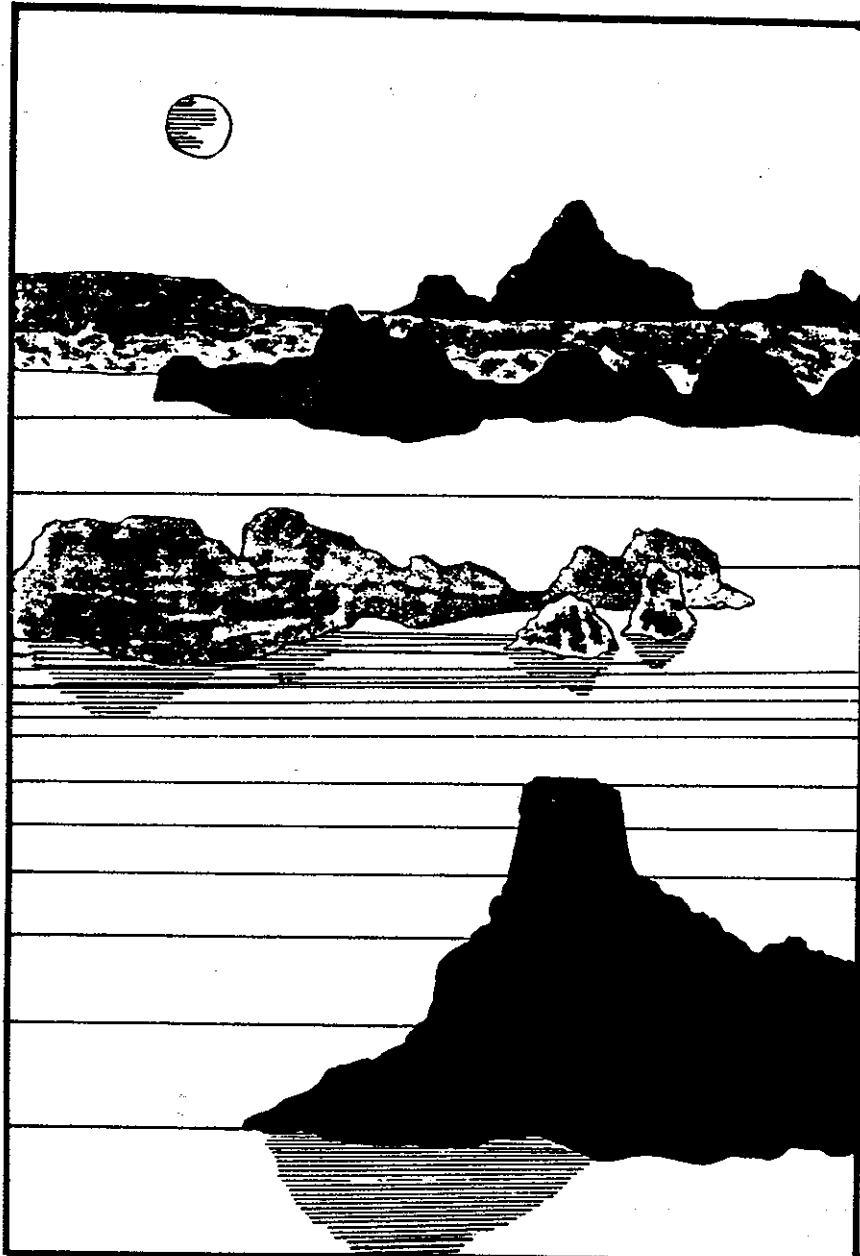


Visitor Services Project
Glen Canyon National
Recreation Area

Volume 1 of 2



Visitor Services Project Report 17
Cooperative Park Studies Unit

 **University of Idaho**



Visitor Services Project Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Volume 1 of 2

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Report 17

March, 1989

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Visitor Services Project
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Report Summary

- This report describes the results of a study of both lakeshore and backcountry visitors to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area during July 17-23, 1988. Two hundred and ninety-two questionnaires were distributed and 254 returned, an 87% response rate.
- Volume 1 profiles Glen Canyon backcountry and lakeshore visitors in separate sections. Volume 2 has their comments about the recreation area and their visit (a summary is included in Volume 1).
- Fifty-six percent of lakeshore visitors were family and friends. Forty-two percent of lakeshore visitor groups had six to ten members. Twenty-eight percent of lakeshore visitors were 31-40 years old. Many lakeshore visitors had visited Glen Canyon two to four times (33%). Over 40% of lakeshore visitors came from Utah, Arizona, Colorado and California.
- Sixty-eight percent of lakeshore visitors stayed at least five nights in the local area.. Swimming (99%) and viewing scenery (93%) were the most common activities of the majority of lakeshore visitors.
- Fifty-nine percent of lakeshore visitor groups did not see any non-recreational uses. The majority of lakeshore visitors who noticed such uses were not impacted by their presence in Glen Canyon. Eighteen percent of the lakeshore visitor groups who noticed minerals operations indicated that they were negatively to very negatively impacted, while 9% of them were very positively impacted.
- Most backcountry visitor groups were in family groups (42%). Fifty-two percent of backcountry visitor groups had two or three members. Eighteen percent of backcountry visitors were 31-35 years old. Although 32% were first time visitors, 30% had visited Glen Canyon at least ten times.
- Thirty-three percent of backcountry visitor groups stayed three or four nights in the local area. Viewing scenery (76%) and boating (58%)* were the most common activities in which backcountry visitors participated.
- Sixty-three percent of backcountry visitor groups noticed grazing evidence. Forty-six percent of the backcountry visitor groups who noticed grazing were not impacted. Evidence of minerals operations was noticed by 24% of backcountry visitor groups and of those that noticed use, 60% were negatively to very negatively impacted.

For more information please contact the Visitor Services Project, please contact Dr. Gary E. Machlis, Sociology Project Leader, University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, Moscow, Idaho 83843 or call (208) 885-7129.

* Backcountry data representing land based visitors includes a subsample of aquatic oriented visitor groups surveyed at Lees Ferry.

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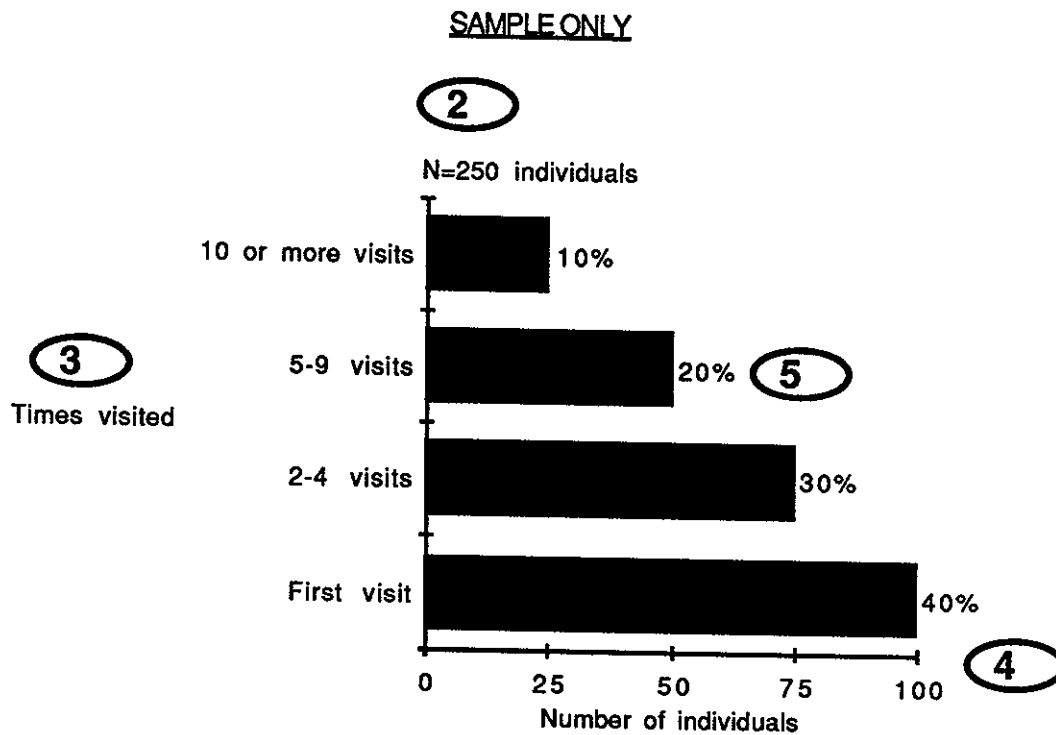
INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a visitor mapping study undertaken at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (referred to as 'Glen Canyon') conducted the week of July 17-23, 1988 by the Cooperative Park Studies Unit at the University of Idaho, as a part of the Visitor Services Project. A list of Visitor Services Project publications is included on the inside back cover of this report.

After this introduction, the Methods are presented, along with the limitations to the study. The Results follow, including a summary of visitor comments. Separate sections report the results for the lakeshore and backcountry populations. An additional section reports the results of Special Questions asked of both lakeshore and backcountry visitors. Next, a Menu for Further Analysis is provided to help managers in requesting additional analyses. Finally, the Appendix contains the questionnaire used. Volume 2 of this report contains the unedited comments made by visitors who returned the questionnaires.

Many of the graphs in this report are like the example on the following page. The large numbers refer to explanations below the graph.

Introduction (continued)



(1) **Figure 4: Number of visits**

- 1: The figure title provides a general description of the information contained in the graph.
- 2: A note above gives the 'N', or number of cases in the sample, and a specific description of the information in the chart. Use caution when interpreting any data where the sample size is less than 30 as the results may be unreliable.
- 3: The vertical information describes categories.
- 4: The horizontal information shows the number of items that fall into each category. In some graphs, proportions are shown.
- 5: In most graphs, percentages are included to provide additional explanation.

METHODS

General strategy

Front-end interviews were administered and questionnaires were distributed to two separate samples of selected visitors in Glen Canyon during July 17-July 23, 1988. The first sample consisted of Lake Powell shoreline visitor groups. The second sample consisted of Glen Canyon backcountry visitor groups. Visitors completed the questionnaire during their trip and then returned it by mail. Returned questionnaires were analyzed and this report developed.

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire asked visitors to record where they went, what they did and what they liked and disliked about their visit. Visitors were also asked whether they noticed evidence of grazing and minerals operations in the recreation area and if they did, what it was, where it was located and how the evidence impacted their visit (see the Appendix for a copy of the questionnaire). Space was provided for respondents' comments. The questionnaire followed the standard format used in previous Visitor Services Project studies.

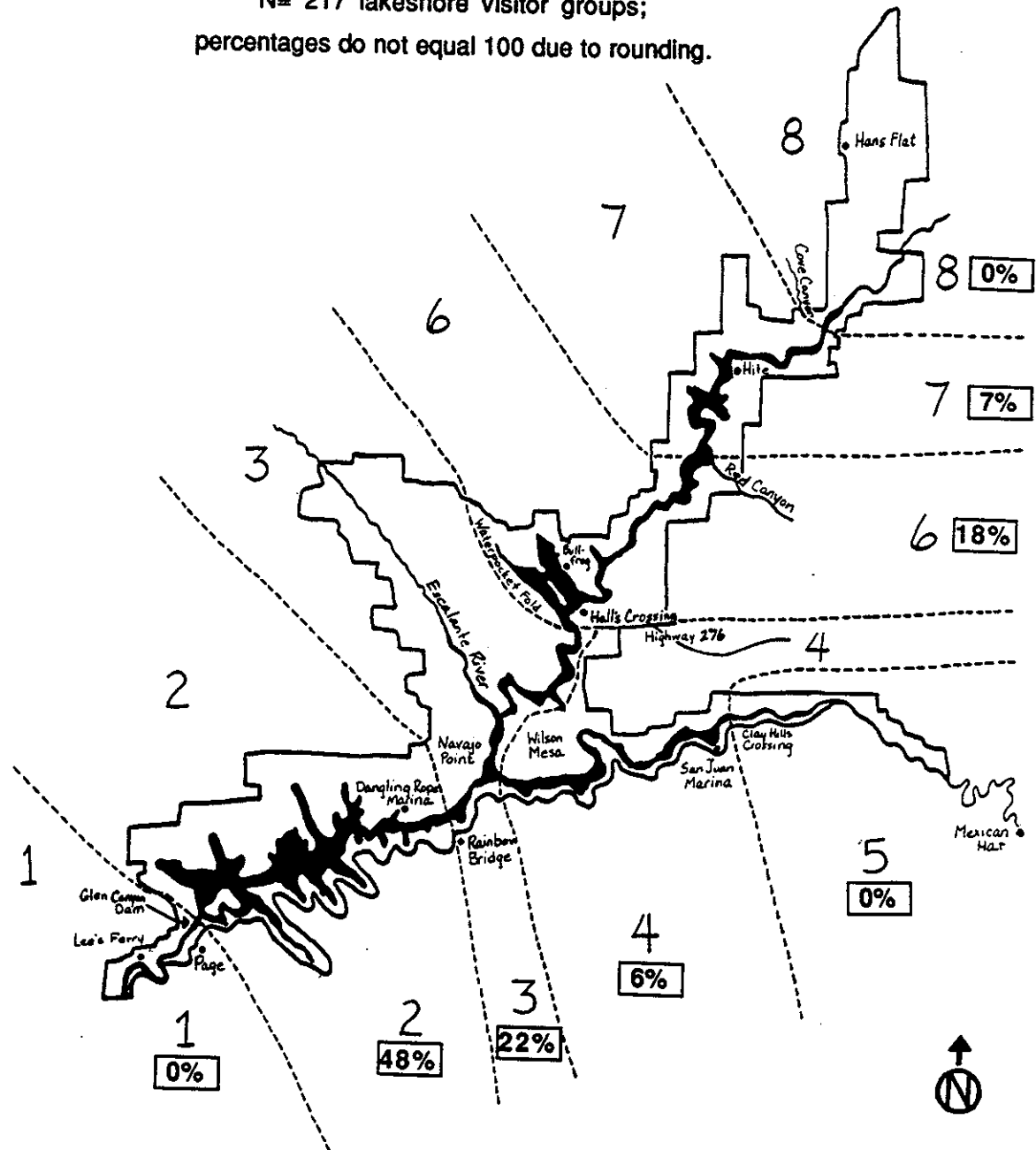
Sampling

Two separate populations were included in this study: backcountry users and lakeshore campers. The sampling method for each population was designed to maximize the number of contacts made during the study. Backcountry sampling sites to the east and west of Lake Powell were identified and a sampling schedule prepared. All visitor groups entering Glen Canyon at these sites on the chosen sampling days were contacted.

The lakeshore survey involved a geographical or "cluster" sample. This was done by identifying and visiting major and representative minor lakeshore campsites and randomly selecting visitor groups at each location. A total of 292 questionnaires were accepted by lakeshore and backcountry visitor groups. Map 1.1 shows the distribution of questionnaires along the lakeshore.

Sampling (continued)

N= 217 lakeshore visitor groups;
percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.



Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Map 1.1: Distribution of lakeshore questionnaires

Methods (continued)

Questionnaire administration

Visitor groups were greeted, briefly introduced to the purpose of the study and asked to participate. If visitors agreed, the front-end interview continued for about two more minutes. These interviews included three questions: type of group, number of people in the group and the age of the adult who would complete the questionnaire. This person was then requested to supply their name, address and telephone number so that a thank you card could be mailed.

Data analysis

Two weeks after the survey a post card reminder was mailed to all visitors. A second follow-up consisting of a letter and replacement questionnaire was mailed to those visitors who had not yet responded four weeks after questionnaire distribution.

Questionnaires arriving within the ten week period were coded and entered into a computer. Frequency distributions and cross-tabulations were calculated using a standard statistical software package. Respondents' comments were summarized.

Sample size, missing data and reporting errors

This study collected information on both visitor groups and on individual group members. Thus, the sample size ('N'), varies from figure to figure. For example, while information is shown in Figure 1.1 for 216 respondents, Figure 1.3 has data for 1001 individuals. A note above each figure's graph specifies the information illustrated.

Occasionally, a respondent may not have answered all of the questions, or may have answered some incorrectly. Unanswered questions create missing data and cause the number in the sample to vary from figure to figure. For example, although 217 questionnaires were returned by lakeshore visitors, Figure 1.1 shows data for only 216 respondents.

Sample size, missing data and reporting errors (continued)

Questions answered incorrectly due to carelessness, misunderstanding directions and so forth, turn up in the data as reporting errors. These create small data inconsistencies. For example, it is possible that some visitors' activities occurred outside of the recreation area - they may not have understood to report only those activities done within the recreation area.

Limitations

Like all surveys, this study has limitations which should be taken into account when interpreting the results.

