

# Dry Tortugas National Park

## Visitor Study

Summer 1995

**Report 83**  
Visitor Services Project  
Cooperative Park Studies Unit



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## **Visitor Study**

Summer 1995

Glen Gill

**VSP Report 83**

May 1996

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Glen Gill is a Research Associate with the VSP, based in the Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Idaho. Special thanks to Neil DeJong, Mark Patterson and the staff of Dry Tortugas for their assistance. The VSP acknowledges the Public Opinion Lab of the Social and Economic Sciences Research Center, Washington State University, for its technical assistance.

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## Visitor Services Project Dry Tortugas National Park Report Summary

- This report describes part of the results of a visitor study at Dry Tortugas during the periods of May 27 - June 5 and August 30 - September 4, 1995. A total of 289 questionnaires were distributed to visitors at the bridge to Fort Jefferson on Garden Key. The results apply to park visitors that stopped at Garden Key. Visitors returned 223 questionnaires, a 77% response rate.
- This report profiles Dry Tortugas visitors. A separate appendix has visitors' comments about their visit; this report and the appendix contain the comment summary.
- Thirty-six percent of the visitors were in family groups, 25% were with friends and 17% were with family and friends. Twenty-five percent of the visitor groups arrived with a guided tour. Thirty-four percent of Dry Tortugas visitors were in groups of two people.
- Thirty-one percent of the visitors were 36-45 years old. Twenty-one percent were 46-55 years old and 20% were 26-35 years old.
- There were not enough international visitors to provide reliable information. United States visitors represented 35 states. Most visitors came from Florida (63%), while the next largest groups of visitors came from California and Texas (4% each).
- For most visitors (90%) this was their first visit to the park in the past year. Seventy-one percent mentioned this was their first visit in the past 5 years. The most often cited reasons for visiting were to pursue outdoor recreation (41%) and to learn about the history at Fort Jefferson (31%).
- The most common activities were visiting Fort Jefferson (98%), taking photographs (87%) and snorkeling (83%). The most commonly used services and facilities by visitors were self-guided tours (81%), beach/swim areas (80%), visitor center exhibits (79%) and restrooms (79%).
- Visitors' most often used sources of park information were 'other' sources (58%) such as other people, previous visits and general information. Forty-four percent of visitors arrived to Dry Tortugas by commercial vessel, 30% by air charter and 29% by private means.
- Visitors gave high quality ratings to the campground (89%), beach/swim areas (85%), ranger-led interpretive programs (84%), picnic area (83%) and the dock (80%). During this visit to Dry Tortugas most visitors (86%) rated the overall quality of park services as "very good" or "good."
- The majority of visitors (78%) did not fish on this visit to Dry Tortugas. For the visitors who did fish, 46% rated their fishing experience as "very important" or "extremely important" to their visit to the park.
- The most fished park zones by visitors were Zone 1 (64%) and Zone 4 (57%).
- Thirty-two percent of the visitor groups visited Loggerhead Key. The activities most of these groups participated in at Loggerhead Key were snorkeling/diving (77%) and walking on the beach (71%). Visitors made many additional comments.

For more information about the Visitor Services Project, please contact:  
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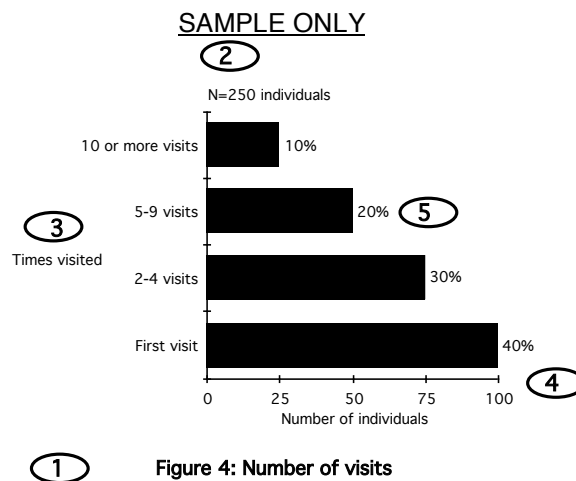


## INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a study of summer visitors at Dry Tortugas National Park (referred to as "Dry Tortugas"). The visitor study was conducted during two time periods: May 27 - June 5, 1995 and August 30 - September 4, 1995 by the National Park Service (NPS) Visitor Services Project (VSP), part of the Cooperative Park Studies Unit at the University of Idaho.

A Methods section discusses the procedures and limitations of the study. A Results section follows, including a summary of visitor comments. Next, an Additional Analysis page helps managers request additional analyses. The final section has a copy of the Questionnaire. The separate appendix includes comment summaries and visitors' unedited comments.

Many of this report's graphs resemble the example below. The large numbers refer to explanations following the graph.



- 1: The figure title describes the graph's information.
- 2: Listed above the graph, the 'N' shows the number of visitors responding and a description of the chart's information. Interpret data with an 'N' of less than 30 with **CAUTION!** as the results may be unreliable.
- 3: Vertical information describes categories.
- 4: Horizontal information shows the number or proportions in each category.
- 5: In most graphs, percentages provide additional information.

## METHODS

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**Questionnaire  
design and  
administration**

Interviews were conducted and questionnaires distributed to a sample of selected visitors visiting Dry Tortugas during the periods of May 27 - June 5 and August 30 - September 4, 1995. Visitors completed the questionnaire during or after their visit and then returned it by mail.

The questionnaire design used the standard format of previous Visitor Services Project studies. See the end of this report for a copy of the questionnaire.

At Dry Tortugas, visitors were sampled as they approached the entrance bridge to Fort Jefferson.

Visitor groups were greeted, briefly introduced to the purpose of the study and asked to participate. If visitors agreed, the interview took approximately two minutes. These interviews included determining group size, group type and the age of the adult who would complete the questionnaire. This individual was asked his or her name, address and telephone number for the later mailing of a reminder-thank you postcard.

Two weeks following the survey, a reminder-thank you postcard was mailed to all participants. Replacement questionnaires were mailed to participants who had not returned their questionnaires four weeks after the survey.

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**Data analysis**

Returned questionnaires were coded and the information entered into a computer. Frequency distributions and cross-tabulations were calculated using a standard statistical software package. Respondents' comments were summarized.

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This study collected information on both visitor groups and individual group members. Thus, the sample size ("N"), varies from figure to figure. For example, while Figure 1 shows information for 200 groups, Figure 4 presents data for 655 individuals. A note above each figure's graph specifies this information.

**Sample size,  
missing data  
and reporting  
errors**

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 223 questionnaires were returned by visitors, Figure 1 shows data for only 200 respondents.

Questions answered incorrectly due to carelessness, misunderstanding directions and so forth, turn up in the data as reporting errors. These create small data inconsistencies.

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

**Limitations**

1. It is not possible to know whether visitor responses reflect actual behavior. This disadvantage applies to all such studies and is reduced by having visitors fill out the questionnaire soon after they visit the park.

2. The data reflect visitor use patterns of visitors to the selected sites during the study periods of May 27- June 5 and August 30 - September 4, 1995. The results do not necessarily apply to visitors during other times of the year.

3. Use caution when interpreting data with a sample size of less than 30, as the results may be unreliable. Whenever the sample size is less than 30, the word "**CAUTION!**" is included in the graph, figure or table.

Tropical storms and advancing hurricanes affected the study. Visitation to the park was down, due to charter boat and seaplane operators suspending their tours during tropical storm "Allison." During the first study period, the visitation was so low that an additional study period was needed.

**Special  
Conditions**

In late summer, the second survey encountered similar weather conditions. However, by combining the data from both study periods, adequate data was obtained to provide reliable results.

## RESULTS

### Visitors contacted

At Fort Jefferson's entrance, 334 visitor groups were contacted; 97% accepted questionnaires. Two hundred twenty-three visitor groups completed and returned their questionnaires, a 77% response rate.

Table 1 compares information collected from the total sample of visitors contacted and the actual respondents who returned questionnaires. The non-response bias for age was insignificant. The non-response bias for group size was slightly significant: visitors who accepted questionnaires reported slightly smaller group sizes than those who returned their questionnaires.

**Table 1: Comparison of total sample and actual respondents**

Variable	Total sample		Actual respondents	
	N	Avg.	N	Avg.
Age of respondent (years)	289	41.9	220	42.8
Group size	289	6.7	200	8.6

### Demographics

Figure 1 shows group sizes, which varied from one person to 70 people. Sixty-one percent of visitors came in groups of 2 to 4 people. Thirty-one percent came in groups of 6 or more people. Thirty-six percent of the visitor groups were families; friends (25%) or family and friends (17%), as shown in Figure 2. "Other" visitor groups included charters, work groups, and divers. Twenty-five percent of the visitors were with guided tour groups (see Figure 3).

The most common visitor ages were 36 to 45 (31%), followed by 46 to 55 (21%) and 26 to 35 (20%), as shown in Figure 4. Children, ages 15 and under, comprised 8% of visitor groups. Among Dry Tortugas visitors, most were first time visitors (90%) in the past year, as shown in Figure 5.

Not enough international visitors completed the questionnaire to provide reliable data. Most of the United States visitors were from Florida (63%), as shown in Map 2 and Table 3.

