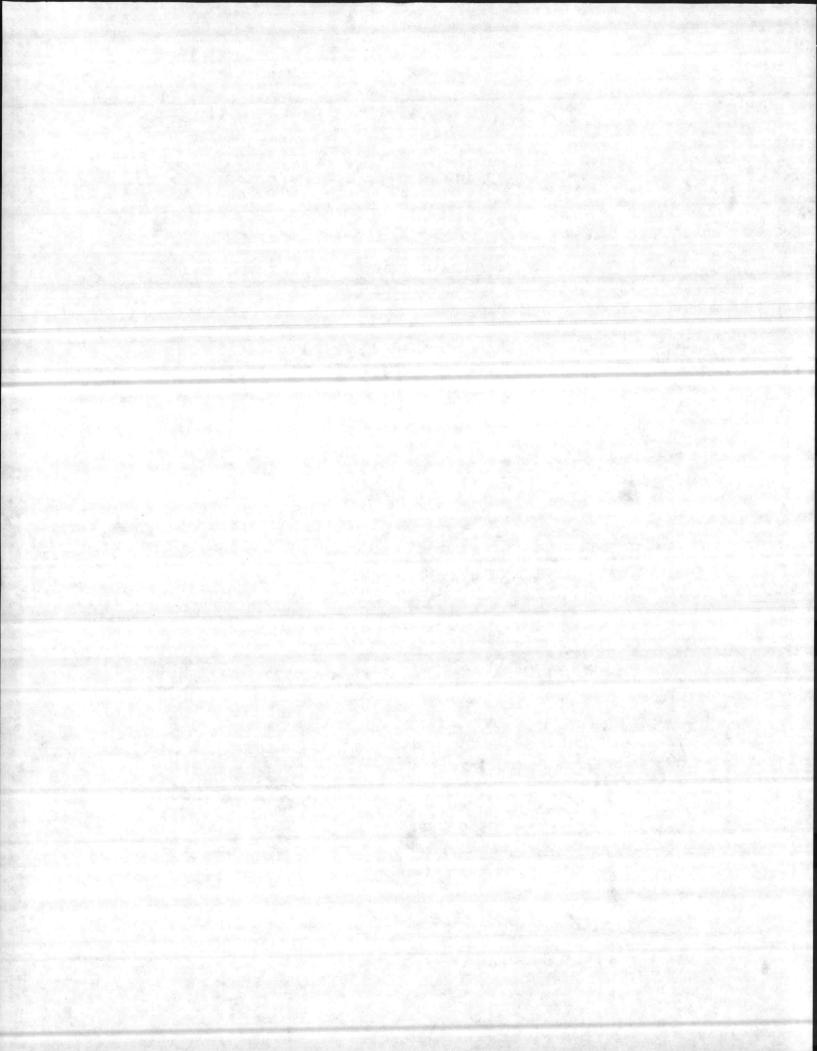
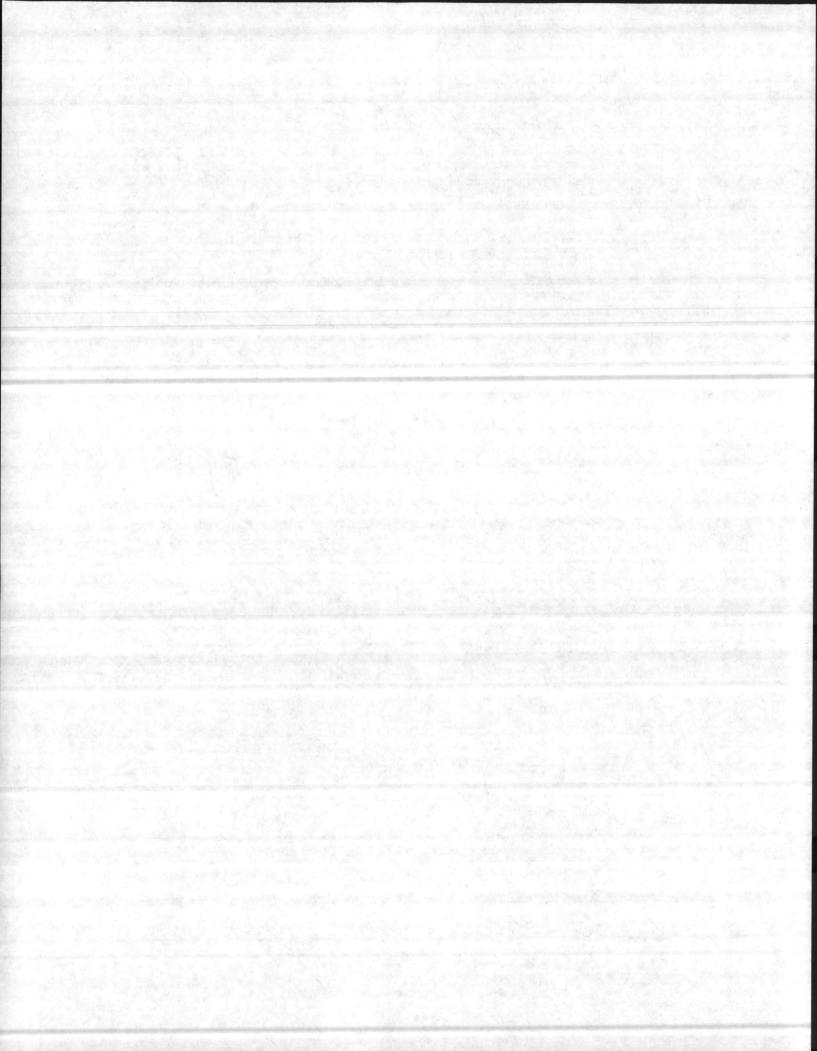
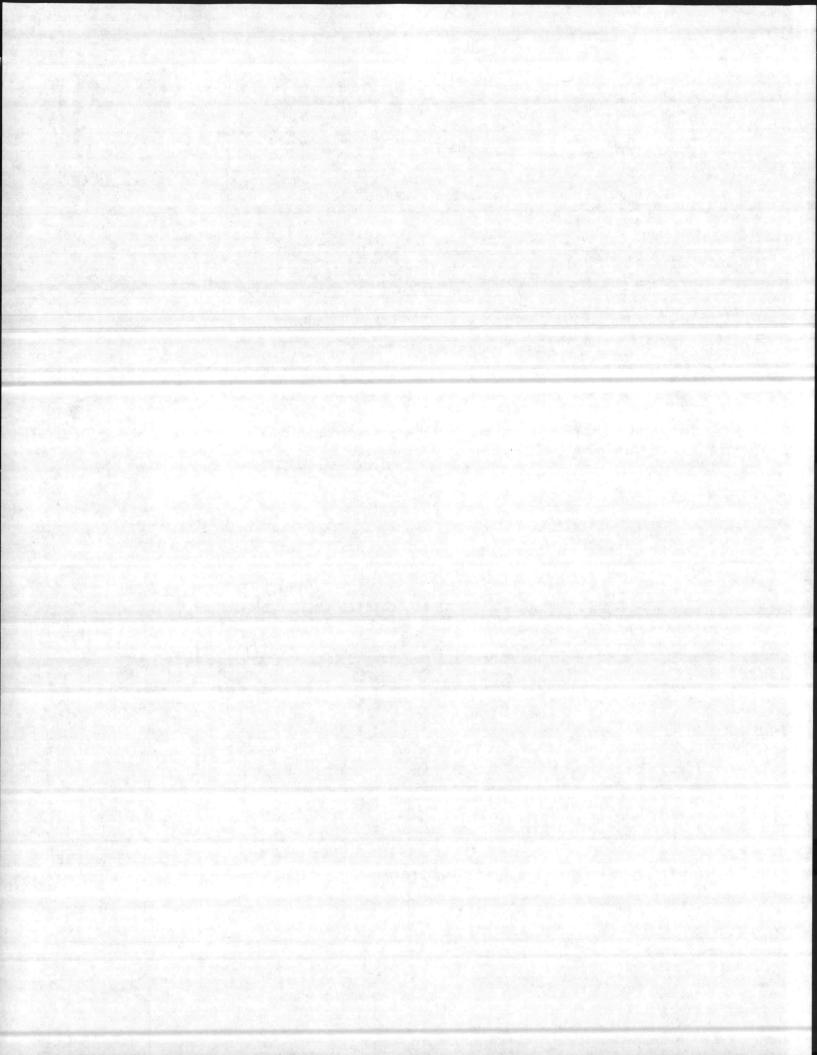
Forest Managunent Plan; Remision of 9 n 1946 a timber survey of the entire 1 1. a lieune was made. From reservation the data ab was drawn 1946 that time a has been c taken up 1 ranger, fist de felt på de de re re timbe should be ate. To make this Y. counte another y been made and timbe Comple The fips thing mit will be considered the 1954 status will be individually a compared to that of 1946. An accorpt and forent type have not changed ( except in there with that have bud a love in the main point discovered.



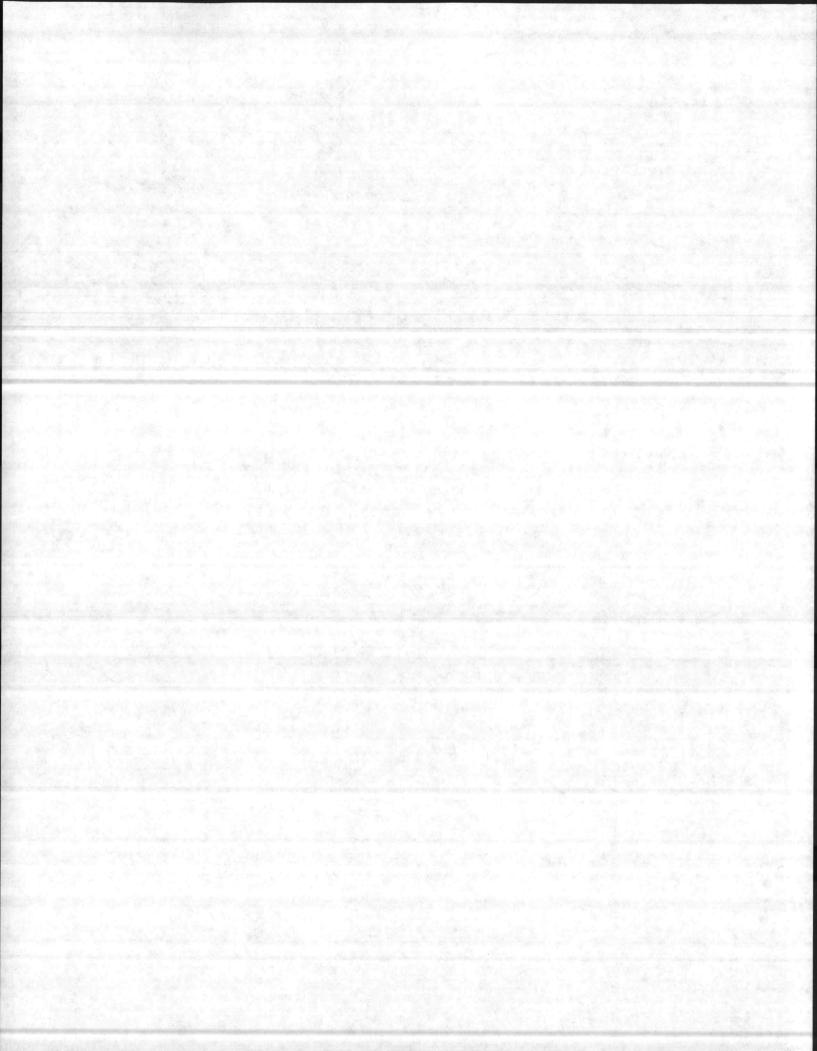
Forest Maraguent Plan; Remision of In 1946 a timber survey of the entire reservation of Camp Lijeme was made. From the data abtained a Forest Managment plan was drawn up and put into effect. fince that time a considerably amount aftimber has been cut and a lot of accurge has been taken up for ather purposes such as fining ranger, housing projecte, etc. Therefore it is felt that the Management plan should be revised and brought up to date. To make this remision more real and accurate another timber anise has recently been made and completed. The fiftien working mite will be considered individually and the 1954 status will be compared to that of 1946. As accordenand forest types have not changed (except in there with that bout had a love in sayage) uslumin now standing will be the main point discoursed.



It is not intended that this report should supercued on to and mith the 1976 Managuet flan. It is intended only to bring up to date the figurer on accesse in growing timber, board foot rolumer now on that hand (1953) and reasions recommendation for fature cutting.



The accency as of 1954 will be shown. On some with the accency will be the Same at in 1946, and other will show a low in acreage. The 1954 rolume will be shown, also the amount of timber Cut since 1946. Then a gross and net riverage in violence can be calculated.

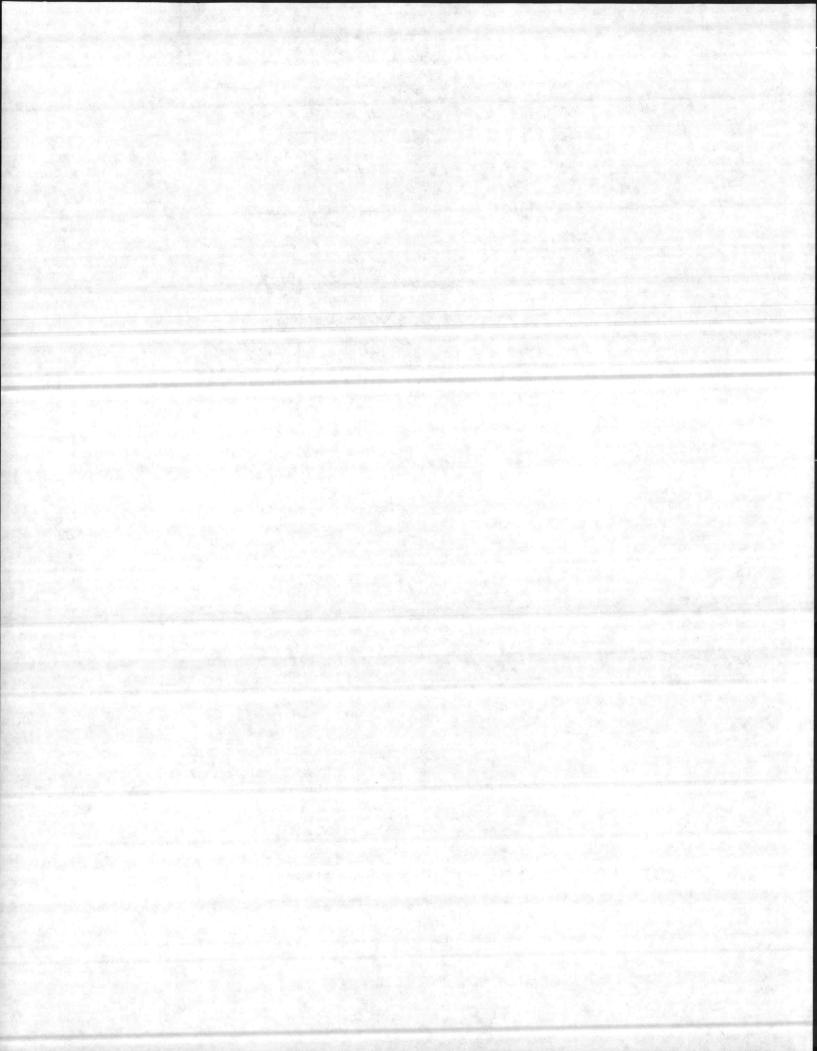


Mortheast Creek - Wallow Creek Unit

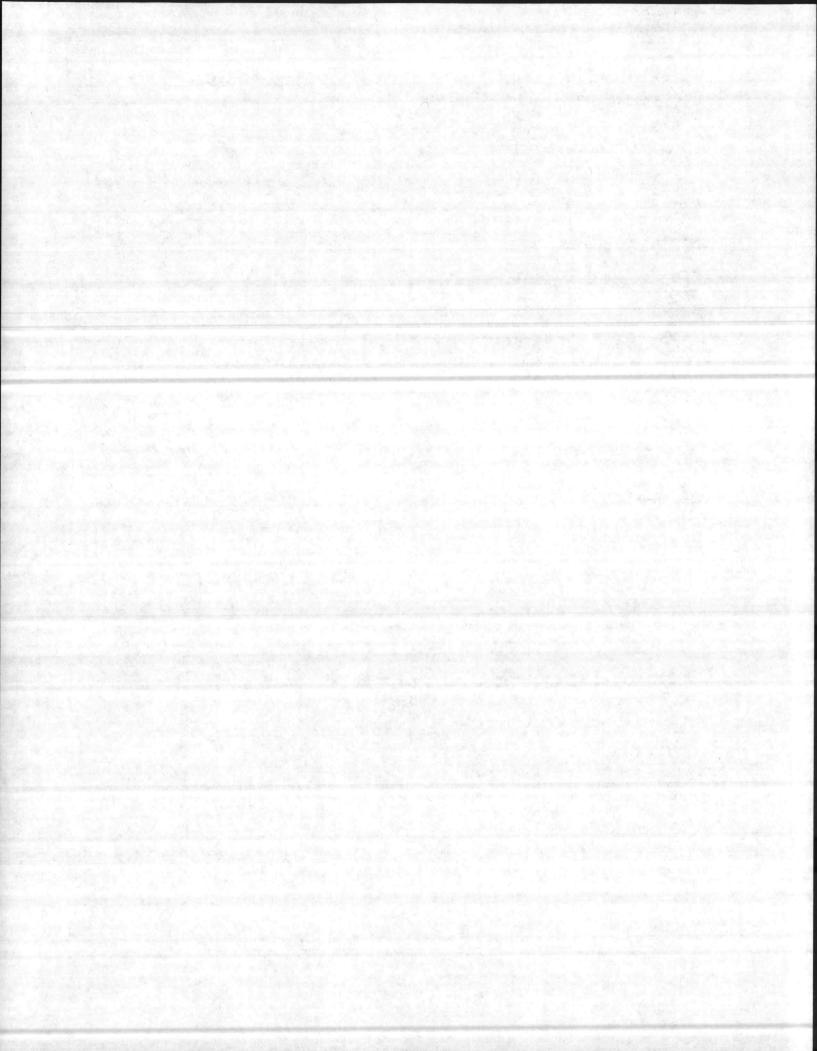
acreges

NW

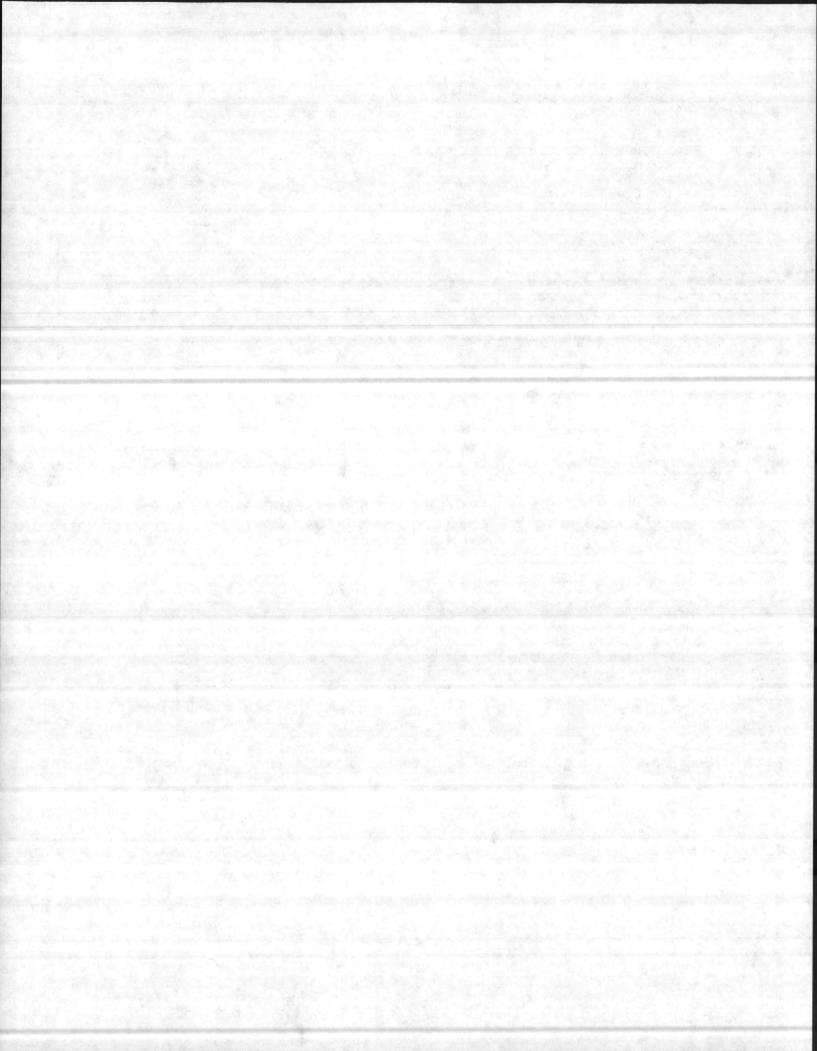
Total accesse 4425 acceage not suited to timbe growth 95 1400 derease reserved for atter user 2930 acreage producing timber



5 Northeast Creek - Waltone Creek Huit Hearing in this whit is undanged from 1946 to 1954. It in considered one of the better mits to for as amount of timber, soil type and growth in concerned. perent volume now Standing (1954) ou 2930 aver - 11,083,600 bd. ft. fine timber 1,600,400 bb-ft. Shun and Poplar Jak - -864,400 bl.tt. 13, 548, 400 bd. ft. Tatal timber Value cut from 1946 to 1954 954,100 bd. ft. Pine - - -279,000 bd- Ft. Hardwood (oak & Sum) 1,233,100 bd. ft. Total timber cut Pulpwood ent -7838.07 Corde



6 Comparing the 1946 Volume to the 1954 Holune it is found there was a gross increasing noture of 5,312,200 bound feet. Subtracting the wolume that was cut during this period there is found a net increase in notime of 4,079,100 boud fut. The pulpwool cut was mostly solwaged wood from themings and clean up after saw log operation This mit is now in good condition and the timber in growing rapilly.

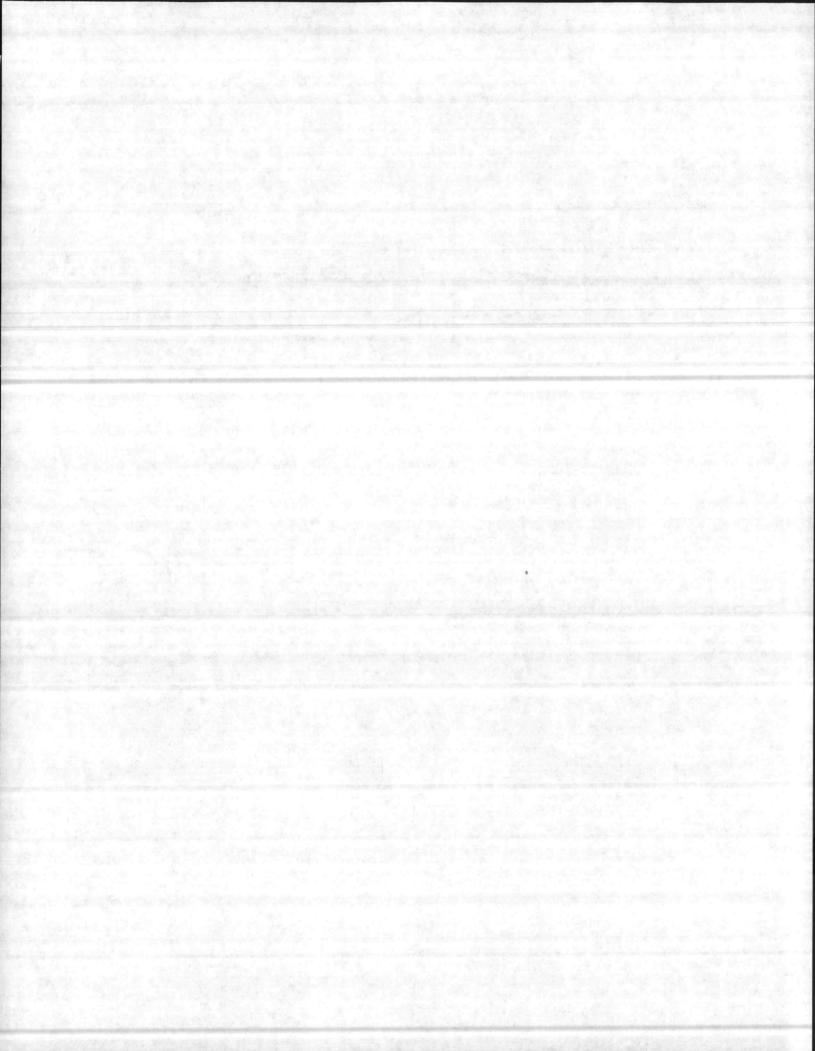


Duch Creek Unit

acceges

4542 Total acreage - average preamed for other over 0 accuge producing timber 45-42

1. Uni fili.



Dauch Creek Unit

Present Uplume now Standing (1954) on 4542 Acres

- 12,620,800 bd. ft. Find timber 1,703,000 bd.ft. 716.000 bd. ft. Thun and Poplar Oak - -15,039,800 bd.ft.

Tatal timber

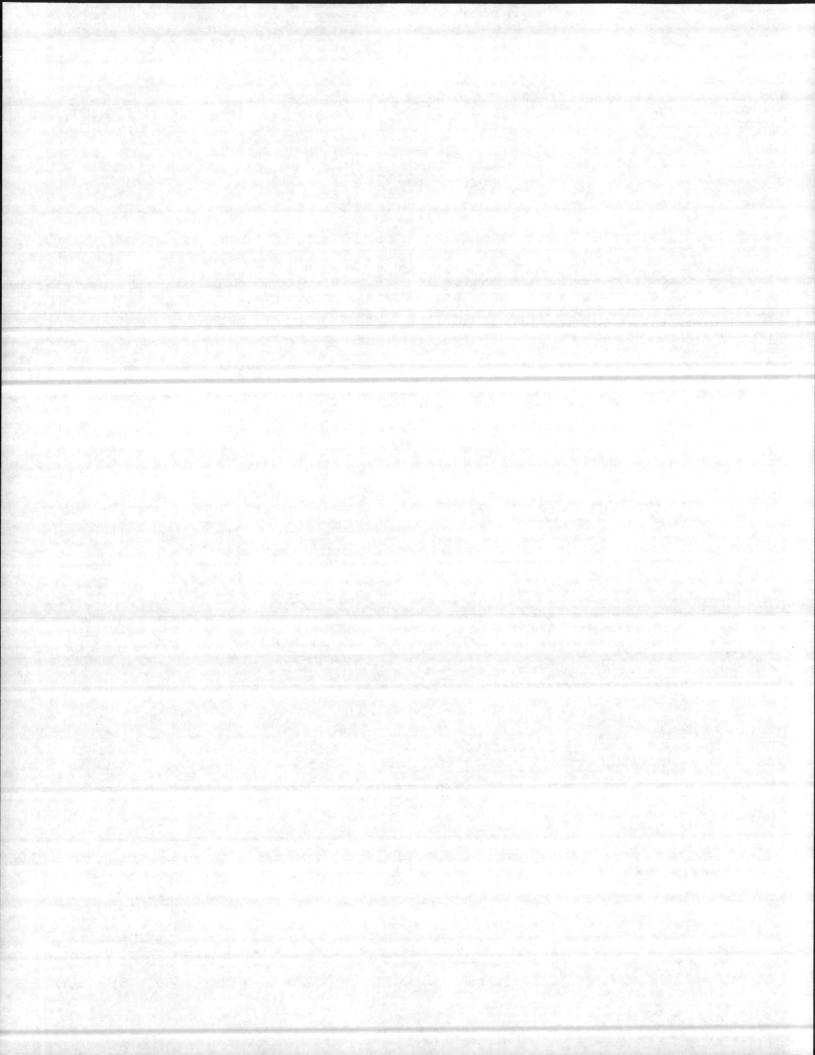
Valume cut from 1946 to 1954

Pine 321,800 bd.ft. Hardwood (Sum took) 42,700 bd.ft. Total timber cut 364,500 bd. ft.

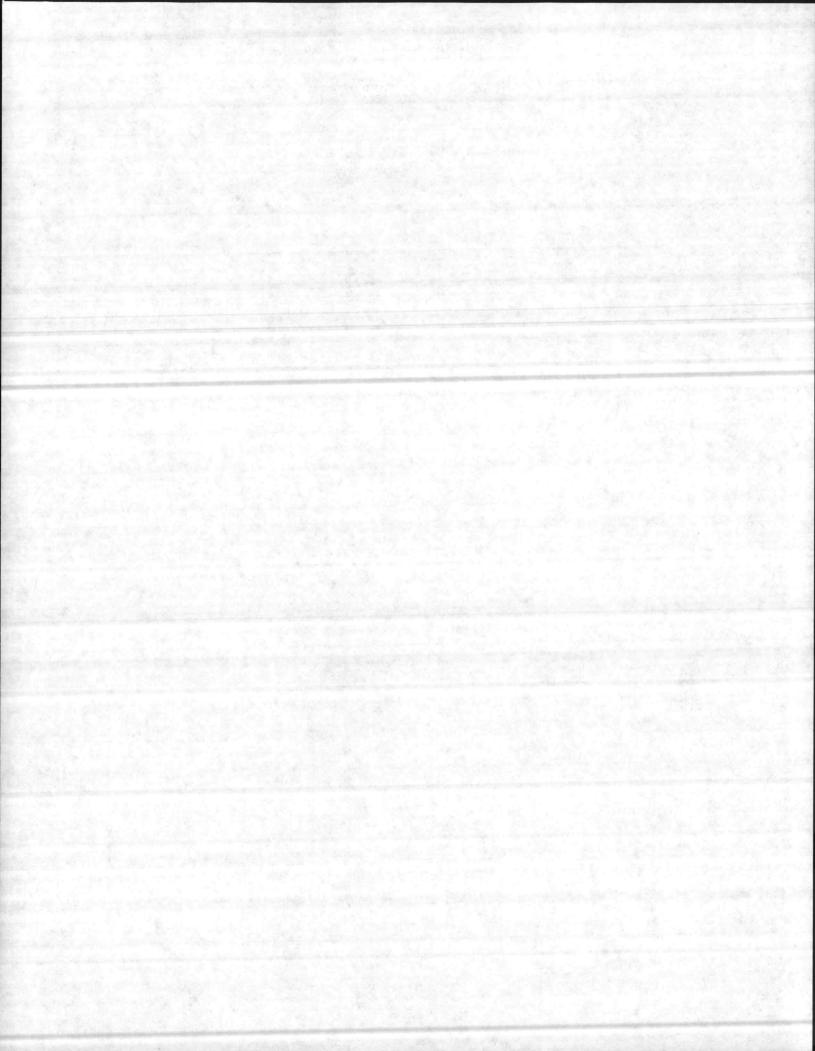
Pulpwood cut 5674.13 Conda Comparing the 1946 notime to the 1954 Uplume it is found there was a grow

increase in volume of 4,893, 350 bd.ft.

Subtracting the volume that was cut



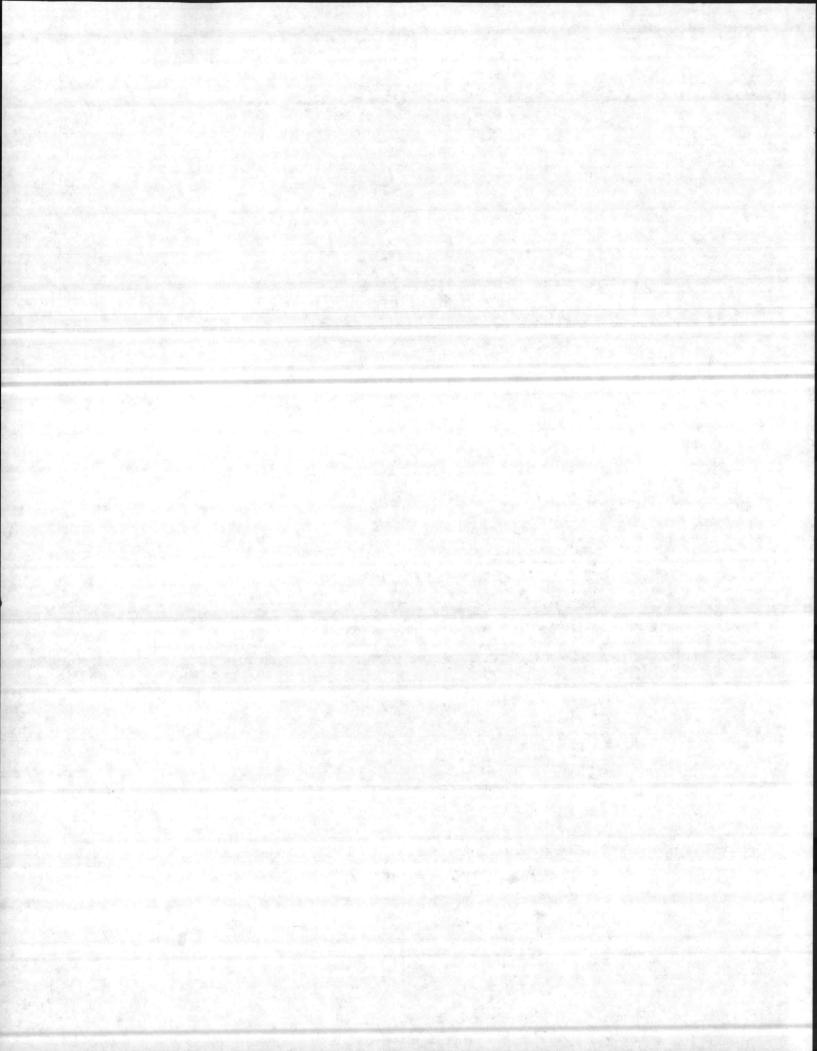
denning this the period there is found a net increase of 4,528,750 bd.ft. The pulpwood cut was salwaged mostly from thinnings and clean up after saw. log operation. This mit is in good condition and growing rapidly. There still remains about 700 anes to be think for pulgwood.



10 Greages

Al 1

5675 Totel acreage accesse not mile to timber production 946 (Poenin) access reserved for other user access sinted to timber production 4729



Sucods Ferry Rood Hent

present Volume now Standing (1954)

on 4729 aver

ting timber -

Hardwood -

Total Timber

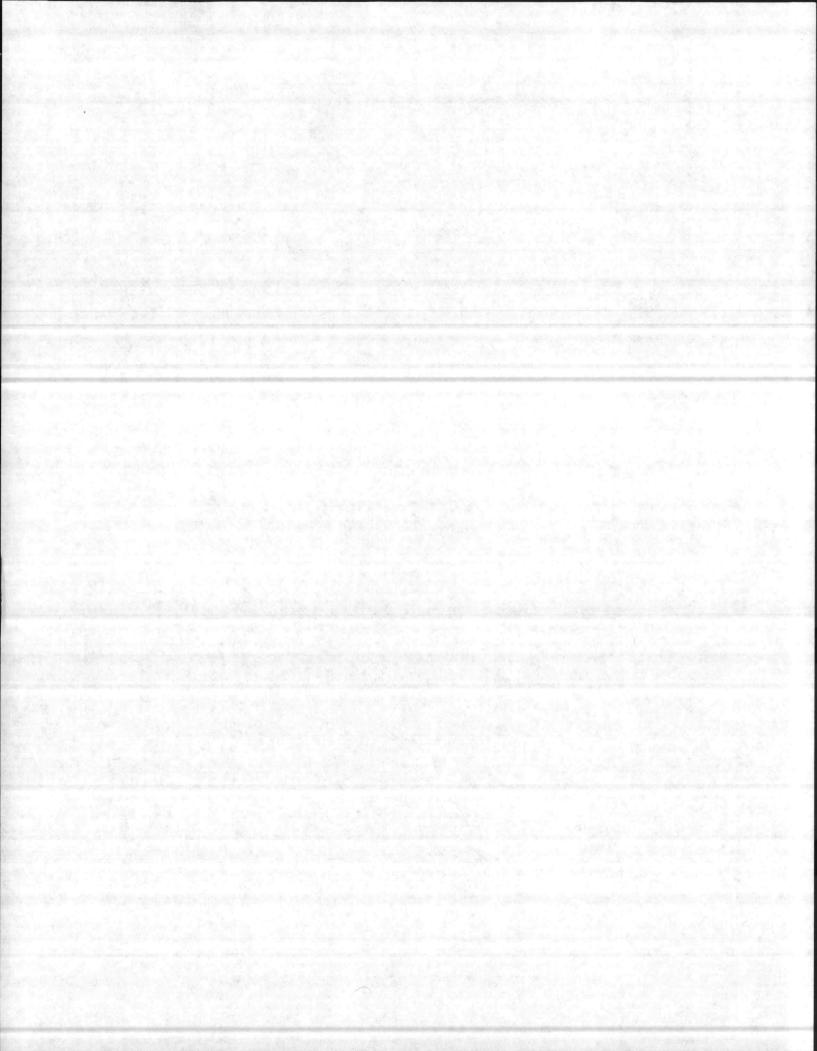
- 3,301,000 bd.ft. - 530,200 bd.ft. - 3,831,200 bd.ft.

Value cut from 1946 to 1954

find - - - - 95,700 bd. ft. Hardwood - - - , 900 bd Ft. Total timber aut 96600 bd. St.

Pulpwood cut 45-1.42 Cards

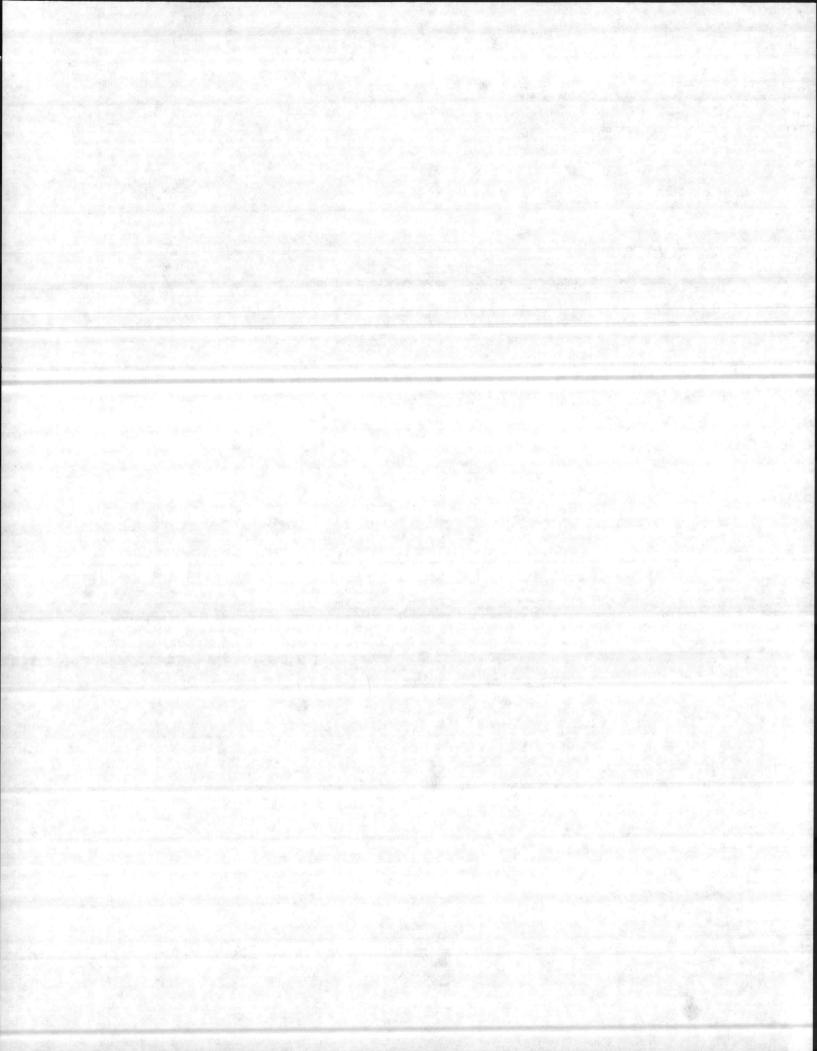
This mit is made up almost entirely of white sand and provin area. There has been a very neglight negligeble gain in volume over the part eight years



Walloce Creek - French Creek Unit

acreages

4 809 Total accage acreng not suite to timber production aneageneserved for other user 0 2400acreage producing timber 2 404



Wallow beck - Trench Creck Unit.

Present Volume Now Standing (1957) on 2504 aven

3,911,800 bd.ft.

505-400 bd.ft.

- 495-200 bd. Ft.

4,912,400 bd. ft.

481.500 bd. Ft.

1,324,300bd.ft.

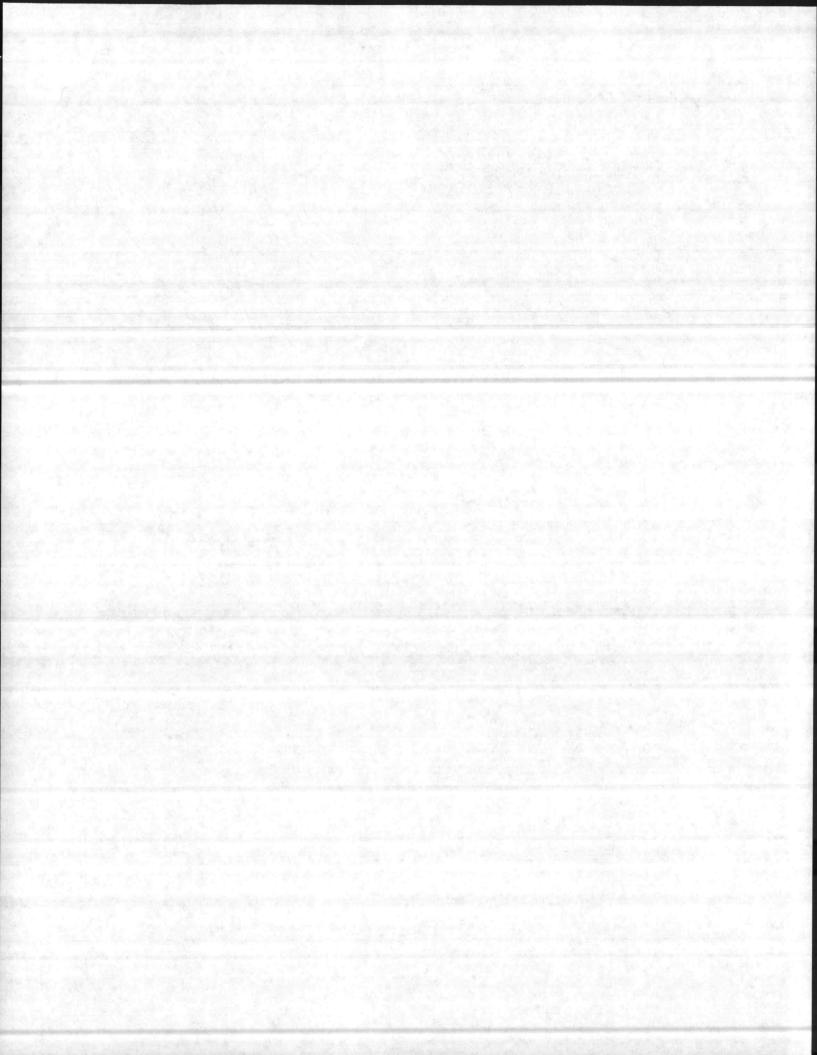
fine - - -Gum and Poplar

Oak \_ -

Total timber

Volume cut from 1746 to 1954 842,800 bd.ft.

Pine -Hardwood -Total timber cut

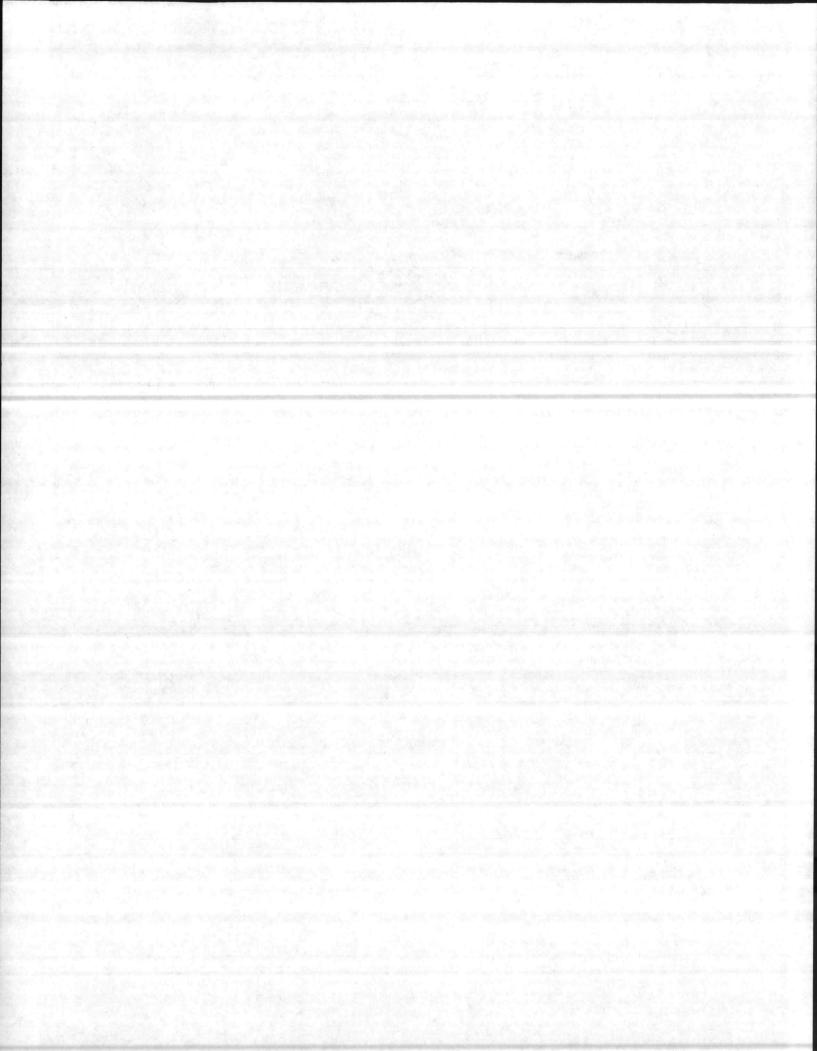


17 Southemest Creek Unit

Overlager

rund

Total acreoge 4727 acreage suited for timber production 120 4607



18 Southwat Creek Wint

Present rolume now Studing (1757)

on 4607 aver

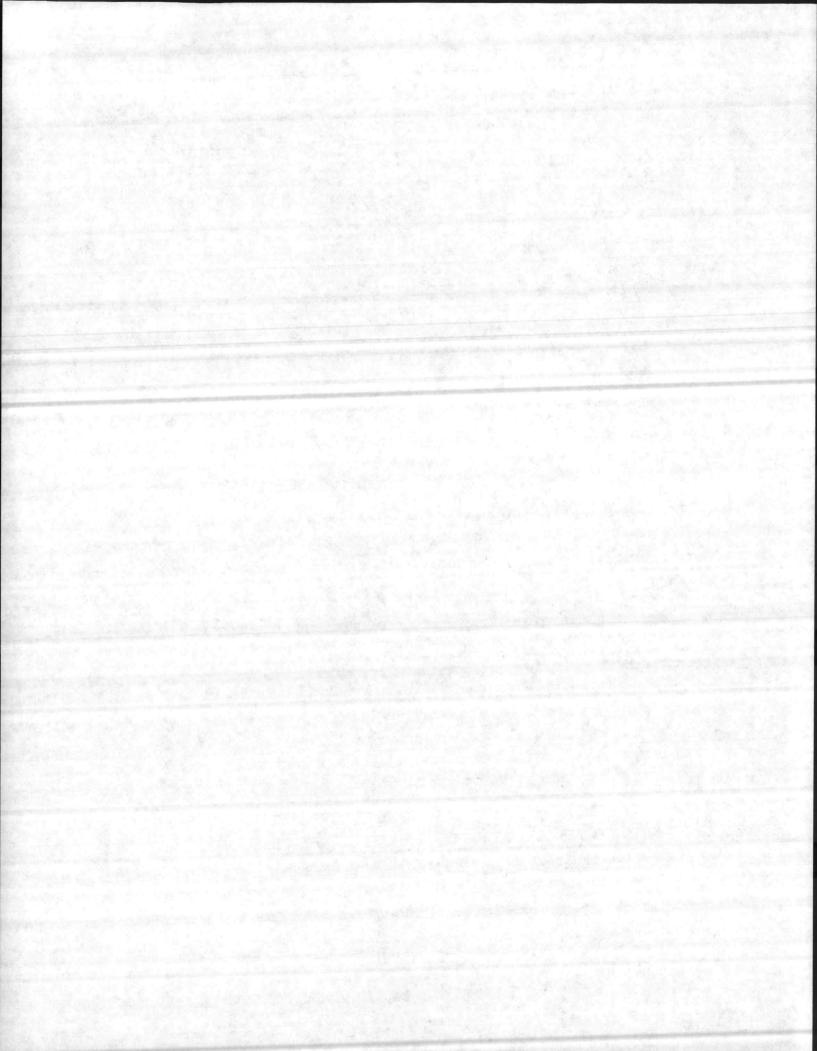
10,329,600 bd.ff. Piul \_ 2,692,800 be-Ft. Sum + Poplar 815,000 bd.ft. Oak -- 13,837,400 bd.ft. Total timber -

Volume Cut from 1946 to 1954

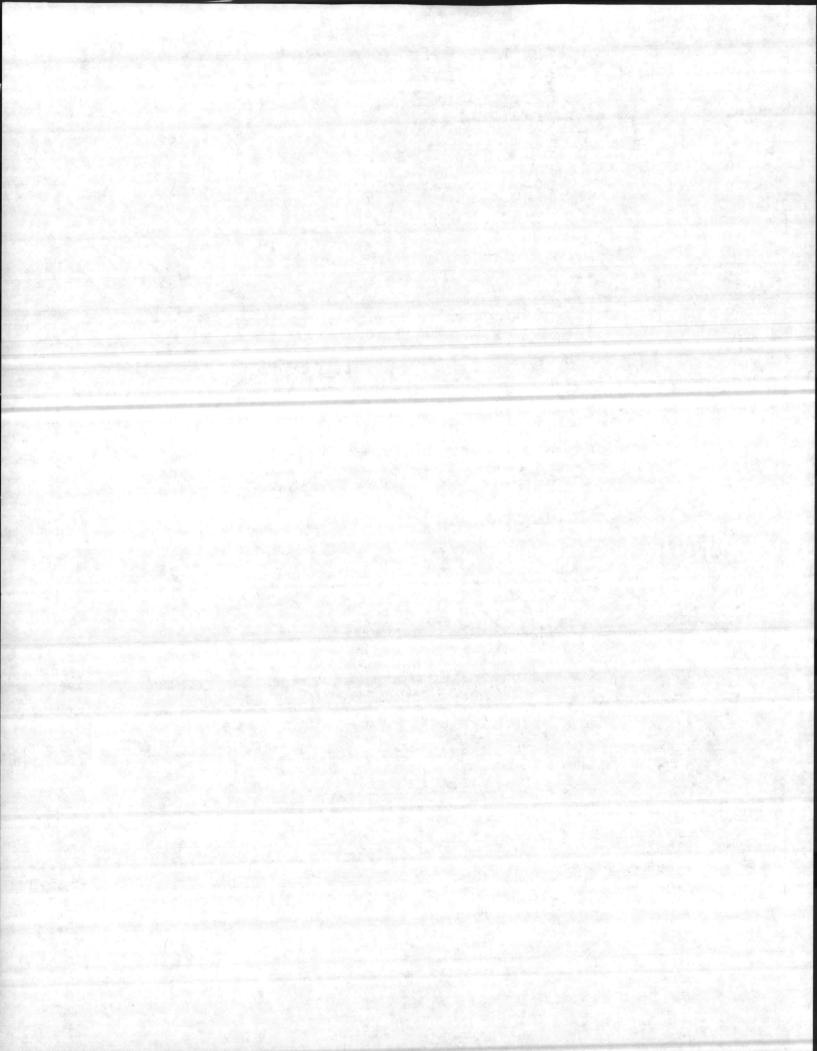
Pine -Handwood - -Total timber cut

571,700 bd. ft. 114,900 bd.Ft.

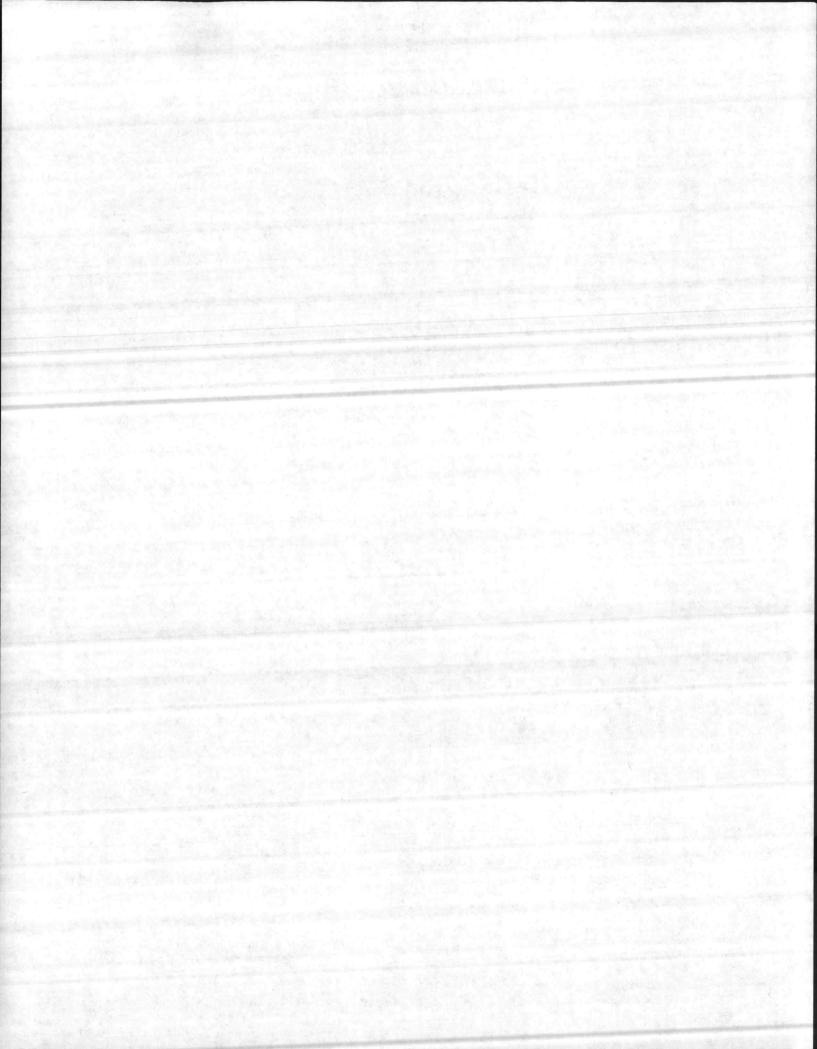
726,600 bd. ft.



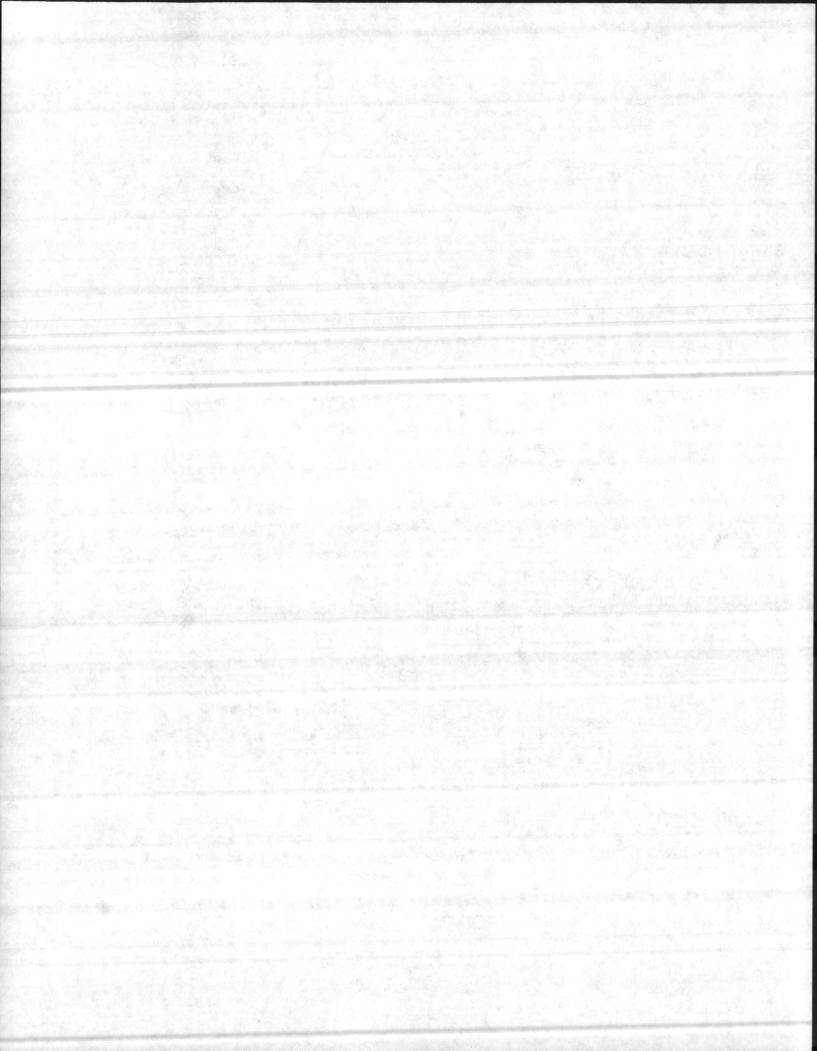
Verona Rood Unit Present volume now Standing (1954) on 4,463 acres 7,057,400 bd ft. 1,144,600 bd- ft. fine -306, 200 bd.ft. Jun + Poplar 8,502,200 bd. Ft. Oak -Total timber Volume cut pour 1946 to 1954 297,800 bd. Ft. 128, 400 bd. Ft. Pine -476,200 bd. ft. Hardwood . Total timber cut acreoger 4463 Total acreages access reserved prother une -0 4463 a weage producting timber weil shall



Cowhead Creek Unit Present Noture Now Standing (1954) ou 2938 acres - 1,749,000bd. ft. 82 400 find - -Sum + Poplan 8600 -1,840,000 bd.tt. oah - -Total timber Volume aut From 1946 to 1854 1937 819,900 Jd.ft. Pine - -9, 800 bl. Ft. Hardwood In 1946 this mit had a ones of 4,099 acres. In 1950, 1487 acres were taken up by a fining range. This leave only 2938 acres in this mit suitably for growing timber. The 1487 ane were clear cut in order to salwage the timber. Most of it wer put into pulperood he to the small sige of the tren. 40.99 Tatel acreage for the user acreage reacured for the user 1487 2938



Been Creek Unit Present rolume now Standing (1954) on 15-40 ann 1,362,800 bd. ft. Pine 24.200 bd. ft. Sum 1,387,000 bd. ft. Total timber Volume cut from 1846 to 1954 290,200 bd. ft. Prine -105,300 bd.ft. Handwood In 1946 this unt bad an area of 3,614 acres the suitable for timber production In 1950 about belf the area was then in a firing range. This best approximately 1540 aver suitable for timber production, the remainder being in some provin. The werchantable timber lying within the fining range was at into polywood. 3614 Tatal accerge acreage reserved for other purposes acreage suitable to tumber production 2074 1540

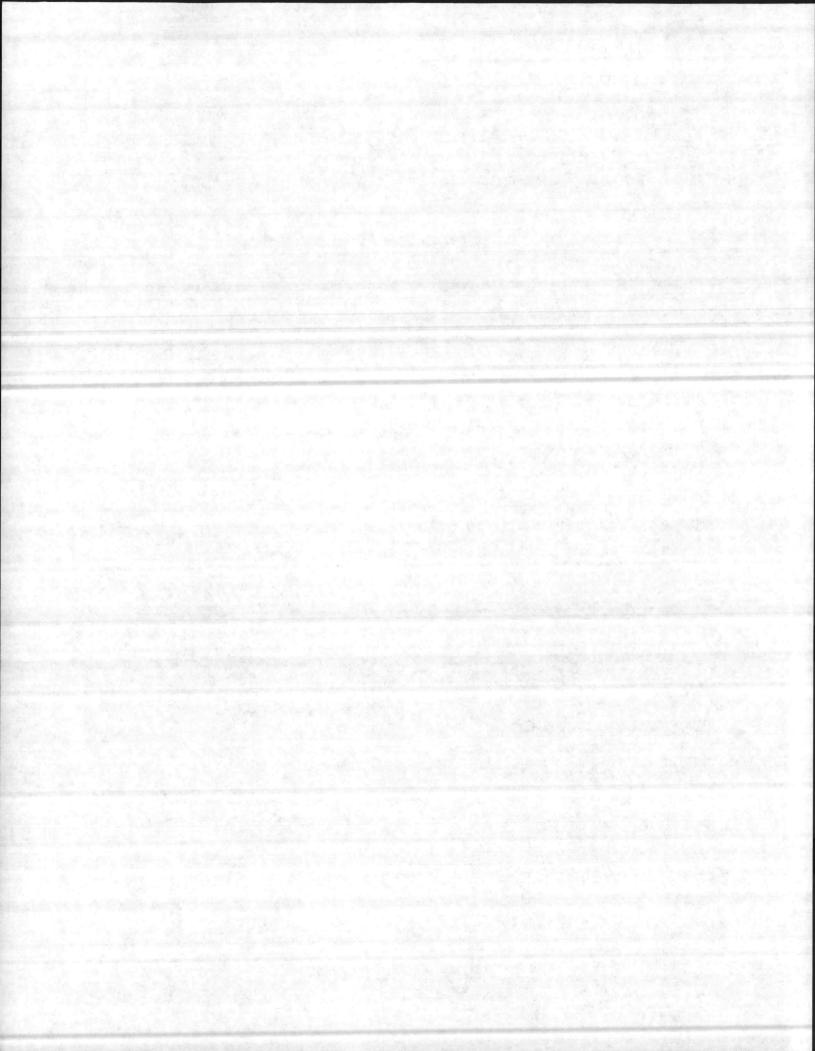


East Wallace Crule Unit

Present Volume Now Standing (1954) ou 43 47 acres

4,781,200 bd.ft. Pine -902,200 bd. ft. 155600 bd.ft. Sum -Oak 5,839,000 bd ft. Total timber Volume cut from 1946 to 1954 989,900 blft. fine -119,800 bd. ft. Handwood -1,109,700 bd. ft. Total timber cut In 1946 this mit had an aring of 6297 accersuitable for timber production. In 1950, 1670 aver were taken in the firing range. His left 4347 aner suitelle for timber production. Dereger 6,882 Total aneage acreage reserved for atthe user acreage suitable for timber production 2,5-35

4347



20 Starting Muit

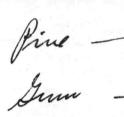
acreager

Total acceage - -5-103 806 accenge reserved for athen user 492 Non timber producting accerge 3800 Uneage producting timber

Present Volume Now Standing 1954 on 3805 anne 3,982,000 bd. ft.

403 800 bd tt.