1. All visitors were asked to record zones entered and activities pursued, however, it is not possible to know whether their responses reflect actual behavior. This disadvantage is applicable to all such studies and is reduced by having visitors fill out the questionnaire as they visit the recreation area.

2. The data reflect the use patterns of visitors during the designated study period of July 17-23. The results do not necessarily apply to visitors using the recreation area during different times of the year. Backcountry visitation is typically low during this season thus the reliability of these results is not high due to the low sample size.

3. The results reported on backcountry terrestrial use include a subsample of predominantly aquatic oriented visitor groups at Lees Ferry, which formed a significant proportion of the backcountry population.

4. Since the sampling frame specified by the NRA did not include contacting visitors using tour boat and marina services, foreign visitation may have been under-represented.

LAKESHORE RESULTS

A. Visitors contacted

Along the lakeshore of Lake Powell, a total of two hundred and sixty-three visitor groups were contacted; 244 agreed to participate. Thus, the acceptance rate was 83%. Two hundred and seventeen of lakeshore visitor groups completed and returned their questionnaires, an 89% response rate. The acceptance rate is lower than the average of previous Visitor Services Project surveys; the response rate is significantly higher.

Table 1.1 shows a comparison of information collected from both the total sample of lakeshore visitors contacted and the final sample of lakeshore visitors who returned their questionnaires. Non-response bias is insignificant.

Table 1.1: Comparison of lakeshore total sample* and actual respondents**

	Total sample	Actual respondents
Average age of respondent (Number of years)	(N=244) 40.4	(N=215) 40.7
Average group size (Number of people)	(N=244) 9.9	(N=216) 10.0

* All lakeshore visitors who accepted questionnaires.

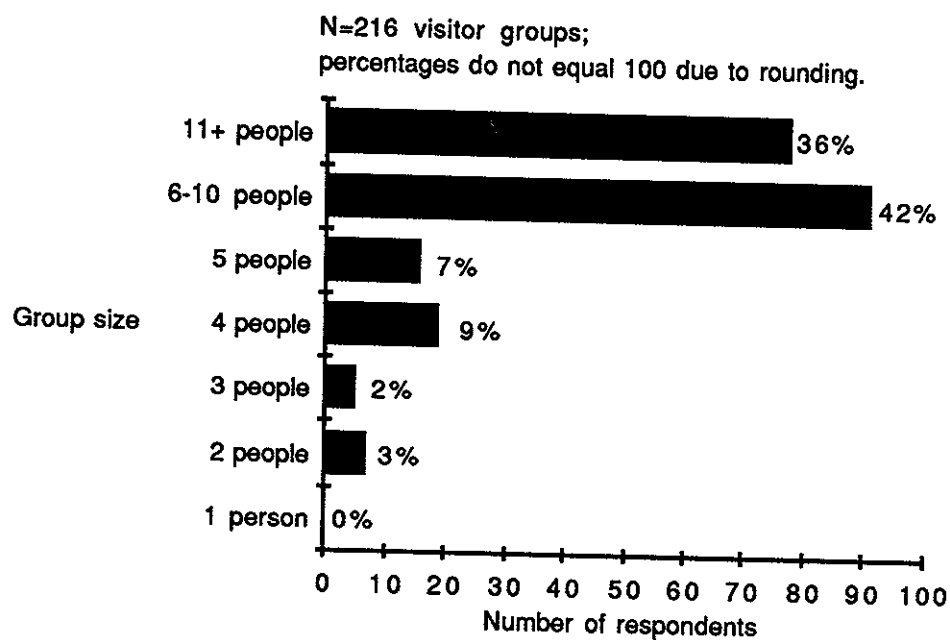
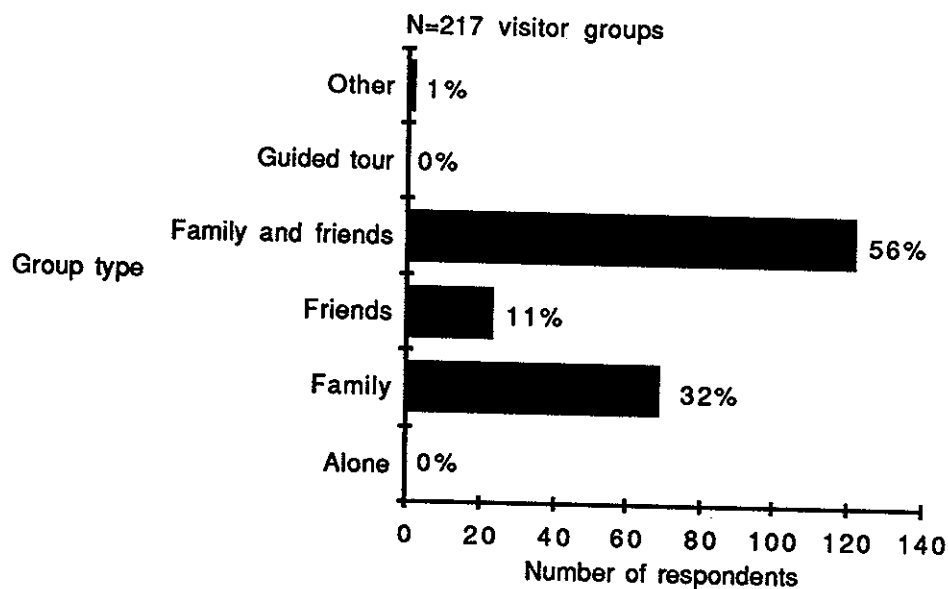
** All lakeshore visitors who returned questionnaires.

B. Characteristics

Figure 1.1 shows group sizes, which varied from two to 41 people. Seventy-eight percent of lakeshore visitors came in a group of at least six people. Fifty-six percent of lakeshore visitors came in groups of family and friends, as shown in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.3 shows a wide range of age groups; the most common being visitors aged 31-40 (28%). Thirty-three percent of lakeshore visitors had visited from two to four times and twenty-six percent had visited at least ten times as seen in Figure 1.4.

Foreign visitors comprised less than one percent of all lakeshore visitation. Map 1.2 and Table 1.2 show that foreign lakeshore visitors came from two countries outside of the United States. Map 1.3 shows that over 40% of lakeshore visitors came from Utah, Colorado, California and Arizona.

B. Characteristics (continued)**Figure 1.1: Lakeshore visitor group sizes****Figure 1.2: Lakeshore visitor group types**

B. Characteristics (continued)

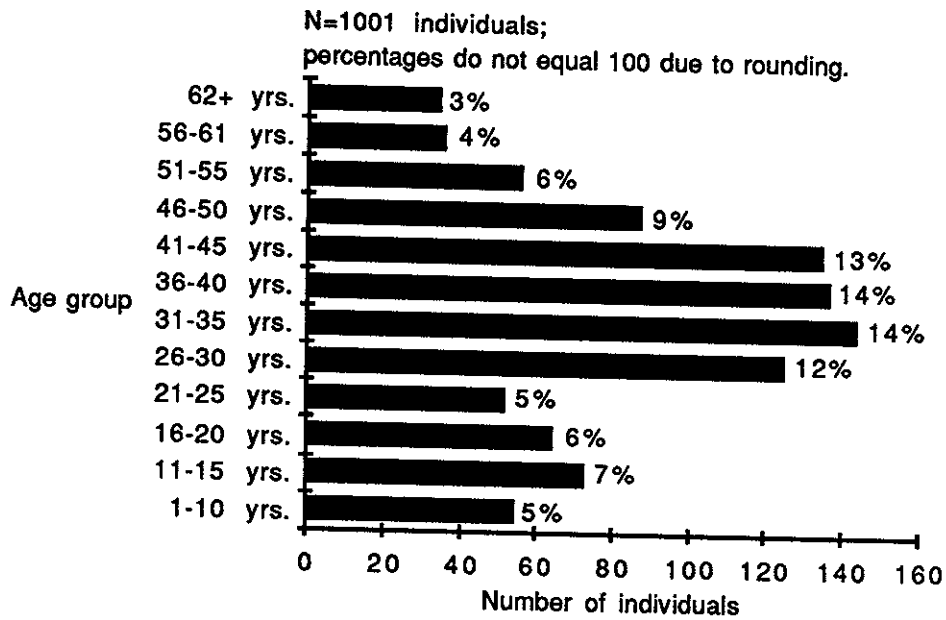


Figure 1.3: Lakeshore visitor ages

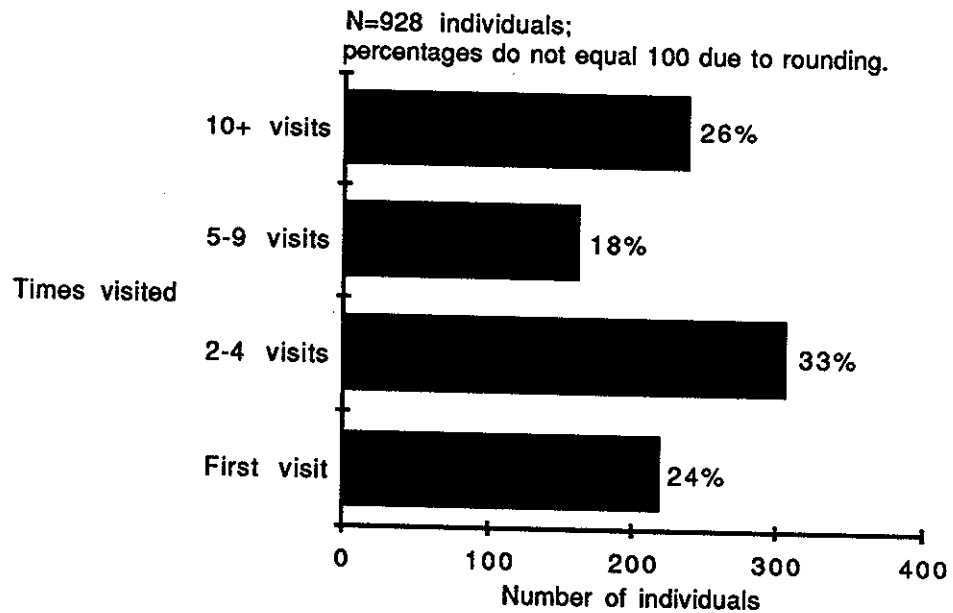
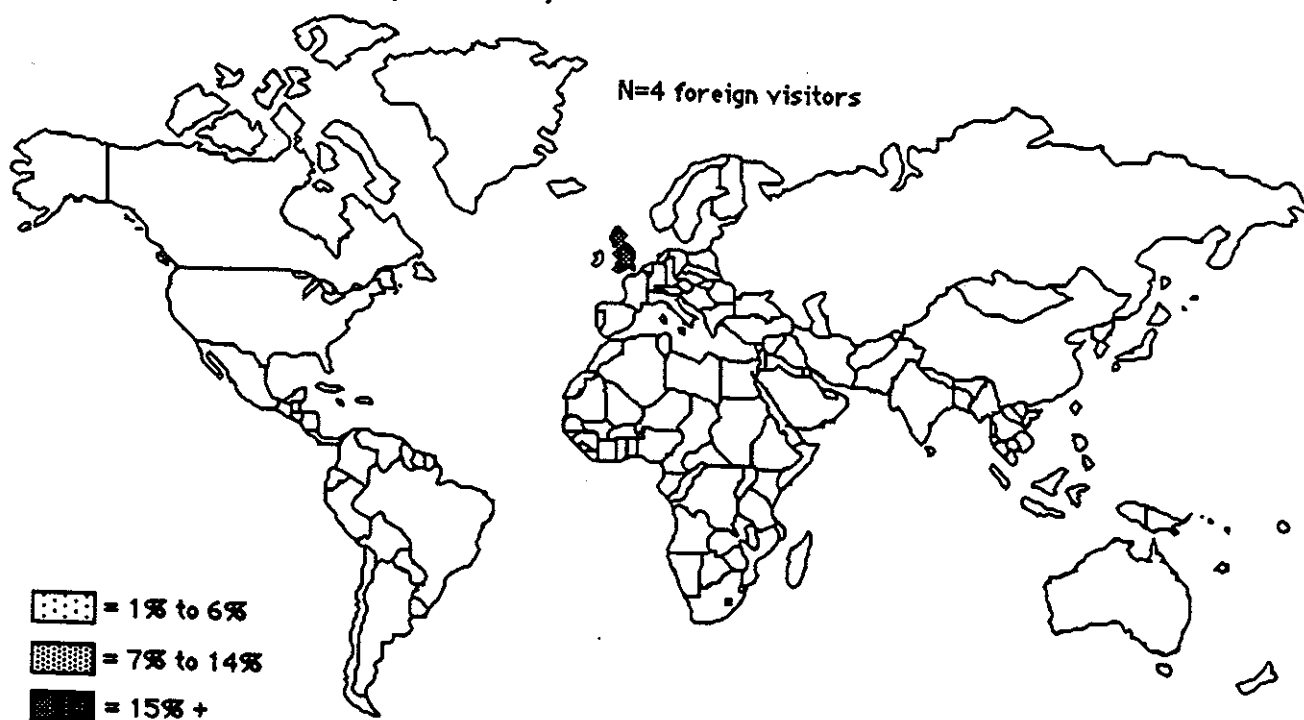


Figure 1.4: Lakeshore previous visits

B. Characteristics (continued)



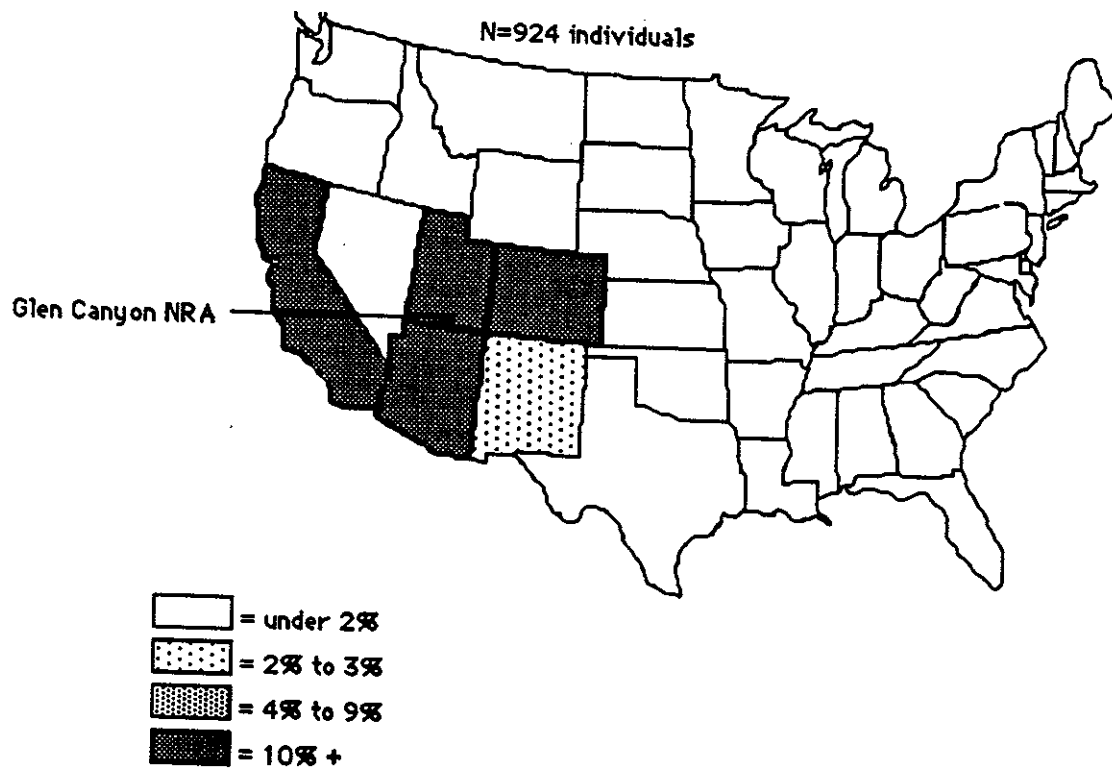
Map 1.2: Proportion of foreign lakeshore visitors by country

Table 1.2: Proportion of lakeshore visitors from foreign countries

N=5 individuals from foreign countries

Country	Number of individuals	% of foreign visitors
Europe	3	60
Germany	3	
North America	2	40
Canada	2	

B. Characteristics (continued)



Map 1.3: Proportion of lakeshore visitors from each state

C. Length of stay

Figure 1.5 shows that 29% of lakeshore visitor groups who stayed overnight stayed seven nights in the Glen Canyon area and 18% stayed eight or more nights.