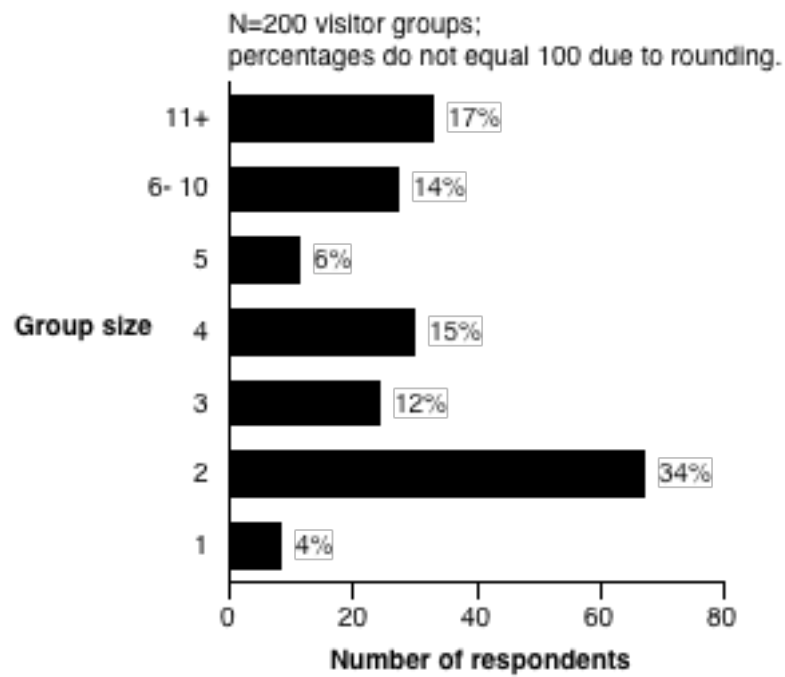


Figure 1: Visitor group sizes

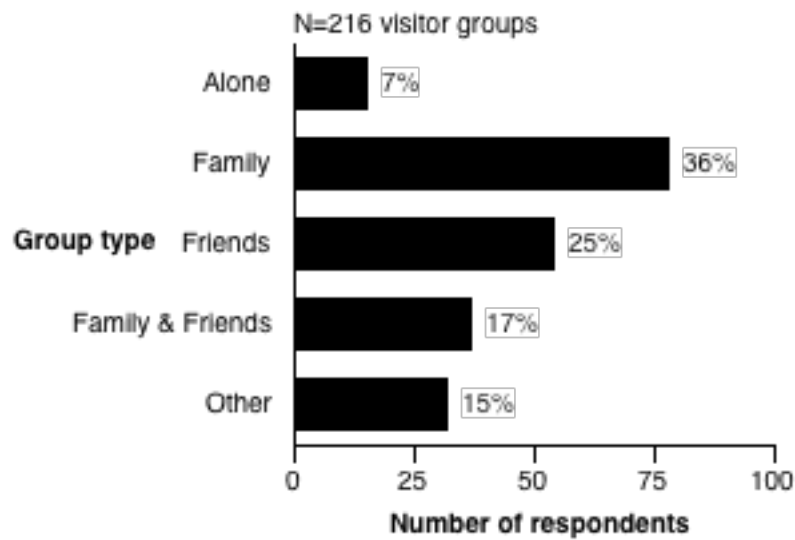


Figure 2: Visitor group type

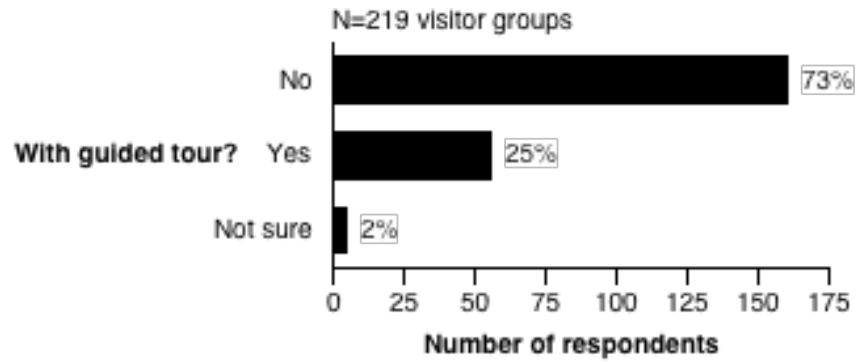


Figure 3: Traveling with guided tour?