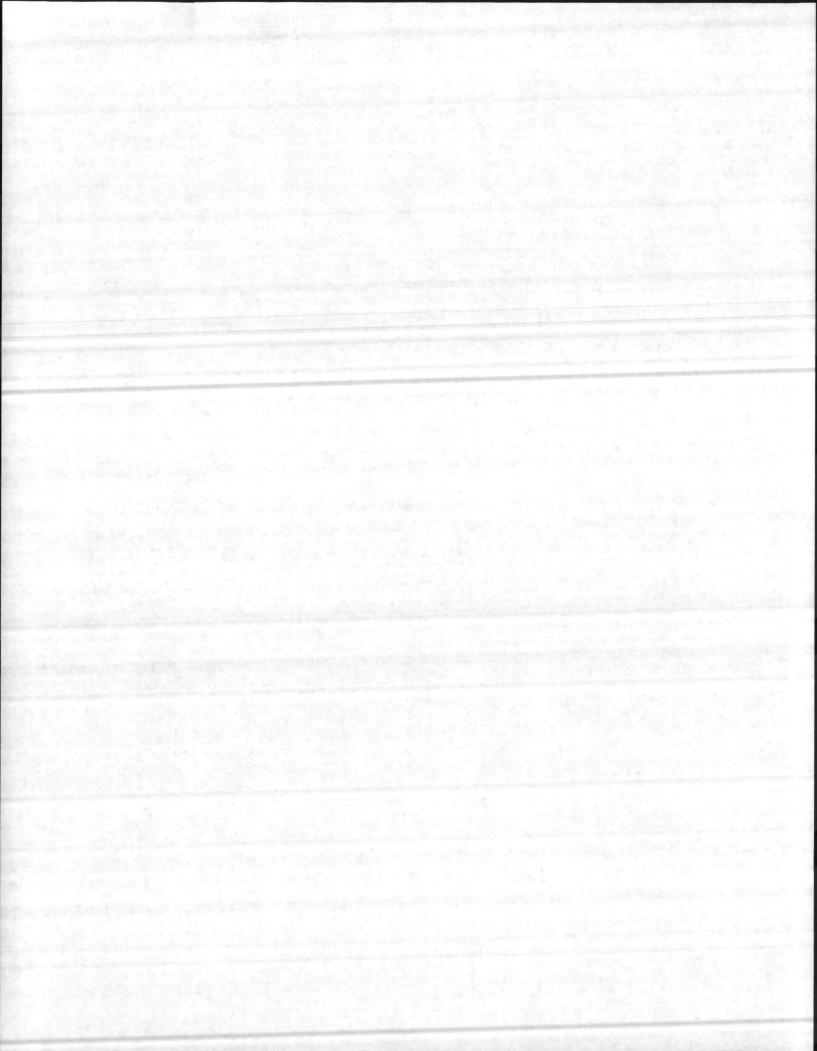
4,435,800 bd.ft.



Total Timber

Value aut from 1846 to 1954

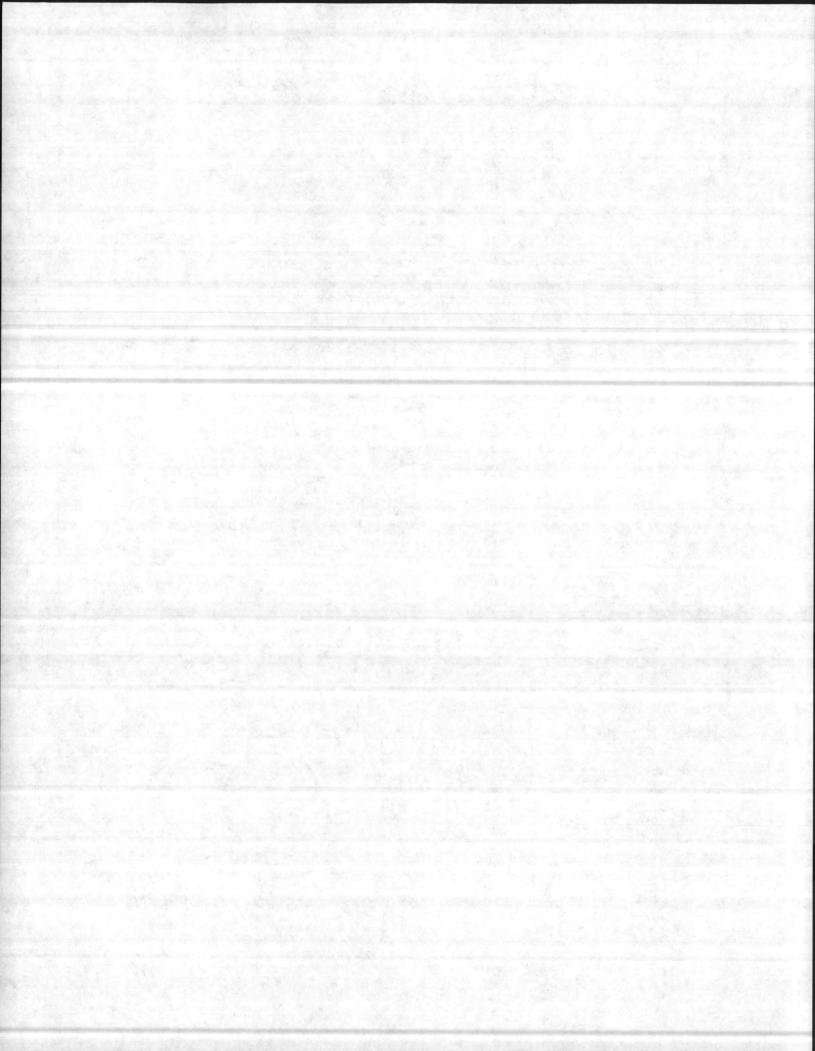
453,500 bd. Ft. fine -28,100 bd. Ft. Hardwood -481,600 bd.ft. Total timber ent -Pulpwood cut -1206.03 Corda



21 Sueach Point - Ouslow Beach Unit acreages 7,007 219 non timber producting accerge 1,724 5,004 acreage producting timber Present Volume Now Standing (1954) on 2004 acres 8,000,600 bd.ft. fine -395,000 bd. ft. Jun -52,800 bd.te. oal 8,498,400 bd.ft. Total timber -Volume Cut from 1946 to 1904 1,074,100 bd.ft. fine - -- 119,200 bd. ft. Hardwood -

Total timber cut Pulpwood cut - - - 2,241.77 Conda

- 1,193,300bd.ft.



North Interestal Waterway Unit acreoger

7,225 Total accesse - -509 acreage reserved for other user Nou timber producing acreege 3,231 3,485 acreage producting timber

fresent Volume now Standing (1954)

on 3,485 acres

fine Thim

Oak

3,701,800

3,438,200 bd. Ft.

239,400 bd. ft.

24200 bd.ft.

Total timber

Volume cut from 1946 to 1954

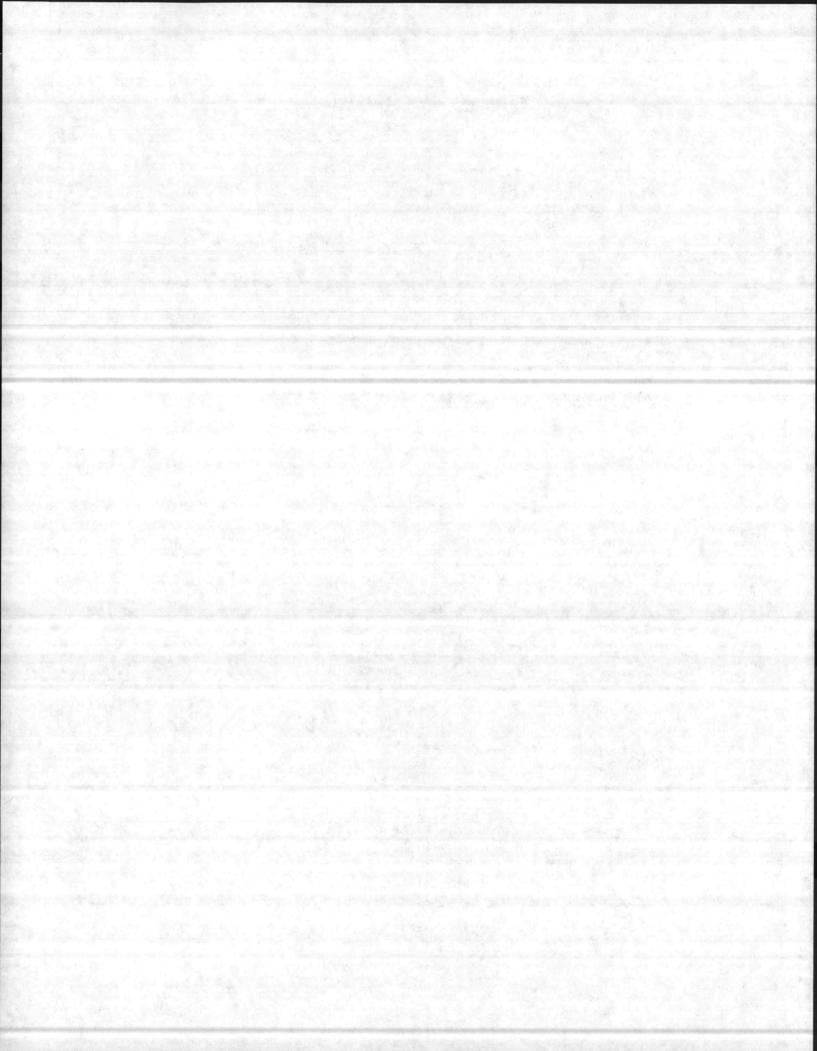
fine -

Hendwood

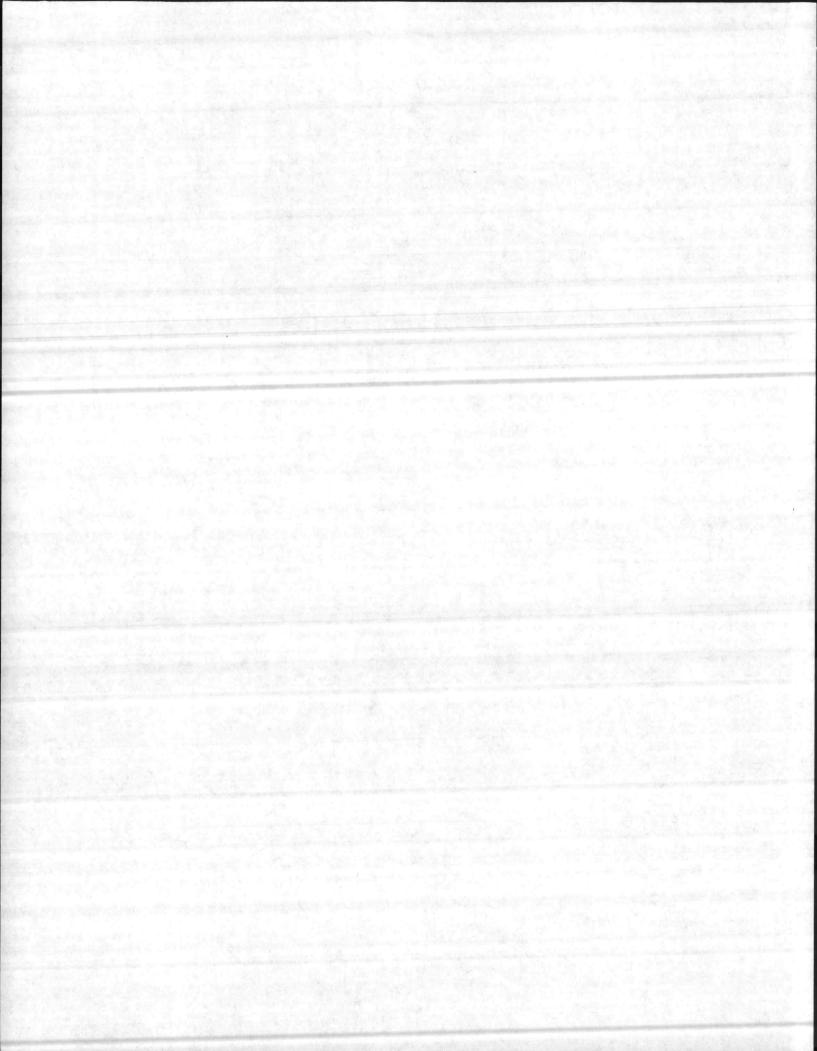
Total timber at

350,400 bd.ft. 248,700 bl.ft. 599,100 bd. ft.

346.23 Corda Julpwood cut -



Montford At. - Camp Knox Unit acreages 2,910 Total acreage -1,120 accency reserved for other uses non timber producting accesse 0 acreage producting timber 1790 Present Volume Now Standing (1854) on 1790 acres 2,439,800 1 d.ft. pine - -2 5-9,800 bd.ft. Jun -127,000 bd. ft. Oak 2.826,600 bd. H. Total timber Volume cut from 1946 to 195-4 850,000 bd.ft. fine - -252,300bl.ft. Hendewood 1,102,400 bd. ft. Total tember cut Pulparod cut 3392.90 Conda



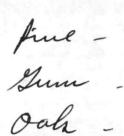
FI anfield Unit

Acreogen

5073 Total acreage 4014 accege reserved for other user 49 Non timber production acreage acquige producing timber 1010

Present Volume Now Standing (1954)

ou 1010 acres



Total timber

Volume aut from 1946 to 1954 400,800 bd.ft.

Pine #- -

Hardwood -Tatal trinber cast

511,700bd. Ft.

110,900 bd ft.

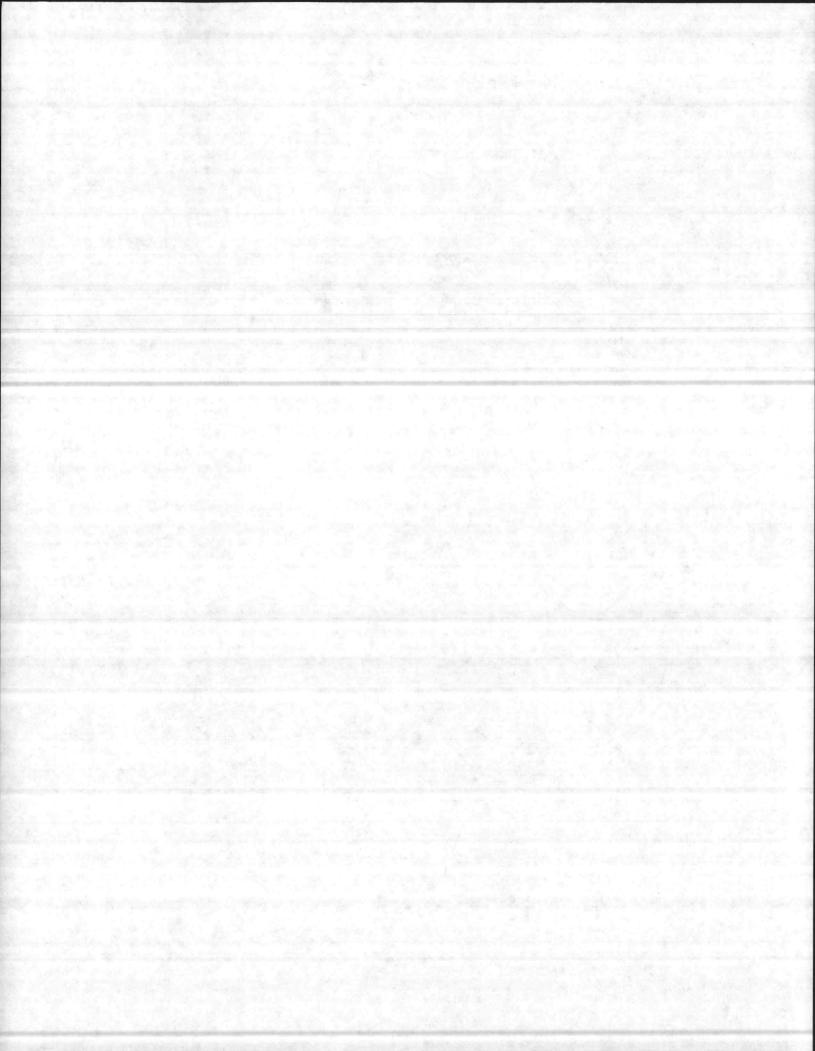
3,190,000 bl.ft.

979,600 bd.tt.

211 400 bl.ft.

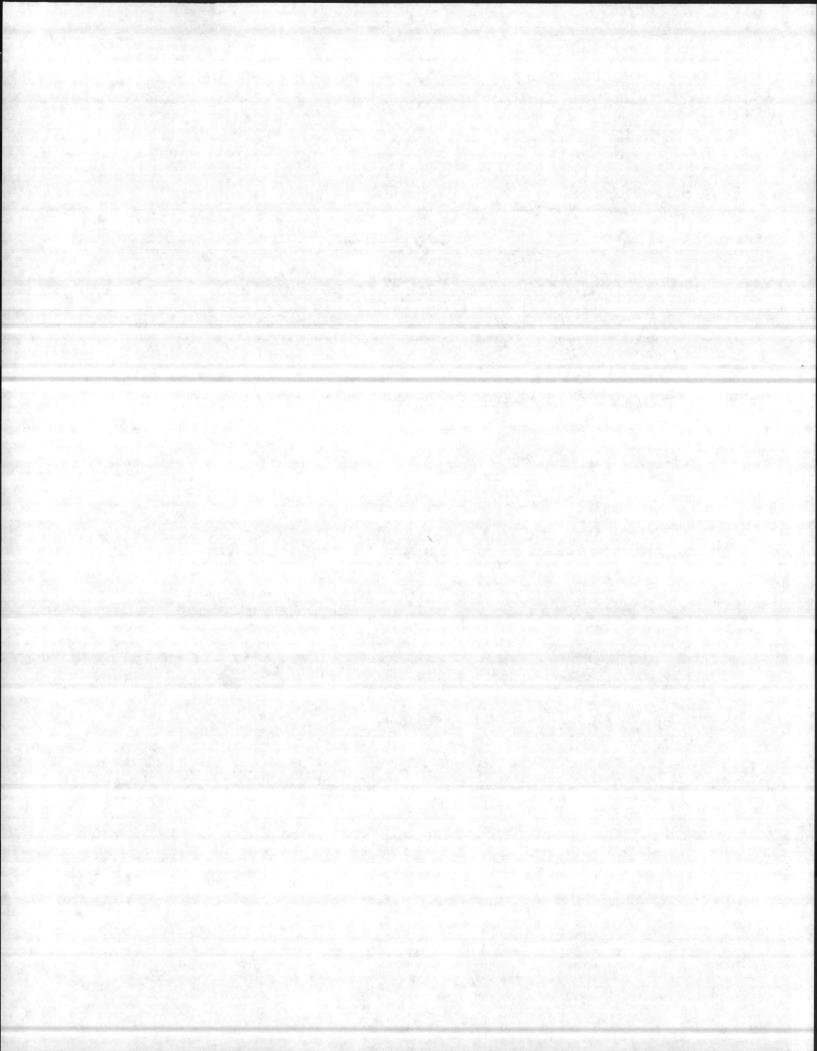
4381,000 bd. ft.

Pulpwood ent 4724.44 Conda



25 Dixon Unit Accesser Total acreage 7,308 acreage reserved for atte user 1000 Non timber producting accenge 0 acreage producting timber 6,308 present Volume now Standing (1954) 14,484,000 bd.ft. fine 3 485-800 bd.ft. Jum 1,243,800 bd. ft. och 19,213,600 bd. ft. Total timber no saw timber has been cut in this unit since 1946.

fulpword cut - - 3660.60 Cords



Totals for The Camp

acreager Total acreage (including water 111, 154 26,000 acreage under water 85,154 Jand accesse Sand accesse exclusive of Witway Park 84629 accesse reserved for other user acreage not suited to timber production 13 178 24 190 6 537 acceage suited to timber production 53,902

Resent Volume Now Standing (1954)

91,778,800 bd.ft. Pine -14.998,600 60. Ft. Jun -5,020,200 bd. ft. ook -

111, 794, 600 bd. ft. Tatal timber

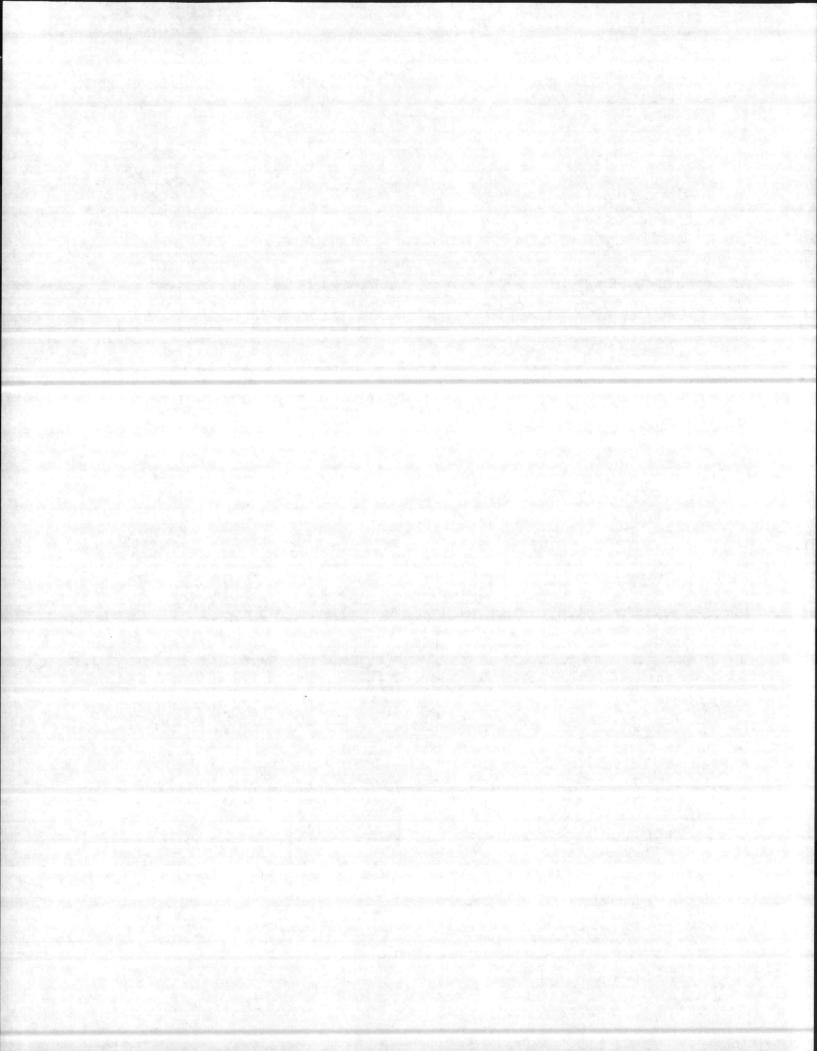
8,202,800 bl. ft.

2,041,500 bd. ft.

10, 294, 300 bd. ft.

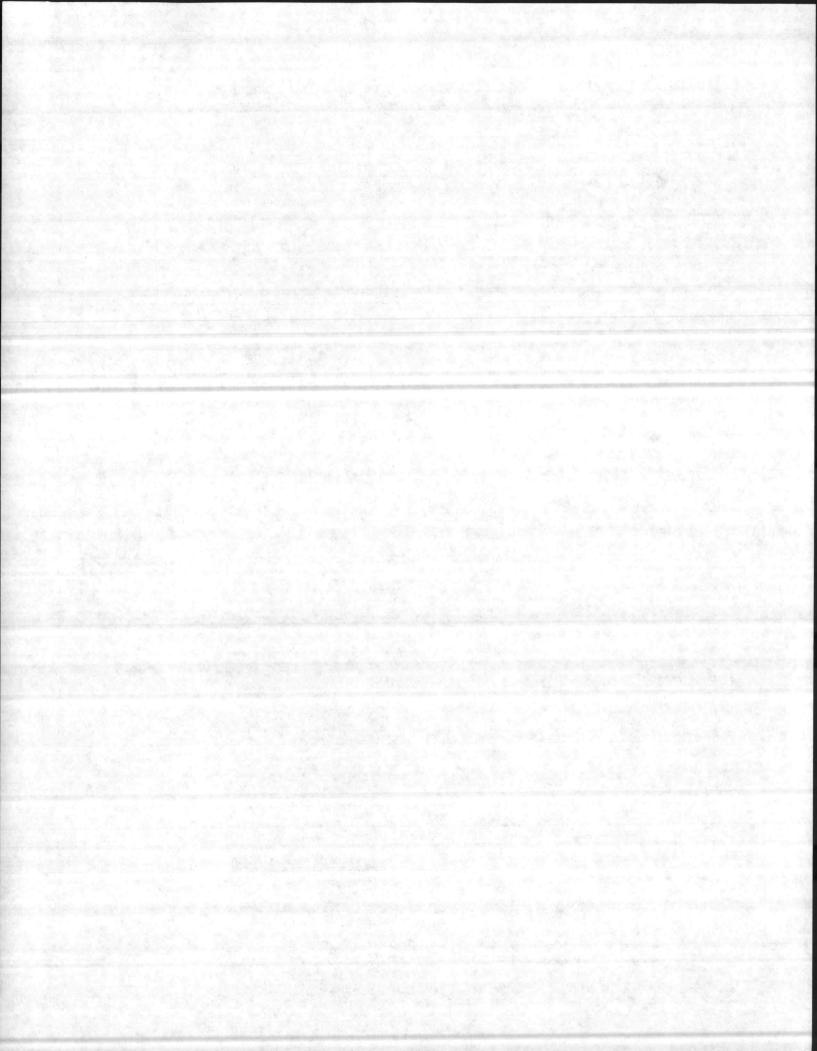
Volume cut From 1946 to 1954

Pine . Hundwood Total timber cert

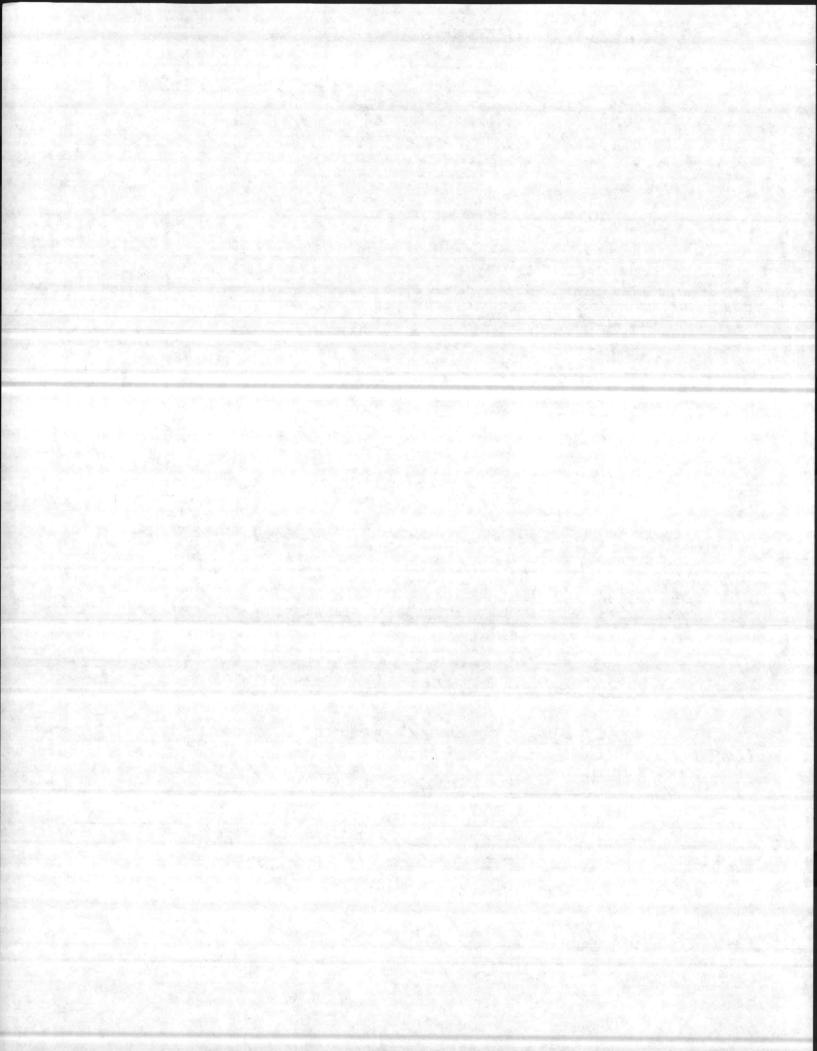


Pulpwood Cut (1946-1953)

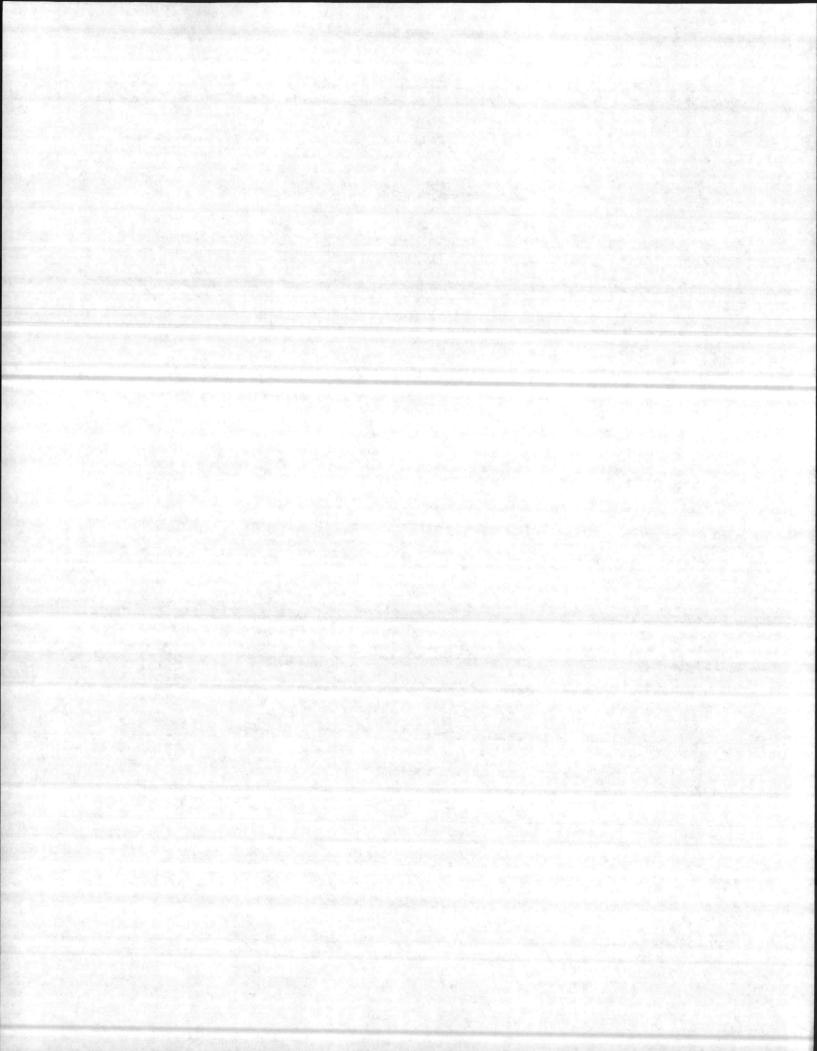
Clear Cut 42, 499.22 londa area K 15-792.45 Conde other areas 75243.98 Cont Thinning -83, 535.65 Total pulperood cut There has been a considerable amount of timber cut type by the camp sammill from various areas on the Camp not abready shown in This report. From anea K, the artillery impact area there was 1,294,200 boad fut cut. I nome arean set axide for ather purposes there was 1,240,700 board fut cut. This make a total of 2,495,400 board fact of lumber that was actually salwaged from areas that had to be cleaned. Had it not been cut



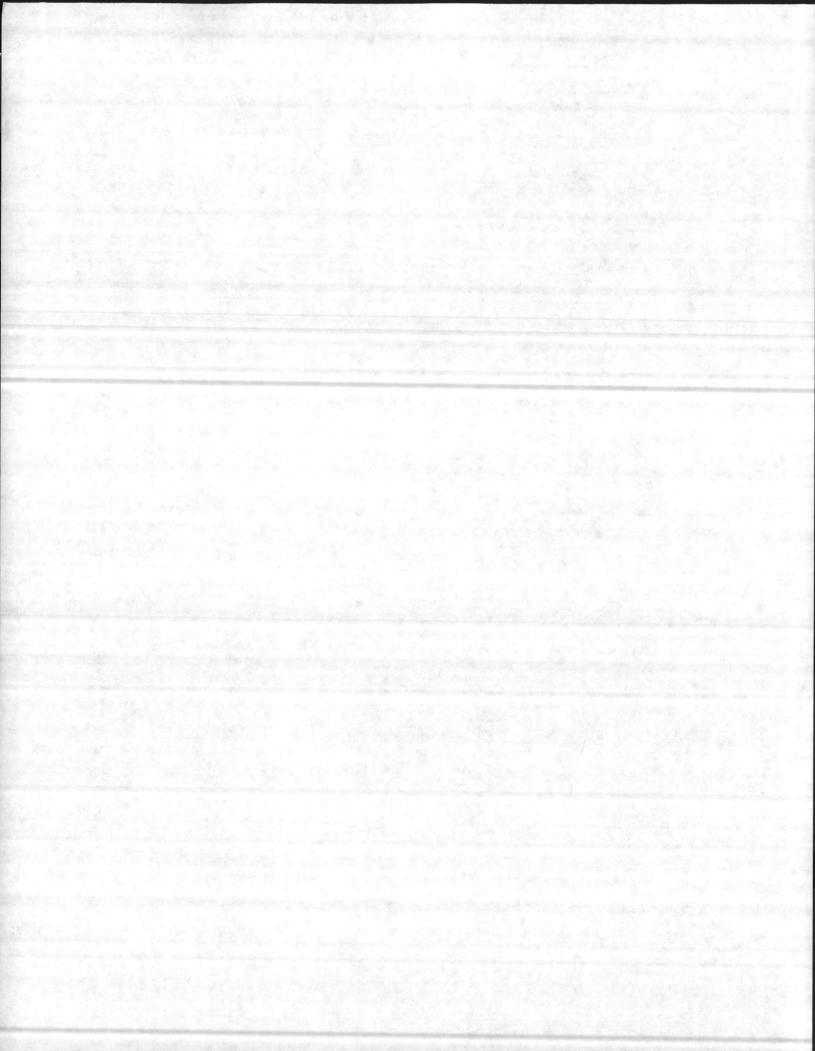
(it rought bare been a toler loss. It should be remembered that the total board foot notime, was arrived at by the heribuer Decimal C Log Rule, the same log rule that was used in the 1946 Cruize, It has been shown that the actual amount of lumber that can be source from a tree gives an only of 17% on the Scribber Decimal C. Rule. for the anired notime of 111, 794,600 bound feet would actually saw out 130, 799, 700 boad get if every the 10 inches and up were cut. as was pointed out in the 1946 flan and should be strend again here, one of the main difficulties in caused by the unusual proportion of burdwood that in mature and ready for harmesting. of the \$10,000 board feet that her have cut since 1946, only 2,000,000 board fect was hardwood. The proportion of hardwood



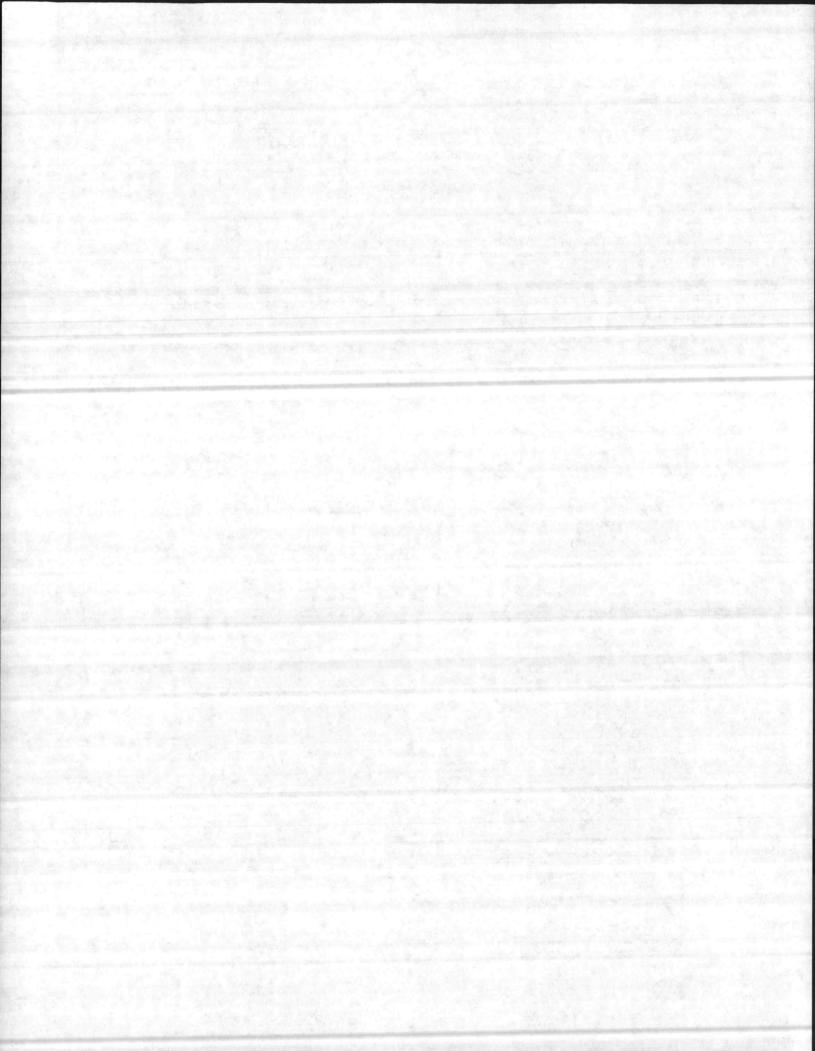
should have been much higher. If the is no way the Marine Corps can use this excess amount of hardwood it is suggested that it might be sold by contract similar to the way pulparoof in now sold. Silviculture Meded as has been stated before, protection is still of prime importance. Keep fire boun to a minimum and nature will toke care of the rest. This has been very well done during the past eight year. Considering the tremendour fire bagand encountered on a military reservation the acreage burned over har been relatively mall. Mary fiver have been set but they have been restricted to swall area. It is hoped that firs protection and suppression will remain at its bigh degree of efficiency in the fature year.



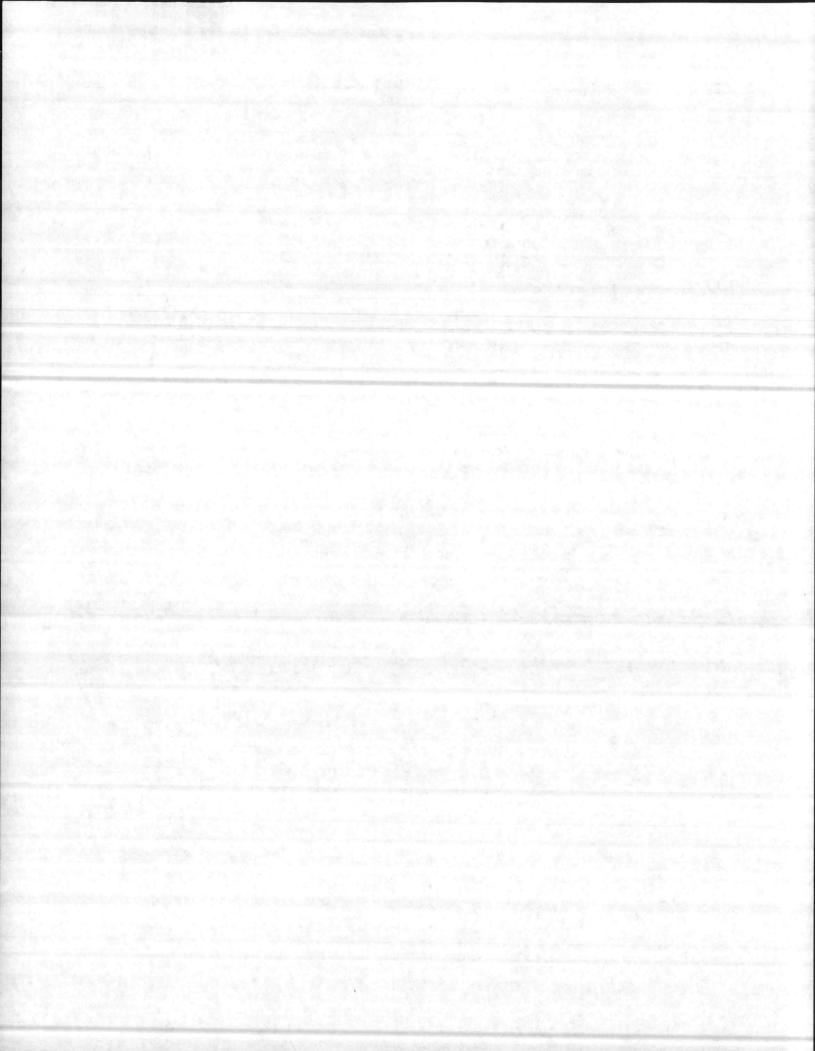
The 1916 plan stated that theiming man the main silvicultural operation needed. This has been carried in the form of pulgwood cutting. about 85g of the stands needing thinning has been thinned. However each year there are younger stands of timber reaching the sige and age that they should be thinsed. Therefore the sulpwood operation should be continued on a modified scale for at least the next ten year. Natural reproduction is very well taking care of restocking cutomer and burned out arean, for far little und of artificial planting bar been seen. Growth at the present time it is felt there is little need for remision on the subject of growthe. So far an if known those figures set forth in the 1746



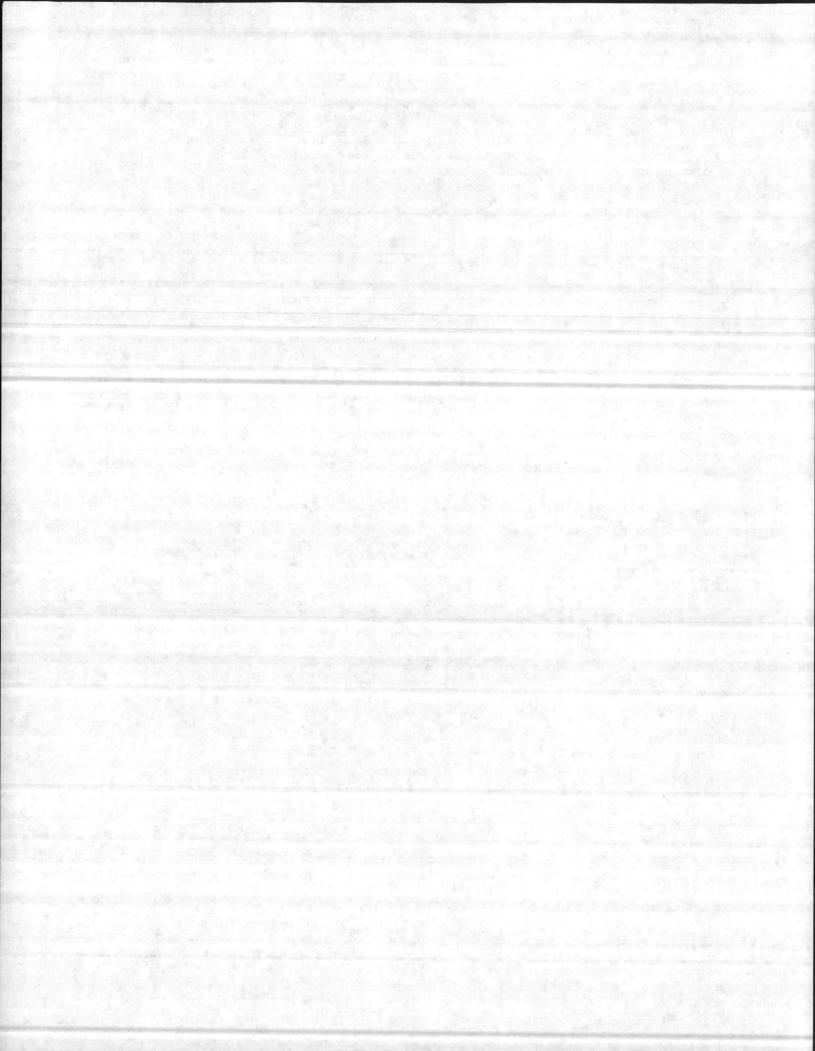
plan still balks true for growth and the in yet too early to make any growth stude on stands released by thinking Recommendation For Harmesting It is extremely difficult to set forthe a a plan or schedule for harnesting the timber for on this base when there is no assurance that the plan will be strictly authored allered to. The camp samuel has been closed since May, 1953 and it is not known by the writer for when it will ever resume operation in; on that anyother plan for harmesting the timber will be made. When thinking in terms of forestry and timber management, and must busider the forest cropt (standing timber) the same as the farmer consider his field crops. The forester striner to afterin the same objection on the farmer. In general



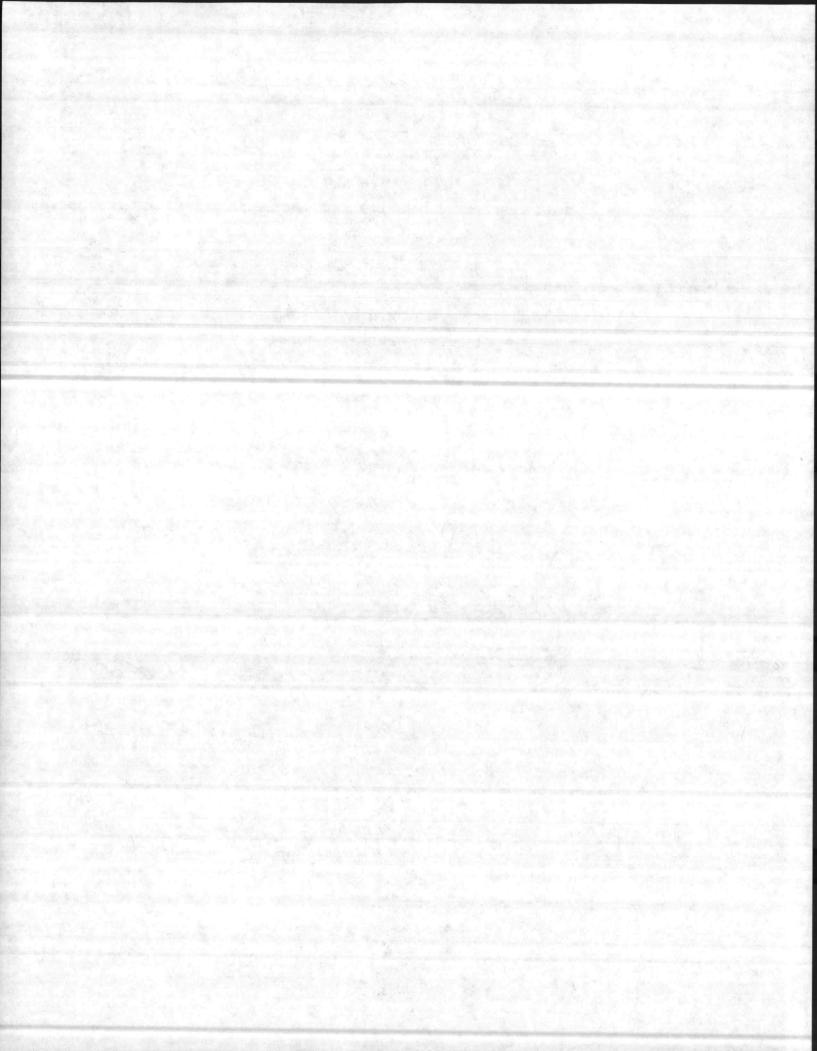
term, that is, to obtain the maximum output in quanty and quality from a given area of land. The main difference being the time element. Wherear the farmer thinks in terms of one to two years, the forester must think in term of fifty to a hundred year. When the proper time Come the farmer must barnest bis Crop or loose money. The same idea applier as well to forestry. On Camp fijeune there is a certain amount of timber that should be harnested each year. If not there is a definite Monetary value lost. When a tree reaches maturity the increase in volume in very small, it have vigor and then become more susceptible to inset and funger attack. If a til of this wature is not utilized it soon



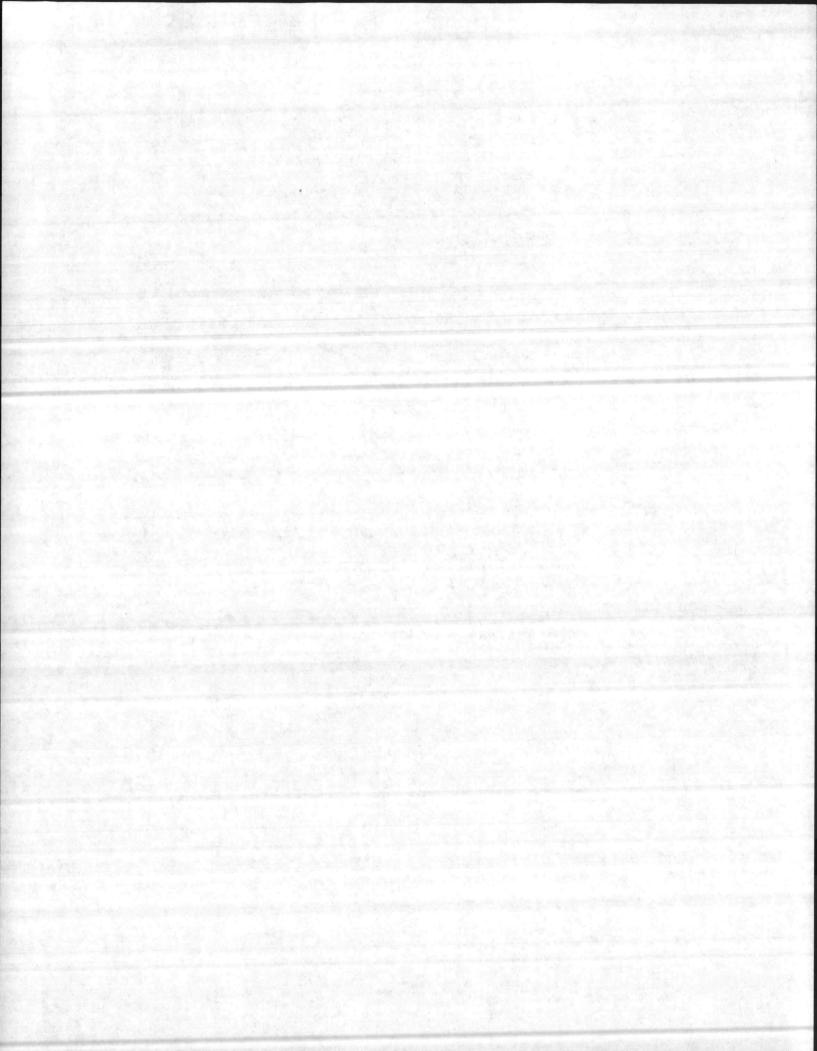
becomer a total bar. at the present time there are about 1. 500,000 bound feet of timber coming to maturity each year on this base. a large portion of this is hardwood such as tupelo gum, red gum and oah. I lein timber nuch to be and should be cut, attamine there is a definite box in value, another point to key in mind in that this amount of timber that needs to be cut will increase each year. as pointed out in the 1946 plane a maximum of 13,000,000 back fut annually night be produced mittin the next 15 The following in a suggested subedule of cutting: 1954-1958 Make a maximum cet of vot year. Make a maximum cit of vot over 1, voo, ood baard fut a year,

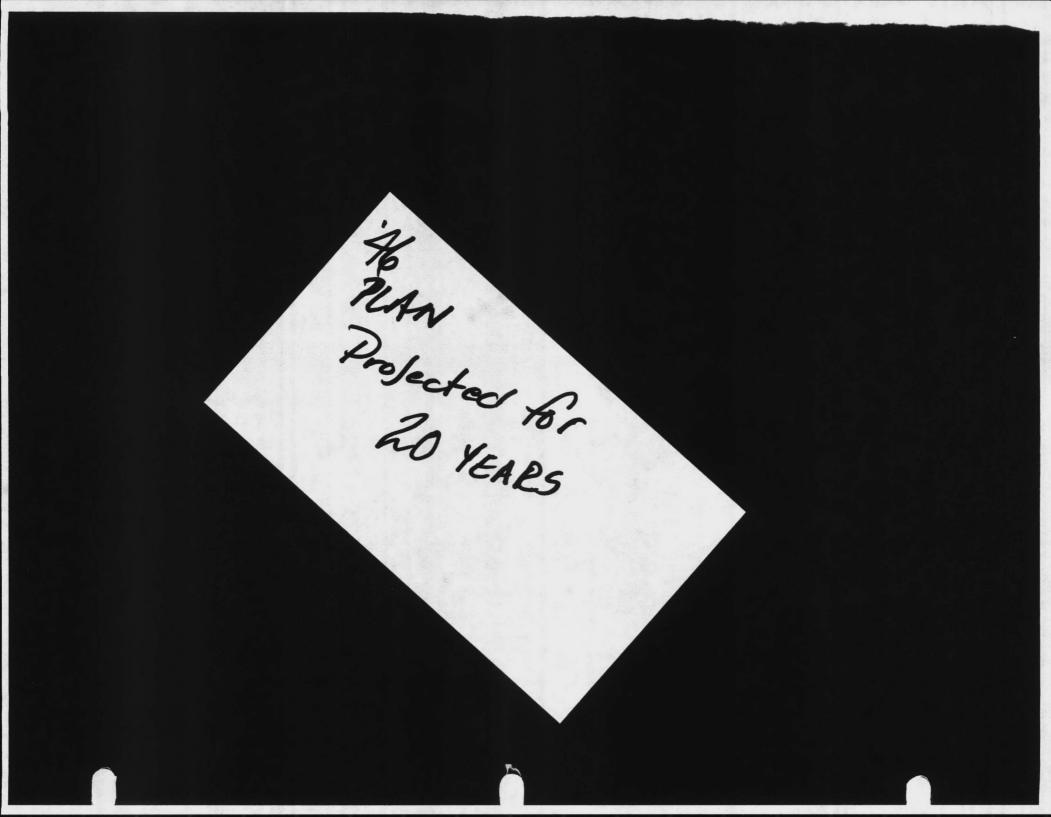


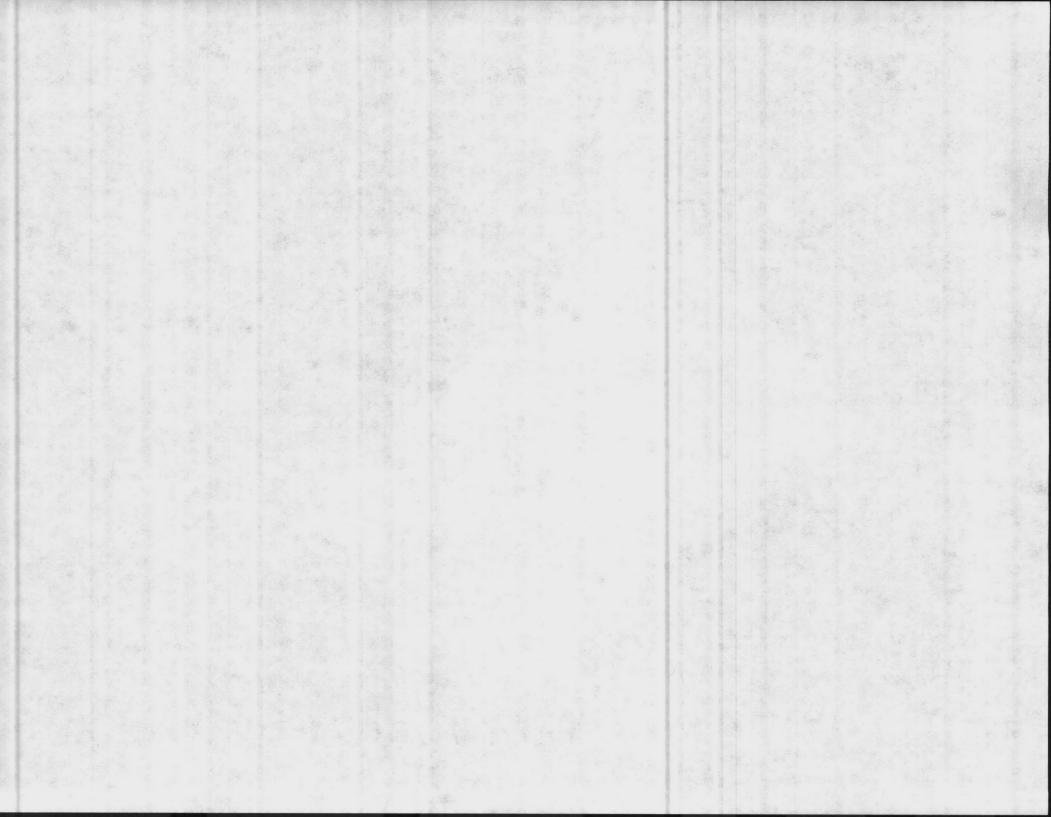
Contining the type of cutting that has been taking place for the past eight ylan, 1957 and 1958 should each have 1957-1966 a cut of 2 million board feet. ant Heir will be in unit # 10, or that with back a larger volume of mature timber than any athen. 1959 and 1960 mill be cut in thank # 2 (Duch Creek) with a production from 2 to 2' million feet a year. In 1961 3 million fit can be fordicted produced in wit # 1. In 1962 - 1865 - cutting will be from 3 to 6 million feet a year from Whit # J (Southwest auch) and Unit # 6 (Veron Loop). 1966 mill be taken care of by the gate and 10 the unite, from which 6 to 18 million board



35 feet may be ent. The cutting for this 10 year period will be selectiverelease cutting. By that in meant any those tree over 14 inche DBH will be cut, from 1966 on the actual plan for cutting should take place with about 2,000 are afloblolly and 1,000 acres of longleaf cut yearly. The area to be at must be determined by the forester in charge, but unless some factor changer, 13 million boar fat Can be ut every year.









29 July 1946

CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

CNC/mh

From: Camp Maintenance (Reads and Forestry) To: The Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps Via: (1) The Camp Maintenance Officer (2) Camp Quartermaster

(3) The Commanding General

Subject: Forest Management Plan (Final Report).

References (a) Ltr dtd 9Jan46 fr Co-Roads and Forestry to CMG

1. This report is the summary and consolidation of all previous reports made for the forest management plan. This is the actual "plan", the results and recommendations for which all studies a nd the cruise have been made. To be successful, a forest must be managed like a business whose main objectives are a sustained yield and maximum production. The management plan is the skaleton of the business, the foundation on which the forest is to be operated.

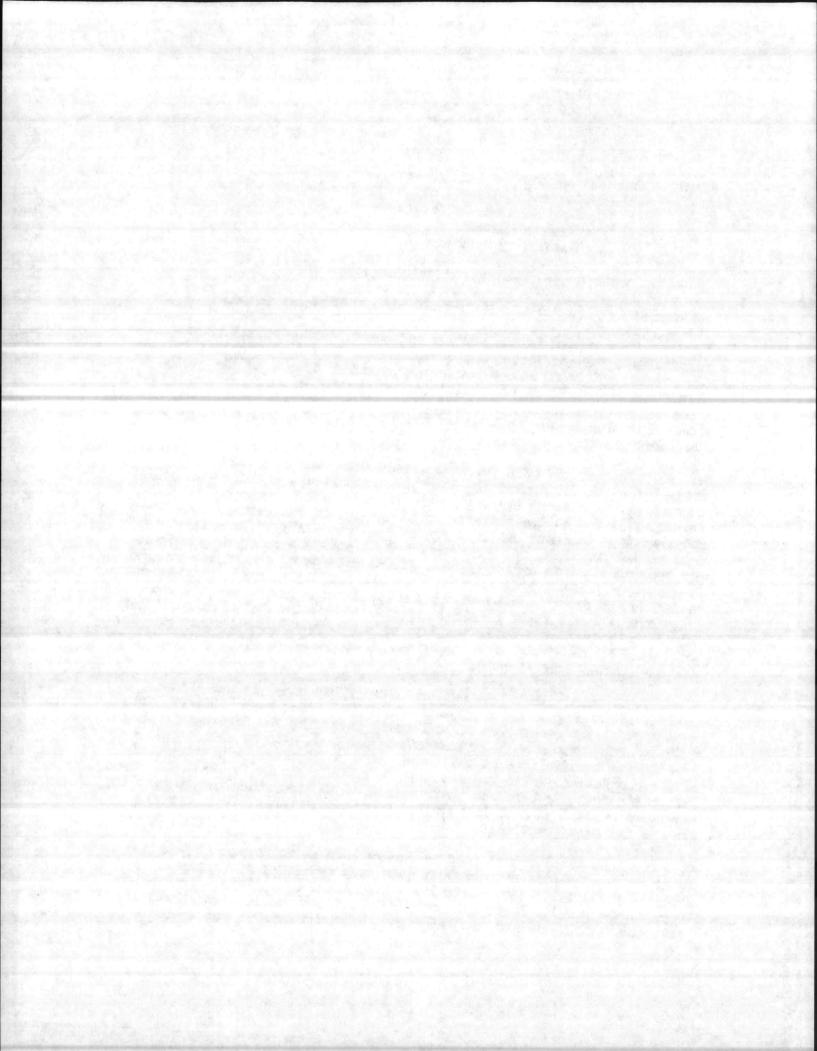
2. The manager of a forest business must know four essential facts before he can operate successfully. There are (1) What timber is on hand at the present time. (2) What timber might be expected in the future. (3) How to use the area, both now and in the future. (4) there and what type products can be marketed most profitably. To collect the dats meded for this, a 10% cruise of the timbered area of Camp Lejeune has been made. This cruise gives definite figures of the timber on hand. It gives the necessary data and information so the volume of timber expected in the future can be accurately predicted. How to use the area must correlate all facts gathered and all information and studies. Since this is a Marine Corps base, the type of products and markets are predetermined by the needs of the service. This phase of the management plan will be treated very lightly.

3. To enable the efficient handling of the base, it was broken up into 15 working units of approximately 5000 acres each. Reports were submitted at the completion of each unit, including the findings in that unit and suggestions on how it should be handled. The management plan coordinates the findings of all these units and includes a complete set of recommendations as to how the area as a whole should be handled. These recommendations are based on the findings of the individual units enabling one large overall plan to be made for Camp Lejeune area. This overall plan is the management plan.

4. This final report will be broken down as follows: (1) Totals (statements of pertinent, absolute data such as acreages, volumes, forest types etc.). (2) Silviculture needed (needed silvicultural operations on the base). A comprehensive pulpwood report has been submitted previously which dealt with a large part of the silvicultural meeded).

