Annotated Bibliography of Camping Market Surveys
THE AUTHORS

WILBUR F. LaPAGE is the leader of a U.S. Forest Service research project in outdoor recreation markets, located at Durham, New Hampshire.

ANDREW C. HAAALAND is a research assistant with the Institute of Natural and Environmental Sciences at the University of New Hampshire, at Durham.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preparation of this bibliography was funded, in part, by the Northeastern Regional Research Project NEM-42, "Economic Analysis of the Camp-ground Market in the Northeast."
INTRODUCTION

Camping and recreational vehicle travel in America have become major outdoor recreation markets. The change in campground ownership patterns—from a near monopoly in public ownership in the late 1950s to private enterprise since the mid-1960s—has created an urgent demand for factual information about the camping market, its trends, and its opportunities. In 1973, it was estimated that 60 percent of the nation's 15,000 campgrounds were run by private enterprise; and that one out of every two Americans was an active camper, an overnight camper, or a potential camper.

As camping's popularity grew, and camping styles changed, campers became the subject of a wave of survey research by public outdoor recreation agencies, by potential investors, by state planning groups, and university researchers and their graduate students. The total number of published and unpublished studies, by 1972, exceeded 700.

This bibliography is an attempt to catalog and describe as many of those surveys as possible. The annotations for each survey are not intended to represent complete abstracts, or even to identify every major finding. Emphasis in abstracting findings is on those items of camper behavior that are likely to trend over time: annual camping frequencies, percent of the sample who are in their first year of camping, the type(s) of camping equipment in use, average daily expenditures while camping, and camper observations about crowding and environmental change.

Where possible, each annotation includes: the year in which the survey was conducted; the method of data collection—interviews, questionnaires, or observations—and the size of the sample(s); the locale in which the data were collected; and the major findings. Recurrent findings, such as the size of camping parties (three to five persons) and the “higher than average” incomes of camping families, are not abstracted. Findings which are highly subject to local variation, such as length of visit, are not included except as state or region-wide totals.

The bibliography is assembled into 5 broad categories of surveys: I. national surveys; II. regional and state surveys; III. local surveys of visitors to specific parks and forests; IV. magazine readership and camping association memberships surveys; and V. miscellaneous reports of surveys and observational studies related to camping.
PART I. NATIONAL SURVEYS

1. Anonymous.  
Describes American expenditures for leisure activities. Refers to a 1971 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Survey which identifies the most popular outdoor activities; camping ranked ninth with 31.2 million participants, or 21 percent of the population nine years of age or older. See No. 10.

2. Canadian National Park Service.  
A lengthy (over 1,000 unnumbered pages) compilation of Canadian National Parks visitor characteristics, from several sources: (1) A questionnaire survey of approximately 4,000 visitors to six Canadian National Parks in 1971. Provides a detailed summary, by parks, of party composition, party size, party origin, visit length, accommodation equipment carried, guest accommodations used, and activities participated in. Also presents a detailed comparison of users and non-users of park interpretive facilities. (2) An interview survey of American visitors leaving Canada in 1968, concerning their reasons for visiting Canada, trip destinations, expenditures in Canada, visits to national parks, and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. (3) An interview survey of Canadian residents, 18 years of age and older, in 1967, 1968, and 1969, to determine their use of Canadian National Park facilities. Gave participation rates for several outdoor recreation activities, including camping (21 percent of the males and 20 percent of the females); and compares park users with non-users in terms of their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

National sample interview survey of 17,480 persons 12 years of age and over conducted between September 6, 1960 and June 16, 1961, by the Bureau of the Census. Reports outdoor recreation participation rates by activity and region, according to age, sex, race, occupation, education, and place of residence. Includes a section on camping. Eight percent of the population, an estimated 10.4 million persons, camped one or more times during June, July, and August, 1960. Correlates camping activity with other outdoor activities, and describes campers according to the above demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

4. Guiney, Bert T.  
See No. 14.

5. Henderson, John C.  
Reports differences in participation rates for several outdoor recreational activities according to rural versus urban residence. Rural area residents were found to camp more than urban area residents. Data drawn from the 1960 National Recreation Survey conducted by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

6. Kampgrounds of America, Inc.  
1971. Profile of The Family Camper. a survey of campers who registered at KOA Kampgrounds. Camping Market Data, KOA Handb. and Dir. for Campers, 6 p.  
Questionnaire survey of 262 campers visiting KOA campgrounds during 1971. Twenty-five percent camped from 1 to 14 days during the preceding 12 months; 25 percent camped from 15 to 29 days, 34 percent camped from 30 to 50 days and 13 percent camped more than 60 days. Twenty-four percent own a tent, 18 percent a camp trailer, 33 percent a travel trailer, 24 percent a truck camper and 6 percent a motor home. Three percent of the families had been camping for less than 2 years. Also presents information on camping mileage during the past year; distribution of camping activity by months; age of equipment and purchasing intentions, and camper ages, education, incomes, occupations, and size of city of origin.
7. Kampgrounds of America, Inc.  

Based on a questionnaire survey of 594 randomly selected KOA customers in 1972. Item by item comparisons are made between 1972 results and a similar 1971 survey. In 1972, 38 percent used a travel trailer while camping, 22 percent a tent trailer, 14 percent a truck camper, 6 percent a motor home, 5 percent a van conversion, and 12 percent a tent. Thirty-five percent prefer to camp in State or National Parks while on a typical camping vacation trip; 16 percent prefer State or National Forests and 15 percent prefer private campgrounds. Forty-six percent go to a specific location and stay there for their camping vacation, while 54 percent prefer to move frequently. Twenty-one percent of the campers have rented some type of camper vehicle, and 98 percent of these rented the equipment before leaving home. Four percent went on their first camping vacation in 1972. Presents a detailed profile of KOA campers, their demographics, camping patterns, preferences, experiences, expenditures, sources of information, credit-card use, equipment ownership, and purchasing intentions.

8. LaPage, Wilbur F.  

Based on interviews with 2,063 heads of households in a 1971 nation wide sample. Nineteen percent of the sample, or an estimated 12.6 million households had camped during the past year; another 14 percent had camped, but not in the past 12 months; and 15.3 percent thought that they might try camping in the future. For their most recent trip, 11 percent of all campers had rented their equipment, and 35 percent had borrowed it. Campers who had been in the market for at least two years were asked if their camping participation had been increasing or decreasing during the past few years. Only 16 percent reported an increase, as opposed to 37 percent who reported decreasing participation and 35 percent whose participation was either constant or highly variable. For their most recent trip, about half the campers used tents and half used some type of camping vehicle. Among the non-camping households who expressed a desire to start camping, 25 percent indicated a preference for tents, and 63 percent expect to use some type of camping vehicle. At least 51 percent of the households sampled had little or no interest in camping.


Interview survey of over 5,000 randomly selected households across the United States, in 1971. An estimated 10 percent of the population went camping in tents in 1970, and 12 percent camped with trailers or other recreational vehicles. Tent campers averaged six outings, and trailer campers twelve, in 1970. Presents regional breakdowns of both types of camping, and demographic descriptions of the participants in both camping styles. Also describes other leisure activities of campers.


Interview survey of 1,363 U.S. families in 1971. Presents participation rates for a variety of outdoor activities (22 percent have camped). Participation in camping is shown to be strongly determined by level of household income and age of the household head. Camping participation by regions is: Northeast 15 percent, North Central 24 percent, South 16 percent, and West 36 percent. Use of public camping facilities was reported by 68 percent of the families; private campsites were used by 27 percent. Seventeen percent of all families had camped in the past year, and less than half of those had camped on one or more occasions. Five percent of the campers would like to camp more often. Presents comparable information for several outdoor activities as well as analyses of recreation as a temporary escape, and places where young children play.

1962. Participation in Outdoor Recreation: Factors Affecting Demand Among American Adults. Outdoor Rec. Re-
Interview survey of 2,750 representative heads of households in the United States, conducted during the fall of 1959 and the spring of 1960, to determine participation rates in outdoor recreation activities. One in six American adults went camping in the year prior to the survey and another one in 11 expressed a desire to do so in the future. Wide differences were found in regional participation rates: 34 percent in the West compared with 9 to 13 percent in other regions. Twelve percent also went on more camping trips during the year: 19 percent went on five or more trips as opposed to 6 to 9 percent in other regions. Presents information on camper characteristics, preferences for comfort versus "roughing-it" when camping, and recreational activities of campers.


Questionnaire survey of vacation campers in 1969. Sample size and source not reported. 1969 was the first year that 18 percent of the respondents had camped on their vacation. Forty-nine percent of the respondents vacationed that year at an area they had never visited before and 65 percent plan to vacation in an area next year that they have never visited. Seventy-three percent used a camper vehicle of some type while 27 percent used a tent. Public campgrounds were preferred by two-thirds of the campers.


Based on 1,200 questionnaires distributed to auto vacationers at 21 vacation spots throughout the United States in 1970. Seventeen percent of the sample were camping. Results are presented for the total sample without specific reference to campers. Fifty-three percent of the respondents were visiting an area or region that they had never visited before. In addition, 88 percent indicated they were going to vacation in an area or region next year that they had not been to before. Most information related to the degree of divergence.


Questionnaire survey of 500 known camping families. Nearly one in three camping families preferred private campgrounds to state or national camping facilities. Eighty percent preferred their campground to be located at or near water. Over 50 percent moved to a new campground daily, while on a vacation trip. The average family stayed at six to seven campgrounds on their last camping vacation trip. Five out of six respondents indicated they had taken camping vacations in the spring and fall; and one in two had done so in the winter. The average family spent over 34 days camping in 1970. The average family spent $17.18 per day while camping. Nearly 80 percent were using a recreational vehicle. One in six camping families had, at one time, rented camping equipment.


Questionnaire survey of 8,063 families of a 10,000 family panel in 1971. Two out of every three families take at least one vacation per year averaging 12 days, visiting nearly three states, provinces, or countries, and spending $404. No camping data reported. Presents a demographic profile and selected trip characteristics for vacationers to each state, Canada, and several foreign countries.


Based on questionnaires distributed at 21 vacation spots in the United States in 1970, and at 33 vacation spots in 1971. In 1971, 21 percent of the vacationing families were camping as opposed to 17 percent in 1970. Presents composite profiles of vacationing families in 1970 and 1971, their patterns of travel, sources of information about places to visit, trip planning, and deviations from plans.

Questionnaire survey conducted at 24 major outdoor recreation areas, among a random sample of 10,982 visitors. Camping was the major attraction at four of the areas and was available at several others. Of the overnight accommodations used by groups staying in or near the area, 39.4 percent were tent campsites, and 7.8 percent were trailer campsites. Nearly nine out of ten of the groups not using camping facilities were not interested in camping. Campers reported their highest satisfaction with camping facilities at those recreation areas where camping was the dominant activity. Camper satisfaction was lowest at areas where sightseeing was dominant. In total, one out of eight campers reported dissatisfaction with the activity, and the most common reason for dissatisfaction was overcrowding. At one area (Rocky Mountain National Park) almost half of the campers expressed dissatisfaction, and three fourths of these listed overcrowding as the reason.


Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census reports an estimated 97 million camping occasions in 1965 and predicted 1980 and 2000 increases of 78 percent and 238 percent respectively. Also reports an increase in camping participation during the period 1960 to 1965 of between 8 percent and 10 percent of the adult population.


Household interview survey of 7,194 persons 12 years of age and older in 1965. Provides a detailed description of participants in 25 outdoor recreation activities, including camping. During 1965, 10 percent of the population went camping, averaging 6.9 days. Two percent went camping in remote areas, averaging 3 days apiece. Presents data on percentage of campers in census regions and their average days of camping per camper. Describes campers in terms of socioeconomic variables. Twenty percent of the campers expressed dissatisfaction with the activity, of which 29 percent mentioned overcrowding of campgrounds. Five percent of noncampers indicated an interest in becoming campers.


Mail questionnaire survey of 46,450 persons 9 years of age and older concerning their participation in 14 major outdoor recreation activities. Twenty-one percent of the population (20 percent of the 12 and over age group) camped in 1970, averaging 11 days per participant. Twenty-five percent of the total households had one or more campers. Presents socioeconomic and demographic data on campers and on participants in 13 other outdoor activities.


Questionnaire survey of 4,491 campers at state parks in 15 states, in 1971. Campers averaged 4-5 camping trips in 1971. Forty-one percent planned their current trips less than 2 weeks in advance. Approximately one out of five campers owns a boat. Six out of 10 used a campground directory; 30 percent are members of a camping club. Also presents a demographic profile of campers and describes their equipment ownership, purchasing intentions, ratings of camping facilities, activities engaged in, magazine and guidebook readership, and products used while camping.
PART II. STATE-REGION-PROVINCE SURVEYS


Questionnaire survey of 1,072 campers visiting 28 Illinois private campgrounds in 1972. Reports camper ages, distances traveled, lengths of campground visit, past visits, return visit intentions, preferences for reservations, reasons for camping, facilities desired, equipment used (tents, 22 percent), sources of information, number of nights camped in 1971 (14.3 percent did not camp), frequency of visits to private campgrounds, size of home town, and camper evaluations of fees.


Questionnaire survey of 2,749 visitors to 17 public and 13 private campgrounds throughout the state of Massachusetts in 1964. More than 33 percent of the campers in state-operated facilities remained for only one night. Only 10 percent stayed for one night at the average private facility. In public areas, 72.5 percent of all campers were vacating; 48.5 percent of the campers used tents and 51.5 percent used some sort of mobile equipment. On public campgrounds 85 percent owned their camping equipment, 8 percent rented and 7 percent borrowed it. Camping parties consisted of an average of 3.4 persons. Discusses willingness to pay, distance willing to travel and reasons for selecting a campground.


Results of a questionnaire mailed to 430 private campground owners and interviews with 1,235 camping parties in private and state-operated campgrounds in 1972. Fifty-one percent of the interviews were conducted at private campgrounds; 27 percent expressed a preference for private campgrounds; 48 percent learned of the campground they were visiting through friends. Presents additional information on camper origins, past camping experience, and comparative camper images of public and private campgrounds. Selected findings from this study appear in the article entitled: "A Camper Is . . ." appearing in *Michigan Natural Resources*, Vol. 42, No. 3 (May-June 1973), pages 12-15.


Questionnaire survey of 529 campers and interview survey of 521 campers at selected campgrounds in New York and Pennsylvania during 1965. Approximately 50 percent of all campers had less than 5 years of camping experience. The average numbers of nights camped (1964) was 4.1 for public campground visitors and 2 for private campgrounds. At public areas 57 percent owned tents versus 48 percent at private areas. Average daily camp fees per party were $12.69. Also reports in detail on camper willingness to pay different camping fees, camper motivations, enthusiasm for camping, equipment investments, and demographic characteristics. Compares findings by public and private campgrounds and by type of survey—questionnaire versus interview.


Questionnaire survey of 300 visitors to Forest Service Region 1 (Montana, North Dakota, and Northern Idaho) campgrounds, in 1935. Sixty-two percent of the campers used tents, 1.3 percent house trailers, and 17 percent auto-trailers. Presents percentages of campers who favor various types of developments and campground improvements. Also reports sizes of city of origin, occupations, and recreational activities of campers.


Study of camping enterprises includes (pp. 56-67) interview survey of 141
camping parties at 65 commercial campgrounds in Wisconsin in 1968. Forty-seven percent of the camping parties were using a tent; 34 percent had made advance reservations; 12 percent had been camping for only 1-2 years. Includes a detailed analysis of camper preferences based on a list of 26 campground features. See No. 29.


34. Delphendahl, Johannes. 1965. Outdoor Recreation in Maine—A Study of the Supply of and the Demand for Outdoor Recreation. Dep. Agric. & Bus. Econ. 213 p. Univ. of Maine, Orono, Me. Includes a brief description (pages 167-168) of campers at Maine State Parks, based on a 1964 interview survey of 750 campers. Approximately one-half of the campers spent between $5.00 and $10.00 per day for food while camping. Describes activities engaged in by campers, state of origin, and party size.

the campers had purchased their present camping equipment within the last two years. More than half of the campers spent at least 30 days camping in 1972; 69 percent expressed a preference for private campgrounds rather than public developments. Also presented data on camping equipment investments, purchasing plans, expectations of future camping activity, methods of trip budgeting, and frequency of restaurant meals while camping.

36. Easley, Arnold Thomas, Jr.  
Questionnaire survey of 2,121 visitors to 16 New Brunswick Provincial Parks during the Summer of 1966. Reports socioeconomic characteristics of campers: average expenditures ($5.22 per person per day), average group size (4 persons), average visit length (3 days in the Province 1 day at the campground), miles traveled, equipment used, and characteristics of those campers who return year after year.

Interview survey of 355 camping parties at 12 state parks in Wisconsin in 1959. Reports an average daily expenditure of $12.55 per family while camping. Fifty-eight percent were using tents, 29 percent camping trailers, and 9 percent tent trailers. Also reports campers' incomes, occupations, equipment used, camping frequencies, reasons for campground selection, attitudes toward pricing, and satisfaction with facilities. Average camping participation was 22 days per year; 33 percent used tent trailers, 31 percent travel trailers, and 10 percent used motor homes and truck campers.

38. Florida Department of Commerce.  
This study is based, in part, on information provided by visitors registering at Florida Welcome Stations. The report includes data on the origins and destinations of visitors, major highways used by travelers, average group size, accommodations planned (campgrounds 6 percent, trailer parks 8 percent), purpose of trip, and characteristics of the Florida tourist.

39. Florida Division of Recreation and Parks.  
Includes results of a 1970 survey of over 3,000 residents and tourists, identifying socioeconomic characteristics of tent campers, trailer campers, and primitive campers. Also reports characteristics of participants in several other outdoor recreation activities.

40. Gardiner, Dale W.  
Interview survey of 319 camping families visiting 12 private campgrounds in Connecticut during 1972. Reports camper's income, occupation, equipment used, camping frequencies, reasons for campground selection, attitudes toward pricing, and satisfaction with facilities. Average camping participation was 22 days per year; 33 percent used tent trailers, 31 percent travel trailers, and 10 percent used motor homes and truck campers.

41. Gorman, Lewis E., III.  
Telephone survey of 500 Delaware households in 1972. Twenty-nine percent had camped at some time in the past, of which 49 percent had camped at least once each year since 1969. Twenty-six percent of the campers had not camped prior to 1969, and 23 percent had not camped at all since 1969. Among those who have never camped, 22 percent have considered it, and 12 percent plan to go within the next 5 years. One out of every two campers who began camping between 1966 and 1969 used a tent for their first trip; use of tents by campers beginning since 1965 has fallen to one out of three. Reports place of residence, income and occupations for campers and non-campers. Also reports campers' reasons for not starting to camp sooner, reasons for not camping recently, and barriers to returning for inactive campers.

An analysis of over 32,000 camping permits from 15 New Jersey state parks and forests during fiscal year 1968. Fifty percent used tents, 20 percent tent-trailers, 16 percent travel trailers, 5 percent pick-up campers, and 3 percent stayed in lean-tos provided by the State. The average length of stay was 3.5 days and the average party size was 4.4 persons. Also reports camper origins by state and region.


Interview survey with 5,306 motorists and 1,653 plane, train, or bus passengers during the summer of 1966. Forty-eight percent of the highway travelers were vacationers; 3.5 percent of the vacationing motorists were camping. The average daily expenditure by all vacationers was $31.98 per car group. Reports expenditures for several classes of visitors and types of expenditures. Presents estimates of total economic impact of vacationers, their demographic descriptions, and comparisons with findings of a similar study conducted in 1956.


Questionnaires were sent on a random sample basis to visitors who deposited cards at the self-registration stations located within the Glacier Peak Wilderness in Washington and the Eagle Cap Wilderness and Three Sisters Wilderness in Oregon in 1965. Nearly 2,000 questionnaires were sent out with 71 percent being returned. Report presents a detailed picture of wilderness visitor characteristics, behavior, attitudes, and opinions regarding specific wilderness management policies and practices.


Interview survey of 20,282 motorists in 31 state parks and forests during 1960. Seventeen percent of the visitors were camping. Average daily expenditure, per party, was $16.28 for all classes of users. Describes state park visitors in terms of income, distance traveled to park, size of parties, reason for visits, length of visits, and attitudes toward park-use fees.


Questionnaire survey of 342 groups visiting selected Wisconsin resorts in 1967. Compares the characteristics of three classes of vacationers, according to their primary recreation interests: fishing, swimming, and mixed (but not including an interest in fishing or swimming). A comparison of accommodations used indicates 5 percent of the fishing group, 13 percent of the swimming interest group, and 5 percent with mixed interests were camping. Also reports group origins and destinations, sources of information, travel distances, occupations, and vacation characteristics, by groups.


Questionnaire surveys of sample of visitors to 11 outdoor recreation areas in North Dakota administered by the federal, state and local governments, in 1963. Average daily expenditure of camper groups was $24.64. Seventy-three percent of the park visitors were participating in camping. Presents information on user evaluations of parks, activities enjoyed by visitors, frequency of visits, expected and actual visit lengths, return visit intentions, distances traveled, and socioeconomic and demographic descriptions of campers.
ers and noncampers responding to two separate surveys.

