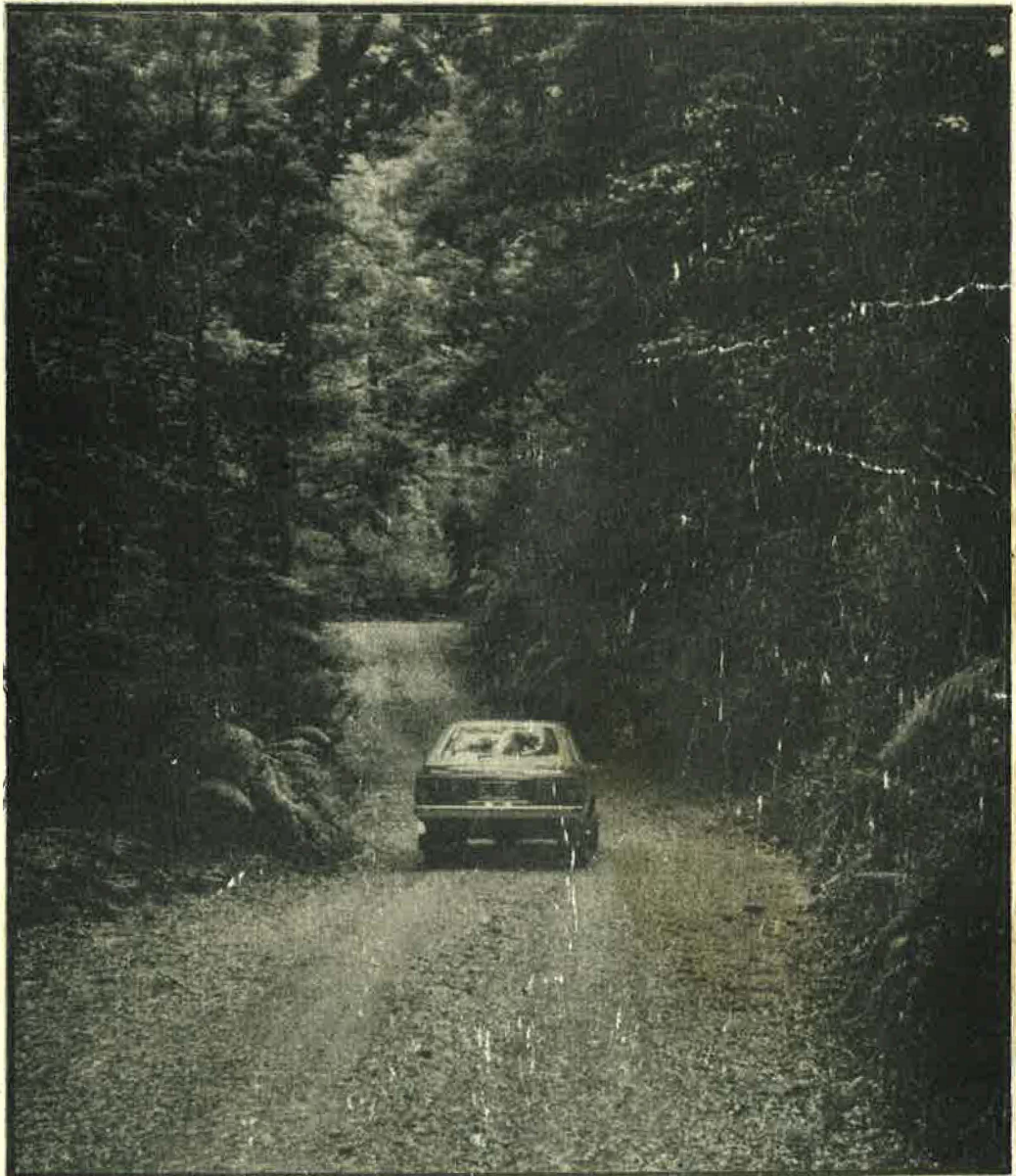




Recreational Users in Kaimanawa/Kaweka Forest Parks

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Department of

Horticulture
Landscape
and Parks

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Lincoln College, University College of Agriculture

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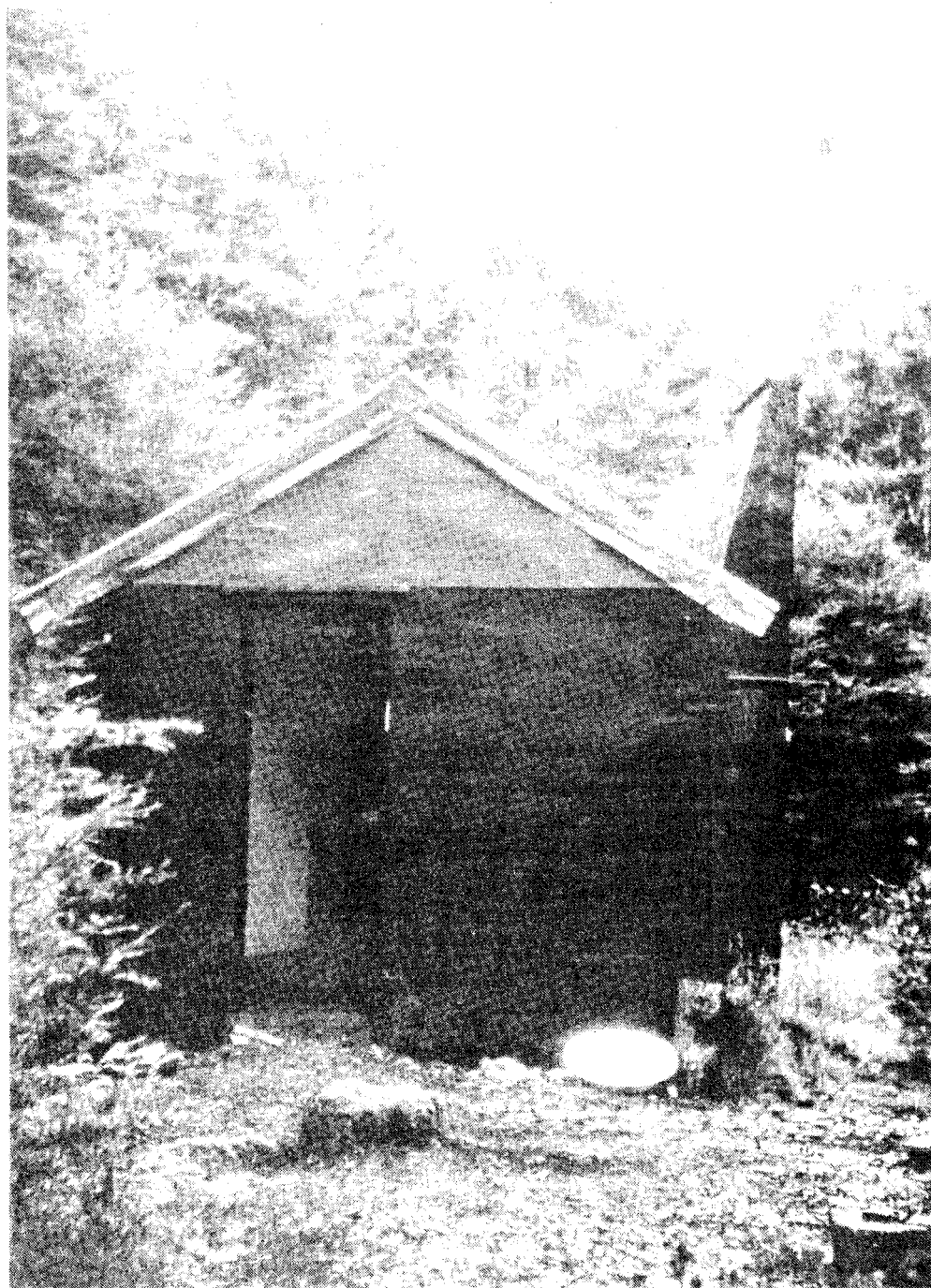
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-

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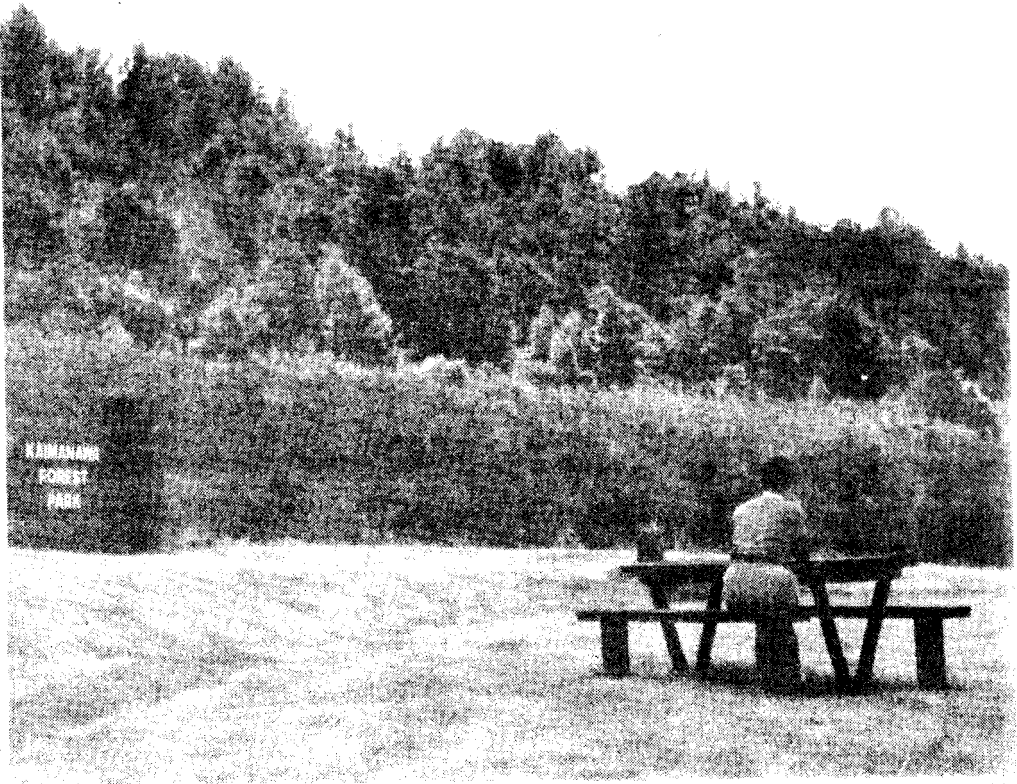
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1.0 Introduction to the Study

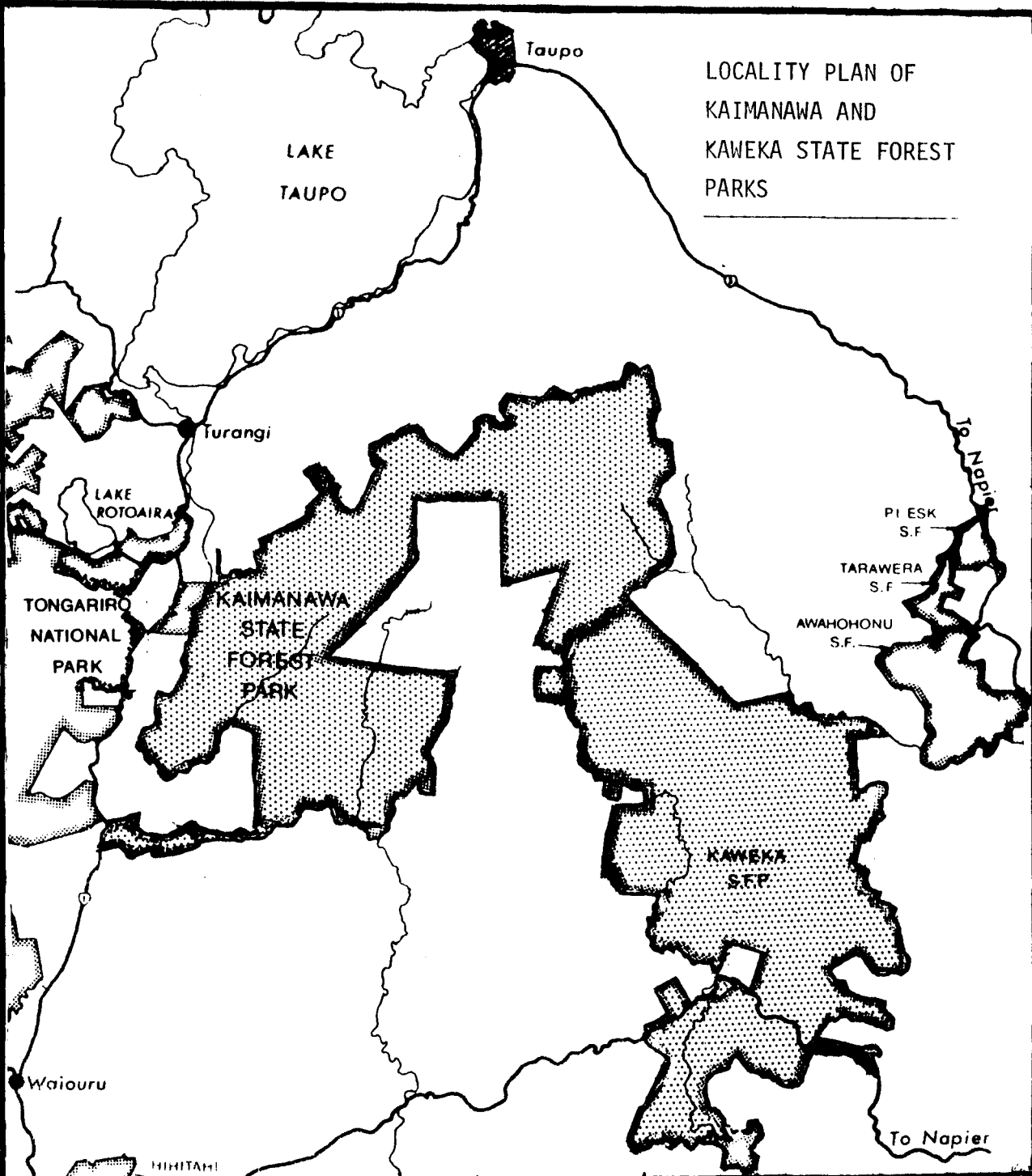
This research has been undertaken under contract to the New Zealand Forest Service. It has arisen from a major study of recreational hunting in the Central North Island (Groome, Simmons, Clark, 1983).

A significant data base on Forest Park Users in the Kaimanawa/Kaweka region was assembled for the recreational hunting study. While the principal purpose of that data was to explore the compatibility of a Recreational Hunting Area with existing uses of the Forest Parks, the comprehensiveness of, and response to the surveys suggested that further analysis would also be useful to management.