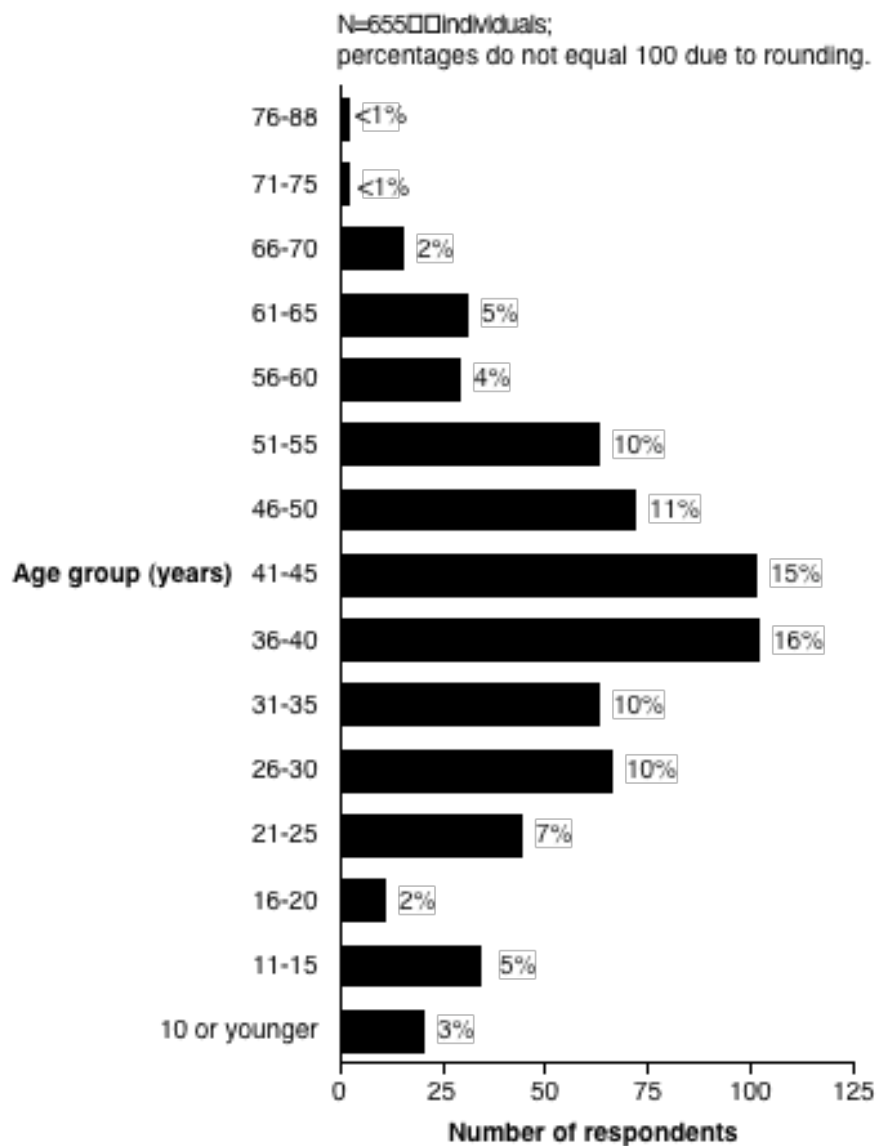


Figure 4: Visitor ages

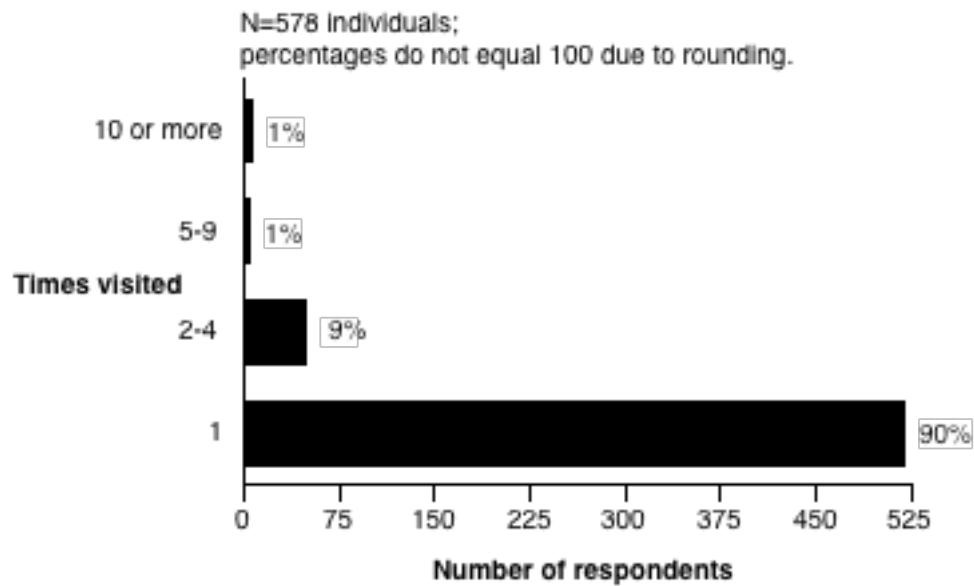


Figure 5: Number of visits to Dry Tortugas in the past year

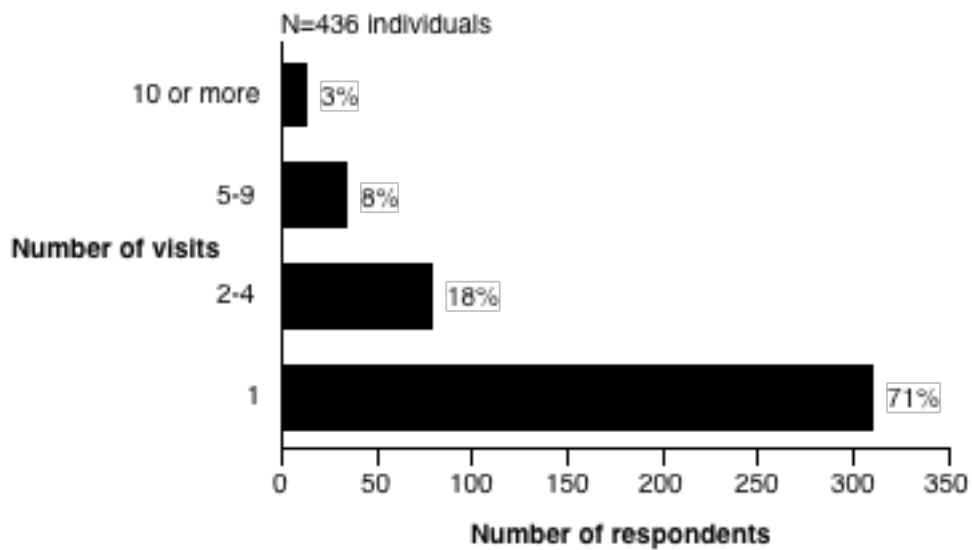
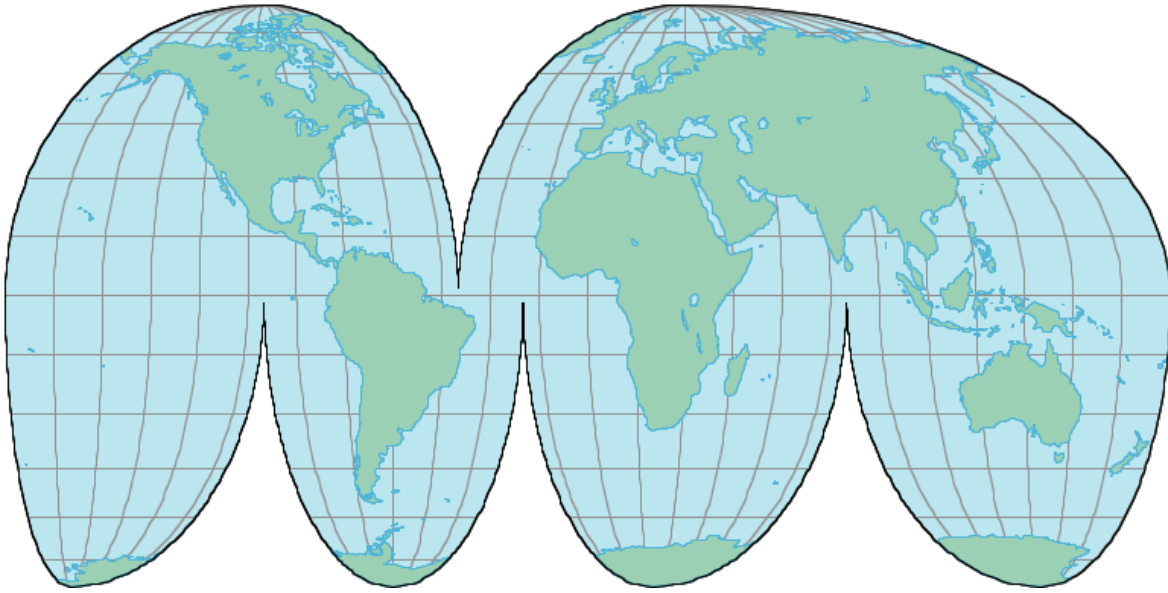


Figure 6: Number of visits to Dry Tortugas in the past 5 years



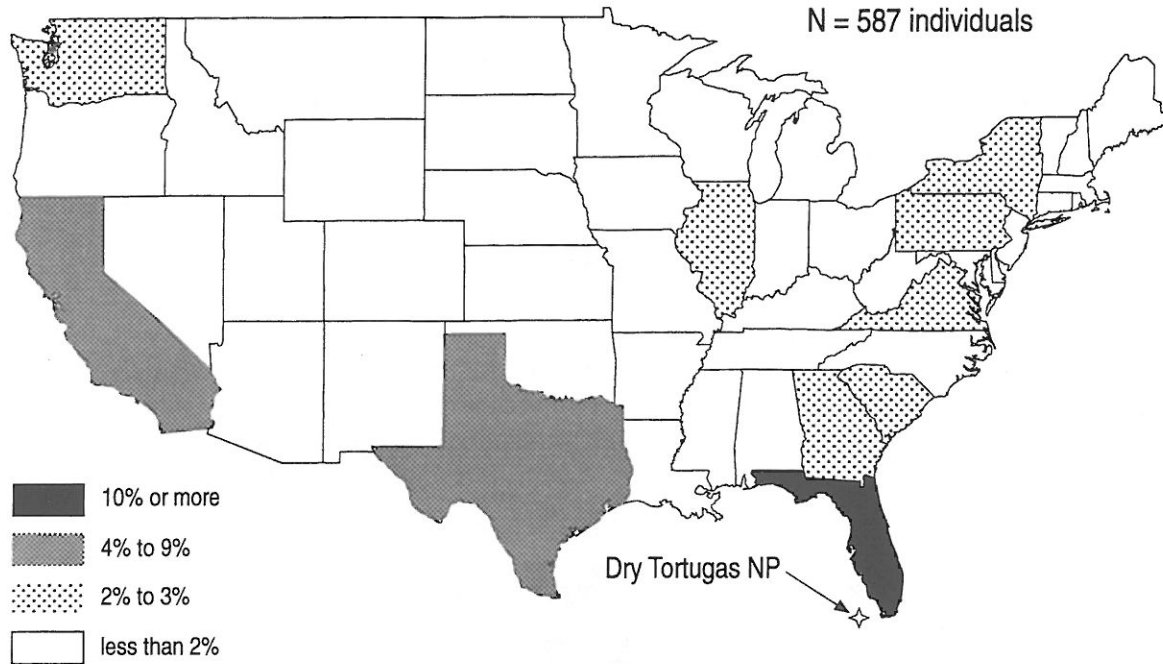
**Map 1: The world**

**Table 2: Proportion of visitors from each foreign country**

N=11 individuals;  
percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

**Caution!**

Country	Number of individuals	% of visitors
England	4	36
Cayman Islands	3	27
Japan	2	18
Denmark	1	9
Holland	1	9



**Map 2: Proportion of visitors from each state**

**Table 3: Proportion of visitors from each state**

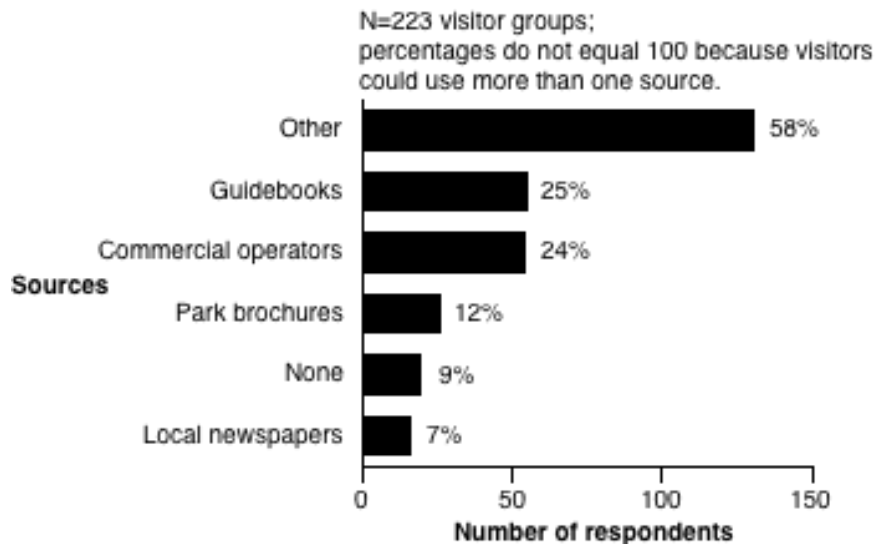
N=587 individuals;  
percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

State	Number of individuals	% of U.S. visitors
Florida	371	63
California	22	4
Texas	21	4
Pennsylvania	18	3
New York	15	3
Georgia	12	2
South Carolina	11	2
Illinois	10	2
Virginia	10	2
Washington	10	2
North Carolina	8	1
Michigan	7	1
Indiana	6	1
Maryland	6	1
Massachusetts	6	1
Mississippi	6	1
19 other states	48	8

### Sources of park information

Prior to visiting, the most often used sources of information about the park were sources other than those listed (58%), guidebooks (25%), and commercial operators (24%), as shown in Figure 7. Nine percent had received no information prior to their visit.

"Other" sources of information included friends, previous visits, general information and other people (see Table 4).



**Figure 7: Sources of planning information**

**Table 4: "Other" sources of planning information**

N=95 visitor groups

Source	Number of respondents
Friends	31
Previous visits	11
General information (hotel, books, TV)	11
Other people	11
Family	6
Travel guides	6
NPS	5
Magazines/ newspaper	5
School	3
U.S. Navy/ Coast Guard	3
Saw postcards	1
Nautical chart	1
Brochures in Key West	1



The most common form of transportation used to get to Dry Tortugas was by commercial vessel (44%), as shown in Figure 8. Also, visitor groups arrived at the park via air charter (30%), private powerboat (16%) and private sailboat (12%). "Other" forms of transport mentioned were the U.S. Coast Guard cutter and a charter boat.