-1-

4





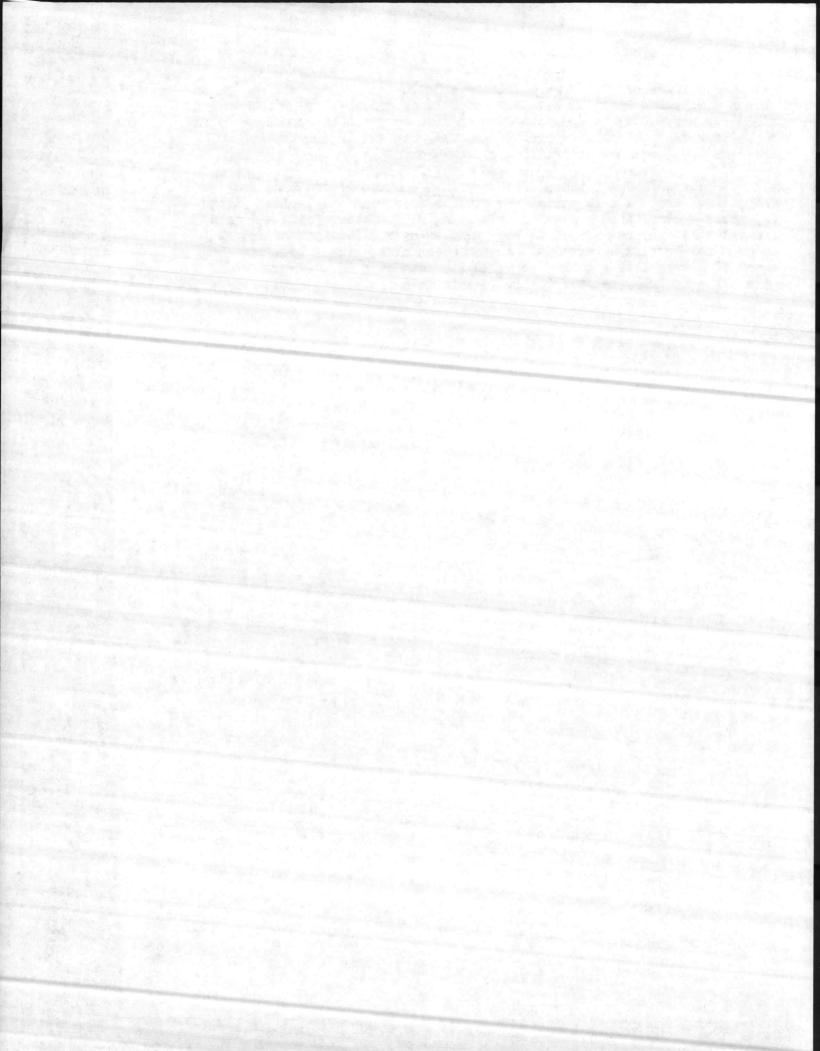


(3) Growth (rate of growth on different areas). (4) Future volume (an accurate prediction based on acreages and rate of growth). (5) Recommendations for harvesting (a comprehensive outline by years and areas of volume to be logged). (6) Mill (capacities needed, now and in the future).
(7) Game (presence and possibilities). (8) Summary.

5. Items #4 and 5 above (future volume and recommendations for harvesting) are the main parts, the essence of a management plan. It is for those 2 items that a plan is made at all. The other fasts and data are valuable only in-so-much as they tend to help determine the future volum e and harvesting methods. A management plan, like a tree, is composed of a main stem and many branches the main stem is sustained yield with all other results subordinate to this main factor.

- 2 -

GEORGE W. COBB





TOTALS FOR THE CAMP



The following is the summary of results of the 10% cruise and survey made of Camp lejeume. These results were shown on the maps, photographs, and data sheets that accompanied the reports for the individual units. This is a consolidation of these results.

#### Acreages

Total	aereage (including vater)		(Approximate)
	Acress under water	26,000	
	Lend Acreage exclusive of Midway Park -	84,629.31	(Incl. HR Right-of-way)
	Acreage reserved for other uses -	14,158.31	
	Acreage not suited to timber production Acreage suited to timber production	62,211	
	Acreage badly burned, but capable of pro	oducing tim 56,883	ber 877
	Acres Longleaf & Loblolly	15,326	Sur Sur Sur
	Acres Pure Longleaf	12,004	n an An Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna An
	Aeres Hardwood	4,451	

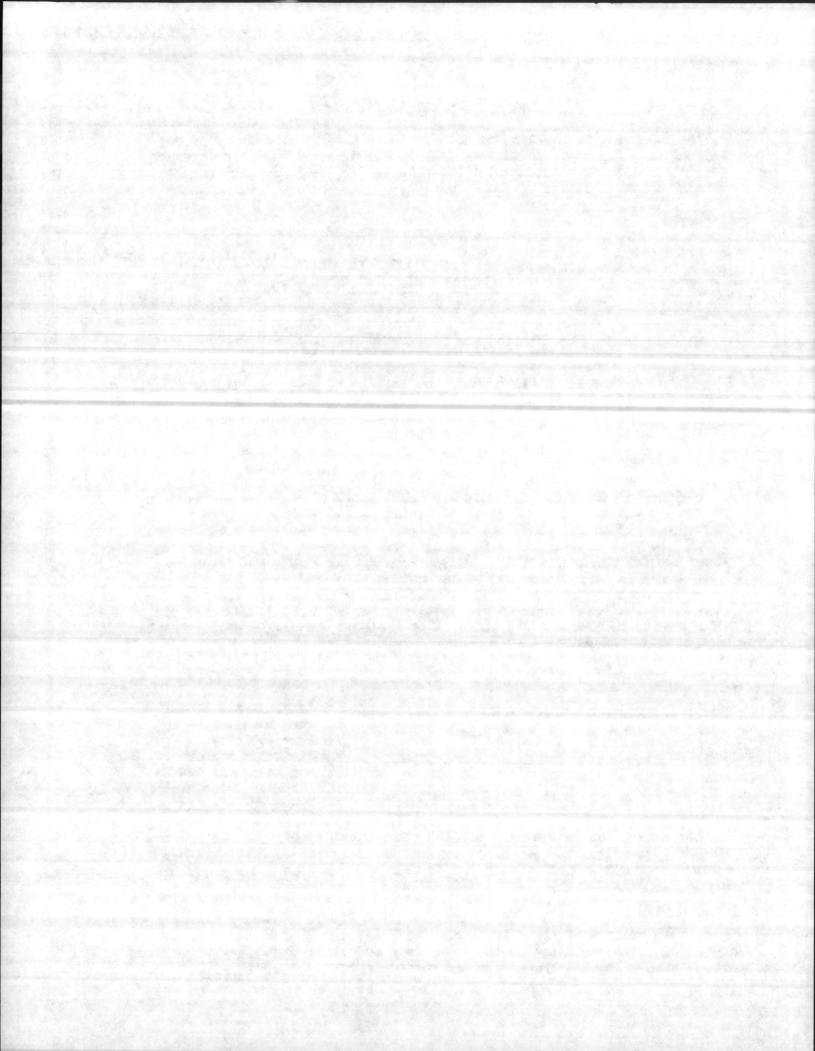
Included in the above acreages are 6,110 acres of old fields containing only reproduction and 1,080 acres of fields ployed within the past year for training purposes and game food plantings. Much of the land area has been burned, some so heavily there is practically no timber and others so lightly there are few obvious effects. On the base approximately 877 acres have been burned so hadly in recent years that no value and very little growth is on the area at the present time. Included in the Acreage reserved for other uses are 5,429 acres in the Artillery Impact Area, 3,500 acres of which are to be clearent for pulp. Also included are 11,130 acres that have been cutover within the past 6 years.

#### Forest Types

Pine		Longleaf and Loblolly Pure Longleaf
Hardwood	528 501	Pure Lobiolly Black and Red Gum
		Red and White Cak Mixture of Ash, Yellow Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Elm and Aah.

Most of the longleaf on the base at the present time is in the reproduction or pole stage. A very large part of the longleaf-lohlolly mixture has a few old growth loblelly trees for an over story and an under growth of longleaf.

In addition to listed types there are a few stands of cedar, cypress, and juniper. The volumes of these types are small but may be used for special purposes. Also scattered on the base are a few black cherry and black valuet trees, mostly located around the old house places.





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There are 3,150 scree on the base which can be termed pine - hardwood mixture. These are generally on good land, well drained, and have growing on them fine mixture of white and red oaks with loblally pines. These acres are growing wood at a very fast rate and represent an ideal type of forest land.

#### PRESENT FOLINE NON STANDING

#### PINE TIMBER (On 56.883 Aeres)

Beard Feet Volume by Seribner log Role (10 Inches DHH and up) Retal Resul Feet Volume Bar Acre Volume

#### Ouble Tolume (8 inches BBH and up)

Solial Othic Fart Rotal Gents to Not ----14.691,931 CTC MAN

#### BARMOOD TIMBER (Co L.LOL Acres)

rd Fort Tolums by Seribner Log Bule (10 inches DBH : Total Board Fort Values For Acre Volume

Cubic Yelines (S inches DBH and up) Total Cubic Fort C. C.

The discovery between acreages and volume per acre is due to approximately 2,543,000 board feet of hardwood, mostly oak, found on 3,150 acres of pine-hardwood mixture.

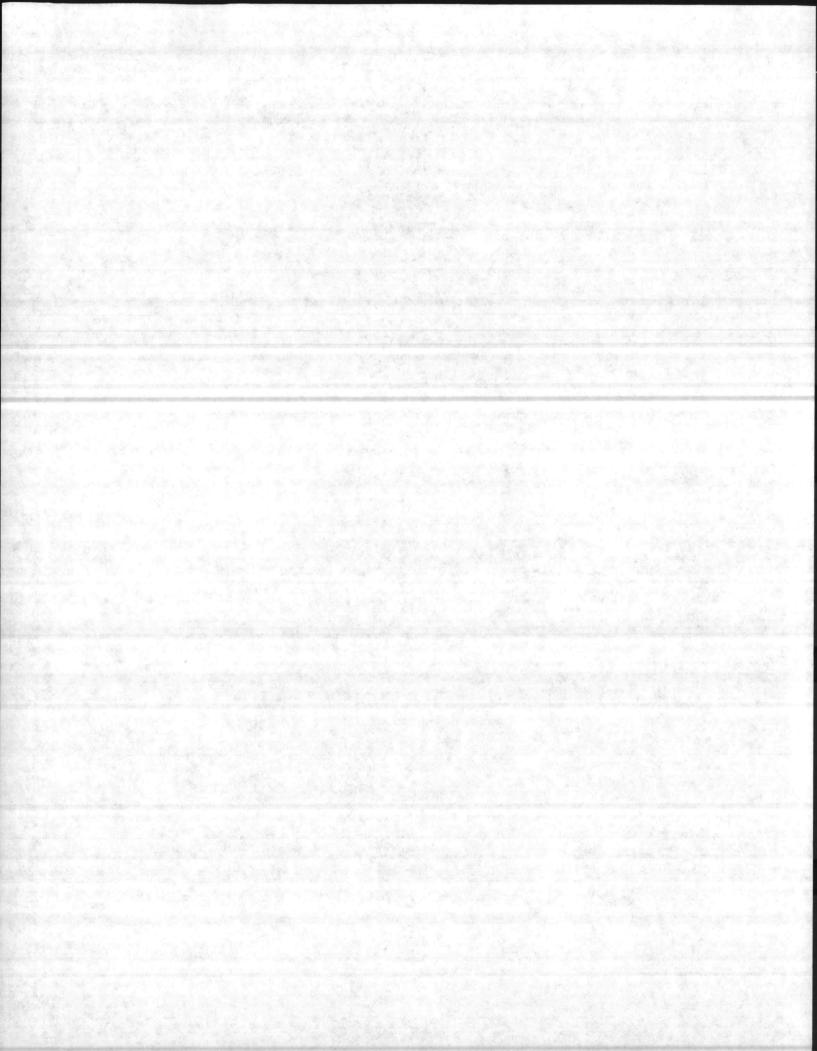
#### TOTAL PINE AND HARDMOOD TIMBER (On 61.334 Acres Done not include 677 Acres burned)

Board Feet Yohume by Scribner Log Rule (10 inches DBH and up) Total Board Feet Yohume 8,380,140 Per lore Volo

Outdo Volume (S inches DBH and up)

No Post -otel Cubic otel Cords 17.718.551 1909 Total Cords

It is very important that the reader realize the board foot volume a hown have is based on the Serihner Dec. 6 log Rule and not the more common Boyle Rule which is used extensively in the south. As shown in the report on the lat unit, the Boyle Rule would be very insecurate and would give results very much under what could actually be saved. Since, at present, the mill on the base have has an overrum of 175 on the Sorihner THE PLAN







Rule, the reported board foot volume of 98,380,150 board feet would actually saw out 115,104,800 board feet. This volume would be obtained if every tree 10 inches or more in diameter were cut. However, the percentage of this total that is actually ready for cutting at the present time is about 20%, with half of this represented by hardwoods. For this reason cutting at the present time must be slow until the trees under 14 inches have time to grow to the desired size. Approximately 30% of the volume is from trees 13 inches or over, but many of these are scattered throughout younger stands, and will yield a satisfactory volume on only a few acres.

There is an estimated 12,000,000 board feet of timber found on the base not included in the above totals. This volume is found in the acres reserved for other uses, the greater part (about 10,000,000 board feet) being in the artillery impact area. This timber will be cut, either for sawlogs, or in the 3,500 acres to be clearcut, for pulpwood.

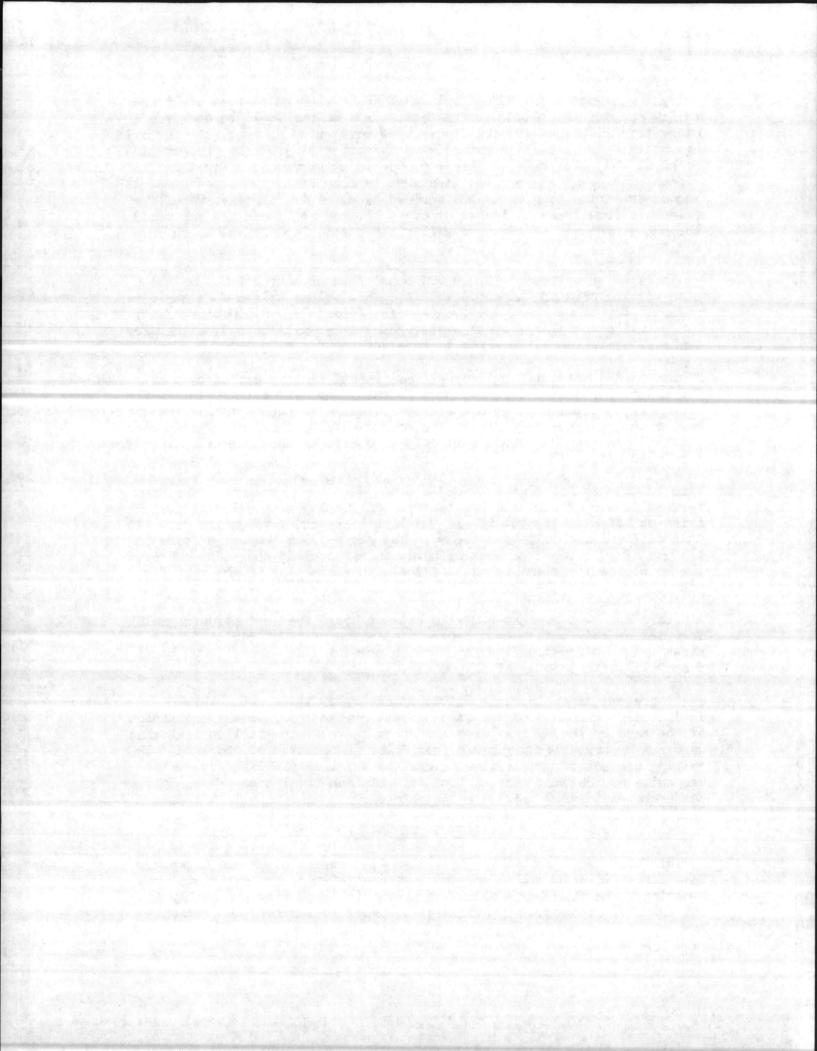
One of the main difficulties at the present time is caused by the unusual proportion of hardwood that is ready for harvesting. Thisis the result of the area having been stripped of all the merchantable pine before the base was acquired by the Marine Corps. The lower value, more difficult logging hardwoods were left untouched in the branches. To overcome this difficulty, more ways must be found for using the hardwood timber. In many instances the hardwood would be as satisfactory as the pine but custom has always demanded pine so it has been used. One deterrent to use of hardwood has been the difficulty with which it is dried satisfactorily, but if all the lumber is sent through the dry kiln this difficulty should be overcome. The change from the use of pine to the use of as large a percent of hardwood as possible should be one of the main objectives and results of the management plan in the next few years.

There has been a constant ratio between board feet and cordage yield for pine on this base. As a generalized statement, for timber of the sizes and ages found on the base at the present time, every 1,000 board feet will yield 3 cords of pulpwood.

At present time, there is little volume ready to be cut. This is directly traceable to the wave of cutting that proceed the aquisition of the base by the Marine Corps and approximately nine million feet that were cut by portable Navy mills just after acquisition of the land. This cutting was not of a selective nature, so any tree yielding any lumber was cut. Now cutting must be kept to a minimum until some of the timber has a chance to grow back to a loggable size.

#### SILVICULTURE NEEDED

This base needs protection more than it does any other one thing. The Silviculture operations needed here are thinning and artificial restocking. The thinning problem has been discussed very thoroughly in the pulpwood report made previously, so needs no further elaboration here.





Planting is meded on some parts of the base, but these are mostly localized and restricted. Some old fields and severely burned areas need restocking. However, there is only one major burned area that is not restocking naturally. This has grown up a great deal into brush and sorub hardwoods, but a small planting was made in Pebruary to see how well the young pines would survive. So far the results have been entirely satisfacory, with a survival of over 35%. The methods of replanting and conditions under which this work should be done were discussed in the report on unit #2,

Many of the fields not producing are being worked up for game plantings and for training purposes. So far 1,000 acres have been completed. Most of the rest of the open fields are reproducing naturally, but those that aren't should be planted. These fields often are on the best land areas which should be made to reproduce very rapidly.

#### GROVTH

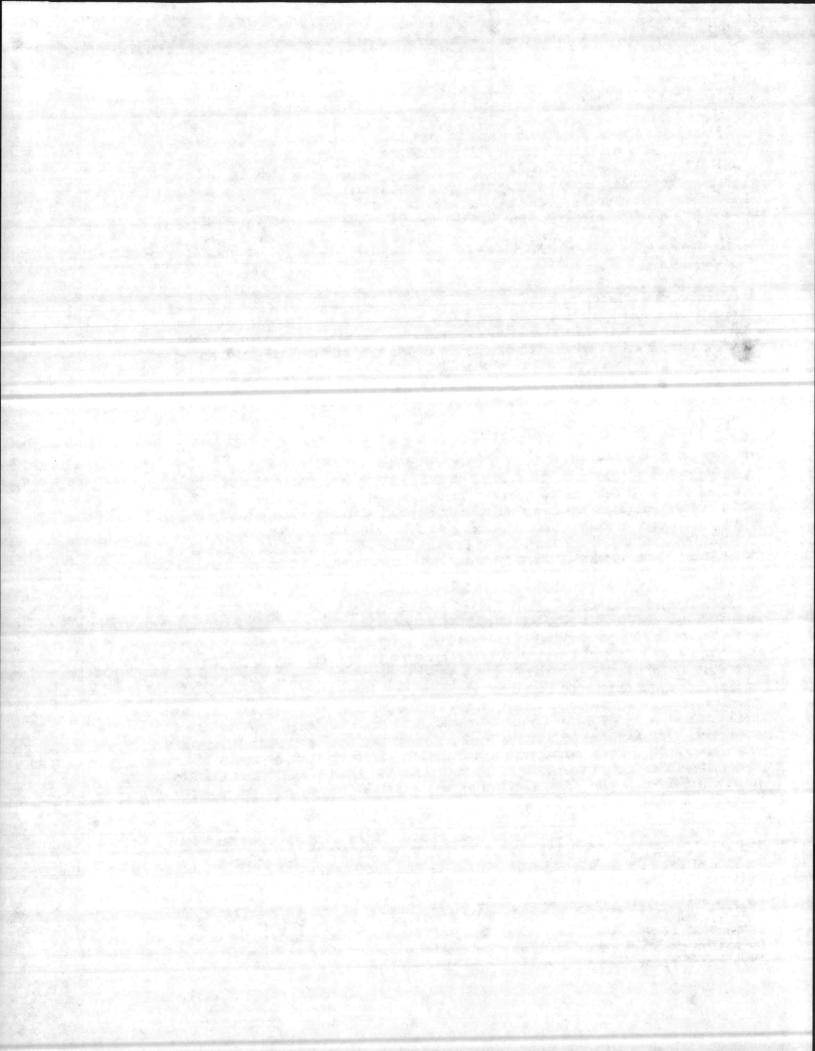
Growth on this base varies from almost nothing to an individual rate of an inch a year per tree. Generalized for this area housver, there are 29,550 seres capable of growing timber at a rate of 350 board feet per sere per year if the area is fully stocked. These are the loblolly areas, most of which border on the river. There are another 27,320 seres of the white sand, longleaf areas on which growth will average at least 200 board feet per acre per year. The remainder of the base is the damp to wet posisin and branch areas containing mostly hardwoods. A great majority of this area supports little tree growth, but small parts do produce merchantable timber.

As compared with surrounding areas, growth on this base is as good as and in some places superior to them. The main thing holding down the present growth is the poor stand, or stocking, and the relatively young age of the timber to be found here. Probably an average age for the loblelly on the base is 20 years; for longheaf it is from 10 to 15 years. Of course, all age classes are to be found on the base but the majority of areas are stocked with young trees. These trees, while gording at a rapid rate, are still not of a large enough size to contribute much to board foot yolume produced. The figures of future volume growth produced par acce per year are based upon a more normal age distribution of trees such as would be found ins forest that has been unler management. This means there will be approximately an equal distribution of age classes from nature trees down to reproduction.

No study of hardwood growth has been made. It is largely dependent on the species of tree for most hardwoods are found in the damp, branch areas and grow at a rate characteristic to the individual tree.

In figuring growth for fully stocked stands it must be understood that part of the area will be recently cutover or in such a condition that full production is not possible. Therefore, of the potential 15,600,000 board feet that could be produced under theoretical conditions, at lease 13,000,000 beard feet will actually be produced yearly.

- 6 -



As so often stated the above growth can only be realized if fire is kept out. The whole balance of growth and age classes will be upset if fire is not contabled in this area.

#### FUTURE VOLUME

The following figures on future volumes are based upon land with an average stocking, land not producing the theoretical maximum volume but producing the maximum as far as practicably possible.

There are 56,883 acres of land producing pine and 4,431 acres of land producing hardwoods. At the present time the pine acreage is producing 5,442,000 heard feet yearly. If this area is managed properly, in 20 years it will be producing at least 13,000,000 heard feet of pine timber annually. This means that 13,000,000 beard feet can be cut every year without any de pletion of the growing stock.

No estimate of future volume will be made for hardwood. Growth studies have not been made for hardwoods and, since a great deal of the present stand is merchantable, it is being hervested as fast as possible. Also during the thinning operation for pulp, as much as possible of the poor grade hardwood, such as gum, will be removed.

At the rate of growth mentioned above, in the future, approximately 2,000,000 beand feet a month or 40,000 to 50,000 beand feet a day must be harvested. The volumes listed are in excess of wood removed as thismings most of which never could have produced any timber even if it weren't removed.

## RECOMPENDATION FOR HARVESTING

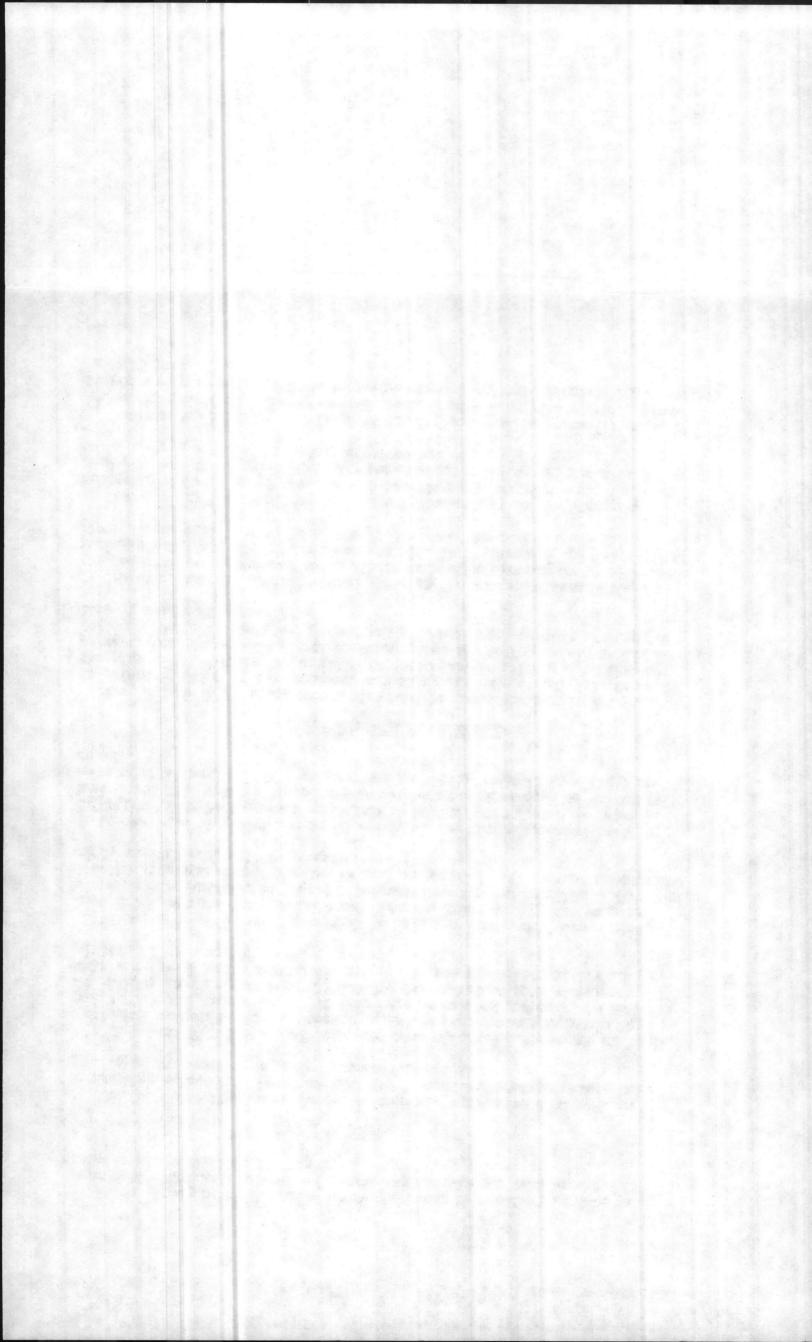
Two terms used in a management plan must be explained here. The first is rotation, which is the approximate falling age of a stand, determined by the size tree which may be logged. In this area, for the type of timber present, the minimum DBH on which the rotation age is determined is 14 inches, Fourteen inches is the size up to which growth is the greatest after which time it falls off gradually.

The other term is outting cycle. This is the number of years between outting over one designated area. There may be one outting cycle or several during a rotation. If there is one it will be a clear out operation and if there are several it will be a selective type of logging.

The base has two rotation ages. The loblolly pine area will grow to 14 inches diameter in 45 years so the rotation will be 45 years. The longleaf pine and the longlesf-loblolly mixed areas will take 75 years to grow to 14 inches, so have a rotation of 75 years.

For both the loblelly and longleaf areas there will be three (3) cutting cycles per rotation. That means the leblelly pine area will be cut approximately every 15 years and the leblelly-longleaf and pure longleaf approximately every 25 years.

-7-



First it must be explained that the system of cutting to be applied to the base can not be correctly started for the next 10 years. This is due to the large across of young timber and the very small across of present merchantable timber. For that period of time cutting must proceed as it has the last for years. It will be harvesting in stattered spote of merchantable timber most of thich are located on the breaches. This cutting should be enough to fill the meeds of the Narias Gorps as much as possible but should in an ease speed 1,500,000 heard foot a year. At the end of this periods entiting should start and proceed according to the fellowing plans.

There are 29,553 acres classed as lobicily pine area. This means that area should be covered every 15 years, or 1,970 acres must be selectively out yearly. For this, about 4,000 board feet an acre must be removed. This will mean the removal of 20 trees per acre.

There are 27,330 acres classed as longled or longlest-loblolly pine area. This area should be covered every 25 years, or 1,090 acres yearly.

The above figures are theoretically accurate though not practical: For example, since the longless is slower growing and of a younger stand at present, almost the entire out will come from the lobicity area for the next \$0 years. But in the future actual out, shout 4,000 board feet should be selectively out from approximately 3,000 aures.

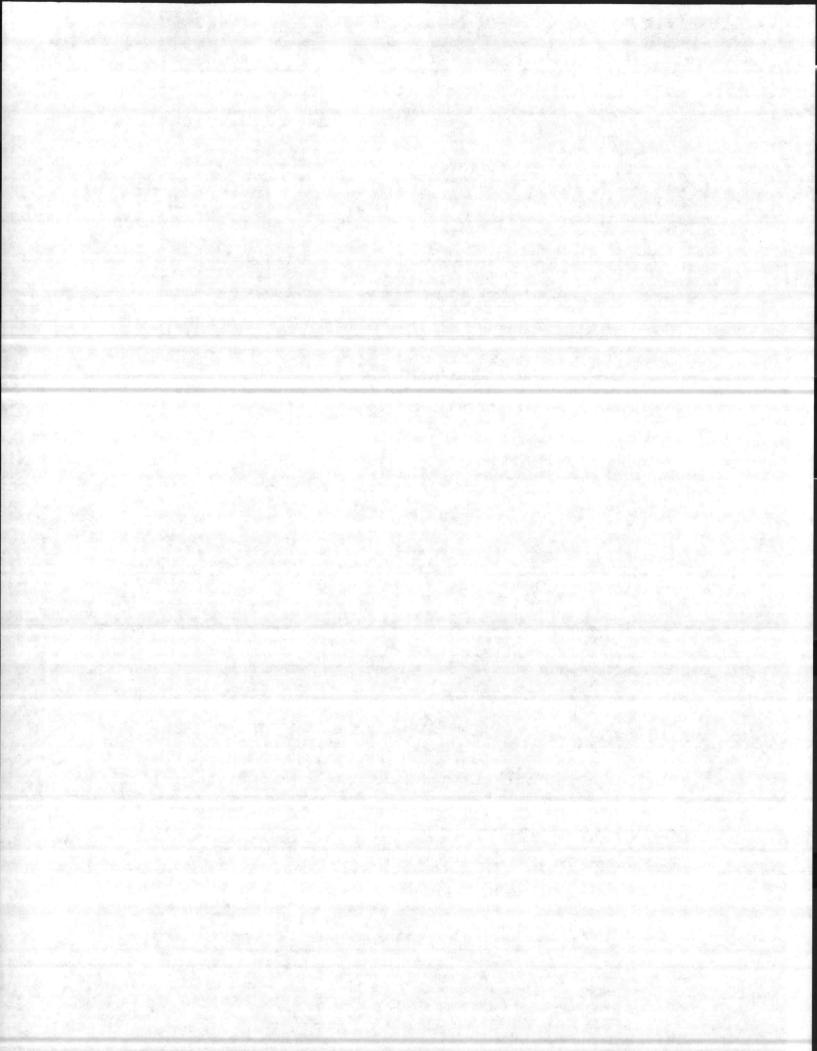
Gatting wos't begin on a scale of the size contemplated by the provious figures at least for 20 years. The volume of out will increase gradually after the lat 10 years, up to the contemplated 13,000,000 heard feet in 20 years.

The second 10 years the cutting rate should gradually increase. Gutting should not exceed 2,500,00 heard feet for the first 1/2 of this period and can get up to 10,000,000 heard feet the last of the period.

The following is a suggested schedule of autilings

1947-1956 Neke a maximum out of not over 1,500,000 board foot a year. This will be done by outting any large scattered timber such as is found on the branches ste. As large a percentage of this out as possible should be hardwood. If a very heavy out of hardwood is to be made this volume per year could be related to 2 and 25 million for there are approximately 10 million feet of hardwood ready for immediate harvest.

1997-1966 1997 and 1998 will have a out of 2 million board feet. In 1997 the out will be the acreage in unit #1 (Northeast Greek - Wallace Greek Unit) which at present contains over 6,000 board feet per acre. The out for 1998 will be from the second unit, (Dack Greek) approximately 500 serves of which will be used. 1959 and 1960 will be also out in this Duck Greek area, with a production from 2 to 29 million feet a year. In 1968 3 million can be production from 2 to 29 million feet a year. In 1968 3 million can be produced in the area of unit 1 which at present contains over 3,000 board feet to the acre. In 1962 - 1965 enting will be from 3 to 6 million feet a year from the Southwest Greek Unit, the lower corner of the Verona Load Unit and the areas of the Impact Area, that have not been clear out previously.





1966 will be taken sare of by the 4th and 7th units, from which 6 to 10 million board foot may be cut. The cutting listed for the above 10 year period will be selective release cutting. By that is meant only those healthy trees over 14 inches will be out but since this is the first re cent cut over this area some large trees will be encountered, and the proportion of hardwood to pine will be above normal.

Since the 1957 - 1966 period is a transition period some lesway must be given in the outling schedule. Since the change from 14 million board feet a year to 13 million feet a year will require either mother mill or a new one, 14 million beard feet a year out could be continued until 1965 when the full production of 15 million board feet could begin. The sequence of areas out ghould remain the same, however.

Now the actual plan for outting should take place with about 2,000 acres of loblolly and 1,000 acres of longless out yearly. The area to be out must be determined by the forester in charge but unless some factor changes 13 million board feet can be out wary year. Hnee much of the longless area is young and it takes much longer to grow nost of the out will be on loblolly area for the period of time required to grow large enough timber on the longless area. Therefore approximately 3,000 acres yielding about 4,000 heard feet per some should be out yearly.

#### MILL CAPACITIES.

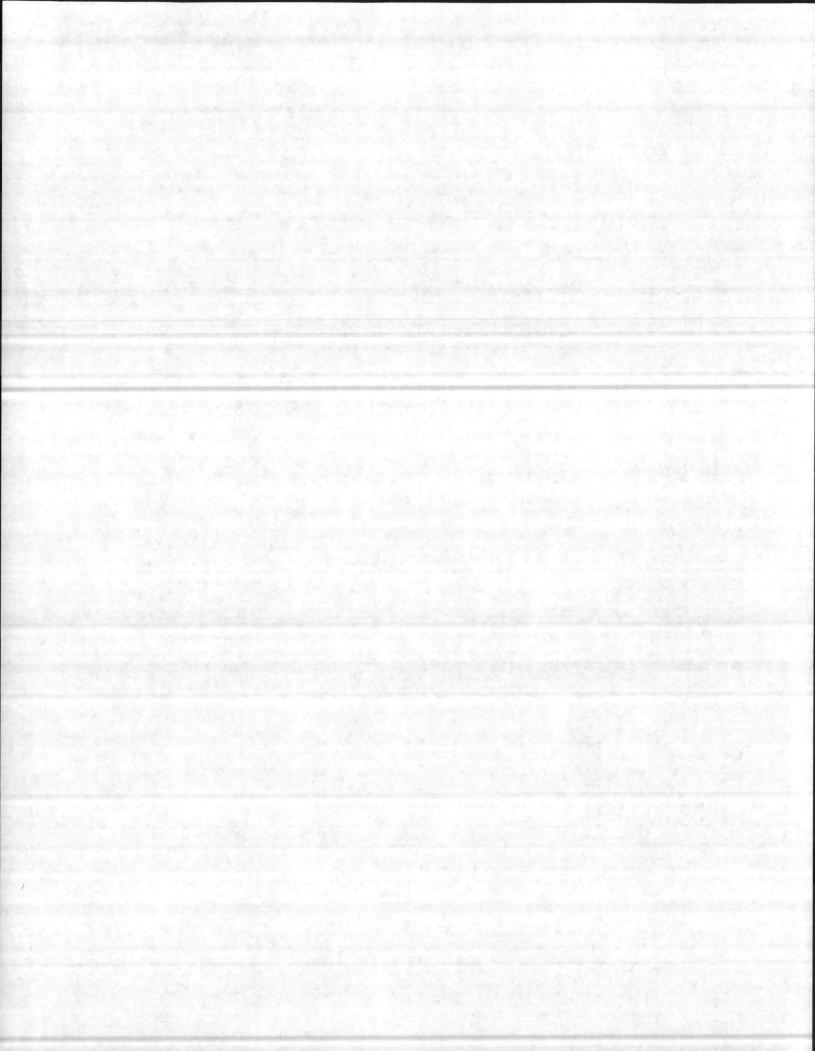
The subject of the still and expectities on the reservation was largely corrected on the samuili report submitted previously. However, one fact remains outstanding - after the proliminary years of adjustment required for the correct operation of the management size, the means to step up production must be installed. This may be done by either installing several mills of about the same expectives the present one or, more likely, the installation of one large, preferably band mill with a capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 board fact a day.

The new mill is not needed before 1962, after which the near full scale production should be possible. It the present time a pontoon barge has been constructed and landings made by which the timber will be transported screes the river. The construction of one central mill allows the centralization of equipment and trained performal.

As a summary, the mill now in operation is sufficient for at least the ment 15 years, after which time the out must be increased so as to eventually take care of growth taking place.

GAME

Gamp Lejoune has been, and can be again, a game paradise. Game to be found here are fresh and salt water fish, bear, deer, turkeys, squirrels, ducks, quail, and many other animals such as skunk, coom, etc. In our cruise much game was encountered, especially in the areas along the river such as Duck Greek and Gedar Point. In the fall deer were seen almost daily, with a good percentage of them bucks.



At one time the survey party drove right into a flock of 15 turkeys and stray birds were seen often. Season was open for a short time for both turkey and door. One day during the short door season 13 bucks were killed. Quall hunting was only fair but some birds are to be seen at the present time.

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C. Adam Brown Sugar

Nuch is being done on the base to aid game. There is a staff of dix marines which are permanent game wardens on the base. Yory extensive plantings of game food have been made this last spring, with plantings including lespedees, millet, several species of clover, soy beans, peas, wetch, mile, etc. Mise a good many themsend pounds of a specially propared chall six have been planted. On a few choice points jutting into the river food for ducks and geose has been planted. To date approximately 1000 scree have been planted with 70,000 pounds of food.

The game attuation on the base is very good. Next of the area is an callent for game with the empoption of some of the white same areas there food and cover are marke and in some of the more recent burned areas. Game is on the increase and with proper protection and future plantings of both food and birds it should continue to inprove.

SUMMARY

To operate this area successfully for a maximum of forest products, the management plan much be adhered to. However, it must be remembered the plan is not a set of rules that sam not be changed but is a set of rules that should allow for small changes and revisions. These revisions will be exact stantly needed, both to meet changed conditions of mergencies. for example, ecustant logging is taking place necessitisting a constant revision of volumes present. Since the plan has been started 365,800 board feet of pine and 90, 100 board feet of hardwood have been logged from cruised areas. As accurate records and maps of the areas and volumes logged so they may be externed on the records and maps of the grant of phase and volumes logged so they may be externed on the records and maps of the grant of phase and volumes logged so they may be externed on the records and maps of the grant products, advares weather sto:

Genetiant studies of growth, release resulting from thinnings, and other related problems must be made and any revisions necessary effected. That is the responsibility of the forester on the job. Again it should be stated that the samagement plan should be flexible in nature but any revisions made should be done only after careful study by the forester.

The key to the success of the plan is fire control. The area covered by this plan for Camp Lejeune can beterned as a little better than average in site. It is not a mature forwar, but is nostly a young vigorous growth of poles and reproduction whose products will be for the future. All present operations must be with a view to this future forest.

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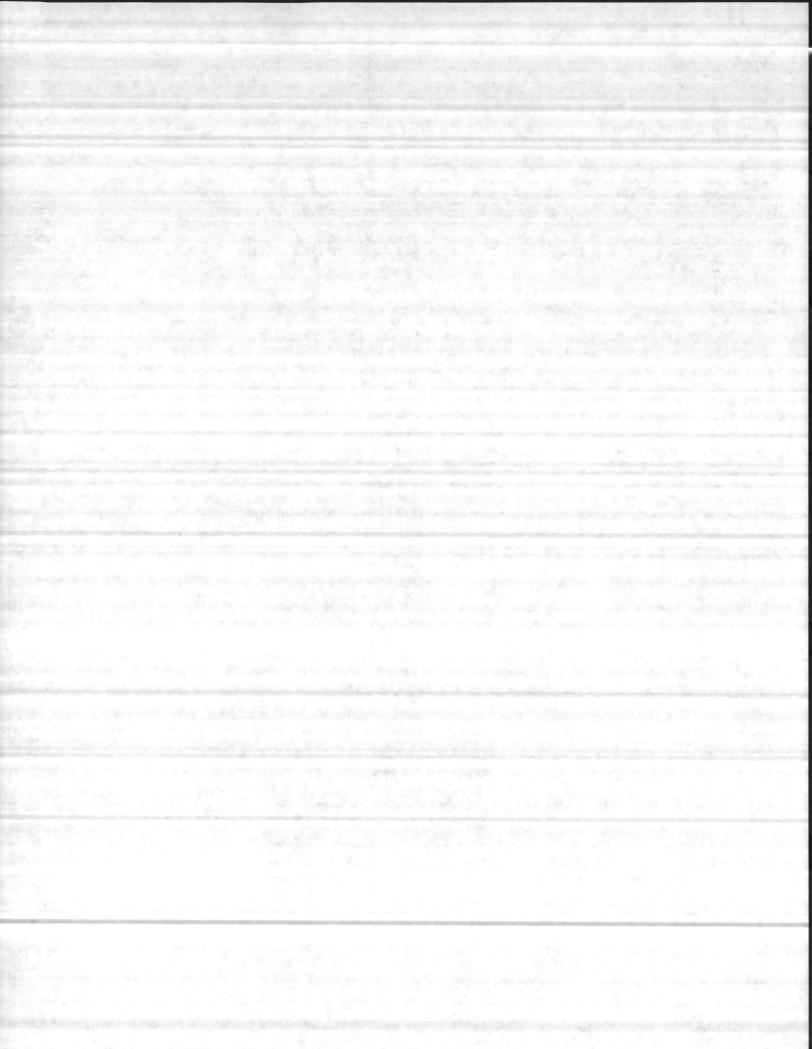
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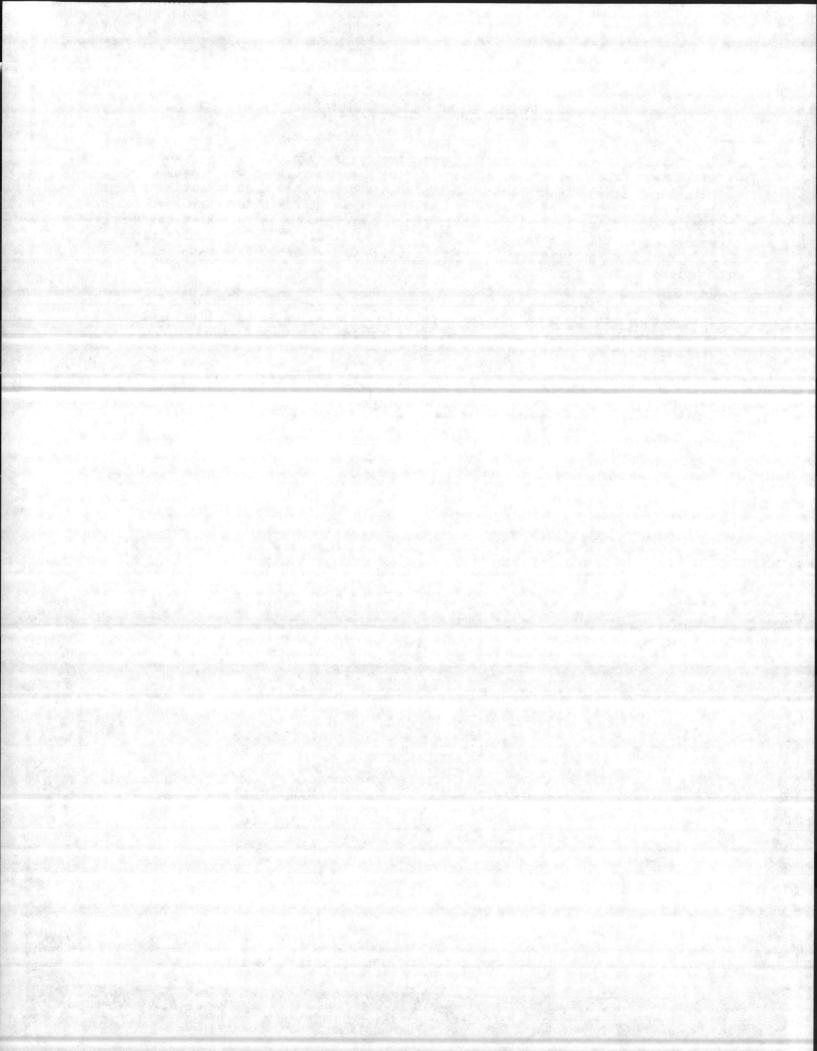
1967 REVISION OF 1996 R.A.

#### FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN; REVISION OF

In 1946 a timber survey of the entire reservation of Camp Lejeune was made. From the data obtained a Forest Management Plan was drawn up and put into effect. Since that time a considerable amount of timber has been cut and a lot of acreage has been taken up for other purposes such as firing ranges, housing projects, etc. Therefore it is felt that the Management Plan should be revised and brought up to date. To make this revision more real and accurate another timber cruise has recently been made and completed.

It is not intended that this report should superseed or replace the 1946 Management Plan. It is intended only to bring up to date the figures on acreage in growing timber, board foot volumes now on had (1954) and various recommendations for future cutting.

The acreage as of 1954 will be shown. On some units the acreage will be the same as in 1946, and others will show a loss in acreage. The 1954 volume will be shown, also the amount of timber out since 1946. Then a gress and net increase in volume can be calculated.



### NORTHEAST CREEK - WALLACE CREEK UNIT

#### ACREAGES

#### Total Acreage ..... 4425

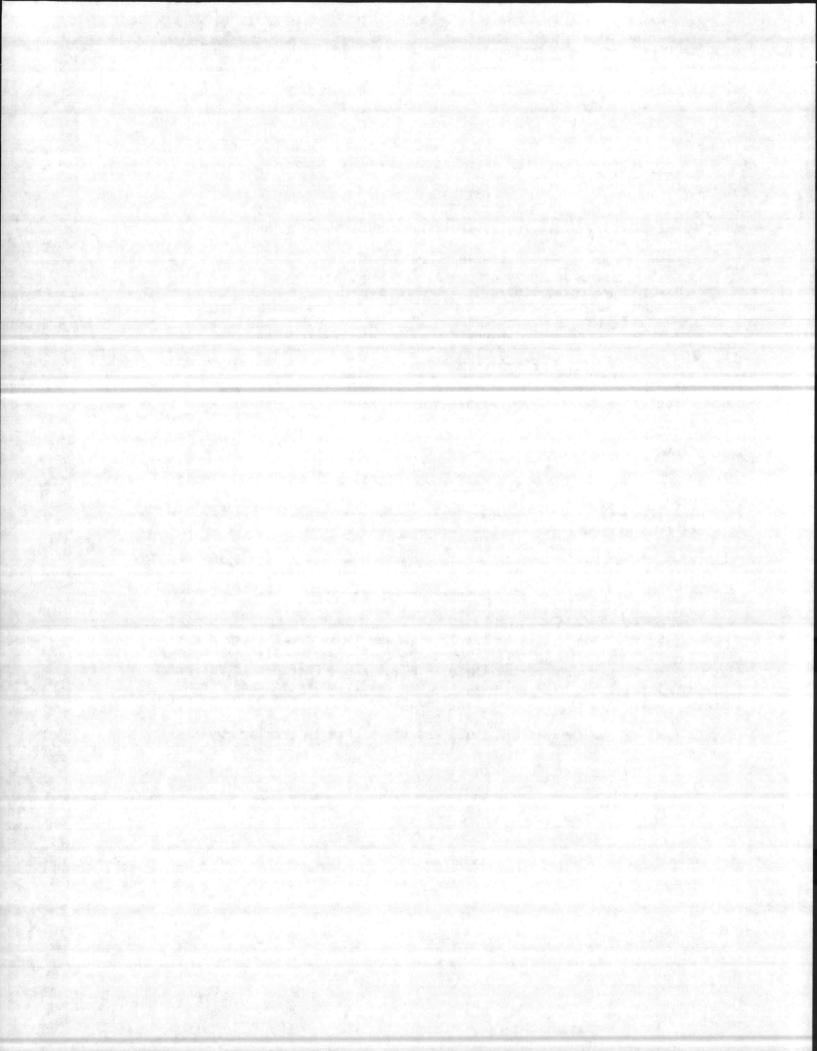
Acreage	net suited to timber growth	95
	reserved for other uses	1400
	producing timber	2930

## PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954)

Pine timber	11,083,600 1,600,400 864,400	bd. bd. bd.	ft. ft. ft.	ALL DUCKER SAME
Total Timber	18,548,400	bd.	st.	
VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 - 1954	e transformation and the second se			
Pine	954,100 279,000			
Total timber out	1,233,100	bd.	ft.	
Pulpwood out	7,858,02	orda		

Comparing the 1946 volume to the 1954 volume it is found there was a gross increase in volume of 5,512,200 board feet. Subtracting the volume that was out during this period there is found a net increase in volume of 4,079,100 board feet. The pulpwood out was mostly salvaged wood from thinnings and clean up after saw log operations.

This unit is now in good condition and the timber is growing rapidly.





#### ACREAGES

. Total acreage ----- 4,542 Acreage reserved for other uses----- 4,542 Acreage producing timber----- 4,542

PRESENT VOLUME NOW STADING (1954) ON 4542 ACRES

Pine timber	1,703,000	bd. ft.	
Oak	716,000	bd. ft.	
Total timber	15,039,800	bd. ft.	

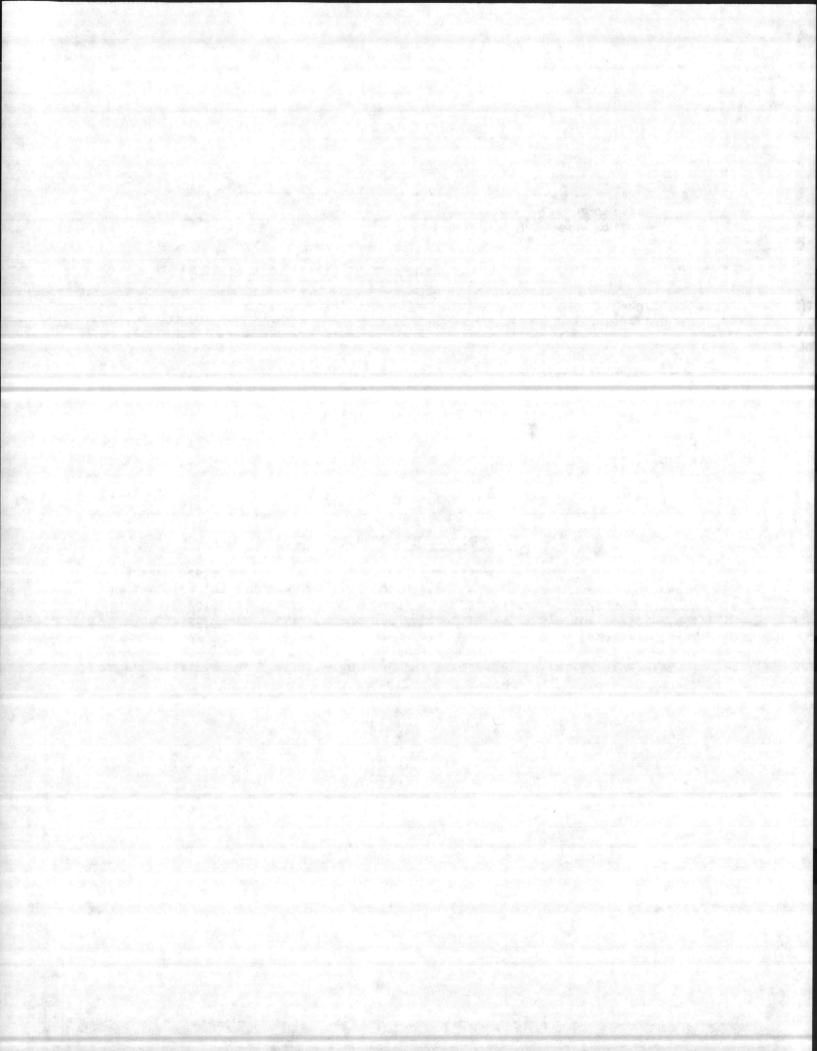
#### VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 to 1954

Pine	321,800 bd. ft.
Hardwood (Gum and Oak)	42,700 bd. ft.
Total timber out	364,500 bd. ft.

#### PULPWOOD CUT 5674,63 CORDS

Comparing the 1946 volume to the 1954 volume it is found there was a gross increase in volume of 4,893,350 bd. ft. Subtracting the volume that was cut during this period there is found a net increase of 4,528,750 bd. ft. The pulpwood cut was salvaged mostly from thinnings and clean up after sawlog operations.

This unit is in good condition and growing rapidly. There still remains about 200 acres to be thinned for pulpwood.



#### SNEADS FERRY ROAD UNIT

#### ACREACES

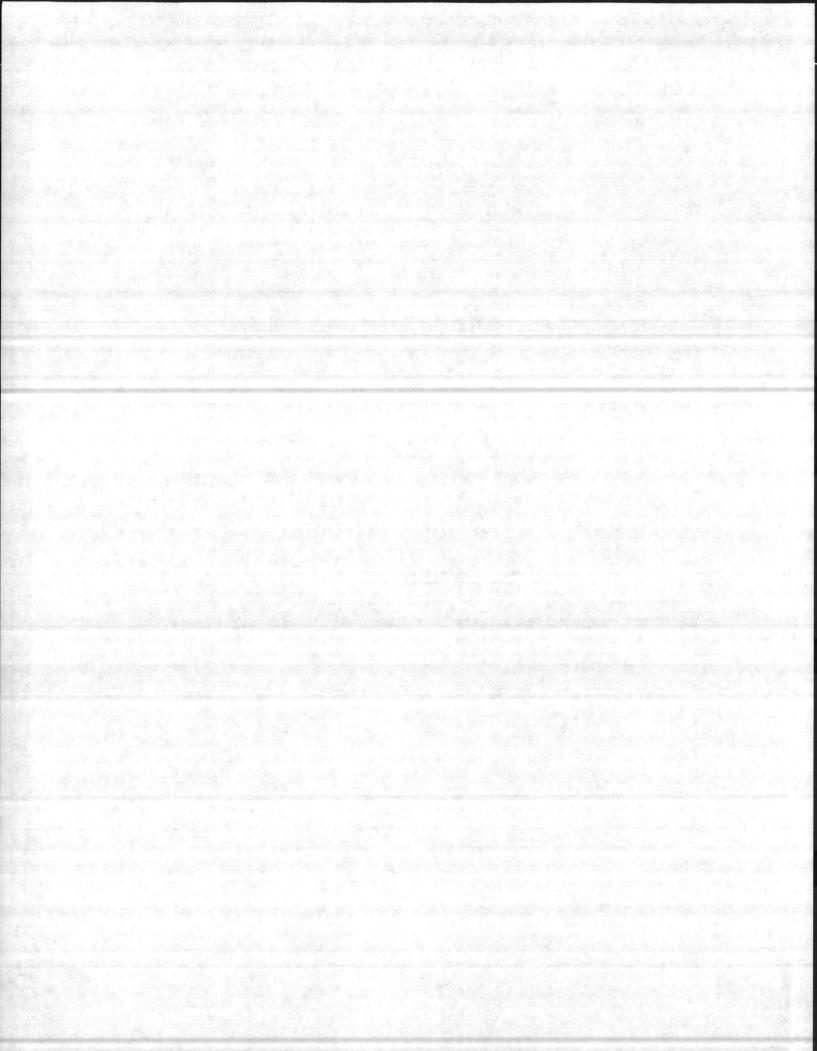
Total Acres	age	5,675
Acreage	not suited to timber production	946
Acreage Acreage	reserved for other uses	0 4,729

## PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) ON 4729 ACRES

Pine timber	3,301,000 bd. ft.
Total timber	3,831,200 bd. ft.
VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954	
Pine	95,700 bd. ft.
Hardwood	900 bd. ft.
Total timber out	96.600 bd. ft.

#### PULPWOOD CUT 451,42 CORDS

This unit is made up almost entirely of white and pocosin area. There has been a very negligable gain in volume over the past eight years.



## WALLACE CREEK - FRENCH CREEK UNIT

#### ACREAGES

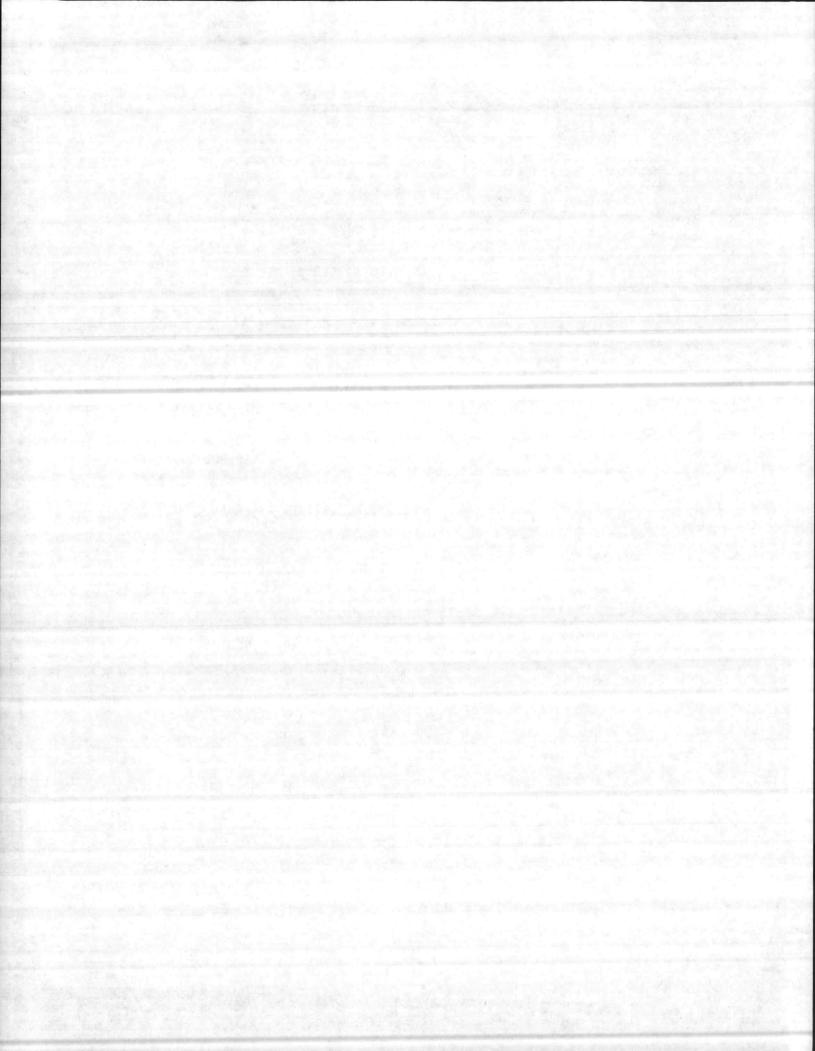
Tetal acreage		 	• • • • • • •	4,809
and a standard man	eduction -	 		0
Acreage not suited to timber particular acreage reserved for other use		 		

# PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954)

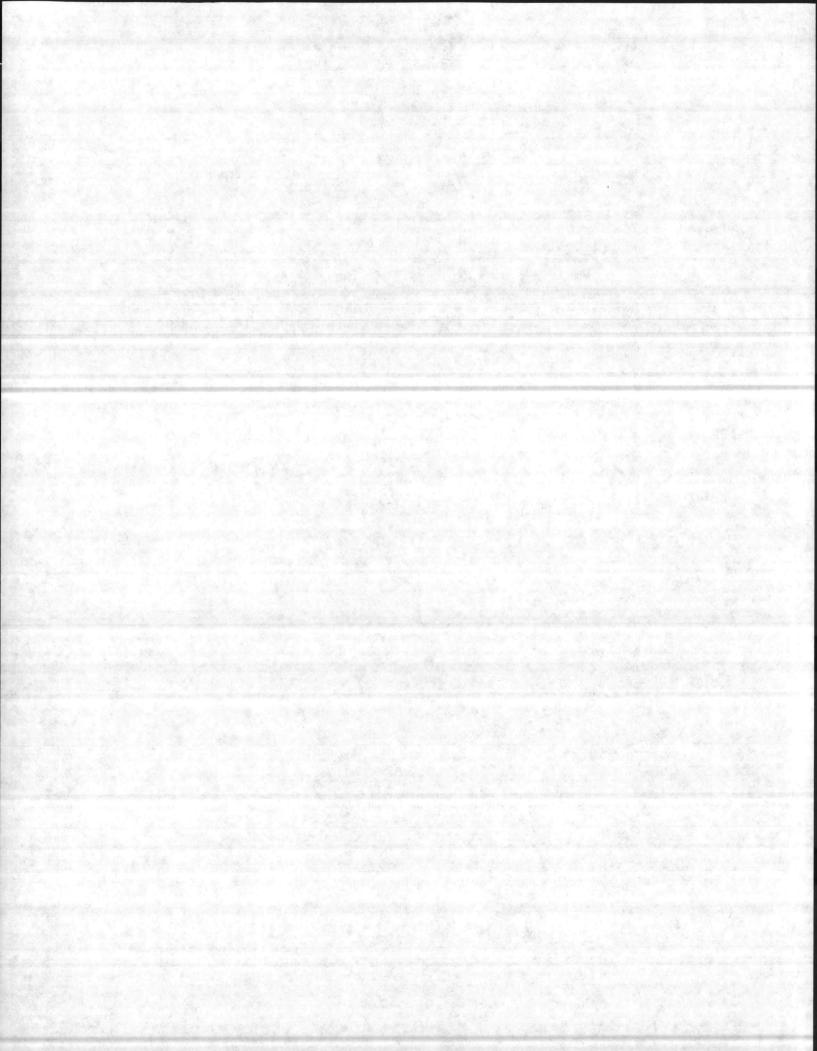
Pine			
Gum and roplar	 	 4,912,400 bd.	ft.

## VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 to 1954

T	otal	1 t	1	nb	or	C	ut	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••		••	•••			1,524,500	DO.+	14.	
																								•	1.1.1			
P	ine		•			-		•	-	•	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	Ξ	1	1	1	1	481,500	bd.	ft.	
																				-	-	-	-	-	842,800	bd.	ft.	