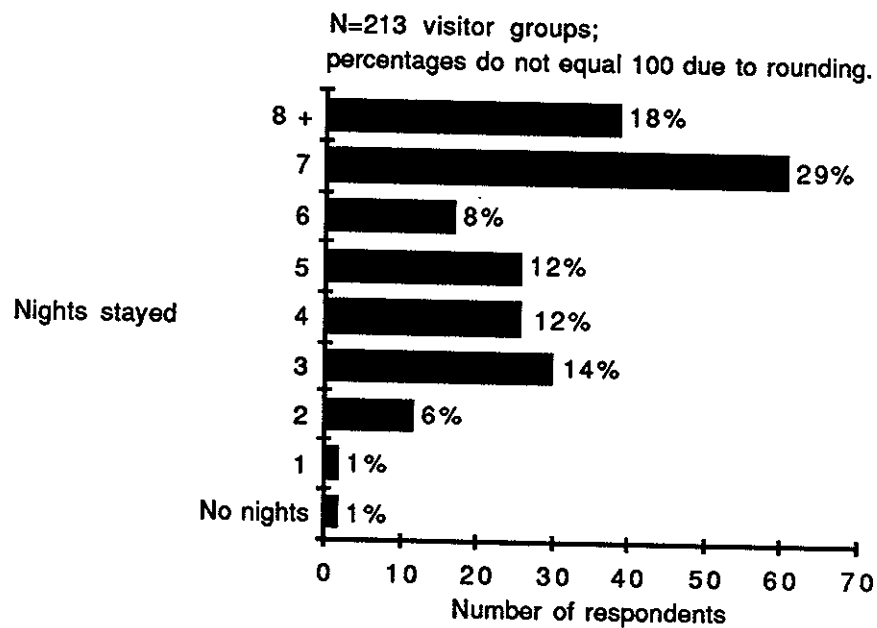


Figure 1.5: Lakeshore visitor length of stay

D. Activities

Figure 1.6 shows the proportion of lakeshore visitor groups who participated in each activity during their visit. Common lakeshore activities were swimming (99%), viewing the scenery (93%), water skiing (86%) and boating (85%). Some "other" activities included relaxation, family events, sailing, jet skiing and scuba diving.

Visitors were asked to rate the three activities that represented the most important reasons for their visit. Figure 1.7 shows that of lakeshore visitors who responded that an activity was 'extremely important', boating (27%) and water skiing (22%) were cited most often. Of lakeshore visitors who responded that an activity was 'very important', viewing the scenery (17%) and swimming (16%) were cited most often, as shown in Figure 1.8. Figure 1.9 shows that of lakeshore visitors who responded that an activity was 'important', fishing (16%) and viewing the scenery (15%) were cited most often.

Because many visitor groups felt that two or more activities consisted of their extremely important, very important or important reason for visiting the NRA, often multiple activities were reported at each respective level of importance. Therefore, each of the evaluative graphs in Figures 1.7-1.9 reports the total number of responses given by all groups.

D. Activities (continued)

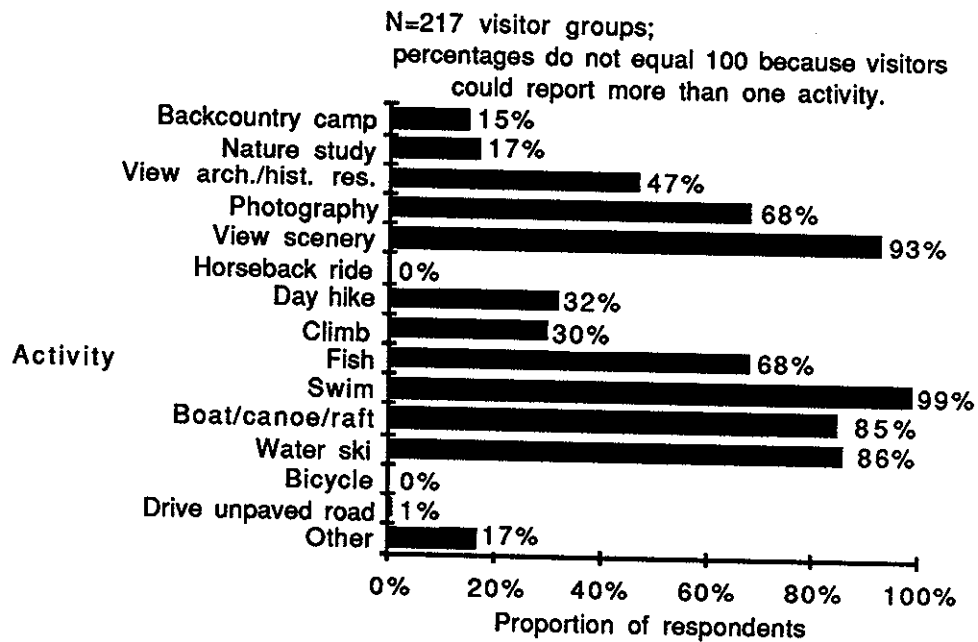


Figure 1.6: Proportion of lakeshore visitor groups participating in each activity

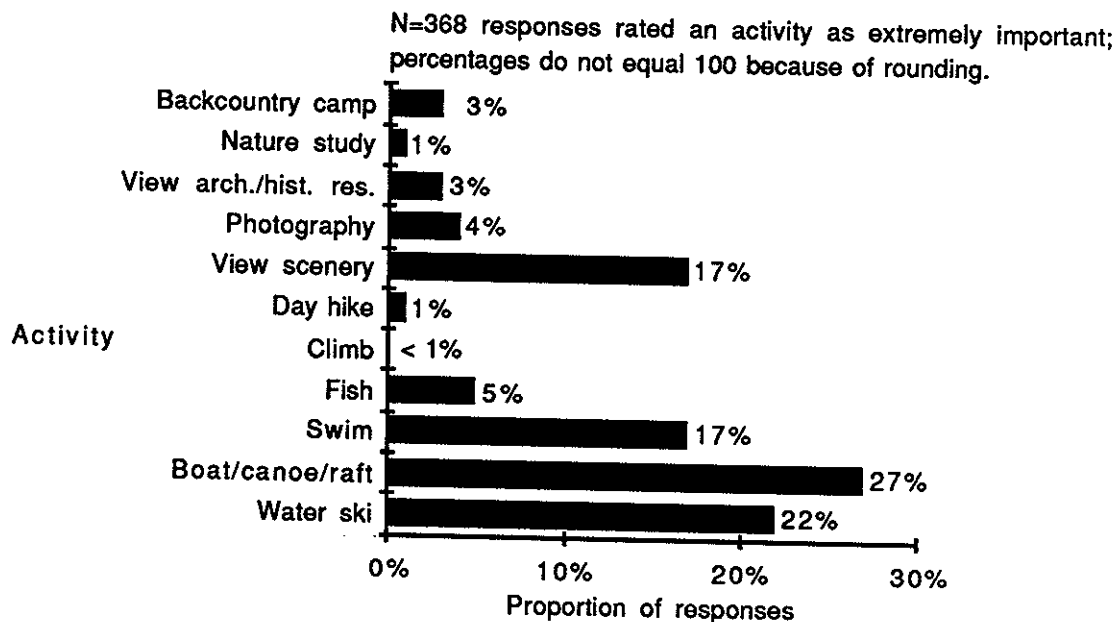


Figure 1.7: Lakeshore activities rated as extremely important

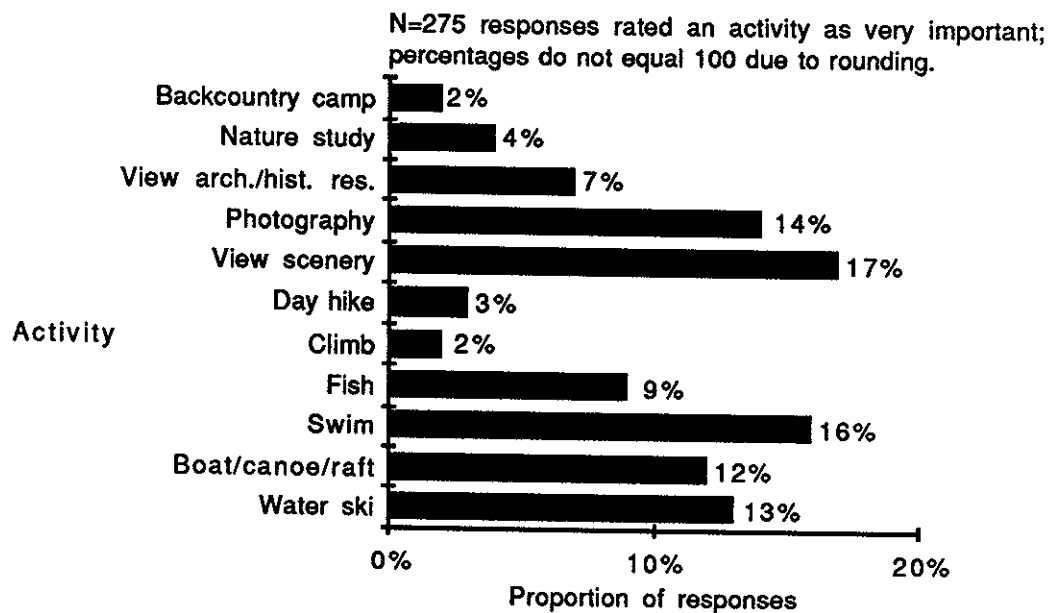
D. Activities (continued)

Figure 1.8: Lakeshore activities rated as very important

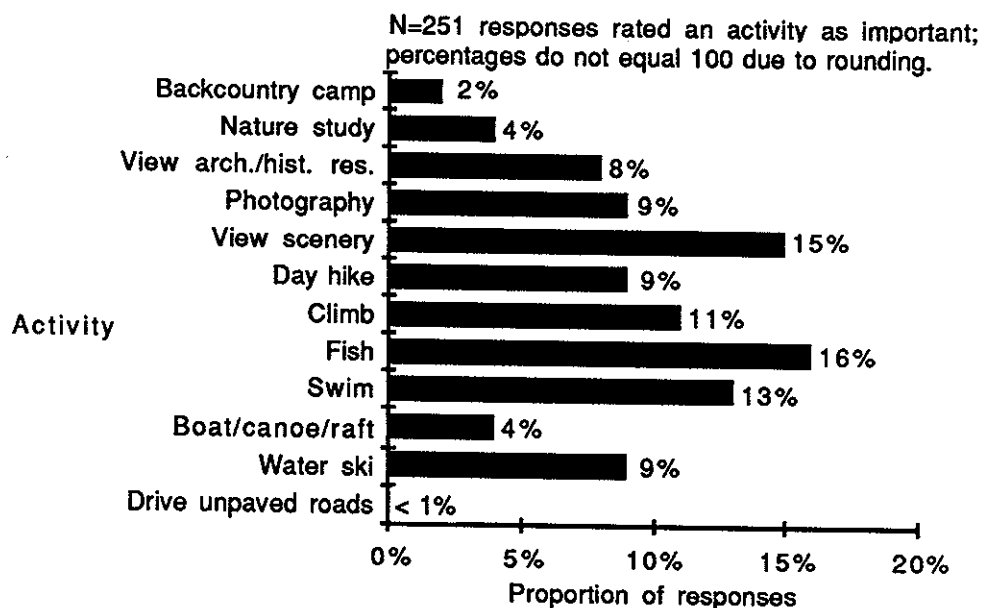
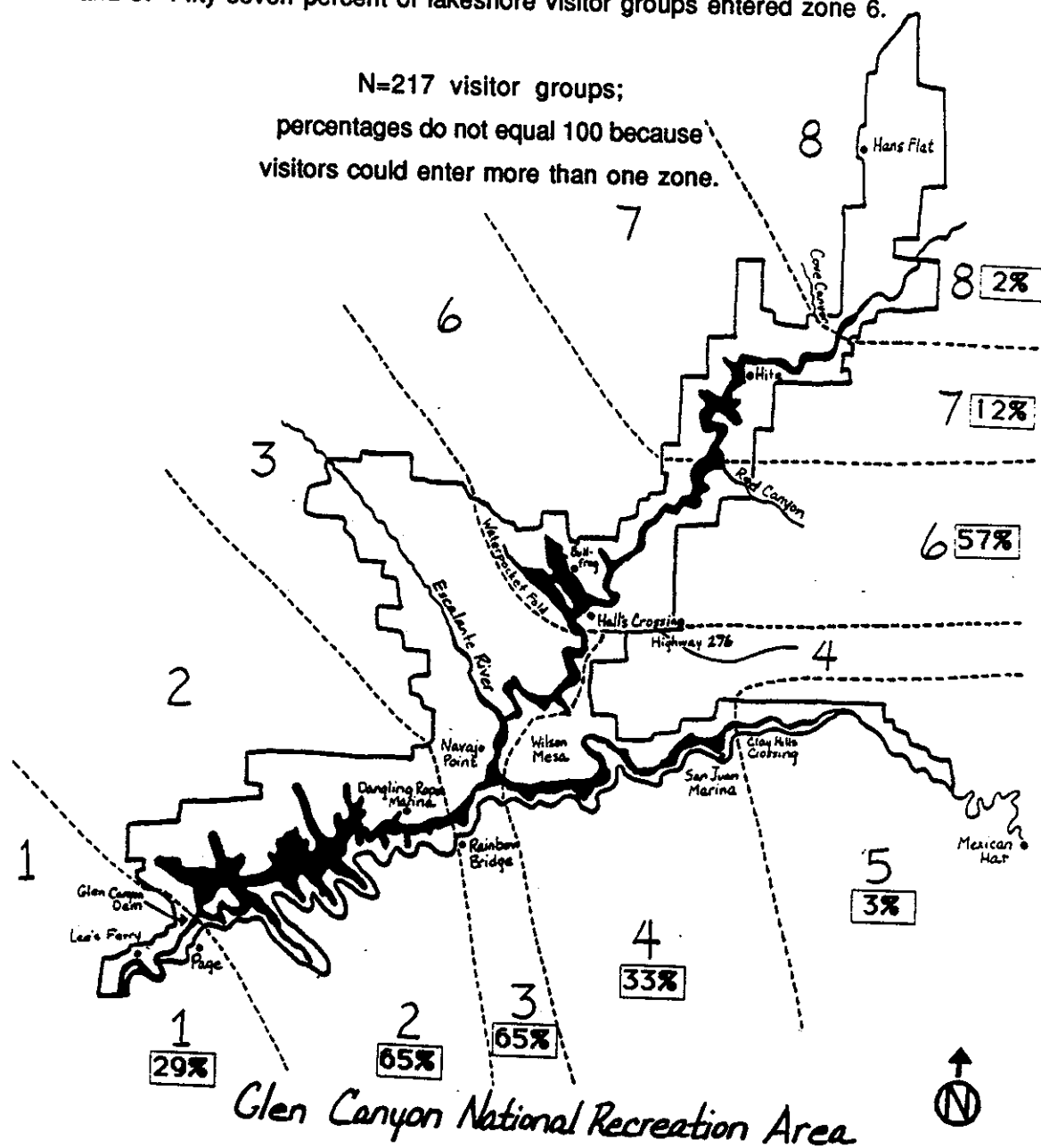


Figure 1.9: Lakeshore activities rated as important

E. Locations

Map 1.4 shows the proportion of lakeshore visitor groups that entered each zone of the recreation area. Sixty-five percent of lakeshore visitor groups entered both zones 2 and 3. Fifty-seven percent of lakeshore visitor groups entered zone 6.