### Forms of transportation

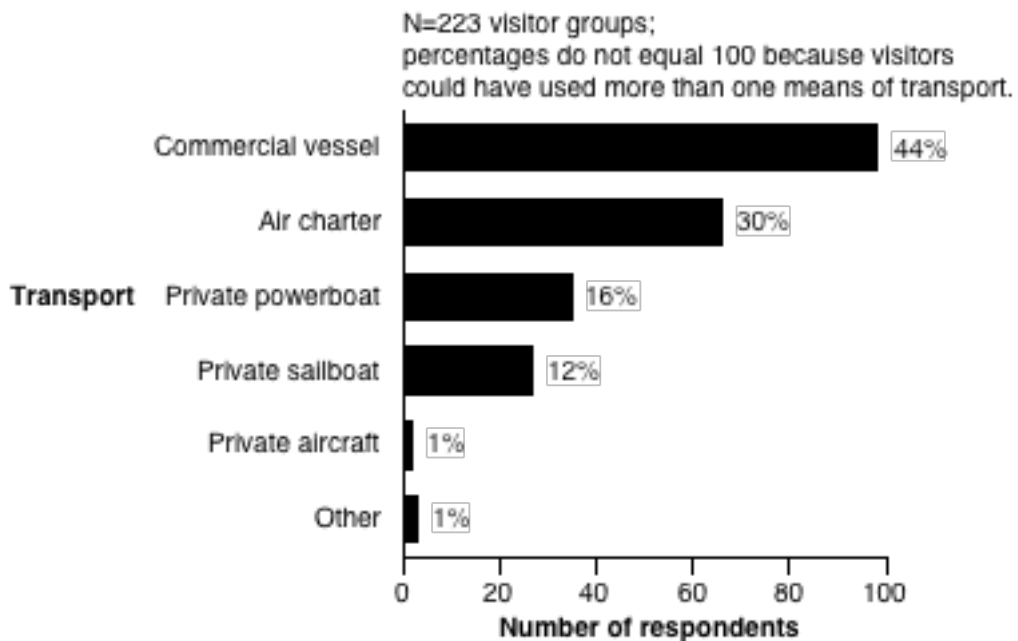
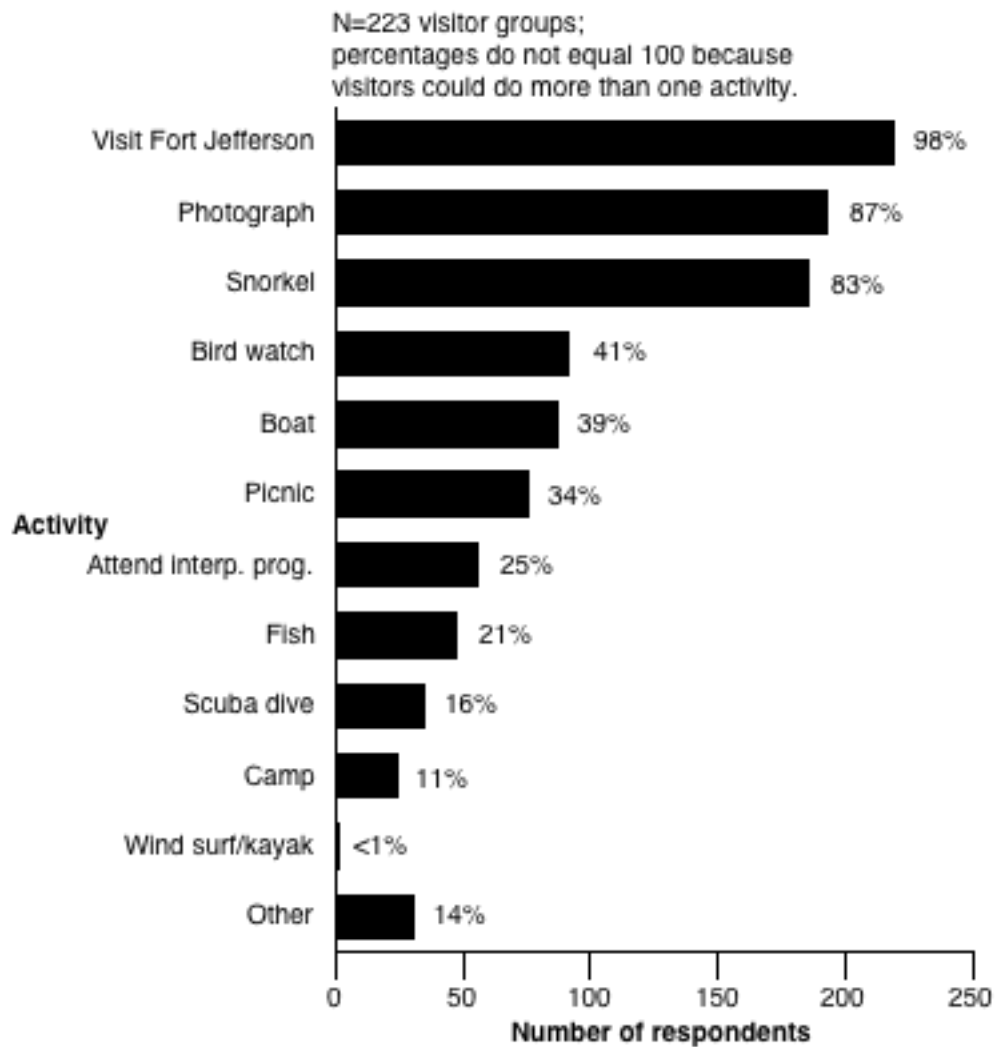


Figure 8: Forms of transport used by visitors

**Activities**

Common visitor activities on this visit were visiting Fort Jefferson (98%), taking photographs (87%), snorkeling (83%), bird watching (41%) and boating (39%), as shown in Figure 9. On this visit, visitors also mentioned swimming, relaxing, sunbathing, painting, feeding fish in the moat, watching sunsets and walking in and around the fort as activities.



**Figure 9: Visitor activities**

The majority of visitors (78%) cited that they did not fish on this visit, as shown in Figure 10.

## Fishing

Those visitors who did fish rated the importance of their experience as “very important” or “extremely important” (46%), “somewhat important” (27%) and “important” (13%), as shown in Figure 11. Fifteen percent stated that the fishing experience was “not important.”

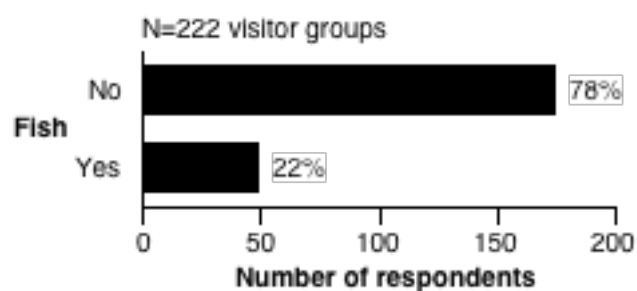


Figure 10: Visitor groups who fished in the park

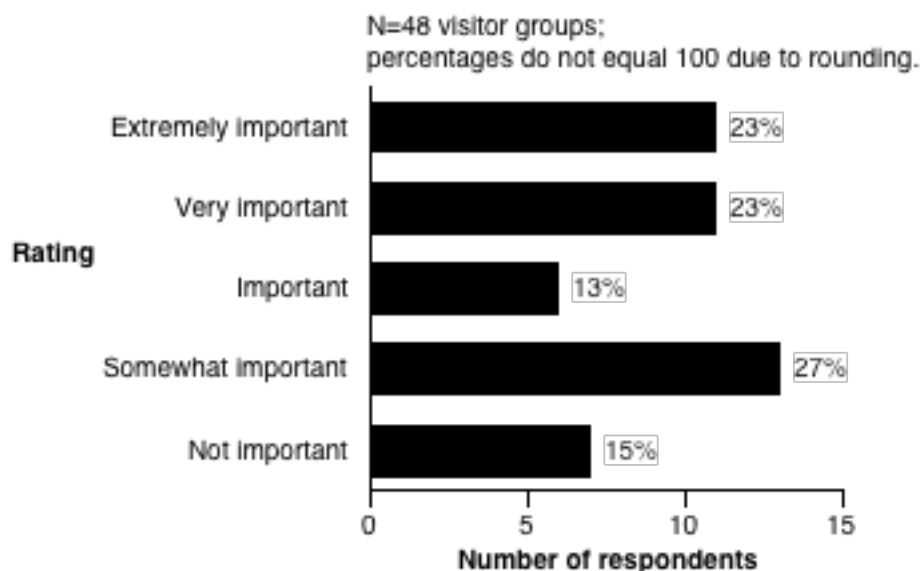
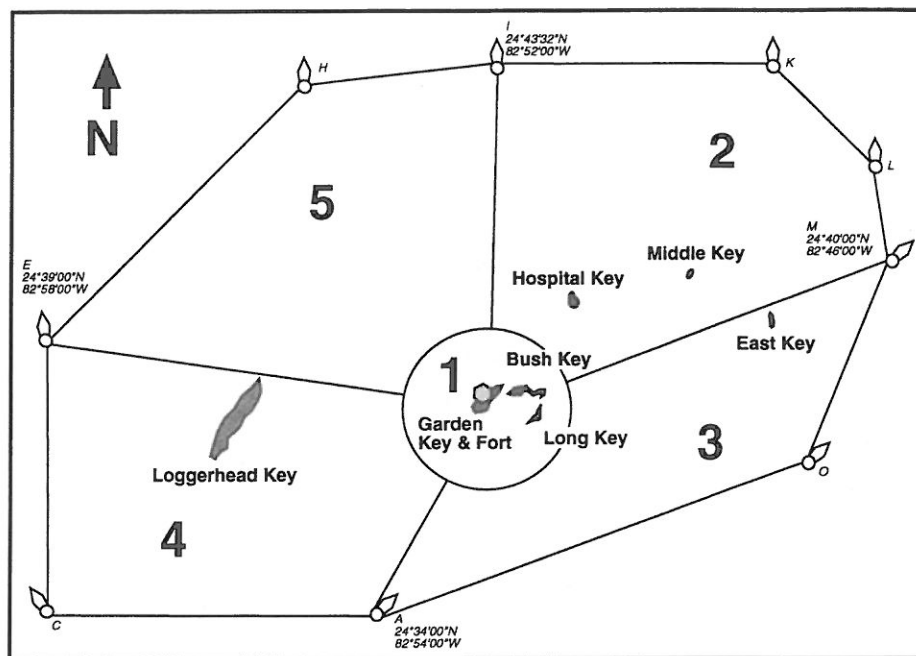


Figure 11: The importance of the fishing experience

## Fishing zones

Visitors were asked to circle the number of each park zone where they fished (see Map 3). Figure 12 shows that zone 1 (64%) and zone 4 (57%) were the park areas visitors most often used for fishing.