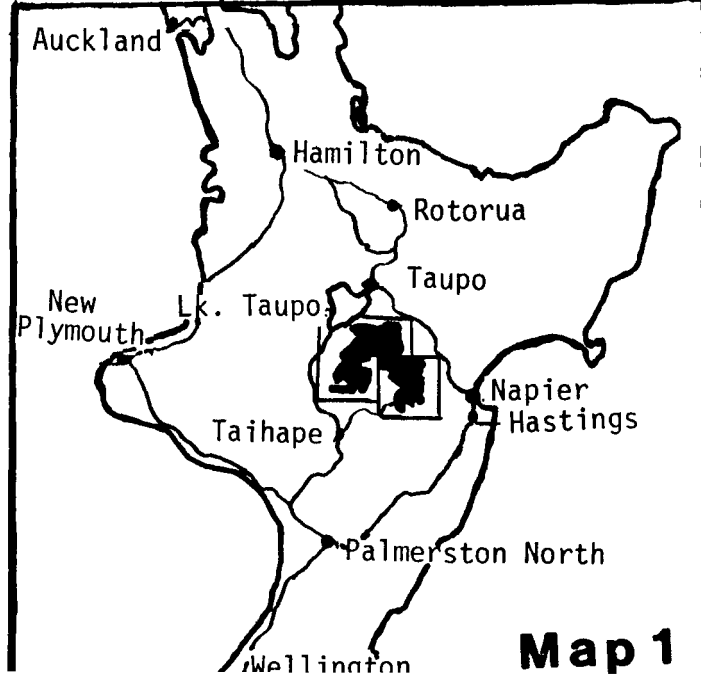
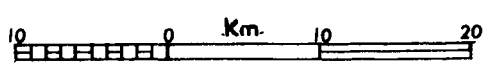
The aim of this report, then, is to separately describe key recreational user groups within the Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks. It is envisaged that this will have direct benefit to planning and help determine promotional activity by describing recreational preference and participation behaviour of park users.

Map 1 shows the location of the two Parks in the North Island.

LOCALITY PLAN OF
KAIMANAWA AND
KAWEKA STATE FOREST
PARKS



Scale - 1:500 000



Map 1

1.1 Outline of this Report

A profile of the characteristic features of each recreational activity is provided. The amount of detail given depends on the number of respondents in each activity. Thus hunting, tramping and sightseeing have been discussed in considerable detail as these were the largest user groups in both parks.

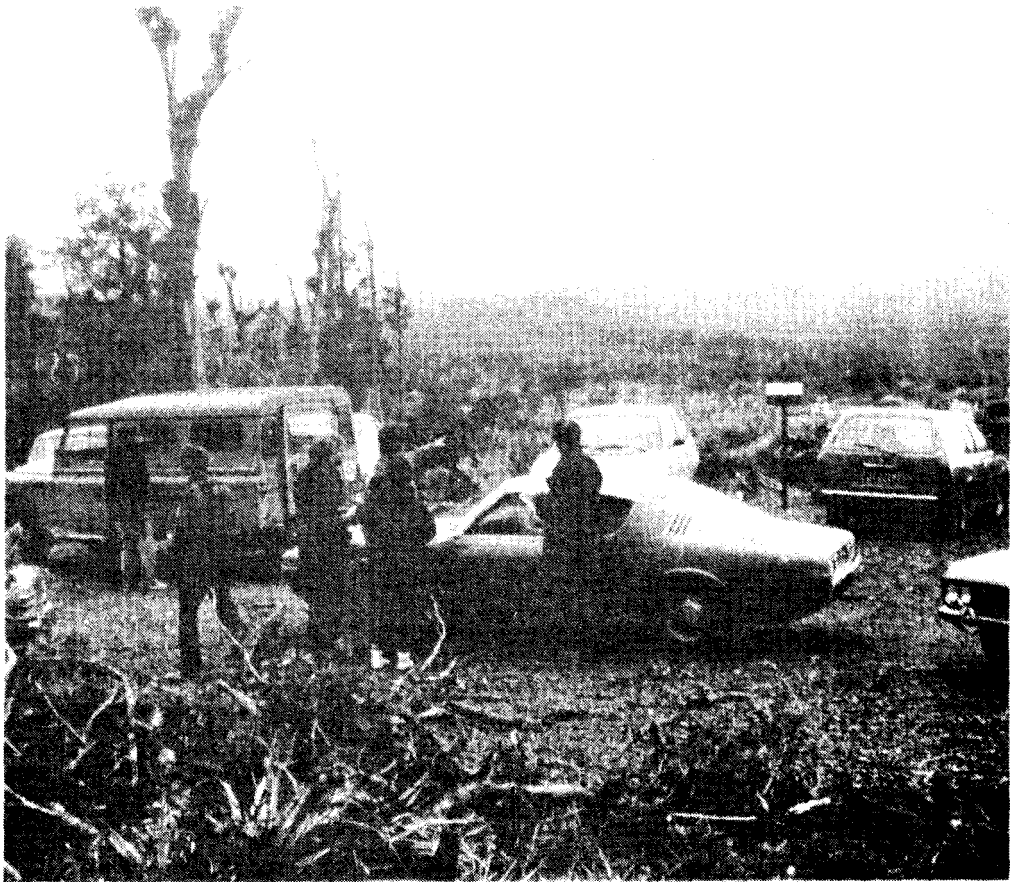
Sightseeing is part of a larger chapter on road-end and fringe users, in which nature study, picnicking and camping are also included, but in lesser detail.

The water-based activities (including fishing, rafting and kayaking) are discussed together in Chapter 7, although all of these may occur on the fringe of the Parks.

Prior to these activity profiles Chapter 3 provides a detailed analysis of the mix of activities originating at each of the sampled access points. As well, each park has been divided into activity sectors and an outline of the activities occurring in those various regions is given.

The following chapter describes the methodology used and subsequent constraints on the data.

Methodology



2.1 Sampling Periods

The user data was gathered by a saturation sample of users in Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks at two peak use times:

1. New Year 1982
7 January (Thursday) - 11 January (Monday)
6.00am-9.00pm daily.
2. Easter 1982
8 April (Thursday 4.00pm) - 13 April (Tuesday)
6.00am-6.30pm.

The objective of the January sample was to collect information at a time of the widest mix of user types in the Parks. In this the sample was successful, although it has since been speculated that the period between Christmas and New Year may have produced higher user numbers.

The sampling was undertaken by junior NZFS staff and student workers engaged on the Kaweka and Kaimanawa animal and vegetation surveys prior to their return to the field after their Christmas break.

The Easter sample was aimed at the more intensive hunter and tramper use which normally occurs over Easter. NZFS staff and student workers were again employed.

2.2 Questionnaire Design

An individual questionnaire (Appendix 1) was distributed to all people over an estimated age of 15. A group questionnaire (coloured green) was also given to one representative of each group (Appendix 2).

During the initial designing of the questionnaire a 'delphi' type technique was used to pre-test it. It was sent to a limited group of forest managers, policy makers, researchers and outdoor club members for comment before the final draft was constructed.

The questionnaires were printed as small booklets for easy handling.

2.3 Sampling Points

A concerted attempt was made to contact all users of the two Parks during the sampling periods. All known entry points were monitored.

Sampling stations were established at all ten road-ends and the two airstrips in Kaimanawa Forest Park and the 12 road-ends or picnic areas were monitored in Kaweka Forest Park. Additionally, two survey personnel walked through Kaimanawa Forest Park to contact people at Waipakihi and Cascade Huts who might not pass through a sampling point during the sampling periods.

Although Kiko Road was not open to the public during the January sampling period, it was monitored then as well as at Easter. Where other agencies control access to Kaimanawa Forest Park (i.e. Tongariro and Hautu Prison Farms and the Army Training Group, Waiouru), questionnaires were given to these authorities for distribution.

Helicopter operators were requested to supply addresses of people they flew into the Parks during Easter and these people were posted questionnaires. No one used helicopter access during the January sample period.

Usable questionnaires were received from users at 13 sample points (including the prison farms, helicopters, etc.) in Kaimanawa Forest Park and from nine in Kaweka Forest Park. The actual numbers of people entering via these entry points and the subsequent activities they engaged in are discussed in Chapter 3.

2.4 Survey Logistics

All personnel involved in monitoring sample points were given a briefing session at the Headquarters of each Forest Park prior to being positioned in the field.

They were accommodated at, or adjacent to the sample points, in tents, caravans or huts and spent the entire sampling period in the field, to facilitate a maximum daily sample. In Kaweka Forest Park, Robsons Lodge at Kuripapango was used as a base each night for those monitoring the south eastern access points.

Nightly radio communication schedules were made with each party and proved invaluable in gauging survey progress or resolving any problems.

A debriefing session was held at the end of both sampling periods where several aspects were covered, such as:

- numbers and types of users, periods of use etc.,
- user response to the survey,
- servicing logistics,
- other issues or problems.

2.5 Problems and Constraints

A major problem affecting the efficient running of the survey was the distance to be covered. A great deal of travelling was involved in servicing the sample points, but this is something that could not be avoided because of the size and spread of the two Parks.

Related to this was the problem of appropriate distribution of questionnaires at each sampling point. It was difficult to estimate how many would be needed at each entry and when one station, in fact, ran out of questionnaires, quickly supplying them with more proved difficult. However, names and addresses were taken and questionnaires subsequently posted. The major factor which affected visitation rates at these peak-use times was the weather. Although the first sampling period was in mid-summer the weather for the first two days was relatively cool with snow falling at the Rangitikei Access Corridor sample point. No doubt the cooler weather deterred some visitors.

The Easter sample however, was more severely hindered by Cyclone Bernie, the tail end of which passed over the Parks on the Friday. It caused windfall damage throughout Kaimanawa Forest Park making most of the tracks impassable or 'very slow going'. Forest Service staff were kept busy clearing access roads to free visitors and their cars. The high winds and cold temperatures not only deterred visitors, but also made life very uncomfortable for the survey personnel.

On the Kaweka side torrential rain and cold temperatures must have put off many visitors. User numbers were much lower than expected.

When the weather did clear on the Sunday, the widely reported storm damage brought many short-term sightseers, in particular to Kiko Road, where a car had been flattened by a tree. Some of these sightseers, as well as others using the access roads off the Desert Road, felt that their use of the Park was not enough to justify completing a questionnaire. As a result these road-end and fringe users may tend to be under-represented. Many other users commented positively on the survey and what they saw as a genuine attempt by management to gauge their views and requirements. This is also reflected in the large number of additional comments on questionnaires.



2.6 Response Rates

The following table outlines the number of individual questionnaires which were distributed and returned during both samples and the relevant response rates.

Table 2.1 Response Rates

	Kaimanawa	Kaweka	Total
<u>January Sample</u>			
Questionnaires distributed	541	264	805
Questionnaires returned			
- on site	256	165	421
- by mail	79	42	121
Total	335	207	542
Response Rate	61.9%	78.4%	67.3%
<u>Easter Sample</u>			
Questionnaires distributed	1149	351	1500
Questionnaires returned			
- on site	323	87	410
- by mail	240	76	316
Total	563	163	726
Response Rate	49.0%	46.4%	48.4%

The total number of questionnaires returned was 1,268, but only 1,132 were usable in the final analysis. Response rates for group questionnaires are higher at 69.5% (January) and 53.5% (Easter). This suggests that some people may be happy to simply let one or two individuals reply on behalf of the group.

Response rates for Easter are lower than for the January sample. Several reasons may account for this and those relating to the weather or duration and nature of visits have been discussed in the above section.

Another likely reason is that January respondents were encouraged to complete the questionnaire 'on site' while Easter users were encouraged to 'post back' via pre paid envelopes to avoid rushing their replies.

Given the mix of 'other' influencing factors discussed above, we cannot comment on whether this move alone has influenced the lower Easter response rate.

Access Points and Activity Sectors

3



3.0 Introduction

Each respondent was asked to indicate the three most important activities during both this visit to the Park, and 'at other times' (apart from the sample period).

Asking respondents to nominate their 'main' activity in this way has the benefit of reflecting their views of their use, but may not adequately reflect managers' perception of these activities. Tramping is the most obvious example of this whereby managers and experienced users may commonly hold to a definition which encompasses a full day's trip or overnight stay, while data to be presented in Chapter 5 demonstrates that 21.7% of 'trampers' spend half a day or less in the Parks.

In this chapter respondents' first (or main) activities are discussed in terms of how they relate to their second and third activities.

The main activities then form the basis for consideration recreation at each access point, as well as users' visits to the Forest Parks at other times.

3.1 Activities

Three activities stood out as being users' main recreational pursuits while visiting the Forest Parks. These were hunting, tramping and sightseeing. However, when second and third activities are also considered, it can be seen that sightseeing is by far the major use of the Parks. Table 3.1 presents the main activities of respondents and shows which other two activities were most likely to be associated with the first one.

Table 3.1 Main Activity and Associated Activities

Main Activity	n	%	Most Commonly in Association With
Hunting	363	32.1	Fishing and camping
Tramping	293	25.9	Sightseeing and camping
Sightseeing	183	16.2	Picnicking and tramping
Nature study	26	2.3	Sightseeing and tramping
Picnicking	62	5.5	Sightseeing and nature study
Camping	47	4.1	Sightseeing and tramping
Fishing	58	5.1	Sightseeing and camping
Rafting	55	4.9	Sightseeing and tramping
Kayaking	22	1.9	Tramping and sightseeing
Other	23	2.0	Tramping and sightseeing
TOTAL	1,132 ^a	100.0	

^a1268 individual questionnaires received, however, 45 respondents did not indicate their activities, and 91 questionnaires were unusable for a complete analysis.

By way of example, hunting was the main reason behind 32.1% of the respondents' use of the Park, and fishing and camping were the most popular second and third choice activities for hunters.

A crosstabulation of respondents' main activities for the sampling period with their main activities 'at other times' revealed a positive relationship. In other words, the main activity undertaken during the January and Easter samples tends to be the main activity respondents pursue on other visits to the Forest Parks.

The following sections separately analyse the use of each Park.



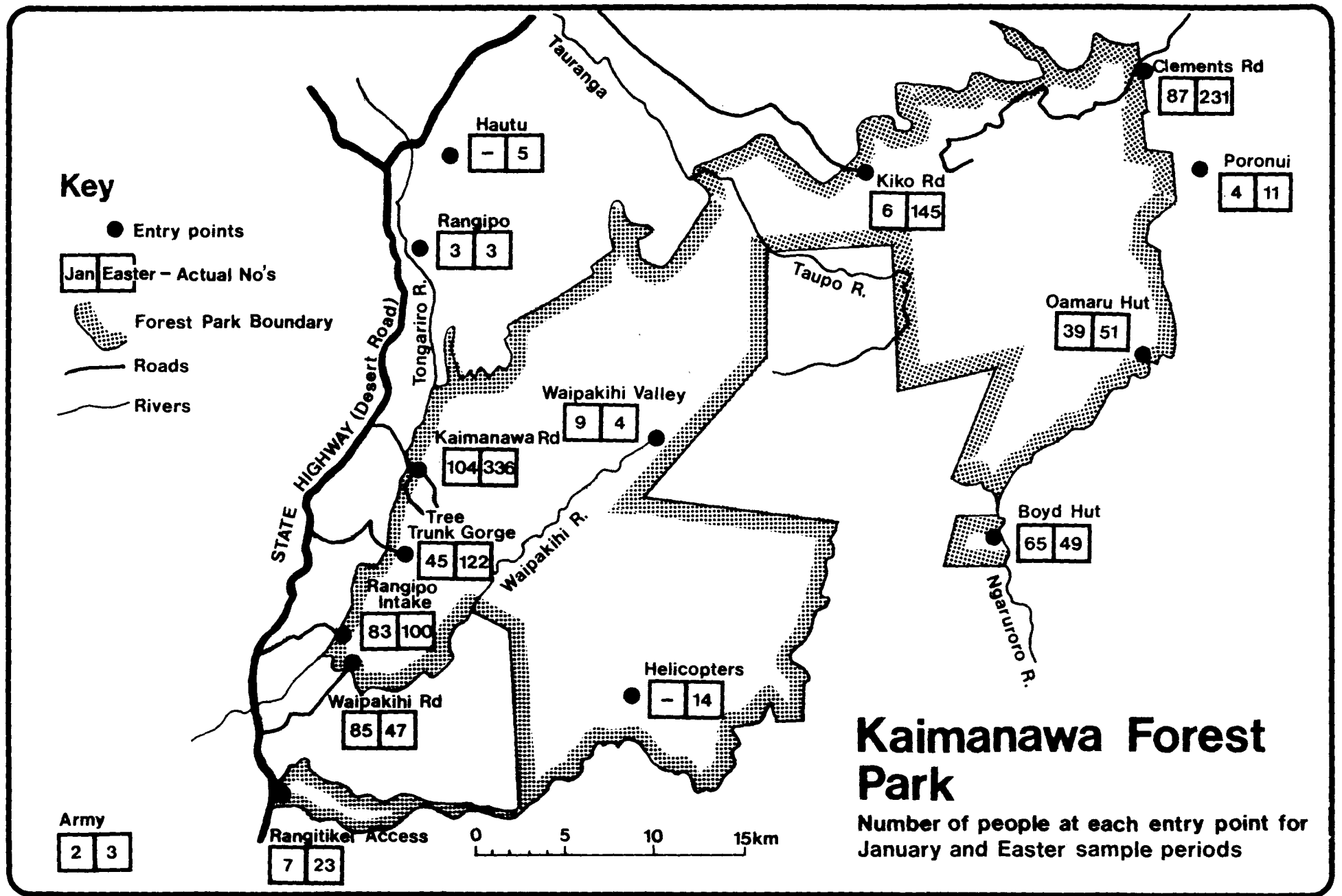
3.2 Kaimanawa Forest Park Access Points

3.2.0 INTRODUCTION

As outlined in Chapter 2, a total of 13 access points into Kaimanawa Forest Park were monitored. Ten were road-ends or airstrips where questionnaires were distributed to all people entering or leaving the Park. Two additional members of the 'survey crew' walked through the Park in an effort to contact any users who had entered before the sampling period began. Access by helicopter or through army and prison land was monitored by postal questionnaires.