48. Knai, Glen. 1972. Camper Survey, Michigan State Parks, Summer 1971. 15 p., (mimeo). School of Nat. Resour., Lansing, Mich. Questionnaire survey of an unreported number of campers at 59 Michigan state parks during the Summer of 1971. Seven percent were camping for the first time, and 9 percent were in their first year of camping. Presents detailed information, by parks, of camper preferences, attitudes toward camping and toward different segments of the camping experience, problems encountered, and managerial suggestions. Also presents demographic data, by park regions and for the state as a whole; presents state-wide summary of campers’ socioeconomic characteristics.


50. LaPage, W. F. 1967. Successful Private Campgrounds: A Study of Factors that Influence the Length and Frequency of Camper Visits. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Pap. NE-58, 22 p., illus. NE, Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa. Questionnaires distributed at New Hampshire’s 108 commercial campgrounds in 1964. Findings based on 1,000 mailed responses. The length and frequency of camping visits varied with the type of equipment the camper used, with campground size (no. of campsites), age of development, dollar investment, and water area of the campground visited. Visit length and return visit intentions were strongly related to the incidence of past visits to the campground.

51. LaPage, W. F. 1968. The Role of Fees in Campers’ Decisions. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Paper NE-118, 24 p., illus. NE, Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa. Based on interviews with a random sample of 712 New Hampshire state park visitors in 1967. The average total trip expense was $10.80 with an average of $20 per family spent on other fees. Daily camping expenditures averaged about $11 per family. The average number of camping trips was 4 per camping family involving 23 days during the year. The effect of several fee levels on camping activity is discussed.

52. LaPage, W. F. 1969. Campground Marketing: The Heavy-Half Strategy. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note NE-93, 6 p. NE, Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa. In a sample of New Hampshire state park campers in 1967, half of the sample accounted for three-fourths of the reported 16,500 camping days. The average annual camping expenditure for heavy-half campers was two and a half times greater than that for the light-half campers. The heavy camper averaged three times as many camping trips (six versus two) during the 1967 camping season. Of the heavy campers, 68 percent had invested over $500 in camping equipment versus 26 percent of the light campers. Strategies for focusing a promotional campaign on the heavy half of the camping market are given.


their campground on an impulse decision (made within 24 hours of arrival at the campground). The average daily expenditure for impulse campers visiting New Hampshire state parks was $12.57 per family, while that for non-impulse campers was $10.34. Impulse campers averaged 18.21, and 26 days of camping in 1965, 1966, and 1967; non-impulse campers in those same years averaged 17, 17, and 22 days. Among impulse campers 23 to 26 percent had been camping for 1 year or less; for non-impulse campers 16 percent (Maine) and 28 percent (New Hampshire) had been campers for 1 year or less.

55. Maine State Park and Recreation Commission. 1969. Maine State Park Camper Survey. 22 p. (mimeo). Augusta, Me. Questionnaire survey of 921 visitors to Maine state park campgrounds in 1969. Compares camper characteristics with those of a similar survey conducted in 1959. Fifty-one percent used tents, 40 percent used trailers; 75 percent were from out of state. Median daily expenditure per party was between $10 and $20. Also presents information on campers' family incomes, camping experiences in Maine, future camping plans, and likes and dislikes about camping in Maine.

56. Maine State Park Commission. 1960. Maine State Park Camper Use Survey. 24 p. State House, Augusta, Me. Questionnaire survey of 2,687 families visiting Maine State Park camping facilities during 1959. Seventy-seven percent used tents, 13 percent camped in trailers, and 88 percent of the campers were from out of state. The average daily expenditure per family was $19.80. Swimming was the most preferred state park recreational activity. Also presents information on average visit length, past camping experience in Maine, and future camping intentions.


59. Ohio Department of Natural Resources. Undated. Direct From the Park Visitor: As Reported in the State Park Travel & Use Survey. Div. of Parks, 29 p. Ohio Dep. of Nat. Resour., Columbus, Ohio. Questionnaire survey of approximately 10,000 visitors to Ohio state parks on three days in 1958. Eleven percent of the visits were for camping. Presents data for all visitors in terms of residence, frequency of visits, expenditures, and family income levels.


days per year, and spent $10.28 per day on their current trip of 8 days. Forty-three percent used tents, 32 percent used a travel trailer, 22 percent used a camping trailer, 11 percent used a pickup camper, and 8 percent used a station wagon. The average investment in camping equipment was $1,686 for entrance campers, and $994 for forest campers. Twenty-two percent belonged to a camping club. Also gives information on camper activities and attitudes toward facilities.


64. Taylor, Charles E., and Douglas M. Knudson. 1973. Area Preferences of Midwestern Campers. J. Leisure Res. 5 (2):39-48. Interview survey of 480 state park campers in eight midwestern States. The northern midwestern States (Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin) were most attractive to campers. The corn belt States and Missouri attracted mostly local residents. Very few campers from outside of the midwest were encountered in the survey.

65. Thompson, J. M., Jr. 1961. Estimating the Tourist and Recreation Business in Vermont. Econ. Res. Series No. 5, 44 p. Vt. Develop. Dep., Montpelier, Vt. Post-card questionnaire survey of 4,160 out-of-state visitors to Vermont tourist information booths in 1959. Sixteen percent of the tourists were camping; their average party size was 3.8 persons, and their average expenditure per person per night was $4.75 ($18.00 per party). Also presents information on state of origin, overnight accommodation, and expenditures for northern and southern Vermont.

PART III. LOCAL SURVEYS


Interviews with 404 camping families in 1964, at three Idaho state parks. Average family size varied among the three parks from 3.3 to 4.2 persons. The average length of visit varied, between parks, from 5 days to 8 days. The average expenditure per person per day was $1.57, 82 percent of which was spent in the "local area." From 75 percent to 88 percent of the users (by park) came from outside the state of Idaho; and 89 percent had previously visited the state or came at the recommendation of friends and relatives. Reports very high levels of dissatisfaction with park sanitary facilities (38 percent), signs and information (26 percent), and concessions (56 percent).


Questionnaire survey of 782 campers at two campgrounds in Spruce Woods Provincial Park (Manitoba) in 1971. Eight percent were using truck campers, 37 percent tent trailers, 16 percent travel trailers, and 27 percent tents. Most frequent length of stay was one night. The average expenditure per party per night was $6.11 at one campground, and $11.29 at the other. Presents a breakdown of camper expenditures and derives a measure of local economic impact for each campground. Also presents information on travel patterns and visitor familiarity with KOA campgrounds.


Interview survey of 44 campers at 15 private campgrounds in Minnesota during July, 1964. Compares campground owners' and visitors' rankings of the features which attract people to private campgrounds in preference to public ones. "Less crowding" was ranked first by both campers and owners.


Interview survey of 200 campers at five Minnesota State parks during July, 1964. Most campers were willing to pay $4.00 for park entrance fees, and $2.00-$2.50 for a campsite. (Current fees were $2.00, park entrance and $1.50, camping.) Also presents campers' ideas on park financing and their opinions on fees for firewood and electricity.


Based on interviews with 306 state park campers and 143 city park daily users in Minnesota in 1968. Compares outdoor recreation behavior patterns, demographic variables, and reasons for park visitation among the five parks studied.


Interviews with 449 randomly selected users of three state parks and two city parks in 1968. Parks were selected from different geographic regions of the state and have different natural environments. State park campers were found to have a slightly higher naturalistic orientation and to place a higher value on natural areas than city park picnickers.


Interview survey of 45 vacationers entering the Quetico-Superior area in 1956, and 428 canoeists and campers in developed campgrounds in Quetico Provincial Park (Ontario) and the Superior National Forest (Minnesota) in 1958. Describes visitors' images of the wilderness area, and their expressed desires for a variety of improvements and
facilities in the area. Eighty-five percent of the visitors came from urban areas.

Questionnaire survey of a systematic sample of 710 camper families visiting the Three Sisters Wilderness Area and adjacent campgrounds in Oregon. The sample included 254 camper families who only camped at developed campgrounds, 62 who only camped in the wilderness, and 421 who had had both types of camping experience during the preceding 5 years. Combination camping families represent the early stages of the family life cycle; easy-access camping families represent middle and postretirement stages; and remote-camping families represent those just beginning their families and those in the contracting stages of the family life cycle.

Questionnaire survey of 710 camper families visiting developed campgrounds and wilderness areas in Oregon, in 1962. Thirty-four percent of the campers used only developed campgrounds, 57 percent camped in both developed and roadless camping areas; and 8 percent camped only in roadless areas. Compares family characteristics and attitudes toward other recreationists, by each of the above camping styles.

76. Buxton, S. F., and J. Delphendahl.  
Interview survey of 105 camping parties visiting Lily Bay State Park (Maine) from May 15 to October 15, 1967. The average camper at Lily Bay State Park spent $3.10 per day in the surrounding area. The average size of camping parties was 3.6 persons. Fifty-one percent of the average total trip expenditures occurred in the park area, 19 percent in Maine but outside of the park area, and 28 percent outside the state. In the park area the three most important types of expenditures were groceries (42 percent), gasoline (14 percent) and recreation-related expenses (11 percent). Also discussed: occupation, level of income, educational level, and age of head of party, in relation to participation in outdoor recreation activities.

77. Canavan, James J.  
A report of an experiment in which waterfront campsites at Wells State Park, Mass., were priced at $4 per night, and non-waterfront sites at $2, in 1972. Formerly, all sites had been priced at $3. Results indicate a significant shift in use away from waterfront sites. Includes a questionnaire survey of 490 campers to determine reasons for campsite selection and reactions to the new fees.

78. Cardenuto, J. R.  
Questionnaire survey of 504 camping families at five commercial campgrounds in Pennsylvania in 1964. Presents information on size of party, length of visit, origin of visitors, expenditures, sources of information and reasons for selecting the campground. The average expenditure per party was $22.17 for an average visit of 2 days. Also presents expenditure breakdown by 7 categories of expenses.

79. Cardenuto, J. R.  
Questionnaire survey of 111 camping families visiting Stony Mountain Campground (privately owned) in Pennsylvania during the summer of 1963. Average family expenditure in the local community per visit was $17.76. Average visit was 2 to 3 days. Also presents data on state of origin, size of party, and length of stay.

80. Cardenuto, J. R.  
Questionnaire survey of 78 camping families at two commercial campgrounds in Pennsylvania in 1965. Reports camper origins, population of home communities, type of shelter used, type of trip, repeat visitation patterns, and factors influencing campground selection. Forty-two percent of the campers were using tents, and another 36 percent used tent trailers.

81. Church, Glen R. 
Questionnaire survey of 989 campers visiting three Manitoba campgrounds in 1972. Reports origins, destinations, visit lengths, equipment (23 percent tents), expenditures, and camper evaluations of the parks. Average daily party expenses, outside the parks, ranged from $6.18 to $8.18. Compares economic impact and compares findings with a similar survey at two other campgrounds. (See also No. 68.)

82. Connors, James F. 
Interview survey of 26 campground managers in southwestern Maine during 1970 on the subject of business and marketing practices. Study includes interview survey of 9 percent of the campers visiting the 26 campgrounds during 2 weeks in August, 1970. Identifies major reasons for visiting the camping region, alternative campgrounds considered, and factors influencing campground selection.