Map 3: Dry Tortugas NP fishing zones

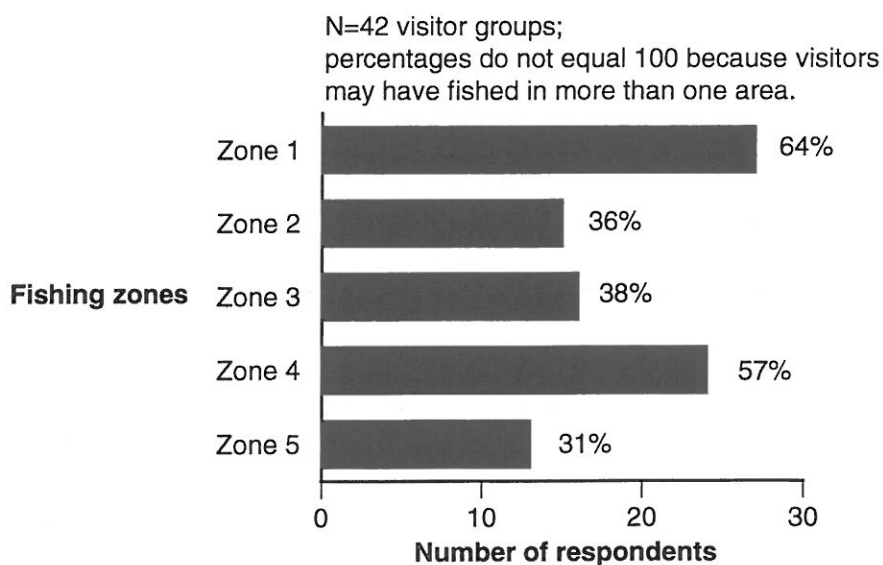


Figure 12: Park zones where visitors fished

About two-thirds of the visitors (66%) mentioned they had not visited or planned to visit Loggerhead Key, while 32% responded positively (see Figure 13).

### Loggerhead Key

The activities most visitors participated in at Loggerhead Key were snorkeling/diving (77%) and walking on the beach (71%), as shown in Figure 14. "Other" activities mentioned were swimming, climbing the lighthouse, picnicking and taking photographs.

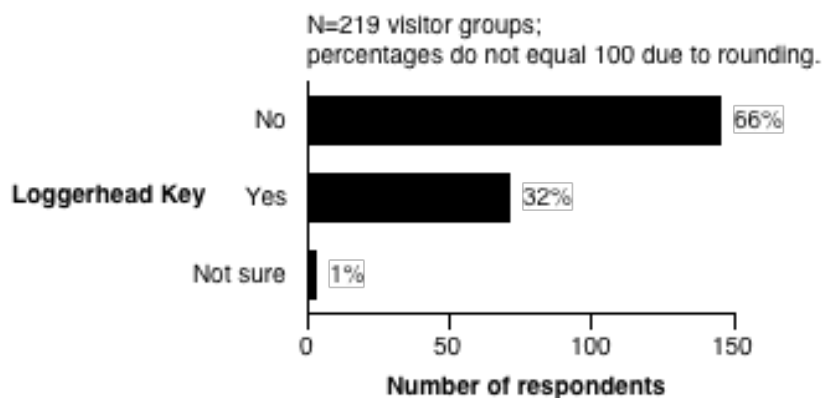


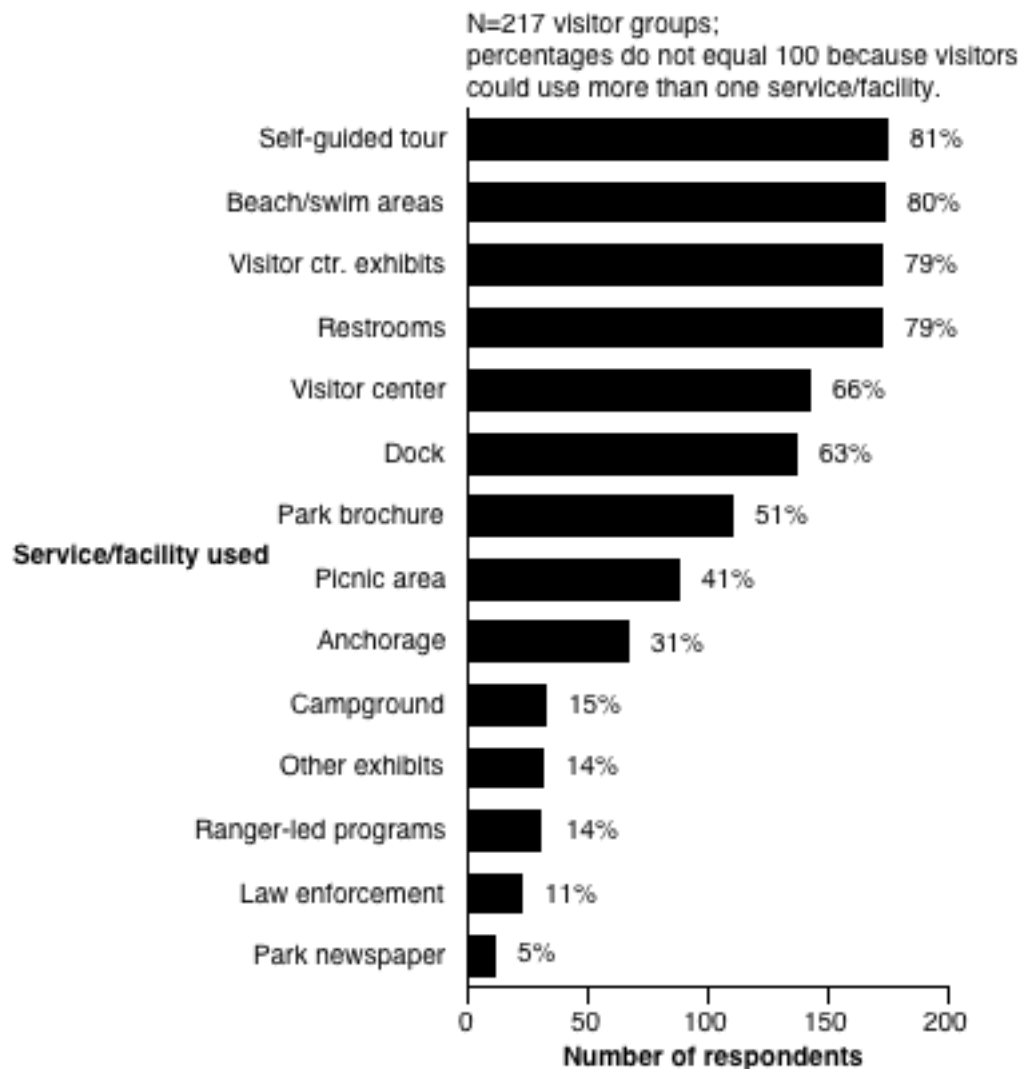
Figure 13: Visitors who visited Loggerhead Key



Figure 14: Activities visitors participated in while at Loggerhead Key

**Visitor  
services and  
facilities:  
use and  
quality**

The services and facilities visitors most often used were the self-guided tour (81%), beach/swim areas (80%), visitor center exhibits (79%), restrooms (79%), the visitor center (66%) and the dock (63%), as shown in Figure 15. The least used services and facilities were visitor protection/law enforcement (11%) and the park newspaper (5%).



**Figure 15: Use of services and facilities**

Visitors were asked to rate the quality of each of the services and facilities they used on this visit. They used a five point scale (see box below).

Quality: 1 = very good 2 = good 3 = average 4 = poor 5 = very poor
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Figures 16-29 show that several services and facilities were given high "good" to "very good" quality ratings: campground (89%), beach/swim area (85%), ranger-led programs (84%), picnic area (83%) and the dock (80%). The services and facilities which received the highest "very poor" quality ratings were ranger-led programs (7%) and anchorage (6%).

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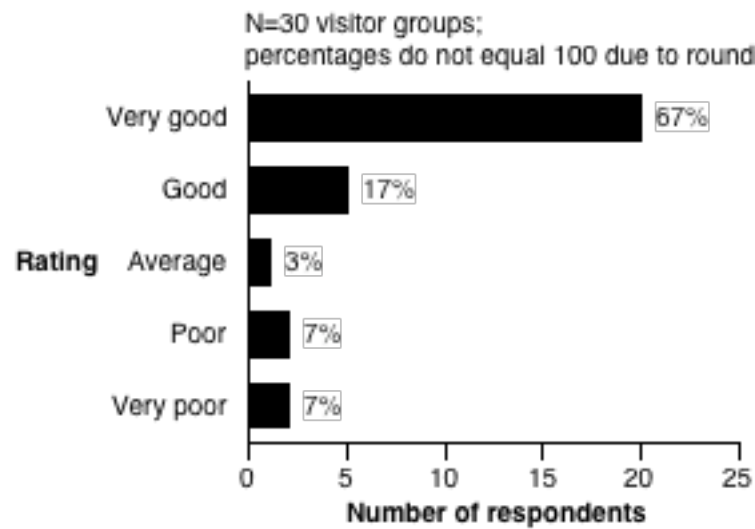