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	PRESENT VOLUME NOW S	TANDING (1954)	N 4607 ACRES	
Pine	and the second second second		and the second second second	n an the second s
Gun and Poplar			10,529,600 bi. ft. 2,692,800 bi. ft.	
Qak• • • • •		• • • • • • •	2,692,800 bd. ft. 815,000 bd. ft.	
Total timber.			5,837,400 bd. ft.	por filles and service
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Pine			511,700 bd. ft. 114,900 bd. ft.	
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Total timber		******	728,600 bl. ft.	
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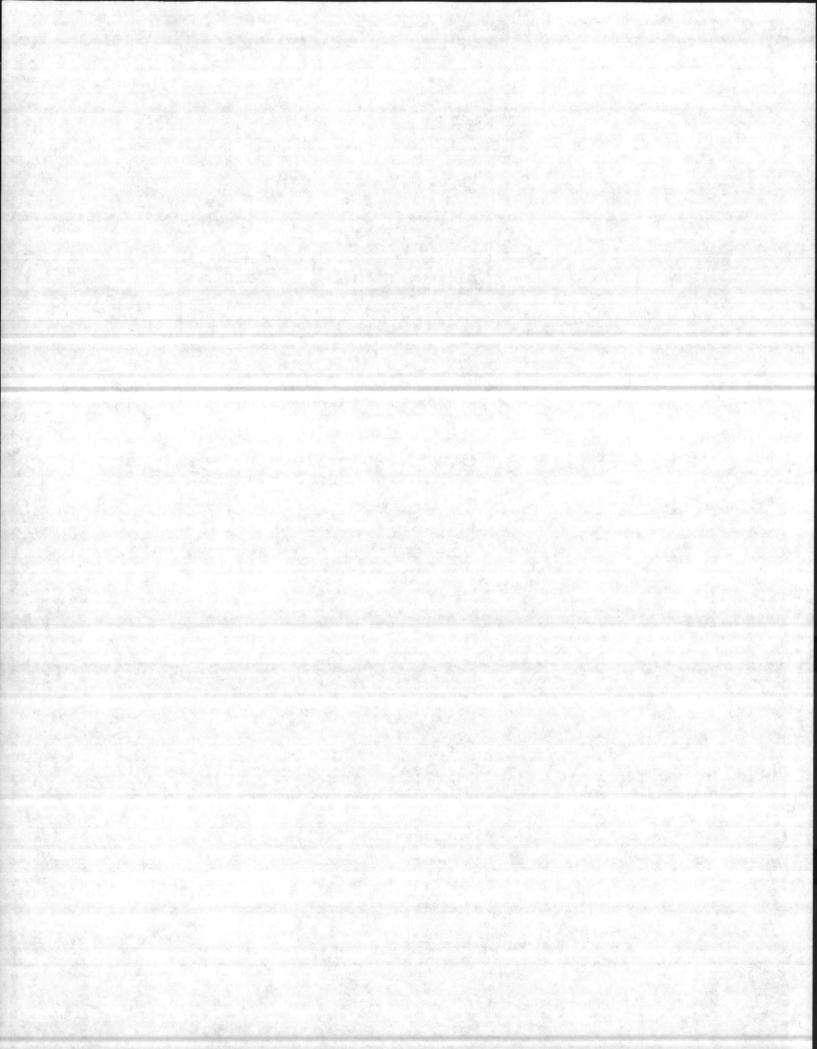


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Total acreage	******	************			an grid jaken i ja	感感。
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Pine • • • •		1111116	1.1	44,600 bd.	<b>EVO</b>	
Gun and Pople Oak			1	106,200 bis	n.	State - Andrews
a state of the second secon				102,200 bl.	Cherrie - A	igner og herstere
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	VOLUME CUT PR	CH 1946 to 195	<b>9</b>	no e Arren		Service Barrier
		and the second se		297,800 bd.	Steller and	
Pine				128,400 bd.	<b>SUR</b> A MARKEN M	
			na n	426,200 bla	Å.	
Total timber	Culosseeseesee			- Starty - Ald	a the second second	ang Si Direks
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#### COWHEAD CREEK UNIT

#### ACREAGES

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PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) on 2958 ACRES

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VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 to 1954

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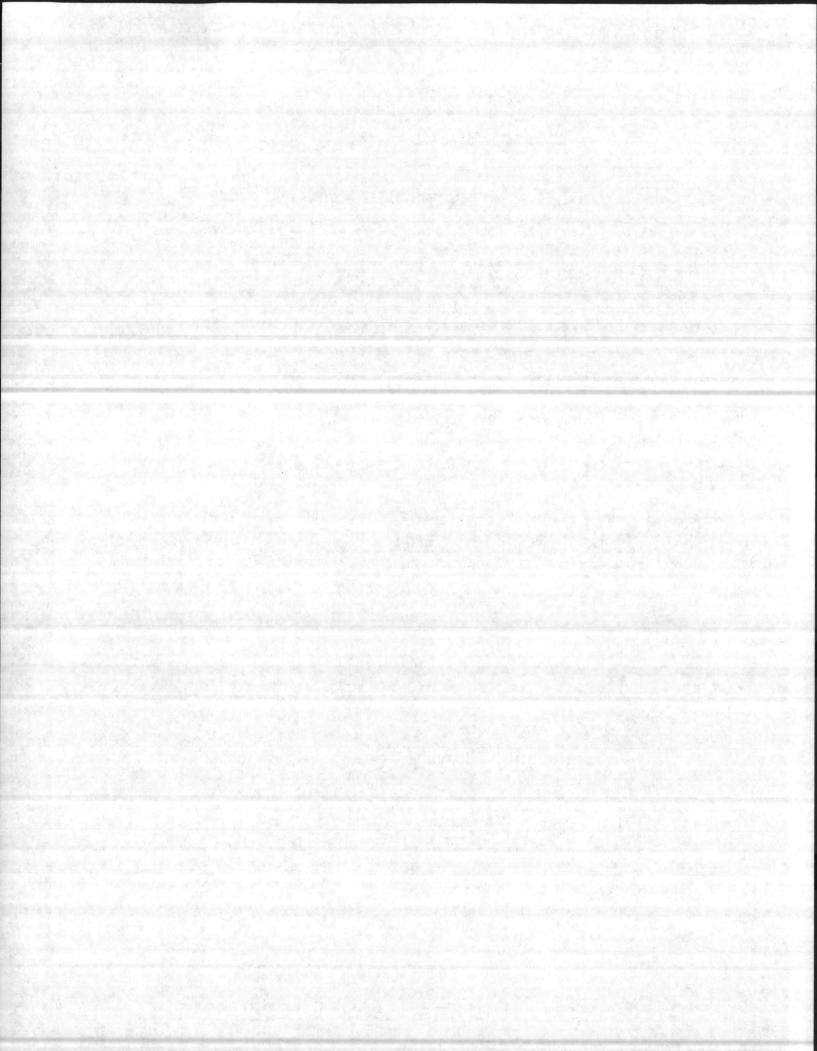
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ACE HALL STOR A

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In 1946 this unit had a area of 4,099 acres. In 1950, 1,487 acres were taken up by a firing range. This left only 2,958 acres in this unit suitable for growing timber. The 1487 acres were clear cut in order to salvage the timber. Here of it was put into pulpwood due to the small size of the trees.



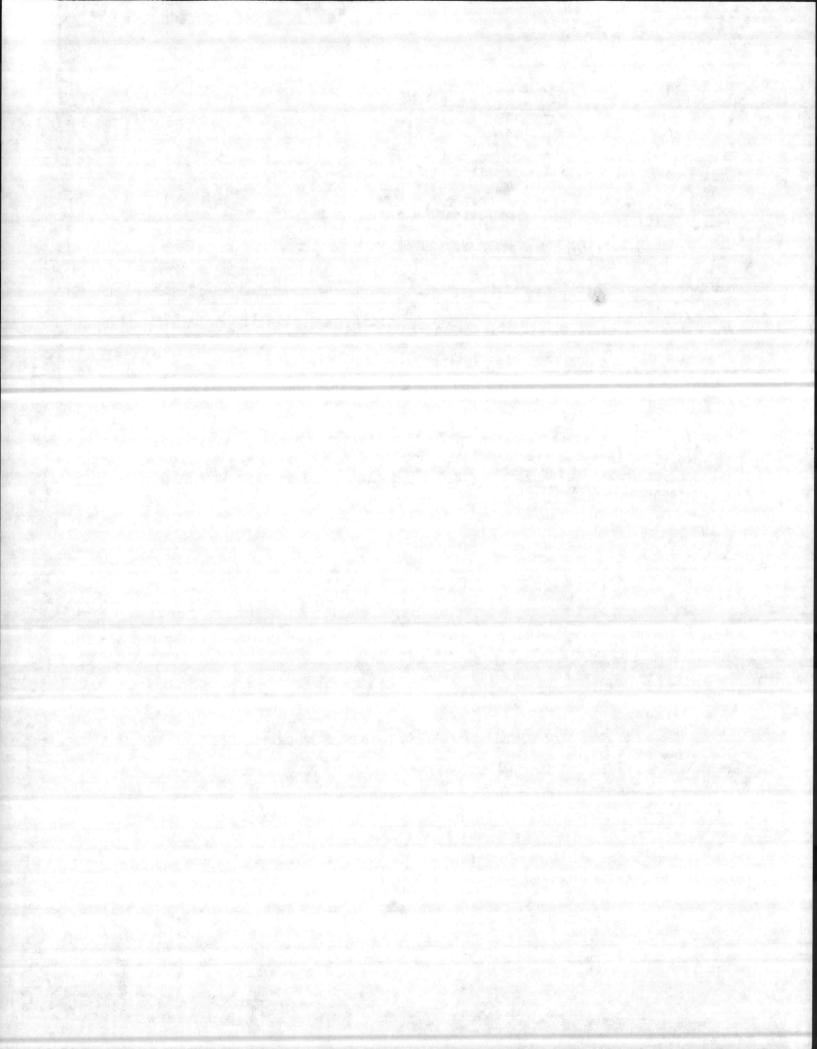
#### BEAR CREEK UNIT

### ACREAGES

Hardwood

Total acreage Spole	
Acreage reserved for other purposes 2,074 Acreage suitable to timber production	
PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) on 1540 ACRES	
Pine	
Total timber	•
VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954	
Pine 290,200 bd. ft. 105,500 bd. ft.	

In 1946 this unit had an area of 5,614 acres suitable for timber production. In 1950 about half the area was taken in a firing range. This left approximately 1,540 acres suitable for timber production, the remainder being in pocesin. The merchantable timber laying within the firing range was out into pulpwood.



EAST WALLACE CREEK UNIT

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PRESENT VOLUME NON STANDING (1954) on 4547 ACRES Pine - 4.781,200 bd. ft. Gum - 1,155,600 bd. ft. Total timber - 5,839,000 bd. ft. VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954

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In 1946 this unit had an area of 5,297 scree suitable for timber productions In 1950, 1,620 scree were taken in the firing range. This left 4,547 acree suitable for timber productions

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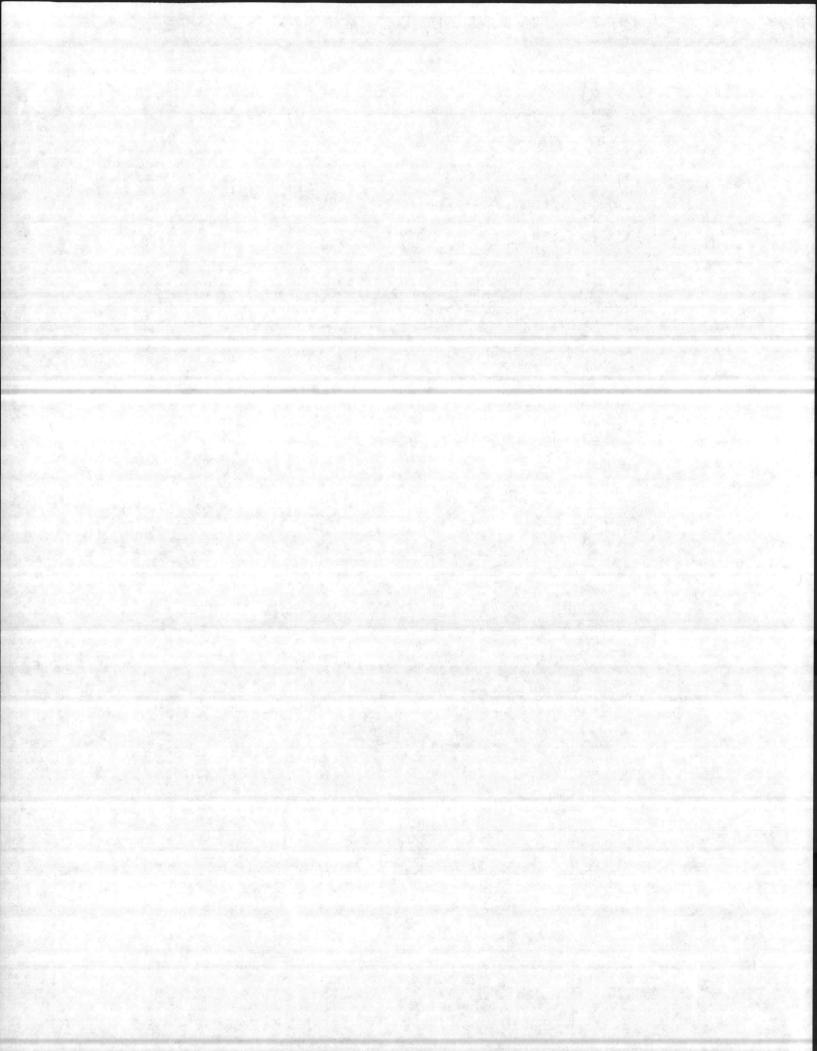
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## STARLING UNIT

### ACREAGES

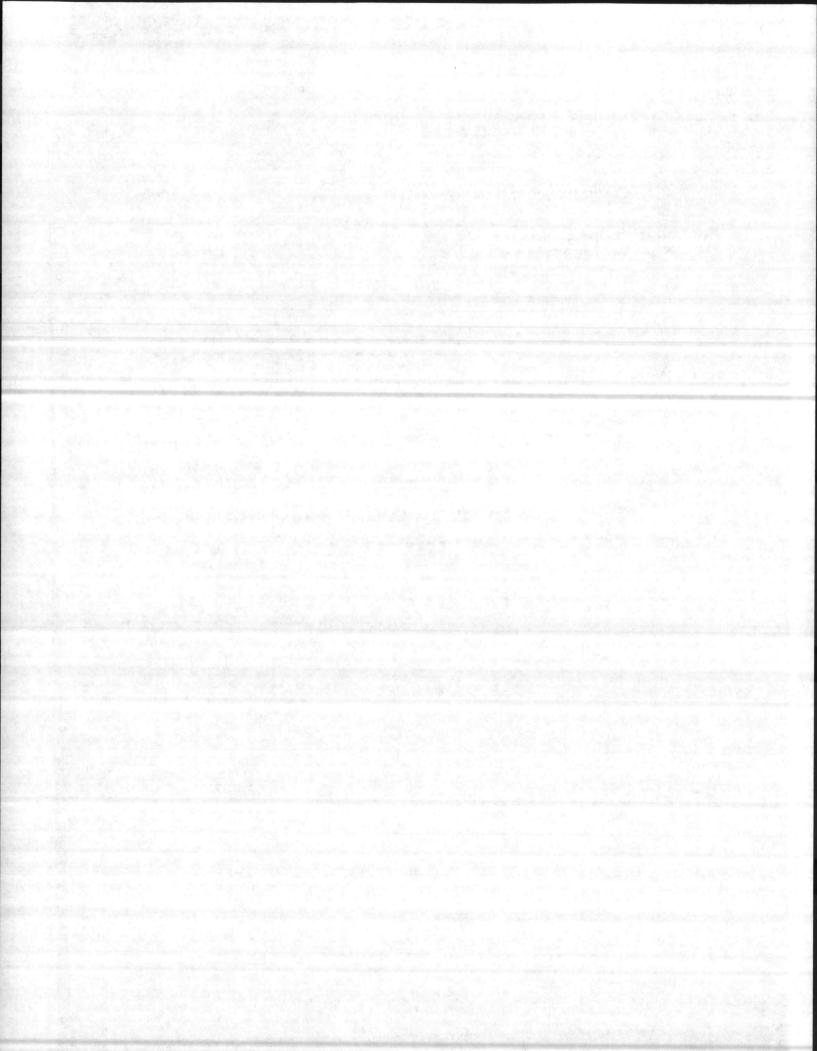
	********	5,108
Acreage reserved for other uses		806
Now timber producting acreage		
werende broarne ermost e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		8.805

# PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING 1954 CH 3805 ACRES

Pine								-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-			5,982,000		2 - 4 	
Gum					-				-	-	-	-	1	-	Ξ	-	-	-	-	*	5,982,000 455,800	bi.	ft.	
1200	13.24							1				-	-	-	-		•	•	•	•	453,800	bd.	ft.	
Tota]	ti	n be	 	 •••	 	•••	•••	 													4,435,800	-	-	

## VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954

Pine		455,500 bd. ft. 28,100 bd. ft.
	out	481,600 bd. ft.
Pulpwood out	*********************	1206-05 cords

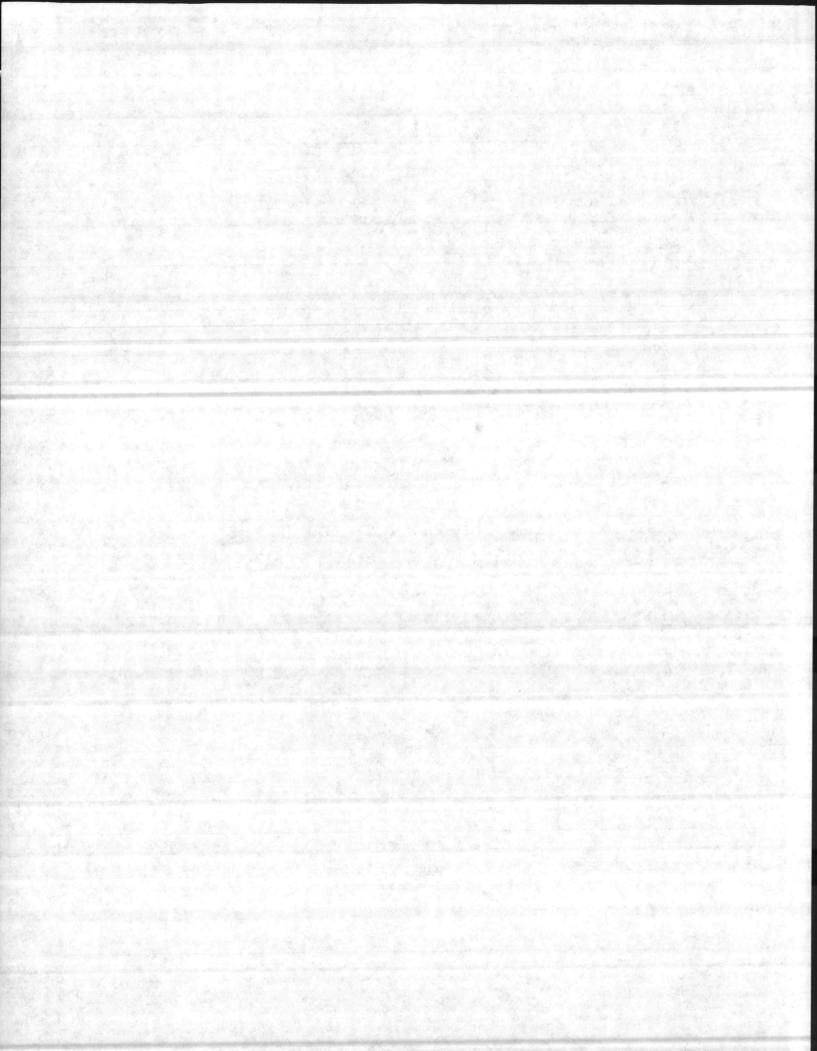


#### SNEADS POINT - CNSLON HEACH UNIT

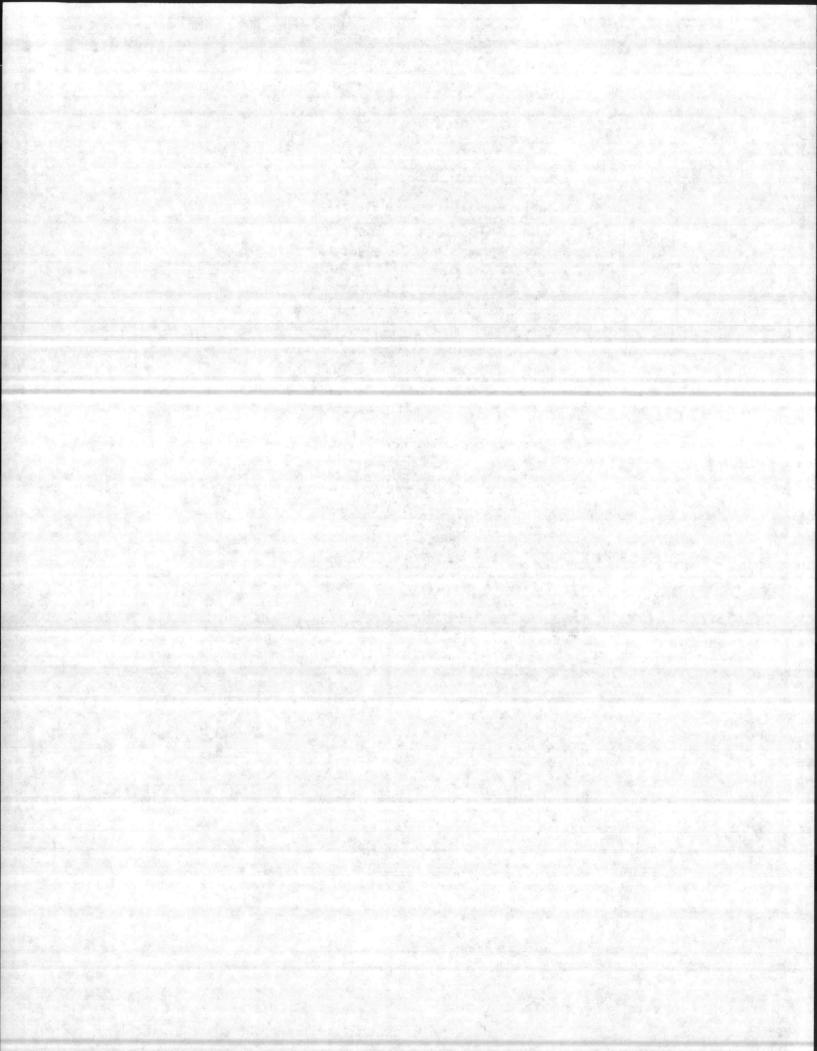
ACREAGES

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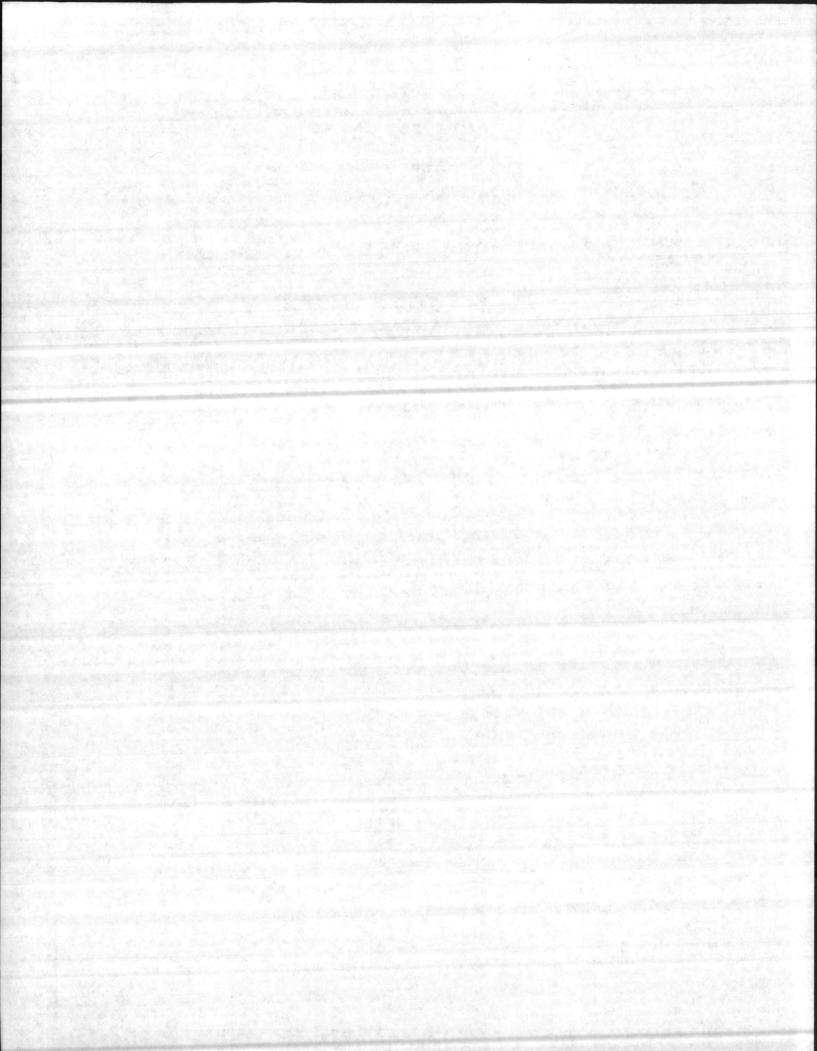
Total acreage .... 7,007 ........... Acreage reserved for other uses . Non timber producting acreage . . . . 724 Ale with Asreage producting timber - - - -.... 5,004 PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) ON 5,004 ACRES 8,050,600 bl. ft. Ghan \$95,000 bd. ft. Oak ..... 52,800 bl. ft. Total timberasses the fte VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954 Pin 1.074.100 bd. ft. latwood . . . . . . 119,200 bd. ft. Total timber outsessessessessessessessessessessesses 1,195,300 bis fte Pulpwood autossessessessessessessessessessesses 2,241.77 cords Shere had a manter The second states in the second ale provident and the second and the second and the state of the second state of the secon in the advertise to a set ANT MANY A WARD AND A WARD AND AND in a state of the second of the second of second Salation States - AMA and an article where we share the second second second second · for A Standard Stranger Call Containing 计记录 新成的 网络小 化化物酶酶 建分子合酶原物酶 化丁 with the second s non a second second second production and a state at Market and Delto and Millington producer in the state of the state of the states - California - Statist An han make a high a new part and general gray with installing the a particular designed and the second s



NORTH INTROCOSTAL WATERWAY UNIT ACREAGES 14号 440所能。2447 Andrews 7,225 Total Acres 509 Apreage reserved for other use 8.231 Non timber producing acreage + 8,485 Acreage producing timber PRESENT VOLUME HON STANDING (1954) ON 5,485 ACRES 3,458,200 bd. ft. 259,400 bd. ft. 24,200 bd. ft. Pin Chant Oak 5,701,800 bd. ft. Total tinber VOLUME CUT PROM 1946 TO 1954 350,400 bd. ft. PAR 248,700 bd. ft. He rduce .. 599,100 bd. ft. Total timber out. \*\*\* 546.25 cards Pulpwood out.



in the start and a section of the section Service and the service of the and the state of the second states And the second MONTF ORD POINT, CAMP KNOX UNIT and a second second 125%、演員方 ACREAGES ... 2,910 Total acreage ...... ..... 1,120 Acreage reserved for other uses - - -.... Non timber producting acreage - - - -..... Acreage producting timber - - - -1,790 We do not a particular a series and the series and the PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) ON 1790 ACRES - 2,489,800 bd. ft. Pine - -Ghant -259,800 bd. ft. . . Q12 .... 127,000 bd. ft. VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954 850,100 bd. ft. Plan lavered -252.800 bd. ft. Total timber outsessessessessessessesses 1,102,400 bd. ft. Pulpwood outersessessesses 3592.90 cords teres and the second second the second second second second and the second states and the in the second 法。而此的考虑 C. S. Barris **经新闻的资料**公司 control of the second second second second comparison and and the second "我们的你……" 2. Car sample the state of the second state and the second sec AND AND A tangen er sig fallen er er benende sid fredeligen and state te generalise in the second institution and the 伊尔 医心脏 医动脉的 医动脉的 State and the second state of the second A State State we want the set of the in Primer A wind a provide the second of the a second in the water of the second as the second of the the analysis of the second to pay individual deputies and an and the



## AIRFIELD UNIT

## ACREAGES

Total acreage	5,075
	4,014
Non timber producing acreage	1.010
Asreage producing timber	1,010

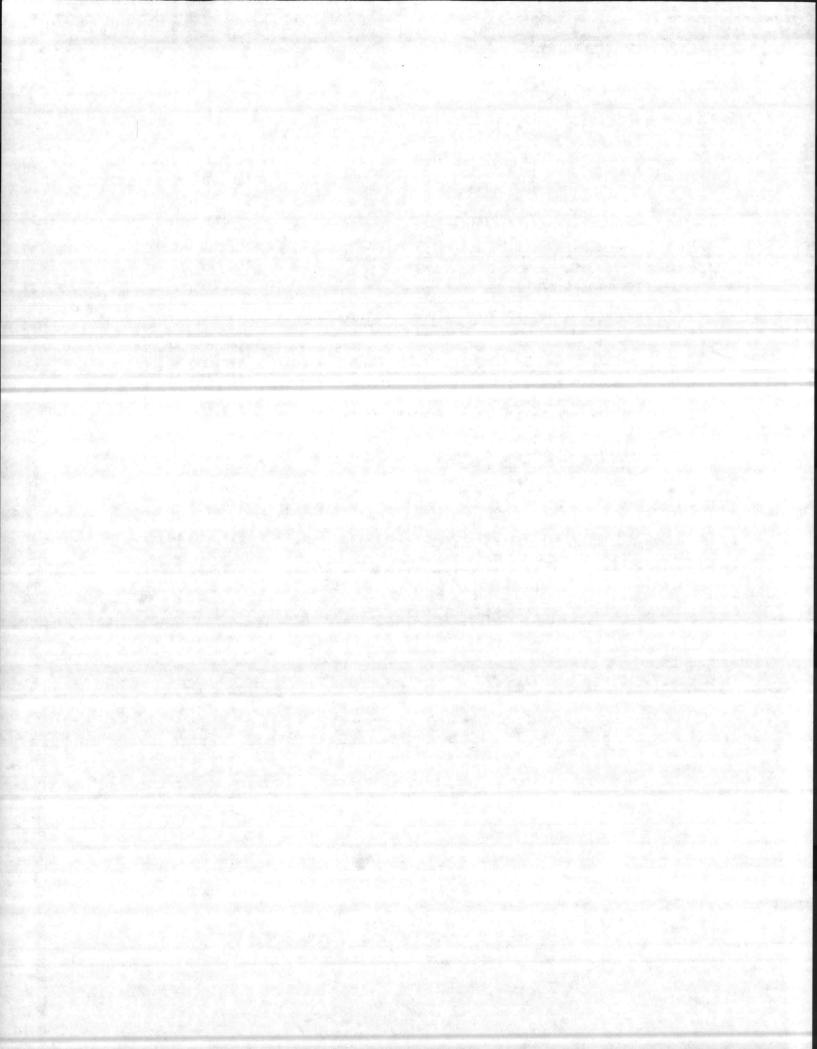
## PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) ON 1010 ACRES

Pine															5,190,000 1	s.le	ft.
															979,600 1		
Oak			-		-							۲	•		211,400	. he	10.
		2															and a second

Total timber ..... 4,581,000 bd. ft.

## VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954

Pine	400,800 bd. ft.
Hardwood	110,900 bd. ft.
Total timber out	511,700 bd. ft.
Pulpwood cuts	4725.44 Cords



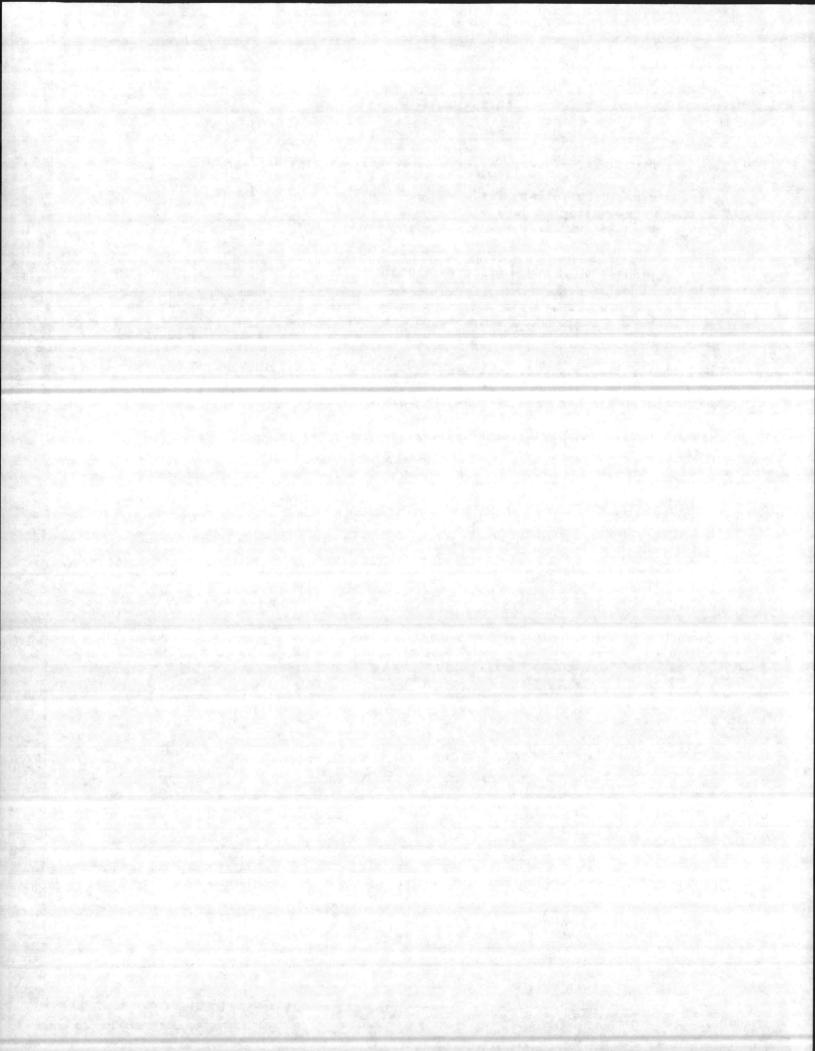
## DIXON UNIT

## ACREACES

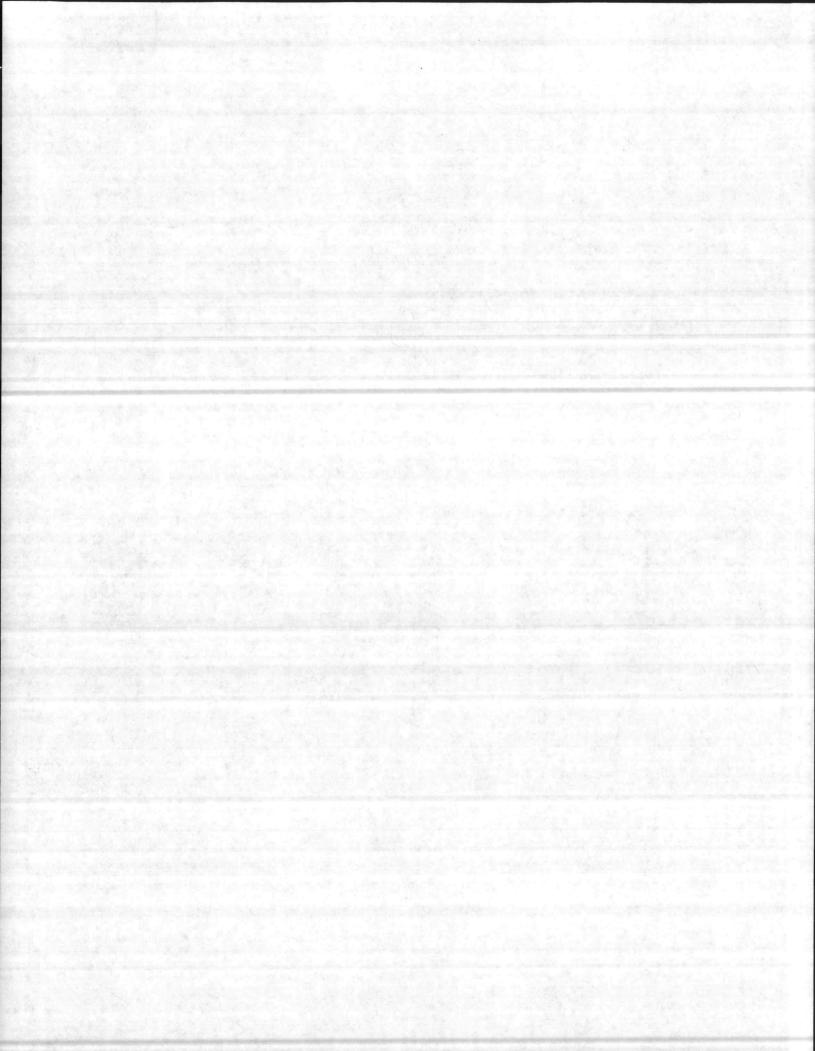
Total acreage	**** 7,308
Acreage reserved for other uses	1,000
Non timber producting acreage	0

## PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954)

Pine
Total timber
No saw timber has been out in this unit since 1946.
Puluwood sutanssessessessessessessessessessessessesse



TOTALS FOR THE CAMP ACREAGES ... 111,154 Total acreage (including water) .... 26,000 Acreage under water.l.... 85,154 Land acreage ..... 84, 629 Land acreage exclusive of Midway Park...... 24,190 Acreage reserved for other uses .... Aarmage not suited to timber production...... 6,537 55,902 PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) 91,775,800 bd. ft. Pines 14,998,600 bd. ft. 5,020,200 bd. ft. Game 0.10 111,794,600 bd. ft. Total timber. VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 to 1954 8,262,800 bd. ft. - 2,041,500 bd. ft. Hardwood. 10,294,300 bd. ft. Total timber subsessessessesses



PULPHOOD CUT (1946-1954)

Clear out

There has been a considerable amount of timber out by the Camp sawmill from various areas on the camp not already shown in this report. From area E, artillory impact area there was 1,294,700 board feet out. From areas set aside for other purposes there was 1,240,700 board feet out. This makes a total of 2,495,400 board feet of lumber that was actually salvaged from areas that had to be cleared. Had it not been out it would have been a total loss.

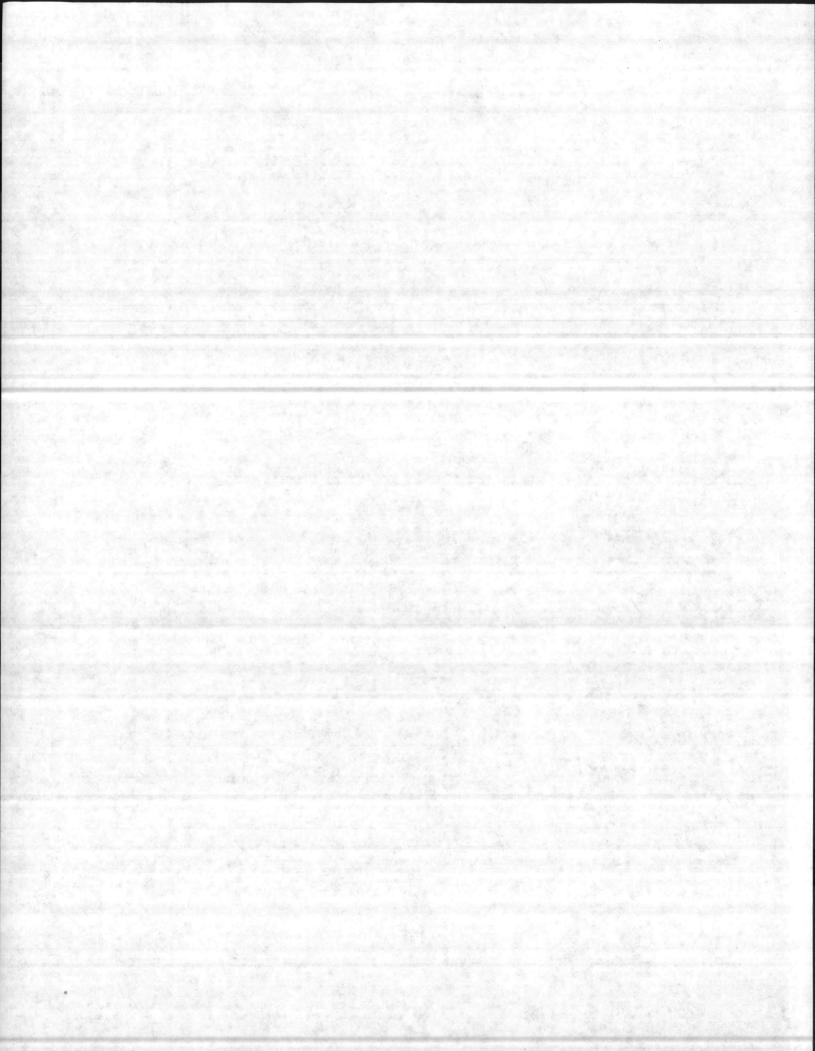
It should be remembered that the total board foot volume now standing on the base was arrived at by the Soribner Decival 6 Log Rule, the same log rule that was used in the 1946 cruise. It has been shown that the actual amount of lumber that can be sawed from a tree gives an everrun of 17% on the Seribner Decival 6 Rule. So the cruised volume of 111,794,600 beard foot would actually saw out 180,799,700 beard foot if every these free 10 inches and up were out.

As was pointed out in the 1966 Plan and should be stressed again here, one of the main difficulties is caused by the unusual proportion of hardwood that is mature and ready for harvesting. Of the appreximate 10,000,00 beard feet that has been out since 1966, only 2,000,000 beard feet was hardwood. The proportion of hardwood should have been much higher. If there is ne way the Marine Corps can use this excess amount of hardwood it is suggested that it might be sold by contract similar to the way pulpwood is now sold.

#### SILUICULTURE NEEDED

As has been stated before, protection is still of prime importance. Heep fire down to a minimum and nature will take care of the rest. This has been very well done during the past eight years. Considering the incomendous fire hasard encountered on a military reservation the acreage burned over has been relatively small. Many fires have been set but they have been restricted to small areas. It is heped that fire protection and suppression will remainat its high degree of efficiency in the future years.

The 1946 Flan stated that thinning was the main siluicultural operation needed. This has been carried out in the form of pulpreed outting. About 85% of the stands needing thinning has been thinned. However, each year there are younger stands of timber reaching the size and age that they should be thinned. Therefore, the pulpwood operation should be continued on a modified scale for at least the next ten years.



#### GROWTH

At the present time it is felt there is little need for revision on the subject of growth. So far as is known those figures set forth in the 1946 plan still holds true for growth and future volume. It is yet too early to make any growth studies on stands released by pulpwood thinning.

## RECOMMENDATION FOR HARVESTING

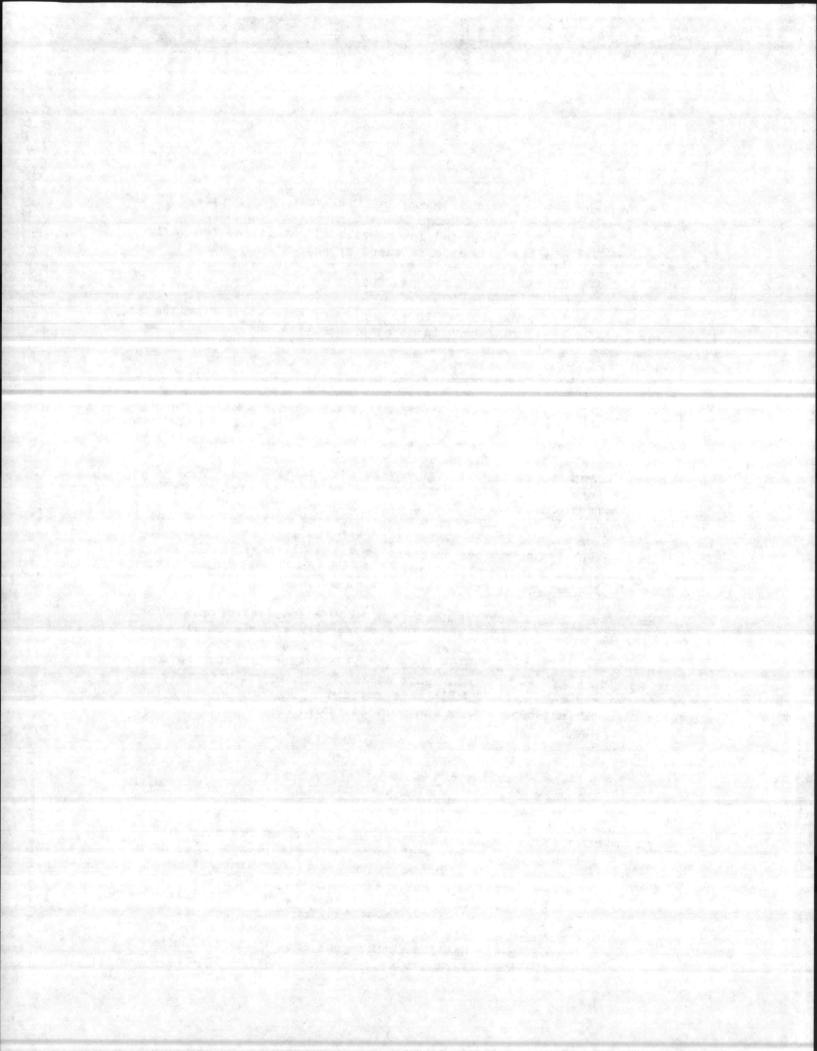
It is extremely difficult to set forth a plan or schedule for harvesting the timber on this base when there is no assurance that the plan will be strictly adhered to. The camp sawmill has been closed since May 1953 and it is not known by the writer if or when it will ever resume operation; or that any other plan for harvesting the timber will be made. When thinking in terms of forestry and timber management, one must consider the forest crop (standing timber) the same as, the farmer considers his field crops. The foresterives to obtain the same objectives as the farmer. In generalterms, that is, to obtain the maximum output in quantity and quality from a given area of land. The main difference being the time element. Whereas the farmer thinks in terms of one to two years, the forester must think in terms of fifty to a hundred years. When the proper time comes the farmer must harvest his orop or lose money. The same idea applies as well to forestry. On Camp Lejeune there is a certain amount of timber that should be harvested each year. If not there is a definite mometary value lest. When a tree reaches maturity the increase in volume is very small, it leses viger and then becomes more susceptible to insect and fungus attack. If a tree of this nature is not utilized it soon becomes a total loss.

At the present time there are about 1,500,000 beard feet of timber coming to maturity each year on this base. A large portion of this is hardwood such as tupele gum, red gum and oak. This timber needs to be and should be out, otherwise there is a definite loss in value. Another point to keep in mind is that this amount of timber that needs to be out will increase each year. As pointed out in the 1946 plan a maximum of 13,000,000 board feet annually might be produced within the next 15 years.

The following is a suggested schedule of outting:

1954 - 1956 Make a maximum out of not ever 1,500,00 beard feet a year, continuing the type of cutting that has been taking place for the past eight years.

1957 - 1966 1957 and 1958 should each have a cut of two million board feet. This will be in unit #15 (Dixon Unit) as that unit has a larger volume of mature timber than any other. 1959 and 1960 will be cut in unit #2 (Duck Creek) with a production from two to two and a half million board feet a year. In 1961 three million board feet can be produced in unit #1. In 1962 - 1965 cutting will be from three to six million feet a year from Unit #6 (Southwest Creek) and Unit #8 (Verona Leop). 1966 will be taken care of by



the 9th and 10th Units, from which six to ten million beard feet may be out. The outting for this ten year period will be selective release outting. By that is meant only those trees over 14 inches DB# will be cute

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From 1966 on the actual plan for outting should take place with about 2,000 acres of loblelly and 1,000 acres of longlest out yearly. The area to be out must be determined by the forester in charge, but unless some factor changes, thirteen million board feet can be out every year.

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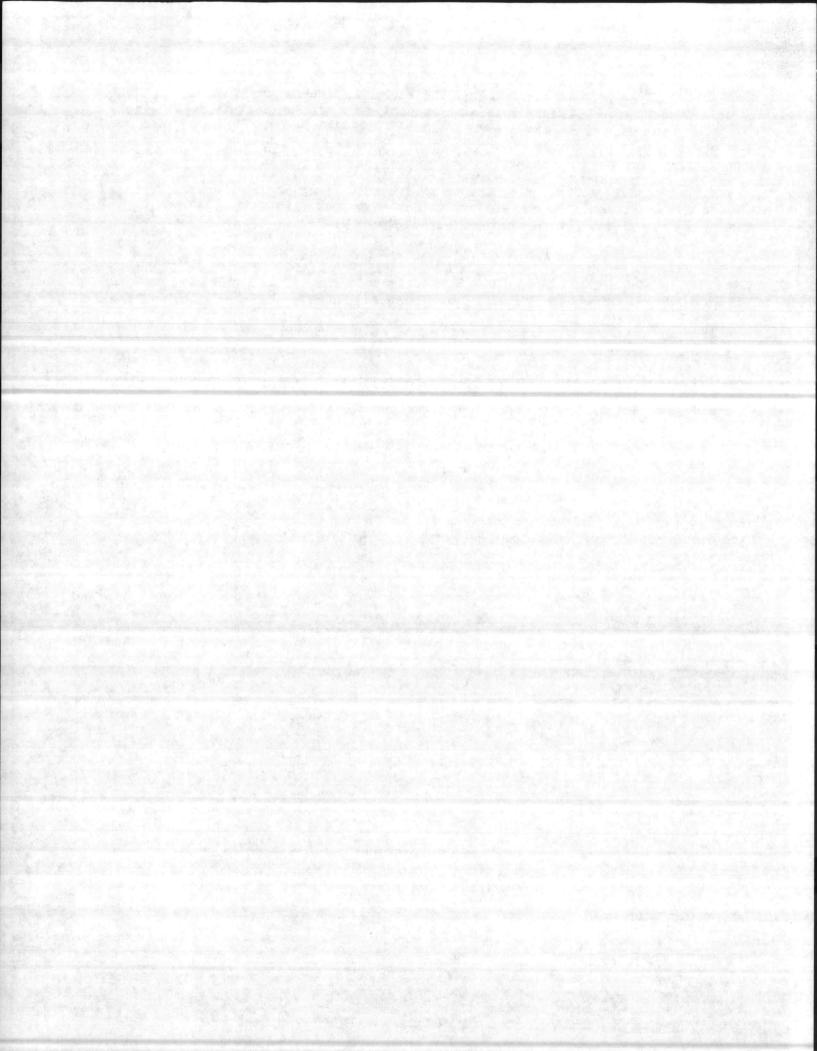
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#### POREST MANAGEMENT PLANE REVISION OF

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In 1946 a timber survey of the entire reservation of Gamp Lejoune was made. From the data obtained a Forest Management Flam was drawn up and put into effort. Since that time a considerable sectors of timber has been out and a lot of screege has been taken up for other purposes such as firing ranges, housing projects, etc. Therefore, it is fait that the Management Flam should be revised and brought up to date. To make this revision more real and accurate souther timber arulas has recently been made and completed.

It is not intended that this report should supervess or replace the 1946 Hanagement Flam: It is intended only to bring up to date the flammer 38 servege is greating timber, beard feet volumes now on hand (1954) and various recommendations for future satting.

The acreage as of 1954 will be shown. On some mits the servage will be the same as in 1946, and others will show a less in servage. The 1954 volume will be shown, also the amount of timber out since 1946. Then a gross and not increase in volume can be calculated.

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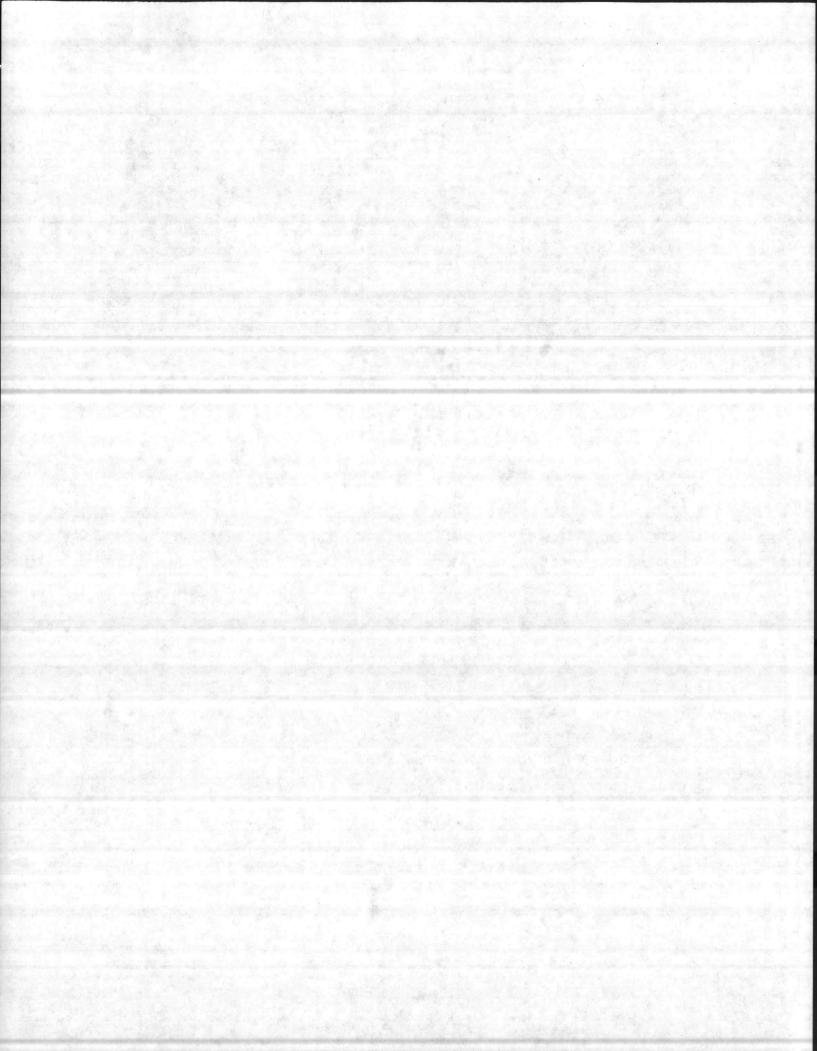
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FORESTRY REPORT FOR TEMIOD 1954 TO PRESENT

Rens no 2 -2 Former more

30 April 1957

Grow (3)

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The Forestry Management Flan for Camp Lejeune was revised and brought up to date in 1954. The object of this report is to bring up to date forestry conditions as they now exist on the Camp Lejeune reservation.

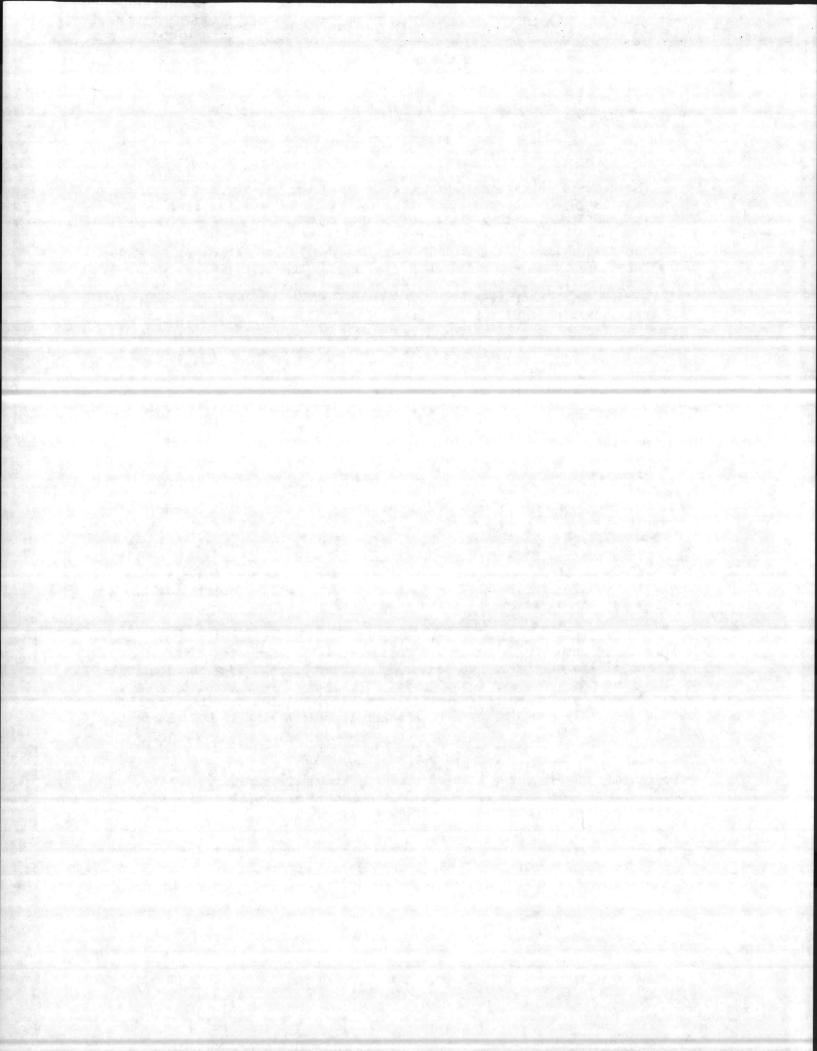
The harvesting of timber has been practically at a stand still since the closing of the camp saweill in May of 1953. The only timber cutting of any importance has been done under the pulpwood contract. For the period of 1 January 1954, to 1 April 1957, 16,190 cords of pulpwood have been cut. As a whole, this has had little effect on the volume of merchantable saw timber, as the cutting of pulpwood has mostly been from thinnings, that is, taking out trees that are small, undeveloped, crooked and showing signs of rot.

Based upon the rate of growth in 1954, it is estimated that the total volume of merchantable timber on the camp has increased from 111,794,600 board feet to 119,685, 100 beard feet, or an increase of 2,963,500 board feet per year.

Fire protection is still of prime importance, and is being kept to a high degree of efficiency. Fire breaks around firing ranges and certain maneuver areas are maintained, and these areas are controlled burned during the winter months. Three forest fire lookcut towers are in operation and they are equipped with two-way radios, also tied in with one state tower on west. This emables fire fighting equipment to arrive at the seeme of a fire in a minimum of time. Although many fires break out during the dry seasons, so far the total areas burned has been kept very small. Cooperation between the Fire Department and Base Maintenance is very good.

The wildlife and game situation on the base is still very good. Deer is especially plentiful. Cover and food seem to be adequate. With the exception of the firing ranges and some maneuver areas, cover is plentiful and mumerous den trees are found around the edges of swamps and branches. Yearly plantings of bird and game food are made. At the present time there are now about 125 acres planted in bicoler lespedese with 10,000 plants per acre.

Over all, the forestry situation seems to be good on the base. Approximately 20% of the volume of standing timber is a young, thrifty, growing stand. The other 20% would be considered mature, but most of that is still growing, even though at a slover rate.



#### NORTHEAST CREEK - WALLACE CREEK UNIT

#### ACREAGES

Total Acreage..... 4425

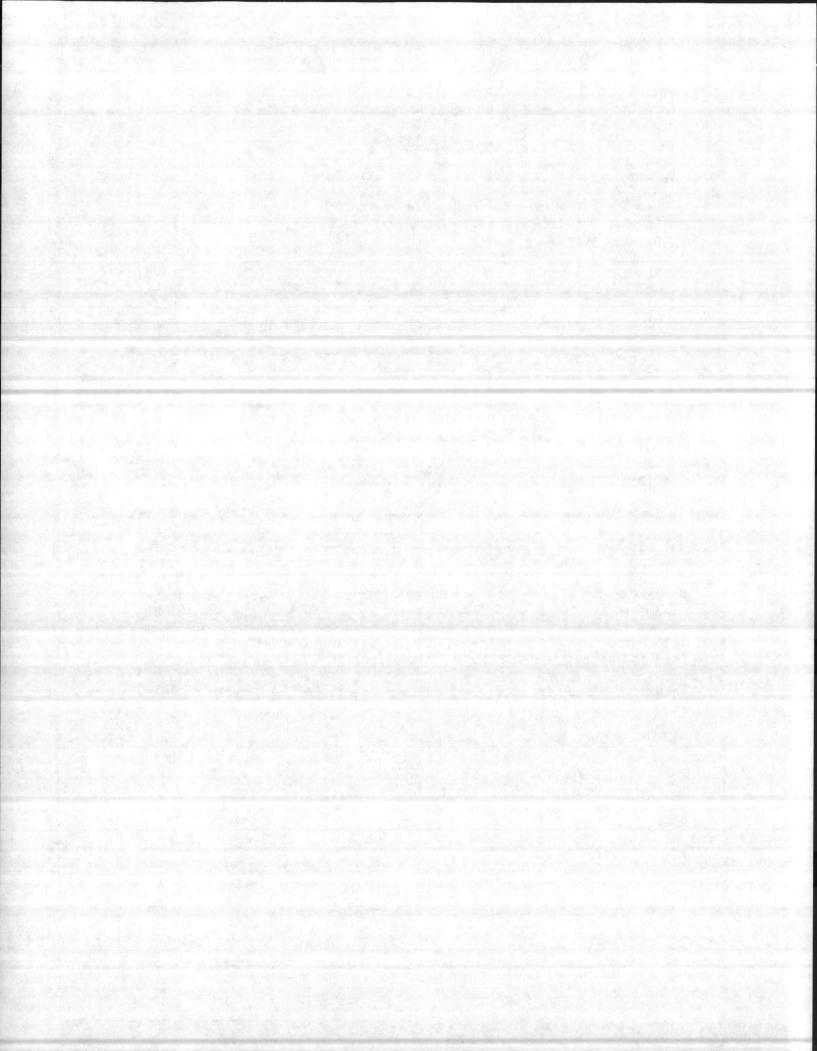
Acreage not suited to timber growth 95 Acreage reserved for other uses 1400 Acreage producing timber 2930

## PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954)

Pine timber Gum and Poplar Oak	11,083,600 1,600,400 864,400	bd. 1	rt.
Total Timber-	13,548,400	b4. 1	r
Pine- Hardwood (Cak and Gum)	954,100 279,000	bd. f bd. f	rt.
Total timber cut	1,233,100 7,838,02		

Comparing the 1946 volume to the 1954 volume it is found there was a gross increase in volume of 5,312,200 board feet. Subtracting the volume that was cut during this period there is found a net increase in volume of 4,079,100 board feet. The pulpwood cut was mostly salvaged wood from thinnings and cleam up after saw log operations.

This unit is now in good condition and the timber is growing rapidly.



#### DUCK CREEK UNIT

#### ACREAGES

### PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) ON 4542 AGRES

Pine timber		1	2,620,800 1,703,000 716,000	bd.ft.
Gun and Poplar-Oak			716,000	bd.ft.
Total timber	 		5,039,800	bd.ft.

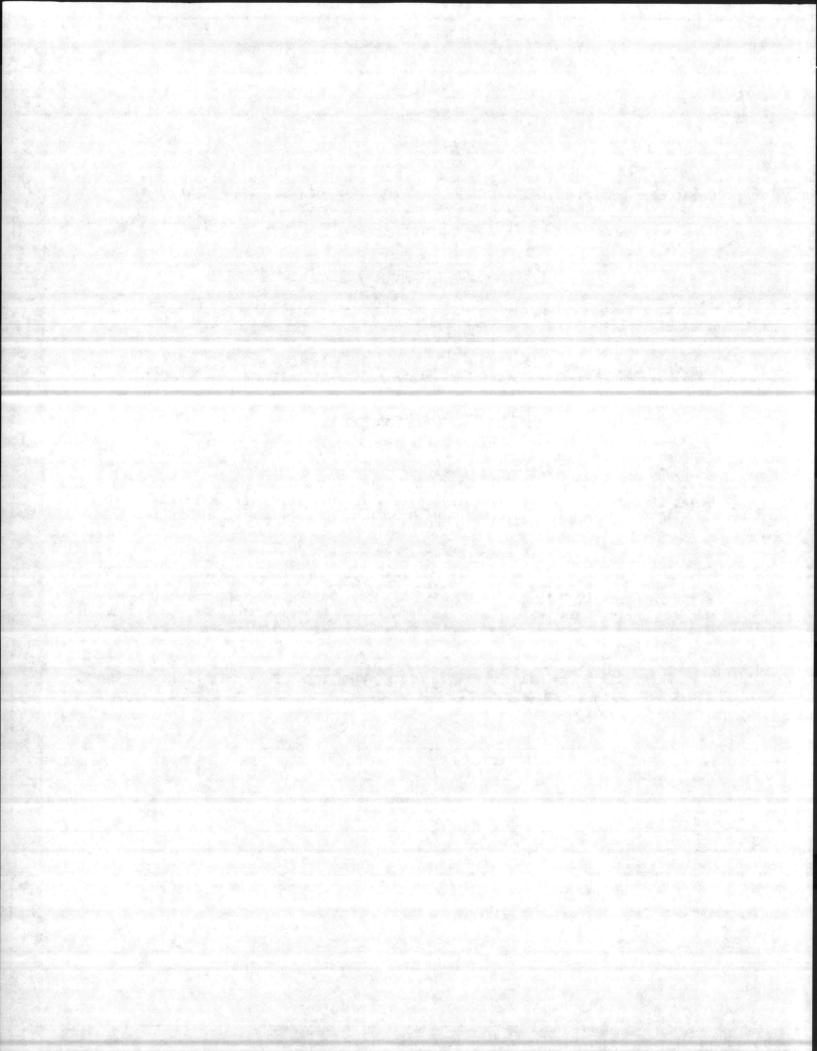
#### VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 to 1954

Pine				Steep 1 1911	Ale de la serie a	321 .800	bd.ft.
Hardwood (Gum and	Oak)	1 Star	St. Barre			321,800	bd.ft.
					in the star		
Total timber out					*****	364,500	bd.ft.

