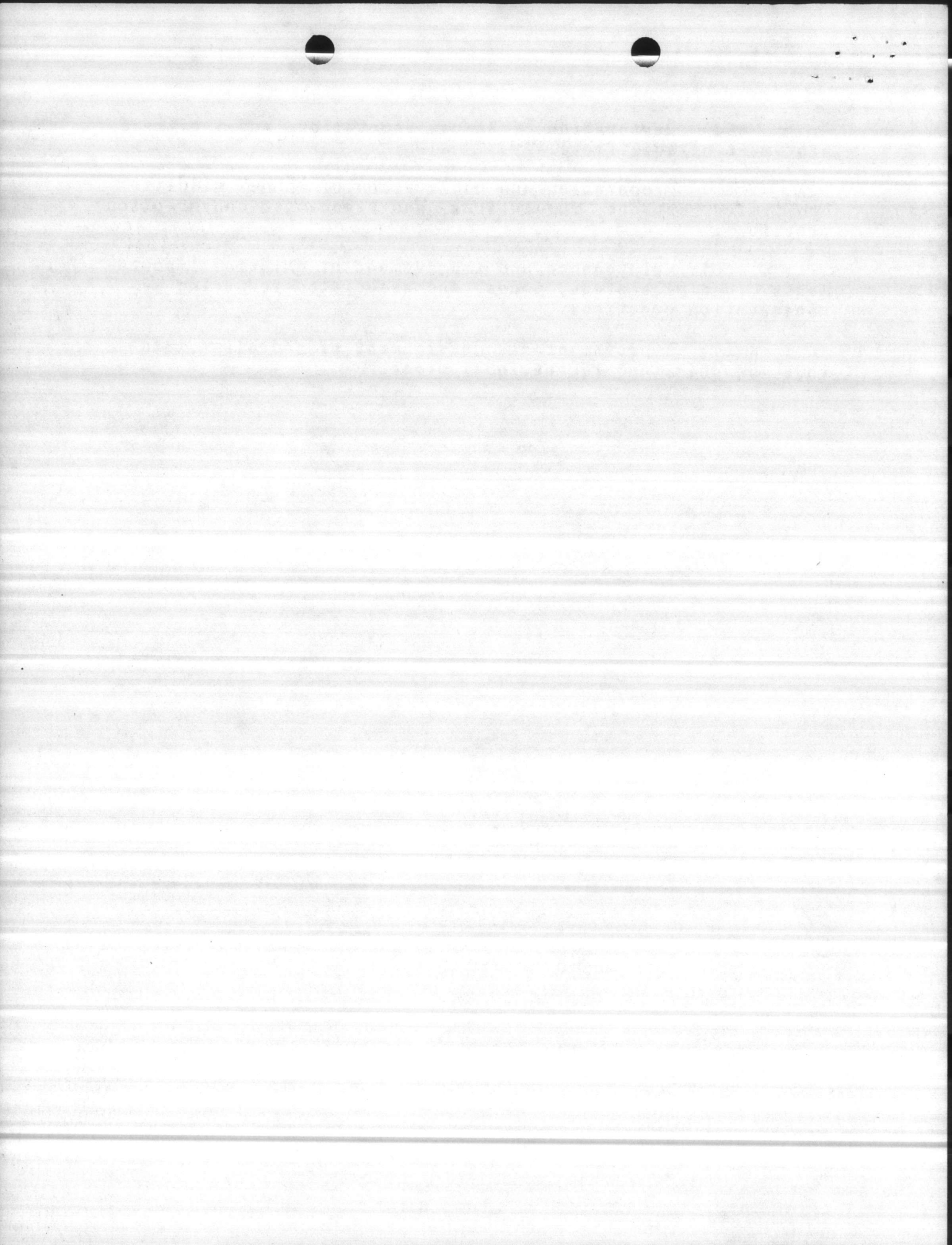


(4) Restoration of lawns, vegetation, and the improvement of soil fertility.

(5) Preparation and publication of annual wildlife bag limits, seasons, regulations, and associated conservation practices.

(6) Maintenance and improvement of existing impoundments, food plot areas, ponds, and associated recurring conservation practices.

(7) Improvement and development of shoreline, landings, beaches, and recreational areas.



SECTION IV
SPECIAL PROBLEMS

1. Special problems or nonrecurring types of soil and water conservation treatments requiring supplemental increment plans, specifications, cost estimates, and funding, will be included in the FY-69 Marine Corps Base Annual Increment.