Figure 16: Quality of ranger-led interpretive programs

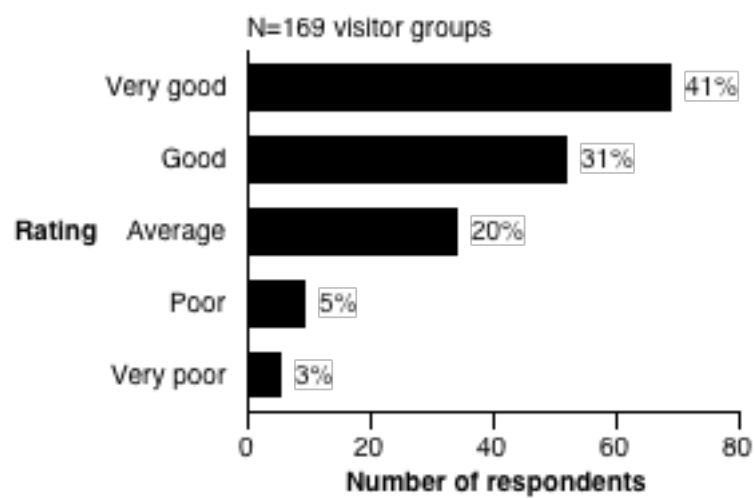


Figure 17: Quality of self-guided tour



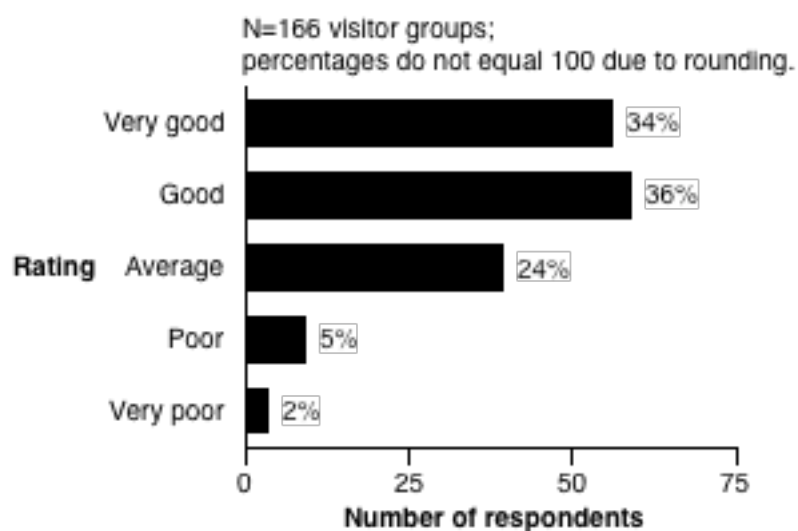


Figure 18: Quality of visitor center exhibits

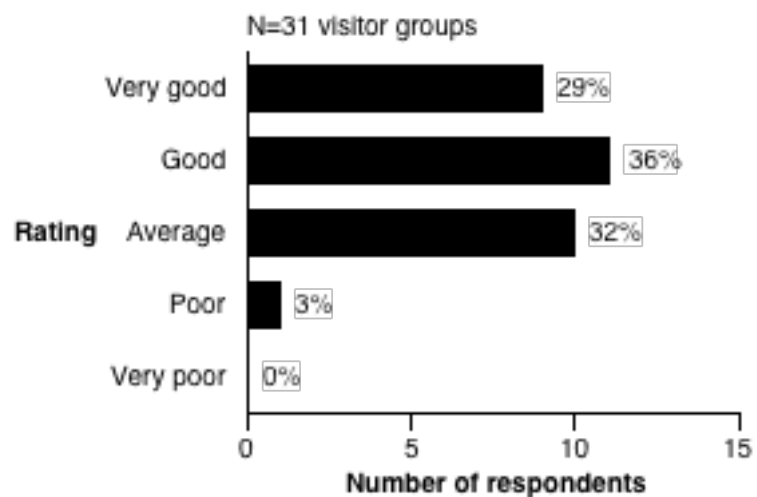


Figure 19: Quality of other exhibits (not at visitor center)