#### PULPHOOD CUT 5674.63 CORDS

Comparing the 1946 volume to the 1954 volume it is found there was a gross increase in volume of 4,893,350 bd. ft. Subtracting the volume that was cut during this period there is found a net increase of 4,528,750 bd. ft. The pulpwood cut was selvaged mostly from thinnings and clean up after sawlog operations.

This unit is in good condition and growing rapidly. There still remains about 200 acres to be thinned for pulpwood.



#### SNRADS FERRY ROAD UNIT

#### ACREAGES

To	tal Acre	age.	• • • • • • • • •	*******	*******	*******	5,075
	Acreage	not	suited	to timber	producti	011	946
	Acreage	res	erved fo ted to t	in other u	duction		4,729

PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) ON 1729 AGRES

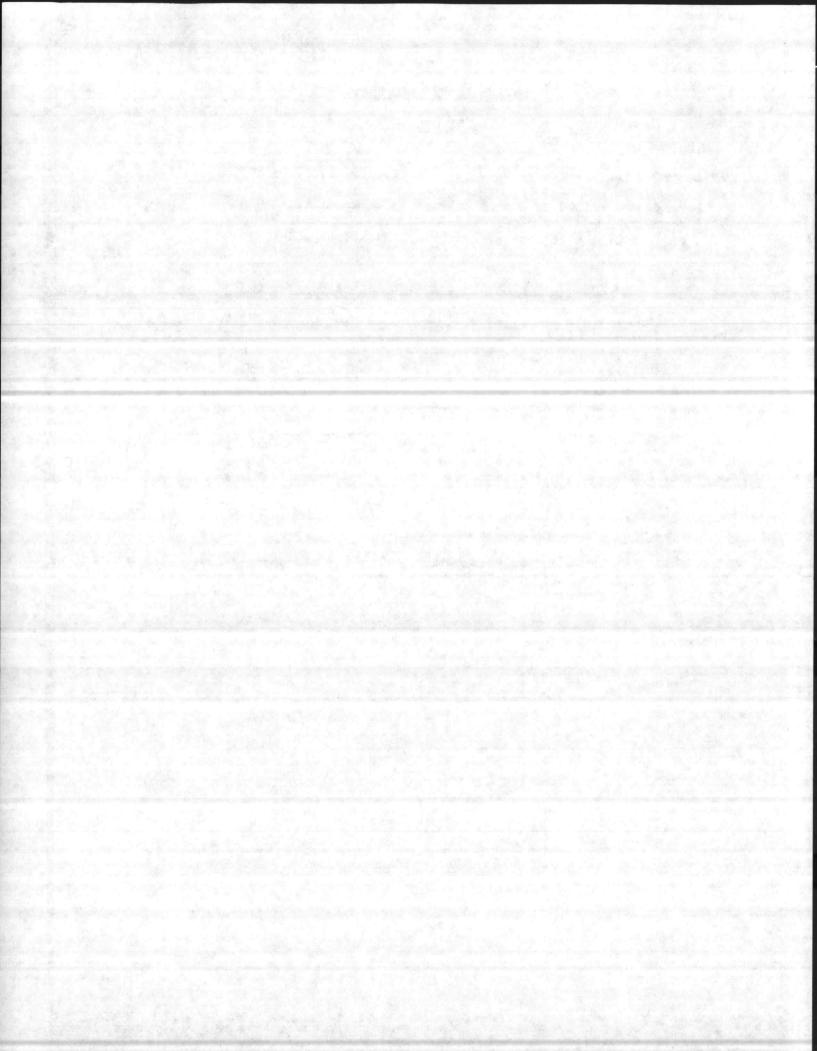
Pine timber	3,301,000 530,200	bd. bd.	A.	
Total Timber	3,831,200	bd.	11.	

VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954

Pine		95,700	bd.	ft.	22. 20
Total timber	eut	96,600	bd.	ft.	

#### PULPWOOD CUT 451.42 CORDS

This unit is made up almost entirely of white and pocosin area. There has been a very negligable gain in volume over the past eight years.



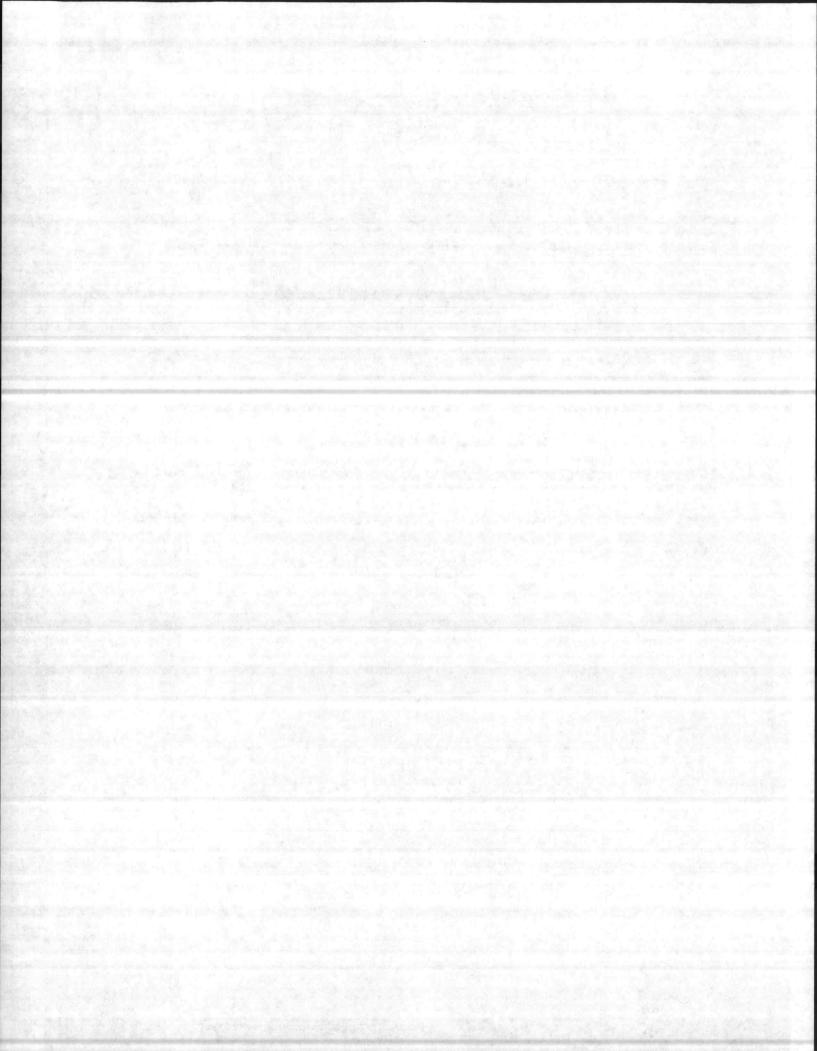
## WALLAGE CREEK - PRENCH CREEK UNIT

#### AGREAGES

Total acreage	4,809
Acreage not suited to timber production	2,405
Acreage producing timber	2.404

# PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) on 2504 Acres

Fine	- 3,911,800	bd.	14.
Gum and Poplar	- 505,400	bd.	14.
Cab	- 495,200	bd.	14.
Total timber	. 4,912,400	bd.	rt.
Pine-	842,800	bd.	n.
Mardwood	481,500	bd.	
fotal timber aut	1,324,300	bd.	n.



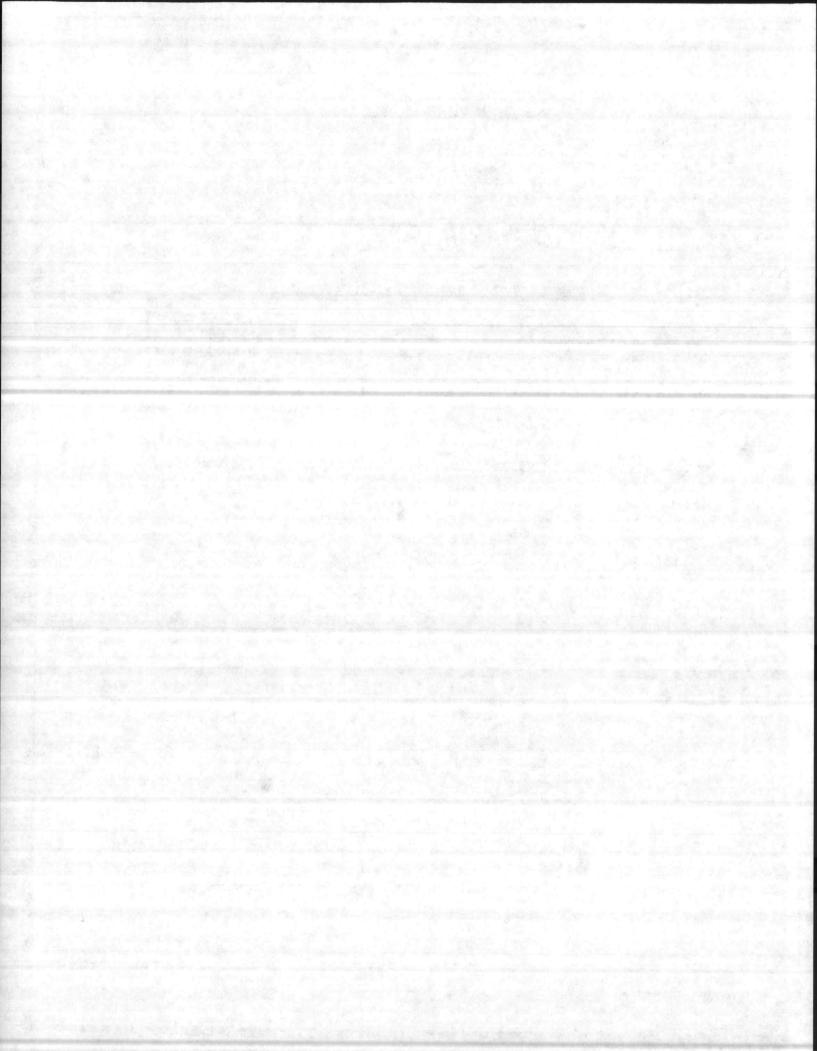
### SOUTHWEST CREEK UNIT

### ACREAGES

Total	acreage	4,727
Acreag	e reserved for other purposes	120

# PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) ON 1607 ACRES

Pine- Gum and Poplar- Oak-	10,329,600 2,692,800 815,000	bd. bd.	ft. ft. ft.	
Total timber	13,837,400	bd.	st.	
VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954				
Pine	511,700	bd. bd.	ft. ft.	

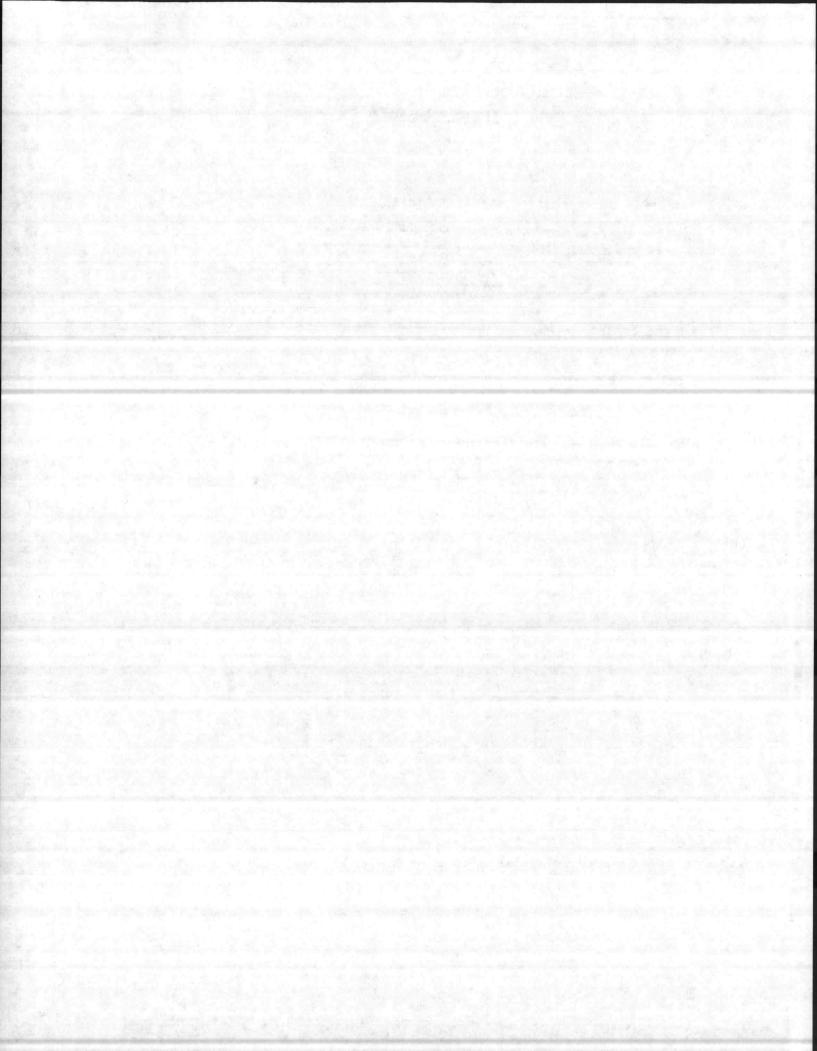


## VERCEA ROAD UNIT

## ACREAGES

Total acreage	4,463		2 i i
Acreage reserved for other uses	4,463		
PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) OF	4.463 ACRE	2	
Pine Gum and Poplar Oak	7,051,400 1,144,600 306,200	bd. bd. bd.	n. n. n.
	8,502,200	bd.	n.
TOLUME OUT FROM 1946 TO 1954			
Pine	297,800	bd. bd.	ft. ft.
	426,200	bd.	n.

-



#### COWHEAD CREEK UNIT

#### ACREAGES

Total	Acreage	4,099
Acreage	suitable to timber production	1,487 2,938
	PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) ON 2938 ACRES	

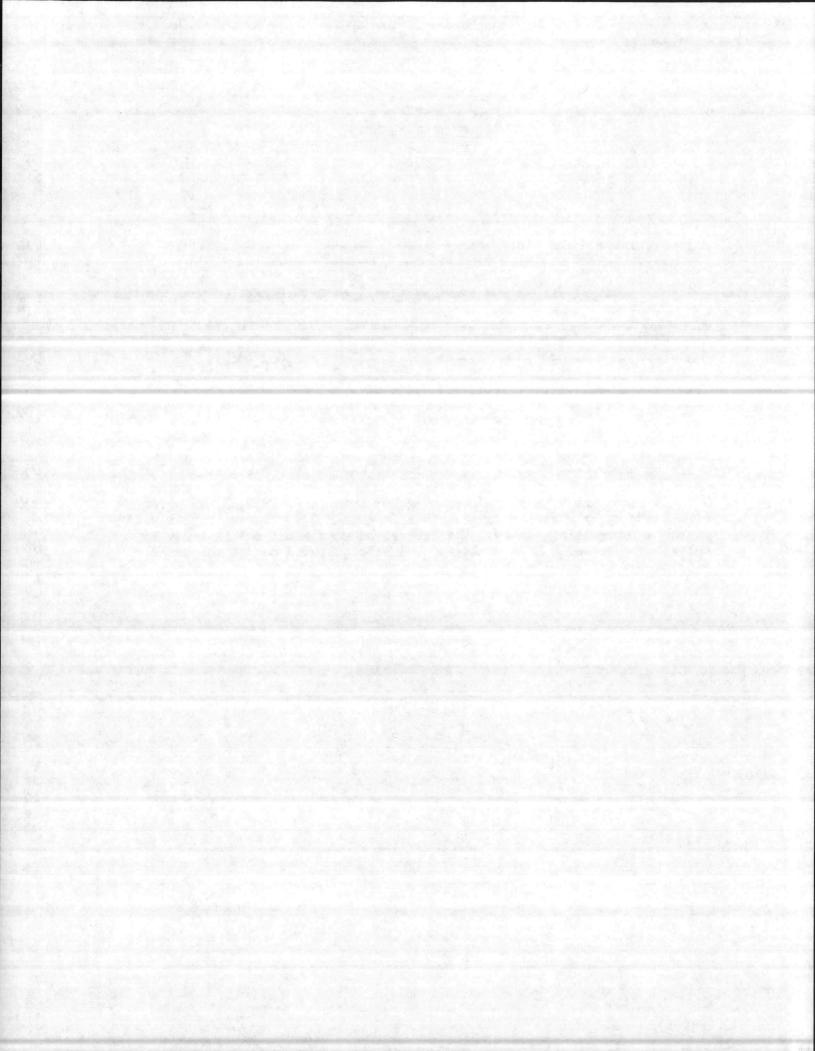
Pine Gun and Oak	Poplar	1,749,000 82,400 8,600	bd. bd.	ft. ft.
------------------------	--------	------------------------------	------------	------------

Total timber ..... 1,840,000 bd. ft.

#### VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954

Pine	819,900	bd.	ft.
Hardvood	819,900	bd.	ft.

In 1946 this unit had a area of 4,099 acres. In 1950, 1,487 acres were taken up by a firing range. This left only 2,938 acres in this unit suitable for growing timber. The 1487 acres were clear cut in order to salvage the timber. Most of it was put into pulpwood due to the small size of the trees.



#### BAST WALLACE CREEK UNIT

#### ACREAGES

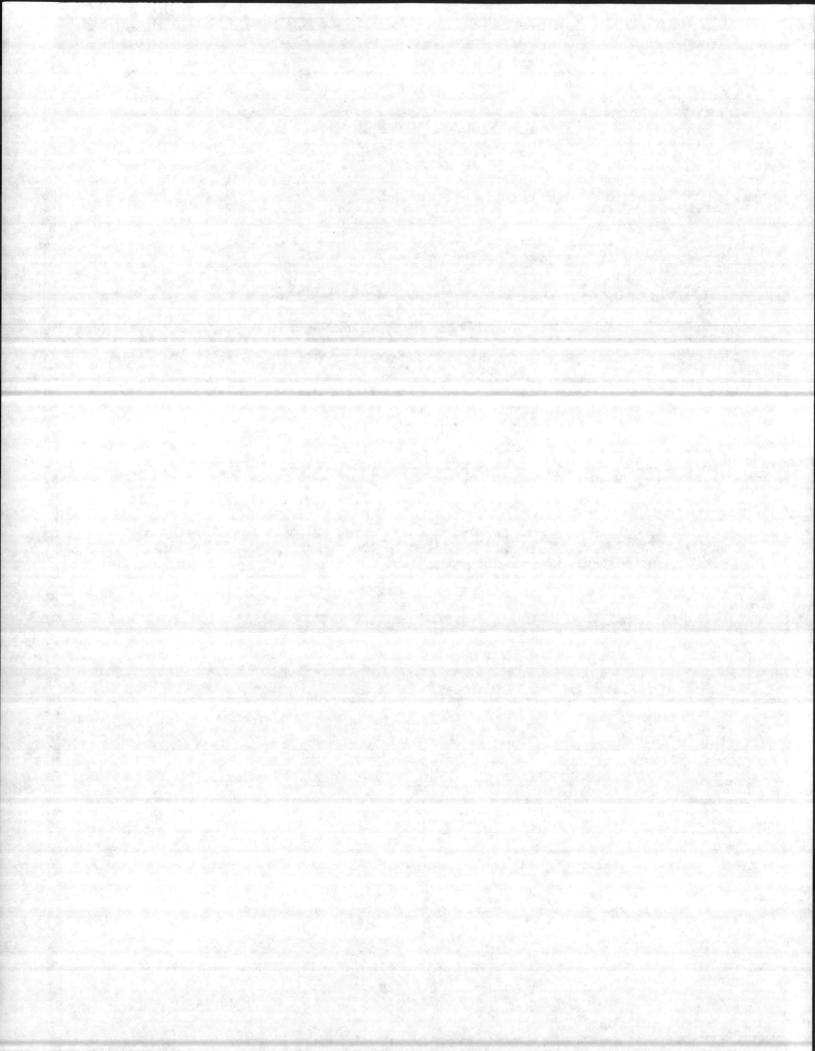
PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) CH 4347 ACRES

Pine		4,781,200	bd.	-
Gum		902,200	bd.	ft.
Oak		155,600	bd.	rt.
Total	timber	5,839,000	bd.	rt.

VOLUME OUT FROM 1946 TO 1954

Pine		989.900	bd.	ft.
Hardwood	****	989,900 119,800	bd.	ft.
Total timber	eut	1, 109,700	bd.	ft.

In 1946 this unit had an area of 6,297 acres suitable for timber production. In 1950, 1,620 acres were taken in the firing range. This left 4,347 acres suitable for timber production.



### STARLING UNIT

## ACREAGES

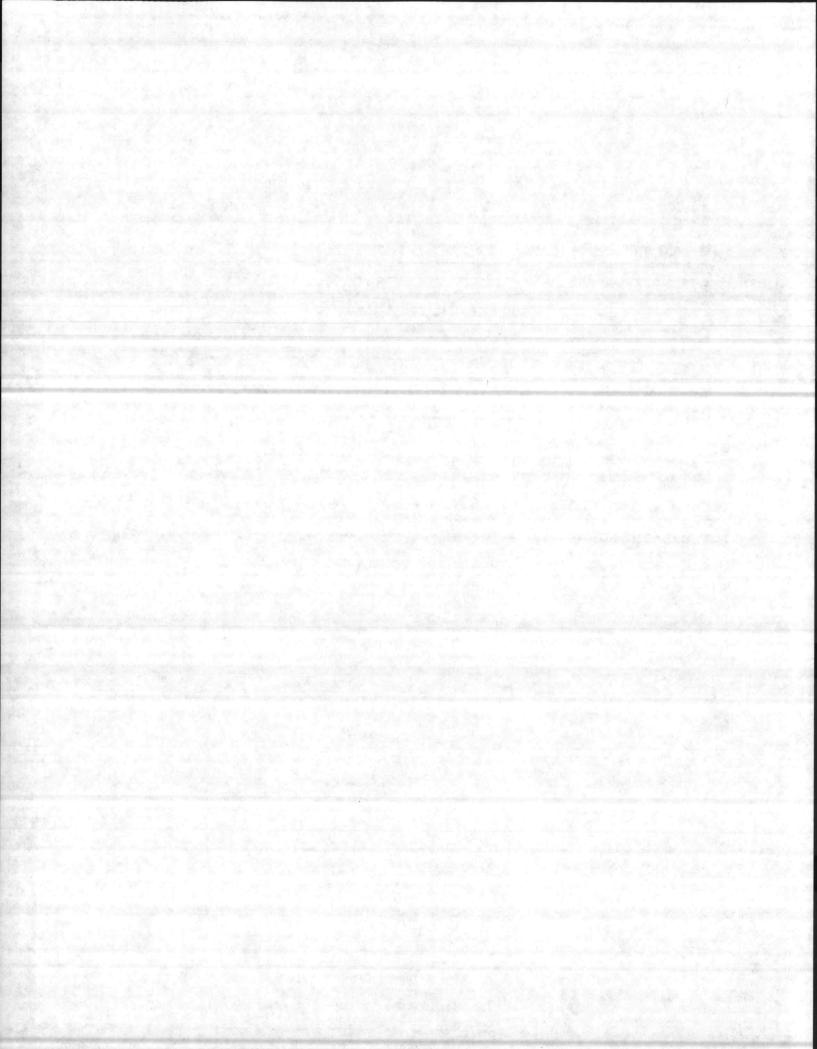
Total Acreage	5,103	
Acreage reserved for other uses-	806 492 3,805	

# PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) ON 3805 ACRES

Pine	3,982,000 453,800	bd. bd.	ft. ft.
Total timber	4,435,800	bd.	s.

# VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954

Pine	453,500 28,100	bd. ft. bd ft.
Total timber cut	481,600	bd. ft.
Pulpwood cut	1206,03	cords



### SWEADS POINT - ONSLOW BEACH UNIT

## AGREAGES

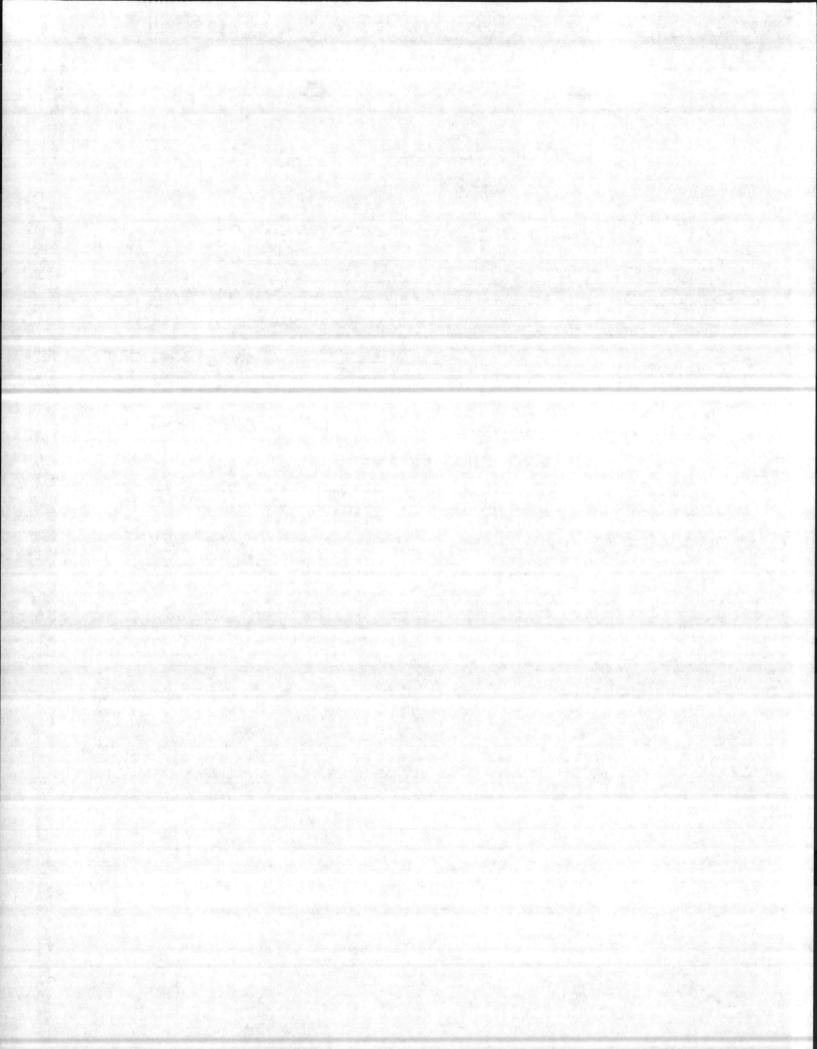
Total acreege	
Acreage reserved for other uses279 Non timber producting acreage1,724	
Aereage producting timber	

# PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954) ON 5.004 ACRES

Pine	050,600 395,000 52,800	bd. bd. bd.	11. 11. 11.	
Total timber	,498,400	bd.	ft.	

#### VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 TO 1954

Pine	bd.	ft. ft.	
Total timber out	bd.	st.	
Pulpwood cut 2,241,77	cor	ds	



#### NORTH INTERCOASTAL WATERWAY UNIT

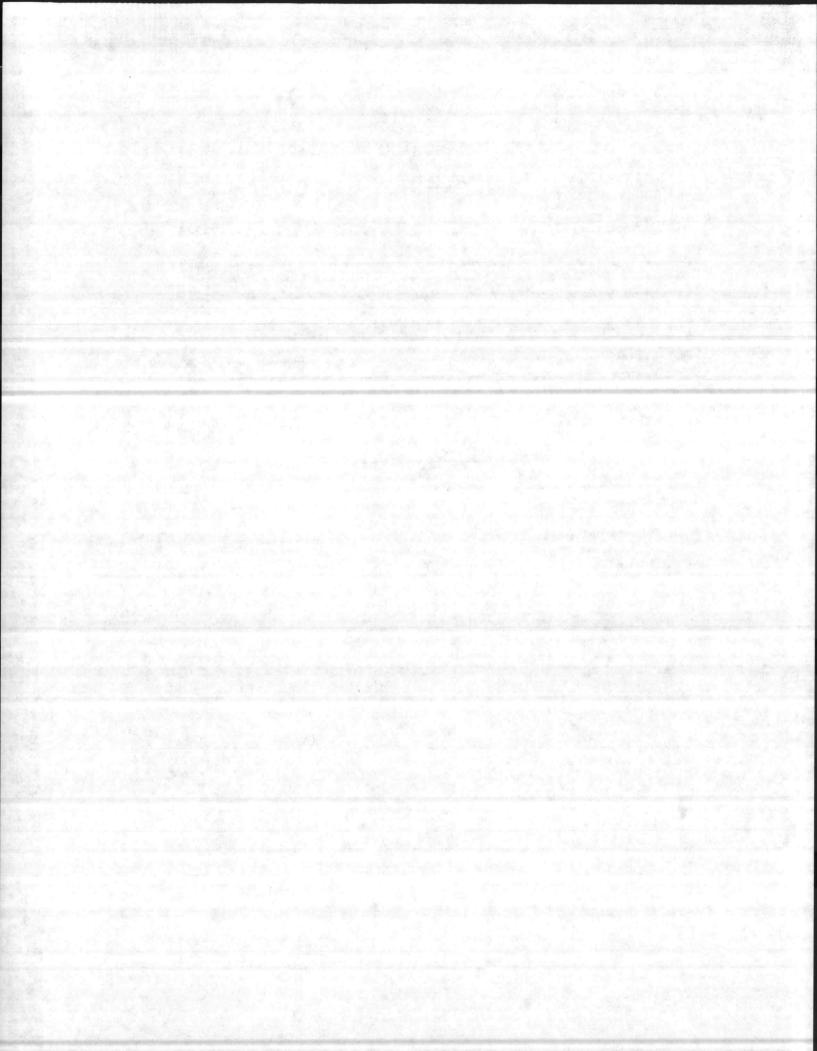
# ACREAGES

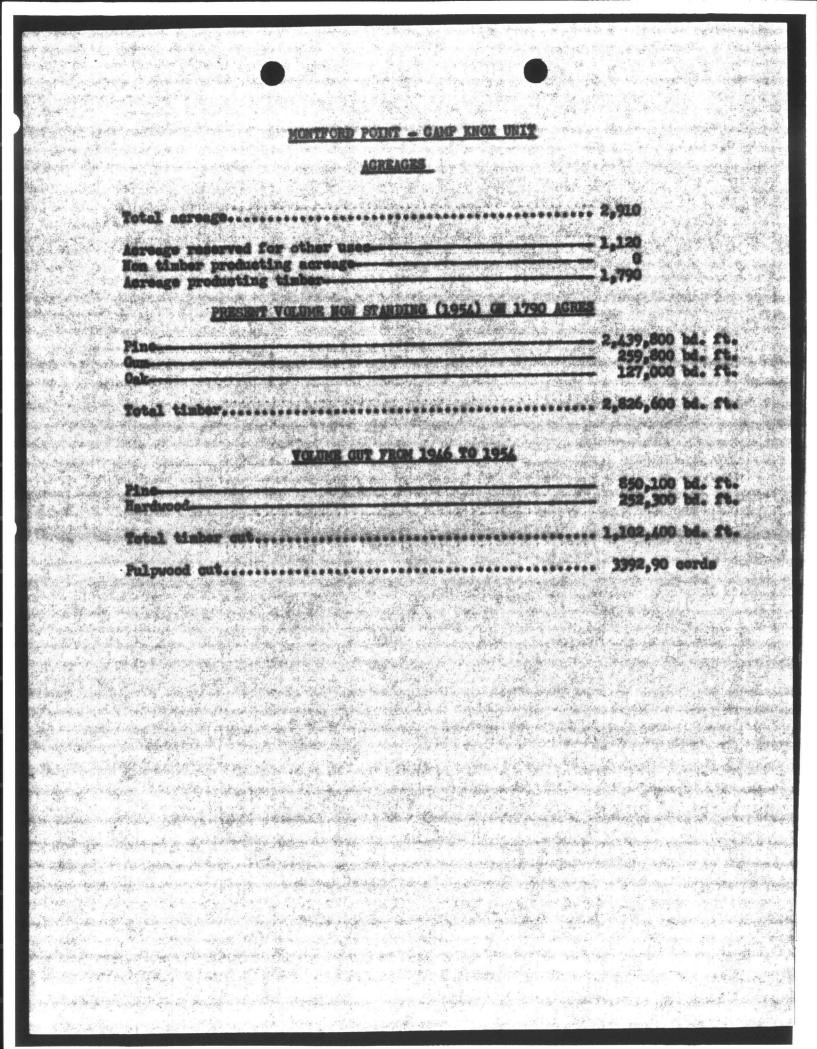
Total Acreage	7,225
Acreage reserved for other uses	509 3,231

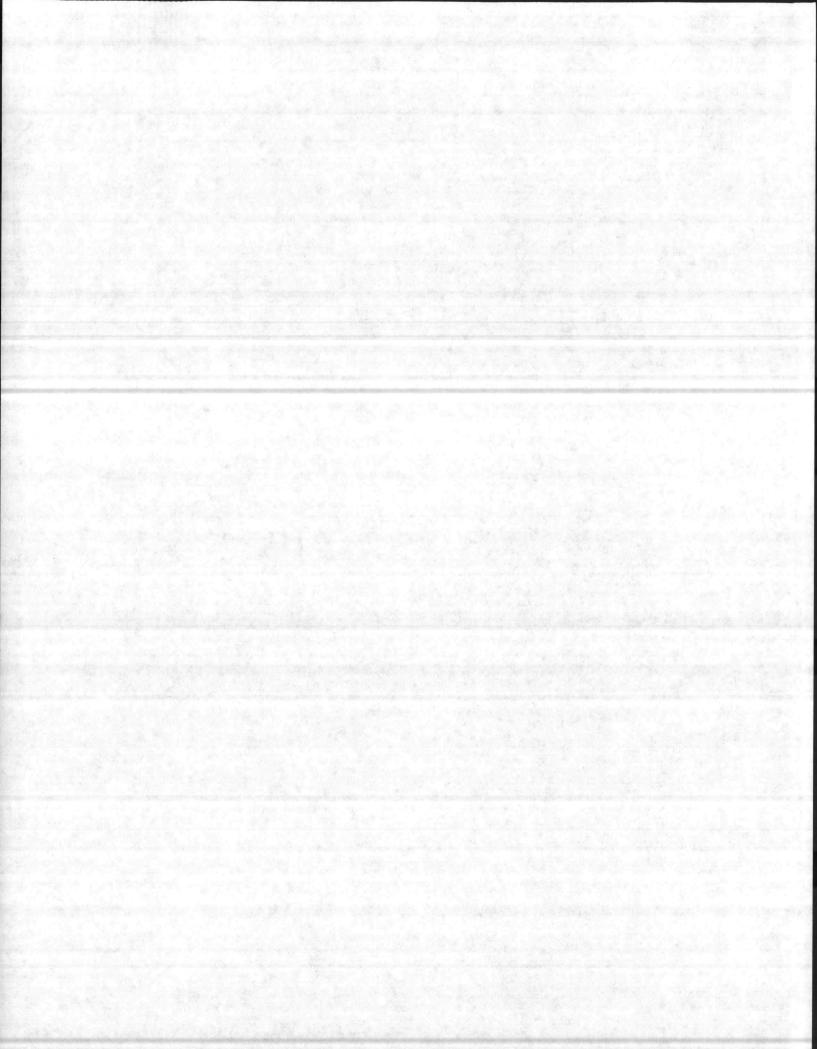
# PRESENT VOLUME NON STANDING DS4 ON 3.485 ACRES

Pine		2	- 3,438,200	bd.	s.
Oak			- 3,438,200 - 239,400 - 24,200	bd.	r.
Total timber			. 3,701,800	bd.	£1.
	VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 T	0 1954		12.4	. # 
Pine			- 350 (00	-	-

Hardwood	350,400	bd. 1 bd. f	R.	
Total timber cut	599,100	bl. f	N.,	
Pulpwood out	346,23	cords	) 	







### AIRFIELD UNIT

#### CREAGES

Total acreage	5,073	
Acreage reserved for other uses-	4,014	
Acreage reserved for other uses	1,010	
PRESINT TOLING NON STANDING (1964) - 1010 ACRES	4	

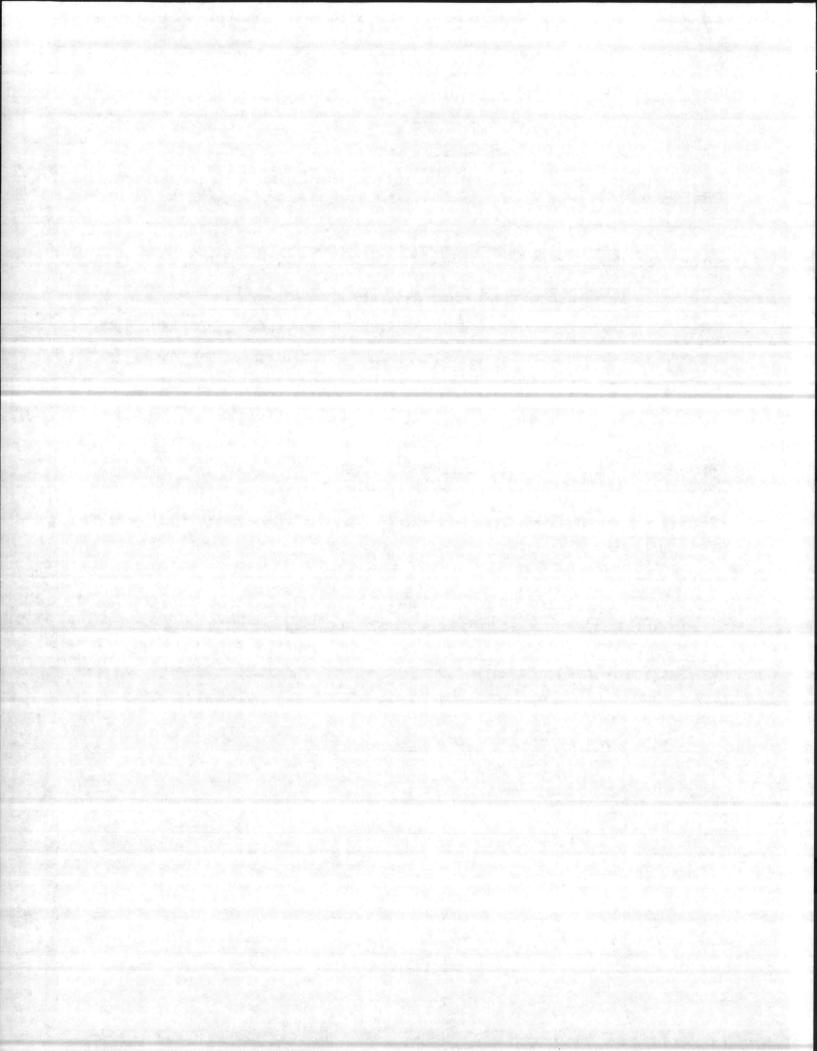
Are No.

Pulpwood aut

Pine-	3,190,000 bd. ft. 979,600 bd. ft. 211,400 bd. ft.
Out-	211,400 bd. ft.
Total timber	4,381,000 bd. ft.
TOLUME OUT FROM 10/6 TO 1954	
Place	400.800 bd. ft.
ardvood Total timber out	400,800 bd. ft. 110,900 bd. ft. 511,700 bd. ft.
TOTAL CLEDEF Cutoessessessessessessessessessessessessess	211,700 DE. IL.

1

4723.44 cords ..



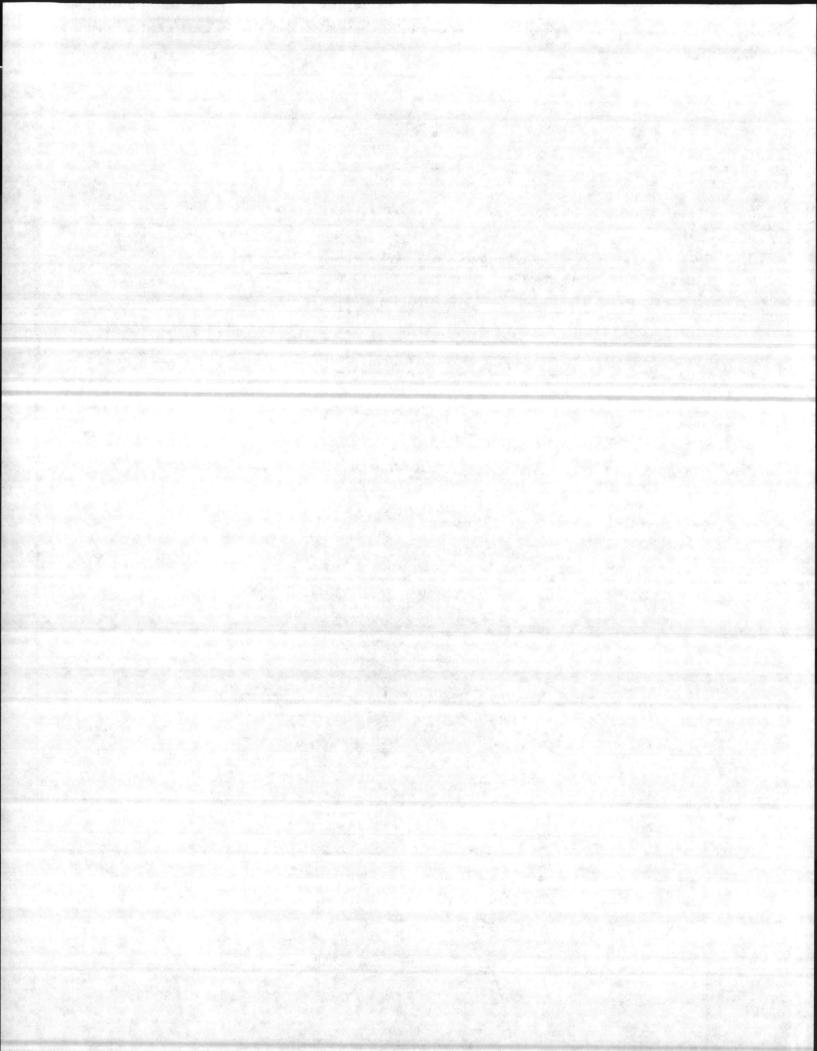
## DIXON UNIT

## ACREAGES

Total acreage	7,308
Acreage reserved for boner water	1,000
Non timber producting acreage	6,308

# PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954)

Pine	\$4,000	bd.	ft.
Gun 1,2/	13,800	bd.	rt.
Total timber	13,600	bd.	st.
He saw timber has been out in this unit since 1946.			
Pulpwood cut	60.60	Cord	



## TOTALS FOR THE CAMP

# ACREAGES

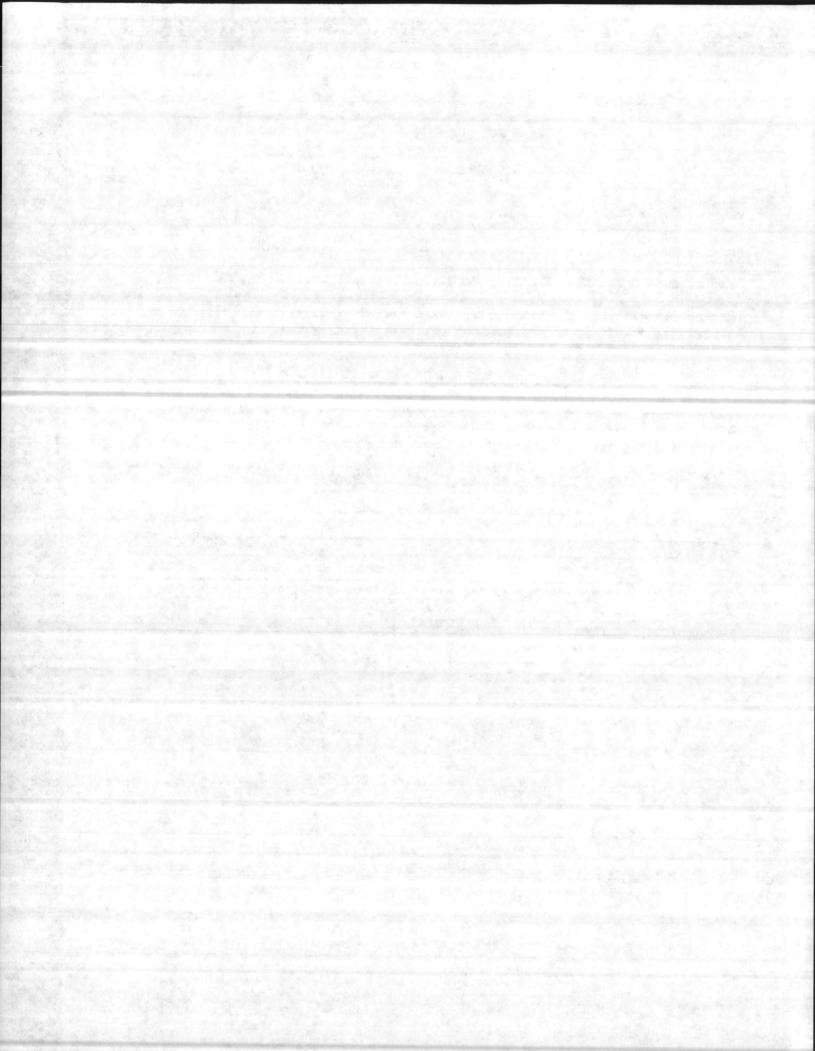
Total acreage (including vater)	11,154	
Acreage under water Land acreage exclusive of Midway Park	07.1.74	
Acreage reserved for other uses	0,251	

# PRESENT VOLUME NOW STANDING (1954)

Pine	91,775,800 bd. ft. 14,998,600 bd. ft. 5,020,200 bd. ft.	-
Oak	5,020,200 bd. Ft.	
Total timber		•

# VOLUME CUT FROM 1946 to 1954

Pine	8,252,800 bd. ft. 2,041,500 bd. ft.
Patal timber at	10,294.300 bd. ft.





#### PULPWOOD CUT (1946-1954)

Clear cut Area K Other areas	42,499.22	Cords Cords	
Thinning	25,243.98	Cords	
Total pulpwood cut	83,535.65	Gords	

There has been a considerable amount of timber cut by the Camp saumill from various areas on the camp not already shown in this report. From area E, artillery impact area there was 1,294,700 board feet cut. From areas set aside for other purposes there was 1,240,700 board feet cut. This makes a total of 2,495,400 board feet of lumber that was actually salvaged from areas that had to be cleared. Had it not been cut it would have been a total loss.

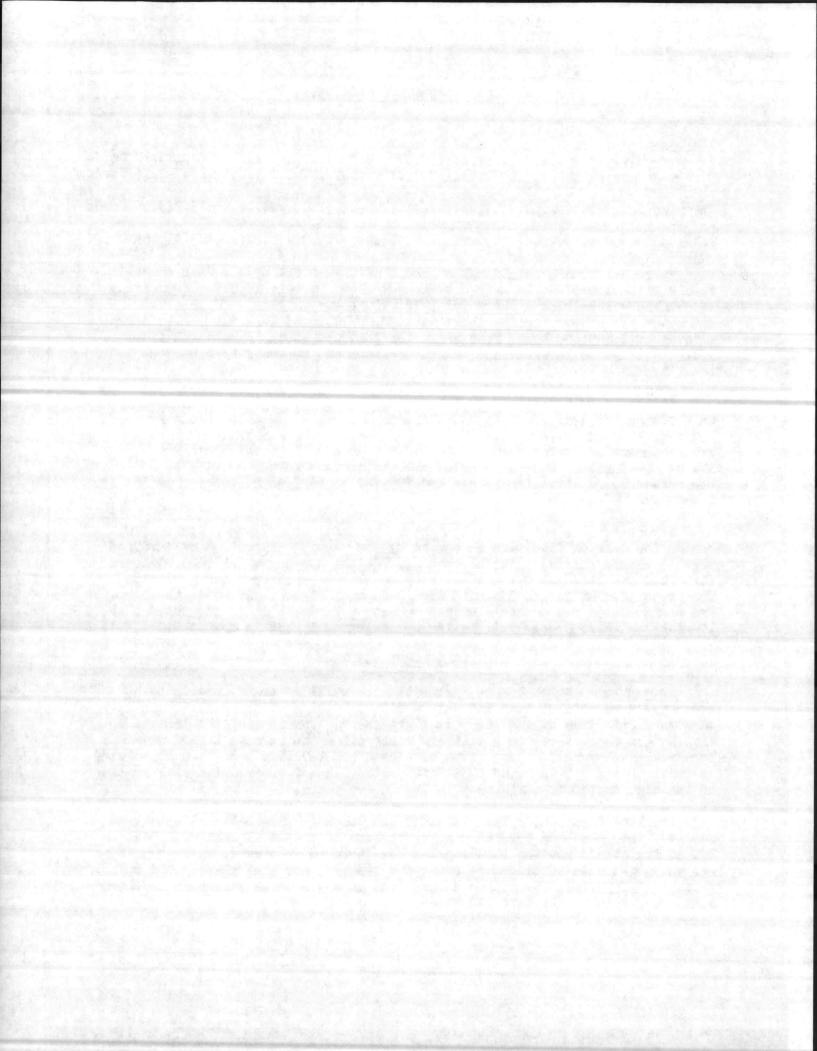
It should be remembered that the total board feet volume now standing on the base was arrived at by the Seribner Decival G Log Rule, the same log rule that was used in the 1946 cruise. It has been shown that the actual amount of lumber that can be saved from a tree gives an overrum of 175 on the Seribner Decival G Rule. So the cruised colume of 111,794,600 board feet would actually saw out 130,799,700 board feet if every tree 10 inches and up were cut.

As was pointed out in the 1946 Plan and should be stressed again here, one of the main difficulties is caused by the unusual proportion of hardwood that is nature and ready for harvesting. Of the approximate 10,000,000 board feet that has been cut since 1946, only 2,000,000 board feet was hardwood. The proportion of hardwood should have been much higher. If there is no way the Marine Corps can use this excess amount of hardwood it is suggested that it might be sold by contrast similar to the way pulpwood is now sold.

#### SILUICULTURE NEEDED

As has been stated before, protection is still of prime importance. Keep fire down to a minimum and nature will take care of the rest. This has been very well done during the past eight years. Considering the tremendous fire hasard encountered on a military reservation the acreage burned over has been relatively small. "any fires have been set but they have been restricted to small areas. It is hoped that fire protection and suppression will remain at its high degree of efficiency in the future years.

The 1946 Plan stated that thinning was the main siluicultural operation needed. This has been carried out in the form of pulpwood outting. About 85% of the stands needing thinning has been thinned. However, each year there are younger stands of timber reaching the size and age that they should be thinned. Therefore, the pulpwood operation should be continued on a modified scale for at least the next ten years.



#### GROWTH

At the present time it is fall there is little need for revision on the subject of growth. So far as is known those figures set forth in the 1946 plan still holds true for growth and future volume. It is yet too early to make any growth studies on stands released by pulpwood thinning.

#### RECOMMENDATION FOR HARVESTING

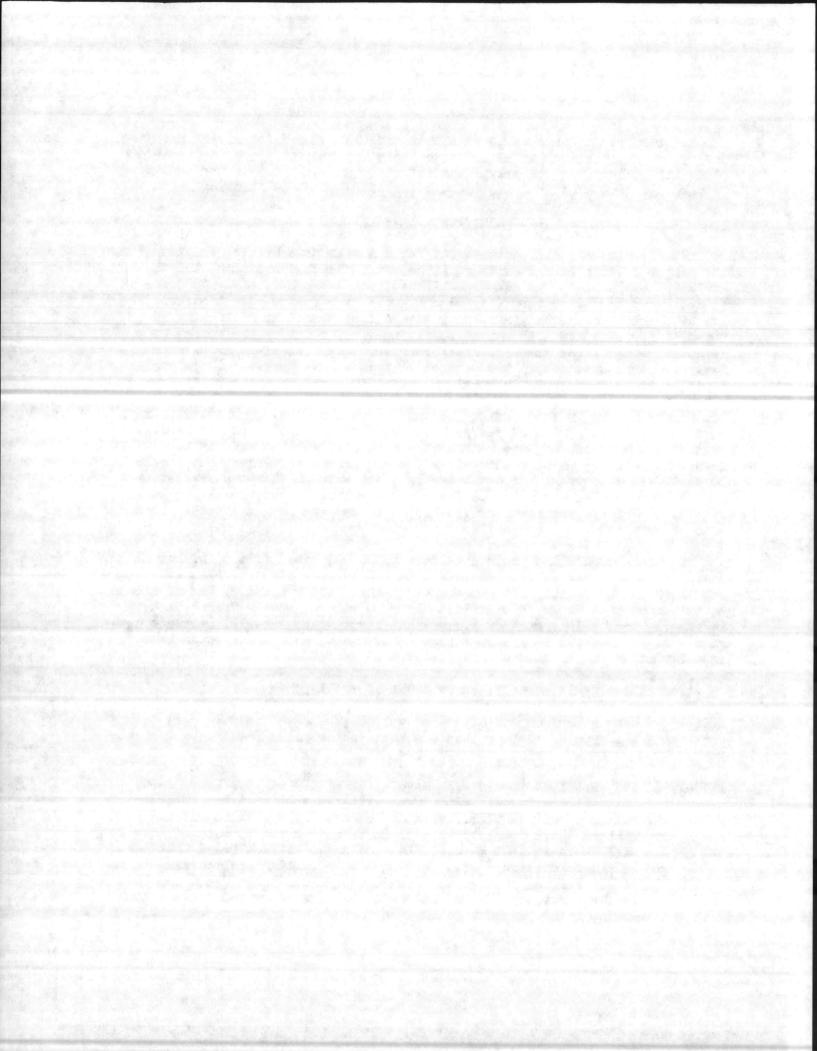
It is extremely difficult to set forth a plan or schedule for harvesting the timber on this base when there is no assurance that the plan will be strictly adhered to. The camp savmill has been closed since May 1953 and it is not known by the writer if or when it will ever resume operation; or that any other plan for harvesting the timber will be made. When thinking in terms of forestry and timber management, one must consider the forest crop (standing timber) the same as, the farmer considers his field crops. The forester strives to obtain the same objectives as the farmer. In general terms, that is, to obtain the maximum output in quantity and quality from a given area of land. The main difference being the time element. Whereas the farmer thinks in terms of one to two years, the forester must think in terms of fifty to a hundred years. When the proper time comes the farmer must harves his crop or lose money. The same idea applies as well to forestry. On Camp Lejeune there is a certain amount of timber that should be harvested each year. If not there is a definite mometary value lost. When a tree reaches maturity the increase in volume is very small, it loses vigor and then becomes more susceptible to insect and fungus attack. If a tree of this nature is not utilized it soon becomes a total loss.

At the present time there are about 1,500,000 board feet of timber coming to maturity each year on this base. A large portion of this is hardwood such as tupelo gum, red gum and oak. This timber needs to be and should be cut, otherwise there is a definite loss in value. Another point to keep in mind is that this amount of timber that needs to be cut will increase each year. As pointed out in the 1946 plan a maximum of 13,000,000 board feet annually might be produced within the next 15 years.

The following is a suggested schedule of cutting;

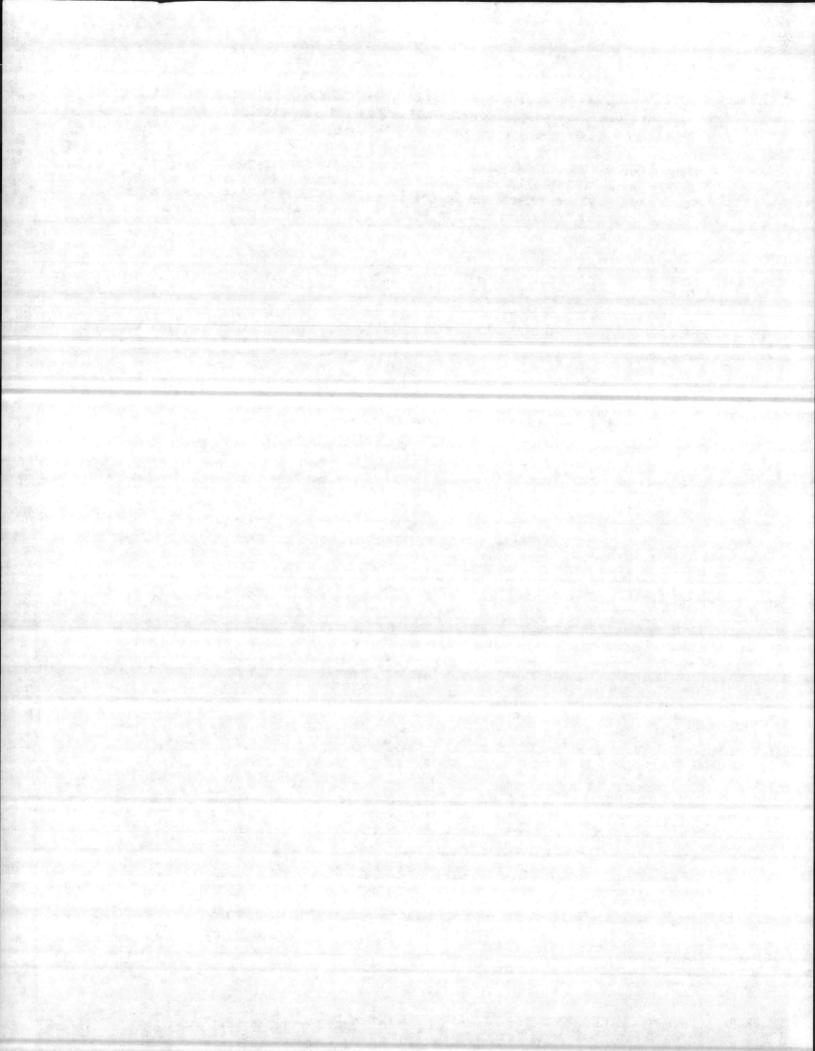
1954-1956 Make a maximum cut of not over 1,500,000 board feet a year, continuing the type of cutting that has been taking place for the past eight years.

1957-1966 1957 and 1958 should each have a cut of two million board feet. This will be in unit #15 (Mixon Unit) as that unit has a larger volume of mature timber than any other. 1959 will be cut in unit #2 (Duck Greek) with a production from two to two and a half million board feet a year. In 1961 three million board feet can be produced in unit #1. In 1962 - 1965 cutting will be from three to aix million feet a year from Unit #5 (Southwest Greek) and Unit #6 (Verona Loop). 1966 will be taken care of by the 9th and 10th



Units, from which six to ten million board feet may be cut. The cutting for this ten year period will be selective release cutting. By that is meant only those trees over 14 inches DB# will be cut.

From 1966 on the actual plan for cutting should take place with about 2,000 acres of lobiolly and 1,000 acres of longleaf cut yearly. The area to be cut must be determined by the forester in charge, but unless some factor changes, thirteen million board feet can be cut every year.



Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4

DATE: 3 Aug 1961

#### FROM : Assistant G-4

SUBJECT: Best Forest Management Program; report of

1. BACKGROUND. In the spring of 1946 an extensive survey was made of the forest resources on Camp Lejeune in order to develop a long range Forest Management Plan. This survey was made to determine the following essential factors with which to formulate a management plan:

e. What timber is on hand at the present time?

b. What timber might be expected in the future?
c. How to use the area, both now and in the future?

d. Where and what type products can be marketed profitably?

2. The initial Ferest Management Plan was prejected for 20 years (FT 1947 - 66). In view of the fact that, since the initial plan was formulated in 1946, over 10,000,000 beard feet of timber had been cut and an additional 8,000 scres had been taken for firing ranges, housing prejects, and other purposes, a new timber survey was conducted in the Spring of 1954 in order to reevaluate and update the initial plan. Still another report was prepared in April 1957 to reflect the ferestry conditions as they then existed on the Base.

3. In 1946 the total acreage of the Base was categorized for the timber survey, as follows:

Water acroage

Land acreage 85,154 Total acreage (approximately) 111,154

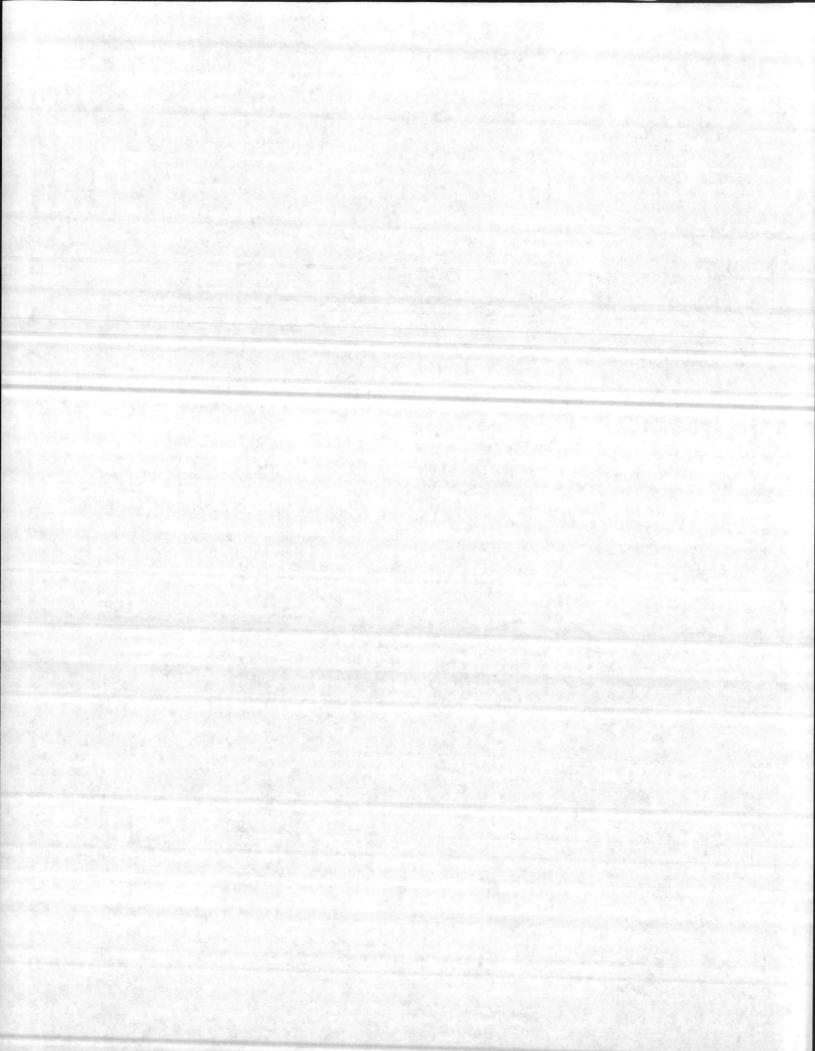
Reserved for other uses 14,158 Not suited for timber 7,908

Suited for timber 62,211 Badly burned, but capable of 877 timber production

And a lot of the set of a set of the

Total land acreage

85,154



Acres of pine (all types)56,883Longleaf & Loblelly15,326Pure Longleaf12,004Pure Loblelly29,553Acres of hardweed (all types4,451

Tetal acres of timber 62,211

In order to facilitate the efficient operation of the Forest Management plan, the Base was divided into 15 units of about 5,000 acres each.