Questionnaire survey of 383 heads of households at one campground on the Cherokee National Forest in 1966-67. Fifty percent used tents, 22 percent used camping trailers, 12 percent travel trailers, and 7 percent truck campers. Camper preferences are listed for a variety of campground and campsites characteristics.

Study based on interviews, questionnaires, and observation of visitors to a campground on the Cherokee National Forest (Tennessee) from 1966 through 1970. Report presents socioeconomic characteristics of campers and their preferences for several campground characteristics including: amount of shade, nearness to comfort station, drinking water, and lake shore, privacy, and campground drainage.

85. Davis, Robert Kenneth. 
Interview survey of 121 users (including campers) of three areas of public and private land in northern Maine during the period May to November, 1961. Presents a detailed analysis of the users' willingness to pay for their recreational experiences. Also presents data on patterns of recreational use during the sampling period and descriptive data on users' incomes, occupations, ages, driving distances, and origins.

86. Etzkorn, K. Peter. 
Questionnaire survey of 64 campers at a California public campground, in 1962. The mean size of camping parties was 4.6 persons. The majority of campers came from either semirural or suburban residential environments. Five percent were on their first camping trip. Suggests a variety of hypotheses for examining the role of camping as different forms of leisure expression.

87. Gilbert, Alphonse Henry. 
Based on interviews with 100 campers at seven city, county and National Forest campgrounds in 1959. In northern Michigan, the average camping family of five stayed 1 week, and spent $88.58 while camping. Campers averaged 3
years of experience and 4 weeks of camping per year. Forty-four percent were using tents; 8 percent borrowed, and 1 percent rented their camping equipment. Also presents data on camping families’ incomes, ages, group sizes and composition, occupations, state of origin, and equipment and facility preferences.


Questionnaire survey of 315 persons whose names were obtained from automobile registration records of vehicles passing a checkpoint at Mammoth Lakes, California, during a 1-week period in August 1960. Presents profile descriptions of all respondents: campers, fishermen, hikers, hunters, and nature students. Profiles include data on age, income, sex, marital status, occupation, education, social class, property ownership, recreational interests, activities, and average length of visit. Seventy-six percent of the fishermen. 92 percent of the hikers, 95 percent of the hunters, and 80 percent of the nature students listed camping as one of their outdoor recreational interests. Of the campers, 89 percent were interested in fishing, 83 percent in hiking, 14 percent in hunting, and 23 percent in nature study.


Interview survey of 120 campers at two state parks in California during 1970. Findings revealed that the unique park environment did not have a great influence on duration of camper stay; time available to the camping parties was the factor determining length of stay.


Mail questionnaire survey of 2,500 campers registered at 36 campgrounds and five back-country (wilderness) areas on two national forests and two national parks in the Pacific Northwest. Responses suggest that intensive campground development preferences and high equipment preferences go together. There was support by all campers for separate areas for tents away from trailers, more nature trails, more opportunity to talk to rangers, and for wider campsite spacing. Close to 50 percent of all the users were strongly opposed to charging fees on federal areas.


Questionnaire survey of 2,401 visitors to developed campgrounds and wilderness areas of western Washington, in 1966. Classifies campers into five types based on their preferred activities while on a camping trip, and examines the effects of age and education on inter-relationships among the five types.


Interview survey of 230 camper groups and 1,075 day user groups at Pawtuckaway State Park (N.H.) during the period 1966 to 1969. Reports average daily expenditures, in the park and surrounding area, by years and by type of use (day users and campers). Average daily expenditures, per capita, of campers ranged from $0.78 to $1.99. Comparable expenditures for day-users ranged from $0.25 to $0.43. Also reports place of residence, distance traveled to the park, and length of visit.


Interview survey of 831 campers visiting all campgrounds in coastal Maine during the summer of 1969. Describes campers’ perceptions of coastal regions, their sources of information, trip plan-
94. King, David A.  
Interview survey of 395 campers visiting the Huron and Manistee National Forests (Michigan) during the summer of 1962. About 80 percent of the campers took only one trip to the forests during the season, and their camping trips averaged 5 days in length. About half of the families had 10 years or more of camping experience, and about 7 percent were in their first year of camping. Fifty-six percent used tents as the major form of shelter while 30 percent using a travel trailer, 11 percent using a tent trailer, and only 1 percent had a pickup camper as their major form of shelter. Also presents information on incomes, occupations, education, family size, and place of residence, for visitors to each forest.

95. King, David A.  
See No. 91.

96. King, David A.  
Sixteen hundred campers surveyed in 1962, on the Huron-Manistee National Forests. The percent of campers participating in 11 outdoor activities is given, as well as the amount of time spent on each activity during the camping visit.

97. King, David A.  
See No. 94.

98. LaPage, W. F.  
Questionnaire survey of 312 camping parties visiting Bear Brook State Park (New Hampshire) during 1961. Fourteen percent were in their first year of camping; 75 percent used tents, 10 percent camping trailers, and 12 percent travel trailers. Measures the degree of camper satisfaction and relates it to visit length. Also presents data on camper origins, motivations, activities, return visit plans, and opinions about campsite quality.

99. LaPage, W. F.  
Data from 866 campers interviewed at four large commercial campgrounds and at four large state park and national forest campgrounds in New England in 1964 and 1965. Significant differences between 445 visitors to commercial campgrounds and 421 visitors to public campgrounds were found in campers' investment in camping equipment, camping mobility, methods of campground and campsite selection, camping interests and past experience, and frequencies of membership in camping organizations.

100. Lime, D. W., and C. T. Gushwa.  
Interview survey of 248 auto campers at 31 campgrounds in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, during 1968. The average length of stay was 7.2 days. 89 percent of the parties had been in the area before, and 65 percent had previously camped in the Superior National Forest. Fishing was the major attraction, and only 8 percent listed wildlife as a prime factor drawing them to the area.

101. Lime, D. W.  
Interview survey of 248 campers visiting 34 campgrounds in the Superior National Forest Minnesota, during August of 1967 and August of 1968. Sixty-five percent of the campers had
camped in the Superior National Forest before, and 48 percent of all parties had previously visited the campground in which they were interviewed. Eighty percent of all campers had selected their campground destination before leaving home. Describes camper preferences for several campsite characteristics: waterfront, shade, size of campground and nearness to fishing opportunities.


A review of several camper surveys and a report of an interview survey of 248 campers at 31 campgrounds in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, during 1965. The purpose of the interviews was to determine reasons for campground selection. The most prominent reasons for picking a campground (in order of importance) were: (a) fishing opportunity, (b) "wilderness" atmosphere, (c) remoteness, (d) sites having view of lake or stream and well screened from neighbors, and (e) small size of campgrounds. Also reports sources of camper information about the campgrounds visited. See No. 100.


Interview survey of 292 visitors to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area (Minnesota) in 1961. About 41 percent of the wilderness area visitors did not stay overnight. The average length of visit was 1.75 days. Given estimates of total area use and maps zones of light, moderate, and heavy use, by canoeists, motor canoeists, auto campers, boat campers, resort visitors, cabin campers, and day-users. Also presents data on trends in use, and visitor characteristics.


Interview survey of 292 visitor groups to the Quetico-Superior Area, Minnesota, during the summers of 1960 and 1961. Thirty-three percent of the sample made up of campers at developed campgrounds, 8 percent were boat campers and 29 percent canoeists. Wilderness qualities were the main attraction for canoe trippers; other visitors considered fishing or scenery primary. Canoeists saw the wilderness as smaller than other visitors. Canoeists also felt the wilderness was overcrowded at lower levels of use, and objected strongly to motor boats. Logging was seldom noticed and not always objectionable.


Interview survey, conducted in 1960 and 1961, among a random sample of 278 camper groups visiting the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Minnesota, including canoeists, auto campers, boat campers, resort guests, and private cabin users. Describes how each class of visitor perceives the "wilderness" and its role in attracting them to the area.


Based on 597 interviews with campers at 22 campgrounds on the Huron and Manistee National Forests in 1962. Resource quality ratings made earlier as part of a nationwide Forest Service recreation resource inventory did not agree with visitors' ratings and had little relation to use variations. Overall resource quality ratings by visitors were most associated with their judgment of general environmental quality (essentially scenery).


Based on 499 interviews with canoeists returning from overnight trips into the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Provides information on outfitter use, outfitter-
camper interaction, previous wilderness experience, travel method, Boundary Water Canoe Area knowledge and interest, and attitudes toward Boundary Water Canoe Area management issues.


Interview survey of 66 parties of non-campers and 112 camping parties at two water-based outdoor recreation sites in east-central Alabama. Swimming, picnicking, and water skiing were the preferred activities of non-campers; for campers, the preferred activities were swimming, fishing, and boating. Market areas, in terms of visitor distance traveled, are delineated for each of the study sites.


A questionnaire survey of 665 users of 12 private forest campgrounds in the Ohio Valley. Half of the campers had been going camping for less than 2 years. Seventy-five percent of the campers were on weekend trips, 39 percent of the campers used a travel trailer, 35 percent a tent and 16 percent a camping trailer, with the remainder using a camper truck, a bus, or a station wagon. Half the groups learned about the campground they were visiting from a friend. Classifies campgrounds on the basis of dominant use—transient, weekend, and overflow—and describes the users of each type.


Interview and questionnaire study of 597 camping parties at three public parks and three private campgrounds in 1971. Forty percent expressed no preference for either public or private campgrounds. Past experience at a public campground and a concern for costs were associated with preferences for public campgrounds. Past experience at a private campground, and a large financial commitment to camping (in terms of equipment ownership) were associated with a preference for private developments.


Interview survey of 185 campers visiting three wilderness areas in Montana. Includes a sub-survey for comparison of 49 campers at developed campgrounds in Glacier National Park. The length of stay averaged 8 days for the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, 2 days for the Mission Mountains Primitive Area, and 4 days for Glacier National Park back-country areas. Presents information on ages, incomes, occupations, wilderness familiarity, and the meaning of wilderness, by each of the areas studied.


Based on personal interviews and mailed questionnaires from a sample of visitors (mostly campers) to three Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs in Colorado in 1968. The average daily expenditure ranged from $1.16 to $3.05 per visitor-day. The mean group boating investment ranged from $227.14 to $1,586.38 at the three recreation areas. Economic impact of the visitors on the local economy is discussed.


Based on personal interviews of 136 campers at four developed campgrounds and 281 boaters at five boat-launch sites located on the Allegheny Reservoir in 1970 and 1971. The average camper had 6 years of camping experience and stayed an average of 5 days. Approximately one third of the campers used tents; 16 percent were first-year campers; 52 percent had previously visited the reservoir. Presents comparative information on boaters and campers in terms of their age, in-
come, occupation, equipment, experience, group composition, activities, and opinions on resource management.