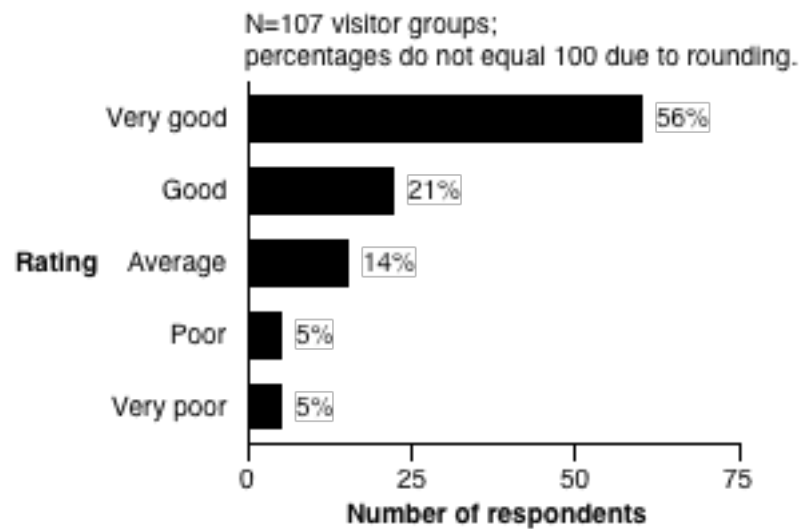


Figure 20: Quality of park brochure

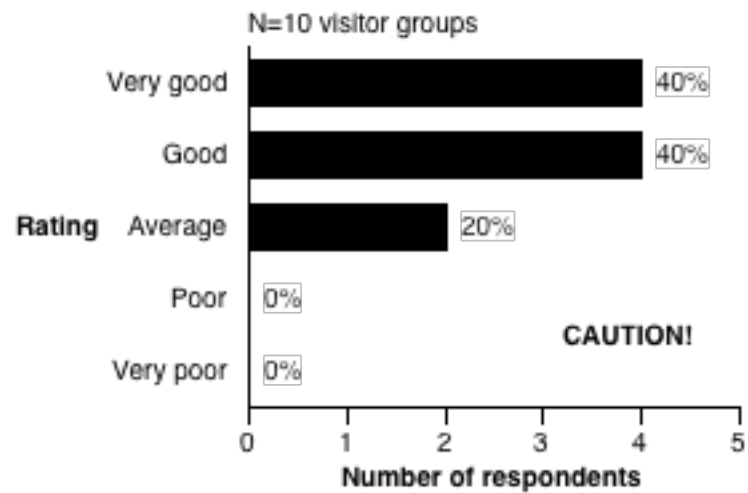


Figure 21: Quality of park newspaper

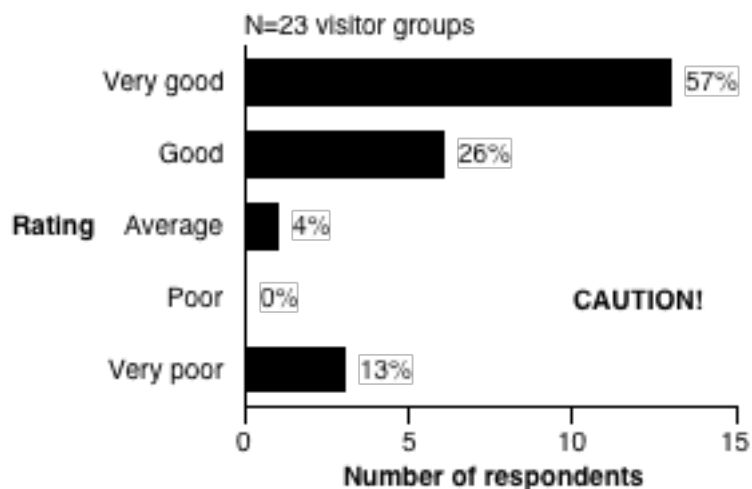


Figure 22: Quality of visitor protection/law enforcement

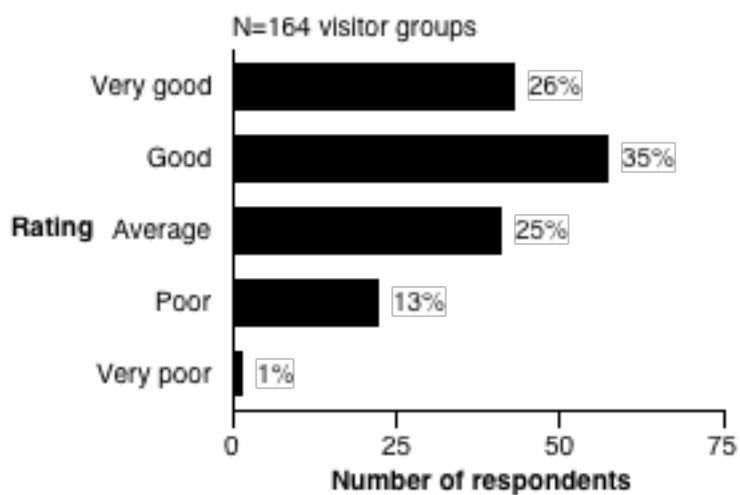


Figure 23: Quality of restrooms

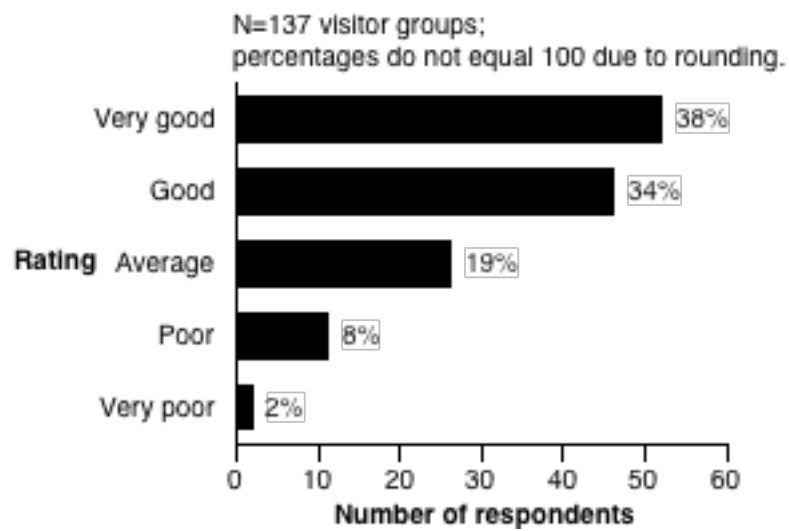


Figure 24: Quality of visitor center

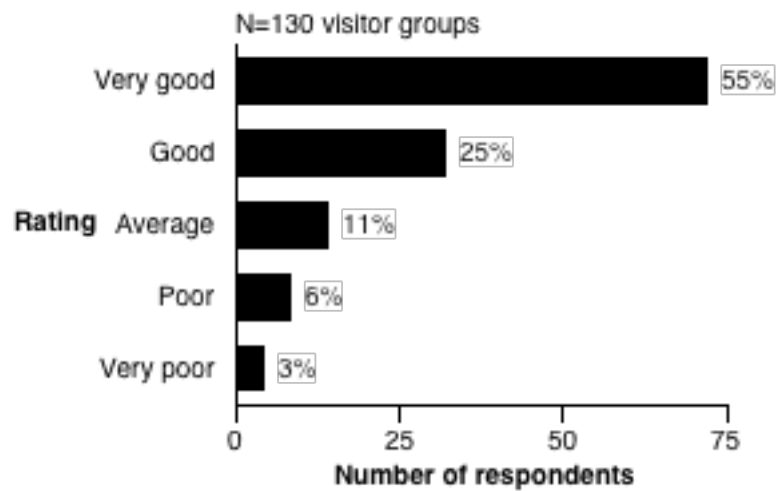


Figure 25: Quality of dock

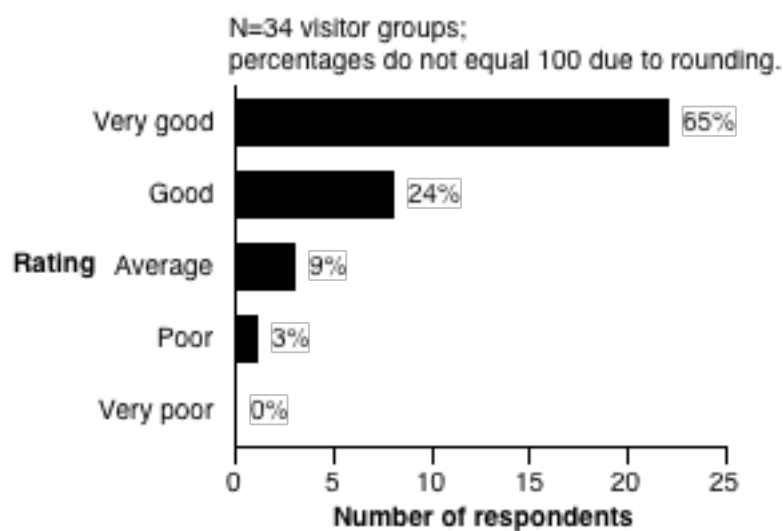


Figure 26: Quality of campground

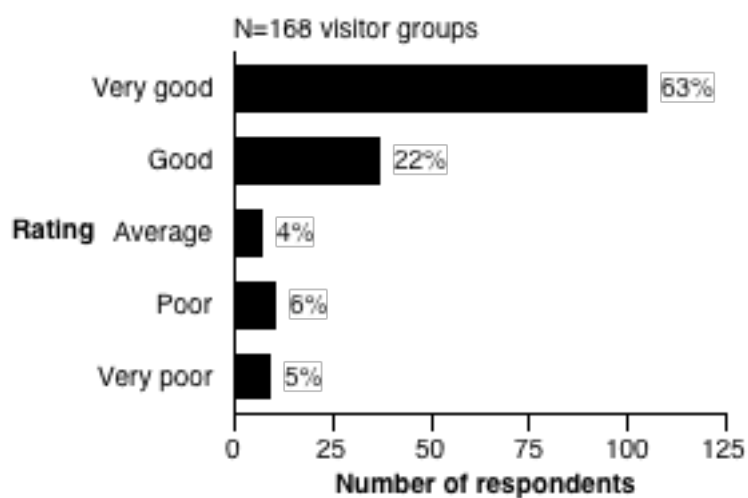


Figure 27: Quality of beach/swim areas

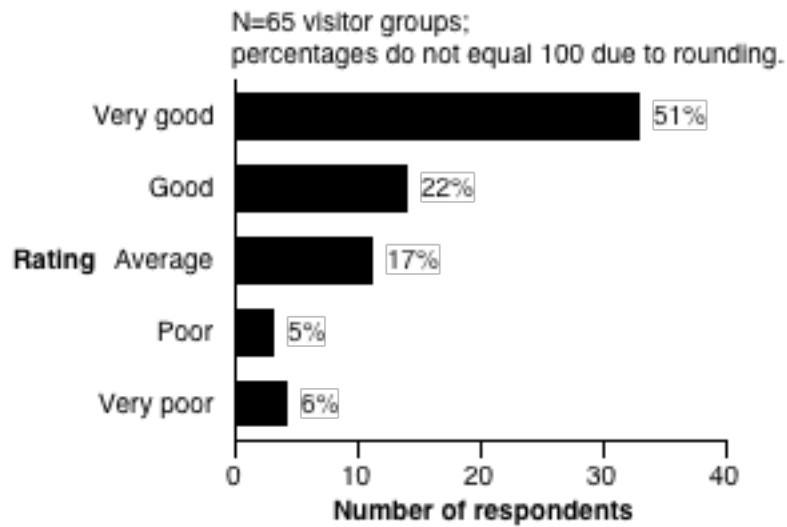


Figure 28: Quality of anchorage

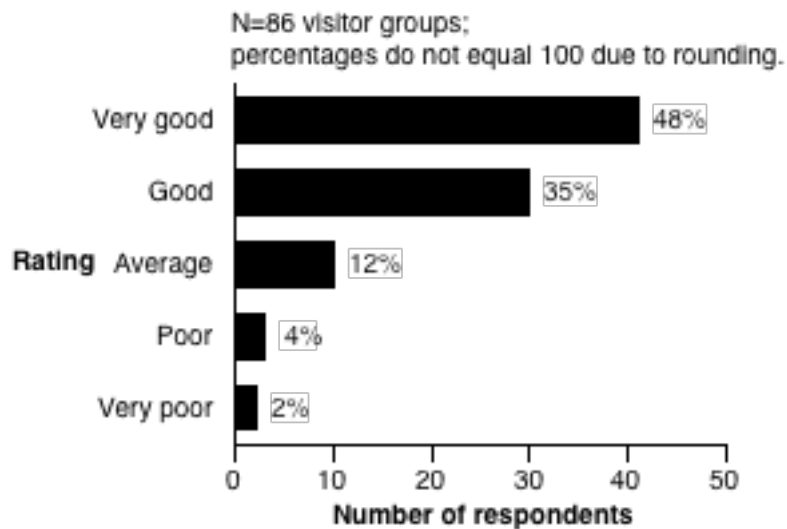
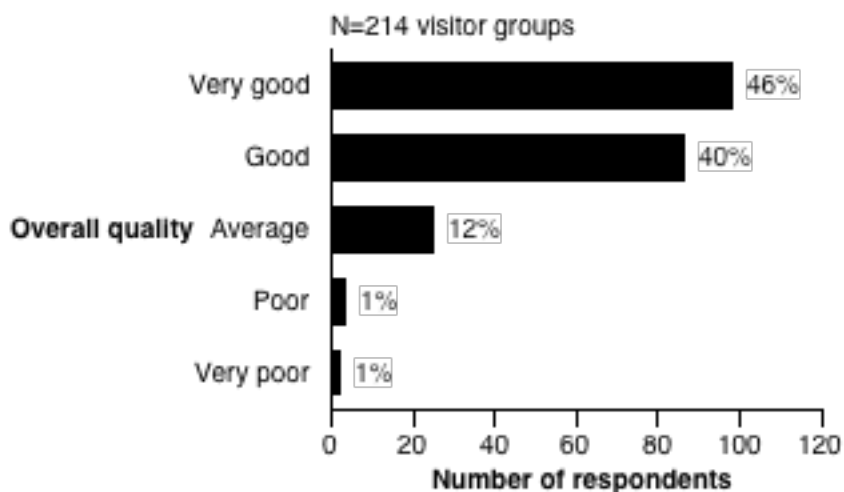


Figure 29: Quality of picnic area

Visitors were asked to rate the overall quality of the visitor services provided at Dry Tortugas. Eighty-six percent of the visitor groups rated the park visitor services as "good" or "very good" (see Figure 30). Less than 2% of the visitor services were rated as "very poor."

**Overall rating  
of visitor  
services**



**Figure 30: Overall rating of visitor services**

**Reasons for visit**

The most often stated primary reasons for visiting were recreation (41%) and to learn about history at Fort Jefferson (31%), as shown in Figure 31. "Other" reasons cited by visitor groups were to take photographs, to get out of the storms, to enjoy a unique experience and to vacation.



**Figure 31: Reasons for visit to Dry Tortugas**



Visitors were asked "What did you like **most** about your visit to Dry Tortugas National Park?" A summary of their responses is listed below and in the appendix.

**What  
visitors  
liked most**

---

**Visitor likes**

N=416 comments;  
many visitors made more than one comment

Comment	Number of times mentioned
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	
Rangers	10
<b>INTERPRETIVE SERVICES</b>	
Park history	28
Education at Fort Jefferson	18
Self-guided tours	8
Ranger-led tours	7
Other comments	2
<b>FACILITIES &amp; MAINTENANCE</b>	
Excellent architecture/workmanship on fort	7
Fort is natural, well-preserved	5
Park is very clean	4
The anchorage	3
Brickwork well-maintained	2
Clean water	2
Other comments	3
<b>RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>	
Snorkeling (reefs)	48
Quiet surroundings (solitude)	45
The Fort	38
Enjoyed scenery	21
Beautiful water	14
Beautiful coral	13
Well preserved	13
Environment (clean, nature)	10
Beautiful fish	9
Sand/beach	8
Beautiful birds	6
Lack of crowds	6
Fishing	6
Swimming in pristine waters	6
Marine life	5

---

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (continued)**

Scuba diving	5
Lack of commercialism	5
Seaplane ride	4
Activities on/near moat	3
Bird watching	3
Water sports	2
Camping	2
Glad it is a protected area	2
Wildlife	2
Other comments	7

**GENERAL IMPRESSIONS**

Difficult access	5
Everything	5
Perfect weather	5
Out of the ordinary	5
Seeing a part of history few get to	4
Magnitude of the "project" itself	3
Other comments	7

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Visitors were asked, "What did you like **least** about your visit to Dry Tortugas National Park?" A summary of their responses is listed below and in the appendix.

**What  
visitors  
liked least**

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**Visitor dislikes**

N=224 comments;  
many visitors made more than one comment.