4. The percentage of forest types was determined in the 1946 survey to be as follows:

Pine

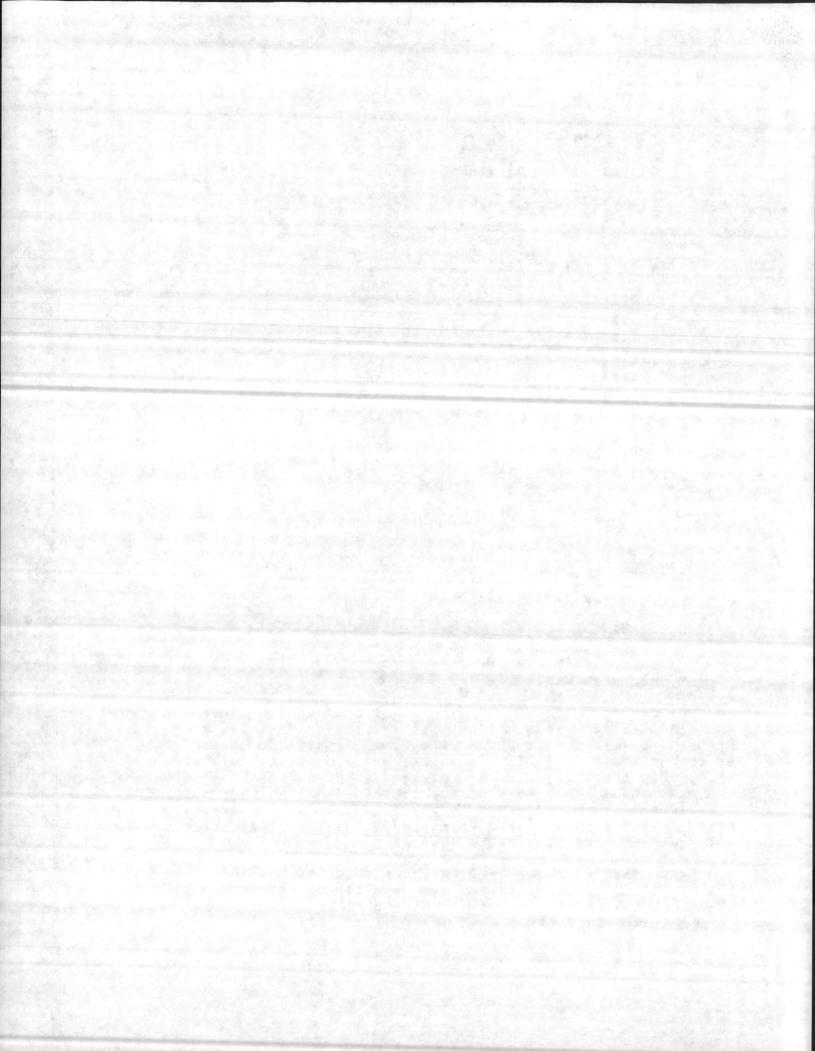
Longleaf & Loblelly	27%
Pure Longleaf	21%
Pure Lobiolly	52%

Hardwood

Black and Red	Gum	50%
Rad and White	Oak	40%
Mixture (Ash, Hickory, Map)	Yellow Poplar,	110%

5. The survey produced definite statistics of the timber on hand and provided data from which to accurately predict future yields. It was determined that there were about 115,104,800 board feet of timber standing (10" - 14" diameter). However, only about 23,020,960 board feet of this was ready for harvest (14" diameter and above) and about half of the latter famount was hardwood. For this reason, it was planned to cut at a slow pace (about 1,500,000 board feet per year) for several years to give those trees under 14" diameter time to grow to this size.

6. In predicting future yields, consideration must be given to the rotation age (the filling age of a stand, determined by the size of the tree to be logged) and the cutting cycle (the number of years between cutting over an area). There may be one or



the term water the star several durbudg cycles with a rolation side, depending on whether the cutting operation is a "clear cut" or "selective logeing". In this area, for the type of theber present, the "I inches diameter, the size up to rotation det is determined of which prowth is the greatest After this time, prostly falls off aredupily and the tran loses some of its vicer, thereby becoming . nore createrizable in dissing out ret. Camp Lefeure timber has two relation appar the Lablolly Pine will grow to 14" in diameter in AS years; the Longless Fine and the Loblolly - Longless Fines tale 15 years to grow to 14" in dismeter. This permits three cutting cycles per relation for each type of pixel the Loblelle "Fine is out every 15 years and the Lobislay - Longlost and bare Langioni Pinne are dut every 35 years. Moreover, since this is - A military recervation the use of areas must be competible with the seads of the Marine Carps for maneuver and impact areas and for ather purposes, some of which preclude the growing of any Timber Lot horreste descent and the second 7. The grawth rate of fimbor on the Bess is as good as that of surrounding areas and is wome places it is better. In 1946 the average age of the Lobielly Pines on the Base was 20 years, and that of the Longinal was 12 years. Of course. trees of all ages

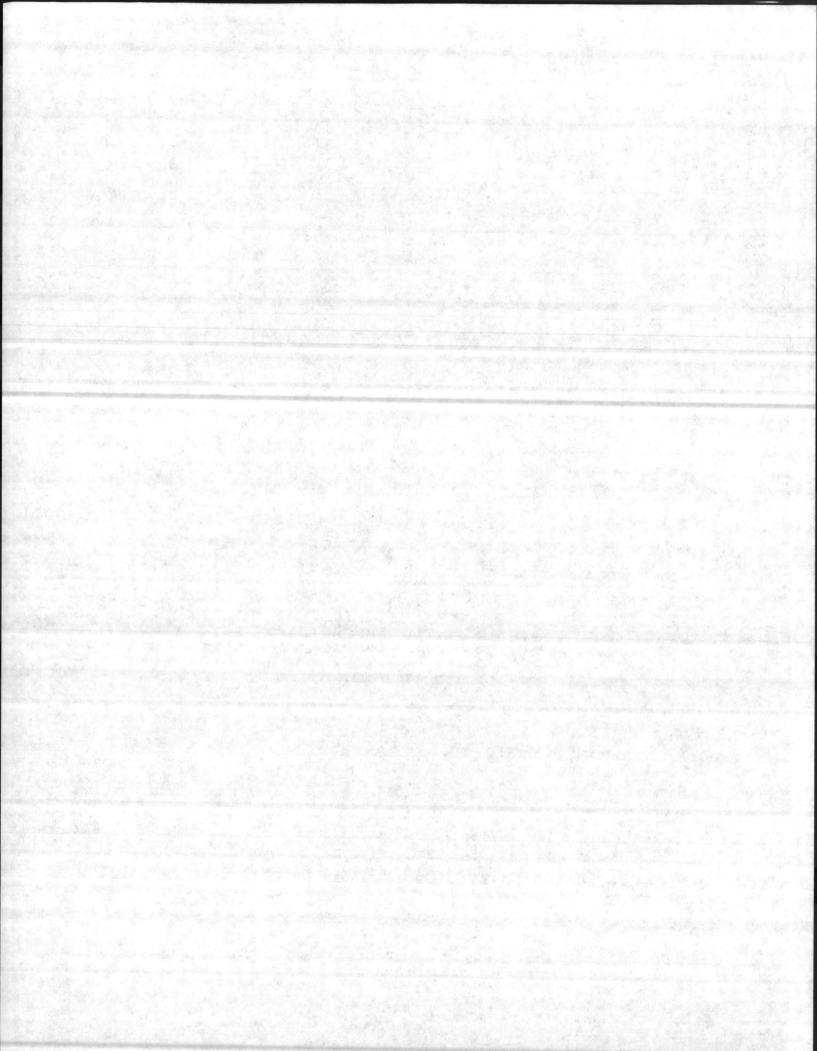
were found, but the majority of the areas were stocked with young treas. At that time there were 27,653 stress of grawing Lobtally Pine capable of yielding 350 board feet per are per year and 27,530 stress of grawing Longieaf Fine while would yield 200 bard fast per sere per year. It was contamplated that, 17 these treas were managed properly, by the end of a 20 year period (FY 47 - .66) the Lobicity Pine area (29,553 acres) would be covered every 15 years, resulting in the annual selective cutting of 1,950 scres, while the Longieaf Pine area (27,350 acres) would be covered every 25 years, resulting in the annual selective cutting of 1,090 scres, resulting in a total yield for both types of pine of about 13,000,000 board feet mer year. This tould be accomplished without depleting the growing stock. No study of the hardwood growth was made breause of the relatively small quantity and the variety of herdwoods found on the Base, and since a grant deal of the merchantable stand in 1946 was ready for bervest

then. The plan was to harvest the merchantable bardwood as fast as possible and while conducting thinning operations for pulp, to remote as much as possible of the poor grade hardwood, such as gum.

6. In 1946 the dimber on the base was not a mature forest, with a normal age distribution of treas such as are found in a farest that has been under management. But was largely a young, vigorous grawth of poles and reproduction wheas products were for interhervest. This condition for the product of the wave of cutting of merchantable pixe prior to the equivition of the base and the extensive non-relective outsits, of pine by portable Navy wills just

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after the acquisition of the Base. In view of this, the reqular cutting cycle could not be inaugurated until sufficient trees reached maturity. Harvesting for a period of about ten years (FT 47 - 56) was to be limited to thinning and scattered apols. of merchantable timber, yielding about 1,500,000 beard feet per year. Cutting was then to be gradually accelerated until the maximum annual yield of which the Base forest is capable of producing (13,000,000 beard feet) was reached in FT 67. Accordingly, the following schedule for annual cuttings was set forth in the wanagement plan:

FT 47 - 56

FY 57 - 58

FT 59 - 60

PT 61 - 65

FY 62 - 65

FY 67 - subsequent yrs

FY 66

1,500,000 hd ft per yr 2,000,000 hd ft per yr 2,500,000 hd ft per yr 3,000,000 hd ft 3 - 6,000,000 hd ft per yr 6 - 10,000,000 hd ft 13,000,000 hd ft per yr

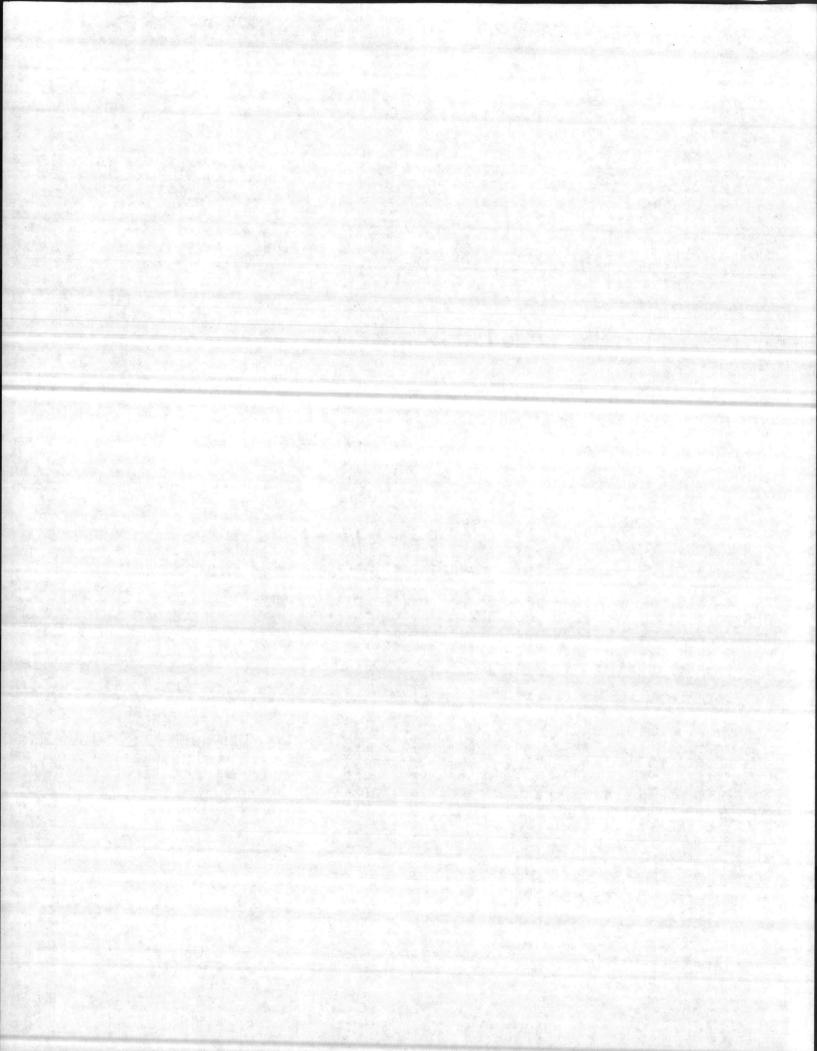
9. The 1946 survey made no mention of lumber being seld. It appears that it envisioned the cutting would be done on a limited basis during the first few years and the logs would be processed through the Base sammill for use by Base activities. It was determined that the sammill which was in operation in 1946 could adequately handle the cuttings during the preliminary years of adjustment and the annual increase until FY 62 when the daily cutting would reach such a volume that a larger mill or an additional mill or mills would be required.

### 10. Operation of Forest Management Plan (1946 - 1954)

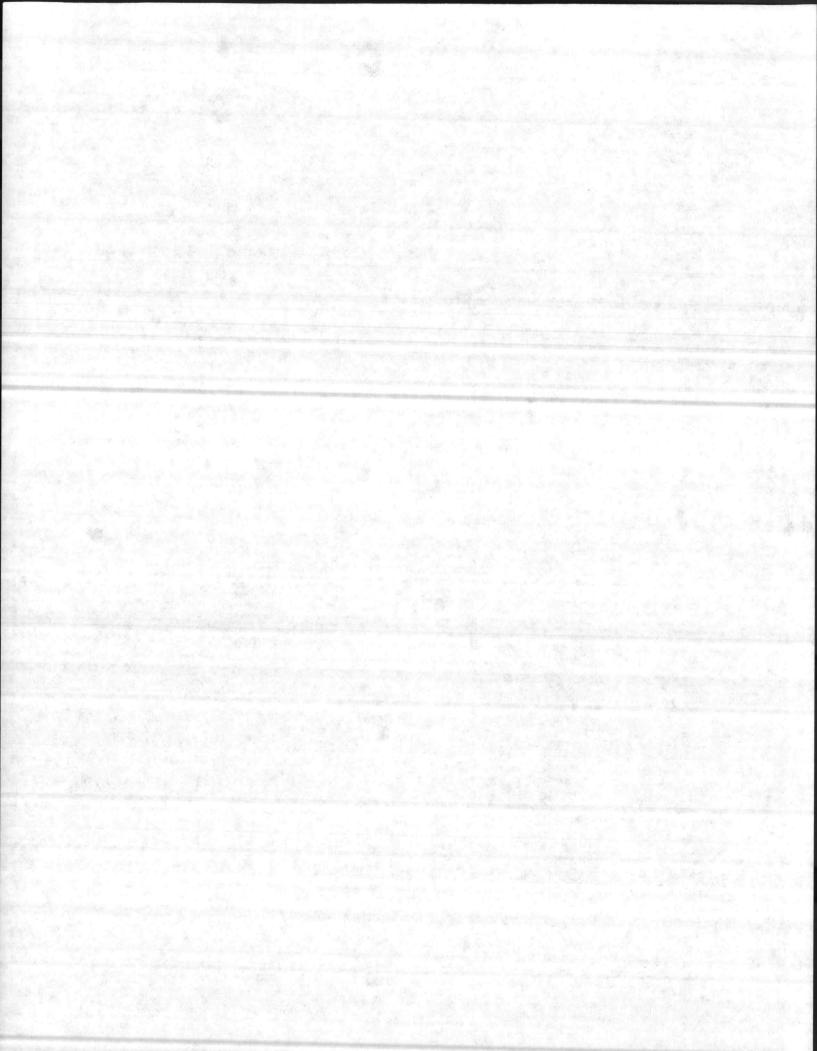
In the Spring of 1954 another timber survey was conducted in order to reevaluate and up-date the Forest Management Plan of 1946. It was not intended that the 1954 report should supercede or replace the 1946 plan, but that it should serve to more accurately reflect the acreage still remaining for timber harvesting, the volume of timber them on hand, and to review recommendations for future cutting. This survey revealed the following data:

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Total acreage (approximate) v 111,154



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12 199 22 cords
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Other great (flear cuts) 15,799 45 tords
•29 535 63 rards
*Amount received from sale - \$221,726.74 (FT 47 - 52 @ \$2.62 per cord: FT 53 @ \$3.84 per pard)
cord: FT 53 0 \$3.84 per pard)
11. In March 1954 there were 130, 799, 700 bd ft of sll types of timber standing on she Base (10" diameter and up). As was painted timber standing on she Base (10" diameter and up). As was painted to the 1954 report, one of
國王·阿爾斯·阿爾斯·阿爾斯·阿爾斯·阿爾斯·阿爾斯·阿爾斯·阿爾斯·阿爾斯·阿爾斯
the main problems in the operation of the forest management in was the unuanelly high proportion of cordwood that was mature and ready for harvasting. Of approximately 10,000,000 beard feet of Limbar out during FY 47 - 55, only shoul 2,000 000 beard feet was hardwood. The propertion of heremond out should have been was hardwood. The propertion of heremond out should have been
e timber out diring FT 47 - 55, only about 2,000 000 bears leet
was hardwood. The prepertion of herdwood cut should have weat
was hardwood. The properties summers that if the Waring Corps wooh nightri It was recommended than that if the Waring Corps toold not use this excess herdwood, that it he sold as contract
cacld net may into cheers would be a superior of the second s
IN DISC CHARTER CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR OF TO CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR OF
12. The 1946 plan stafed that the theming was the sain slivicalized operation needed. This was carried out in the nature of pulphood
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Editing Strentla. By 1954 should also of that areas in basid of thinging bad been thinged. " twith stadies, since seek years it There are readed stands of the resching the circlar and age don. which they smulther thinsen. It as estimated that the office. and appearing should continue at a modified scale for at signat RESSINC LAG YEARS.

Cuuniderable concern wes indicated in the 1954 report raismill was cloved in May 1955 when the cotting of timber, except fer polymentd operations, signally censed. At that time (1954) there were about 1, 200,000 hoard feet of timber reaching maturity onch year, a large portion of which has litranovda. It was painted hat the volume of limber which was reaching maturity monnails Reald increase such year. No change was recommended in the sutting achighte which was antlined to the 17db shab

18. Oudwallen of Formet Management Wine #1985 - 1957

The Approx 1. 1997 consistent weather make made when it is with a constant the Corestanternic truck as they they attack the the Same. It man period that there are at that time 140,021. 567 based feet of fimmer (10" diameter bad up) on the Base, which is an increase at event 3.000,000 beard fast per year frankforet 1954, and and

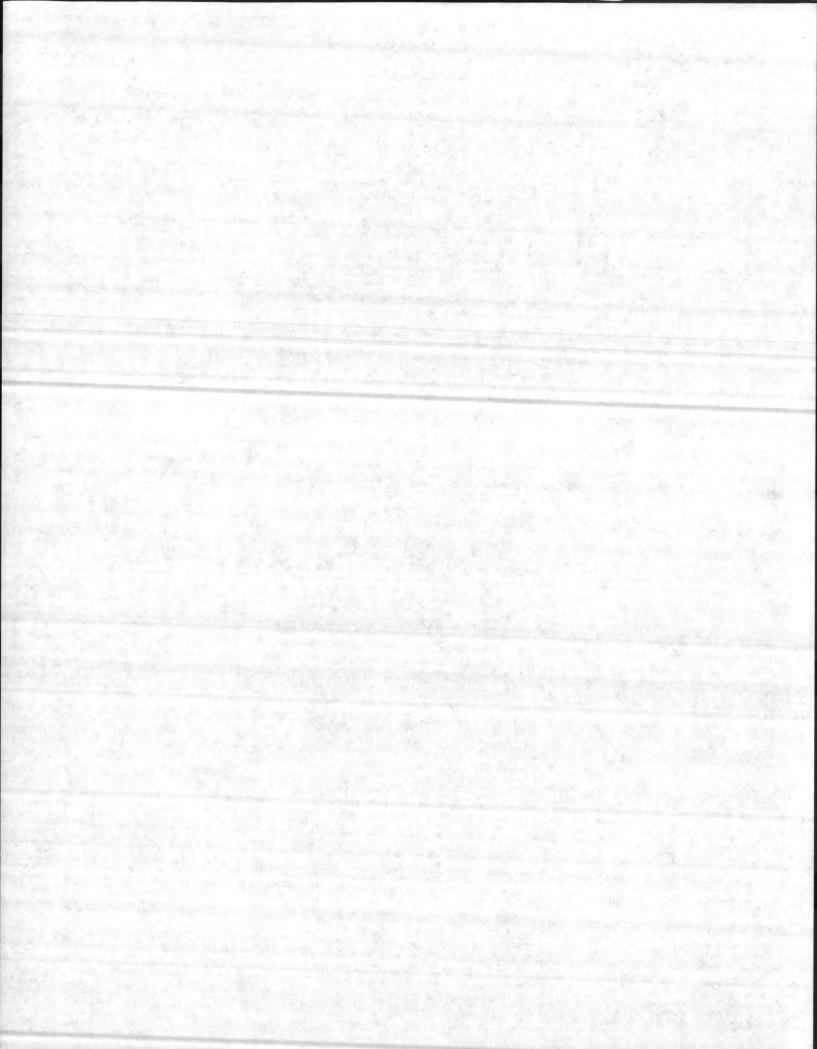
MARCHAR STAR 18. Once again it was painted out that since the Road seweill closed in May 1963 that the horvesting of timber had penelledily couled. The subbened doeselies may still being continued under. contract, and this had dittle effect on the volume of marchadethe same light an tak raiting of support not not the second star and the second star of scall, proceedings are creeked track and those showing since of rot ... Approximately BOX of the standing timber at that time war . reason graning trees .... The constains 20% was considered metric. but most of that was still proving, even though at a slower rate. No chappe was recommended in the aimual culling schedule autilized in the 1946 plan.

is. During the period fl 54 - 57. 18,880 cards of pulpmond ware the sold sold a \$2.52 per card, resulting in total soles for the period as \$41,577.08.

17: Operation of Forest Maragement Plan (1958 - FY 61) 

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YEAR	NO. OF CORDS	PRICE PER CORD	TOTAL VALUE
1958	6,560.32	\$ 3.83	\$25,126.03
1959	9,088.36	\$ 4.32	\$39,261.72
*1959	1,046.38	\$10.33	\$10,809.11
1960	8,178.54	\$ 5.07	\$41,444.92
*1960	1,849.11	\$10,33	\$19,101.31
1961	8,346.97	\$ 6.35	\$53,003.26

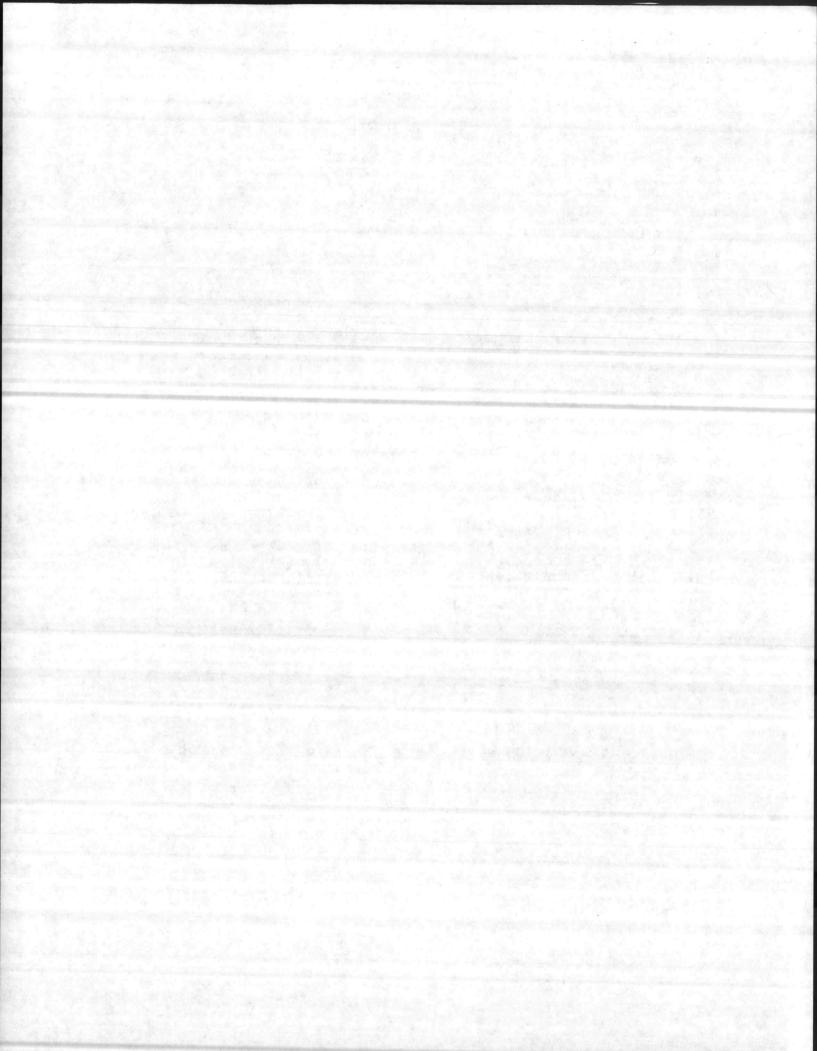
"Harvested from area which was "clear-cut" for Capehart Housi Project. Higher price per cord is due to fact that builder c and stacked wood for sale by the Marine Corps to lumber compa

18. The harvesting of saw timber during the period FY 53 - 6 was nil due to the closing of the sawmill in May 1953. The s mill was closed temporarily after cutting the ties for the Ca Lejeune - Cherry Point railroad. It was respond for a short period in 1954, but, as a result of the Department of Defense Industrial-type Facilities Review Program of 1954, the sawmil was ordered to be closed permanently. A concerted effort was by the Base Commander and CMC in the Fall of 1958 and Spring 1959 to reepen the mill, to no avail. On 28 July 1961, it was declared excess property and is now listed for sale by Redist bution and Disposal. With the exception of about two or three days of sawmill operation in 1954 and the lumber which was sa vaged from the "clear-cut" areas for Capshart Housing, there was no saw timber harvested on the Base between May 1953 and 1960. (521,519 bd ft of lumber was salvaged from Capehart Hou areas and seld during FY 60 @ \$43.52 per M bd ft; tetal sales \$22,695.68).

19. For the first time a contract was let for the sale of san timber for FY 61, resulting in sales as follows:

Pine	1,503,141	hd ft @	\$37.26 per M	\$56,007.04
Hardwood	2,804,788	bd ft e	\$25.33 per M	\$71,045.21
Total	4,307.929	bd ft		\$127,052.31

(By adding \$53,003.26 to this for the sale of pulpwood, the total sales of forest products for FY 61 is raised to \$180,055 20. Total sales FY 47 - 61;



 Saw timber (FY 60 - 61 only)
 4.329.448 bd ft
 \$149.747.99

 Pulpwood
 137.485.33 cords
 \$458.050.69

 \$607.798.68

Total sales

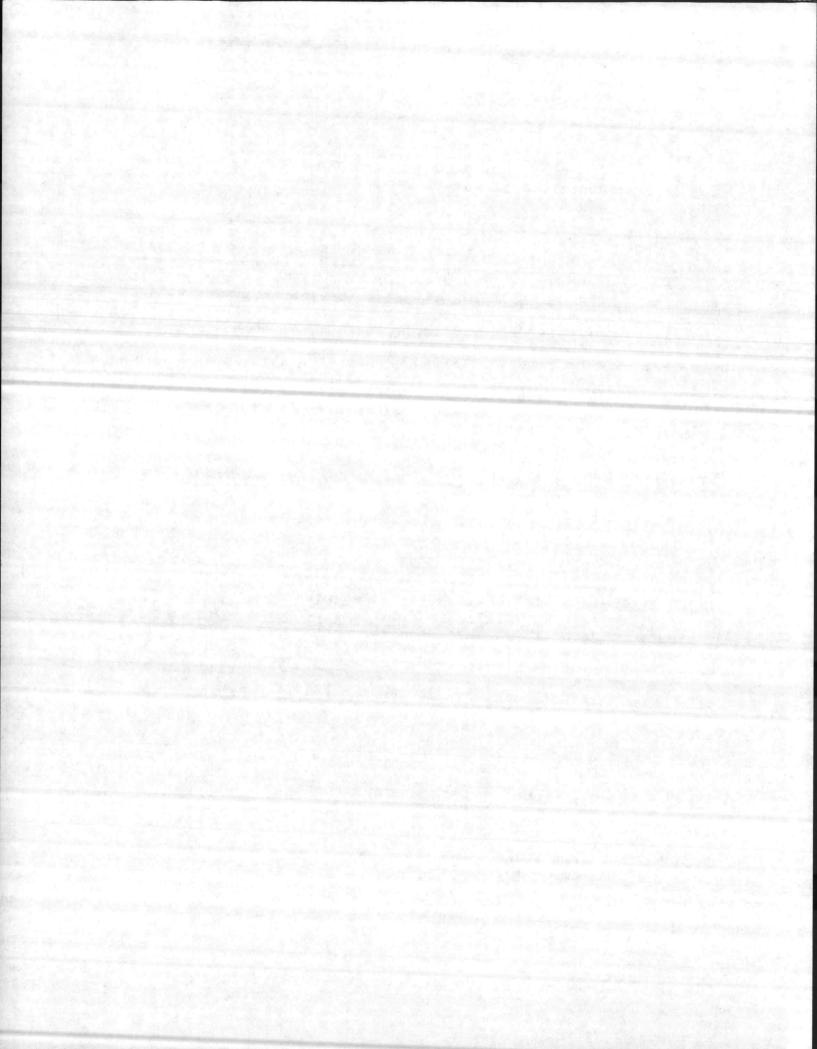
21. Current Operation of Forest Management Plan

A contract has been let for the sale of saw timber and pulpwood for FY 62. It is estimated that 1,500,000 board feet of pine will be seld @ \$32.05 per M bd ft and 1,500,000 of hard wood will be seld @ \$20.15 per M bd ft. This will result in t sale of 3,000,000 bd ft of saw timber of avalue of \$78,300. 1 is estimated that 8,000 cords of pulpwood will be seld @ \$7.18 per cord; total sales - \$57,440. The total sales of forest pi ucts for the Base for FY 62 will, therefore, be about \$135,740

22. There are no recent studies or reports available from whi to glean the current volume of timber now standing on the Base However, the Forest Manager (Mr. Russell) is of the opinion the the earlier surveys of 1946 and 1954 were a bit too liberal is their calculations and predictions. He also feels that the cu rent annual yield has been retarded by the long period of inau tivity (May 1953 - June 1960) during which time we have suffer the loss of many trees that would have matured for harvest une proper management. Moreover, since 1954, additional acreage 1 assigned for other purposes. Whereas in 1954 there were 53,90 acres suited for timber, this acreage has now dropped to perho 48 - 50,000 acres.

23. Mr. Russell anticipated that in another three or four yes all of the hardwood areas will have been cut-over and the anni yield of hardwood will then fall off sharply. During this per the total annual cut will increase slightly, but the proportion of pine cutting will increase each year while the hardwood cur will gradually fall off. In other words, he anticipates a cur schedule over the next five years approximately as follows:

FT	PINE (Bd Ft)	HARDWOOD (Bd Ft)	TOTAL (B
1962	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
1963	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,00
1964	3,000,000	500,000	3,500,00
1965	4,000,000	100,000	4,100,00
1966	5,000,000	7	5,000,00



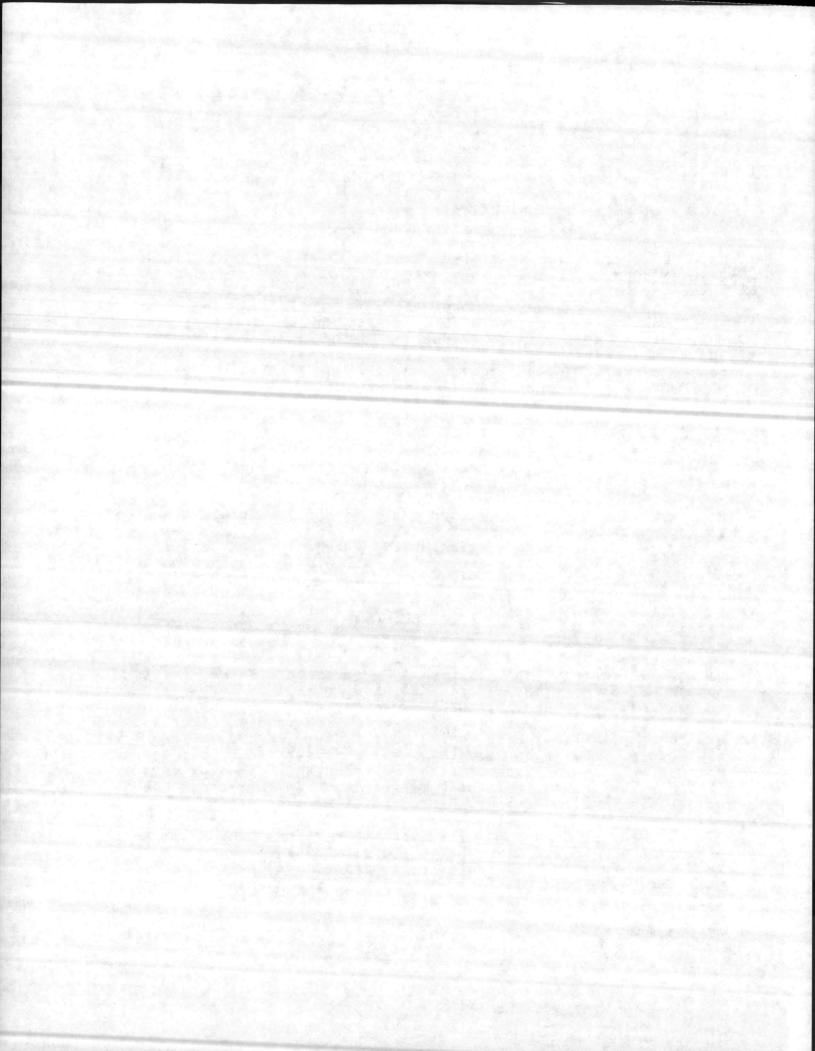
24. Beyond this point Mr. Russell is hesitant to make any predictions until a new timber survey is conducted. (This is usually done about every ten years; the last one was made in 1954). However, he feels that by FY 66 the annual yield will probably level off at about 5,000,000 board feet per year for three or four years, nearly all of which will be pine. Since there is a second stand of pine coming on in many areas which will need thinning, the pulpweod operation is likely to contin without appreciable change for several years.

25. There are a few scattered spots which were thoroughly cul over or burned years age that have grown up with brush and sci hardwoods. These areas would require artificial restocking to become productive again. Some artificial restocking was condu on a test basis in February 1946 in the Duck Creek Area (Unit This project proved quite successful inasmuch as about 85% of the young pines survived. However, artificial restocking on a annual basis is not considered practical on a military reservation because of the long-range nature of such a project and inability to accurately predict the needs of the Marine Corps training areas so far into the future. The above cutting sch can be maintained indefinitely without artificial restocking, since in nearly all the areas that are capable of timber product there is a good stand of healthy timber, adequate natural rest ing chould continue.

26. Now that a regular cutting schedule will be maintained through the annual letting of a contract for harvesting saw timber, in addition to continuing the pulpwood operation, the condition of the forestry resources on the Base should steadil improve. This contract is let by the Navy Contracts Office, Fifth Naval District, Norfelk, Va., and is managed by the Base RAD Officer (Capt. Baxter). The money received from sales is picked up on his books and then deposited to the U.S. Treasu Although the contract does not specifically provide for such things, there are a number of benefits which accrue to the Bas as a result of the timber cutting. For example, in many instant the lumber company has cut access roads to isolated areas and these roads are then subsequently used by operating units; rou right-of-ways and power line right-of-ways have been cleared; and underbrush is cleared during operations. Of course, the contract provides that only those trees designated by the Form Manager will be cut, and it also describes the method of marki It also places other pertinent restrictions on operations such as pertain to fire hazards, damage to other trees, etc.

27. The Forest Management Plan has taken under consideration preservation of wildlife. Extensive plantings of game food habeen made annually. Thousands of pounds of specially prepared quail mix have been planted. On a few choice points which jut the river, food for ducks and geese has been planted.

28. One of the paramount factors in the success of the Forest



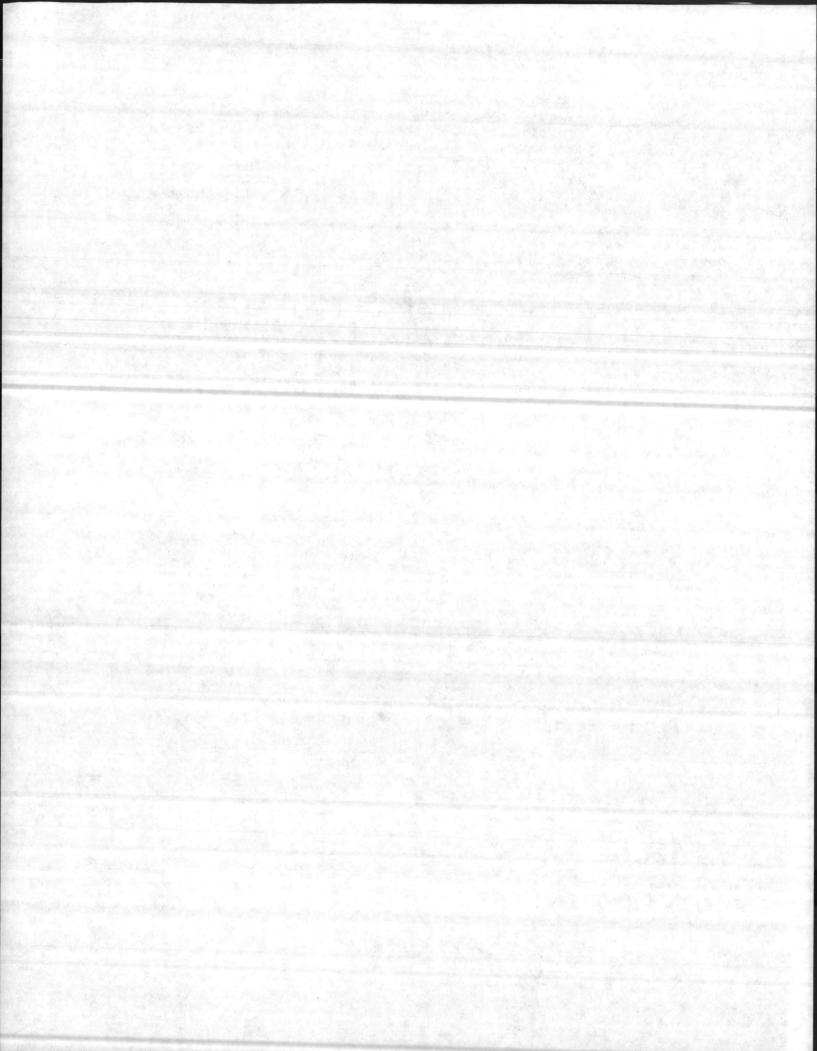
Management Program is, of course, fire protection. Although there have been some costly fires on the Base over the years, fire control is receiving much attention. Fire breaks around impact and maneuver areas are maintained, and controlled burning is conducted during the winter months when conditions are best for it. There are three forest fire lookout towers which are equipped with radios and tied in with a state lookout towe west of the reservation. Despite the many fires which occur during each dry season, the total area burned over the years t been comparatively small. However, it appears that perhaps me controlled burning could be conducted which should further reduce the annual loss.

29. Mr. Russell appears to be a well qualified Forest Manager and has spent years in this business. He evidences a sincere interest in his work and the problems of Forest Management on the Base. It seems, however, that with the vast area he must cover, and the many facets of his job, that he should be provided with some full-time, qualified help. This is a matter that should be given some serious and thorough consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

L. W. BULLARD Major USMC Asst. G-4

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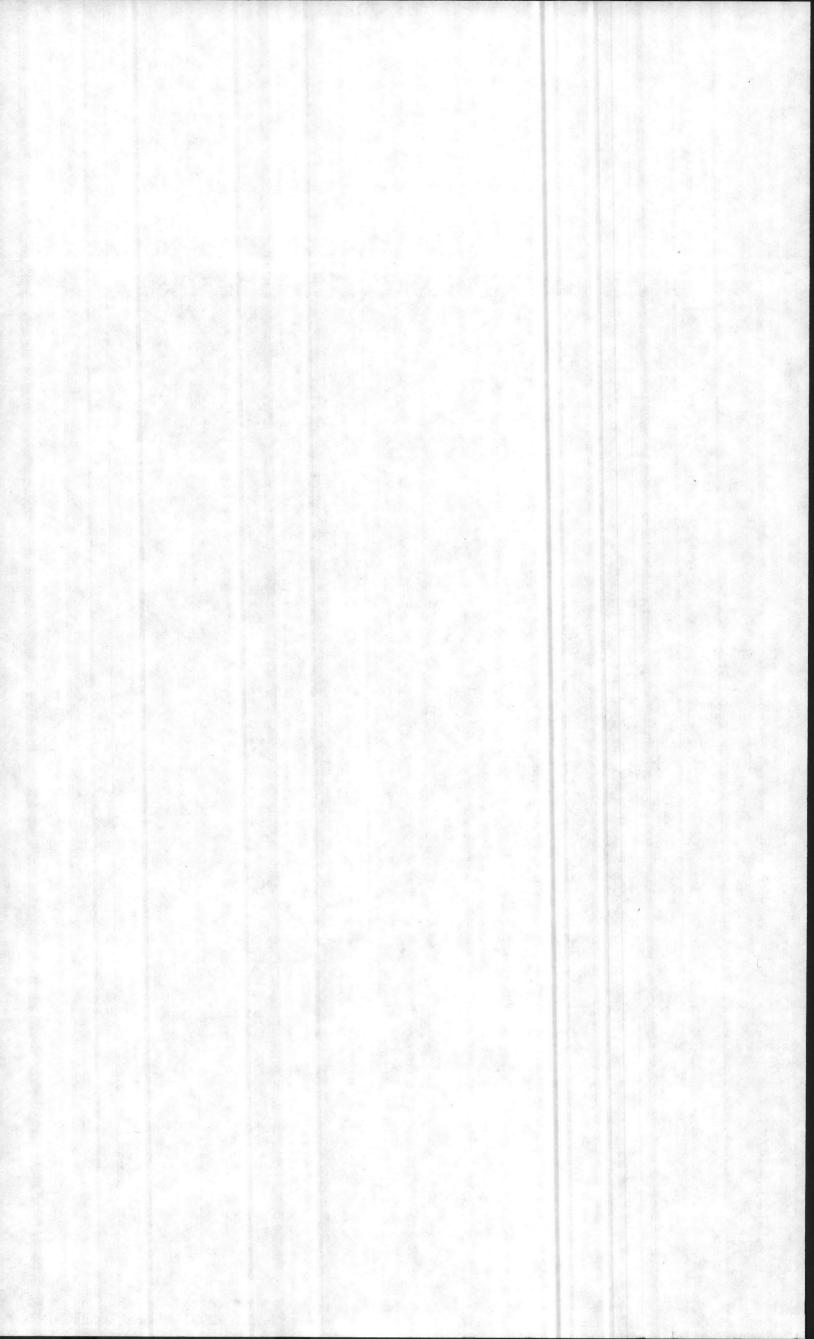


UNITED STATES MARINE CORP. MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

IN REPLY REFER TO AB/LWB/jdh 11017 AUG 29 1961

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K. A. JORGENSEN By direction



# RECAPITULATION OF TIMBER RESOURCES

Total Volume Standing in 1954 (10" and above)	Board feet
	91,775.800
Pine	14,998,600
Gum and Poplar	5,020,200
Oak TOTAL	111,794,600

# Volume Cut Since 1954 Timber Cruise

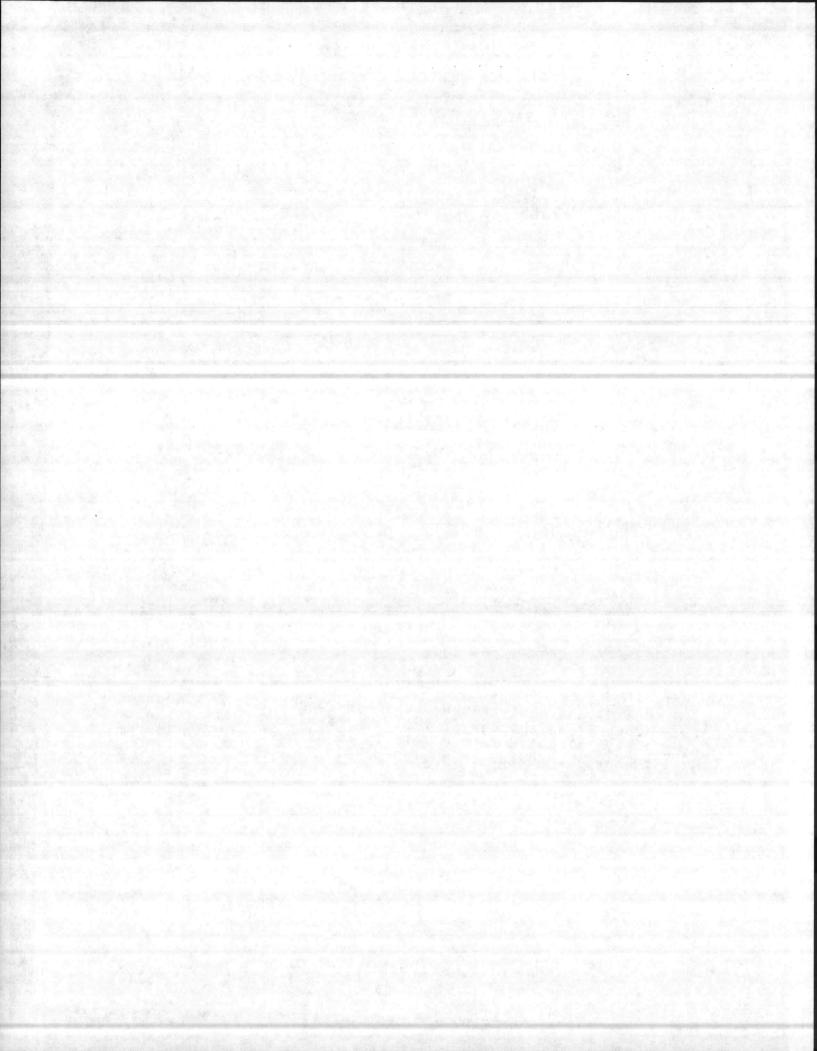
	Board feet	
	2,107,730	
Pine	1,947,352	
Gum and Poplar	722 885	
Oak	4,777,967	
TOTAL		

Pulpwood

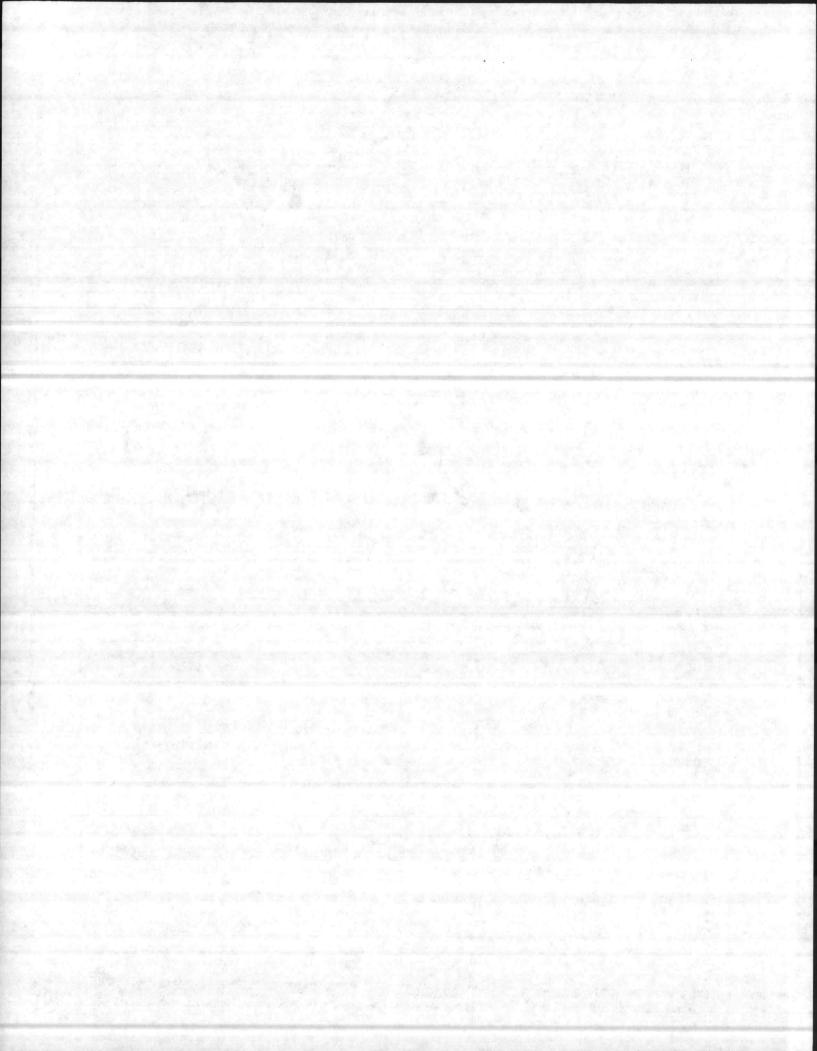
Based on a 5% annual increase, less the amount of saw timber and pulpwood harvested through FY 1961, it is estimated that there were 152,511,121 board feet of all types of merchantable timber (10" and above) standing on 30 June 1961.

> APPENDIX A to ENCLOSURE (1)

51,414.89 Cords



TIMBER RESOURCES BY AREAS SHOWN ON ENCLOSURE (1) NORTHEAST CREEK - WALLACE CREEK UNIT (UNIT # 1) Volume Standing in 1954 (10" and above) Board feet 11,083,600 Pine 1,600,400 Gum and Poplar 864 400 Oak 13,548,400 TOTAL Volume Cut Since 1954 Timber Cruise 521,519 Fine \*4.915.49 Cords Pulpwood \*Includes clear cut area in 1959 - 60 for Capehart Housing DUCK CREEK UNIT (UNIT # 2) Volume Standing in 1954 (10" and above) Board feet 12,620,800 Pine 1,703,000 Gum and Poplar 716,000 Oak 15,039,800 TOTAL Volume Cut Since 1954 Timber Cruise 35,524 Pine 6.451.77 Cords Pulpwood



SNEADS FERRY ROAD UNIT (UNIT # 3)

ine 3,301,000 530,200 3,831,200 OTAL Since 1954 Timber Cruise	Board fe	et
rdwood TAL 530, 200 TAL	3,301,0	00
1,831,200	530,2	
	3,831,	100
VALUMA LUL JIUU LINT AAM	Volume Cut Since 1954 Timber Cruise	

Pulpwood

# WALLACE CREEK - FRENCH CREEK UNIT (UNIT # 4)

the states	Volume S	tanding in	1954 (10"	and above)	
			an a		feet
Finé				3,91	1,800
Gum and P	onlar			50	5,400
Se - Sec. 4	opiai			4	95,200
Oak		de la constance		4,9	12,400
TOTAL	ALC: No.			A	

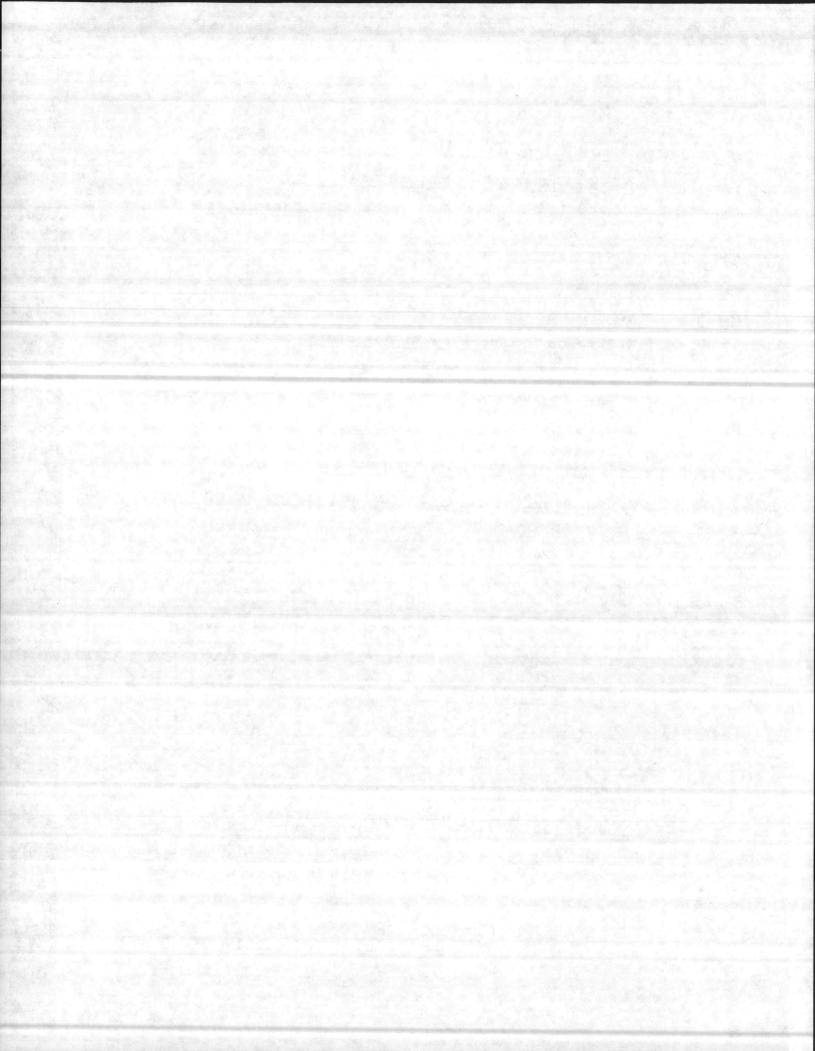
#### Volume Cut Since 1954 Timber Cruise

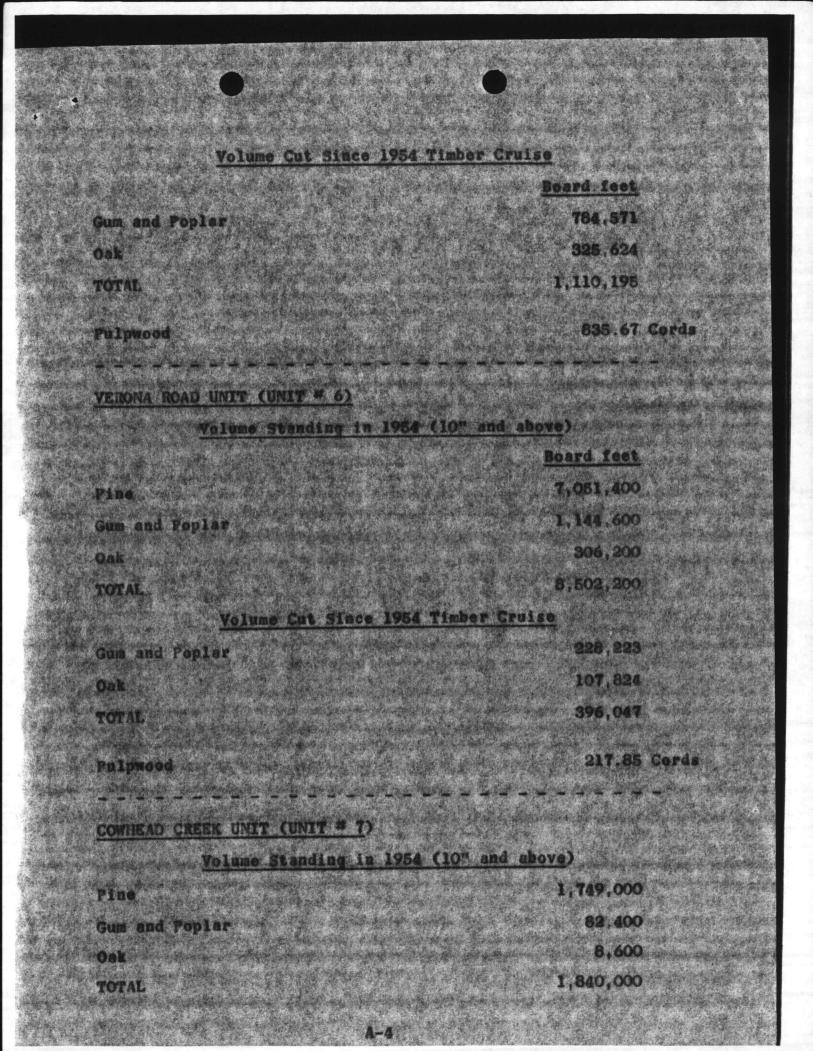
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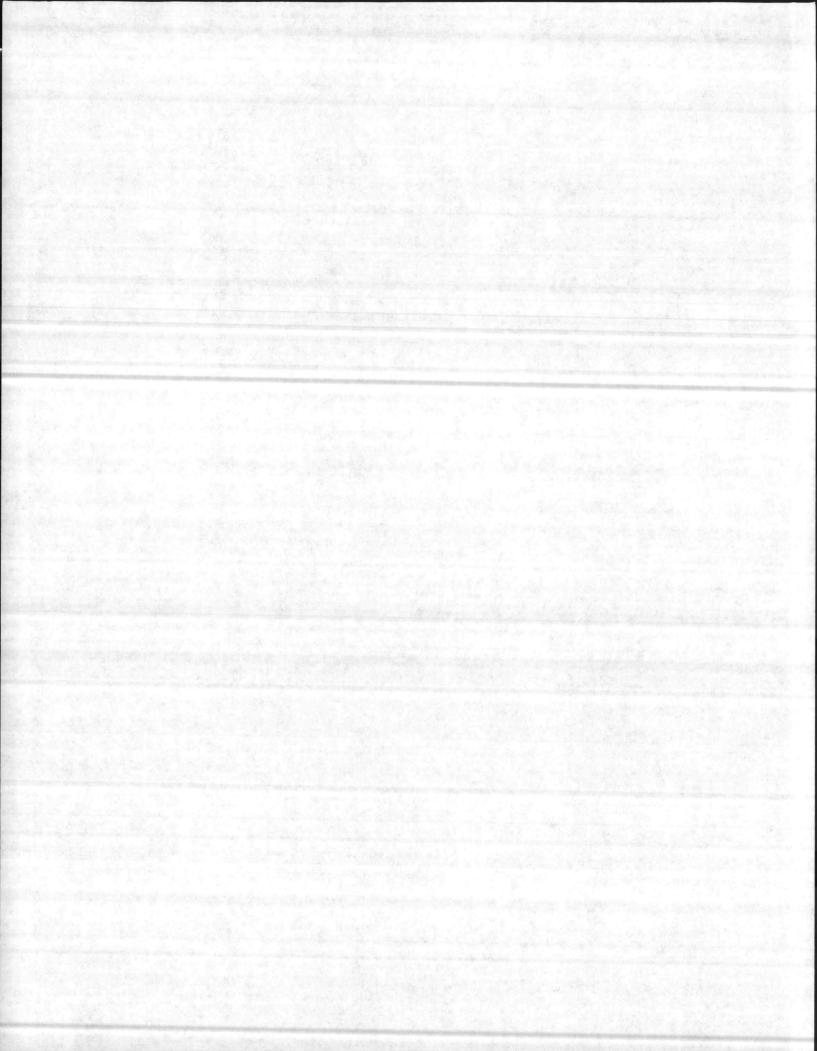
Pulpwood 2,239.02 Cords

## SOUTHWEST CREEK UNIT (UNIT # 5)

	Volume	Standing	in 1954	(10" and a	bove)	
					Board feet	CONTRACT OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE
Pine			1999 - 1999 1997 - 1999 1997 - 1999		10,329,600	
Gum and Po	oplar				2,692,800	
			and the second		815,000	
Oak	a salatan ara				13,837,400	







#### Volume Cut Since 1954 Timber Cruise

Pulpwood

2,600.15 Cords

### BEAR CREEK UNIT (UNIT # 8)

and above)
Board feet
1,362,800
24,200
1,387,000

Pulpwood

### 5,782.77 Cords

### EAST WALLACE CREEK UNIT (UNIT # 9)

Volume Standing in 1954 (10" and above)

	Board feet	
Pine	4,781,200	
Gum and Poplar	902,200	
Oak	155,600	
TOTAL	5,839,000	

### Volume Cut Since 1954 Timber Cruise

Pulpwood 1,180.91 Cords

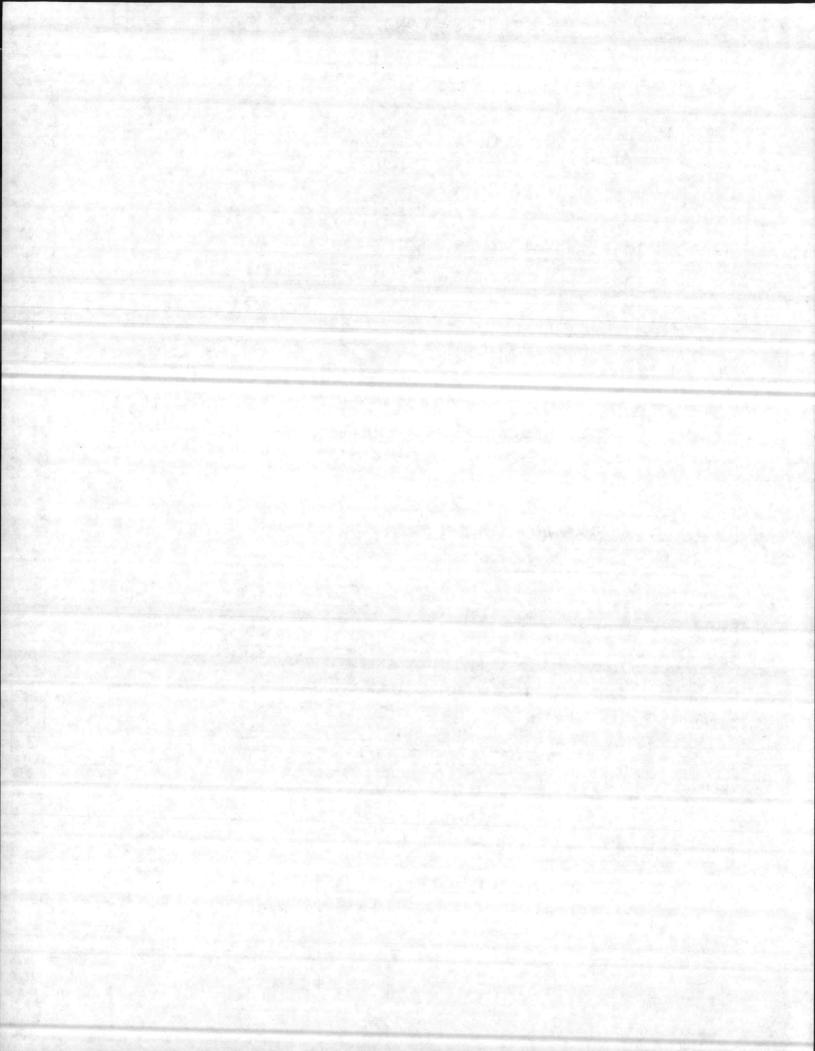
STARLING UNIT (UNIT # 10)

### Volume Standing in 1954 (10" and above)

Board feet

3,982,000

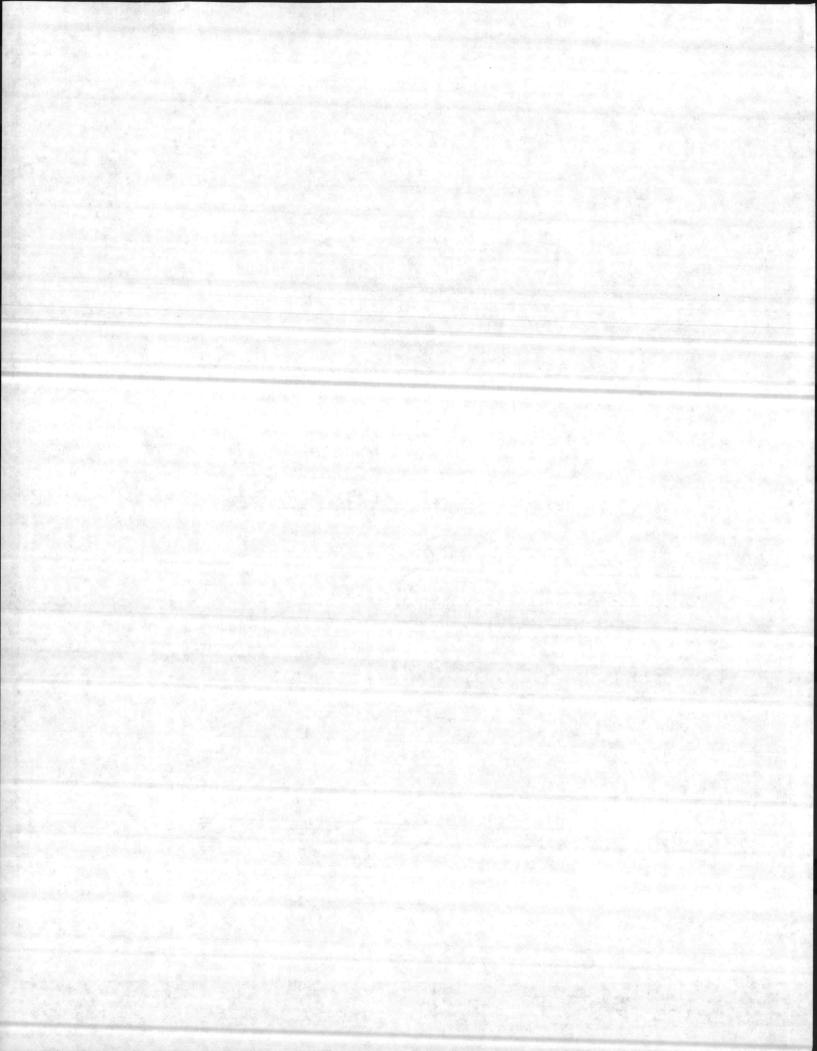
Pine



	Board feet
Gum and Poplar	453,800
TOTAL	4,435.800
Volume Standin	ng Since 1954 Timber Cruise
Pulpwood	3,345.02 Cords
SNEADS POINT - ONSLOW BEACH	UNIT (UNIT # 11)
Volume Standing	in 1954 (10" and above)
	Board feet
Fine	8,050,600
Gum and Poplar	395,000
Oak	52,800
TOTAL	8,498,400
Volume Cut Sin	nce 1954 Timber Cruise
Pulpwood	6,617.52 Cords
NORTH INTERCOASTAL WATERWAY	UNIT (UNIT # 12)
	in 1954 (10" and above)
	Board feet
Fine	3,438,200
Gum and Poplar	239,400
Oak	24,200
TOTAL	3,701,800
Volume Cut Si	눈 방송 동물은 고객들을 다른 것 같은 것 같아.