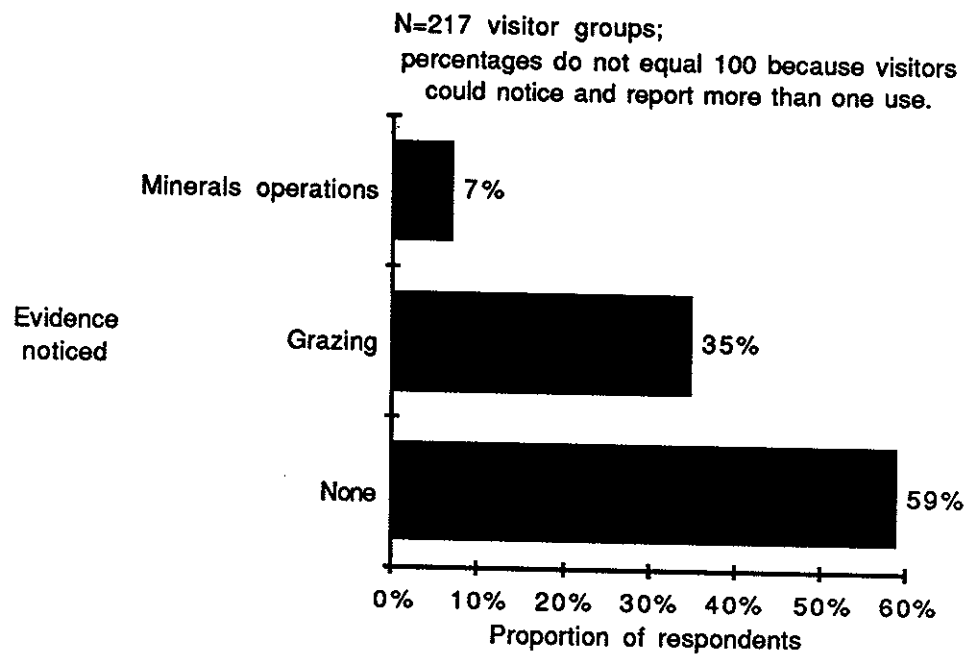
Map 1.4: Proportion of lakeshore visitor groups that entered each zone

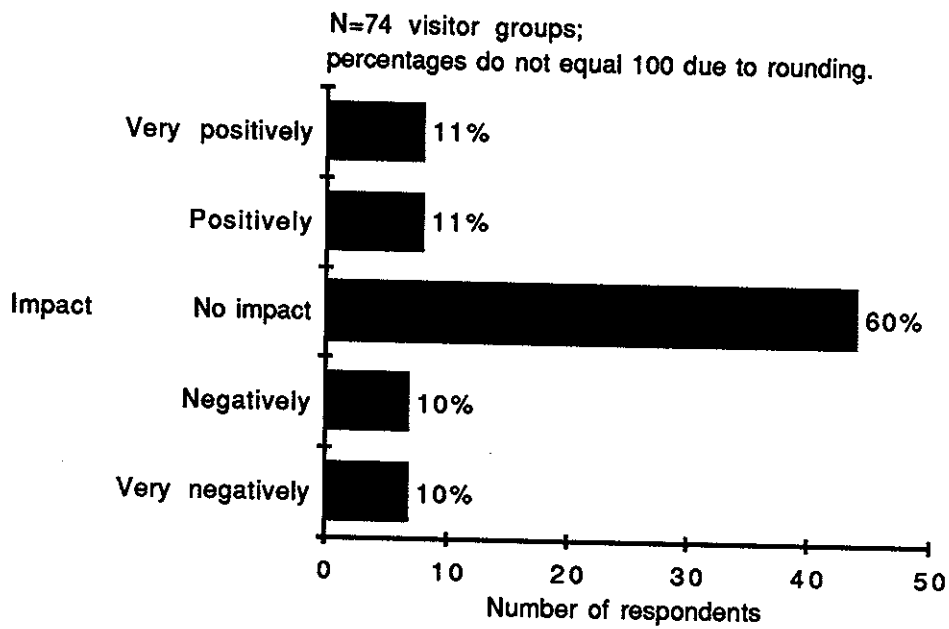
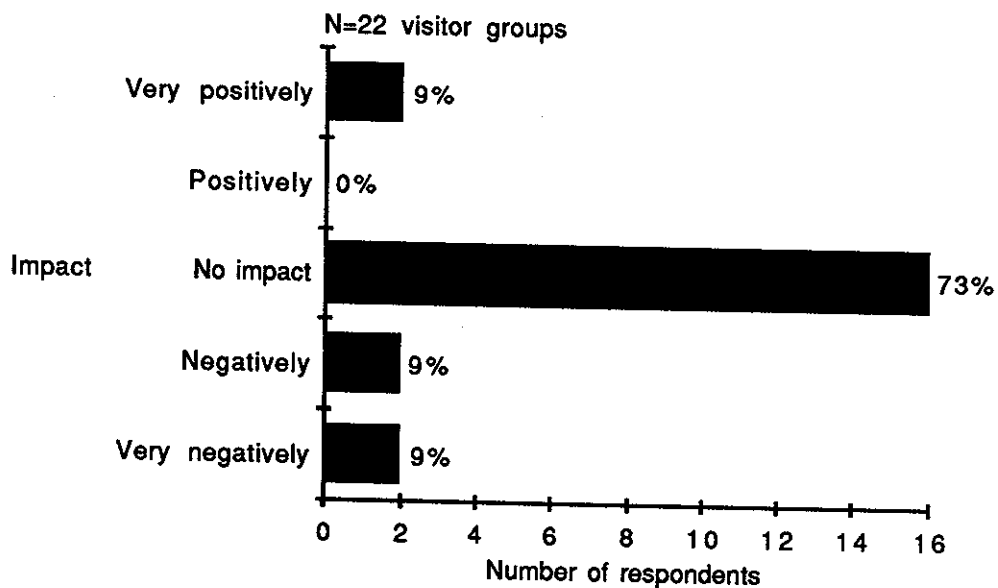
F. Impact of non-recreational uses

Figure 1.10 shows the proportion of lakeshore visitor groups that noticed evidence of non-recreational uses. Fifty-nine percent of lakeshore visitor groups did not notice signs of non-recreational uses. Thirty-five percent saw evidence of grazing during their visit. Seven percent noticed evidence of minerals operations.

Figure 1.11 shows that, of lakeshore visitors who saw grazing evidence, sixty percent were not impacted by grazing. Twenty-two percent of lakeshore visitor groups who noticed grazing evidence were 'positively' to 'very positively' affected. Twenty percent of lakeshore visitor groups who noticed evidence of grazing were 'negatively' to 'very negatively' affected.

Figure 1.12 shows that, of lakeshore visitors who noticed evidence of minerals operations, seventy-three percent were not impacted. Nine percent of lakeshore visitor groups who noticed evidence of minerals operations were 'very positively' affected. Eighteen percent of lakeshore visitor groups who noticed evidence of minerals operations were 'negatively' to 'very negatively' affected. Consult section A. in Special Questions for a list of locations and physical traces observed by both lakeshore and backcountry visitor groups.

F. Impact of non-recreational uses (continued)**Figure 1.10: Lakeshore evidence noticed**

F. Impact of non-recreational uses (continued)**Figure 1.11: Lakeshore grazing impact****Figure 1.12: Lakeshore minerals operations' impact**

BACKCOUNTRY RESULTS

A. Visitors contacted

Sixty-four backcountry visitor groups were contacted, and forty-eight agreed to participate. Thus, the acceptance rate was 75%. Thirty-eight of the visitor groups completed and returned their questionnaires, an 80% response rate.

Table 2.1 shows a comparison of information collected from both the total sample of backcountry visitors contacted and the final sample of backcountry visitors who returned their questionnaires. Non-response bias was insignificant.

Table 2.1: Comparison of backcountry total sample* and actual respondents**

	Total sample	Actual respondents
Average age of respondent	(N=48)	(N=38)
(Number of years)	41.8	43.2
Average group size	(N=47)	(N=38)
(Number of people)	5.6	6.4

* All backcountry visitors who accepted questionnaires.

** All backcountry visitors who returned their questionnaire.

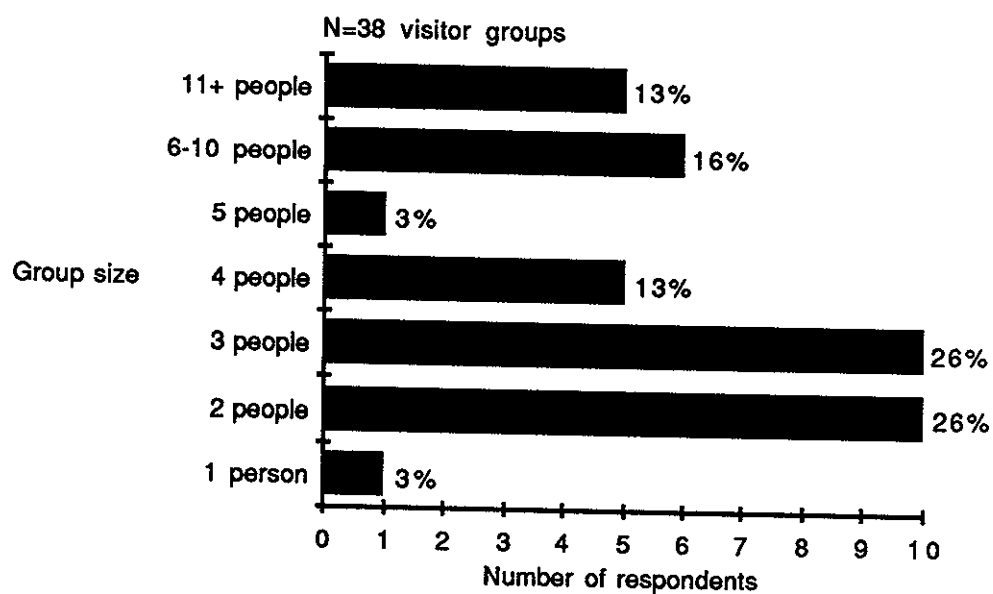
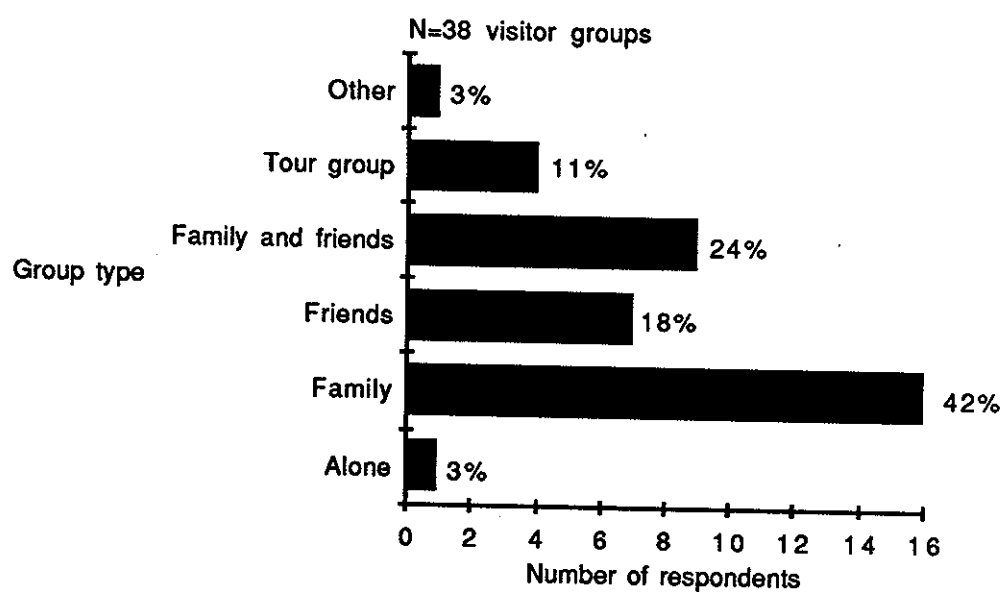
A proportion of the backcountry population surveyed were aquatic oriented visitor groups sampled at Lees Ferry. Thus the following results reflect the inclusion of this Lees Ferry subsample.

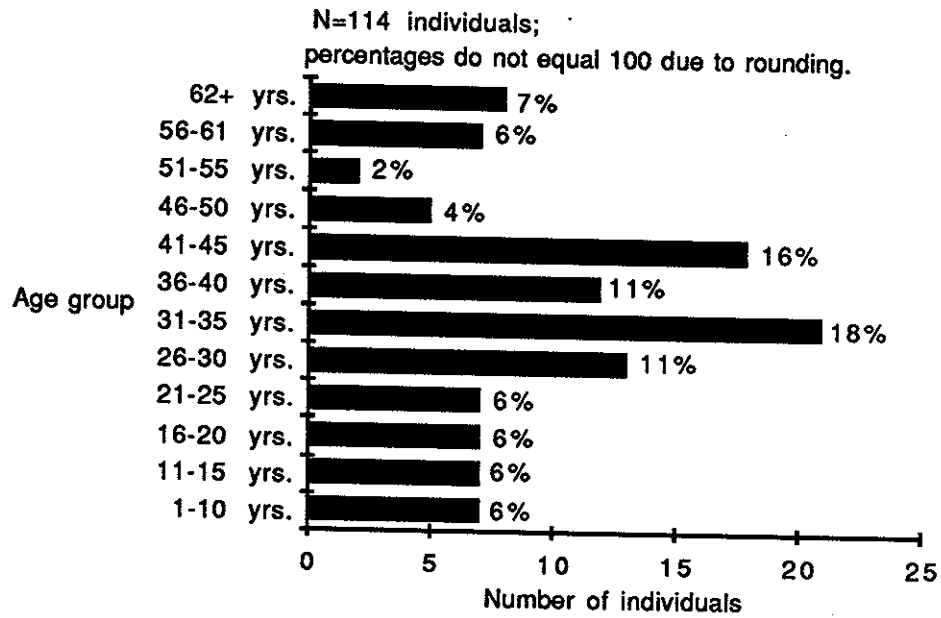
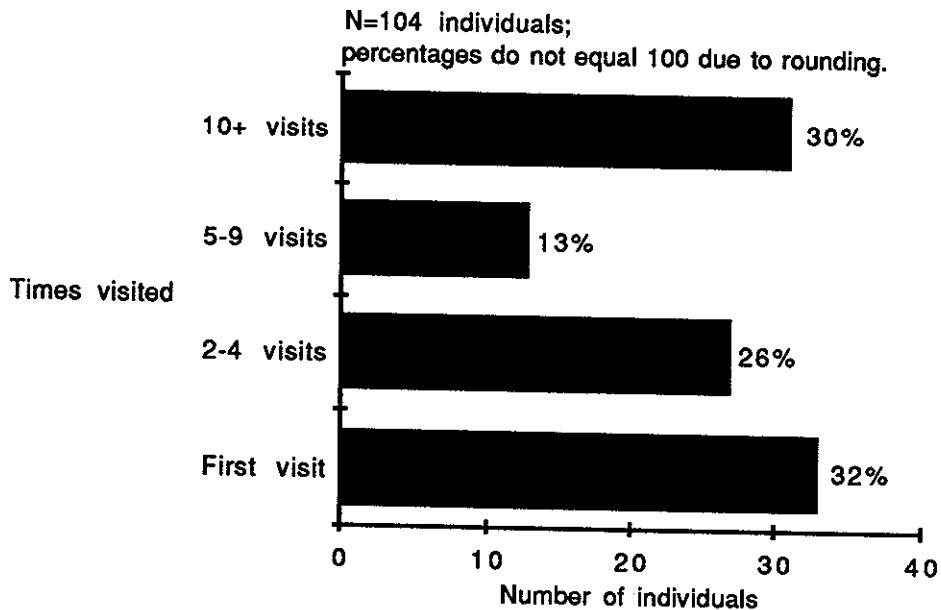
B. Characteristics

Figure 2.1 shows group sizes, which varied from one to 42 people. Group sizes were diverse; 52% of backcountry visitors came in groups of two to three people. Forty-two percent of backcountry visitors came in family groups and 24% came in groups of family and friends, as shown in Figure 2.2.