114. Moss, W. T.
Interview survey of 217 camping families at several state, private, and federal (USFS) campgrounds in Georgia during 1965. Single families made up 56 percent of the groups; 26 percent were several families, 13 percent were families with friends and 4 percent were groups of friends. The average length of stay was 10 days. Expenditures per day were slightly higher while traveling than while camping, but only 19 percent reported that they spent more than $10.00 per day enroute. Presents data on campers' incomes, occupations, residences, travel habits, reasons for camping, and activities enjoyed while camping.

Interview survey of 155 camping families at two campgrounds on the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, during the summer of 1963. Presents information on length of stay, miles traveled, destination, and origin. Also describes campers in terms of party composition, age and occupation of head of household, years of camping experience, and type of camping equipment used (66 percent used tents). Includes data on facility preferences, activities enjoyed, camper satisfaction, and factors influencing selection of a campground.

Personal interview survey of 505 visitors to five tourist locations in the area of North Carolina's Outer Banks, in 1970. Twenty percent of the visitors were camping. Campers spent an average of $16.20 per day per party: $2.74 for lodging, $6.50 for food, $3.92 for recreation, and $3.24 for fuel. Presents information on visit frequencies, sources of information about the area, places visited, miles traveled, size of party, type of accommodations used, and general impressions of the area.

Interview survey of 625 visitors to three tourist locations in the Pennsylvania Dutch area of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1970. Twelve percent of the visitors were camping. Average number of days away from home for the total sample was 4.9. Average total trip expenditure for campers was $115.20: lodging $21.30, food $42.40, recreation $33.70, and miscellaneous expenditures $17.80. Also reports visitor origins, tourist attractions visited, visit frequencies, sources of information, and visitor likes and dislikes about the area.

118. Nixon, H. N.
Observational study of the number of visitors, residences, and types of camping equipment, at six campgrounds in Banff National Park in 1966. Also includes results of an observational study of shelter use at these same six campgrounds, and a study of picnic area use in the park.

119. Nixon, H. N.
Interview survey of 192 exiting visitors to Elk Island National Park, Alberta, in 1967. Reports origins of park traffic, visitor residences, party sizes, lengths of trip, trip destinations, sites visited, and activities engaged in.

120. Nixon, H. N.
Questionnaire survey of 1,559 campers at eight campgrounds within Jasper National Park, Canada, during 1966. The average camper in Jasper Park in 1966 spent a total of approximately $15.10 per day for himself and his
party. The average party stayed in the
campgrounds for 2.8 nights with a total
expenditure per party of about
$42.25. Also reports camper origins,
camping equipment in use (40 percent
used tents), years of camping experi-
ence (average 7.5), occupation of head
of household, and travel patterns of
campers. This report also includes
the results of two separate surveys of 228
nature trail users and 65 wilderness
area users within the national park.

121. Nixon, H. N.
1968. Prince Albert National Park Visi-
Planning Rep. 34. 137 p. Dep. of Indian
Affairs and Northern Develop. Ottawa,
Ont., Canada.

An interview survey of 316 exiting visi-
tors to Prince Albert National Park,
Saskatchewan, in 1967. Presents data on
distances traveled, trip lengths, visit
lengths, camping equipment (tents, 40
percent), party size, sites visited, activi-
ties, and expenditures ($2.35 per
camper-day). Also includes a survey of
575 back-country campers.

122. Nixon, H. N.
1968. Riding Mountain National Park Visi-
Planning Rep. 37. 54 p. Dep. of Indian
Affairs and Northern Develop. Ottawa,
Ont., Canada.

Interview survey of existing visitors to
Riding Mountain National Park, Mani-
toba, in 1967. Presents data on dis-
tances traveled, trip lengths, visit
lengths, camping equipment (28 per-
cent used tents), party sizes, sites visited,
activities and expenditures ($7 per
camper party per day). Also in-
cudes results of a survey of visitors to
Mt. Agassiz, a popular winter sport
site near the park's eastern boundary.

123. Recreation Research and Marketing In-
formation.
1971. The Berkeley Camps: 1971 Opin-
ion Survey of Berkeley Residents. 83 p.
I appendix. Rec. Res. and Marketing
Information, Berkeley, Calif.

Questionnaire survey of 990 Berkeley,
California, households in 1971. Fifty-
one percent had camped within the
past 12 months; 16 percent had last
camped 2 to 5 years ago. Only 14 per-
cent had never camped. Forty-one per-
cent used a tent on their last camping
trip; 12 percent used a camping vehicle,
and 22 percent used only a sleeping bag.

Also presents information on cost of
last camping trip (59 percent spent less
than $.5), destination and activities on
last trip, awareness of city-operated
campgrounds and camper demographic
features.

124. Shafer, Elwood L., Jr.
1965. Socioeconomic Characteristics of
Adirondack Campers. J. For. 63: 690-
694.

Questionnaire survey of 561 heads of
households from New York State who
 camped at four campgrounds in the Ad-
irondack preserve in 1961. Each of the
four campgrounds had a different resi-
dent-zone pattern, but the income dis-
tribution of campers was the same. Re-
sults suggest that camping areas in the
Adirondacks may have individual char-
acteristics affecting use patterns.

125. Shafer, Elwood L., Jr.
1969. The Average Camper Who
Doesn’t Exist. USDA Forest Serv. Res.
Pap. NE-142. 27 p., illus. NE. Forest

Based on a 1964 interview survey of
1,140 campers at 5 New York State
campgrounds. Considerable variation
found in camper characteristics at all
campgrounds, and within any one park
from month to month; from 12 to 36
percent of the campers were on their
first camping trip; from $4.90 to $70 was
the average amount spent per party
during their visit; and from 28 percent
to 82 percent of the camping parties
preferred a campsite beside a lake.
Some similarities between parks are
also noted. Tents were used by 65 per-
cent of all campers. 21 percent had
travel trailers, and 16 percent had
camping trailers. Ownership of higher
priced equipment was significantly re-
lated to years of past camping expe-
rience.

126. Shafer, Elwood L., Jr., and Hubert D.
Burke.
1965. Preferences for Outdoor Recre-
ation Facilities in Four State Parks. J.
For. 63: 512-518, illus.

Personal interview survey of 800 visi-
tors to four state parks in Pennsyl-
vania in 1962. Visitors were asked to
examine black and white photographs
of different facilities and designate
their preferences, after considering the
cost per day they would have to pay.
Measures direction and amount of de-
mand for outdoor recreation facilities.
in four northeastern Pennsylvania state parks. On both weekdays and weekends, campers differed significantly from noncampers in their preference patterns for swimming, areas, fireplaces, camping facilities, and site spacing.


Questionnaire survey of 150 campers visiting five commercial campgrounds in the Albuquerque, New Mexico, area in 1971. Estimates the effect of enroute stimuli on the travel patterns of campers visiting Albuquerque and passing through 11 resistance zones from four points of origin.


Interview and questionnaire survey of 263 campers in Snowdonia National Forest Park, North Wales, in 1963. Fifteen percent were camping for the first time. Campers with reported camping experience in 1962 averaged 20 days of camping in that year. Presents information on distances traveled, length of visit, activities enjoyed, preference for facilities, and needs for more campsites.


Questionnaire survey of 502 campers at a county park in California. Average family income was found to be significantly higher than the national, state, or local averages. Describes camper reactions to fees, satisfaction with facilities, group size, length of visit, and preferences for new camping developments.


Interviews and subsequent mailed questionnaires of a sample of 365 visitors to the Quetico-Superior area of northeastern Minnesota. Both canoe campers and campers at developed campgrounds were surveyed. Presents data on campers' demographic characteristics, trip planning, visit satisfaction, and attitudes toward management, facilities, and other campers. Also contrasts a composite description of canoe campers with campground campers.


Questionnaire survey of 353 camping parties entering Wells Gray Provincial Park, Canada, in July and August of 1959. Average length of stay was 4 days. Seven percent were camping for the first year; 65 percent had camped 5 years or more. Also presents data on reasons for the visit, activities engaged in during the visit, residence, and occupation.


Questionnaire survey of a systematically selected sample of 558 visitors to two recreation areas on national forests in West Virginia and Pennsylvania in 1960. Fifteen percent of the visitors were camping in the national forests. Reports a positive relationship between incidence of camping and distance from home, family income, and professional employment.


Interview survey of 260 campers at three campgrounds in Ludington State Park, Mich., during 1970. Reports how campers select sites, satisfaction with sites, equipment, and size and composition of parties. Equipment included 62 tents, 63 tent trailers, 49 travel trailers, 11 pickups, and 3 vans.
134. West, Richard F.
Interview survey of 55 camping parties visiting two New Jersey state forests in 1964. The average number of days camped per year was 19. Eighteen percent had been camping for 1 year or less; 56 percent had camped less than 5 years. The average daily expenditure per party was $12.30. Seventy-five percent used tents exclusively and another 18 percent used a tent in conjunction with a camping vehicle or trailer. The average investment in camping equipment was $345.00. Also presents attitudes and opinions about ideal campsites, activities while camping, camping motives, and demographic descriptions of campers.

135. Woerpel, Loren S.
Questionnaire survey of 386 campers at several county, state, and national forest campgrounds in Northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, in 1960. Of the sample 7.5 percent had begun camping in 1960. Most of the analysis is based on the 377 families who began camping before 1960. Seventy-five percent of the families started camping with tents; 9 percent began with trailers, and the remainder used some combination of sleeping bags with an automobile and small tent. Thirty-two percent had changed their camping equipment since they started to camp; mostly from tents to trailers. Twenty-five percent go on one annual camping trip; another 38 percent take 2 to 3 trips per year. Also presents information on camper occupations, campsite preferences, and camping motivations.
PART IV. MAGAZINE READERSHIP AND CAMPING ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP SURVEYS

Questionnaire survey of 4,720 readers of Better Camping magazine in May and June, 1963. Presents a profile of camper and trip characteristics, activities, equipment owned, and purchase plans.

137. Better Camping Magazine.  
Reports the characteristics of Better Camping magazine subscribers, their incomes, ages, occupations, education, family size, camping experience, camping frequency, and recreational equipment ownership. (Sample size not reported.)

Questionnaire survey about the travel habits of more than 215,000 subscribers to the magazine in February and March of 1966. Includes sections on vacation planning, domestic travel, foreign travel, family camping, accommodations, credit card usage, car rentals, etc. Forty-one percent had taken a family camping vacation at some time in the past; 10 percent own campers, trailers, or pick-up units; and 29 percent would rent or have rented camping equipment. Thirty-six percent plan to take a family camping vacation soon.

139. Better Homes and Gardens.  
Questionnaires mailed to 2,000 respondents to an article appearing in the April, 1969 Better Homes and Gardens offering a free Travelbridge, Map, and Directory. The 2,000 were selected randomly from the first 3,500 respondents to the article. The first 1,000 questionnaires returned formed the basis for the report. Twenty-two percent reported the use of camping equipment on their vacations.