### Volume Cut Since 1954 Timber Cruise

Pulpwood		6.271	.89 Cords



<u>NONTFORD POINT - CAMP KNOX UNIT (UNIT # 13)</u> <u>Yolame Standing in 1954 (lo" and above</u>) <u>Board feet</u> 2,439,800

 Gum and Poplar
 259,800

 Oak
 127,000

 TOTAL
 2,826.600

Volume Cut Since 1954 Timber Cruise

651.60 Cords

ds

Pulpwood

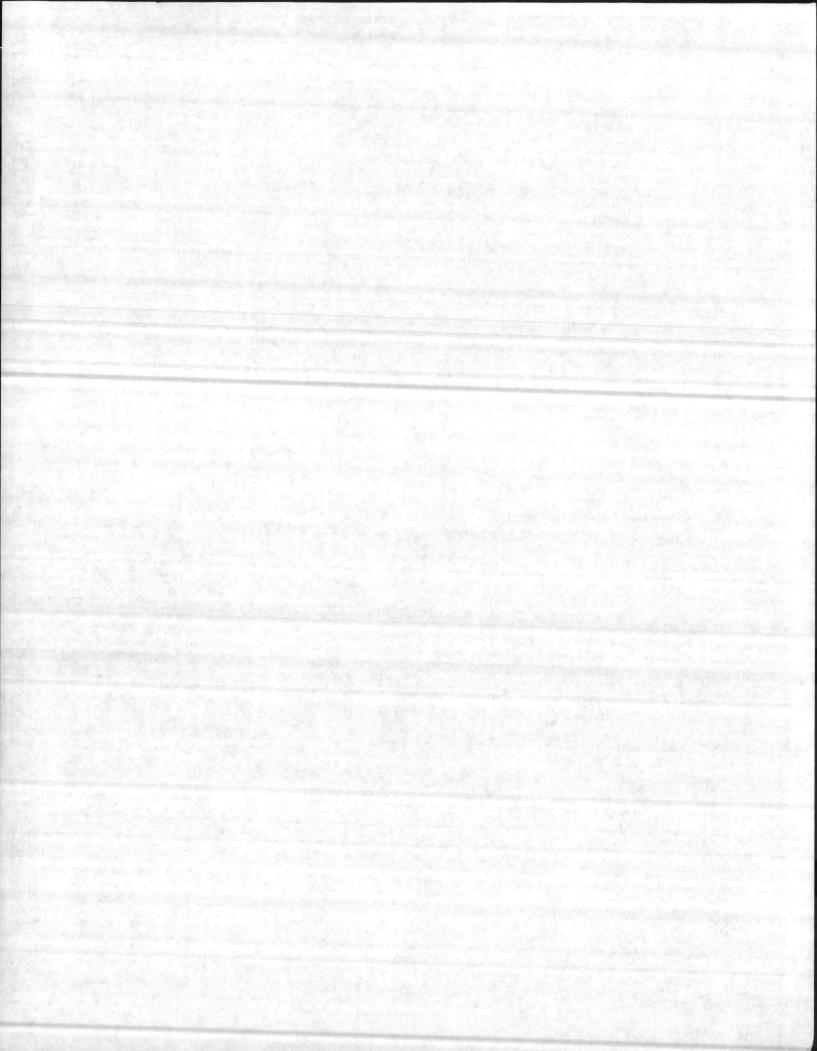
### AIRFIELD UNIT (UNIT # 14)

#### Volume Standing in 1954 (10" and above)

Carter and the state of the second state of th	Board feet
Pine	3,190,000
Gum and Poplar	979,600
Oak	211,400
TOTAL	4,381,000
The Tarrier and all and and and and	

Volume Cut Since 1954 Timber Cruise

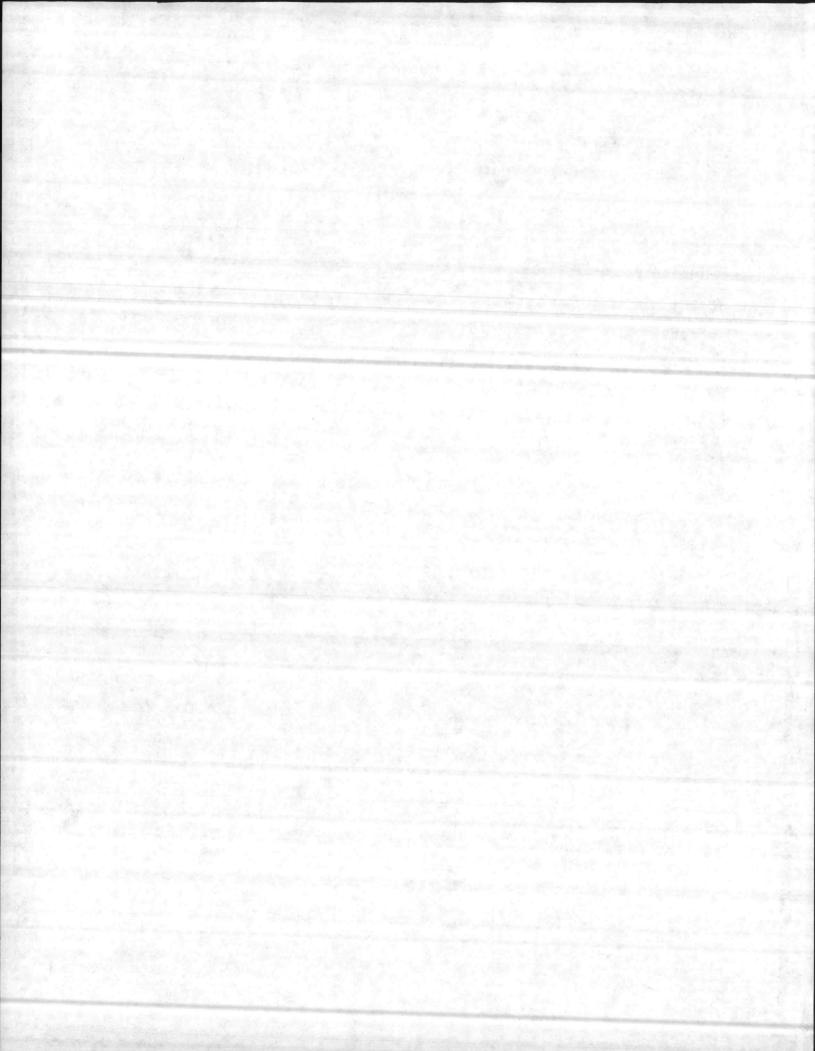
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## DIXON UNIT (UNIT # 15)

Volume Standing	in 1954 (10" and above)
	Board feet
Pine	14,484 000
Gum and Poplar	3 485 800
Oak	1,243 800
TOTAL	19 213 600
그 그렇게 아버지, 그는 것 같아. 그렇게 다 방법을 방법을 했다. 그 가장을 가지 않는 것 같아?	nce 1954 Timber Cruise
Pine	1,513,141
Gum and Poplar	801,452
Oak	259 167
TOT IL	2,573 760
101.02	4.431.81
Pulpwood	

A-8





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NUMBER	ED AREA BOUNDAR!	ES		. a	
2) NUMBER	ED AREAS DEFINED	IN APPENDI	XA		
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INTRODUCTION TO LONG RANGE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PLAN Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

- SUMMARY 1.
  - Name and Location: Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 2.
  - 60,877 Acrease suited to timber production b. Area: All other areas (including MCAF, built-up 23,752 areas, firing ranges, beaches and tidal flats) 84,629

Total acreage (not including water)

Volume: 1964 C.

Sawtimber	180,064,000 48,180,000	bd. ft.	
Pine	48,180,000	ba. 10.	
Hardwood			

207,310 cords

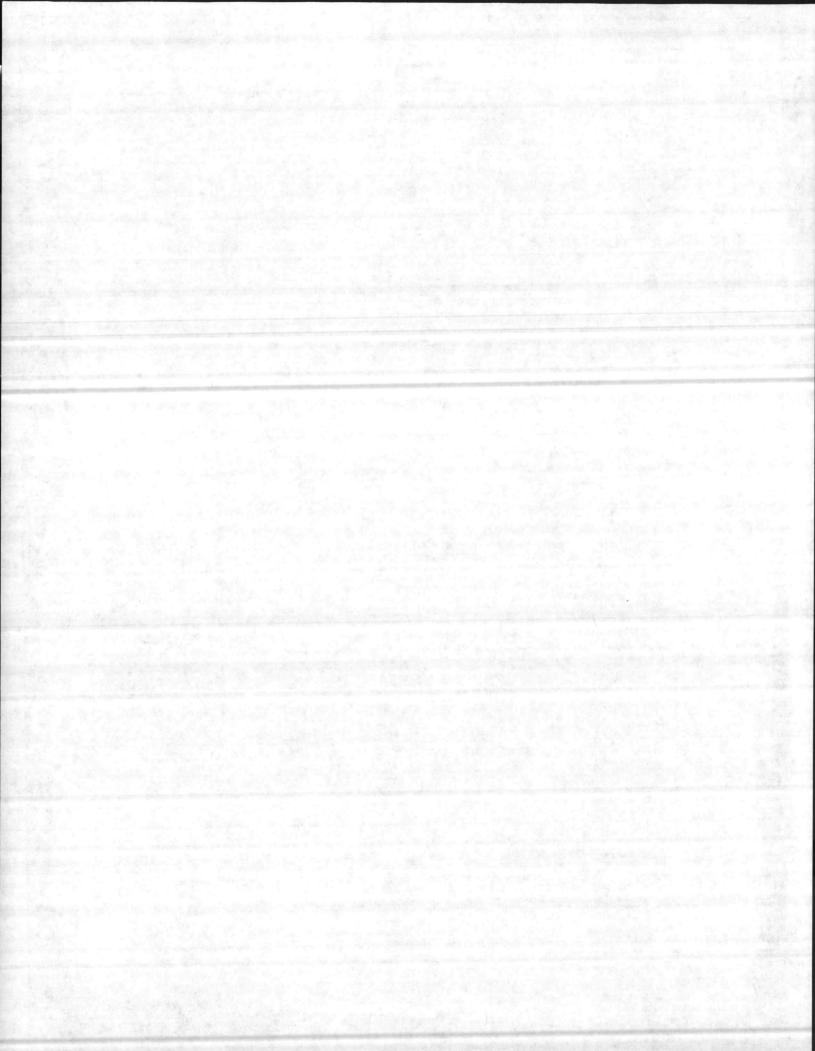
188,983 cords

- Poletimber Pine Hardwood
- Products to be grown: d. Sawtimber and pulpwood
- Rotation: 8. 80 years

f.	Cutting schedu	ule, ten years: Pulpwood (cords)	Sawtimber (bd.ft.) 2,200,000
	FY	10,800	2,900,000
	1965	9,500	3,100,000
	1967	9,100	4.400,000
	1968	13,900	4,100,000
	1969	11,500	3,700,000
	1970	27,200	6,000,000
	1971	27,100	4,900,000
	1972	27,000	6,200,000 1,800,000
	1973	22,000	4,000,000
	1974		

#### INTRODUCTION 2.

Merchantable timber is a long-time crop. To grow a crop of trees from seedlings to merchantable size takes from 20 to 80 years or more, according to the type of product grown. To grow a single crop then may require the services of several forest managers in succession. It would be futile for a man to attempt to grow a crop that may outlive him by many years if



the progress of the enterprise were left to the expediency of the moment, or to the whims of the successive individuals in authority. While individual managers, each in his turn, must accept full responsibility for the details of application, the project cannot be a success in the end unless all hold in common the same vision and carry forward through each successive manager the same purposes and policies.

The general purpose of this management plan is to bring together in one document the guiding principles and measures for development and control of timber production and yield on this Marine Corps Base at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The objectives of the plan are to bring about sustained yield, or stability of output, and to assure its continuance during the years to come.

## 3. FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORESTRY PLAN

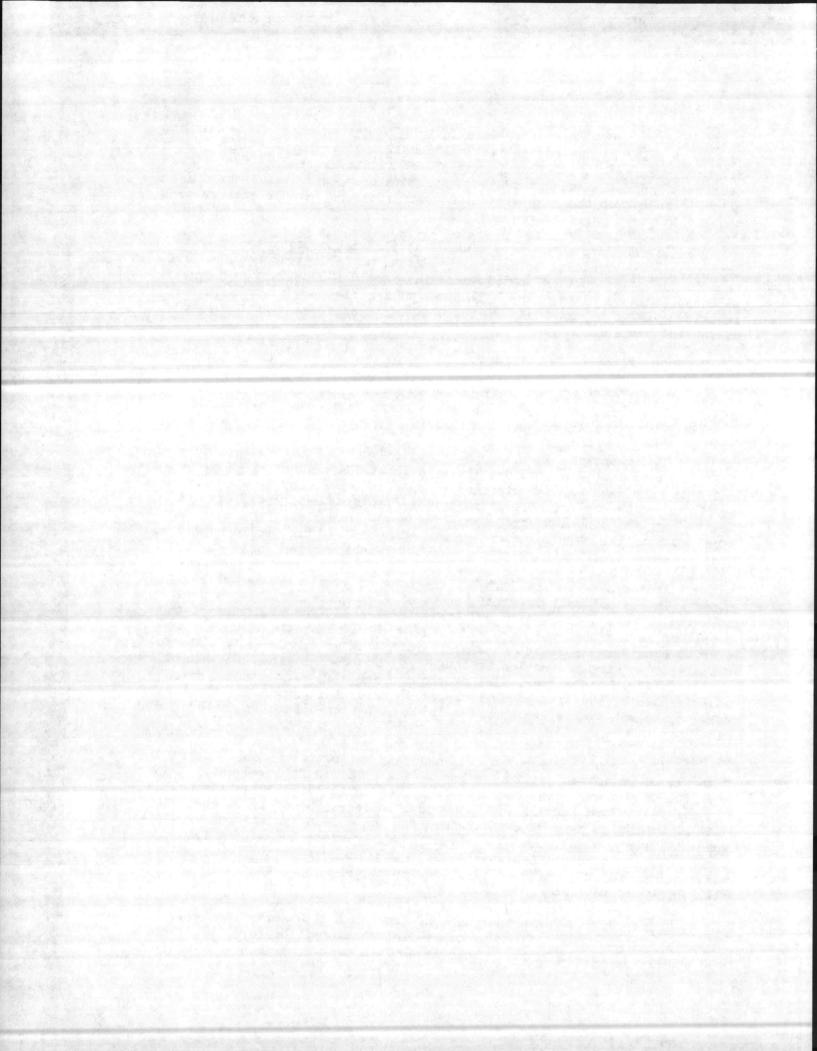
a. Forest description. This plan encompasses all the forest land within the geographical limits of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, with the exception of the Marine Corps Air Facility, New River.

The topography of the land is typical of the Southeastern Coastal Plain. Elevations are from sea level to about 70 feet above. Soil types run from fine sand (almost sterile) to muck. Many swampy or pocosin areas are found which support very poor growth. The fine sand areas support mostly longleaf pine and scrub oak. The sandy loam areas (the more fertile type) support the more luxuriant growth of loblolly pine, tulip poplar and oak. The wet creek bettoms support mostly tupele and red gum.

b. History. Prior to 1941-42, the land on this Base was privately owned. It was cut up into small tracts of from a few acres to several thousand. There were about 6,000 acres of cleared land with much of the woodlands having been cut over and denuded of merchantable timber. However, a considerable amount of second growth timber was on hand. There was almost no fire protection in those days and forest fires had caused untold damage. Since 1942, fire protection has been very much improved as evidenced by the tremendous increase in natural reproduction of pine. Most of the cut-over areas and old fields have been naturally restored with pine.

In 1946 a timber survey was made and an initial Forest Management Plan was drawn up and put into effect. The plan was followed until 1953 when the Camp Sawmill was closed. From then until 1960 no cutting schedule was maintained, except for pulpwood thinnings. Since 1960, contract cutting schedules have been maintained for the sale of sawtimber. Pulpwood has been cut and sold by contract annually since 1946. The 1946 timber survey indicated there were 98,380,150 board feet of timber on the Reservation (10" DBH and up.) A re-survey in 1954 indicated there were 111,794,600 board feet (10" DBH and up.)

c. Land Usage. The primary use of land on this Reservation is for Military training purposes. Any other use, whether it be forestry, game or recreation, is secondary. This is an important fact that the Forest



Manager must always bear in mind. Although provoking circumstances may occasionally arise, in most instances land areas can be used for timber and game production as well as for Military training.

d. Economic Situation. The economic situation in relation to forest products in the Camp Lejeune area is healthy. There is always a ready market for sawtimber and pulpwood. There are seven sawmills within a 50mile radius of Camp Lejeune that have shown interest in buying stumpage. Three pulpwood companies with yards within a 20-mile radius of Camp Lejeune are interested in buying pulpwood.

e. Destructive Agents.

(1) Fire is always a potential threat any time it is dry enough for the woods to burn. The season of greatest danger is from March through June. This season is usually dry and windy, and is the time most crown fires occur. A crown fire is the most destructive, usually killing most of the trees in its path. Surface fires which may occur at any season of the year are less destructive, but will kill trees from seedlings up to 8-foot in height.

(2) Insect damage is usually of little consequence. Past history indicates the insect that has caused concern is the Southern Pine Bark Beetle. Infestations of this insect usually follow a severe forest fire. The only practical control measure is to harvest the infested trees as quickly as possible.

(3) Disease is the least destructive of any agent. Several varieties of heart rot attack old-age trees. Proper harvesting is the control measure best suited.

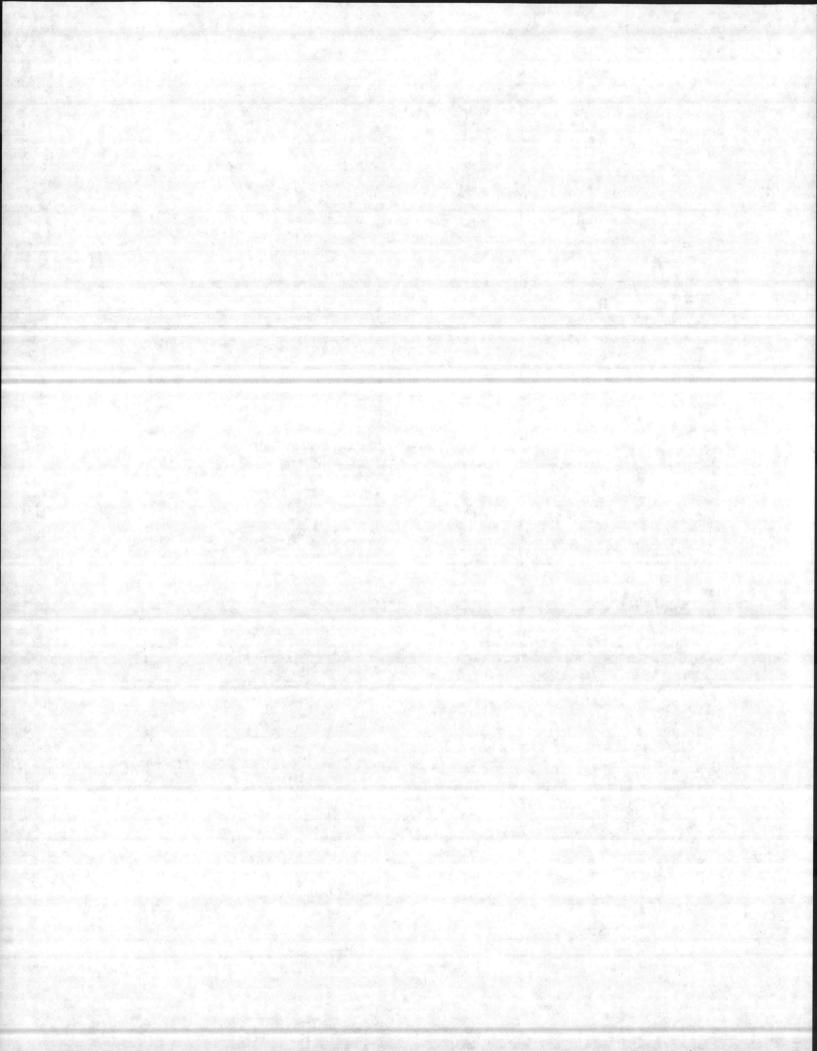
#### A. WILDLIFE RESOURSES

a. Wildlife is one of our natural resources and happens to be one of those which can be restored when it reaches a state of depletion. The objectives of wildlife management are to bring about a maximum population of each species of game animal, to secure a balance of nature, and assure its continuance during the years to come.

### b. Species of game animals.

(1) Virginia Deer - this is by far the most outstanding game animal of the area. It is the most plentiful and most sought after by hunters of any other species of game animal.

- (2) Squirrel two kinds, grey and fox, fairly plentiful.
- (3) Rabbit fairly scarce, plenty of room for population increase.
- (4) Raccoon plentiful, many areas over-stocked.
- (5) Quail moderately plentiful.



(6) Migratory water fowl - fairly plentiful, varies with the season. The state of the second second second

and the second 

(7) Dove - fairly plentiful, varies with the season.

(8) Turkey - scarce, much room for population increase. and the paper and the second second second

the History. The habitat of wildlife has changed considerable over the years. Prior to 1941, the land was privately owned. Many open fields ranging in size from an acre up to 100 acres existed. The woods were more open due to heavy timbering and forest fires. Since 19hl, most of the area in open fields has reverted back to forested area. With protection from fire, the forests have become more dense with timber and underbrush. This change has in turn had its effect on wildlife population. Deer for instance was fairly scarce in 1941. At the present time deer is plentiful throughout the Base and some areas are considered overstocked. On the other extreme, quail and rabbit are not as plentiful at the present due to the reduction of the open field areas. anter an is an in and

(1) Wildlife food plantings have been made almost yearly since 1945. The types of plantings have been mainly for deer, quail, turkey, and dove. An average of about 125 acres has been planted annually. This has proved a wonderful supplement to the natural food supply even though it has been on a limited basis

(2) Two methods of hunting have been in dommon uses the organized hunt and individual hunting. The organized hunt with dogs is employed for deer only, and individual hunting for all other types of game, funting is allowed for both military and civilian personnel. A fee is collected for hunting permits and all revenue collected is turned over to the Base Comptroller, and the money is expended for improvement of the wildlife habitat.

(3) All State and Federal game laws apply. Protection and law enforcement is the responsibility of the Base Provost Marshal's office. Two (one civilian, one military) full-time game protectors are employed. During the regular hunting seasons, 25 deputy game protectors are employed.

5. MANAGEMENT POLICY. The objectives of the Camp Lejeune Forest Manageter in the second s ment Plan ares

a. Military use - to maintain a forest cover throughout the Reservation for troop training areas.

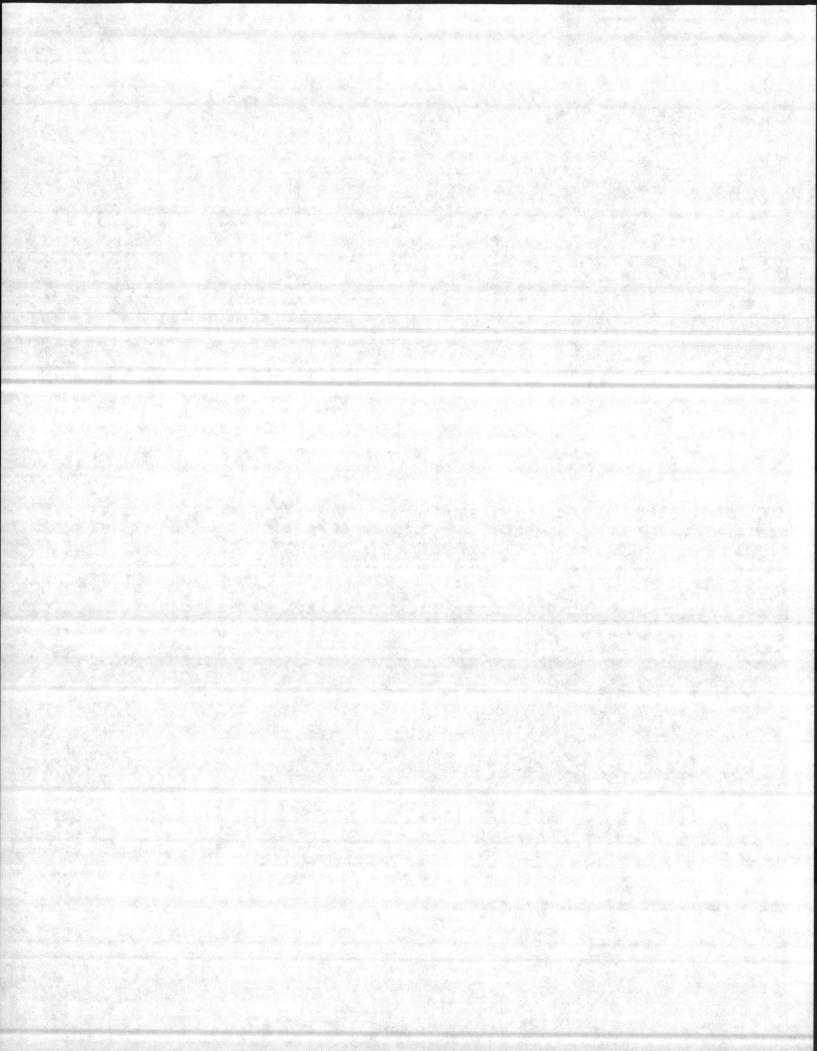
b. Conservation - to conserve the land and its natural resources.

c. Revenue - to realize the maximum return to the Government from the sale or use of forest products. and the second second second second as a second second second second second second second second second second

he apprendence of the production of the destruction of the second of the second of the second of the second of the

d. Wildlife - to conserve wildlife resources. 

Sate - French



### 6. PREPARATION AND ACCEPTABILITY

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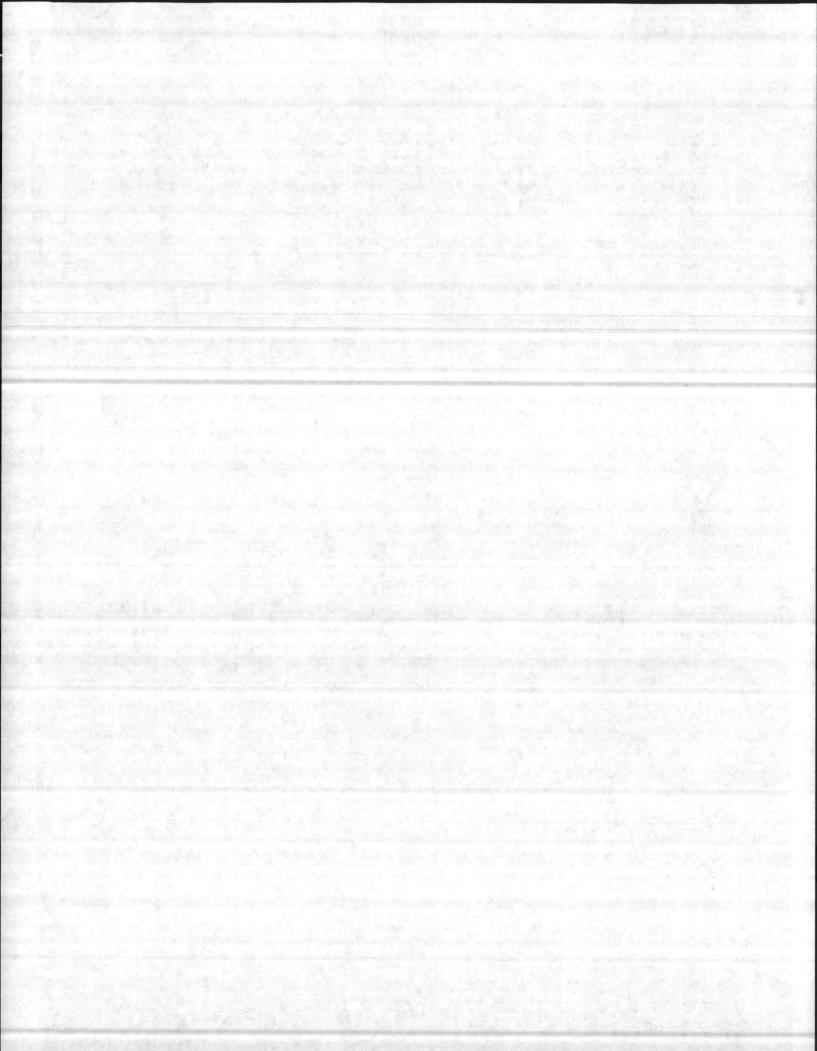
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Walter Stranger Tak Stranger

The Long Range Forestry Management Plan was prepared by a team of foresters from the Timber Management Staff, North Carolina National Forest, U. <sup>5</sup>. Forest Service. A complete inventory of the forest resources at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, was made by this team and the data obtained was used for preparing this plan. The plan is complete and acceptable by the Forestry Section of Base Maintenance.

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BEVISIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE LONG RANGE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN AT

CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH GAROLINA 196h - 1967

Page 15, FY 1965

Change prescribe burn areas to read: 5, 7, 11, 16, 21, 23, 2h, 26, 3h, 35, h0, h9, 57 Under Timber Hervest, Page 15

 Comp.
 Stand
 Acres

 6
 2, 1, 5, 11, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 27
 105

 12
 2, 3, 6, 9
 507

 13
 5, 7, 6, 10 11

 30
 1, 2, h, 5, 9, 11
 523

48 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 823 59 2, 7, 9, 11, 13 <u>660</u> 5,322 Site Preparation 24 4 <u>193</u>

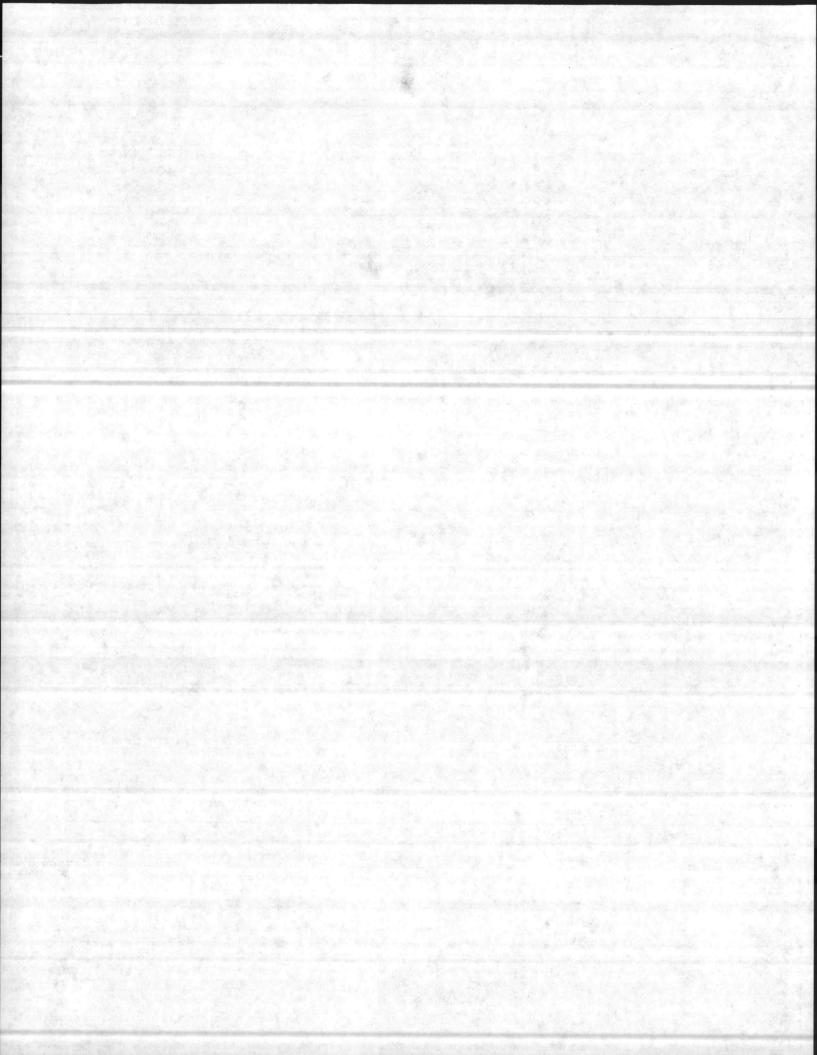
102

Page h9, Compartment 6, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 2 Bst. Cut: 3.91 Cords/Acre Total: 90 Cords

Stand L <u>Est. Cut:</u> h.82 Cords/Acre (Ne Saw timber) <u>Total:</u> L96 Cords

vge 50, Compariment 6, Stand Prescriptions vd 5 <u>Est. Cut:</u> 5.68 Cords/Acre Total: 125 Cords



## Intermed Cut: All Calvage, sanitation & thinners to A 130 FA.

Page 51, Compartment 6, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 11 Est. Cut: 3.00 Cords//cre

Total: 15 Cords

Intermed Cut: 3.00 Acres alon side range to A 70 PA.

### Page 52, Compartment 6, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 17 <u>St. Cut:</u> 1.42 Cords/Acre <u>Total:</u> 20 Cords <u>Seed Tree Cut:</u> Leave 8-10 Longleaf Pine Seed Trees per acre. Range has been abandoned, regenerate stand to Longleaf and remove bullet damaged trees.

Stand 18 Est. Cut: 3.18 Cords/Acre Fotal: 70 Cords

Pare	53.	Compartment	6.	Stand	Prescriptions
			~ .	1. V C. 1 1 1 4	100011001010

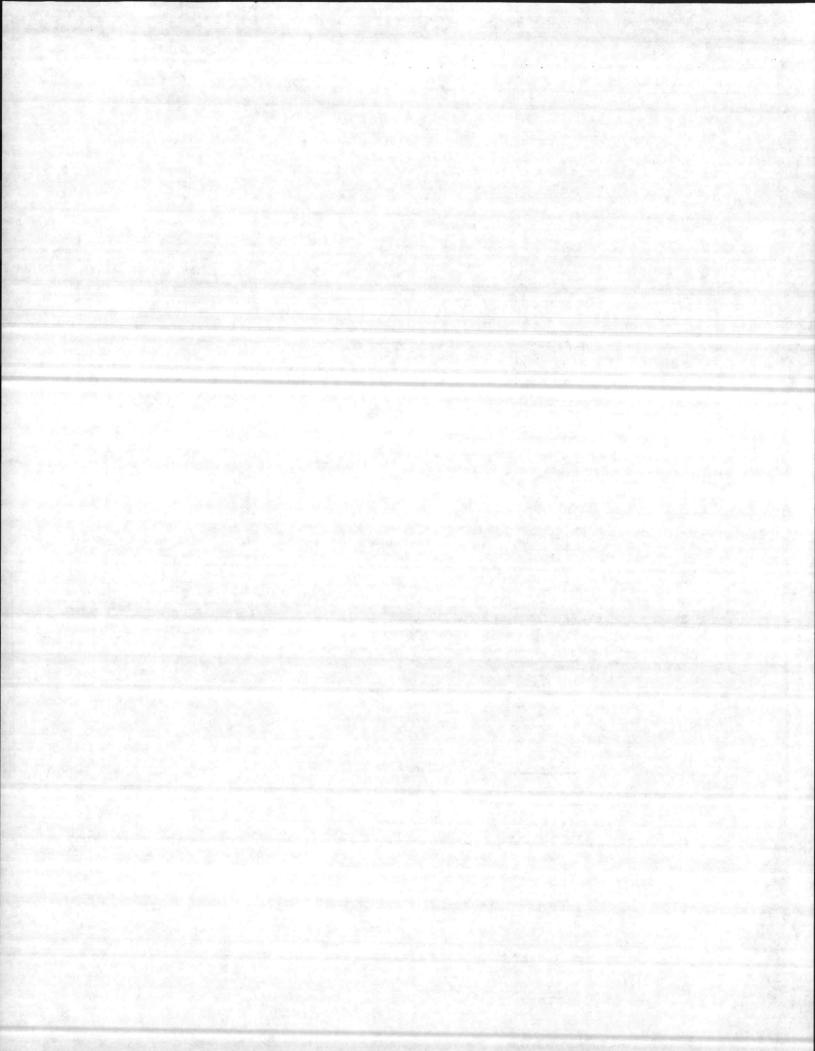
Total:

	Intermed	Cut:	13.2	Acres	ot.	Telande	within	Dev	+ 0	00	7.4
	Total:	40	Cords								
Stand 23	Sst. Cut:	3.0	03 Cor	H/Acre							

Stand 24	Est. Cut:	1.67 Cords/Acre			
	Total:	30 Cords			
	Intermed	Cut: All sanitation,	salvage and	thinners to A	70 BA.
Stand 26	Est. Cut:	1.75 Cords/Acre			
	Total:	105 Cords			
band 27	Est. Cut:	8.57 Cords/Acre			

2

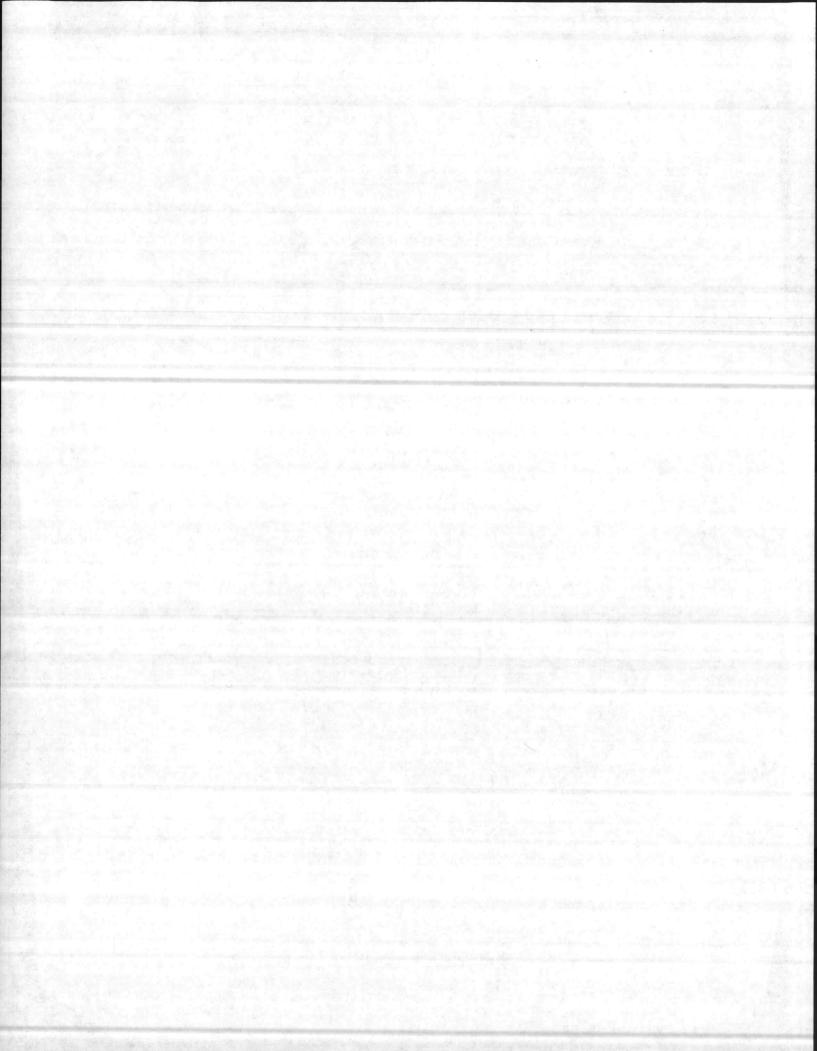
140 Cords



## Stand 28 Inoperable Page 75, Compartment 12, Stand Prescriptions Stand 1 Inoperable Stand 2 ist. Cut: 1.29 Cords/Acre Total: 75 Cords Stand 3 Sst. Cut: 0.91 MBF/Acre Total: 86 MBF Page 76, Compartment 12, Stand Prescriptions Stand 6 st. Cut: 0.27 MBF and 1.27 Cords/Acre Total: 42 MBF and 200 Cords Stand 8 Tst. Cut: 2.38 Cords/Acre Total: 1º0 Cords Stand 9 Est. Cut: 7.02 Cords/Acre Total: 850 Cords Page 78, Compartment 13, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 2	Inoperable
Stand 3	Inoperable
Stand 5	Est. Cut: 3.03 Cords/Acre
	Total: 50 Cords
	Intermed Cut: 16.5 Acres of old field near east end of stand
	to BO DA.
Stand 6	Inoperable

`age	79, Compar	tment 13, St	and Prescriptions
nd			1.79 fords/Acre
	ang pang pang sa sa sa Canada sa	Total:	25 Cords



# Intermed Cut: to 80 BA.

Stand 8

Est. Cut: 1.23 MBF and 1.20 Cords/Acre Total: 231 MBF and 225 Cords Seed tree cut, leave 8-10 Loblolly Seed Trees/Acre. Site preparation done with dozer and blade in Summers of 1966 - 67, check regeneration in 1968 - 69.

Stand 10

Est. Cut: 3.30 MBF and 3.31 Cords/Acre Total: 700 MBF and 702 Cords Seed Tree Cut: Leave 8-10 Lobiolly Pine Seed Trees per acre. Check for regeneration two years after cut. Inject and mistblow unmerchantable hardwood 1 year after cut.

# Page 134, Compartment 30, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 1 Est. Cut: 3.57 Cords/Acre

Total: 350 Cords

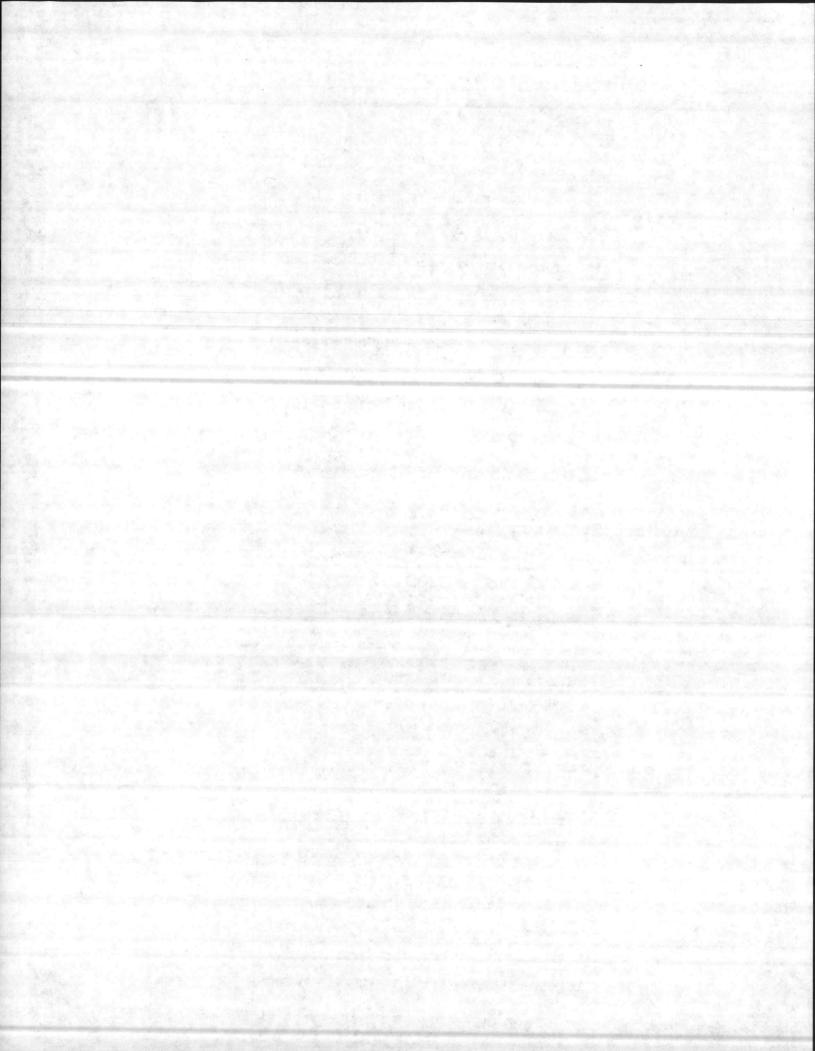
Bemoval Cut: Remove all overtopping trees except thrifty Pine and Yellow Poplar, leave young Sweetgum, Blackgum and Yellow Poplar to restock the area.

Stand 2

Est. Cuti 4.08 Cords/Acre Total: 400 Cords

Stand L Est. Cut: 1.95 Cords/Acre Total: 220 Cords

Page 135,	Compartment 30, 5	tand Prescriptions
Stand 5	Est. Cut:	4.96 Cords/Acre
	Total:	268 Cords
	Clearcut:	Remove all merchantable stems on the area. Kill



the remaining stems on } of the area with Ferhuron Pellets, the other half site prepare with a doser and blade. Seed area to Loblolly.

Stand 9 Est. Cuts 2.07 Cords/Acre Total: 300 Cords

Stand 10 Inoperable

### Page 136, Compartment 30, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 11 <u>Fet. Cutr</u> 10.0 Cords/Acre <u>Total:</u> 150 Cords <u>Removal Cutr</u> Remove all merchantable wood on the area releasing pine seedlings and saplings to restock the area.

## Page 184, Compartment 48, Stand Prescriptions

 Stand 1.
 Est. Cuts
 0.7h HEF and 3.10 Cords/Acre

 Total:
 262 MEF and 1100 Gords

 Stand 3
 Est. Cuts
 2.78 Cords/Acre

 Total:
 50 Cords

 Intermed Cuts
 Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners

 to/75 EA.

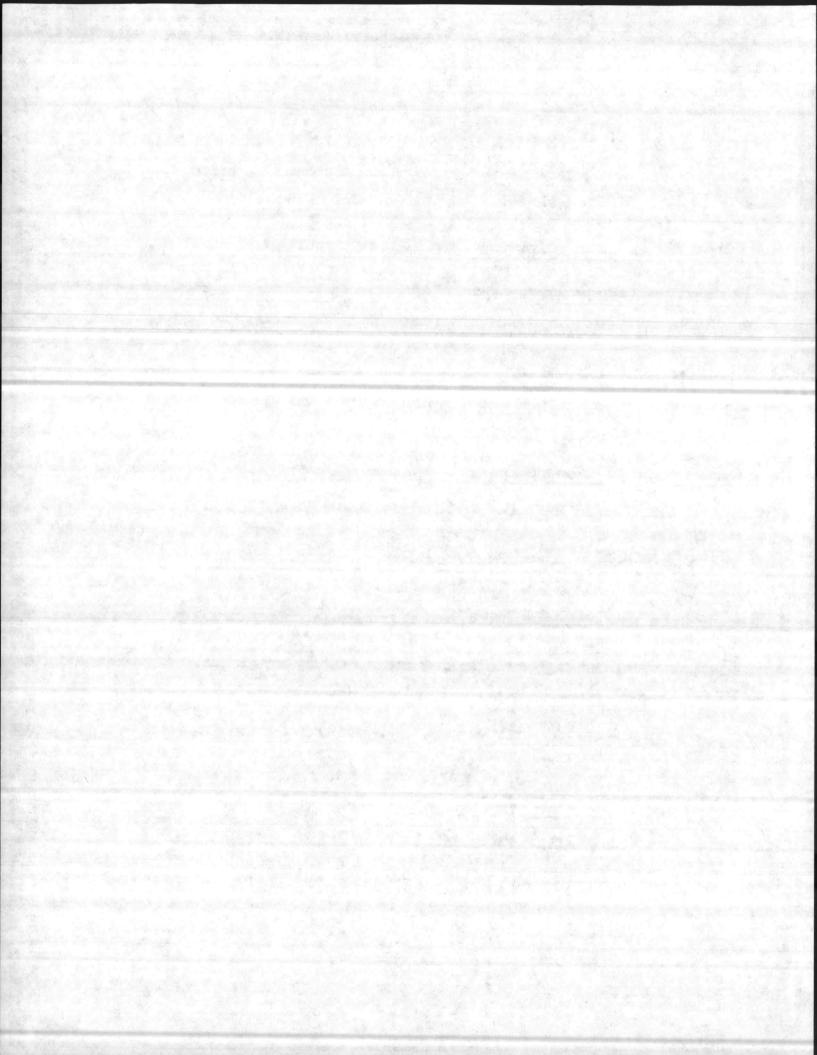
 Stand 4
 Est. Cuts

5

Total: 300 Cords <u>Intermed Cuti</u> Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners to 80 BA.

Inoperable

Stand 5



### Page 185, Compartment 18, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 6 Inoperable

Stand 8 Inoperable Stand 9 <u>Est. Outr</u> 6.15 Cords/Aere

Total: 80 Cords Page 186, Compartment 18, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 10 Ret. Out: LilS Gerds/Aere Stand 11 Est. Cut: 3-70 Cords/Aere

Totals 100 Gords Est. Outs, 1.5%. Cords/Acre Totals 80 Cords

### Page 187, Compartment 48, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 12

Stand 1

Stand 13 <u>Note Cuts</u> Sa65 Cords/Acre. <u>Totals</u> 260 Cords

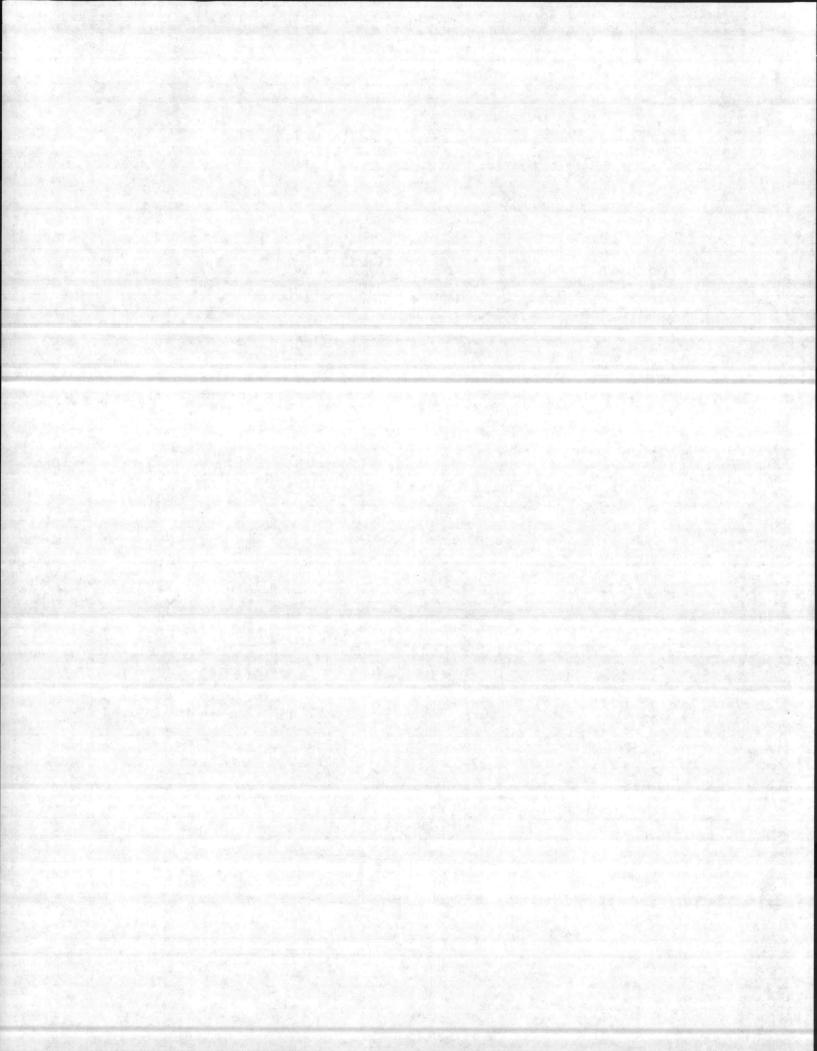
Interned Cut: "enove all sanitation, salvage, and thinners" to a 70 BA.

Est. Out: 1.87 Vords/Aere

<u>Total</u>: 60 Cerds <u>Intermed Cut:</u> Remove all sanitation, salvage and thinners to a 65 BAs

Stand 15 Est. Cut: 5.45 Cords/Acre Total: 120 Cords

With property and the second state of the seco



Stand 16 Est. Cut: 7.89 MBF and h.21 Cords/Acre <u>Fotals</u> 150 MBF and 80 Gords

Durn in early Tail for site preparation. Check two years after outling for regeneration.

Page 168, Compartment 16, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 17 Inoperable Stand 18 Inoperable Stand 19 Inoperable

Page 22h, Compartment 59, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 2

<u>Het. Cut:</u> 2.40 MBP and 2.56 Cords/Asre <u>Tobal</u> 187 MBF and 200 Cords <u>Seed Tree Cut:</u> Leave 8-10 Loblolly Pine Seed Trees per scree Dealer all unmerchantable hardwoods with injector and mist-

Diower using 2,4-D. <u>Est. Cut:</u> 5.40 Cords/Acre Total: 54 Cords

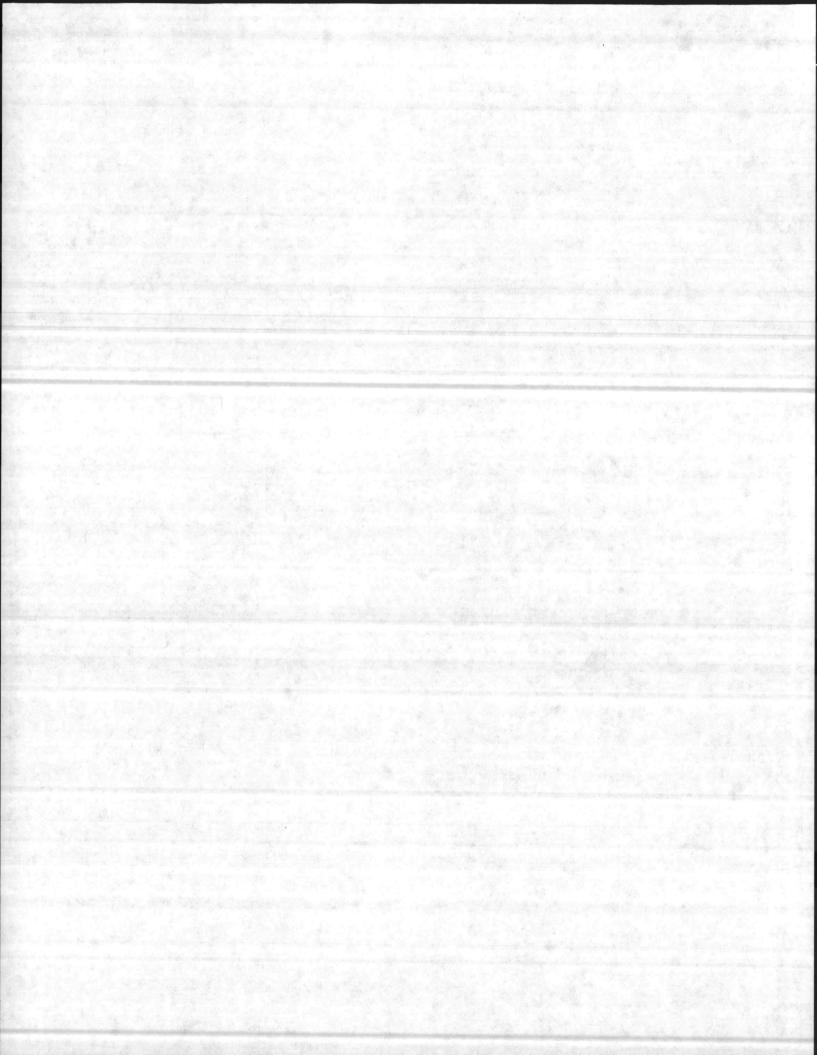
Interned Cuts This 10 asres is SW corner of stand removing all samitation, salvage and thinners to a 70 BA.

Page 225, Compariment 59, Stand Prescriptions

Stand 7 <u>Total:</u> 110 Cords <u>Intermed Cuts</u> Remove all samitation, salvage and thinners

to 70 BA.

and 12 Est. Cut: 1.68 MBF and 3.35 Cords/Acre



600 Cord and Total: bush & boy Prepare site with bushhog disk, plant parationt Site Pr Stand 12 with Loblolly Pine Seedlings on an 8 x 8 spacing.

Est. Cuti 4.39 MBF and 1.05 Cords/Acre Stand 13 167 MBF and h0 Cords Totals

# Page 16, Fiscal Icar 1965

STANDS COMP. 573 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 23 5 517 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 16 346 7, 9, 10 21 273 1, 9, 11, 12, 14, 21 23 324 1, 2, 5, 8, 12, 16 26 664 1, 3, 6, 7, 12 19

ACRES

2,697

TOTAL CUT rescribe Burning: 29 20 32 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 25, 37, 47, 52, 55 \$ 58

Page 12, Compartment 5, Stand Prescription

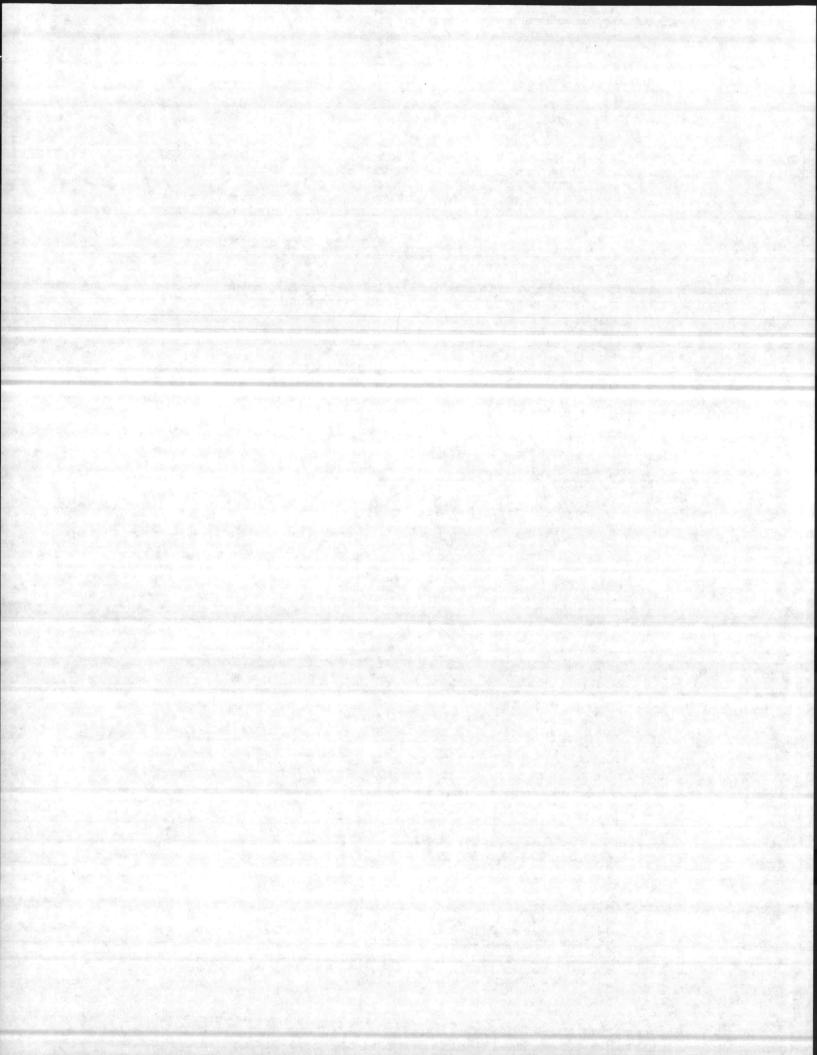
Est. Cut: Stand 2 Total: Bat. Cut: fotal:

Est. Cut: tand

2.0 MHF and 2.00 Cords/Acra 26 MBF and 26 Cords

1.11 MEF and 1.94 Cords/Acre 20 MBF and 35 Cords

0.46 MBP and 2.19 Cords/Acre



Total: 63 MBF and 300 Cords

Intermed Cut: All senitation, salvage and thinners to a

Page 13, Compartment 5, Stand Prescription Stand 8 <u>Est. Out:</u> 1.72 Cords/Acre Total: 172 Cords

Stand 9 Ests Cuts 1.20 MBF and 1.86 Cords/Acre Totals Bh MBF and 130 Cords

Page hh. Compartment 5. Stand Prescription Stand 12 Est. Cut: 4.00 MBF and 1.75 Cords/Acre

Totals 32 MBF and 1h Cords <u>Interned Cuts</u> Approximately 8 scres on east end of stand to 70 EA.