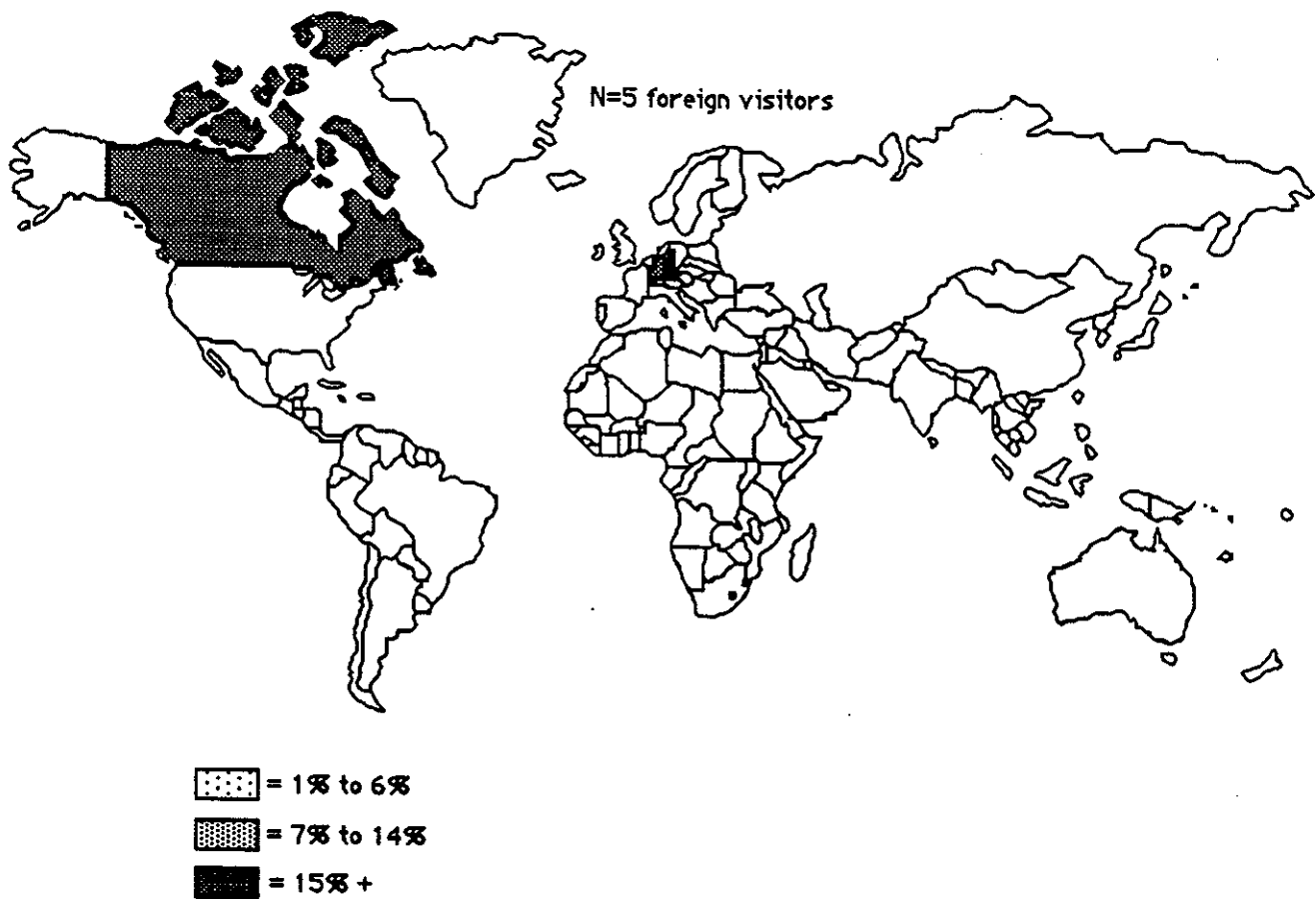
Figure 2.3 shows a wide range of age groups, the most common was age 31-35 (18%). Thirty-two percent of backcountry visitors were visiting for the first time. Thirty percent of backcountry visitors had visited at least ten times, as seen in Figure 2.4.

Foreign visitors comprised 4% of all backcountry visitation. Map 2.1 and Table 2.2 show the distribution of countries from which 4% of foreign backcountry visitors originated. Map 2.2 shows that more than 10% of American backcountry visitors came from Arizona.

B. Characteristics (continued)**Figure 2.1: Backcountry visitor group sizes****Figure 2.2: Backcountry visitor group types**

B. Characteristics (continued)**Figure 2.3: Backcountry visitor ages****Figure 2.4: Backcountry previous visits**

B. Characteristics (continued)



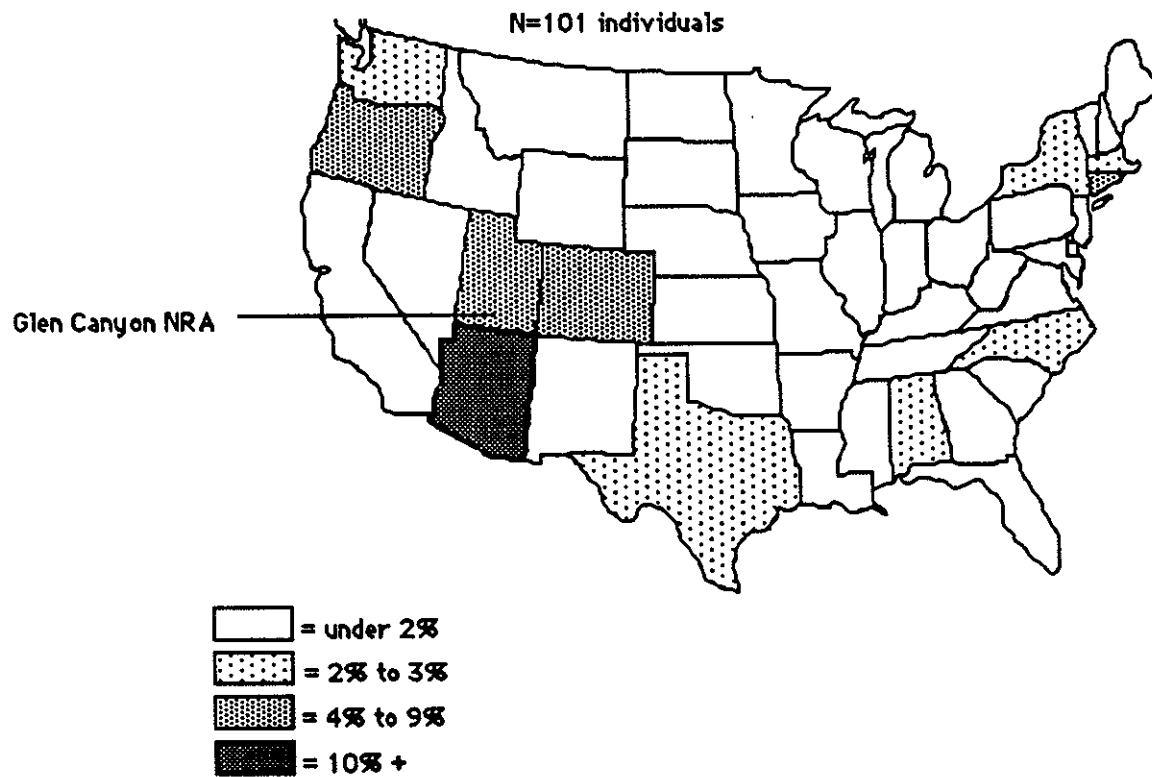
Map 2.1: Proportion of foreign backcountry visitors by country

Table 2.2: Proportion of visitors from foreign countries

N=4 individuals from foreign countries

Country	Number of individuals	% of foreign visitors
Europe	4	100
England	2	
Switzerland	2	

B. Characteristics (continued)



Map 2.3: Proportion of backcountry visitors from each state

C. Length of stay

Figure 2.5 shows that 33% of backcountry visitor groups stayed three to four nights in the Glen Canyon area and 27% of backcountry visitors stayed one night. Fifteen percent of backcountry visitors stayed five or more nights.

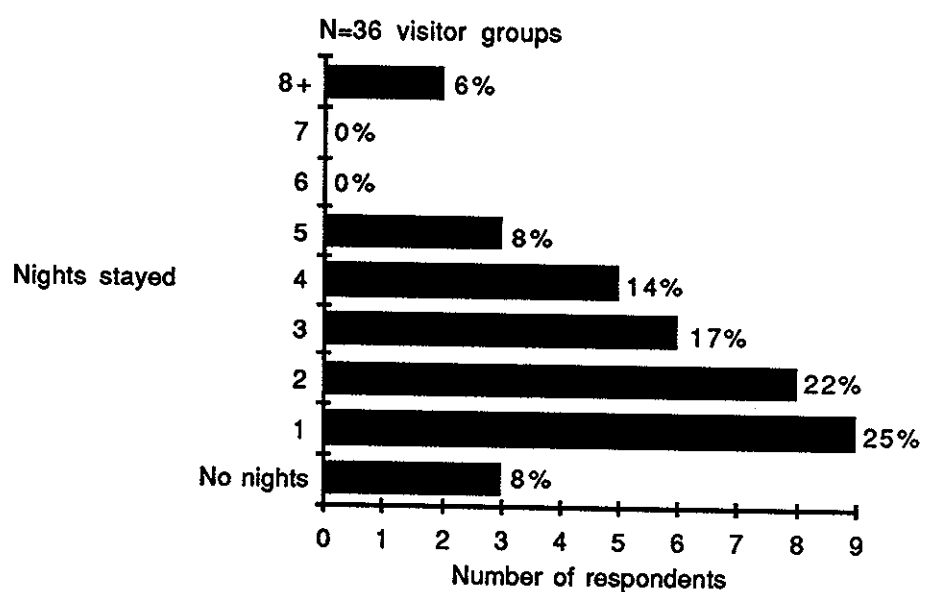


Figure 2.5: Backcountry visitor length of stay

D. Activities

Figure 2.6 shows the proportion of backcountry visitor groups who participated in each activity during their visit. The activities of most backcountry visitors included viewing the scenery (76%), boating (58%), swimming (47%), photography (45%) and fishing (42%). For visitors to the terrestrial backcountry alone, in most cases the more popular activities would probably not include fishing or boating but would instead include driving unpaved roads, viewing archaeological/historical resources and backcountry camping. Activities with low participation included bicycling, horse-back riding and climbing.

Visitors were asked to rate the three activities that represented the most important reasons for their visit. Figure 2.7 shows that of backcountry visitors who responded that an activity was 'extremely important', viewing the scenery (26%), boating (17%) and fishing (17%) were cited most often. For visitors to the terrestrial backcountry alone, in most cases the 'extremely important' activities would probably include backcountry camping, viewing archaeological/historical resources and nature study.

Figure 2.8 shows that of backcountry visitors who responded that an activity was 'very important', swimming (20%) and photography (20%) were cited most often. For visitors to the terrestrial backcountry alone, in most cases the 'very important' activities would probably also include backcountry camping, viewing scenery and driving unpaved roads.

Figure 2.9 shows that of backcountry visitors who responded that an activity was 'important', driving on unpaved roads (17%), boating (14%) and day hiking (14%) were cited most often. For visitors to the terrestrial backcountry alone, in most cases the 'important' activities would probably also include photography, viewing archaeological/historical resources, viewing scenery and swimming.

Because many visitor groups felt that two or more activities consisted of their extremely important, very important or important reason for visiting the NRA, often multiple activities were reported at each respective level of importance. Therefore, each of the evaluative graphs in Figures 2.7-2.9 reports the total number of responses given by all groups.

D. Activities (continued)

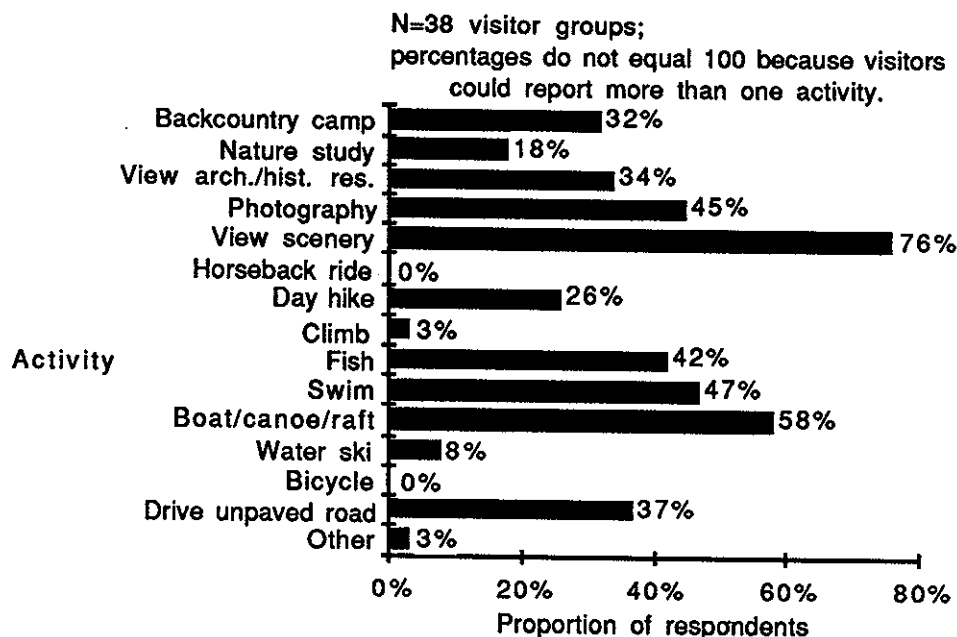


Figure 2.6: Proportion of backcountry visitor groups participating in each activity

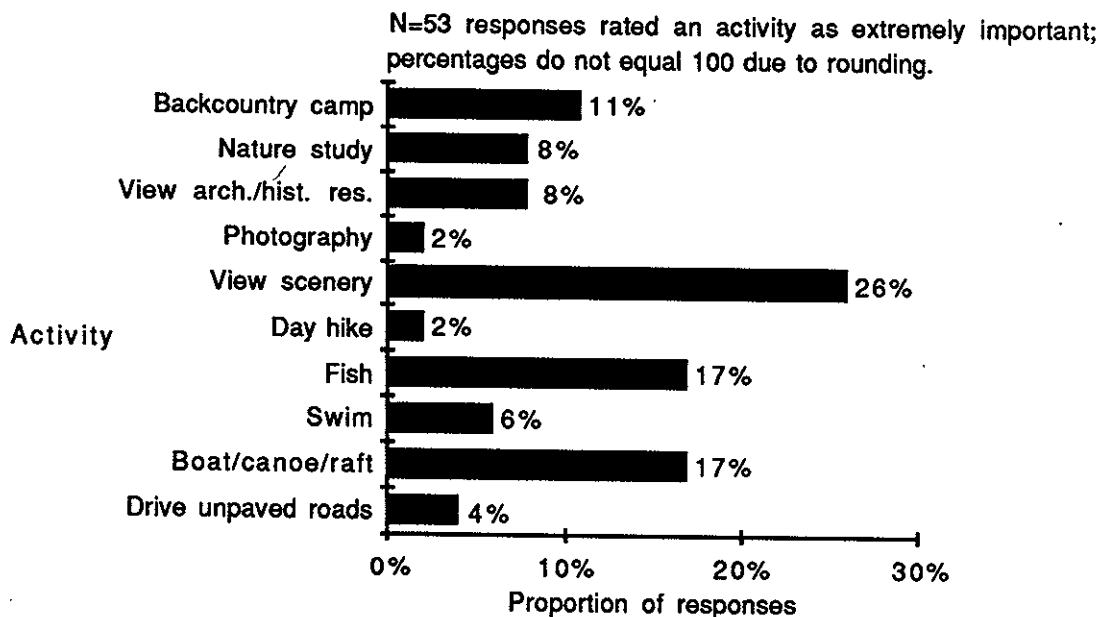


Figure 2.7: Backcountry activities rated as extremely important

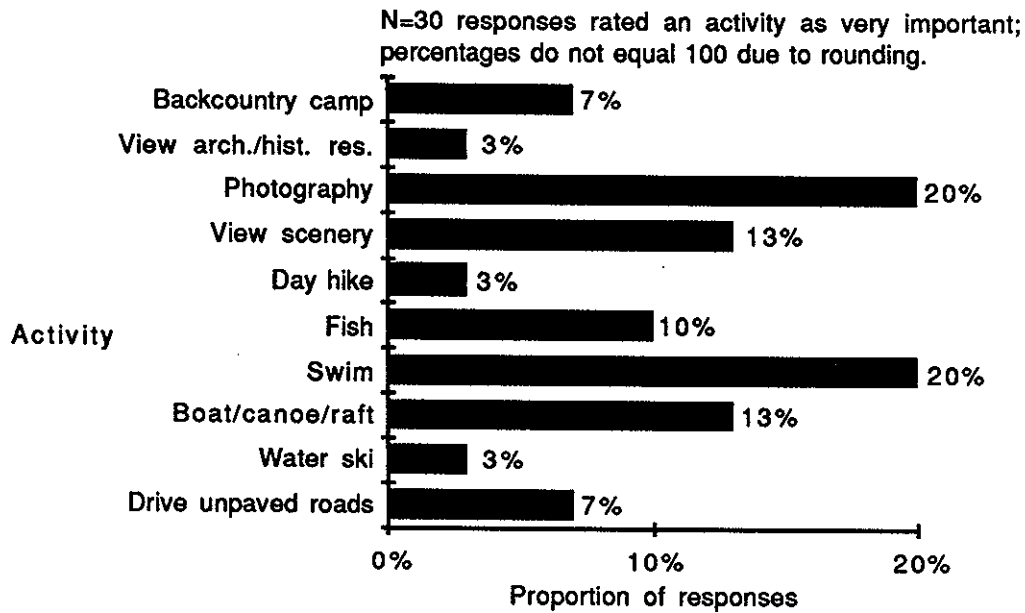
D. Activities (continued)

