

Appendix M
Photos
Campgrounds



Photo M-1. Shaded and water-oriented campsite. Pomme de Terre Lake, MO. This campsite satisfies customer preferences for shade and proximity to the lake or river (Table 5.1 and Para. 5.3)



Photo M-2. Shaded UA campsite. Wilbur D. Mills Park, Pine Bluff Project, AR. This campsite is UA (Para. 5.2.1) and has a shelter to provide shade since existing vegetation is not available (Table 5.1)



Photo M-3. Campsite amenities. Modoc Campground, J. Strom Thurmond Lake, SC. View of typical campsite amenities, to include utility table, fire ring/grill, pedestal grill, lantern hanger, and UA picnic table (Table 5.2)



Photo M-4. Hardened living area. Moutardier Campground, Nolin River Lake, KY. Fine crushed stone surface provided (Para. 5.3.3.1)



Photo M-5. Designated UA site, Example 1. Acorn Valley Campground, Saylorville Lake, IA. Fully concreted campsite (Para. 5.3.1)



Photo M-6. Designated UA site, Example 2. Pettit Bay Recreation Area, Tenkiller Ferry Lake, OK. Fully concreted campsite (Para. 5.3.1)



Photo M-7. Camping spur follows terrain - Example 1. Pomme de Terre Lake, MO. (Table 5.1). This photo also demonstrates hardened living area located on the passenger side, timber border, provision of room for RV slideouts, and required site amenities (Table 5.4)



Photo M-8. Camping spur follows terrain - Example 2. Note how cut and fill are avoided by building this back-in site on the contour (Table 5.1)



Photo M-9. Back-in site - multiple vehicles. Pomme de Terre Lake, MO. This photo demonstrates 70-ft spur length that provides additional parking space to accommodate car and boat trailer along with RV. Site provides room for RV slideouts (Tables 5.2 and 5.3)



Photo M-10. Pull-through site - multiple vehicles. Pomme de Terre Lake, MO. This shaded campsite demonstrates 70-ft parking area length with room for extra vehicle, level and hardened parking area, and individual utility hookups (Tables 5.2 and 5.3)



Photo M-11. Pull-through site - double. Ortona South Campground, Lake Okeechobee Waterway, FL. Note landscape plantings for buffer and aesthetics are indigeneous, low-maintenance, sustainable. Shade provided by combination of trees and shelter (Table 5.1)

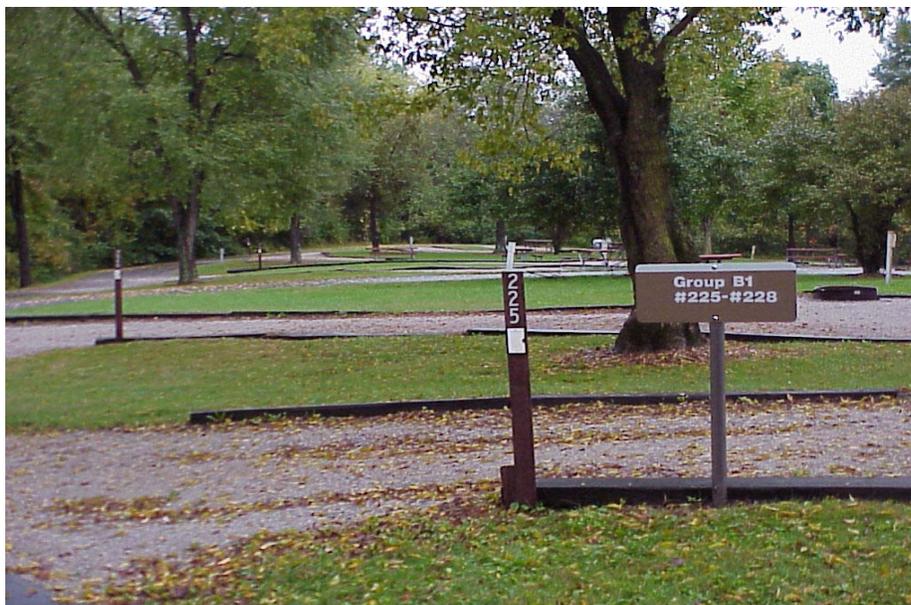


Photo M-12. Group camping area. Sugar Bottom Group Camping Area, Coralville Lake, IA. Where feasible, group campsites may be provided within a campground or in close proximity to an existing campground (Para. 5.3.1.1)



Photo M-13. Park attendant campsite. Petersburg Campground, J. Strom Thurmond Lake, GA. Located near the campground entrance, inside the gates. Vegetation screens living area for privacy. Sign helps campers easily locate attendants in the event of an emergency (Para. 5.3.1.2, Table 5.2)



Photo M-14. Group shelter in campground. Ortona South Campground, Lake Okeechobee Waterway, FL. This communal gathering point for campers was constructed after a local Customer Care Survey indicated local demand (Table 5.2, Para. 6.3)



Photo M-15. Electrical Pedestal. Pedestal with 50-, 30-, and 20-amp (GFCI) hookups (Table 5.5)



Photo M-16. Low-maintenance amphitheater. City of Los Angeles outgrant, Lake Balboa, Los Angeles District. Amphitheater is constructed of low-maintenance materials that are indigenous to the site. This is an example of a sustainable design. Note that top section is UA (Para. 5.4.8.1)