Page b5, Compartment 5, Stand Prescription Stand 14 Est. Cut: 2.76 MBF and 2.94 Cords/Acre

<u>Totals</u> 386 MNF and bill (ords <u>Seed Tree Out: Leave 8-10 Longlesf or Lobiolly Pine Seed</u> Treus per scre. Burn in late summer for site preparations Check for reproduction two years after cutting.

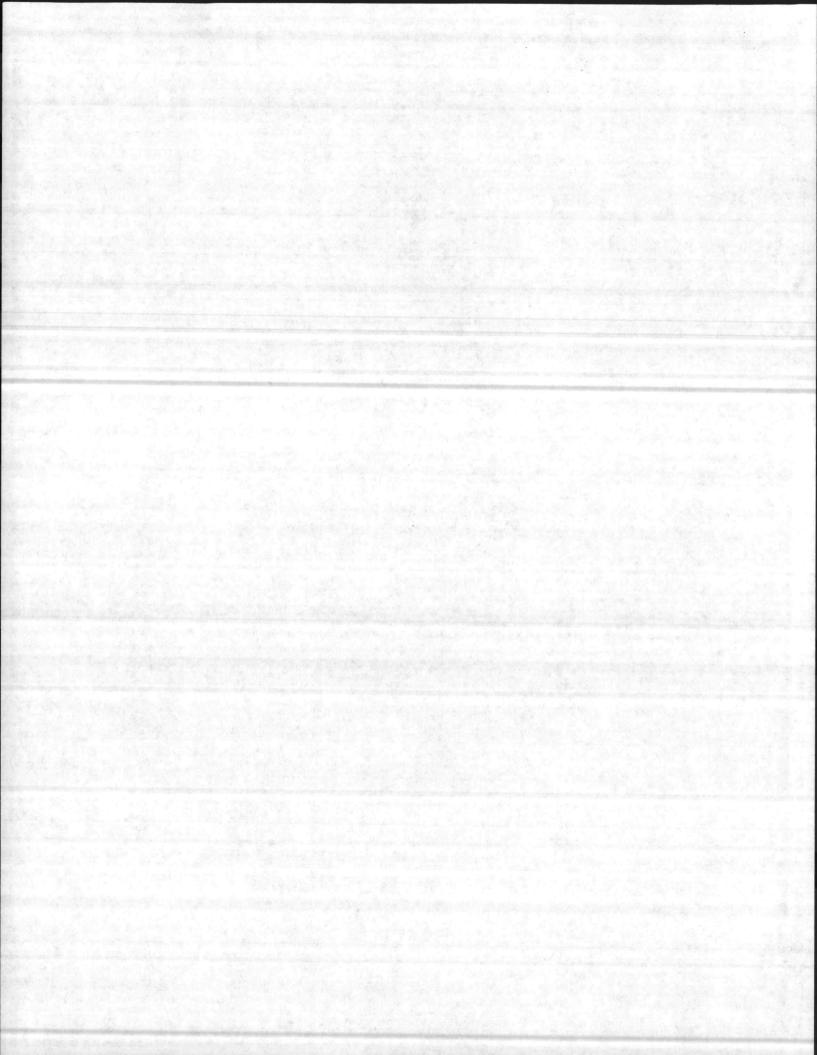
 Stand 15
 Est. Cut:
 1.60 MBF and 2.01 Cords/Acre

 Potal:
 56 MBF and 102 Cords

 Stand 16
 Est. Cut:
 1.60 MBF and 7.69 Cords/Acre

 Total:
 155 MBF and 246 Cords

Stand 17 Inoperable



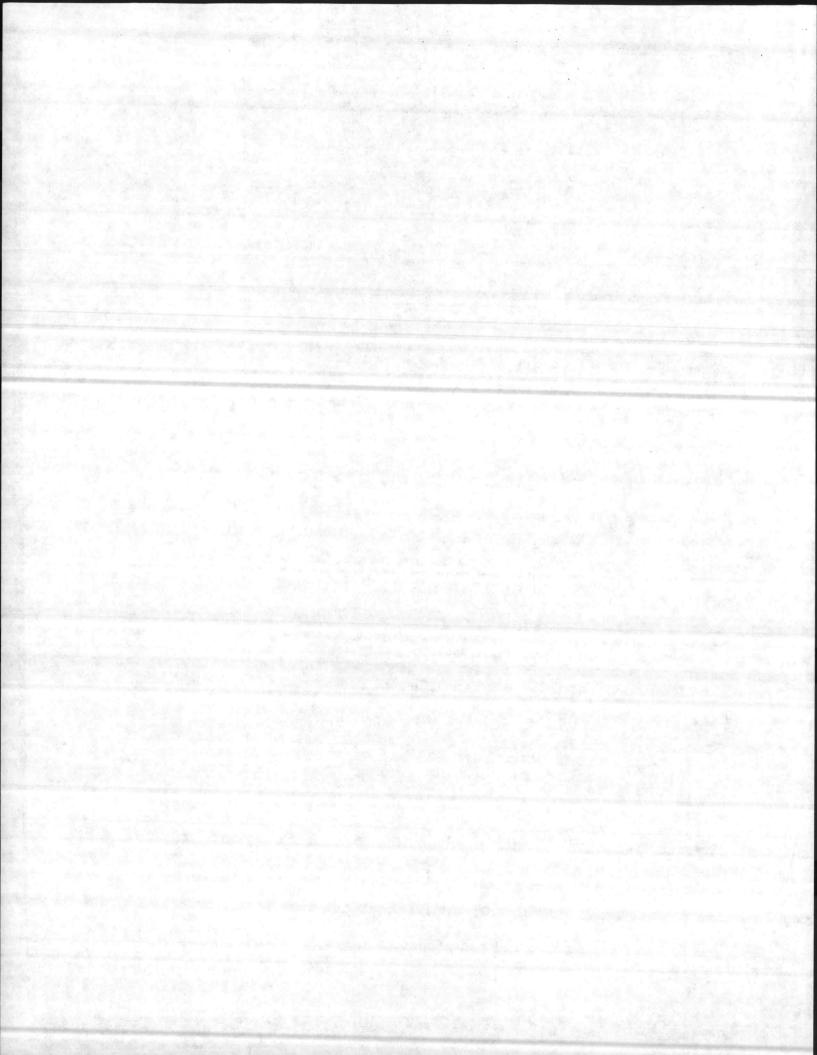
Page 16, Compartment 5,	Stand Prescription
-------------------------	--------------------

Stand 18	Est. Cut: 0.86 MBF and 1.64 Cords/Acre
	Total: 36 MHF and 69 Cords
Stand 19	Inoperable
Stand 22	Inoperable
Stand 23	Est. Cut: 2.18 Cords/Acre
	Total: 57 Cords
Stand 25	Inoperable
Stand 26	Inoperable
Page 85, Com	partment 16, Stand Prescription
Stand 1	Est. Cut: 2.98 Cords/Acre
	Total: 399 Cords
Stand 2	Inoperable
Stand 4	Est. Cut: 1.66 MEF and 1.17 Cords/Acre
	Total: 149 MBF and 105 Yords
Stand 5	Est. Cut: 2.27 MBF and 6.1.9 Cords/Acre
	Total: 202 MDF and 578 Cords
	Intermed Cut: Cut all sanitation, salvage and
	to 65 BA.
Stand 6	Est. Gut: 3.35 MBF and 2.76 Cords/Acre
	Total: 164 MBF and 135 Cords
Page 86, Comp	artment 16, Stand frescription
Stand 7	Fst. Cut: 3.03 MBF and 2.62 Cords/Acre

Total: 194 MBF and 168. Cords

10

thinner



Page 86, Comp.	artment 16, S	Stand Prescription
Stand 8	Est. Cut:	8.15 Cords/Acre
	Total:	318 Cords

Stand 9 Inoperable

Stand 10 Est. Cut: 2.97 Cords/Acre 86 Cords Total:

Page 87, Compartment 16, Stand Prescription Stand 11 Est. Cut: 1.78 MBF and 1.04 Cords/Acre Total: 41 MBF and 24 Cords

Page 100, Compartment 21, Stand Prescription Stand 7 Est. Cut: 3.20 Cords/Acre Total: 326 Cords Stand 9 Est. Cut: 2.44 MBF and 0.98 Cords/Acre 105 MMP and 42 Cords/Acre Total: Removal Cut: Remove all mature and over mature pine and cypress. Leave all young pine to restock area.

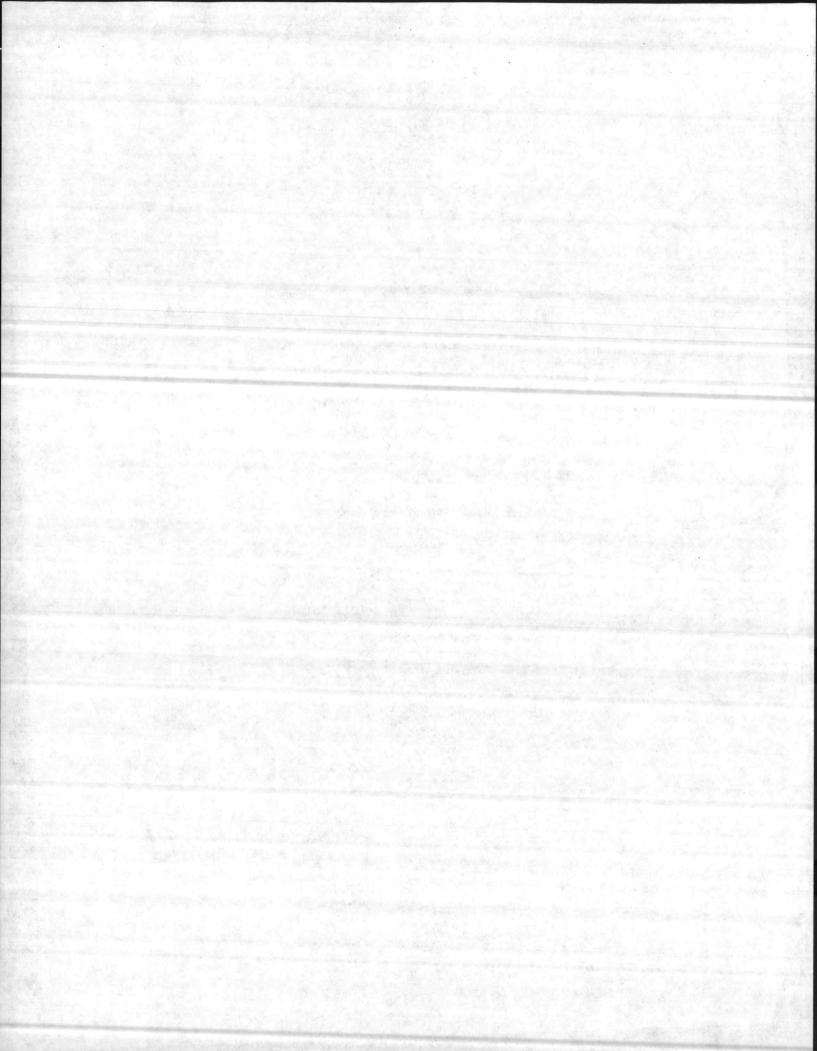
Stand 10 Est. Cut: 2.75 Cords/Acre Total: 44 Cords

Page TAR

- ago 100,	compartment	23,	Stand Prescription
Stand 1	Sst.	Cut:	1.40 MBF and 1.50 Cords/Acre
	Total		56 MBF and 60 Cords

Page 109, Compartment 23, Stand Prescription Stand 9 Est. Cut: 1.84 MBF and 0.84 Cords/Acre Total:

94 MBF and 43 Cords



Stand 11	Est. Cut: 1.67 MBF and 1.33 Cords/Acre
	Total: 72 MBF and 57 Cords
	Intermed Cut: Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners
	to 90 BA.
Stand 12	Est. Cut: 0.59 MBF and 3.87 Cords/Acre
	Total: 32 MBF and 209 Cords

Page 110, Compartment 23, Stand Prescription

Stand 13 Inoperable

 Stand 1h
 Est. Cut:
 0.32 MBF and 5.89 Cords/Acre

 Total:
 18 MBF and 330 Cords

 Intermed Cut:
 Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners

 to 90 BA.

Stand 15 Inoperable

Page 111, Compartment 23, Stand Prescription

Stand 19 Inoperable

Stand 21 Est. Cut: 0.28 MBF and 1.72 Cords/Acre Total: 8 MBF and 50 Cords

Page 119, Compartment 26, Stand Prescription

Stand 1 Est. Cut: 0.88 Cords/Acre Total: 58 Cords

Stand 2

Est. Cut: 1.50 MBF and 5.33 Cords/Acre

Total: 189 MBF and 672 Cords

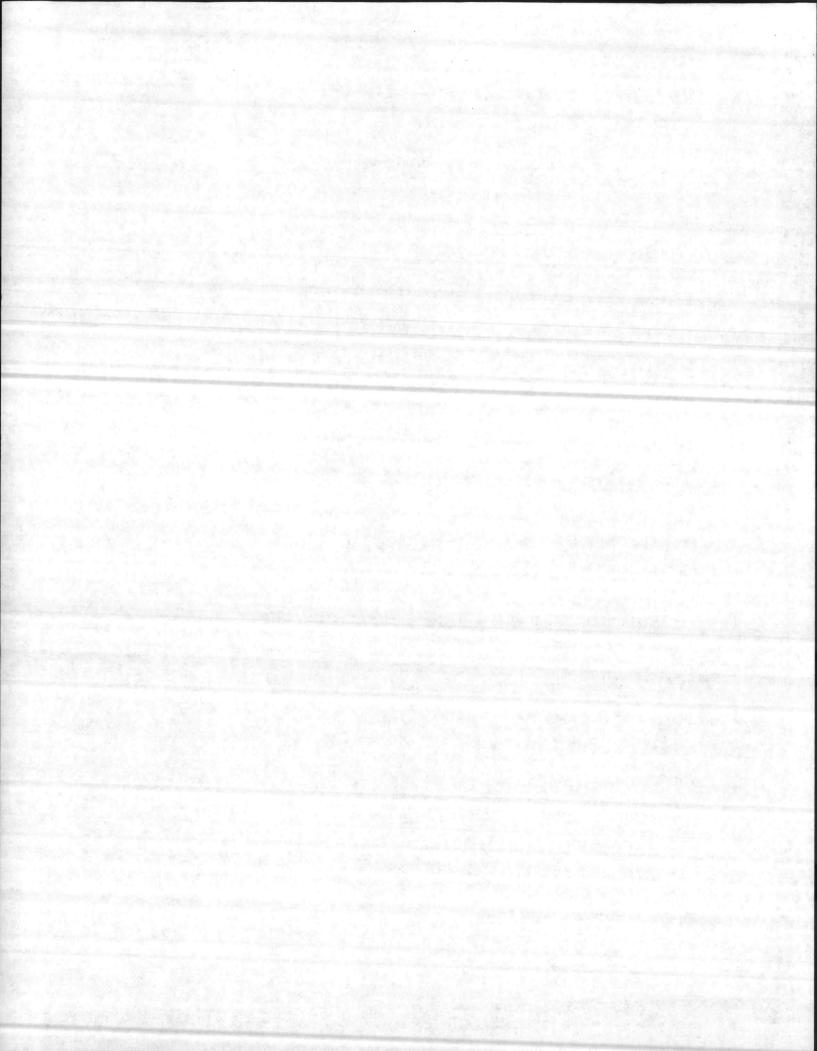
Page 120, Compartment 26, Stand Prescription

erat	le
ç	perat

Stand 5 Est. Cut: 0.81 MBF/Acre

Total: 22 MEF

12



Page 121,	Compar	tment 26,	Stand P	rescript	lon	1. 1. 2-4
Stand 8		Est. Cut	2.86	BF and	4.21 Cord	s/Acre
per a		Totals	80 MB	and 11	8 Cords	
Stand 12		Est. Cut	0.52 )	(BF and (	.89 Cord	Acre
143		Totel:			A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	
		A STATE OF STATE	and the second			

Page 122, Compartment 26, Stand Prescription

Stand 13 ..... Inoperable

Stand 14 Inoperable

Stand 16 ..... Est. Cut: 2.80 Cords per Acre

Totali Li Cords

Intermed Cuts Remove all samitation, salvage and thinners to 70 BA in a 5 acre section in Southwest corner of the stand. The remainder of the stand is inoperable.

Page 189, Compartment 49, Stand Prescription

Stand 1	Est. Cutr	1 23 Man		
	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		anatist continues of strand	verda/acres
The state of the second state of the			Street Alter	
and the second sec	and the second second			
The standard areas	Totals	198 MBF a	DA 194 CO	rds
金卡兰 古方 百万万 网络白石 计语言		and the second	Che State and the second	The state of the s

Stand 2

Inoperable

Stand 3 Est. Out: 5.03 Cords/Acre

Total: 543 Cords

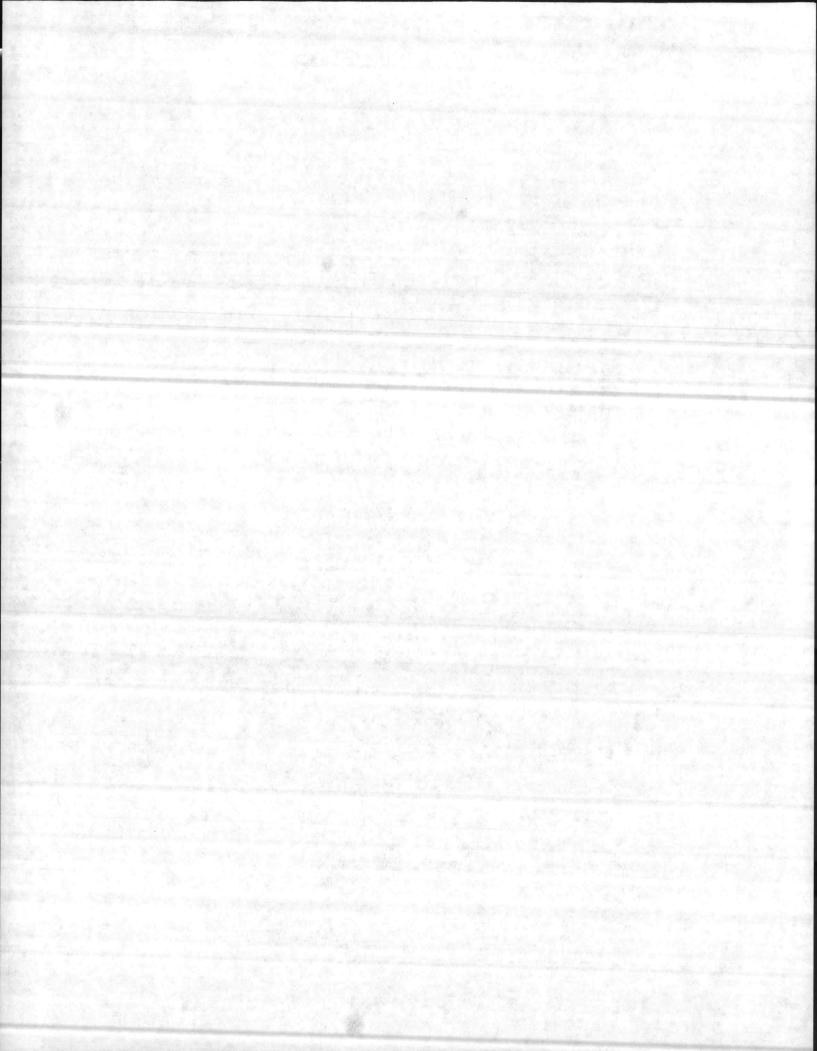
Intermed Cut: Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners

to 70 BA.

Page 190, Compartment 19, Stand Prescription

Stand 5 Inoperable

Stand 6 <u>Est. Cut:</u> 0.82 MBF and 5.85 Cords <u>Total:</u> 226 MBF and 1,609 Cords



Stand 7	Est. Cut:	2.00 Cords/Acre
	Total:	278 Cords

Page 191, Co	ompartment 49,	Stand Prescription
Stand 12	Est. Cut	: 3.23 Cords/Acre
	Total:	42 Cords

# Page 17, Fiscal Year 1967

COMP.	STANDS	ACRES
7	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 18	217
11	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	868
24	3, 5, 6, 7	623
34	1, 2, 3, 5	301
35	1, 2, 3, 4, 9	146
56	5, 8, 10, 13	• 326
57	2	140
	TOTAL CUT	2,921

Prescribe	Burn:			, 22		45,46,50, 60	
	1.7	19. 20.	28. 2	7. 32,	36, 41,	+6, +1, 54, 50	

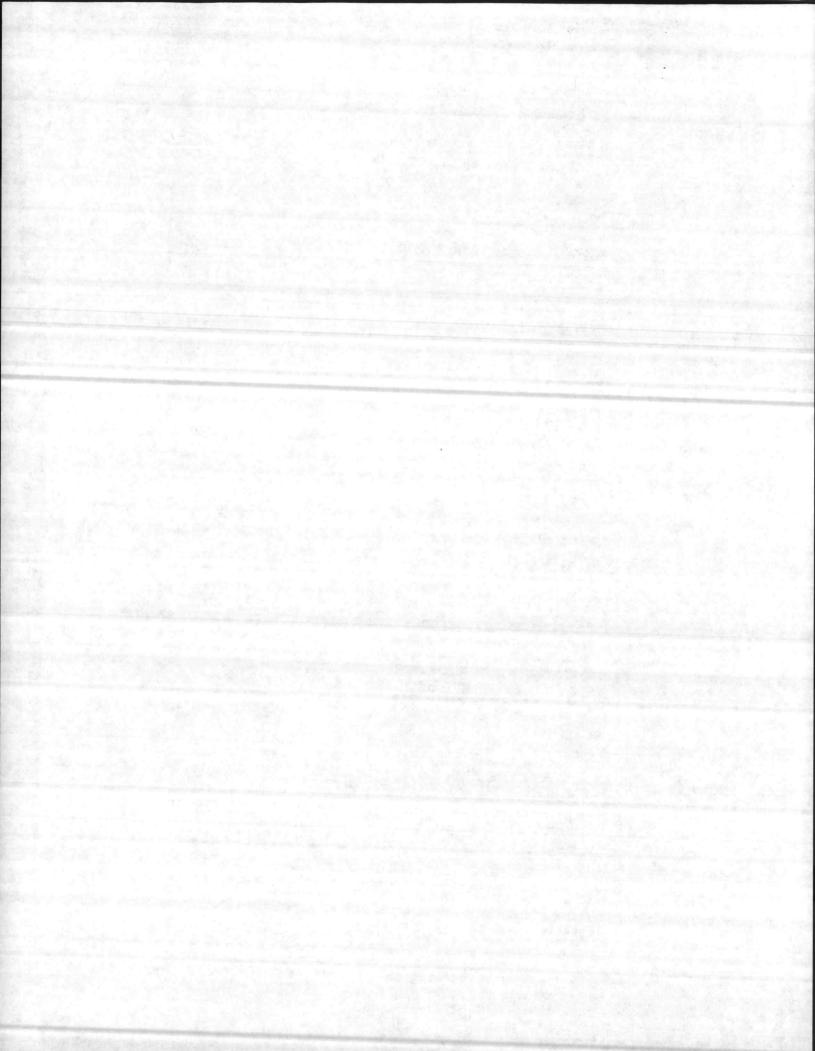
Page 55, Compart	ent 7, Stand Prescription
Stand 2	Est. Cut: 4.12 MBF and 0.53 Cords/Acre
	Total: 177 MBF and 23 Cords
	Removal Cut: Remove all residual saw timber.

Stand 3 Est. Cut: 2.85 MBF and 6.58 Cords/Acre Total: 94 MBF and 217 Cords

Page 56, Compartment 7 , Stand Prescription

Stand 4 Est. Cut: 1.30 MBF/Acre

14



Stand 4 (Cont'd)

Total: 82 MBF and 16 Cords

Femoval Cut: Remove all residual saw timber.

Stand 5

Est. Cut: 4 Cords/Acre <u>Total:</u> 4 Cords <u>Intermed Cut:</u> Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners in a lacre old field alongside access road between compartments 8 and 7.

Stand 6 Inoperable

Page 57, Compartment 7, Stand Prescription

Stand 7 (30 Acres)

Est. Cut: 5.40 MBF and 3.60 Gords/Acre <u>Total:</u> 162 MBF and 114 Cords <u>Seed Tree:</u> Cut all merchantable except 10-12 loblolly pine seed trees per acre. Parts of Stands 5 and 8 have been added to this stand.

Page 58, Compartment 7, Stand Prescription

Stand Li Inoperable

Page 59, Compartment 7, Stand Prescription

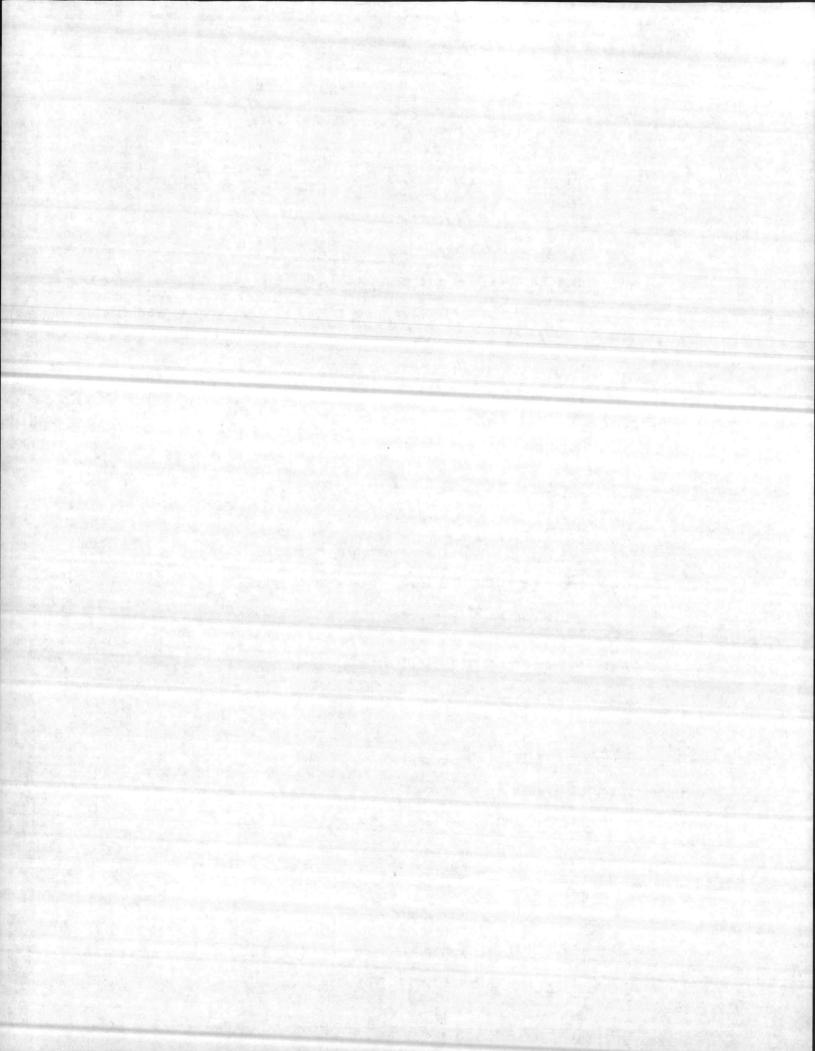
Stand 16 Inoperable

Stand 18 Est. Cut: 0.89 MBF and 0.25 Uords/Acre Total: h2 MBF and 12 Cords

Stand 19 Inoperable

Page 72, Compartment 11, Stand Prescription

Stand 1 Est. Cut: 3.07 MBF and 4.28 Cords/Acre



Stand 1 (Cont'd) 938 MBF and 1,310 Corda Total: Est. Cuts 0.68 MBF and 1.16 Cords/Acre Stand

26 MBF and 27h Cords

Total 116 MBF and 197 Cords 0.25 MBP and 2.58 Cords/Acre Stand 3 Est. Cut:

Totals Page 73, Compartment 11, Stand Prescription.

Est. Out: 0.29 MBF and 1.01 Cord/Acre Stand h 23 MBF and 60 Cords Totals Seed Trees Cut all merchantable material except 10-12 yellow Poplar. Loblolly Pine and White Cak per sore; Good quality White Red Oak shall also be left.

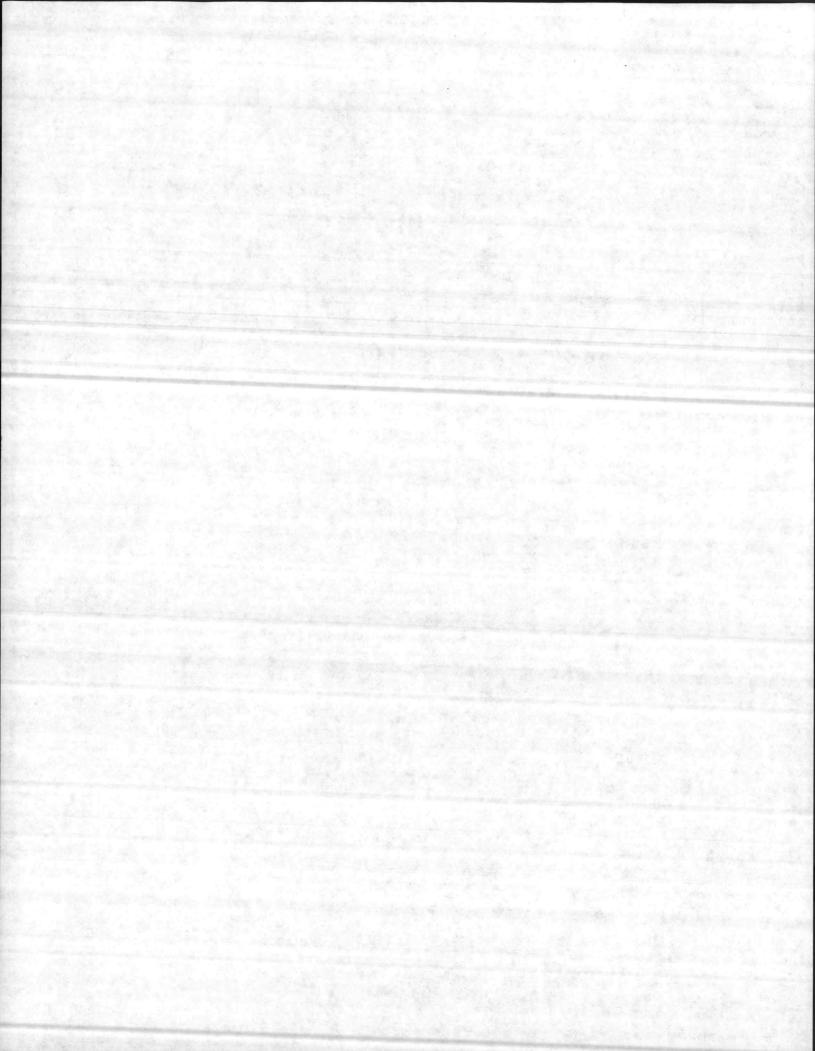
Est. Cutt 2.02 Cords per acre Stand 5 Total 379 Cords 9.68 MBF and 5.26 Vords/Acre Stand 6 Est. Cut: 13 MBF and 100 Cords Total:

Page 113, Compartment 24, Stand Prescription Est. Cut: 0.86 Cords/Acre Stand 3 Totals 100 Cords

Stand 5

Est. Cuts 0.81 MBF and 0.39 Cords/Acre Totals 331 MBF and 161 Cords

Page 114, Compartment 24, Stand Prescription EST of Parket the gast Est. Cut: 1.39 MBF and 0.60 Cords/Acr Stand 6 新生活·新安美 #1 117 MBP and 50 Cords Total:



Stand 7	Est. Cut: 2.11 MBF and 7.11 Cords/Acre
	Total: 30 MBF and 100 Cords
Stand 9	Inoperable
Page Lili, Con	partment 34, Stand Prescription
Stand 1	Est. Cut: 2.32 Cords/Acre
	Total: 65 Cords
n an ann an tha an tha an tha an an tha ann an tha an tha an tha	Intermed Cut: Remove all sanitation, salvage and thinners
	to 70 BA.
Stand 2	Est. Cut: 2.79 ords/Acre
	Total: 635 Cords

 Page 1h5, Compartment 3h, Stand Prescription

 Stand 3
 Est. Cut: 0.83 Cords/Acre

 Total:
 25 Cords

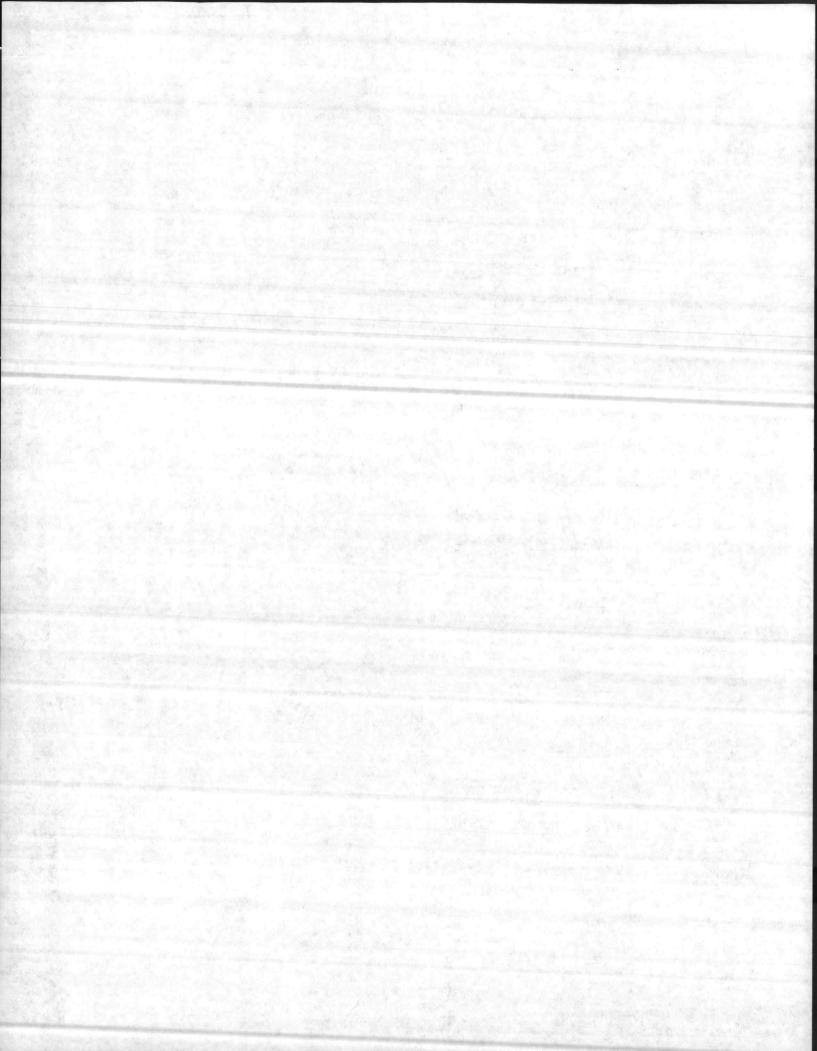
 Stand 5
 Est. Cut: 2.00 MBF/Acre

 Total:
 30 MBF

 Stand 6
 Inoperable

Page 146, Compartment 35, Stand Prescription Stand 1 Est. Cut: 2.56 MBF and 10.80 Cords/Acre Total: 64 MBF and 270 Cords Stand 2 Est. Cut: 0.42 Cords/Acre Total: 28 Cords

Page 147, Com	partment 35,	Stand Prescription
Stand 3	Est. Cut:	2.28 Cords/Acre
	Total:	244 Cords
Stand 4	Est. Cut:	0.92 MBF and 0.79 Cords/Acre
	Total:	213 MBF and 184 Cords



Stand 9 Inoperable Stand 9 <u>Ret. Cuts</u> N.20 Cords per acre <u>Totals</u> h2 Cords

Intermed Cuts Out all salvage, sanitation and thinners in North East 10 acres of Stand to 70 Bass

Page 118, Compartment 35, Stand Frescription

Stand 11 Insperable

Stand 10

Stand 13

Page 214, Compartment 56, Stand Prescription Stand 5 <u>Het. Out:</u> 2.45 MBP and O.44 Cord/Acre <u>Total:</u> 213 MBP and 38 Cords Henoval Cuti Remove all residual say timber.

Page 215, Compartment 56, Stand Freeeription

Stand 8 Est. Out: 0.63 MBF and 0.52 Cords/Acre Total: 41 MBF and 34 Cords Removal Cut: Memove all residual saw timber.

Page 216, Compartment 56, Stand Prescription

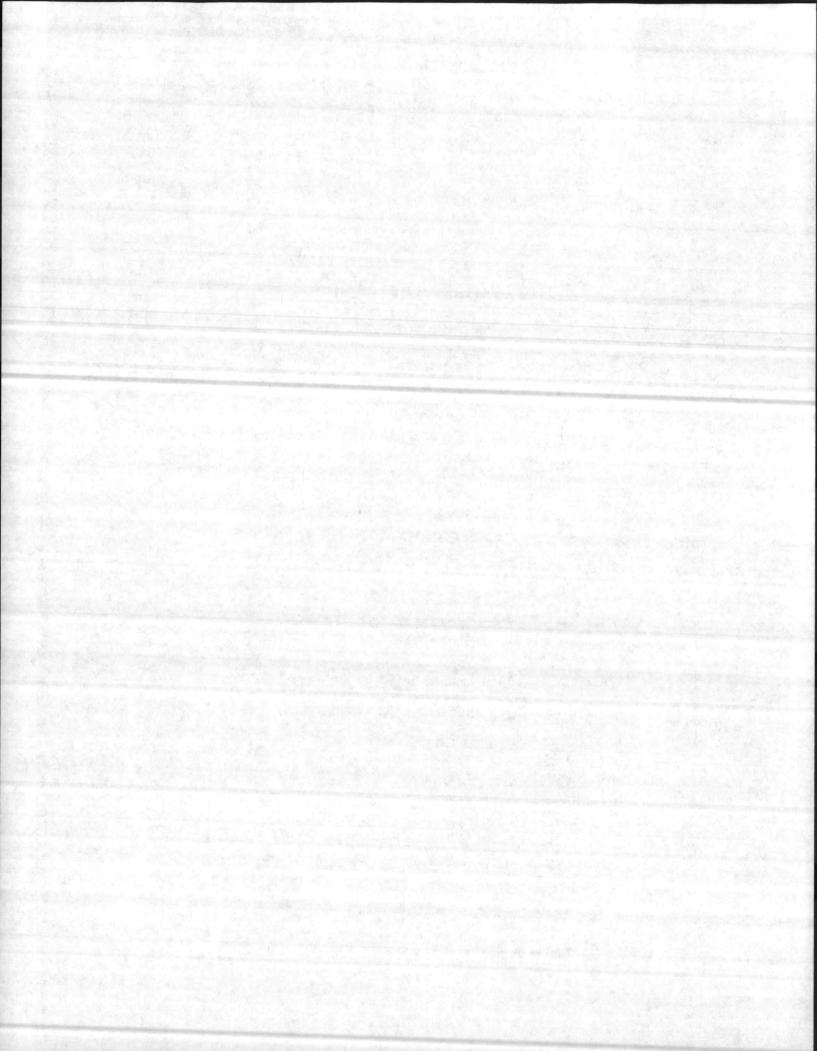
<u>Est. Cut:</u> 0.45 HEF and 0.32 Cords/Acre <u>Total:</u> 77 MEF and 55 Cords <u>Removal Cut:</u> Remove all residual saw timber.

Page 217, Compartment 56, Stand Prescription

Est. Cut: 7.00 Cords/Aere <u>Total:</u> Ih.O Cords <u>Removal Cut:</u> Remove all residual timber on two acres

18

in North portion of Stand.



Page 218, Compartment 57, Stand Prescription

Stand 1	Inoperable
Stand 2	Est. Cut: 0.51 MBF and 0.21 Cords/Acre
	Total: 72 MBF and 30 Cords
Stand 5	Inoperable

Page 219, Compartment 57, Stand Prescription

Stand 8 Inoperable

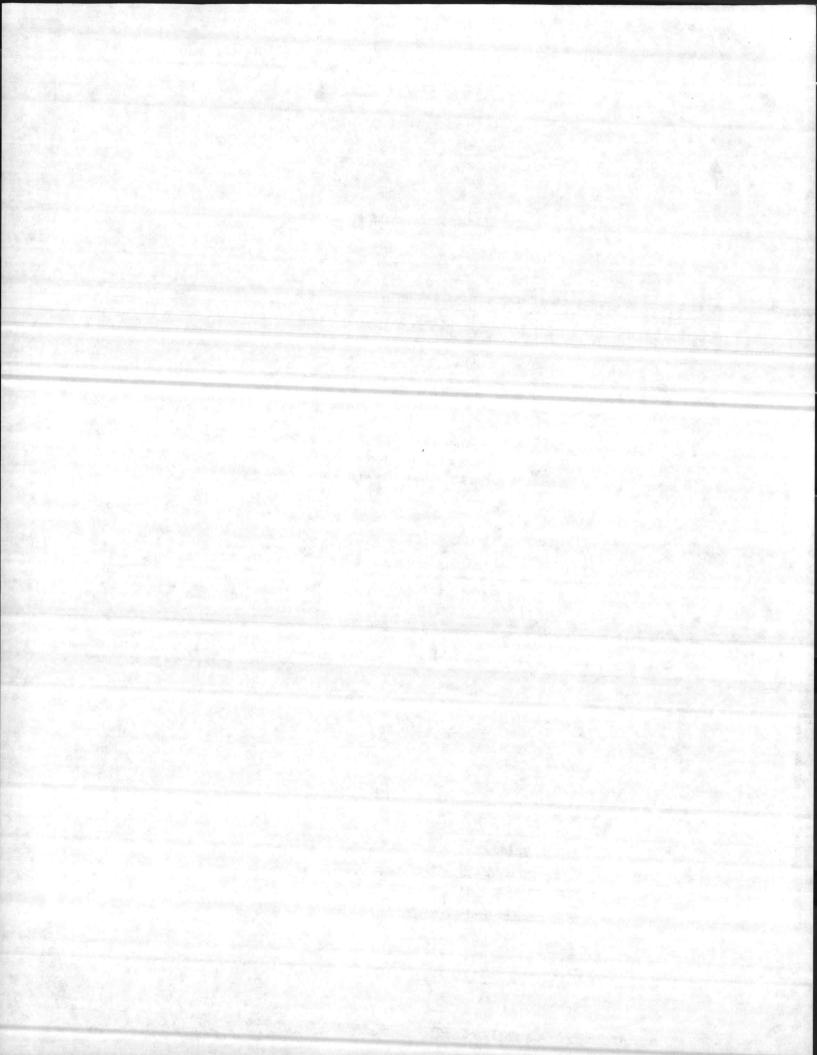
Page 18, Fiscal	1 Year 1968	
	TIMBER HARVEST	ACRES
COMP.	STANDS	540
8	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15	624
9	l4, 8, 9	590
25	1, 2, 5, 7, 11	608
52	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	569
55	1, 6, 7, 8	790
58	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 TOTAL CUT	3,721

Ser. Pr

Prescribe Burn: 6, 12, 13, 14, 27, 30, 38, 43, 48 11, 15, 27, 31, 33, 38, 43, 45, 50, 51, 53,59 53, 60 and N ½ of 9

Page 61, Compartment 8, Stand Prescription

Stand 1	Est. Cut: 1.15 MEF and 2.58 Cords/Acre
Duana 2	Total: 69 MBF and 155 Cords
Stand 3	Est. Cut: 2.18 Cords/Acre
	Total: 98 Cords
	Intermed Cut: Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners
	to 70 BA. 19



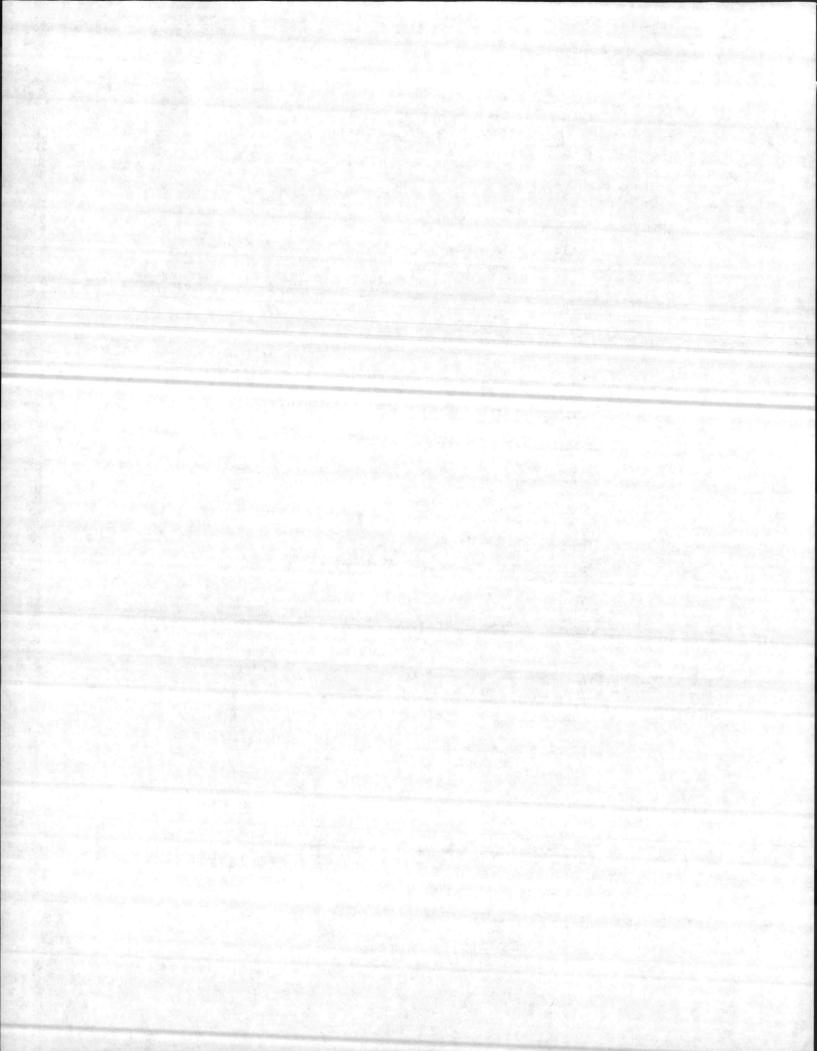
Stan	đu	Est. Cut:	2.29 MBF and 7.59 Cords/Acre
Page	62, Compar	tment 8, Sta	and Frescription
Stan	d 5	Tst. Cut:	1.42 Cords/Acre
		Total:	27 Cords
		Intermed Co	it: Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners
		to 70 BA.	
Stan	d 6	Est. Cut:	1.07 MBF and 3.57 Cords/Acre
	ale faire a	Total:	269 MBF and 895 Cords
Stan	iđ 7	Est. Cut:	3.08 MBF and 1.42 Cords/Acra
		Total:	80 MBF and 37 Cords
		Removal Cu	t: Remove all residual saw timber.
Stan	nd 8	Est. Cut:	1.64 MBF/Acre
		Total:	36 MBF
		Removal Cu	t: Remove all residual saw timber.
Star	nd 9	Est. Cuti	3.53 MBF and h.42 Cords/Acre
		Total:	155 MBF and 199 Cords
Page	e 63, Compan	rtment 8, St	and Prescription
Star	of 10	Est. Cut:	2.36 Cords/Acre

Stand	10	1. 12	Est. Cut:	2.36 Cords/Acre
			Total:	52 Cords

Stand 11 Insperable

Page 64, Compartment	8,	Stand	Prescription	
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Stand 13	Est. Cut:	2.64 MBF and 1.00 Cords/Acre
	Totals	29 MBF and 11 Cords
Stand 15	Est. Cut:	2.73 MBF and 4.68 Cords/Acre
	Total:	60 MBF and 103 Cords



Page 65, Compartment 9, Stand "rescription

NOTE: All Stands north of center East-West Road were not marked because burning was not accomplished. These Stands will be burned in Winter of 1967-1968 and marked for sale in FT 1969 Sale.

tand b Bat. Cuts 0.28 HBF and 0.73 Cords/Acre

Total: 112 MBF and 367 Cords

Page 67, Compartment 9, Stand Prescription

Est. Sut: 1.42 MBF and 3.99 Cords/Acre-Total: 109 MBF and 307 Cords

Stand 9 <u>Est. Cut:</u> 0.67 MBF and 1.19 Cords/Acre <u>Totals</u> 29 MBF and 51 Cords <u>Intermed Cut:</u> Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners to 70 BA:

Page 116, Compartment 25, Stand Prescription Stand 1 Est. Cut: 2.83 MBF and h.75 Cords/Acre

Total: 34 MBF and 57 Cords

Stand 2 Est. Cut: 9.50 Cords/Acre

Total: 76 Cords

Interned Cut: Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners to 70 BA in an eight acre portion previously unthinned.

Inoperable

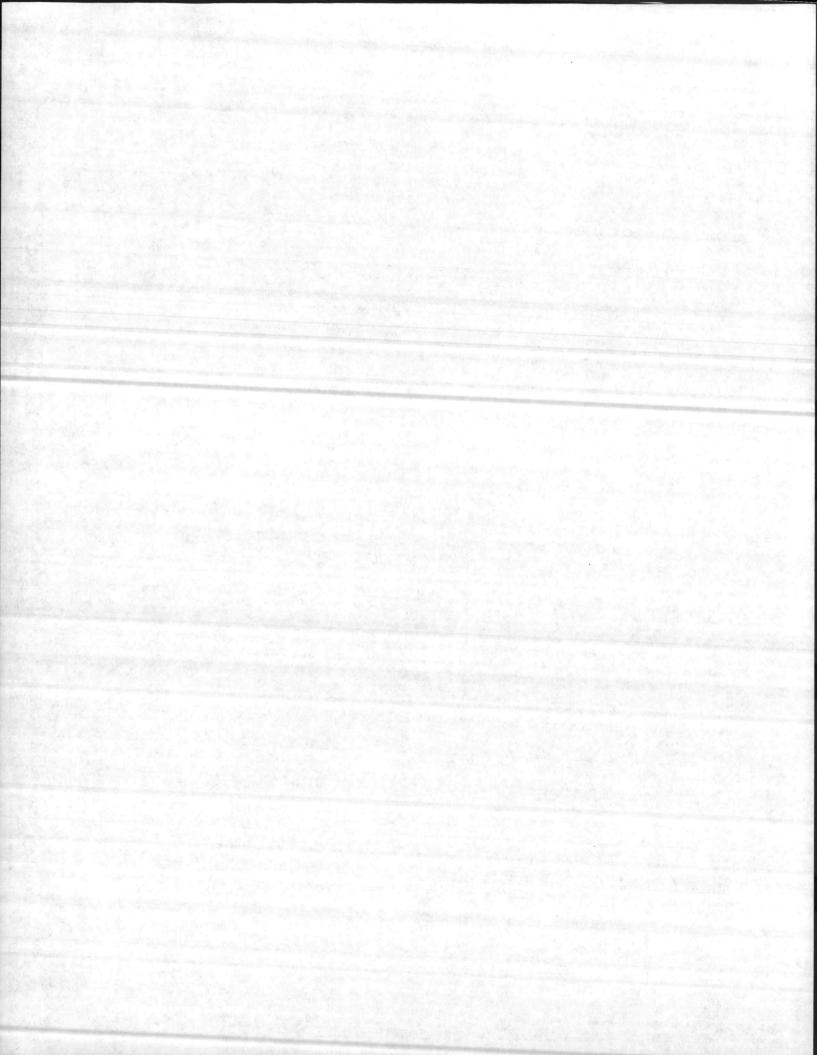
Stand 5

Stand 4

Est. Cut: 2.62 MBF and 5.23 Cords/Acre

Total: 126 MBF and 251 Cords/Acre

Seed Trees Remove all merchantable material except 10-12. Hardwood or Pine Seed Trees per acre. Cum or Poplar



Page 117, Compartment 25, Stand Prescription

Stand 7	Est. Cut: 1.18 MBF and 1.77 Cords/Acre
	Total: 26 MBF and 39 Cords
	Seed Tree Cut: Bemove all merchantable material except
	10-12 Hardwood or Pine Seed Trees per acre.
Stand 8	Inoperable

Page 118, Compartment 25, Stand Prescription Stand 11 Est. Cut: 1.89 MBF and 2.27 Cords/Acre Total: 185 MBF and 222 Cords

Page 199, Compartment 52, Stand Prescription

Stand 1 Est. Cut: 1.48 MBF and 1.17 Cords/Acre Total: 43 MBF and 34 Cords

Stand 2 \_\_\_\_\_ O.8h Cords/Acre Total: 123 Cords

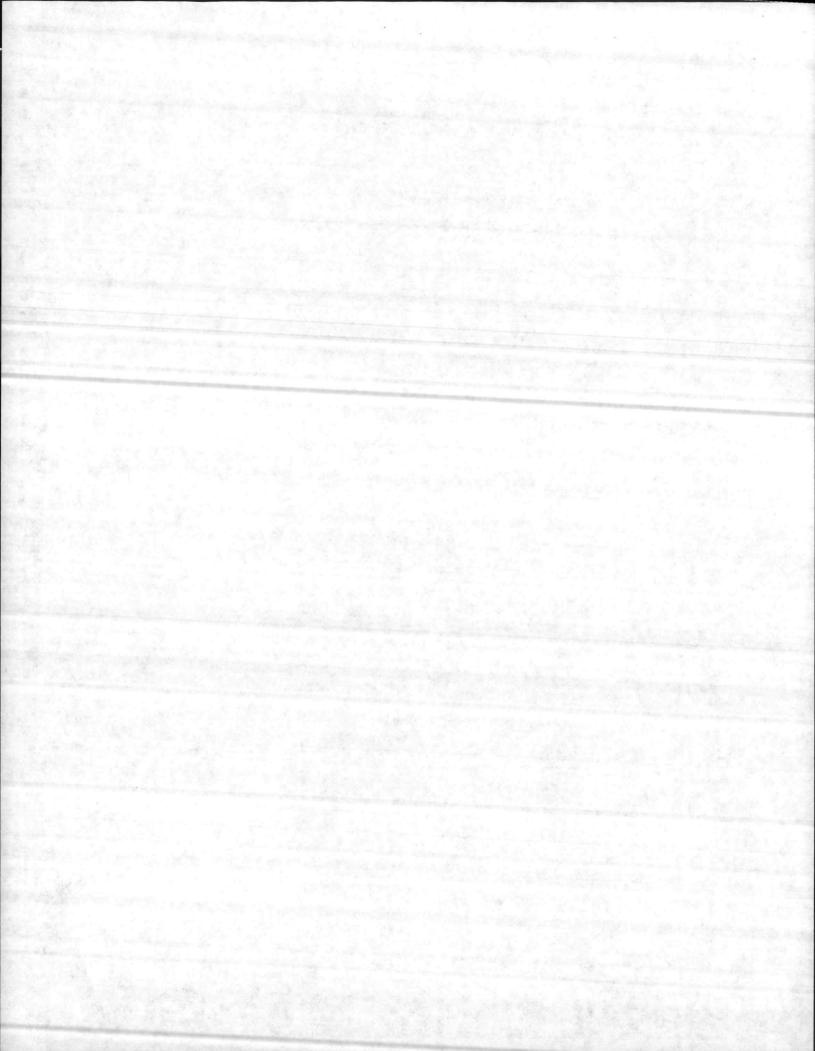
Inoperable

Stand 3

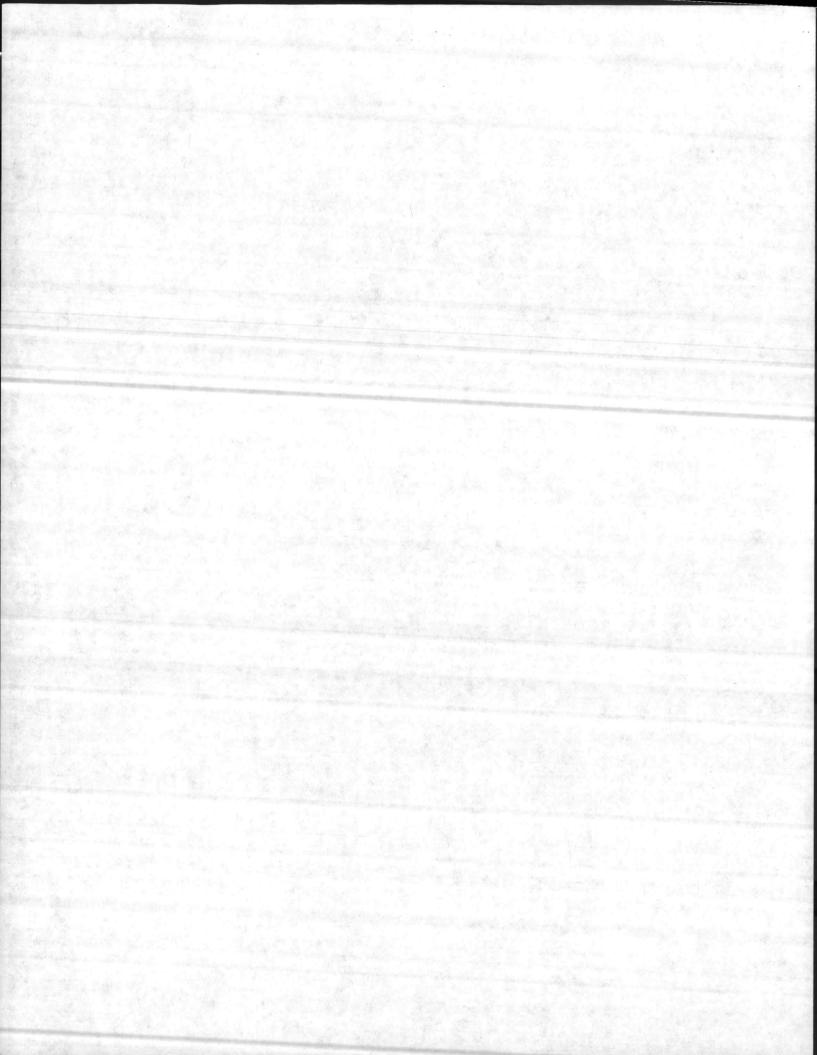
Page 200, Compartment 52, Stand Prescription

Stand 5 <u>Est. Cut:</u> 0.33 MBF and 0.17 Cord/Acre <u>Total:</u> 8 MBF and h Cords <u>Removal Cut:</u> Remove all residue saw timber.

Stand 6	Est. Cut: 3.14 Cords/Acre
	Total: 110 Cords
Stand 7	Est. Cut: 7.79 MBF and 4.86 Cords/Acre
	Total: 592 MBF and 369 Cords
	Clear Cut: Remove all merchantable timber. Prepare site
	by disking and plant to Slash Pine.



Page 201, Compartment 52, Stand Prescription Est. Cut: 0.81 MBF and 1.69 Cords/Acre Stand 8 1.04 MBP and 1.08 Cords/Acre Est. Cut: Stand 9 26 MBF and 27 Cords Total: Interned Cut: Cut all sanitation, salwage and thinners in the portion of the stand that can be logged from the setti high land. This stand is a wet bay type. Est. Cuty 2.06 MBF and 1.53 Cords/Acre Stand 10 128 MBF and 95 Cords Total: Page 202, Compartment 52, Stand Prescription 1.50 MBF and 1.17 Cords/Acre Sat. Cut: Stand 13 15 MBF and 28 Cords Total: Page 203, Compartment 52, Stand Prescription 0.27 MBP and 1.71 Cords Est. Cut: Stand 14 15 MBB and 94 Cords Total: Page 211, Compartment 55, Stand Prescription 1.81 MBF and 10.03 Cords/Acre Est. Cut: Stand 1 56 MBP and 311 Cords The Party Press Total: Page 212, Compartment 55, Stand Frescription 5.00 Cords/Acre Est. Cuts Stand 6 110 Cords Totali Est. Cut: 1.18 MBF and 1.05 Cords/Acre Stand 569 MBF and 506 Cords. Total: a and a starter



	Est. Cut: 1.09 MBF and 1.33 Words/Acre	
Salar Br	Total: 36 MBF and bb Cords	the second second
「「「「「「」」」」	Intermed Cut: Out all samitation, salvage and thinners	45 101 2198
10-14 A	to a 70 Ma.	

Page 221, Compartment 58, Stand Prescription

123 

St.and

Stand 1

Stand 1

Est. Cuti 1.12 MBF and 1.28 Cords/Acre h15 MBF and 473 Cords Total: a standard the Removal Cut: Remove all residual saw timber. Rev. Out: 0.27 MEF and 2.68 Cords/Acre hh MBF and 132 Cords Total:

Intermed Cut: Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners Status - same - said to 70 BA.

Bat. Cuts 2.02 MBF and 5.25 Cords/Acre Totali 81 MSF and 210 Cords

partment 58, Stand Prescription Cos

BA.

65 

		1. 其地学校文学校		
Stand 5	Est. Cut:	0.82 MBP	and 0,42 Co	rds/Acre
			<b>试想</b> "的东南	
	Totali	75 MBF an	d 39 Cords	·····································
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		生活的 动力的 标		· 金子 · 龙子 · 南非
Stand 6	The Martin	0.47 MBP	and 2.64 Co	rds/Acre
ODAIDU O	abue vave		2.1.17	
a statistica.	State State	07. VDD	d 153 Cords	
	Totals		G 133 A0140	
12-24、新闻的社会学校			an a	
Stand 8	Est. Cut:	0.37 MBF	and 0,56 Co	rds/Acre
	the contract of	and the second of the	Carlos and the sec	「「」」 「「「」」「「」」「「」」「「」」 「「」」
	Total:	26 MBF an	d 39 Cords	
4 8 Pt. 21 201 201				
	지 안 안 다 안 다 봐야 한다.	Star In R. Wants General 1. 63	Sale Solo and Sale Solo and	

Intermed Cut: Cut all sanitation, salvage and thinners

注射:清

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