Figure 2.8: Backcountry visitor activities rated as very important

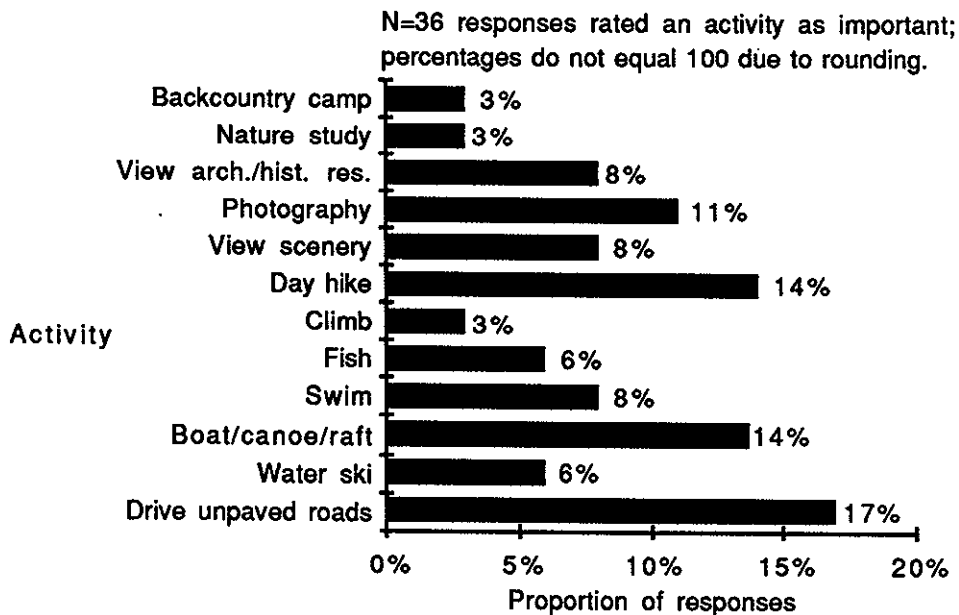
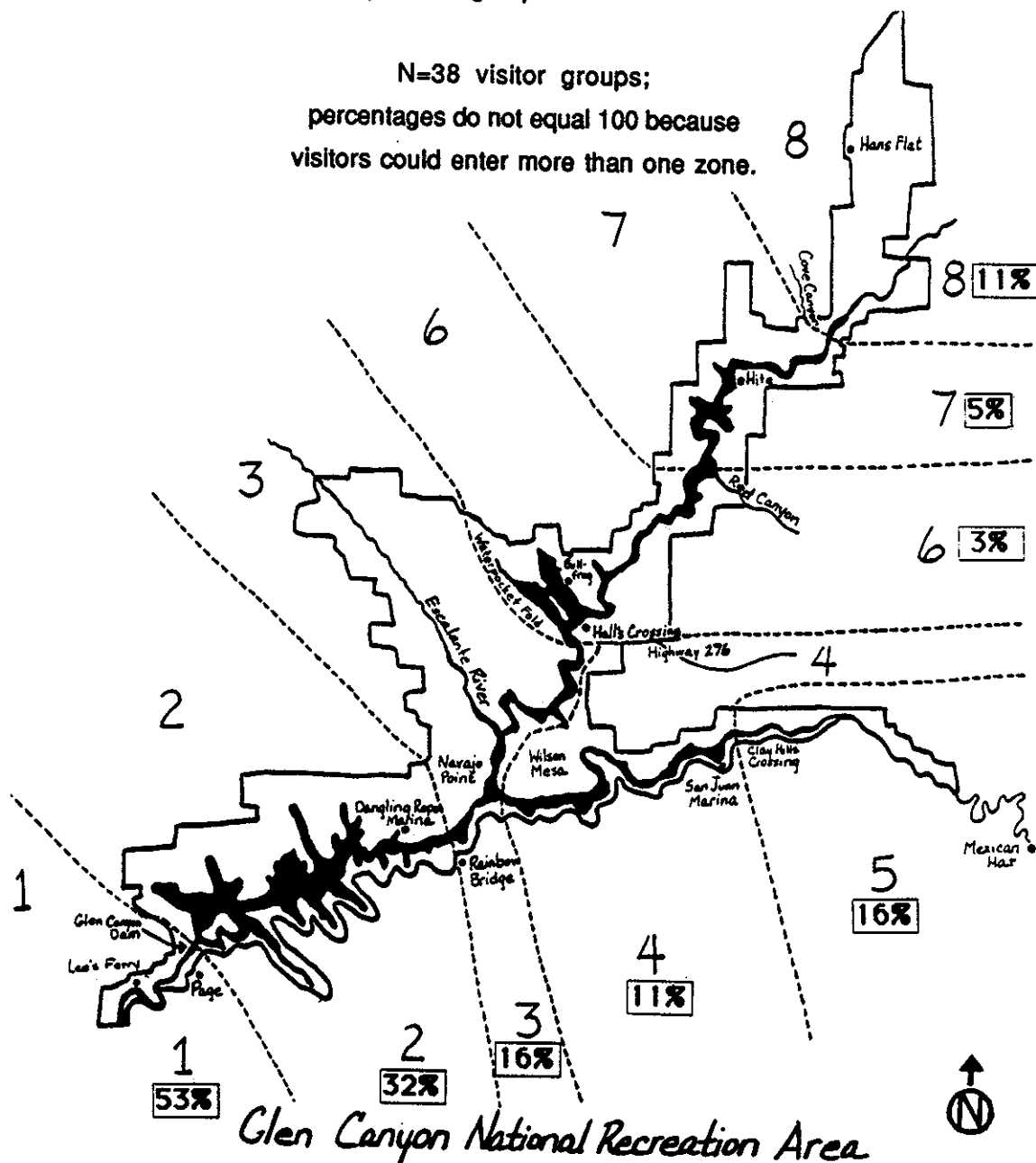


Figure 2.9: Backcountry activities rated as important

E. Locations

Map 2.3 shows the proportion of backcountry visitor groups that entered each zone of the recreation area. Fifty-three percent of backcountry visitor groups entered zone 1, due primarily to boaters and fishermen sampled at Lees Ferry. Zone 2 was entered by 32% of backcountry visitor groups.



Map 2.3: Proportion of backcountry visitor groups that entered each zone

F. Impact of non-recreational uses

Figure 2.10 shows the proportion of backcountry visitor groups that noticed evidence of non-recreational uses. Twenty-six percent of backcountry visitor groups did not notice signs of non-recreational uses. Sixty-three percent saw evidence of grazing during their visit. Twenty-four percent noticed evidence of minerals operations.

Figure 2.11 shows that 46% of backcountry visitor groups who noticed grazing evidence were not impacted. Thirty percent of backcountry visitor groups who noticed grazing evidence were 'positively' to 'very positively' affected. Twenty-six percent of backcountry visitor groups who noticed grazing evidence were 'negatively' to 'very negatively' affected.

Figure 2.12 shows that of backcountry visitor groups that noticed evidence of minerals operations, thirty percent were not impacted. Ten percent of backcountry visitor groups who noticed minerals operations evidence were 'positively' affected. Sixty percent of backcountry visitor groups who noticed minerals operations evidence were 'negatively' to 'very negatively' affected. Consult section A. in Special Questions for a list of locations and physical traces of non-recreational uses observed by both lakeshore and backcountry visitor groups.

F. Impact of non-recreational uses (continued)

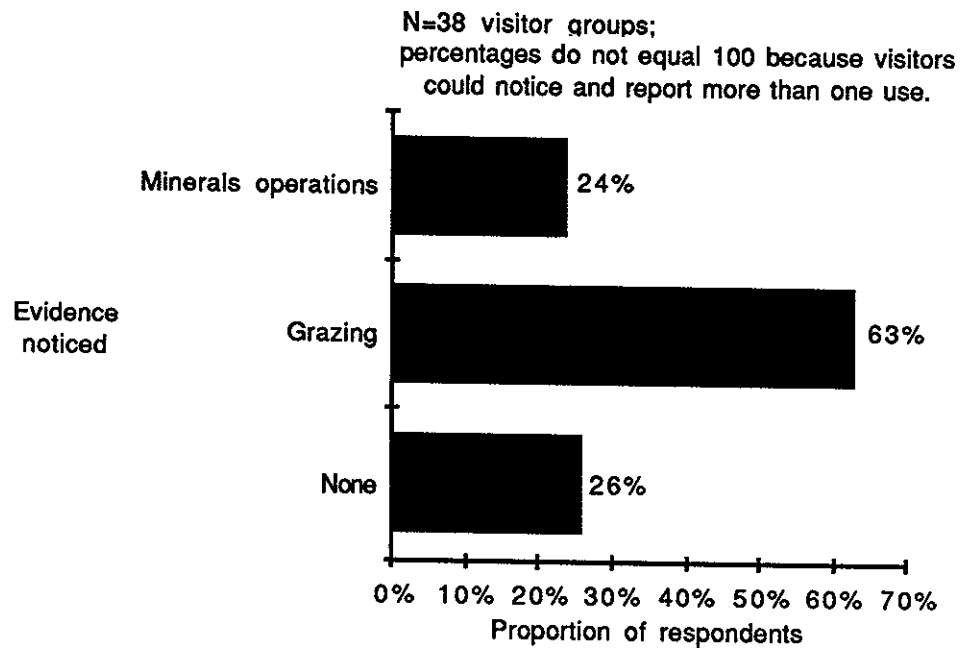


Figure 2.10: Backcountry evidence noticed

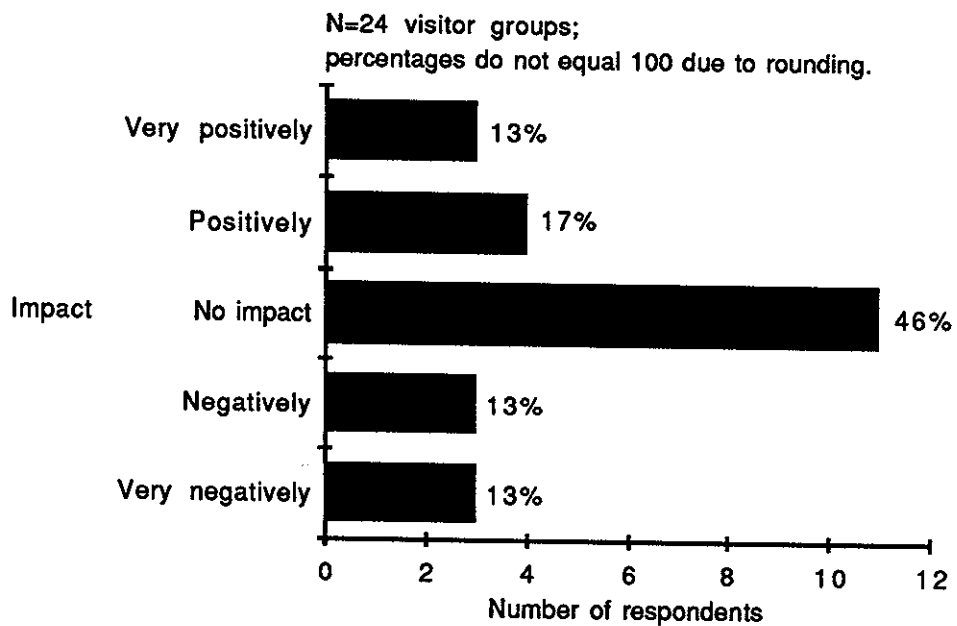


Figure 2.11: Backcountry grazing impact

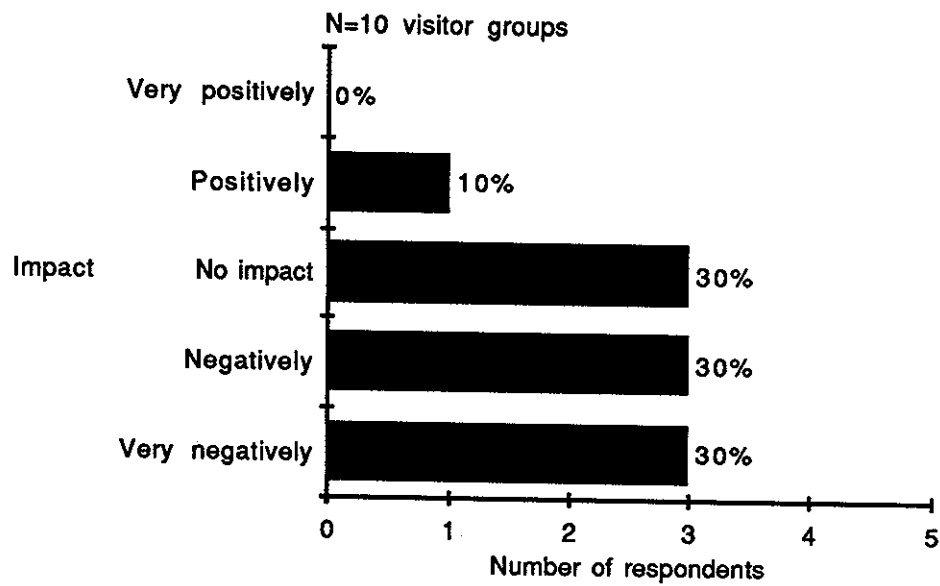
F. Impact of non-recreational uses (continued)

Figure 2.12: Backcountry minerals operations' impact

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

A. Locations and traces of observed non-recreational uses

Both lakeshore and backcountry visitors observed evidence of non-recreational uses in several different locations. Table 3.1 summarizes their comments. The grazing traces most often mentioned consisted of actual sightings of cattle and/or sign both along the shoreline and in the backcountry. The most frequently mentioned locations included Face Canyon, Lee's Ferry and the San Juan River. Traces of minerals operations most frequently mentioned were abandoned mines and mine equipment. The locations included Bullfrog Bay, Ticaboo and the San Juan River.

Table 3.1: Locations and traces of observed non-recreational uses

N = 119 comments. Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

Comment		Number of times mentioned	Percentage %
<u>Specific locations</u>			
Face Canyon	cattle/sign	7	6
Salt River Project	smoke stacks	5	4
	lights	1	1
San Juan River	cattle	3	3
	horses	2	2
	wild burros	2	2
	abandoned mine	1	1
	cattle	4	3
Lee's Ferry	cattle/sign	3	3
Hansen Creek Canyon	cattle	3	3
Navajo Point/Canyon	sheep	1	1
	cattle/sign	3	3
Bullfrog Bay	uranium mine	1	1
	cattle	2	2
Padre Bay	horses	1	1
	cattle	1	1
Rainbow Bridge	trash	1	1
	cattle	1	1
Wahweap	cattle	1	1
<u>Specific Locations</u>			
Gunsight Butte	cattle	1	1
Antelope Point	cattle	1	1
Cummings Mesa	cattle	1	1
Marble Canyon	cattle	1	1
Warm Creek	cattle	1	1

SPECIAL QUESTIONS: A. Locations and traces of observed non-recreational uses, Table 3.1 (continued)

Comment		Number of times mentioned	Percentage %
Antelope Island	cattle	1	1
Oak Canyon	cattle	1	1
Survey zone 2	cattle	1	1
Survey zone 6	cattle/sign	1	1
Clay Hills area	cattle/sign	1	1
French Spring	cattle/sign	1	1
Lake Canyon	cattle/sign	1	1
Piute Canyon	cattle/sign	1	1
Stanton Creek Canyon	cattle/sign	1	1
Mexican Hat	oil derricks	1	1
Horseshoe Canyon	bulldozer tracks	1	1
Ticaboo Lodge	mining	1	1

General Comments

Cattle grazing	16	13
Cattle/sign on shoreline	11	9
Cattle along road	9	8
Cattle sign	9	8
Sheep grazing	3	3
Abandoned mining site	3	3
Horses grazing	2	2
Cattle/sign at campsite	1	1
Cattle sign at backcountry campsite	1	1
Cattle destroying archaeological sites	1	1
Horse sign at campsite	1	1
Burros/sign at campsite	1	1
Goats grazing	1	1
Blasting	1	1

SPECIAL QUESTIONS (continued)

B. Visitor likes

Both lakeshore and backcountry visitor groups were asked to specify what they liked most about their visit to Glen Canyon. The most frequently mentioned items that visitor groups liked were scenic beauty, solitude, water and water skiing. Table 3.2 shows the items that visitors liked.