140. Consumer Communications Corporation.  
Questionnaire survey of 3,341 persons who subscribe to four camping magazines, and 782 registered owners of recreation (camping) vehicles. Twelve percent had been camping for less than 1 year. Thirty percent plan their camping trips only a few weeks in advance. Presents descriptions, by sub-sample (magazine listing), of campers in terms of family size, age, income, education, region of the country, etc.; camping readership, club affiliations, intentions to purchase a variety of leisure equipment, frequency and type of equipment rentals, and campgrounds visited recently (by ownership).

141. Consumer Communications Corporation.  
Questionnaire survey of 1,153 recreational vehicle owners in 1973. Compares findings to 1969 survey (see No. 140). Reports characteristics of owners, purchasing plans (68 percent plan to buy “new” units in next year or two), types of units planning to buy, and history of past vehicle ownership. Thirty-seven percent still owned their first recreational vehicle, 28 percent were on their second unit, 16 percent on third, and 9 percent on their fourth. A description of buying intentions indicates that existing RV owners plan to switch from camping and travel trailers toward motor homes, with the expectation that motor home purchases will represent more than 10 percent of all RV purchases by the end of 1976.

Questionnaire survey of 400 Camping Journal subscribers, conducted in May to July, 1972. Presents a profile of adult subscribers in terms of their camping activities, vehicle ownership, equipment ownership, magazine readership, age, education, income, and family size. Respondents averaged eight trips and 29 days of camping during 1971; 83 percent used recreational vehicles, and 45 percent used tents. Also reports sources of information used in planning camping trips, amount spent on camping and outdoor recreation in the previous 12 months, vehicle and recreational equipment ownership, year of purchase and method of purchase.


Mailed questionnaire survey of 513 members of the Alabama Campers-Association and Alabama Members of the National Campers and Hikers Association in 1966. Thirty-two percent of the campers had been camping for 3 years or less; 25 percent used tents. The average weekend camping expense, per party, was $19.41 for two nights away from home. The average vacation camping trip of 11 nights cost $183.24. Also reports campers' willingness to pay different campsite fees, sources of campground information, distances traveled, equipment purchasing plans, activities, evaluations of campgrounds, and socioeconomic characteristics.


Questionnaire survey of 134 members of the Nimrod Campers Club, in 1964. Thirteen percent had been camping for one year or less; and 73 percent had camped for less than 5 years. Seventy percent preferred to camp at public campgrounds, rather than at private ones. Presents demographic descriptions of campers, and their preferences for facilities, campground designs, fee levels, and travel patterns.


Questionnaire survey of 577 members of the Campers Association of Indiana, in December of 1964 and January of 1965. Average annual camping participation was 19 days, ranging from 19 days for tenters to 37 days for users of camping trailers. Twenty percent plan their annual camping vacation less than 1 month in advance. Also reports recreation activities desired by campers; fee levels that campers are willing to pay; magazine readership; and socioeconomic characteristics of campers.


Questionnaire survey of 3,592 National Campers and Hikers Association members in 1972. Type of equipment: 3 percent van, 5 percent motor home, 6 percent tent, 19 percent tent-trailer, 37 percent trailer and 9 percent truck camper. Presents findings of attitudes and opinions about a wide variety of campground management practices, including facilities, site spacing, level of development, fee levels, and measures to control use.

147. Kilpatrick, J. W., Jr. 1972. *The Role of the Consumer in the Lightweight Camping Market*. 9 p. (mimeo). Better Camping Magazine, Woodall Pub., Highland Park, Ill. A questionnaire survey of a random sample of 5,000 subscribers to Better Camping; 1567 questionnaires were returned; 30 percent indicated that they were already, or would become, lightweight campers in the near future. The campers make, on the average, seven hiking and six backpacking trips a year; 50 percent of all trips are of 1 to 3 days' duration; 3 percent last longer than 2 weeks. Includes information on shopping habits, equipment ownership, information sources, and demographics.


Questionnaire survey of 182 Chapter Leaders of the North American Family Camping Association in 1971. The aver-
Questionnaire survey of readers of Better Camping Magazine. Fifty percent use tents (down 20 percent from a similar survey in 1963); 25 percent camp at private campgrounds. Average years of camping experience 4.5. Average annual participation was five weekend trips and one 2-week vacation trip. Sixty-three percent spent less than $200 on their annual vacation trip. Also reports desired facilities, activities, and family income, size of city of residence, home ownership, and head of household's occupation.

See No. 146.

Questionnaire survey in April, 1961 of the New England Family Campers Association, membership. Twenty percent responded; 41 percent used tents, 27 percent travel trailers, 20 percent tent trailers, 10 percent station wagon and tent, and 1 percent pick-up campers. Reports an average of 4 weeks of camping per year; 14 percent had camped for one year only. Includes data on camper preferences for a variety of recreational facilities and management practices.

Reports the findings from a mailed survey of 549 subscribers to Outdoor Life in 1967. More than 42 percent owned a camping or trailer unit. Reports types of units owned, number of trips taken in previous year, days spent camping, miles traveled, usage of camping units, place of purchase, age of owner, household income, and number of persons in household.

Reports findings of a 1970 questionnaire survey of 622 Outdoor Life subscribers. Of the total respondents, 66 percent planned to camp in the next year, and 62 percent camped in the past year. Reports types of campgrounds visited, facilities desired, incidences of winter camping, camping trip characteristics, ownership of recreational vehicles, attitudes toward vehicle rentals, vacation home ownership, and socioeconomic characteristics of campers.

Questionnaire survey of the vacation and travel activities of 1,296 readers of Sunset Magazine, conducted in February, 1971. Presents a summary of answers to each of 16 questions. Topics include age, number of vacation trips taken in 1970, when taken, plans for trips in 1971, length of planning period (less than 1 month for 12 percent, type of transportation, type of accommodations used on vacation (tents 15 percent, camping vehicles 21 percent), use of travel agent, median annual vacation expenditure ($598), age of wife and husband, education level of wife and husband, and total household income.
PART V. MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS OF SURVEYS AND OBSERVATIONAL STUDIES RELATED TO CAMPING


Questionnaire survey of 1,237 subscribers to Woodall's Travel Trailer Magazine and 803 registered recreational vehicle owners, separately for each sample, in terms of socioeconomic characteristics, camping behavior patterns, club membership, buying behavior, and magazine readership. Fourteen percent of the licensed vehicle owners had camped for less than 1 year. Between one-fourth and one-third of all respondents planned their camping trip only a few weeks in advance.


Interview survey of 510 adults representing households in New Jersey and parts of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New York, in 1967. Forty-seven percent had taken at least one overnight or weekend trip during the past 12 months; 2 percent of them were camping trips. Presents detailed information on recreational patterns and preferences of people taking day outings and overnight trips.


Questionnaire survey of 1,125 people visiting the Springfield, Massachusetts, Camping and Outdoor Show in February, 1970. Visitors at the Springfield College exhibit were asked to fill out a questionnaire to determine campsite preferences. Results are compared with a similar survey conducted in 1965. Questions asked considered the following campsite preference factors: kind of equipment, degree of shade, distance between sites, size of campground, screening, cooking fuel, distance to water, distance to comfort stations, distance to refuse receptacles, open fireplaces, laundry facilities, dishwashing, shower facilities, electricity, and swimming. In 1965, 47 percent used tents; by 1970 tenters were down to 30 percent. Use of propane fuels and the need for electricity at campsites increased significantly. Preference for other facilities showed little or no difference between 1965 and 1970. See also No. 185.


Twenty-one campgrounds were selected at random from the Roosevelt, Pike, and Arapaho National Forests in Colorado. During the summer of 1965, the investigator visited the campgrounds each weekend, observing 1,062 camping groups, their equipment, choice of campsites, and state of residence. Fifty-eight percent of the campers were using a travel trailer, tent trailer or a pickup camper while 38 percent were using tents. About 10 percent of the single campground family units contained two or more families. Campers using travel trailers and tent trailers were observed adjacent to a surfaced highway. Sixty-three percent of the campers were from Colorado. Non-resident outnumbered residents by two to one at campgrounds adjacent to paved highways.


Presents selected findings from several camper surveys and suggests a conceptual approach for studying the components of camping that provide satisfaction: type of resource base, style of
camping, level of physical activity, pattern of social interaction, and the nature of derived values. Hypothesizes major camping motivations based upon existing survey findings.

Interviews were conducted in 1962 with 288 families at 12 campgrounds in three National Forests in Oregon. Observations were recorded while author was a visitor at campgrounds. Six identifiable types of play actions were observed. They were: 1. symbolic labor, 2. expressive play, 3. subsistence play, 4. unstructured play, 5. structured play, and 6. sociability. Play actions which are normative for women tend to be prosaic, while those assigned to men tend to be dramatic. When asked what they would like changed in the forest, men would emphasize play items such as fishing, better access roads and better boat-launching ramps while women emphasized comfort items such as better toilets and piped-in water.

This paper, using data from a 1962 camper survey in Oregon, examines three possible explanations for differences in camping styles: the compensatory hypothesis, in which individuals will seek to do the opposite of their regular routine; the familiarity hypothesis, which assumes that once a comfortable routine has become established it will be carried over into one's leisure; and the personal community hypothesis, which suggests that one's social circles will influence not only attitudes toward social issues but leisure behavior patterns as well. In examining all three hypotheses, data are drawn from a sample of 574 auto campers, 62 wilderness campers, and 424 campers who engaged in both wilderness and auto-access camping. See No. 161.

A philosophical treatment of the influences of culture and technology on the perception and use of free time. Includes a brief report of the author's original research on the relationships between occupational status and style of camping participation. Three camping styles are considered: easy access, remote, and those who participate in both types. Easy access campers were found to be under-represented at the upper professional levels and over-represented among the professions with lower occupational status.

164. Burge, Rabel J.
Interview survey of the leisure-time activities of 1,562 residents of Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania in 1963. Compares occupational characteristics (prestige, income, hours, paid vacations) with outdoor recreation activity interests. Compares survey percentages in different outdoor activities with those of Mueller and Gurin (1962). Only 5 percent of all respondents in the Pittsburgh Leisure Time Study reported participation in camping, with considerable variation by professions: Accountants 0 percent, Draftsmen 14 percent, Teachers 17 percent, Carpenters 0 percent, Cranesmen 0 percent, Mechanics 9.5 percent, Janitors 3.4 percent, Plant Guards 13 percent, Nurses 10.5 percent.

165. Bury, R. L.
An analysis of campground fee receipts from three national forest campgrounds in Northern California from the years 1958 and 1961. Presents information on 1958 to 1961 trends for each campground, in terms of: total attendance, size of group, average visit length, day of arrival, and county of residence.