Comment	Number of times mentioned
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	
Boat boarded by ranger	3
Other comments	3
<b>INTERPRETIVE SERVICES</b>	
Lack of signs (warning, to exit)	3
Cannons in place	2
Other comments	2
<b>FACILITIES &amp; MAINTENANCE</b>	
Lack of fresh water (drinking) facilities	17
Restrooms rustic- need sinks	9
Lacking public showers	7
State of disrepair at fort	7
Lack of refreshment stands or vending machines	6
No food available	4
Lack of basic needs facilities	4
Not enough public docking facilities	3
Lack of funding to repair fort	3
Better marking and access for snorkeling	2
Lack of mooring balls at Loggerhead Key	2
Poor anchoring sites	2
Need gas facilities at fort	2
Other comments	4
<b>RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>	
Very crowded	9
Disappointed in snorkeling: lack of fish, coral conditions	5
No good campsites due to crowding	3
Beach conditions, seaweed	2
Other comments	9

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**CONCESSIONS**

Seaplane charter allows too short of time	4
Ferry round trip too long	2
Other comments	7

**POLICIES**

Docking restriction should be changed	3
Not being able to dock at Loggerhead Key	3
Couldn't dive in park after catching stuff outside of park	2
Other comments	2

**GENERAL IMPRESSIONS**

Nothing	31
Didn't have enough time	24
Bad weather	11
Departing	8
Length of trip too long	5
Lack of access, remoteness	4
Didn't like barracuda while fishing	2
Other comments	3

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Visitors were asked "If you were planning for the future of Dry Tortugas National Park, what would you propose? Please be specific." A summary of their responses is listed below and in the appendix.

## Planning for the future

### Planning for the future

N=378 comments;  
many visitors made more than one comment.

Comment	Number of times mentioned
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	
More rangers for answering questions	4
Train rangers in customer relations	2
Other comments	3
<b>INTERPRETIVE SERVICES</b>	
Increase advertising	11
Offer ranger-led tours	5
Guided tours to other keys	5
More information: wildlife, fort history, chapel	5
Provide info on how fort was built & where bricks from	2
Provide full day trips	2
Children's section on wildlife	2
Provide donation box	2
Other comments	19
<b>FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE</b>	
Restoration of fort	22
Provide freshwater for drink/ cleaning	11
More mooring buoys for snorkel & dive sites	9
Add showers	7
Provide camp store	4
Better docking facilities	4
Sell brick out of wall to finance repairs	3
Facilities should remain as they are	3
Use reverse-osmosis to sell water	3
Ice machine	3
Keep fort in original state	3
Install desalinators for campers/visitors	2
Fix up cannon closures	2
Bar	2
Ongoing repair of brickwork	2
More items in gift shop- patches, T-shirts, sunglasses	2
Add seating for viewing video	2
Add restaurant, hotel, condos, gambling	2
More garbage cans	2
Working fountains, gazebo	2
Other comments	22

**POLICY**

Keep it underdeveloped	20
Limit commercial tours to smaller parties	8
Limit number of people per day	7
Eliminate charters	4
Charge fee to maintain fort	4
Restrict visits to Loggerhead by groups	2
Use college students or prisoners to maintain area	2
Provide opportunities for volunteers	2
Other comments	22

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Preserve environment	20
Keep facilities basic to keep low numbers of visitors	10
Do not commercialize	7
Make access to island more difficult	6
Add artificial reefs to attract more marine life	2
Other comments	4

**CONCESSIONS**

Provide T-shirts	10
Provide inexpensive transportation to & from Keys	9
Snack stands	9
Offer extended visit package, including simple accommodations	6
Water	5
Need more souvenirs	4
Kayak/small boat rental	3
Too many visitors on Key west charters	3
Fuel docks	2
Longer hours for gift shop	2
Other comments	4

**GENERAL IMPRESSIONS**

Perfect	19
Enjoy the inaccessibility	5
Other comments	3

Many visitors wrote additional comments, which are included in the separate appendix of this report. Their comments are summarized below and in the appendix. Some comments offer specific suggestions on how to improve the park; others describe what visitors enjoyed or did not enjoy about their visit.

## Comment Summary

### Visitor Comment Summary

N=232 comments;  
many visitors made more than one comment.

Comment	Number of times mentioned
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	
Rangers informative and helpful	11
Rangers rude to yachts	2
Need rangers available for questions about wildlife and fort	2
Other comments	4
<b>INTERPRETIVE SERVICES</b>	
Want more information & history about fort and surrounding areas	3
Other comments	11
<b>FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE</b>	
Grounds well maintained	2
Other comments	9
<b>POLICY</b>	
Do not allow park to overcrowd too much at one time	3
More access to Loggerhead for snorkeling	2
Enjoyed freedom to do as they wished (self guides, exploration)	2
Other comments	12
<b>RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>	
Stop commercialism	8
Glad park is not a tourist trap	5
Keep it underdeveloped	2
Monitor visitor numbers	2
Treat to see nature preserved	2
Other comments	4

**GENERAL IMPRESSIONS**

Enjoyed visit	53
Will return	20
Great	13
Park interesting and educational	8
Park is unique	5
Thank you for maintaining national parks	5
Beautiful	5
Keep up the good work	4
Clean	3
Good snorkeling	3
Nothing	3
Gorgeous beach	2
Fascinating moat	2
Like inaccessibility	2
Outdoor activities are unique and special	2
Other comments	16

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## Dry Tortugas National Park Additional Analysis

The Visitor Services Project (VSP) staff offer the opportunity to learn more from VSP visitor study data.

### Additional Analysis:

Additional analysis can be done using the park's VSP visitor study data that was collected and entered into the computer. Two-way and three-way cross tabulations can be made of any of the characteristics listed below. Be as specific as possible--you may select a single program/ service/ facility instead of all that were listed in the questionnaire. Include your name, address and phone number in the request.

- |                                |                             |                               |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Source of information        | • Loggerhead Key activities | • Number of visits past year  |
| • Forms of transportation used | • Group size                | • Number of visits past 5 yrs |
| • Activities                   | • Guided tour group         | • Service/ facility used      |
| • Did group fish?              | • Group type                | • Service/ facility quality   |
| • Importance of fishing        | • Age                       | • Reasons for visiting        |
| • Fishing zones                | • State of residence        | • Overall quality rating      |
| • Loggerhead Key visit         | • Country of residence      |                               |

### Database

A database exists containing all the VSP visitor studies results from 1988 through the present. In order to use the database it will be necessary to have a database catalog, which lists the information contained in the database. Queries to the database will be accepted by phone, mail, cc:mail, e:mail or fax and the same forms of media will be used to return the answer to you. Through the database, you can learn how the results of this VSP visitor study compare with those across the nation, or within a specific region, with other natural areas, or sorted in many other ways.

Phone/ send requests to:

**Visitor Services Project, CPSU**  
**College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences**  
**University of Idaho**  
**Moscow, Idaho 83844-1133**  
**208-885-7863**  
**FAX: 208-885-4261**

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**QUESTIONNAIRE**

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**Visitor Services Project Publications**

Reports 1-4 (pilot studies) are available from the University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit. All VSP reports listed below are available from the parks where the studies were conducted.

**1985**

- 5. North Cascades National Park Service Complex

**1986**

- 6. Crater Lake National Park

**1987**

- 7. Gettysburg National Military Park
- 8. Independence National Historical Park
- 9. Valley Forge National Historical Park
- 10. Colonial National Historical Park
- 11. Grand Teton National Park
- 12. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- 13. Mesa Verde National Park
- 14. Shenandoah National Park
- 15. Yellowstone National Park
- 16. Independence National Historical Park: Four Seasons Study

**1988**

- 17. Glen Canyon National Recreational Area
- 18. Denali National Park and Preserve
- 19. Bryce Canyon National Park
- 20. Craters of the Moon National Monument

**1989**

- 21. Everglades National Park
- 22. Statue of Liberty National Monument
- 23. The White House Tours, President's Park (summer)
- 24. Lincoln Home National Historical Site
- 25. Yellowstone National Park
- 26. Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
- 27. Muir Woods National Monument

**1990**

- 28. Canyonlands National Park
- 29. White Sands National Monument
- 30. National Monuments
- 31. Kenai Fjords National Park
- 32. Gateway National Recreation Area
- 33. Petersburg National Battlefield
- 34. Death Valley National Monument
- 35. Glacier National Park
- 36. Scott's Bluff National Monument
- 37. John Day Fossil Beds National Monument

**1991**

- 38. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park
- 39. Joshua Tree National Monument
- 40. The White House Tours, President's Park (spring)
- 41. Natchez Trace Parkway
- 42. Stehekin-North Cascades NP/ Lake Chelan NRA
- 43. City of Rocks National Reserve
- 44. The White House Tours, President's Park (fall)

**1992**

- 45. Big Bend National Park
- 46. Frederick Douglass National Historic Site
- 47. Glen Echo Park
- 48. Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
- 49. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
- 50. Zion National Park
- 51. New River Gorge National River
- 52. Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
- 53. Arlington House-The Robert E. Lee Memorial

**1993**

- 54. Belle Haven Park/Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve
- 55. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
- 56. Whitman Mission National Historic Site
- 57. Sitka National Historical Park
- 58. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (summer)
- 59. Redwood National Park
- 60. Channel Islands National Park
- 61. Pecos National Historical Park
- 62. Canyon de Chelly National Monument
- 63. Bryce Canyon National Park

**1994**

- 64. Death Valley National Monument Backcountry
  - 65. San Antonio Missions National Historical Park
  - 66. Anchorage Alaska Public Lands Information Center
  - 67. Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts
  - 68. Nez Perce National Historical Park
  - 69. Edison National Historic Site
  - 70. San Juan Island National Historical Park
  - 71. Canaveral National Seashore
  - 72. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (fall)
  - 73. Gettysburg National Battlefield
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**Visitor Services Project Publications (continued)**

**1995**

- 74. Grand Teton National Park (winter)
- 75. Yellowstone National Park (winter)
- 76. Bandelier National Monument
- 77. Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve
- 78. Adams National Historic Site
- 79. Devils Tower National Monument
- 80. Manassas National Battlefield Park
- 81. Booker T. Washington National Monument
- 82. San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park
- 83. Dry Tortugas National Park

For more information about 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 83844-1133 or call (208) 885-7129

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