The following tables outline the number of questionnaires distributed at each sample point. These totals are also represented on Map 2. Results from each sample point have been presented to demonstrate:

1. the proportion of users entering the Park at this sample point,
2. the main activities that originated there.



Map 2

3.2.1 NORTHERN ACCESS POINTS

3.2.1.1 Clements Road

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		16.1		20.2
Questionnaires distributed	87	100.0	231	100.0
% Response	67	77.0	147	63.6
Hunting	33	49.3	66	44.9
Tramping	12	17.9	65	44.2
Sightseeing	7	10.4	12	8.2
Nature study	2	3.0	-	-
Picnicking	3	4.5	1	0.7
Camping	7	10.4	-	-
Fishing	-	-	2	1.4
Other	3	4.5	1	0.7

3.2.1.2 Poronui Station

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		0.7		0.9
Questionnaires distributed	4	100.0	11	100.0
% Response	4	100.0	6	54.5
Hunting	3	75.0	2	33.6
Tramping	1	25.0	-	-
Kayaking	-	-	4	66.6

3.2.1.3 Kiko Road

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		1.1		12.7
Questionnaires distributed	6	100.0	145	100.0
% Response	6	100.0	64	44.1
Hunting	-	-	5	7.8
Tramping	5	88.3	30	46.9
Sightseeing	-	-	22	34.4
Nature study	-	-	1	1.6
Picnicking	-	-	4	6.3
Fishing	-	-	1	1.6
Other	1	16.7	1	1.6

3.2.1.4 Oamaru Airstrip

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		7.2		4.4
Questionnaires distributed	39	100.0	51	100.0
% Response	21	53.8	21	41.2
Hunting	8	38.1	16	76.2
Tramping	7	33.3	4	19.0
Sightseeing	1	4.8	-	-
Camping	1	4.8	-	-
Fishing	2	9.5	-	-
Rafting	-	-	1	4.8
Kayaking	2	9.5	-	-

3.2.1.5 Boyd Airstrip

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		12.0		4.3
Questionnaires distributed	65	100.0	49	100.0
% Response	52	80.0	30	61.2
Hunting	14	26.9	26	86.7
Tramping	19	36.5	4	13.3
Sightseeing	3	5.8	-	-
Nature study	1	1.9	-	-
Picnicking	2	3.8	-	-
Camping	2	3.8	-	-
Fishing	6	11.5	-	-
Rafting	2	3.8	-	-
Other	3	5.8	-	-

3.2.2 SOUTHERN ACCESS POINTS

3.2.2.1 Kaimanawa Road

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		19.3		29.4
Questionnaires distributed	104	100.0	336	100.0
% Response	66	63.5	107	31.8
Hunting	4	6.1	14	13.1
Tramping	10	15.2	20	18.7
Sightseeing	27	40.8	46	43.0
Nature study	4	6.1	3	2.8
Picnicking	9	13.6	3	2.8
Camping	4	6.1	3	2.8
Fishing	3	4.5	12	11.2
Rafting ^a	-	-	5	4.7
Kayaking	4	6.1	-	-
Other	1	1.5	1	0.9

^aNinety two rafters were observed at Easter. One interpretation of the low response by rafters is that the questionnaire format and presentation was inappropriate for this group.

3.2.2.2 Tree Trunk Gorge Road

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		8.3		10.7
Questionnaires distributed	45	100.0	122	100.0
% Response	22	48.9	36	29.5
Hunting		-	5	13.9
Tramping	6	27.3	2	5.6
Sightseeing	13	59.1	5	13.9
Picnicking	-	-	1	2.8
Camping	-	-	1	2.8
Rafting ^a	-	-	20	55.6
Kayaking	3	13.6	2	5.6

^aThe number of rafters observed was 67 at Easter.

3.2.2.3 Rangipo Intake Road

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		15.8		8.7
Questionnaires distributed	83	100.0	100	100.0
% Response	25	30.1	25	25.0
Hunting	2	8.0	3	12.0
Tramping	-	-	3	12.0
Sightseeing	5	20.0	4	16.0
Nature study	-	-	3	12.0
Fishing	1	4.0	-	-
Rafting ^a	14	56.0	12	48.0
Kayaking	3	12.0	-	-

^aThe number of rafters observed was 117 in January and 87 at Easter.

3.2.2.4 Waipakihi Road

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		15.8		4.1
Questionnaires distributed	85	100.0	47	100.0
% Response	53	62.4	5	10.6
Hunting	9	17.0	3	60.0
Tramping	11	20.7	2	40.0
Sightseeing	3	5.7	-	-
Nature study	3	5.7	-	-
Picnicking	12	22.6	-	-
Camping	10	18.9	-	-
Fishing	5	9.4	-	-

3.2.2.5 Rangitikei Access Corridor

	January		February	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		1.3		2.0
Questionnaires distributed	7	100.0	23	100.0
% Response	2	28.6	14	60.0
Hunting	-	-	6	42.9
Tramping	-	-	1	7.1
Picnicking	2	100.0	4	28.6
Camping	-	-	3	21.4

3.2.2.6 Waipakihi Valley

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		1.7		0.3
Questionnaires distributed	9	100.0	4	100.0
% Response	7	77.8	3	75.0
Hunting	-	-	1	33.3
Tramping	4	57.1	1	33.3
Sightseeing	1	14.3	-	-
Nature study	-	-	1	33.3
Camping	2	28.6	-	-

3.2.2.7 Army/Prison Access

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		0.4		0.002
Questionnaires distributed	2	100.0	3	100.0
% Response	2	100.0	3	100.0
Hunting	2	66.6	3	100.0
Other	1	33.3	-	-

3.2.2.8 Helicopter Access

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaimanawa Forest Park use		-		1.2
Questionnaires distributed	-	-	14	100.0
% Response	-	-	12	85.7
Hunting			10	83.3
Tramping			1	8.3
Camping			1	8.3

3.3 Kaimanawa Forest Park Activity Sectors

3.3.0 INTRODUCTION

Each group was asked to describe briefly the nature of their visit - for example, the tracks, routes or roads used, huts visited, picnic sites, hunting areas, etc. These were then classified into three major sectors based on the extent to which users penetrated the Park;

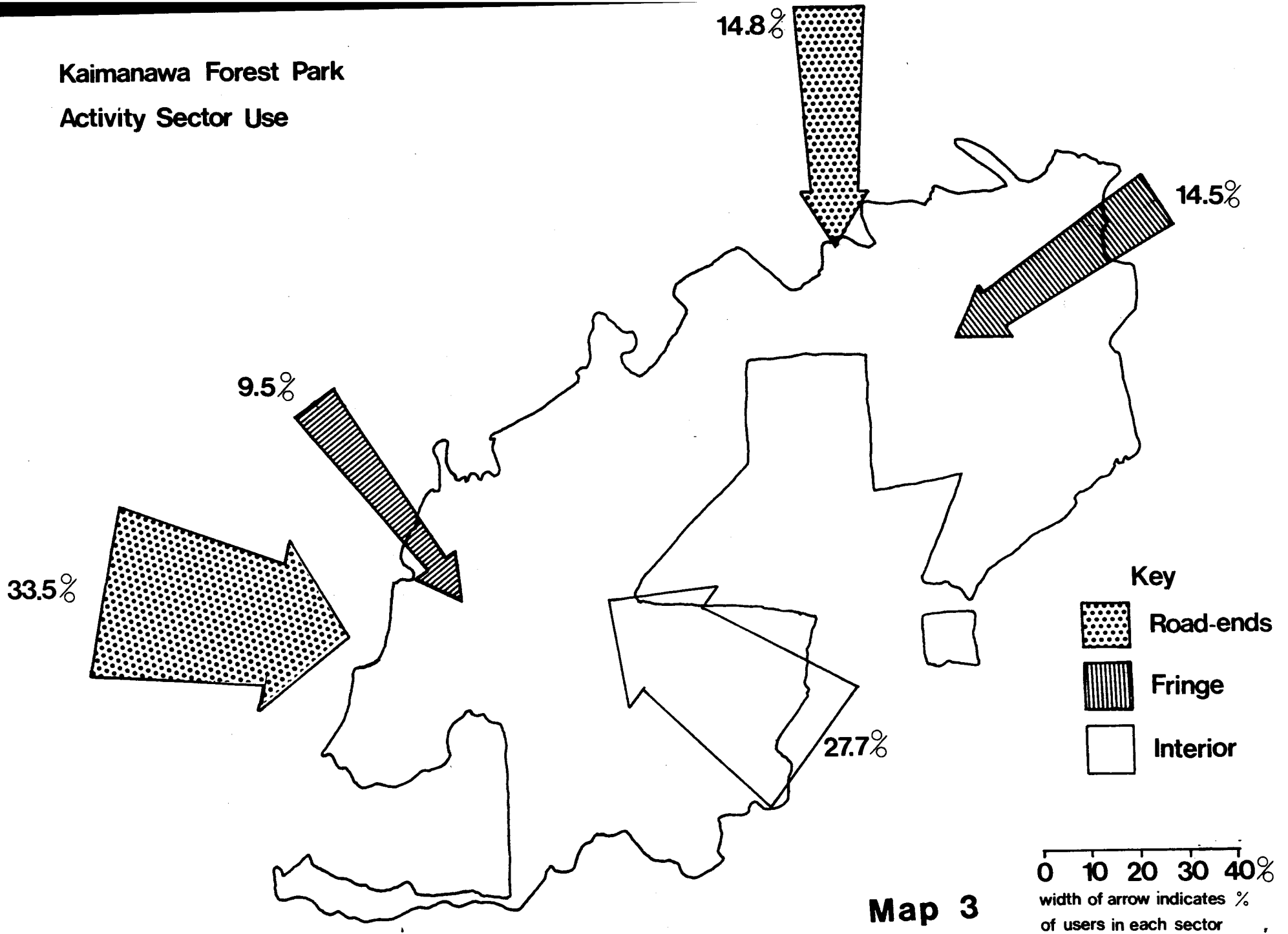
- road-ends
- fringe areas
- the interior

Road-ends and fringe areas were again divided into the northern and southern parts of the Park. Map 3 shows the proportions of users in these different sectors.

3.3.1 ROAD-ENDS

Road-end users were those who drove along an access road, perhaps to the end. Some stopped for picnics, which can often involve other activities apart from just eating, e.g. exploring a stream bed, taking photographs, child's play, or short walks. Others just drove in and out again. This was especially noticeable at Rangipo Intake Road and Tree Trunk Gorge Road where visitors were viewing either the hydro development or the river. For these people, however, the Forest Park is a backdrop to their particular activity and they are still very much 'users' of the Park.

Kaimanawa Forest Park
Activity Sector Use



Many Kiko Road users at Easter were attracted by the news media coverage of the road opening through the Maori Land (Lake Taupo Forest) after ten years' closure. Near the end of the holiday break the interest turned to the cyclone damage which caused widespread windfall. In particular, a car was destroyed by a large tree falling on it in the carpark and this often proved to be more of an attraction than the forest itself.

Overall, 48.3% of users in Kaimanawa Forest Park recreated along the roads or at road-ends.

3.3.1.1 Northern Sector - Road-ends

This area includes Clements Road and Kiko Road and users at these road-ends made up 14.8% of the total sample of the Kaimanawa Park. Clements Road, in particular, penetrates well into the Park and this is reflected in the following mix of activities in this sector. The activities were:

	<u>January</u>	<u>Easter</u>
Hunting	43.8	25.9
Tramping	6.3	14.8
Sightseeing	18.8	51.9
Picnicking	12.5	7.4
Camping	12.5	-
Other	6.3	-

The hunters classified as road-end users are those who hunted immediately adjacent to Clements Road.

As discussed previously 'tramping' might be better described as 'walking' in these areas.

3.3.1.2 Southern Sector Road-ends

This sector includes those roads leaving State Highway 1 (Desert Road) between Turangi and Waiouru, i.e. Kaimanawa Road, Tree Trunk Gorge Road, Rangipo Intake Road, Waipakihi Road and the Rangitikei Access Corridor. Road-end users here made up 33.5% of total Kaimanawa respondents. Activities were predominantly sightseeing as shown below.

	<u>January</u>	<u>Easter</u>
Hunting	7.3	9.4
Tramping	3.6	13.2
Sightseeing	40.0	39.6
Nature study	7.3	1.9
Picnicking	18.2	5.7
Camping	5.5	1.9
Fishing	7.3	5.7
Rafting	1.8	20.8
Kayaking	7.3	-
Other	1.8	1.9

3.3.2 FRINGE

Fringe users in Kaimanawa Forest Park accounted for 24% of the total and included people on short (half to one day) tramping and hunting trips, using well known tracks and some huts (e.g. Te Iringa Hut) with easy access.

3.3.2.1 Northern Sector - Fringe

This sector comprises those fringe areas based around Clements Road and Kiko Road as well as Oamaru and Boyd Airstrips. Activities were:

	<u>January</u>	<u>Easter</u>
Hunting	66.7	13.9
Tramping	13.3	21.7
Sightseeing	6.7	-
Fishing	6.7	-
Rafting	-	4.3
Other	6.7	-

Users in this northern fringe sector involved 14.5% of all respondents.

3.3.2.2 Southern Sector - Fringe

This area includes the fringe of the Park from the Desert Road side up to the ridge of the Umukarikari Range and some of the lower stretches of the Waipakihi River Valley. Users here made up 9.5% of the total and the activities included:

	<u>January</u>	<u>Easter</u>
Hunting	41.2	38.5
Tramping	35.3	53.8
Camping	17.6	7.7
Fishing	5.9	-

3.3.3 INTERIOR

The interior users undertake more demanding and longer trips into Kaimanawa Forest Park and account for 27.7% of all users in the Park. They are mostly hunters and trampers, but a small percentage were involved in other activities. Clearly Easter is a prime hunting time here.