166. Bury, R. L.
See No. 168.
167. Bury, R. L.
Describes procedures for effective collection and use of campground registration data.

Observational study of campers visiting seven campgrounds on the Stanislaus National Forest, California. In 1961, one campsite in five was occupied by a group of two or more families. About 50 percent used tents, 20 percent camping trailers, 10 percent truck campers. About one-fifth of the camping groups slept in the open. Six percent put up two or more tents.

Statistical models were devised for estimating both daily and seasonal attendance (and corresponding precision of estimates) through correlation-regression and ratio analyses. Total daily attendance for a test set of 23 campgrounds could be estimated from attendance measured in only one of them. The chances were that estimates would be within 10 percent of true attendance, two out of three times.

Observational study of campers at three intensively developed campgrounds—one each in a National Forest, National Park, and State Park, in the State of Washington. Reports and analyses incidents of theft, vandalism, destructive play, littering, rule violations, and illegal camping.

See Nos. 44 and 170.

See No. 44.

173. Clark, Roger N., John C. Hendee and Frederick L. Campbell.
Based upon systematic participant observation and information collected from campground rangers at a national park, a national forest, and a state park in Washington, campers were found responsible for much deprecative behavior. Teenagers did not commit a disproportionate number of deprecative acts. Pre-teenage children in groups of two or three appeared to be the primary cause of much expensive damage to facilities. Factors associated with deprecative behavior such as vandalism, theft, littering, rule violation and nuisance behaviors are discussed along with possible methods of control.

1971. *Values, Behavior, and Conflict in Modern Camping Culture*. J. Leisure Res. 3(3) : 143-159.
Data collected during the summers of 1968 and 1969 by: (1) participant observation to become familiar with problem behavior patterns in modern campgrounds, (2) questionnaires submitted to campers in seven campgrounds in Washington state inquiring about their knowledge of and attitudes toward undesirable behavior in public campgrounds, and (3) questionnaires mailed to recreation managers in state parks, national parks, and national forests in Washington. Several differences were found in the camping attitudes and opinions of users and managers of highly developed campgrounds. Users and managers have different concepts of what constitutes an environmental experience, and they perceive behavioral problems differently. The users find conditions common to the urban environment such as noise, litter, even
vandalism and theft less disturbing than do managers. Several comparisons
between campers' and managers' views are presented, on the subjects of rule
enforcement, camping values, crowdedness, and the extent of problem be-
havior.

175. Clarke, Michael George.
1976. An Analysis of a Private Luxury
Camground in Michigan's Ottawa Na-
Dep. of Forestry, School of Nat. Re-
sources, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor,
Mich.
A financial analysis of a new (1963)
private luxury campground within the
Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, and
a comparison with a nearby rustic pub-
lic campground. Includes an observa-
tional analysis of visitors to both cam-
pgrounds, in terms of types of camping
equipment in use, lengths of visits, and
use intensity.

Oct. 12-14, pp. 105-112. Northeastern
Forest Experiment Station, Upper
Darby, Pa.
A partial summary of selected camper
survey findings. See Nos. 24, 26, 61, 71,
72, 73, 76, 104 and 125.

177. Donovan, George A.
1972. Camping in Vermont, May to Oc-
Rep., 72-2. Agency of Develop. and Com-
munity Affairs, Montpelier, Vt.
Report on attendance statistics sub-
mitted by private campground opera-
tors and the Vermont Department of For-
est and Parks for 1971. Includes data
on camper nights, campground occu-
pancy, out-of-state visitors, party size,
length of visit, and expenditures.
Average trip expenditures averaged
$5.00 per person per day; and the aver-
age party size was 3.9 persons.

Undated. Predicting Use of Recreation
21 p. Logan, Utah.
An analysis of camper origins (from li-
ence plates) of campers visiting the
Logan Canyon camping complex in the
Cache National Forest, Utah. Also in-
cludes an analysis of origins of fisher-
men visiting two streams in northern
Utah based on interview data collected
in 1966.

179. Elsner, Gary H.
1971. Campground User . . . a com-
puterized method for summarizing where
they come from and how long they
stay. USDA Forest Serv. Res. Note
PSW-258. 5 p. PSW, Forest & Range
Exp. Sta., Berkeley, Calif.
Presents a computerized method for
summarizing market area information
from campground permits. Point-of-origin
and length-of-stay of campground
users can be estimated and summarized
quickly and inexpensively. A test of the
method for a campground on the Sierra
National Forest, California, is also pre-
sented.

180. Ericson, Richard R.
1972. An Analysis of Maine/Maritime
Vacation Travel. 77 p. Maine Dept. of
Commerce and Industry, Augusta.
Questionnaire survey of 3,644 randomly
selected persons crossing the Maine-
New Brunswick border in the summer of
1972; plus an interview survey of
961 Maritime visitors. Campgrounds
were the type of accommodation most
frequently used in Maine by travelers
going to and from the Maritimes, ac-
counting for over one-third of all pri-
mary lodging choices.

1970. Generation of Local Income from
Users of a Rural Public Park. J. Leis-
ure Res. 2(4): 260-263.
Analyzes income generated by park user expenditures at Pawtuckaway
State Park, New Hampshire, during the
period 1966 to 1969. See No. 92.

182. Gray, James R., and L. Wayne And-
erson.
1961. Recreation Economics in South-
Central New Mexico. Aeric. Exp. Sta.
Bull. 488. 20 p., illus. N. M. State Un-
iv., Las Cruces, N. M.
Interview survey of 229 recreationists
in or near the Ruidoso Ranger Dis-
tric of the Lincoln National Forest in 1962,
including 155 campers and picnickers.
The investment per party in recreation
equipment averaged $700 for campers
and picnickers. The average expense
per party of campers and picnickers
was $47.47 for automobile expenses,
$5.58 for lodging, $21.38 for additional
food (estimated cost of food over and
above food cost at home), $2.50 for
equipment rental, $1.96 for horse
rental, $1.50 for license fees, $1.62 for
other fees, $8.71 for other miscella-

neous and $19.88 for depreciation of equipment, for a total expense of $112.68, or an average per man-day of $6.62. Presents estimates of local economic impact from recreation.

183. Hancock, H. K.

Interview survey of 279 camping parties visiting a campground on the Cache National Forest, Utah, in 1970. Compares characteristics of campsites with occupants' stated preferences for vegetative density around the site. Less densely vegetated sites were preferred by older campers with long histories of camping experience, and higher than average levels of formal education.

184. Hancock, H. K.

Interview survey of 280 camping parties visiting a campground in the Cache National Forest, Utah, in 1970. Compares characteristics of campsites with occupants' stated preferences for vegetative density around the site, using five experimentally treated campsites. Over five, two-week periods, the percentage of original vegetation at the campsites was drastically reduced. However, campers using the sites throughout the summer expressed approval of the current vegetative density.

185. Harrison, Gerald A.

Questionnaire survey of 1,936 campers visiting the 1965 Springfield Camping and Outdoor Show. Reports camper preference for campsite spacing, shading, screening, and distances to various campground features. Forty-seven percent were tent campers. See No. 158.

186. Hendee, John C., and Frederick L. Campbell.

Observation study of campers' recreation behavior in three highly developed campgrounds in Washington State. For many visitors to intensively developed campgrounds, the camping experience is social rather than environmental. Reports an increasing incidence of multiple-party camping groups; and a related need to provide several units in each campground where two families can camp together. Describes types of social behavior by campers and their implications for managers of developed campgrounds.

187. Henry, W. F.

Interview survey of 251 auto tourists and cog railway riders (parties) plus a questionnaire survey of 90 guests at the Summit House, and 77 trail hikers on Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, in 1966. Fourteen percent of the auto and railway visitors and 22 percent of the hikers were camping on the night before their visit. Does not include detailed descriptions of campers.

188. Hodgson, Ronald Wayne.

A comparison of physical characteristics at Michigan State park campgrounds having longer and shorter than average lengths of visits. Campgrounds with long lengths of visits were more likely to have swimming facilities, a boat launching ramp, and tended to be less crowded and located on rolling terrain.

189. Hunt, John D.

Interview survey of 348 tourist parties stopping at the Bear Lake Overlook (U.S. 89) in Utah, during the period June 15 to September 1, 1964 and 1965. Forty-six percent of the tourists had camped at least one night during their trip. Campers were more willing than noncampers to deviate from their planned route of travel for recreation, touring, sight-seeing, and eating or sleeping. Presents information on tourist trip planning, planning periods, sources of planning assistance, and trip scheduling.
Data collected in June, July, and August of 1968 by means of travel diaries distributed at major entry points to the state of Utah three times during the summer to all nonresident travel parties during a 2-hour period. Twenty-six percent of the diaries were returned. Findings relate to all tourists with no same-night presence. The average length of stay per party was 1.5 days. The average size of the party was 3.4 persons. The average expenditure per persons per day was $7.95. Expenditure by type of purchase was: food—28.5 percent, lodging—23.5 percent, transportation—31.5 percent, entertainment—3.5 percent, other retail purchases—12 percent, and services—14 percent.

Interviews with 208 campers and questionnaire survey of 107 campers disclosed that most campers favored campsites with moderate to heavy shading, and 90 percent preferred sites which had a limited amount of vegetative screening between them and the adjacent campsites.

192. James, George A., Gordon R. Sanford, and Andrew Scary.  
Postal zip codes and information on recreational use can be obtained easily by self-registration and other record-keeping methods from almost all visitors to Forest Service recreational sites where user fees are charged. Information on visitor origin and other data were collected during 1970 from visitors to many national forest campgrounds and day-use sites. This paper describes procedures for obtaining such information easily and inexpensively and presents examples of the types of computer outputs available.

193. Johnson, Aaron G., Jr., and Rudolph A. Christiansen.  
A survey of 843 user groups visiting privately operated vacation resorts in Wisconsin from June to October 1967. Eighty-five percent of the resort user groups planned to rent a cabin or cottage, 2 percent planned to use tents, 2 percent tent-trailers, 2 percent house trailers, and 1 percent truck campers; 52 percent listed fishing as their primary recreation activity; 85 percent were vacationing for 2 weeks or more.

194. Kampgrounds of America, Inc.  
Mailed questionnaire survey in August 1973 of 481 KOA system campers. The threat of a gas shortage forced 2 percent to abandon their 1973 camping plans; another 7 percent reported a "serious" effect on their plans; and another 30 percent were slightly affected by the gas shortage. Reports measures taken by campers to conserve energy, their camping activity in 1972 (average: 24 days), estimated activity for 1973 and 1974, plans for equipment change, and sage, education, income, and occupation.

195. LaPage, W. F.  
Reports relationships between camper satisfaction and increased campground revenue at a New Hampshire State Park, and at several private campgrounds. Average visit lengths were increased by nearly 200 percent among highly satisfied campers. Return visit intentions were more than three times as common among satisfied, versus dissatisfied, campers. And average visit lengths at successful commercial campgrounds were over twice the length of those at less successful enterprises.