Table 3.2: Visitor likes
N = 685 comments. Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

Comment	Number of responses	Percentage %
Scenic beauty	139	20
Uncrowded/relative solitude	73	11
Water	69	10
Water skiing	57	8
Weather	36	5
Fishing	35	5
Swimming	32	5
Boating	31	5
Relaxing	26	4
Time with friends and family	15	2
Camping	15	2
Cleanliness of area	12	2
Visiting/exploring canyons	11	2
Friendly/helpful Del Webb personnel	11	2
Water sports	10	1
Sandy beaches	9	1
Friendly/helpful NPS personnel	8	1
Availability of private campsites	7	1
Rainbow Bridge	7	1
Archaeological sites	6	1
Wildlife	5	1
Friendly/helpful visitors	5	1
Lake size	4	1
Clean beaches	4	1
Lack of commercial development	4	1

SPECIAL QUESTIONS: B. Visitor likes, Table 3.2 (continued)

Comment	Number of responses	Percentage %
Marina facilities	4	1
Colorful rock formations	3	< 1
Clean air	3	< 1
Night sky/star gazing	2	< 1
Everything	2	< 1
Placement of channel buoys	2	< 1
Jet skiing	2	< 1
Rafting	2	< 1
Hiking	2	< 1
No phones	2	< 1
Safety enforcement	2	< 1
Level of enforcement	2	< 1
Wilderness	2	< 1
Mountains/canyons	1	< 1
Water caves	1	< 1
River kayaking	1	< 1
Access to backcountry	1	< 1
Hayden Visitor Center	1	< 1
Houseboating atmosphere	1	< 1
Gunsight Canyon/Butte	1	< 1
Hole-in-the-Rock	1	< 1
Improved Rainbow Bridge facilities	1	< 1
Scenery variation caused by lake levels	1	< 1
Clean campsites	1	< 1
Firewood availability	1	< 1
Radio assistance	1	< 1
Sunrises/sunsets	1	< 1
Variety of attractive sites	1	< 1
Catching no fish	1	< 1
Trout fishing at Lee's Ferry	1	< 1
Campground services	1	< 1
Miner's Stair	1	< 1
Defiance House	1	< 1
Floating signs	1	< 1
Well secured dry dock area	1	< 1
Clean facilities	1	< 1
Spiritual qualities	1	< 1

SPECIAL QUESTIONS (continued)

C. Visitor dislikes

Both lakeshore and backcountry visitor groups were asked to specify what they liked least about their visit to Glen Canyon. The most frequently mentioned items that visitor groups disliked were: the weather, trash, high costs and crowded boat docks and marina services. Table 3.3 shows the items that visitors disliked.

Table 3.3: Visitor dislikes
N = 410 comments. Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

Comment	Number of responses	Percentage %
Weather	38	9
Trash	32	7
High costs	26	6
Crowded boat docking and marina services	22	5
Crowding	17	4
Poorly marked waterways	13	3
Inconsiderate and unsafe boaters	12	3
Inconsiderate neighbors	12	3
Jet ski/power boats' noise	12	3
Marinas without supplies	12	3
Marinas too far apart	11	3
Concession personnel rude	11	3
Couldn't stay longer	9	2
Fishing poor	8	2
Too many insects	8	2
Unmarked submerged obstacles	6	2
Poor access to marina services	6	2
Polluted water	6	2
Lack of sites for overnight houseboats	6	2
Boat mechanical problems	6	2
Parking areas crowded/poorly designed	6	2
Campsites/beaches fouled by human waste	5	1
Low lake level	5	1
No shade trees	5	1
Poor map	5	1
Concession monopoly	5	1
Houseboat rental problem	5	1
Not enough sandy beaches	4	1
Not enough toilets	4	1
Tour boats	4	1
Long overland drive	4	1
Toilets/sewage smells	4	1
Houseboat bathrooms smelled	4	1
Bats	3	1

SPECIAL QUESTIONS: C. Visitor dislikes, Table 3.3 (continued)

Comment	Number of responses	Percentage %
Snakes	3	1
Large boats causing wakes	3	1
Too many houseboats	3	1
Restrooms locked at night	3	1
Inadequate handling of Rainbow Bridge no swimming rule	3	1
Marina hours too short	2	1
Inexperienced boat pilots	2	1
No maps of marina services in houseboat packets	2	1
Lack of emergency communication equipment availability	2	1
Lack of convenient trash disposal facilities	2	1
Primitive camping	2	1
Firecracker noise	2	1
Gunfire noise	2	1
Commercializing lake	2	1
Rangers rude	2	1
Livestock and their signs on beach	2	1
Graffiti	2	1
Houseboats and power boats in same areas	2	1
Phones too crowded	2	1
Elevator to dam inoperative	1	<1
Dam was built	1	<1
River low	1	<1
Low flying military jet on river	1	<1
Marina hours not posted	1	<1
Too many commercial rafts on river	1	<1
Houseboat hit our ski boat	1	<1
Oil-sand sludge in shallow inlets	1	<1
No filters on shower drains	1	<1
Group member broke rib waterskiing	1	<1
No brochure for archaeological sites	1	<1
No showers at campground	1	<1
No historical markers	1	<1
Gas quality	1	<1
Bathtub ring a dead zone	1	<1
No info. available on overnight zones' capacities	1	<1
Concession personnel unknowledgeable about boats	1	<1
High intensity boat lights	1	<1
Boat speakers	1	<1
Lack of casinos	1	<1
Unclean docks	1	<1
No launch area light at night	1	<1
Marina services not working properly	1	<1
Marina services too scattered	1	<1
Scorpions/tarantulas	1	<1
More than one houseboat per cove overnight	1	<1
People parking in launch sites	1	<1
Closed canyons not posted at marinas	1	<1
Others lack of water sport safety	1	<1
Poorly marked campsites	1	<1

SPECIAL QUESTIONS: C. Visitor dislikes, Table 3.3 (continued)

Comment	Number of responses	Percentage %
Boaters launching without trailers	1	< 1

SPECIAL QUESTIONS (continued)**D. Comment Summary -- Introduction**

Volume 2 of this report contains unedited comments made by visitors. A summary of these comments appears below, and is also included within Volume 2. Some of the comments offer specific suggestions regarding what visitors like or dislike, while others contain general impressions. A wide variety of topics are discussed, including waterways -- boating facilities, interpretation and information services, personnel and maintenance.

D. Comment Summary (continued)

Visitors' answers to question 8: "Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your visit to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?*"

Comment	Number
PERSONNEL	48
Park	
Personnel helpful/friendly	32
Rangers helpful/friendly	11
Rangers rude/unhelpful	7
Paramedic service good/helpful	2
Personnel not seen on boat launch ramp	2
Personnel not available for lake emergencies	1
Personnel need to be stationed at congested areas	1
Hite personnel excellent	1
Hall's Crossing personnel excellent	1
BLM personnel friendly and helpful	1
Rangers informative or knowledgeable	1
Rangers protection and preservation conscious	1
Rangers should emphasize need to clean up campsites	1
Rangers unsure of water transport laws	1
Concession	16
Marina personnel helpful/friendly	7
Rude/unfriendly service at marinas	5
Personnel uncooperative	2
Received inaccurate/outdated information by phone	1
Marina staff need emergency training	1
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	4
Nonpersonal	4
Book or pamphlet for self-guided tours needed	1
Disappointed with end of television system	1
Visitor center excellent	1
Educational campaign needed to reduce vandalism/littering	1
FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE	110
Man-made	85
Buildings	12
Restrooms unclean	2
Standards high	2
Need portable restrooms along shoreline	2
Portable restrooms need better design	1

*N = 565 comments. Many visitors made more than one comment.

D. Comment Summary: FACILITIES & MAINTENANCE - Manmade (cont'd)

Buildings (continued)

Restrooms need not be locked	1
Visitor center clean	1
Good facility maintenance encourages visitor sanitation	1
Farley Canyon restrooms and garbage facilities need improvement	1
Restaurant and lodge needed at Hite	1

Campgrounds

Signs needed to emphasize the necessity of cleaning up campsites	10
Provide portable restrooms at high use lakeshore campgrounds	3
Hite campgrounds need improvement	2
Provide campsites only at marinas	1
Electric hookups desired at campgrounds close to lake	1
Clean and well run	1
Carrying capacity overloaded	1

Roads and Trails

More parking needed	14
Maintain back roads	3
No new roads	2
Parking at Hite needs improvement	1
Maintain roads the same	1
Trails from shoreline should be signed	1
Pave Burr Trail	1
More access roads to beaches needed	1
Designated parking stalls needed	1
More trailer parking needed	1
Limit the number of single vehicle parking stalls	1

Waterways

Underwater objects or shoals need warning buoys	27
Signs inadequate	7
More main channel warning buoys needed between Bullfrog and Hite	6
More canyons need warning buoys	2
Warning buoys needed in Escalante region	2
Lighted warning buoys needed for night use	1
More signs needed to locate petroglyphs and ruins	1
Main channel buoy markers need to be one mile apart	1
Sign missing at Teapot Rock directing visitors to Standing Rocks	1
Mileage and directional signs needed on the San Juan River	1
Waterways need to be more clearly marked	1
Smooth water for skiing hard to find	1
Too many boats upriver	1
Intolerable wake in Bullfrog area	1

Miscellaneous

Facilities clean	22
Trash receptacles should be strategically placed around lake	7
More facility development will detract from resource beauty	2
More gas pumps needed	2
Leave facilities as is	2
	1

D. Comment Summary: FACILITIES & MAINTENANCE - Manmade (cont'd)

Miscellaneous (continued)

Rope ladder at end of West Canyon too short	1
Arrangement of Wahweap gas pumps needs improvement	1
Maintain current reasonable prices	1
Reduce facilities to basic services only	1
Would pay extra taxes to establish trout hatchery at Lee's Ferry	1
Marine radio poor	1
Add second marine telephone channel but restrict call length	1
Navajo weather radio helpful	1

Natural Features 2 5

Trash in water and on sand beaches evident	12
Water clear, clean and warm	4
Prevent abuse of natural resource	3
Fireworks a problem because of mess left	2
Beaches clean	2
Water quality has deteriorated	1
Children enjoyed sandy beaches	1

POLICIES 7 3

Regulations 4 2

Require backpackers to take care of human waste and trash	5
Protect GLCA from industrial/commercial development	3
Require bigger fines and stricter laws regarding littering	3
Encourage visitors to pack out trash	3
Restrict use of paper, soap and plastic products on lake	2
Restrict number of private houseboats on lake	1
Disallow overnighting in Hoke Bay	1
Prohibit convoys of two or more tour boats due to wake	1
Outlaw fireworks	1
Prohibit dumping garbage in lake	1
Charge launch user fees to pay for main channel development	1
Charge entrance fees to provide more services	1
Disallow dogs on dock	1
Establish 'no wake' zone for all of Forbidden Canyon	1
Extend 'no wake' areas or slow speed zones	1
Require boaters to screen dishwater	1
Levy additional fee on all boaters to pay for garbage clean up	1
Require use of biodegradable soap	1
Limit boat engine sizes	1
Disallow picnicking at Rainbow Bridge	1
Limit dock time at Rainbow Bridge	1
Regulations should be specified on all contracts and brochures	1
Limit operational hours for houseboat generators	1
Schedule use times at dump stations	1
Implement boat carrying capacity on lake	1
Require all boats to have a portable toilet	1

D. Comment Summary: POLICIES (continued)

Regulations (continued)

Require backcountry users to use biodegradable toilet paper	1
Require noise reduction by underwater exhaust systems	1
Create noise free areas	1
Would pay additional user fee if proceeds went toward educating visitors in low impact backcountry camping practices	1
Unaware of no swimming or diving rules at Rainbow Bridge	1

Enforcement

1 7

Enforce trash clean up	5
Enforce waterway rules and regulations better	4
Enforcement level adequate	2
Theft problem requires better policing	1
Drunk boat drivers need to be caught	1
Patrol land less and water more	1
Personal security adequate	1
Enforce dog leash law	1
Appreciated presence of rangers	1

Safety

1 4

Emergency procedures for houseboats needed	3
Boat operators need to be educated/ tested on boating safety	3
All rental boats should have radios for emergencies	1
First aid supplies and medical information needed on houseboats	1
Keep cattle off roads	1
Rental boats should have emergency procedures posted	1
Fatality emphasized need to be prepared for emergencies	1
Information needed on handling boats in windy conditions	1
First time visitors need to be educated about dangers	1
Had trouble with a rattlesnake and a scorpion	1
Some boat drivers towing skiers were dangerous drivers	1

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

4 7

Improve fishing	6
Maintain water quality	3
Keep GLCA clean	3
Water quality has deteriorated	2
Water clean	2
Control striped bass	2
Dislike proposed petroleum processing plant	2
Like recreational opportunities resulting from dam	2
Brought portable toilet but still had to bury waste	1
Adjacent BLM land should be an NRA	1
Adjacent BLM land should be protected	1
Visitation straining ecosystem	1
Information signs needed around lake	1

D. Comment Summary: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (continued)

Grazing and concessions harm resource	1
Dislike noise pollution	1
Most dumping because of impatience not ignorance	1
Little evidence of abuse	1
Evident destruction of land and rocks	1
Control carp population	1
Allow minnow bait to increase fish food sources	1
Fish have deteriorated	1
Stock rainbow shad or smelt	1
Stock trout	1
Stock bass, channel cat and crappie	1
Stock Lee's Ferry (Colorado River) with brown and brook trout	1
Future generations have right to natural environment	1
Like higher lake level	1
Dislike canyon being flooded	1
Speed boats pollute lake	1
Houseboats pollute lake	1
Destroy dam to return river to natural state	1
Shut down coal-burning generating station	1
Maintain consistent water flow	1

CONCESSIONS

9 2

Marinas and Boat Facilities

4 9

Marinas well organized/good	7
Need more dumping stations	5
More boat launches needed	3
Boat launches need to offer more protection from weather	3
Ice retail outlets needed in between marinas	2
More marinas needed	2
Repair services need improvement	2
Post marina hours	1
Improve Wahweap gas and sanitary facilities	1
San Juan marina a great addition	1
Marinas too far apart	1
Relocate Wahweap marina to lakeside for safety	1
No more marinas in San Juan area	1
No more marinas needed	1
Marina stores well stocked	1
Availability of ice cream at Dangling Rope marina enjoyable	1
Dry ice should be available at marina	1
Disappointed at lack of boat repair parts	1
Bullfrog dock poorly planned for boat launching	1
Separate loading docks from launch ramps	1
Dock maintenance excellent	1
Need separate dock facilities for houseboats	1
Need more courtesy docks for boats	1
Need deeper launch ramps	1
Boat slips should be at least 12 feet wide	1

D. Comment Summary: CONCESSIONS (continued)

Marinas and Boat Facilities (continued)

Provide drinking water at boat slips	1
Dump station design impeded boat access	1
Dump station capacity not large enough	1
Dislike dump station water hoses being used to clean boats	1
Better dump stations needed	1
More dump stations needed for private houseboats	1
Gas docks not close enough to one another	1
Floating portable restrooms needed	1

Miscellaneous Services and Facilities 4 3

Allow competition for marina operations	1 2
Concerned about Del Webb's monopoly	8
Prices high	6
Prices reasonable	2
Del Webb provides good, friendly services	1
Require food outlets to use paper over styrofoam	1
Weather radio transmitters in houseboats unreliable	1
Houseboat registration system poor	1
Waiting area needs more tables	1
Waiting area needs some tables in shade	1
Waiting area needs all day maintenance	1
Inadequate and outdated equipment on houseboats	1
More lodging needed	1
Wahweap rooms need maintenance	1
Hite store needs pay phone	1
Del Webb services adequate	1
Del Webb should cooperate with an environmental group	1
Houseboat drinking water unsanitary	1
Houseboats should have phone cells for easier communication	1

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 8

Thank you for preserving such a wonderful NRA	4
Be more active and effective in local region land management	1
Appreciate NPS help on marine radio	1
Wanted to receive further NPS information by mail	1
Prohibit dogs from all NPS parks and recreation areas	1

VISITOR SERVICES PROJECT 6

Thanks for opportunity to share opinions	3
Impressed by courtesy and interest of survey staff	1
Want to see action emerge from survey results	1
Survey indicates NPS interest in maintaining quality NRA	1

D. Comment Summary: GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

177

Enjoyed visit	49
Beautiful area	32
Plan to visit again	20
Thank you	11
Keep area as is	11
Education needed to reduce vandalism and/or littering	7
Solitude enjoyable	5
Supports park efforts	4
Relaxing vacation	3
Too crowded	3
Day users cause beach trash	2
Maintain visitor accessibility to GLCA	2
Hopes Lake Powell never becomes too crowded	2
Wish everyone could visit	2
Unique vacation area	2
Best vacation ever	2
People friendly	1
Hansen Creek too popular	1
Important to preserve GLCA	1
Observed big horn sheep in Little Dry Rock Canyon	1
Mainly visit for fishing	1
Other visitors lack manners	1
Finest recreation area ever seen	1
Children learned a lot	1
Cut visit short because of overcrowding at launch ramp	1
Most favorite place on earth	1
Houseboating great	1
Did not enjoy seeing waste dumped in water	1
Enjoyed water skiing	1
Prices in Page expensive	1
One of the best waterways in western U.S. - possibly whole country	1
Resentment of taxes somewhat lessened by GLCA experience	1
Will pressure representatives to ensure sufficient federal funding	1
Lake Powell Yacht Club members help keep lake safe and pleasant	1
Prefer more short stays at Lake Powell over long stays elsewhere	1
Disliked confrontation with intoxicated boat driver	1
Enjoyed boating despite unpredictable winds	1

MENU FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

This report contains only some of the information that can be provided by the results of this study. By combining characteristics such as zone visited, group size, place of residence and so forth, many further analyses can be made. NRA personnel may wish to see other tables, graphs, and maps in order to learn more about the visitors. This menu is provided so that the ordering of further data can be done easily. Two kinds of analyses are available:

- 1) Two-way comparisons compare two characteristics at a time. For example, if knowledge is desired about which activities a particular age group engaged in, a comparison of activity by age group could be requested; if knowledge about how the level of non-recreational use impact varied between group types was required, a comparison of impact by group type could be requested.
- 2) Three-way comparisons compare a two-way comparison to a third characteristic. For example, if knowledge was desired about the different activities of visitors to each site each day, a comparison of (activity by zone visited) by entry day could be requested; if knowledge about which age groups were participating in an activity in a particular zone was required, a comparison of (age group by activity) by zone visited could be requested.