	<u>January</u>	<u>Easter</u>
Hunting	27.6	76.4
Tramping	44.8	18.2
Nature study	-	3.4
Picnicking	3.4	-
Camping	3.4	-
Fishing	6.9	-
Kayaking	3.4	3.4
Other	6.9	3.4

3.4 Kaweka Forest Park Access Points

3.4.0 INTRODUCTION

Although a total of 11 access points were monitored, users were only encountered at nine of them. Five were road intersections and the other four were at various access points along the Napier-Taihape Road.

Pakaututu Road and Glenross Road at the far south eastern corner of the Park were also monitored at Easter, but no-one entered the Park these ways.

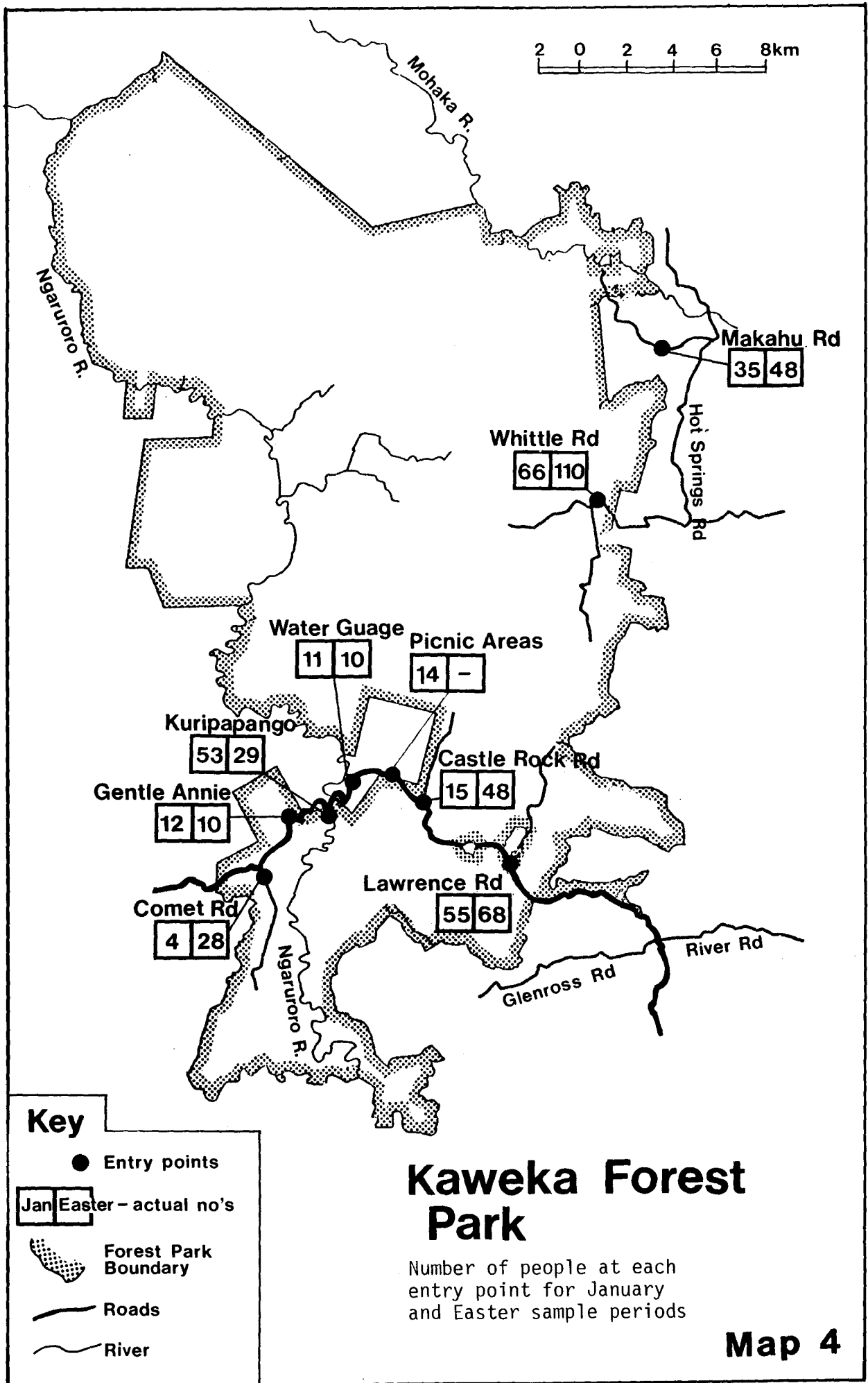
Map 4 shows the location of the access points and the number of questionnaires distributed.

The following tables outline the number of responses by access point and activity.

3.4.1 NORTH EASTERN ACCESS POINTS

3.4.1.1 Makahu Road

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaweka Forest Park use		13.7		13.7
Questionnaires distributed	35	100.0	48	100.0
% Response	29	82.8	20	41.7
Hunting	12	41.4	14	70.0
Tramping	8	27.6	5	25.0
Sightseeing	1	3.4	-	-
Picnicking	2	6.9	1	5.0
Camping	1	3.4	-	-
Fishing	5	17.2	-	-



3.4.1.2 Whittle Road

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaweka Forest Park use		25.9		31.3
Questionnaires distributed	66	100.0	100	100.0
% Response	48	72.7	49	44.5
Hunting	19	39.6	10	20.4
Tramping	18	37.5	25	51.0
Sightseeing	3	6.3	5	10.2
Nature study	2	4.2	4	8.2
Picnicking	2	4.2	4	8.2
Camping	3	6.3	-	-
Other	1	2.1	1	2.0

3.4.2 NAPIER- TAIHAPE ROAD ACCESS POINTS3.4.2.1 Lawrence Road

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaweka Forest Park use		21.6		19.4
Questionnaires distributed	55	100.0	68	100.0
% Response	31	56.4	25	36.8
Hunting	12	38.7	6	24.0
Tramping	6	19.4	8	32.0
Sightseeing	7	22.6	8	32.0
Nature study	1	3.2	-	-
Picnicking	2	6.5	3	12.0
Camping	1	3.2	-	-
Fishing	2	6.5	-	-

3.4.2.2 Castle Rock Road

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaweka Forest Park use		5.9		13.7
Questionnaires distributed	15	100.0	48	100.0
% Response	5	33.3	14	29.2
Hunting	4	80.0	12	85.7
Tramping	1	20.0	1	7.1
Sightseeing	-	-	1	7.1

3.4.2.3 Water Gauge

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaweka Forest Park use		4.3		2.8
Questionnaires distributed	11	100.0	10	100.0
% Response	10	90.9	7	70.0
Hunting	1	10.0	3	42.9
Tramping	2	20.0	4	57.1
Nature study	1	10.0	-	-
Fishing	6	60.0	-	-

3.4.2.4 Picnic Areas

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaweka Forest Park use		5.5		-
Questionnaires distributed	14	100.0	-	-
% Response	4	28.6	-	-
Tramping	1	25.0		
Sightseeing	1	25.0		
Picnicking	1	25.0		
Other	1	25.0		

3.4.2.5 Kuripupango

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaweka Forest Park use		20.8		8.3
Questionnaires distributed	53	100.0	29	100.0
% Response	42	79.2	6	17.2
Hunting	3	7.1	-	-
Sightseeing	5	11.9	2	33.3
Picnicking	4	9.5	2	33.3
Camping	8	19.1	-	-
Fishing	10	23.8	1	16.7
Rafting	1	2.4	-	-
Kayaking	4	9.5	-	-
Other	7	16.7	1	16.7

3.4.2.6 Gentle Annie

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaweka Forest Park use		4.7		2.8
Questionnaires distributed	12	100.0	10	100.0
% Response	6	50.0	6	60.0
Hunting	2	33.3	6	100.0
Tramping	3	50.0	-	-
Sightseeing	1	16.7	-	-

3.4.2.7 Comet Road

	January		Easter	
	n	%	n	%
% of Kaweka Forest Park use		1.6		7.9
Questionnaires distributed	4	100.0	28	100.0
% Response	4	100.0	23	82.1
Hunting	2	50.0	22	95.7
Tramping	-	-	1	4.3
Fishing	2	50.0	-	-

3.5 Kaweka Forest Park Activity Sectors

3.5.0 INTRODUCTION

As for Kaimanawa Forest Park, the Kawekas were classified into three major sectors based on the extent to which users entered the Park. These were road-ends, fringe areas and the Park interior. The road-ends and fringe areas were further divided into north eastern and southern sectors of the Park.

Map 5 shows the proportion of users in these different sectors.

3.5.1 ROAD-ENDS

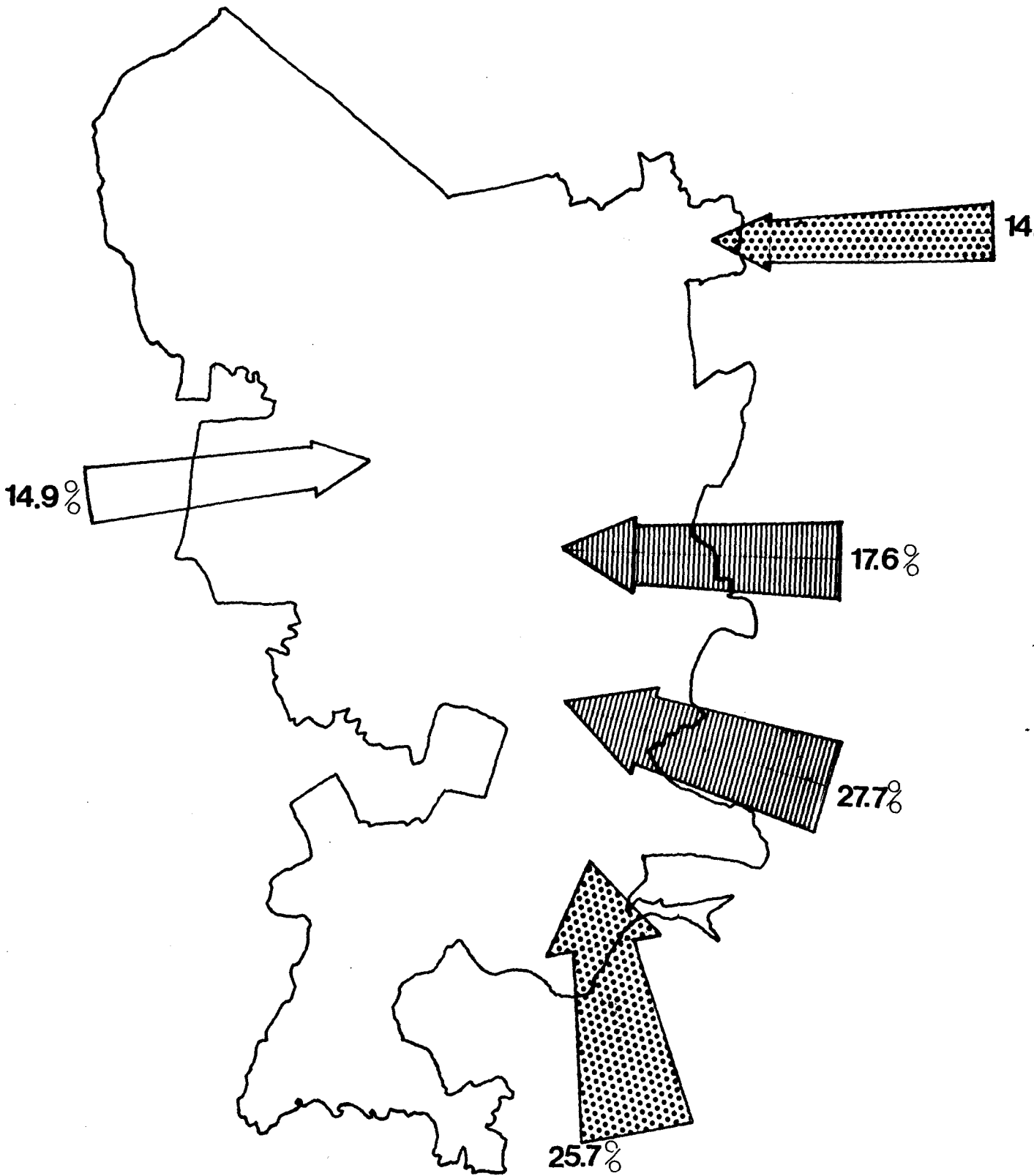
Almost 40% of visitors to Kaweka Forest Park during the sample periods concentrated their use to the road-ends or along the edge of the access roads within the Park.

The Kaweka Forest Park does not enjoy the easy access of the Kaimanawas, however. The relatively remote north eastern sector is therefore visited principally by Hawke's Bay residents and the long trek to enter the Park at the Mohaka River tends to make it the domain of those with 'off road' vehicles. With improved access, this particularly beautiful area could become a major visitor attraction for this Park.

Access to the southern section is dominated by the Napier-Taihape Road. Although some groups were sightseeing in this area, the overall picture that emerges is that of a

Kaweka Forest Park Activity Sector Use

42.



Key

 Road-ends

 Fringe

 Interior

0 10 20 30 40%
Width of arrow indicates
% of users in each sector

Map 5

strong 'activity orientation' although user patterns may have been modified by the poor weather at Easter. Again, users in this area predominantly originate from the Hawke's Bay region.

3.5.1.1 North Eastern Sector Road-ends

This sector included Makahu Road and the Whittle Road-Kaweka Road-Lotkow Road area. Road-end users here made up 14.2% of the total Kaweka respondents and the activities included:

	<u>January</u>	<u>Easter</u>
Hunting	37.5	38.5
Tramping	37.5	23.1
Sightseeing	-	7.7
Nature study	12.5	7.7
Picnicking	12.5	15.4
Other	-	7.7

3.5.1.2 Southern Sector Road-ends

This sector includes areas along the Napier-Taihape Road, where it travels through the Park, as well as those roads running off it. These are Lawrence Road, Castle Rock Road and Comet Road. Users here made up 25.7% of the total and the activities were:

	<u>January</u>	<u>Easter</u>
Hunting	-	36.3
Tramping	18.5	-
Sightseeing	22.2	45.5
Nature Study	3.7	-
Picnicking	7.4	9.1
Camping	11.1	-
Fishing	29.6	9.1
Other	7.4	-

3.5.2 FRINGE

Fringe users in Kaweka Forest Park accounted for 45.3% of users. These included people on short (half to one day) tramping and hunting trips, using well-known tracks and some huts, (e.g. Comet Hut, Makahu Saddle Hut) with easy access.

3.5.2.1 North Eastern Sector - Fringe

These fringe areas are those around Lotkow and Kaweka Roads and north to Makahu Road. Use in this area contributed 17.6% to the total and the activities were:

	<u>January</u>	<u>Easter</u>
Hunting	46.2	69.2
Tramping	23.1	23.1
Picnicking	-	7.7
Camping	7.7	-
Fishing	15.4	-
Other	7.7	-

3.5.2.2 Southern Sector - Fringe

This sector includes those fringe areas accessible to the south from the Napier-Taihape Road and Comet Road. Lawrence Road and Castle Rock Road provide further access north of the Napier-Taihape Road. In this category were 27.7% of users carrying out the following activities:

	<u>January</u>	<u>Easter</u>
Hunting	53.3	69.2
Tramping	26.7	26.9
Sightseeing	6.7	3.8
Fishing	6.7	-
Kayaking	6.7	-

3.5.3 INTERIOR

Interior users account for 14.9% of all use in the Park. This is almost half the proportion of 'interior' users in Kaimanawa Forest Park. The activities were:

	<u>January</u>	<u>Easter</u>
Hunting	64.3	62.5
Tramping	21.4	37.5
Sightseeing	7.1	-
Camping	7.1	-

3.6 Summary

Of the two Forest Parks, Kaimanawa had the greater number of visitors, particularly at Clements Road and Kaimanawa Road. In the Kawekas, Whittle Road had the highest visitation, although the Lawrence Road area also received a relatively high number of users.