196. LaPage, W. F.  
Reports camper reactions to having been interviewed while camping at New
Hampshire State Parks in 1967. Data collected by mail questionnaire, approximately 2 months after the campground interviews. Also compares effectiveness of interviewers.

197. LaPage, W. F.
Summarizes data from a variety of camper surveys and relates findings to stages of camping market growth and marketing strategies.

198. LaPage, W. F., and D. P. Ragin.
Questionnaire survey of a panel of more than 500 campers who supplied annual participation data over a 4 to 5 year period. Campers resided throughout the U.S. and Canada but were originally interviewed in 1964-65 at four public campgrounds and four private campgrounds in New England. By annually splitting the sample of 565 campers at the median number of days camped, it was determined that, in the first year, the heavy half accounted for 73 percent of the panel's total reported camping days and in the second, third, and fourth years the heavy half did more than 80 percent of all reported camping. Among consistently light campers, 57 percent had decreasing trends in camping participation, as opposed to only 2 percent of those campers who were consistently in the heavy half.

199. LaPage, W. F., and D. P. Ragin.
Data based on a panel composed of 565 campers who annually reported their level of camping activity and any factors which might influence their camping participation. The panel averaged about 21 camping days per year. One-third of the panel members were found to have a decreasing participation trend after 4 years. Only 17 percent were increasing their camping frequencies. Commonly associated with a declining camping trend were: (1) a low past volume of camping, (2) an exploratory style of camping, and (3) a traditional or wilderness orientation to camping.

200. LaPage, W. F., and D. P. Ragin.
A panel consisting of 450 camping families which had reported their camping activities from 1964 to 1971 revealed participation trends of: 25 percent increasing, 24 percent constant, and 51 percent decreasing. Twenty percent of the panel members were no longer active campers after 8 years. In 78 percent of the cases the incidence of one inactive year led to either further inactivity or a depressed level of camping activity. The most common complaint about the camping environment was overcrowding, mentioned by 24 percent of the campers on the panel.

201. Lime, David W.
Interview survey of 1,352 visitors entering the Boundary Waters Canoe Area during the summer of 1971. Compares party size classes with several variables, including party composition, primary mode of travel, place of residence, length of stay, use of an outfitter, and depth of wilderness penetration.

202. Lime, David W.
A discussion of campground location and design principles drawing upon the findings of several camper surveys. The emphasis is on public ownerships and the need for a wide variety in the types of camping opportunities provided within a region. This paper also discusses the role of campground design in reducing resource deterioration and enhancing the camping experience.

203. Love, L. D.

Observational study of campers and day-users of 12 national forest campgrounds in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and South Dakota. In 1962, the use of tents exceeded the use of travel trailers by a ratio of 1.5 to 1. Camper visits averaged 27.35 hours. Campsite use was influenced by distance from toilets, distance from drinking water, distance to next campsite, distance to fishing waters, and size of the clearing around the fire grate. Also reports origins and age groups of campers.

204. Lucas, R. C.

Interview survey of over 200 visitors to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Minnesota, in 1960 and 1961. Sample includes 96 campers at developed campgrounds and 56 campers. Presents findings on visitor reactions in large. See Ref. No. 103.

205. Lucas, R. C.

Interview survey of over 200 groups visiting the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Minnesota, in 1960 and 1961. Sample includes 96 campers at developed campgrounds and 56 campers. Presents findings on the importance of fishing to each class of users. See Ref. No. 103.

206. Lucas, R. C.

According to roadside interviews in 1961 and camper registrations in 1966, boat camping increased by 56 percent from 1961 to 1966. The average length of stay for boat campers decreased from 3.9 days in 1961 to 3.6 days in 1966. Auto campers' average visits also decreased, from 4.3 days to 3.8 days.


Questionnaire survey of 2,333 visitors to campgrounds, motels, and major tourist attractions in north-central New Mexico. Presents information on visitors' expenditures, distances traveled, party size, incomes, ages, occupations, and impressions of the adequacy of services. Does not include detailed descriptions of campers.

208. Maddock, Stephen J., G. A. Gehrken and W. A. Guthrie

Interview survey of a random sample of 200 male residents of Brunswick County, Virginia in 1964. Five percent had camped in the past year (1963), for an average of 12 days. Hunting and fishing were the most common outdoor recreation activities, involving 38 percent of the sample.


Telephone interview survey of known campers in three Wyoming cities—Cheyenne, Cheyenne, and Laramie. Measures camper owners' post-purchase satisfaction and correlates it with length of ownership, cost, annual use of equipment (average: 39.6 days), and with age, income, and education of owners.


A summary and synthesis of several studies over a 5-year period (1967-1971) among visitors and managers of Minnesota state parks and forests and two city parks. Examines visitor preferences for different levels of park development, camper-manager communi-
cation, needs for nature interpretation, and visitor-administrator differences in preferences and perceptions.

211. Moeller, G. L., Robert MacLachlan, and D. A. Morrison.
Interview survey of 60 campers, 90 picnickers, and 60 hikers visiting selected recreation areas in Pennsylvania and New York state during 1969. Similarities and differences are reported among the three user groups in their perceptions of each other, and of the recreation environments in which they were interviewed.

212. New Brunswick Department of Tourism.
There are approximately 130 privately operated campgrounds in New Brunswick, containing an estimated 5,600 campsites. Presents information gathered from a questionnaire survey of campground operators. Includes operator estimates of camper origins and length of visit.

213. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
Questionnaire survey of 1600 Ontario heads of household. Thirty-eight percent had camped during the past year, and 54 percent felt that the Ontario government currently provides adequate camping opportunities. Also presents data on resource ownership and use, and opinions about urban expansion, environmental quality, and resource use conflicts.


Surveys the extent of camper’s knowledge about the rules and regulations of the campground which they were visiting. Campers who were uninformed about rules and regulations outnumbered those who were informed. Offers suggestions, based upon findings, for improving rule communication to campers.

A comparison of response rates and selected characteristics of respondents using four survey techniques at two New York state campgrounds during 1964. The survey techniques were: 1. personal interview, 2. handout survey, 3. immediately mailed questionnaire (after the visit), and 4. delayed mail questionnaire (3 months after visit). Close similarities in respondent characteristics were found between interviews and mailed surveys.

Analyzes the relationships between campers’ use and 40 physical site characteristics of 24 Adirondack campgrounds. Total annual campground use was found to be strongly related to physical features such as the land area of beach, water area at beach, number of islands accessible from campground, and number of campsites in the campground.

217. Shedd, D. H.
A discussion of the reasons why people camp and their implications for campground management and design. Draws upon personal observations and a number of camper surveys.

218. Stewart, Bruce E.
Interview survey of 276 recreational visitors to a 1,680 square mile area of
private land in Eastern Maine from January 1959 to November 1960. Eleven percent of the visitors were camping. Presents evaluations of the area's roads, facilities, and forest practices, by six user groups: ice fishermen, campers, picnickers, vacationers, and hunters.

219. Talhelm, Daniel R.
Analysis of 9,500 camper permits from four campgrounds in the Waterloo (state) Recreation Area of southeastern Michigan. Compares length of visits in days, with place of residence; greater distances produced shorter visits. Also includes information on length of visit according to day of arrival, party size, boat possession, and type of camping equipment.

220. Tepley, Eugene F.
Random sample telephone survey of 292 residents of the Eugene-Springfield, Oregon, area with a follow-up home interview of 90 telephone contacts who were active campers, and who used developed campgrounds. Seventy percent of the telephone contacts were found to be past, present, or future campers. Of the 292 people called at random by phone, 91 were campers who had permanently ceased to be active in camping, and eight had temporarily discontinued their activity. Reasons are given for lack of activity and lack of interest in camping. Reports camper preferences for a variety of campsite conditions, fees, and facilities according to several styles of camping participate: traveling campers, major vacation campers, weekend campers, stream fishing campers, etc. Also presents socio-economic characteristics of campers.

221. Tetzlaff, Walter R.
Questionnaire survey of 84 tent owners, 56 tent trailer owners, 34 travel trailer owners, and 23 pick-up camper owners, in 1969. Reports characteristics of owners, and of equipment owned. Also reports, for each class of equipment owners, campground features and facilities they desire and fees they are willing to pay for a campsite. Thirty-six percent of travel trailer owners and 33 percent of pick-up camper owners also use tents.

222. Thrus, S. M.
Interviews with 26 camping parties in three year-round campgrounds, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona, Lake Havasu State Park, Arizona, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nevada, in December 1971. Seventy-three percent of the camping parties were husband and wife only. Fourteen campers owned well-furnished travel trailers and motor homes, five campers owned well-furnished truck campers and seven were using tents. Sleeping bags, a self-contained vehicle, and a stove were considered to be most necessary by these campers. Most were looking for comfort and convenience as opposed to "roughing it."


224. Towe, Gary L., and George A. James.
Interview surveys in 1966, 1967, and 1969 with 25,549 visitors to the Eldorado National Forest, California, Tahoe National Forest, California, and Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Utah. Provides participation rates and time spent in 28 different outdoor recreational activities among visitors to developed sites and dispersed recreation areas.

225. Wagner, J. Alan.
1968. Campgrounds For Many Tastes. USDA Forest Serv. INT. Res. Paper
The varied needs of different campers cannot be fulfilled by one type of campground. This paper discusses the range of campgrounds needed and proposes categories of campgrounds that may provide this range. Different categories should complement each other as parts of a system that may include several government agencies and private enterprise.

226. Wagar, J. Alan.
Within a large recreation area the attendance at several campgrounds may rise and fall in uniform response to such factors as weather, day of the week, vacation periods, insect activity, and fishing seasons. Where this common pattern exists, the number of campers at supervised campgrounds may be used to estimate attendance at unsupervised campgrounds in the park or forest.

227. Wallace, Oliver P., Sr., and David P. Olson.
Interview survey of people engaged in fishing, canoeing, picnicking and camping along a river in northern New Hampshire during the summer of 1967. Fifteen percent of the users were camping. Campers spent an average of $2.80 per day: 65 percent for food, 24 percent for gas and auto supplies, and 11 percent for lodging and equipment. The average length of stay was 2 1/2 days. Camper expenditures in the local communities were $10,400 for the 90-day period. Expenditures of fishermeen, picnickers and canoeists are also given.

228. West, P. C., and L. C. Merriam, Jr.
See No. 229.

A random sample of 306 camping families interviewed at St. Croix State Park, Minnesota, in 1967 to determine shared family activities, intimate communication, and family cohesiveness. A subsequent mailed questionnaire was used to determine the effect of camping on family cohesiveness. Results provide only slight support for the proposition that outdoor recreation activity helps to maintain and increase family solidarity.

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THE FOREST SERVICE of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives — as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.