In the first section of the sample order form found on the next page is a complete list of the characteristics for which information was collected from the visitors to your NRA. Below this list is a series of two blanks that are provided for specifying the variables that are to be requested in two-way comparisons. Simply select the two variables of interest from the list and write their names in the spaces provided. Blank order forms are provided for tearing out and completing, as shown in the sample.

Should a three-way comparison be required, the next section of the order form provides blanks for specifying each of the three characteristics of interest. Simply write down the names of those specific variables required for each comparison requested. For example, if a comparison of activity by group type by age group is required, each of these variables should be listed in the space provided on the order form.

SAMPLE

Visitor Services Project Analysis Order Form Report 17 (Glen Canyon)

Date of request: _____

Person requesting analysis: _____

Phone number (commercial): _____

The following list specifies all of the variables available for comparison from the visitor survey conducted in your park. Consult this list for naming the characteristics of interest when requesting additional two-way and three-way comparisons.

- Group size
- Group type
- Age
- State residence
- Number of visits
- Entry time
- Entry day
- Activity importance
- Zone visited
- Nights stayed
- Evidence noticed
- Activity
- Grazing impact
- Minerals impact

Additional two-way comparisons (please write in the appropriate variable names from the above list)

age by activity

_____ by _____

_____ by _____

Additional three-way comparisons (please describe, listing the three variables of interest from the previous list)

group type by activity by grazing impact

_____ by _____ by _____

_____ by _____ by _____

Special Instructions:

(It may be helpful to know what format you need,
the purpose of the information and so forth)

Mail to:
Cooperative Park Studies Unit
College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843

4024

**Visitor Services Project
Analysis Order Form
Report 17 (Glen Canyon)**

Date of request: ____/____/____

Person requesting analysis: _____

Phone number (commercial): _____

The following list specifies all of the variables available for comparison from the visitor survey conducted in your park. Consult this list for naming the characteristics of interest when requesting additional two-way and three-way comparisons.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| • Group size | • Entry time | • Evidence noticed |
| • Group type | • Entry day | • Activity |
| • Age | • Activity importance | • Grazing impact |
| • State residence | • Zone visited | • Minerals impact |
| • Number of visits | • Nights stayed | |

Additional two-way comparisons (please write in the appropriate variable names from the above list)

_____ by _____

_____ by _____

_____ by _____

Additional three-way comparisons (please describe, listing the three variables of interest from the previous list)

_____ by _____ by _____

_____ by _____ by _____

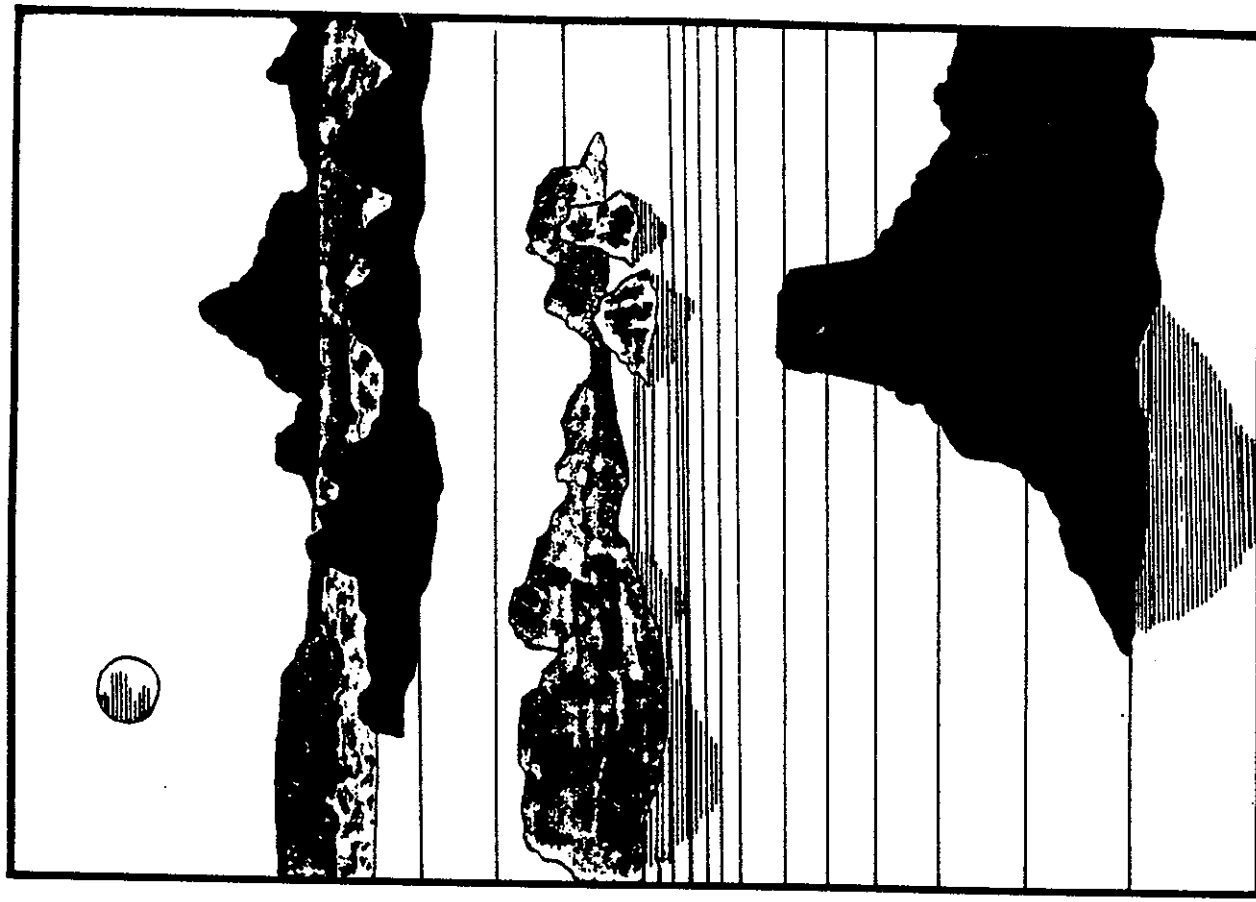
_____ by _____ by _____

Special Instructions:

Mail to:
Cooperative Park Studies Unit
College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843

APPENDIX**Questionnaire**

Glen Canyon Visitor Study



The Visitor Services Project



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Box 1507
Page, Arizona 86040

WE REPLY
WHEN WE CAN

July 1988

Dear Visitor:

Thank you for participating in this study. Our goal is to learn about the activities that visitors to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area enjoy, the places they visit within the recreation area, and to more accurately count visitors.

This questionnaire is only being given to a select number of visitors, so your participation is very important! It should only take a few minutes of your time during your visit to Glen Canyon.

When your visit is over, please complete the questionnaire. Then, seal it with the sticker provided on the last page and simply drop it in any U.S. mailbox.

If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Gary E. Machlis, Sociology Project Leader, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843.

We appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

John O. Lancaster

John O. Lancaster
Superintendent

DIRECTIONS

One adult in your group should complete the questionnaire. It should only take a few minutes. When you have completed the questionnaire, please seal it with the sticker provided and drop it in any U.S. mailbox.

IMPORTANT

When did you first enter Glen Canyon National Recreation Area this visit?

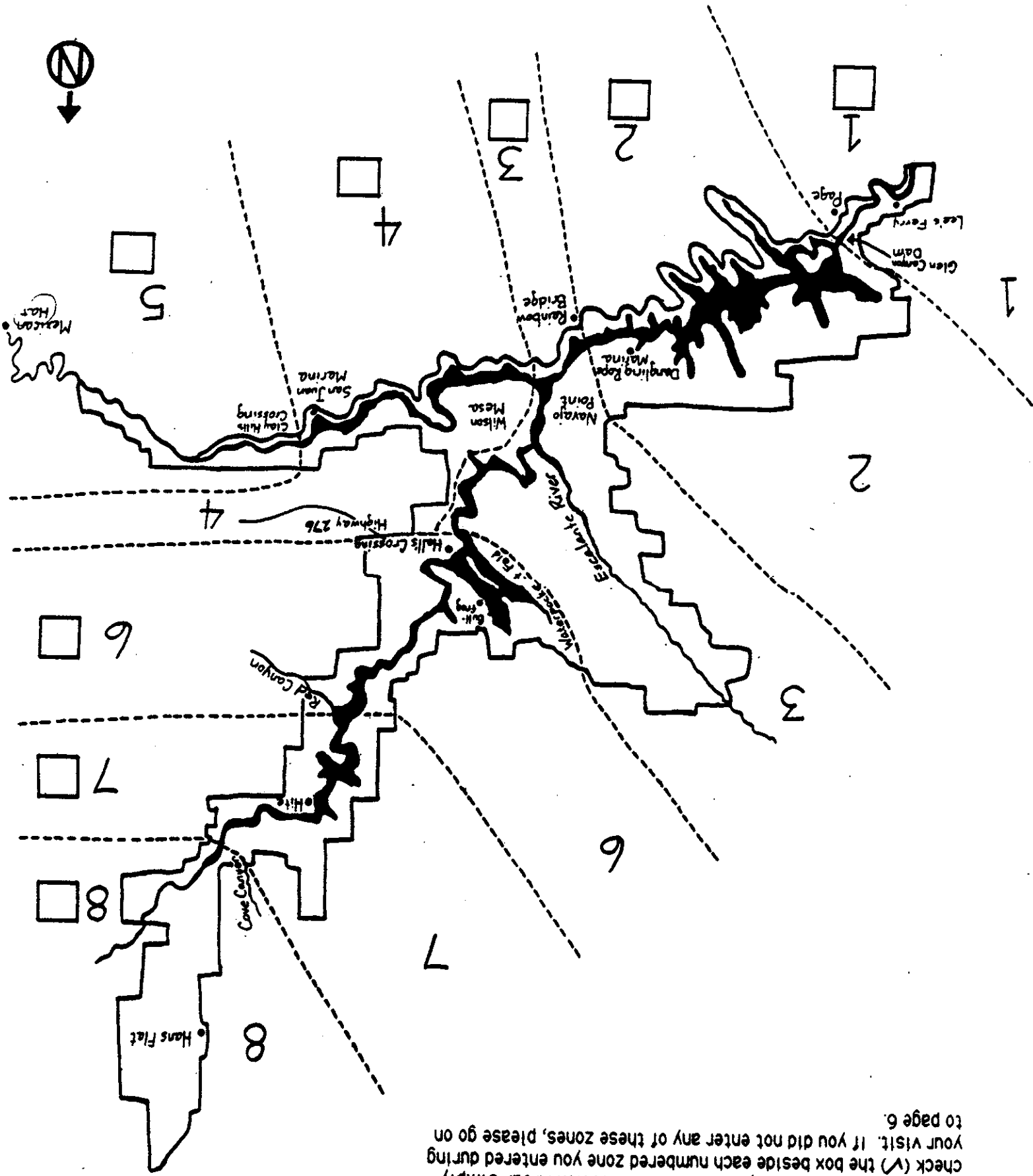
____ DAY OF THE WEEK (M, T, W, Th, F, S, Su)

TIME OF DAY ____ a.m. OR ____ p.m.

PLEASE GO ON TO NEXT PAGE

PLACES YOU VISITED

On the map below, please indicate the zones you and your group visited in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Simply check (✓) the box beside each numbered zone you entered during your visit. If you did not enter any of these zones, please go on to page 6.



Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

YOUR ACTIVITIES

On the list below, please check (✓) the activities that you and your group did in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Please check all that apply.

Please rank the three activities that represent the most important reasons you and your group came to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (1=EXTREMELY IMPORTANT, 2=VERY IMPORTANT, 3=IMPORTANT).

<u>PARTICIPATED</u>	<u>IMPORTANCE</u>
___ DAY HIKE	___
___ CAMP OVERNIGHT IN BACKCOUNTRY	___
___ CLIMB	___
___ FISH	___
___ SWIM	___
___ NATURE STUDY	___
___ VIEW SCENERY	___
___ VIEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORICAL RESOURCES	___
___ PHOTOGRAPHY	___
___ HORSEBACK RIDE	___
___ BICYCLE	___
___ BOAT/CANOE/RAFT	___
___ WATER SKI	___
___ MOTORIZED TRAVEL ON UNPAVED ROADS	___
___ OTHER (Please describe: _____)	___

YOU AND YOUR OPINIONS

1. Did you and your group stay overnight in, or in the vicinity of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area this visit?

___ YES



If so, how many nights did you spend in the area?

___ NUMBER OF NIGHTS

___ NO



If not, how many hours did you spend in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area this visit?

___ NUMBER OF HOURS

2. How many people were in your group?

___ NUMBER OF PEOPLE

3. What kind of group were you with?

___ ALONE

___ FAMILY

___ FRIENDS

___ FAMILY AND FRIENDS

___ GUIDED TOUR GROUP

___ OTHER (Please describe: _____)

4. For yourself and each member of your group, please indicate

- 1) your age on your last birthday,
- 2) the zip code of your permanent residence (if you are from a country other than the United States, please give the name of that country), and
- 3) the number of times you have visited Glen Canyon National Recreation Area including this visit.

	AGE	ZIP CODE (country)	* TIMES VISITED
--	-----	-----------------------	--------------------

YOURSELF	_____	_____	_____
MEMBER #2	_____	_____	_____
MEMBER #3	_____	_____	_____
MEMBER #4	_____	_____	_____
MEMBER #5	_____	_____	_____

additional members: _____

5. What did you and your group like most about this visit to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?

6. What did you and your group like least about this visit to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?

8. Is there anything else you and your group would like to tell us about your visit to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area?

a) Please check below whether you and your group noticed any evidence of grazing, mining/oil-gas operations, or no evidence of these uses during your visit.

_____ GRAZING

MINERALS OPERATIONS

NO EVIDENCE

PLEASE GO TO NEXT PAGE

**b) How did this evidence impact your visit?
Please check in the proper column below.**

GRAZING

MINERALS

— **VERY POSITIVELY**

_____ POSITIVELY

NO IMPACT

NEGATIVELY

VERY NEGATIVELY

c) Please describe what you noticed and where it was.

Thank you for your help! Please seal the questionnaire with the sticker provided and drop it in any U.S. mailbox.

STAMP

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Cooperative Park Studies Unit
Department of Forest Resources
College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range
Sciences
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Publications of the Visitor Services Project

A number of publications have been prepared as part of the Visitor Services Project. Reports 1-4 are available at cost from the University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit upon request. All other reports are available from the respective parks in which the studies were conducted.

<u>Report #</u>	<u>Title</u>
1.	Mapping interpretive services: A pilot study at Grand Teton National Park, 1983.
2.	Mapping interpretive services: Identifying barriers to adoption and diffusion of the method, 1984.
3.	Mapping interpretive services: A follow-up study at Yellowstone National Park and Mt. Rushmore National Memorial, 1984.
4.	Mapping visitor populations: A pilot study at Yellowstone National Park, 1984.
5.	North Cascades National Park Service Complex, 1985.
6.	Crater Lake National Park, 1986.
7.	Gettysburg National Military Park, 1987.
8.	Independence National Historical Park, 1987.
9.	Valley Forge National Historical Park, 1987.
10.	Colonial National Historical Park, 1988.
11.	Grand Teton National Park, 1988.
12.	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, 1988.
13.	Mesa Verde National Park, 1988.
14.	Shenandoah National Park, 1988.
15.	Yellowstone National Park, 1988.
16.	Independence National Historical Park: Four Seasons Study, 1988.
17.	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 1989.
18.	Denali National Park and Preserve, 1989.
19.	Bryce Canyon National Park, 1989.
20.	Craters of the Moon National Monument, 1989.

For more information about the Visitor Services Project, please contact Dr. Gary E. Machlis, University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, Moscow, Idaho 83843 or call (208) 885-7129.