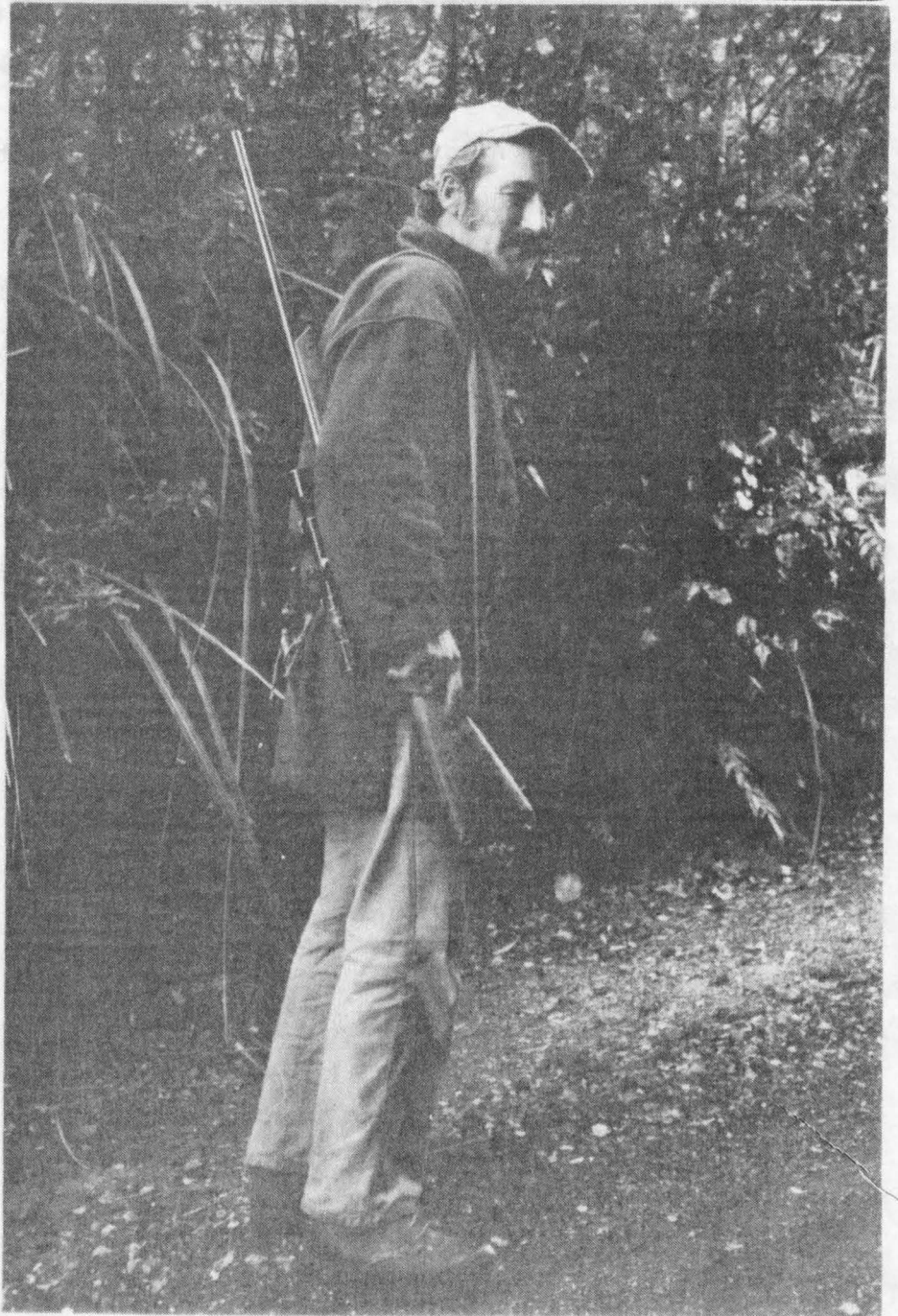
The number of Park users of Kaimanawa Forest Park at Easter were almost double those during the January sampling period. The overall number of users in Kaweka Forest Park did not increase as much at Easter, but the weather could in part account for this.

The major recreational activity in Kaimanawa Forest Park was sightseeing at the road-ends. However, Clements Road, in particular, catered to a number of activities ranging from hunting and tramping through to picnicking and camping.

The principal activity in Kaweka Forest Park is hunting although some sites do have potential for a diversity of uses.

Hunters

4



4.0 Introduction

During the two sampling periods hunting was the main activity for 32.1% (363) of the respondents visiting Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks.

The two most common activities to occur in association with hunting were fishing and camping.

An earlier report (Groome, Simmons and Clark, 1983) has studied recreational hunters of the Central North Island in some detail. Consequently this chapter considers hunting only in relation to the use of Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks. Some differences do exist among groups hunting at the Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks, particularly on variables such as age, marital status and home situation, and these are similarly discussed in the previous report.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

4.1.0 INTRODUCTION

In terms of demographic characteristics the hunters in this 'on-site' sample do not differ greatly from other active user groups (such as trampers). However, hunters are over represented in the agricultural/forestry and skilled trade occupation groups and slightly over represented in the professional/technical group. Overall, they are more representative of the total population in terms of occupation than other users.

A few hunters belong to a conservation organisation, but just less than half of all hunters belong to an outdoor recreation group (especially the NZ Deerstalkers Association (23.7%)).

4.1.1 SEX RATIOS

The major characteristic difference between hunters and other users is that 95.3% were males and 4.7% were females. This ratio is consistent with findings from previous New Zealand and overseas studies of hunters.

4.1.2 AGETable 4.1 Age of Hunters

Age Group	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand ^a %
15-19	13.2	13.1
20-24	20.7	11.8
25-29	23.5	10.4
30-39	23.2	18.6
40-49	14.0	13.8
50-59	4.8	13.1
> 60	0.6	19.2

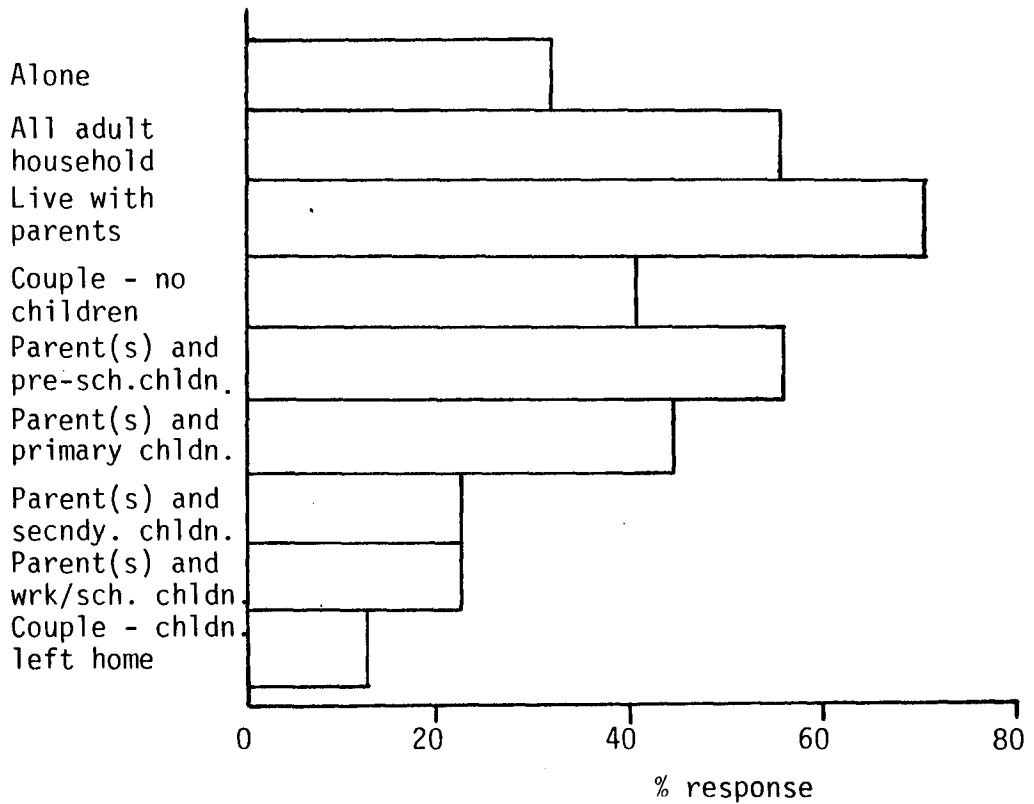
^aNZ figures for those aged 15 and over. 1981 Census figures are used throughout the report.

4.1.3 MARITAL STATUSTable 4.2 Marital Status of Hunters

Marital Status	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand %
Single	41.5	26.9
Married	55.2	58.2
Other	3.4	14.9

4.1.4 HOME SITUATION

Figure 4.1 : Home Situation of Hunters^a



^aIf respondents had children in several categories, they were asked to indicate their home situation by the age of their youngest child, as this is believed to better indicate constraints on choice of outdoor recreation.

4.1.5 EDUCATION**Table 4.3 Highest Attained Educational Qualification**

Educational Qualification	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand ^a %
Primary School	1.4	20.1
Some Secondary School	23.2	41.5
School Certificate	19.8	
UE/Sixth Form Certificate	12.2	7.8
Seventh Form	4.0	2.0
Trade Qualifications	23.2	20.6
Tertiary/Prof. (eg teaching)	4.8	
Degree or Part-degree	11.3	5.2

^aNo qualification specified by 2.8%

4.1.6 OCCUPATION**Table 4.4 Occupation of Hunters**

Occupational Groups	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand %
Professional/technical	8.5	8.2
Administration/management	4.2	2.3
Clerical workers	2.8	9.2
Sales workers	0.8	5.4
Service workers	7.9	4.6
Agriculture/forestry	27.4	6.3
Production/labourers	30.8	19.6
Housewife/student/unempl/unclas	9.4	44.4
No response	8.2	-

4.1.7 ORGANISATION MEMBERSHIP

A few of the hunters (6.2%) belong to conservation organisations. The most popular is the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society.

Hunters' membership of outdoor recreation clubs is outlined below.

Table 4.5 Membership of Outdoor Recreation Clubs

Organisation	% Response
- Deerstalkers Association	23.7
- Big Game Hunters	1.4
- Small Game Shooters Sporting Assoc	1.1
- Bowhunters Society	0.6
(Total Hunting Organisations)	(26.8)
Acclimatisation Society/Angling Club	9.2
Sports Club	1.4
Tramping or Mountaineering Club	2.0
Other Backcountry Clubs	4.6
Do not belong to any club	56.0

The majority of hunters who were members of clubs (in particular the NZ Deerstalkers Association) entered the Park at Clements Road.

4.2 Group Composition

Most of the hunting parties were groups of two or three friends. Very few parties included children aged less than 15 years. A small percentage (16%) included a female aged over 15, however, it is unknown what proportion of these actually hunted.

Table 4.6 Group Nature

Description	% Response
Friends	53.9
Alone	20.2
Family - adults only	11.2
Family - parent(s) and children	5.6
Family and friends	5.1
Commercial tour	1.7
Organised group	0.6
Other	1.7

4.3 Information Source

As in other studies of park users the majority of the hunters found out about the Kaimanawas and Kawekas by 'word of mouth'.

Table 4.7 Source of Information about the Parks

Source	% Response
Word of mouth	57.6
Family	16.9
NZ Forest Service publication	8.4
Exploring	6.7
Other publication	3.1
Club	1.4
Live in the area	1.1
Work for NZ Forest Service	0.8
Other source	3.9

A. J. Information source



Other source

4.4 Residence

Many of the hunters were from Auckland (20.1%) while Napier (9.3%), Hastings (9.1%) and Taupo (7.9%) were the other places most often indicated as place of residence. Hunters from Wellington accounted for 5.4% of respondents. (See Maps 6 and 7.)

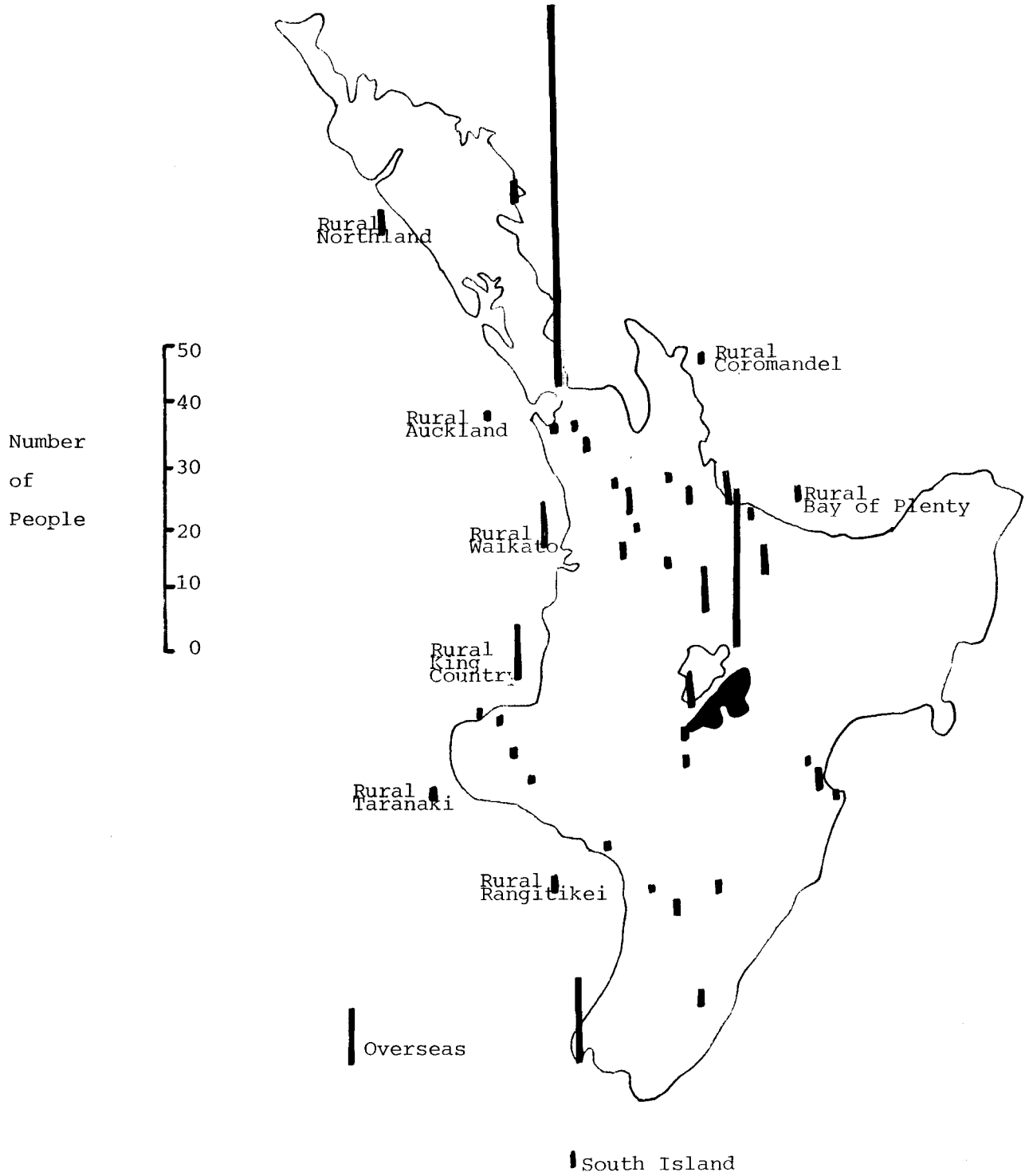
The following table compares the percentages of hunters in this sample who lived in a city, town, rural town or rural area with totals for the North Island population.

Table 4.8 Residence of Hunters

Residence	Kaimanawa/ Kaweka	North Island
North Island - City (>20,000)	53.5	65.7
- Town (5-20,000)	15.1	7.9
- Rural town (>5,000)	6.5	4.0
- Rural area	17.5	22.3
Other (South Island, Overseas, unspecified)	7.4	

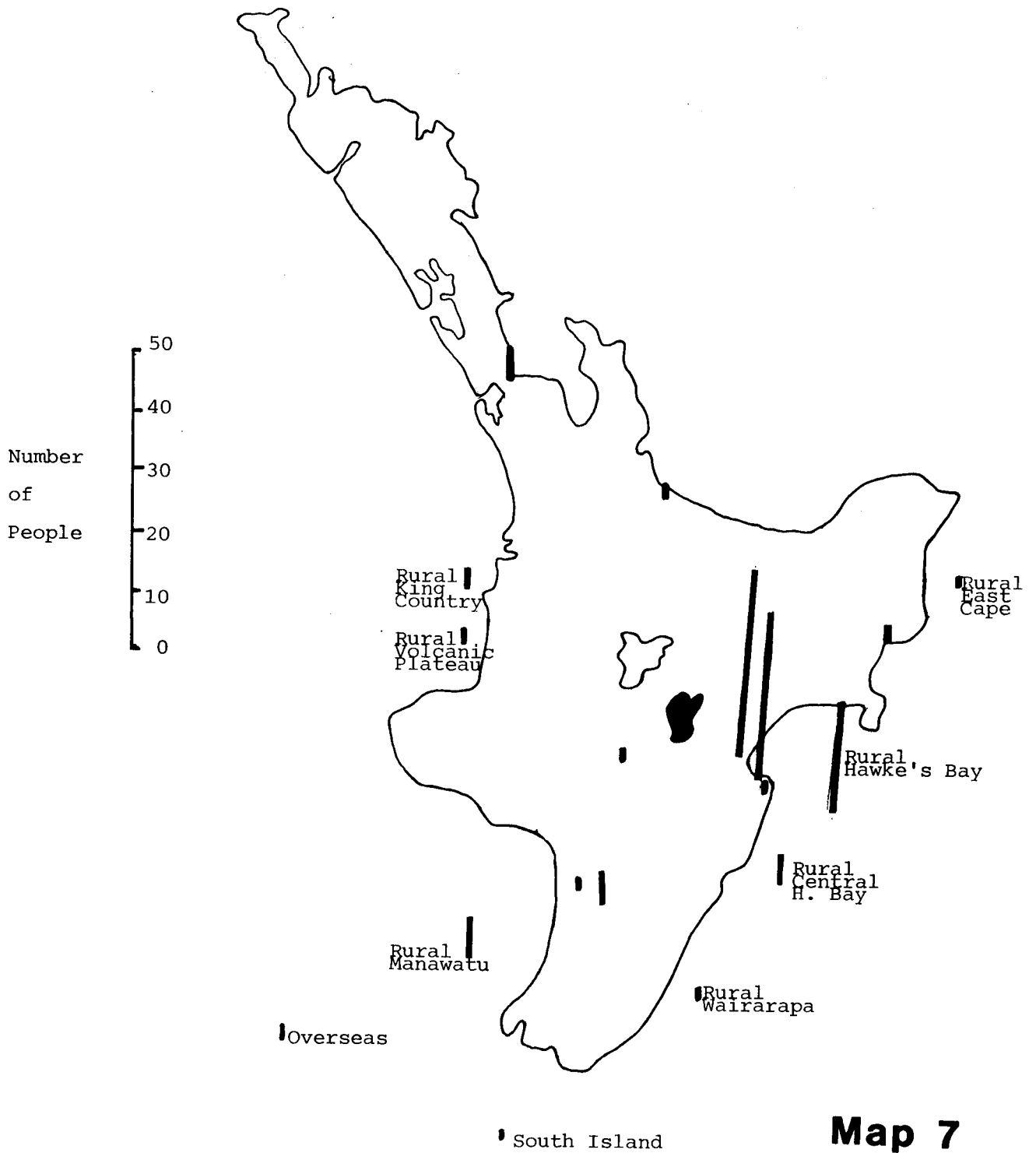
As would be expected, people from Auckland and Taupo predominantly entered Kaimanawa Forest Park via Clements Road. Those from Napier and Hastings almost exclusively hunt in the Kaweka Forest Park.

Origin of Hunters Visiting Kaimanawa Forest Park



Map 6

Origin of Hunters Visiting Kaweka Forest Park



Map 7

4.5 Transport

The majority of hunters travelled to the Parks by car (75%) while another 10.6% used a four wheel drive vehicle. Of those flying in, 8.9% went by fixed wing aircraft and 3.3% by helicopter. The few remaining arrived by bus or motorcycle.

4.6 Cost

Respondents were asked to estimate how much their visit (including travelling) had cost them. Many people, some of whom had travelled from Auckland, thought the trip had cost them more than \$60.

Table 4.9 Cost of the Visit

Cost (dollars)	% Response
< - 10	13.6
10 - 19	17.3
20 - 29	10.5
30 - 39	9.1
40 - 49	6.5
50 - 59	7.4
> - 60	35.5

4.7 Nature of Visit

4.7.1 MAJOR DESTINATION

Kaimanawa or Kaweka Forest Park was the major destination for 90.5% of the hunters. The other 9.5% were including the Parks as part of a longer trip. Discussion under motivations

(Section 4.9.3) will show that the main reason for hunters visiting these parks is for the 'activity itself' and it is therefore likely that their visit concentrates entirely on the hunting trip.

Table 4.10 Nature of Visit and Activity Sectors Visited

Activity Sector	Major Destination	Part of Longer Trip
Kaimanawa Forest Park		
Road end - Northern Sector	92.9	7.1
- Southern Sector	66.7	33.3
Fringe - Northern Sector	85.2	14.8
- Southern Sector	100.0	0.0
Interior	91.3	8.7
Kaweka Forest Park		
Road end - Northeast Sector	87.5	12.5
- Southern Sector	100.0	0.0
Fringe - Northeast Sector	92.9	7.1
- Southern Sector	100.0	0.0
Interior	84.2	15.8

4.7.2 NUMBER OF PREVIOUS VISITS

Respondents were asked to estimate the number of visits they had made to the Parks in the previous two years (1980-1981). About 20% of them had made 20 or more visits in the previous two years and a further 17% made five to nine visits. This reinforces the idea that hunters make several return trips as they build up an intimate knowledge of a particular hunting area.

Table 4.11 Number of Previous Visits

<u>Visits (1980-1981)</u>	<u>% Response</u>
First visit	20.1
1	6.0
2	12.4
3	7.0
4	6.4
5 - 9	17.1
10 - 14	7.5
15 - 19	3.1
> 20	20.1

4.7.3 LENGTH OF THIS VISIT

Table 4.12 Length of this Visit

<u>Time</u>	<u>% Response</u>
< 2 hours	5.6
< half day	14.0
1 day only	6.7
1 night	15.7
2 nights	10.7
3 nights	9.0
4 nights	12.4
> nights	25.8

Many hunters stayed for at least four nights, but this should be considered in light of the fact that both sampling times were at holiday periods. In the more detailed study of recreational hunters it was found that trips of one or two days' duration are generally the most popular.

4.8 The Activity

4.8.0 INTRODUCTION

A variety of aspects relating to users' experiences were considered. This information is the key to deciphering their facility requirements, the significance of their comments and the implication of these for management policies.

4.8.1 INTRODUCTION AND INFLUENCE OF OTHERS

Insights into growth trends of the activity can be gained when information on who introduces and then influences a person's recreational activity.

Table 4.13 Introduction and Influence of Others on the Activity

Agent of Introduction and/or Influence	Introduction % Response	Influence % Response
Friends	37.2	42.5
Self	22.8	39.7
Parent(s)	22.8	8.1
Other family	11.9	8.1
Club	4.7	1.4
School	0.6	0.3

It would appear that hunters, as with many other backcountry recreational users, hold similar recreational interests to their

family and friends. Those who consider themselves as 'self introduced' probably had the ideas and enthusiasm instilled by this group of people too.

As would be expected, parents and other family members play a greater role in actually introducing the person to the activity, than influencing them in their present participation. Clubs and schools play a very minor role in both introducing and influencing people in hunting.

4.8.2 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Those who were hunting Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks during the sampling period, are less experienced than hunters in the wider Central North Island sample. It would appear that these two Forest Parks attract the novice hunter. This is discussed in greater detail in the major report on Recreation Hunting in the Central North Island.

Table 4.14 Years of Experience in Hunting

Years	% Response
< 1	8.3
1	2.9
2	5.2
3	5.4
4	6.0
5 - 6	10.6
7 - 8	7.4
9 - 10	13.5
11 - 20	24.6
> - 20	16.0

When hunters' years of experience are crosstabulated with the sectors of the Parks they hunted, the most popular areas for the less experienced are in the southern fringe of Kaimanawa Forest Park and at the Makahu and Whittle road-ends in Kaweka Forest Park.

Table 4.15 Years of Experience in Hunting by Activity Sectors

Activity Sector	Years of Experience			
	< 5	5-10	11-20	> 20
Kaimanawa Forest Park				
Road-end - Northern Sector	28.5	28.5	21.4	21.4
- Southern Sector	22.2	33.3	33.3	11.1
Fringe - Northern Sector	22.2	25.9	29.6	22.2
- Southern Sector	38.5	46.2	15.4	-
Interior	19.9	10.6	42.1	15.8
Kaweka Forest Park				
Road-end - Northeast Sector	37.5	12.5	25.0	25.0
- Southern Sector	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0
Fringe - Northeast Sector	7.1	21.3	35.7	35.7
- Southern Sector	8.0	36.0	52.0	4.0
Interior	31.6	10.6	42.1	15.8

4.8.3 MOTIVATIONS

Respondents were asked to list up to four main reasons why they undertake their particular activity. Hunters' main motivations appear to be the activity itself centering on reasons such as - the development and testing of skills

- the physical rewards gained (meat, money, trophies)
- excitement or thrill generated by hunting (subjective dimension)

The three motivation types listed are grouped as 'specific activity' in the table below.

Table 4.16 Motivations for Hunting

Motivation	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Specific activity	72.2	39.7	23.4	9.1
Aesthetic-religious	5.4	9.9	7.4	6.1
Exit civilisation	5.2	11.6	8.5	8.8
Physical exercise	1.4	2.5	2.5	1.7
Exploring new areas	1.9	3.0	1.9	1.9
Social	1.7	2.8	3.1	3.0
Nature study/photos	0.6	1.1	2.8	1.4
Other reasons	5.8	3.0	7.7	6.1
No response	6.1	26.4	42.7	62.0

The need to look at the full range of expressed motivations for key supporting elements has been strongly argued in the Central North Island Hunter Study and elsewhere. For hunters 'escaping' to natural places in the company of small groups of family and friends is seen, therefore, as a necessary complement to their hunting activity.

4.8.4 SATISFACTION

A person's satisfaction with their visit is related to their original motivations for going. Of the hunters, 58.0% were satisfied with this visit and another 32.8% were very satisfied with the visit.

Approximately a third made a comment highlighting their choice. As noted above, those who were satisfied stated it was mainly because they enjoyed the scenery or 'being in the bush'. For the 9.2% who were dissatisfied, the bad weather at Easter was a major factor. Some complained about not getting an animal, another indication that the activity of hunting itself is still the major motivation for visiting the Parks.

4.8.5 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Twenty five percent of the hunters made additional comments at the end of the questionnaire where provision was made for this purpose.

Most of the comments were against commercial hunting and helicopter hunting, while a few were directed to the New Zealand Forest Service. Some suggested a need for more access (especially to the edge of the Parks) as well as more facilities.

An analysis of these comments is included in the first report.

4.9 Equipment, Facilities and Services

4.9.1 EQUIPMENT CARRIED

Respondents were asked to indicate what equipment was carried by the group on this particular visit to the Park.

Table 4.17 Equipment Carried by Each Group

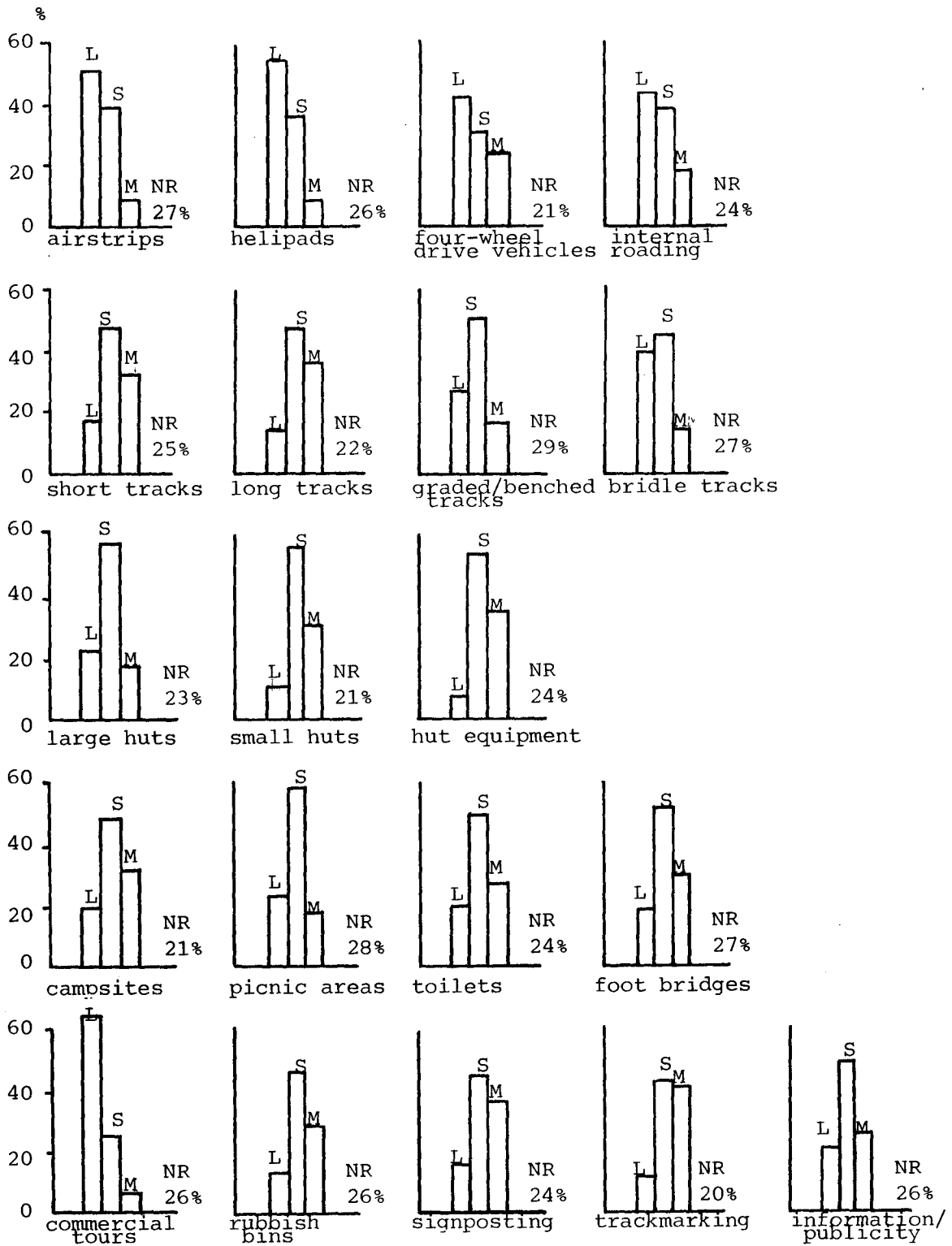
Equipment	% Response
Map	59.4
First Aid kit	56.1
Tent fly or sleeping bag cover	53.6
Compass	52.5
Cooker	49.4
Full tent	42.5
Emergency survival kit	24.4
Bag for litter	24.4

Those groups which carried the above equipment were mostly visiting the interior or northern fringe areas of Kaimanawa Forest Park.

4.9.2 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they wanted more, or less, of certain facilities and services. Their preferences are outlined in the following figures. Overall, commercial tours were, by far, the least popular followed by helipads, airstrips and four wheel drive vehicles. Trackmarking and signposting were the most preferred from the list.

Figure 4.2: Facilities and Services Preferred by Hunters



KEY : NR = no response rate to that particular item
 L = less of that item preferred
 S = same amount of provision as already exists
 M = more of that item preferred

4.9.3 RUBBISH DISPOSAL

Table 4.18 Methods of Disposing of Rubbish

Method of Disposal	% Response
'Burnt, bashed and buried'	35.6
Used available facilities	28.8
Packed out	11.3
Other	10.8
Had no rubbish	13.6

This group has obviously not yet widely adopted the principle of 'pack out what you pack in'.

4.10 Other Backcountry Areas Visited

An understanding of the other areas hunters like to visit helps to give an insight into the types of recreation experiences they are looking for.

Table 4.19 Backcountry Areas Visited in Previous
Two Years (1980-81)

Area	% Who Visited the Area	Number of Days
Other Forest Parks	48.2	16.1
National Parks	41.3	12.9
Private Land	31.9	13.7
State Forests - Native	30.8	16.5
Maori Land	16.3	7.1
Scenic Reserves	14.6	3.6
State Forests - Pine	12.7	9.9
Other areas	3.0	5.8

Forest Parks are popular areas to visit as are other indigenous State Forest areas. National Parks and private land are also popular, but overall, hunters mostly frequent land administered by the NZ Forest Service.

Trampers

5



5.0 Introduction

During the two sampling periods tramping was the main activity for 25.9% (293) of the respondents visiting Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks. The two most common activities to occur in association with tramping were sightseeing and camping.

Respondents were asked to classify themselves according to their main activity. No distinction was made between overnight or long day tramps and shorter walks. Hence the term "tramping" in this chapter covers all styles of "walking" in the forest. Respondents were also asked how long they stayed in the park and 42.4% had visited for a day only (and half of these for half a day only). It can be assumed that these people are on shorter walks or tramps.

5.1 Demographic Characteristics

5.1.0 INTRODUCTION

When compared with the total New Zealand population, trampers in Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks are over-represented by single, highly educated males in their twenties, who work in professional or technical occupations, or are students. Many, particularly those in the Easter Sample, indicated that they belong to a tramping club.

5.1.1 SEX RATIOS

In contrast with the hunters, 33.7% of trampers were female and 66.3% were male. This proportion of females is similar to that found in other studies of backcountry users, such as trampers in Lake Sumner Forest Park (Simmons and Devlin, 1981), and in the summary of mountain recreationists by Auckerman and Davison (1980).

5.1.2 AGE

Table 5.1 Age of Trampers

Age Group	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand
15 - 19	14.6	13.1
20 - 24	21.5	11.8
25 - 29	13.9	10.4
30 - 39	21.9	18.6
40 - 49	14.2	13.8
50 - 59	11.1	13.1
>	1.7	19.2

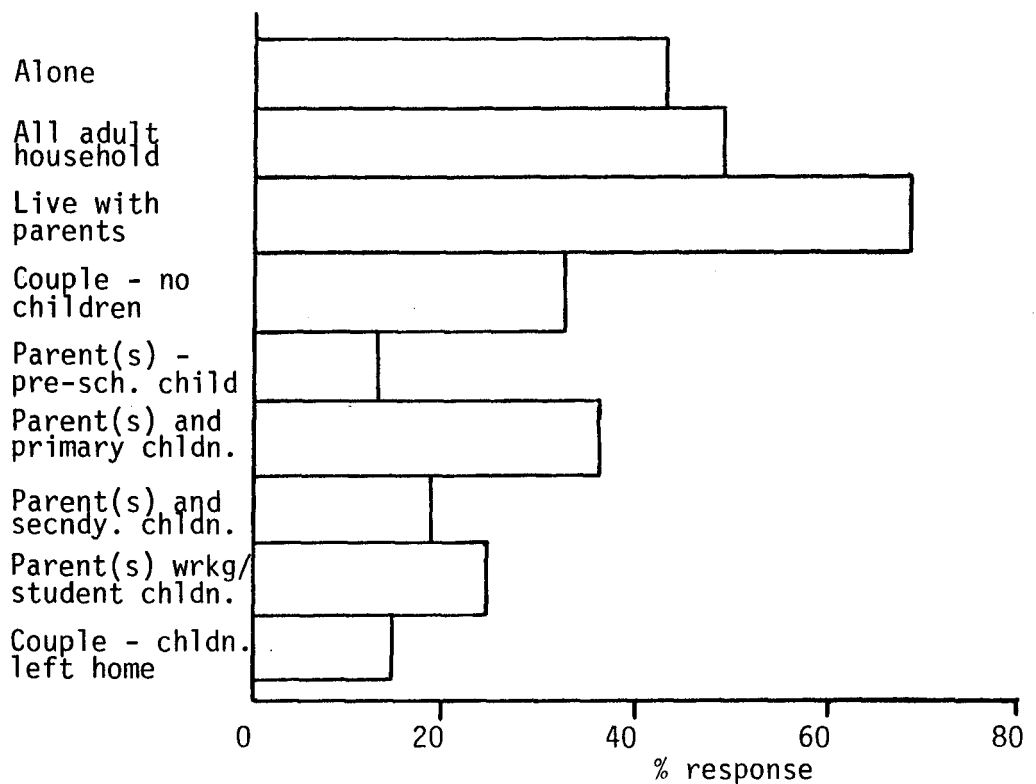
5.1.3 MARITAL STATUS

Table 5.2 Marital Status of Trampers

Marital Status	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand
Single	50.2	26.9
Married	43.2	58.2
Other	5.9	14.9

5.1.4 HOME SITUATION

Figure 5.1 Home Situation of Trampers^a



^aIf respondents had children in several categories, they were asked to indicate their home situation according to age of their youngest child.

5.1.5 EDUCATION

Table 5.3 Highest Attained Educational Qualifications

Educational Qualification	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand ^a
Primary School	1.0	20.1
Some Secondary School	11.1	41.5
School Certificate	12.5	
UE/Sixth Form Certificate	9.8	7.8
Seventh Form	2.4	2.0
Trade Qualifications	11.5	20.6
Tertiary/Prof. (e.g.teaching)	11.8	
Degree or Part-degree	39.7	5.2

^aNo qualification specified by 2.8%.

5.1.6 OCCUPATION

Table 5.4 Occupation of Trampers

Occupational Groups ^a	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand
Professional/technical	38.1	8.2
Administration/management	3.5	2.3
Clerical workers	6.2	9.2
Sales workers	3.5	5.4
Service workers	1.4	4.6
Agriculture/forestry	6.6	6.3
Production/labourers	10.0	19.6
Housewife/student/unemployed/ unclassified	23.5	44.4
No response	7.3	-

^aBased on Department of Statistics categories.

5.1.7 ORGANISATION MEMBERSHIP

Membership of conservation organisations is higher for trampers than for hunters with 32.4% belonging to at least one. Almost half of these (14.0%) belong to the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society and 3.4% belong to the Native Forests Action Council. The rest belong to various local, national and international organisations.

Trampers' membership of outdoor recreation clubs is outlined below.

Table 5.5 Membership of Outdoor Recreation Clubs

Organisation	% Response
Tramping or Mountaineering Club	41.6
Deerstalkers Association	3.4
Other Backcountry Clubs	3.1
Sports Club	2.4
Acclimatisation Society/Angling Club	2.0
Small Game Shooters Sporting Association	0.3
Do not belong to any	47.1

Almost half of the trampers who were members of an outdoor recreation club (which does not necessarily imply that they travelled as a club during the sampling periods (see 5.6 below)), entered the Parks at Clements Road in Kaimanawa Forest Park. The other major entry points for tramping club members were Whittle Road and Kiko Road.

5.2 Group Composition

A difference between hunting and tramping parties is shown by the group composition. Although nearly all groups had males in them, approximately 60% of the groups also included one or two females aged over 15. About 16% had children aged 14 or less.

Table 5.6 Group Nature

Description	% Response
Friends	27.5
Family - adults only	15.4
Family and friends	15.4
Organised group (club)	15.4
Family - parent(s) and children	12.1
Alone	11.0
Commercial tour	2.2
Other	1.1

It is interesting to see the percentage of people who said they visited with an organised group (i.e. a club) on this particular visit. Although considerably more trampers than other recreation groups were with a club, the number is less than expected if club membership (see Section 5.1.6) or introductory and influencing agents (see Section 5.7.1) are taken into account. It would appear that such clubs therefore fulfil a variety of roles for different individuals during their experience in tramping.

5.3 Information Source

As in other studies of park users the majority of the trampers found out about the Kaimanawas and Kawekas by 'word of mouth'.

Table 5.7 Source of Information about the Parks

Source	% Response
Word of mouth	46.0
Family	17.8
Other publication	11.5
Club	9.4
NZ Forest Service publication	6.2
Exploring	4.5
Live in the area	1.4
Other source	2.1

5.4 Residence

Many of the trampers were from Wellington (29.8%) while Auckland (15.8%), Napier (10.6%), and Hastings (7.2%), were other cities most often indicated as place of residence. Trampers from overseas accounted for 2.4% of respondents. (See Maps 8 and 9.)

The following table compares the percentages of trampers in this sample who lived in a city, town, rural town or rural area with the total North Island population.

Table 5.8 Residence of Trampers

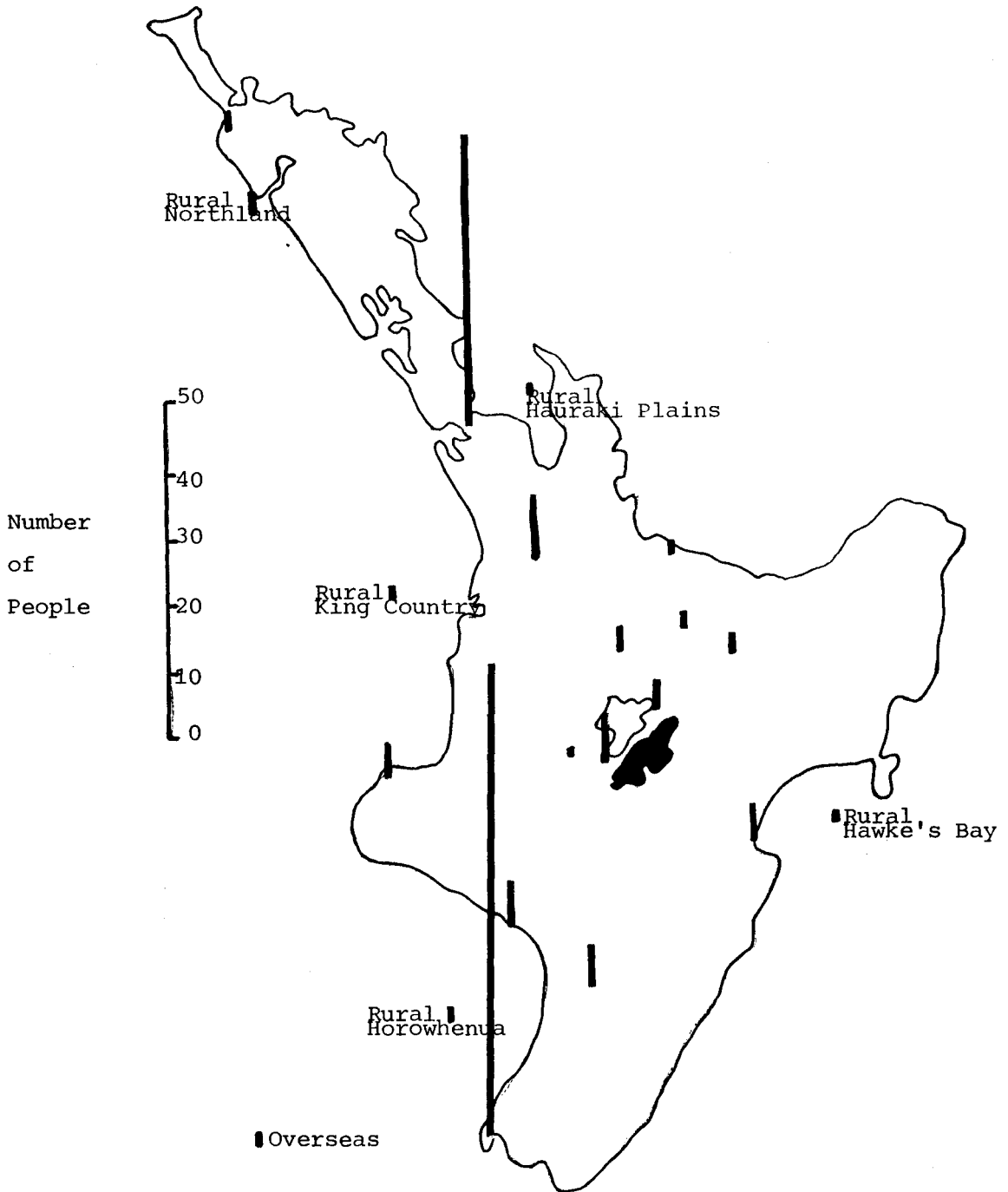
Residence	Kaimanawa/ Kaweka	North Island
North Island - City (>20,000)	75.0	65.7
- Town (5-20,000)	5.1	7.9
- Rural town (<5,000)	6.5	4.0
- Rural area	7.9	22.3
Other (South Island, Overseas, unspecified)	5.5	

People from both Auckland and Wellington tend to use the Clements Road access point in Kaimanawa Forest Park and those from Napier and Hastings tend to use Whittle Road and Lawrence Road into Kaweka Forest Park.

5.5 Transport

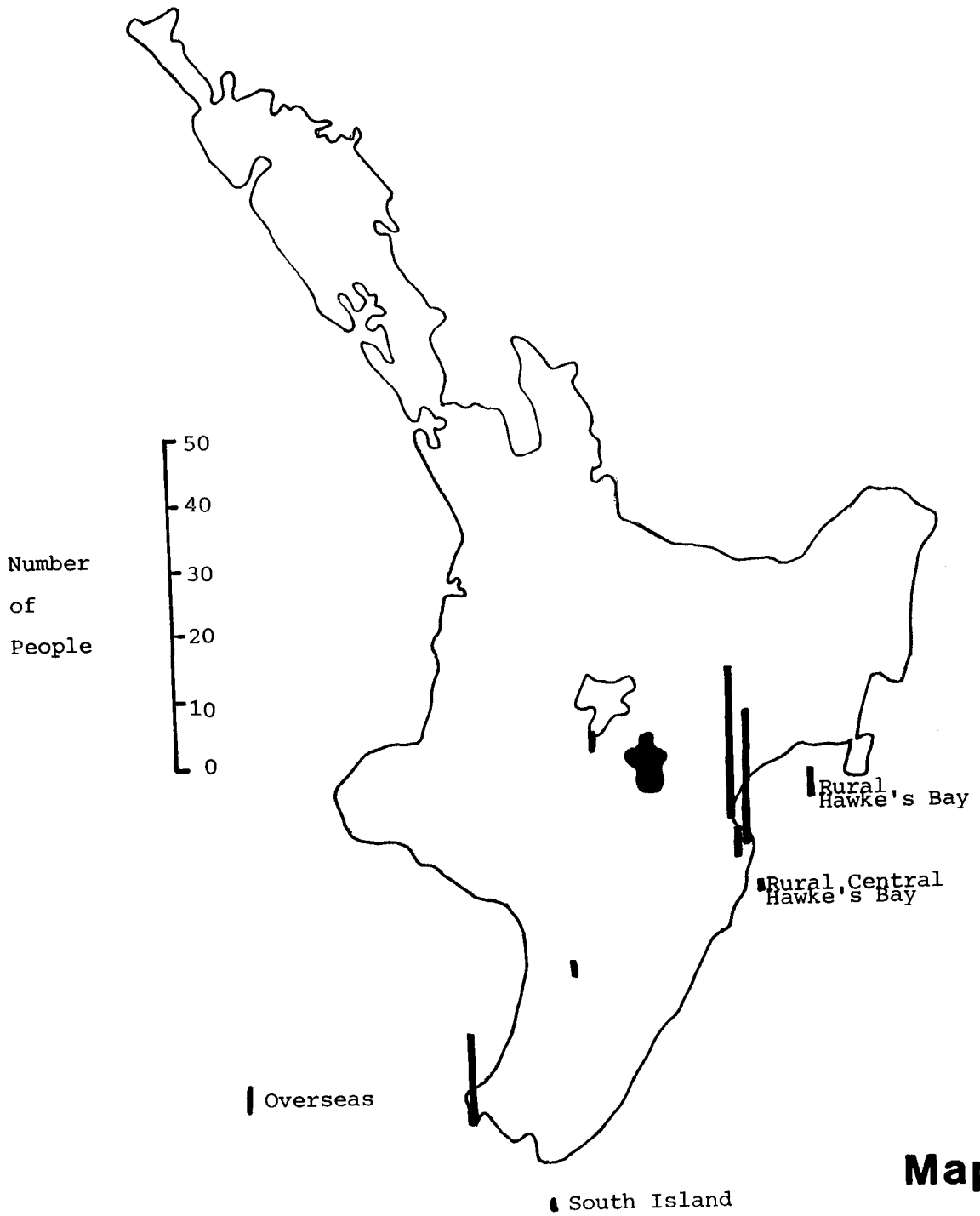
The majority of trampers travelled to the Parks by car (78.3%), while another 12% arrived by bus. In contrast to the hunters, only 4.3% used a four wheel drive vehicle. Of those flying in, 2.2% went by fixed wing aircraft and 1.1% flew in by helicopter.

Origin of Trampers Visiting Kaimanawa Forest Park



Map 8

Origin of Trampers Visiting Kaweka Forest Park



5.6 Nature of Visit

5.6.1 MAJOR DESTINATION

Kaimanawa or Kaweka Forest Park was the major destination for 85.9% of the trampers. The other 14.1% were including their visit as part of a longer trip.

Table 5.9 Nature of Visit and Activity Sectors Visited

Activity Sector	Major Destination	Part of Longer Trip
<u>Kaimanawa Forest Park</u>		
Road-end - Northern Sector	100.0	-
- Southern Sector	44.4	55.6
Fringe - Northern Sector	100.0	-
- Southern Sector	69.2	30.8
Interior	91.3	8.7
<u>Kaweka Forest Park</u>		
Road-end - Northern Sector	100.0	-
- Southern Sector	100.0	-
Fringe - Northern Sector	100.0	-
- Southern Sector	90.0	9.1
Interior	83.3	16.7

People visiting the Clements Road/Kiko Road areas of Kaimanawa Forest Park and road-end and fringe areas of Kaweka Forest Park made these their major destination. Easy access from the Desert Road into the Kaimanawas makes these particular access points readily included as part of a longer trip.

5.6.2 NUMBER OF PREVIOUS VISITS

Respondents were asked to estimate the number of visits they had made to the Parks in the previous two years (1980-1981). For 40% of respondents this was their first visit to the Parks. Those users who had made previous visits in the last two years tend to have been between one and four times as outlined in the table below. This contrasts considerably with the hunters, in that very few trampers have made more than ten visits in the last two years. This is also shown in the motivation section (5.7.3), where a number of trampers said they were looking for new areas to explore, rather than continuing to visit the same places.

Table 5.10 Number of Previous Visits

<u>Visits (1980-1981)</u>	<u>% Response</u>
First visit	40.9
None in previous two years	3.4
1	9.0
2	12.3
3	8.2
4	8.2
5 - 9	10.9
10 - 14	2.7
15 - 19	0.7
> 20	3.7

5.6.3 LENGTH OF THIS VISIT

Table 5.11 Length of this Visit

<u>Time</u>	<u>% Response</u>
< Two hours	6.5
< Half day	15.2
One day only	20.7
One night	7.6
Two nights	10.9
Three nights	16.3
Four nights	14.1
> Four nights	8.7



5.7 The Activity

5.7.1 INTRODUCTION AND INFLUENCE OF OTHERS

Insights into growth trends of the activity can be gained from information on who introduces and then influences a person's recreational activity.

Table 5.12 Introduction and Influence of Others on the Activity

Agent of Introduction and/or Influence	Introduction % Response	Influence % Response
Friends	26.2	22.8
Self	18.3	28.3
Parent(s)	20.7	7.9
Other family	10.3	12.1
Club	19.3	29.0
School	5.2	-

As would be expected parents and other family play a greater role in actually introducing the person to the activity than influencing them in their present participation. In contrast with the hunters, clubs appear to play an important role in introducing and later influencing trampers in their activity. However, this may be a reflection of this particular sample where a high percentage of club members visited during Easter.

5.7.2 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

The profile of trampers' experience is very similar to that found for trampers using Lake Sumner Forest Park and demonstrates that both Parks attract a diversity of 'tramping' interests.

Table 5.13 Years of Experience in Tramping

Years	% Response
< 1	6.6
1	3.1
2	5.5
3	7.6
4	7.2
5 - 6	16.9
7 - 8	7.9
9 - 10	10.0
11 - 20	16.2
> 20	19.0

5.7.3 MOTIVATIONS

Respondents were asked to list up to four main reasons why they undertake their particular activity. The main reason for trampers was the activity itself, however, this was not expressed as strongly by this group as by the hunters.

"Aesthetic-religious" motivations such as 'enjoying the scenery' were also important which was indicated in respondents' comments about satisfaction with this visit. Many trampers were visiting the Parks because they had been looking for new areas to tramp.

Table 5.14 Motivations for Tramping

Motivation	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Specific activity	33.1	22.9	11.6	4.8
'Aesthetic-religious'	13.0	12.6	9.9	18.3
Exploring new areas	10.6	9.2	4.8	4.1
'Exit civilisation'	8.9	8.2	8.9	5.1
Physical exercise	6.1	7.5	4.1	4.8
Show family/friends	4.4	2.0	2.7	1.0
Nature study/photos	3.4	4.1	5.8	4.1
Social	3.1	5.5	5.5	2.4
Other reasons	11.3	10.2	8.5	7.2
No response	6.1	17.7	38.2	59.0

5.7.4 SATISFACTION

Of the trampers, 46.5% reported that they were satisfied, and a further 42.0% very satisfied with their visit.

As suggested in the hunting section of this report, there appears to be a cyclic relationship between motivations and satisfactions.

Of the group who chose to comment on why they were satisfied or otherwise about their visit, those who were satisfied noted it was mainly because they enjoyed the scenery or 'being in the bush'. This highlights the strength of the "aesthetic-religious" and 'wilderness' oriented motivations discussed previously.

For the 9.9% who were dissatisfied the bad weather at Easter was a major factor. This figure is higher than for hunters.

5.7.5 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Slightly less than a quarter of trampers made additional comments at the end of the questionnaire where provision was made for this purpose.

These comments were centered around either praising the Forest Service (especially for their assistance during the Easter storm), raising concerns about hunting (mainly from trampers at the highly used Clements Road), or suggesting a need for more access and facilities. Several people made general comments about the questionnaire itself or other aspects of recreation in Parks. An analysis of comments is contained in the first report.

5.8 Equipment, Facilities and Services

5.8.1 EQUIPMENT CARRIED

Respondents were asked to indicate what equipment was carried by the group on this particular visit to the Park.

Table 5.15 Equipment Carried by Each Group

Equipment	% Response
Map	76.9
First Aid Kit	55.4
Compass	52.7
Bag for litter	52.2
Cooker	51.1
Tent fly or sleeping bag cover	46.7
Full tent	35.6
Emergency survival kit	14.4

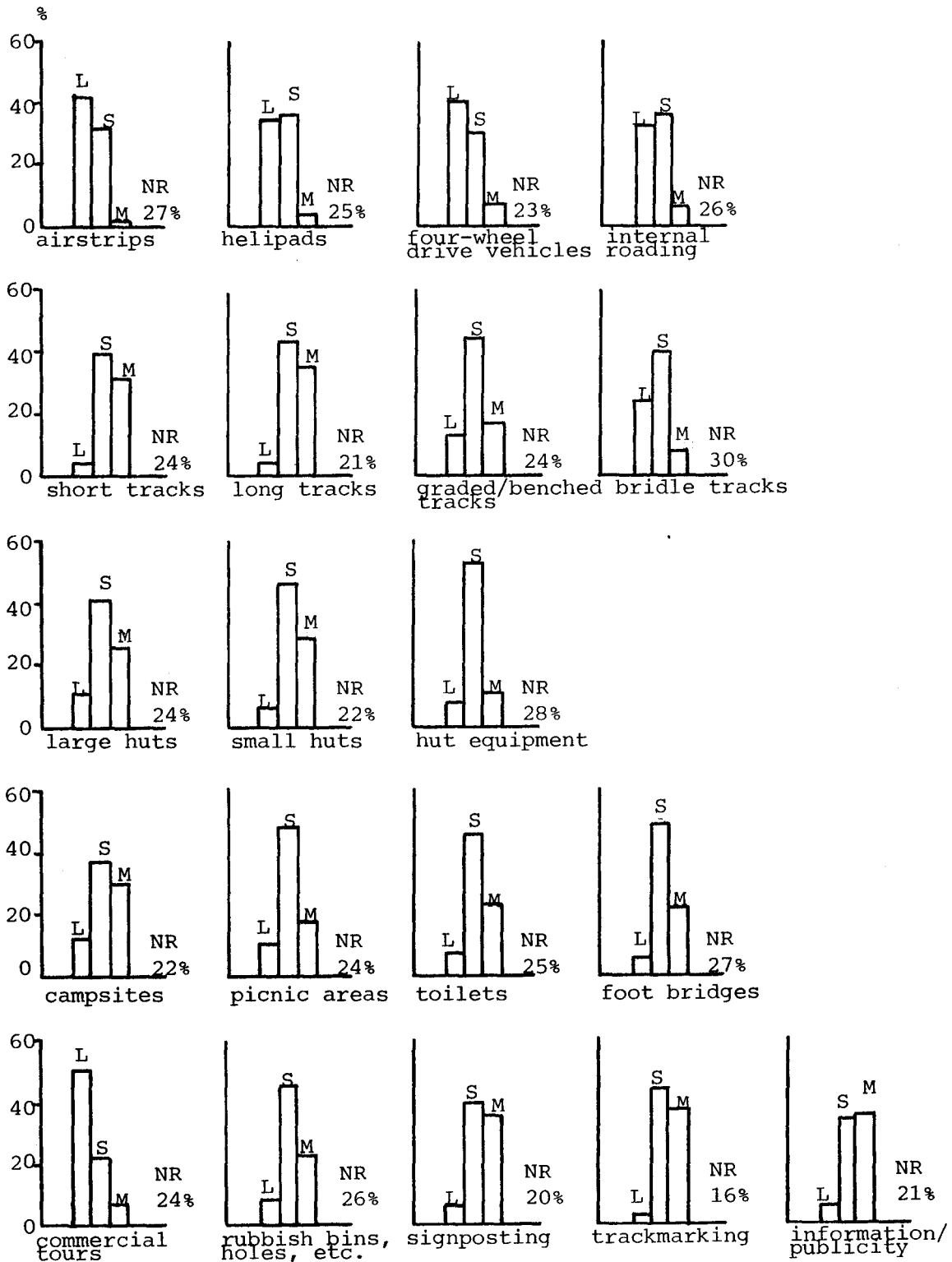
As would be expected some of the above equipment was carried only by those on longer trips.

5.8.2 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The following figures illustrate trampers' preferences (less, same, more) for certain specified facilities and services. Commercial tours were the most disliked with airstrips and four wheel drive vehicles also being unpopular.

A strong preference was expressed for more information/publicity, long tracks, trackmarking and signposting.

Figure 5.2 : Facilities and Services Preferred by Trampers



KEY : NR = no response rate to that particular item
 L = less of that item preferred
 S = same amount of provision as already exists
 M = more of that item preferred

5.8.3 RUBBISH DISPOSAL

Table 5.16 Methods of Disposing of Rubbish

Method of Disposal	% Response
Packed out	35.9
Used available facilities	25.0
Other	16.4
'Burnt, bashed and buried'	15.2
Had no rubbish	5.4

In comparison with the hunters a greater percentage of trampers 'packed out' their rubbish. A similar percentage of trampers to hunters used available facilities indicating a reliance on management disposing of their rubbish. However, a smaller percentage of trampers than hunters 'burnt, bashed and buried' their rubbish, suggesting perhaps, a greater awareness of environmental concerns. The 'Other' category in the table included various combinations of the methods outlined, for example, a party may have packed some rubbish out as well as used available facilities.

5.9 Other Backcountry Areas Visited

An understanding of the other areas trampers like to visit helps to give an insight into the types of recreation experiences they are looking for.

Table 5.17 Backcountry Areas Visited in Previous Two Years (1980-1981)

Area	% Who Visited the Area	Median Number of Days
National Parks	73.0	11.4
Other Forest Parks	61.8	9.1
Scenic Reserves	39.0	4.1
State Forests - Native	38.2	6.2
Private land	28.6	4.6
State Forests - Pine	14.7	3.8
Maori Land	11.0	3.6
Other areas	8.9	7.8

Traditional tramping areas have always been National and Forest Parks and this is borne out in the above table. The above data highlights the earlier suggestion that, as a group, trampers are more mobile in their search for 'new areas' than the hunting group.

Road-end and Fringe Activities

6



6.0 Introduction

A variety of activities take place on the fringe of the two Parks. Sightseeing is the most common recreational activity, but nature study, picnicking and camping largely occur in these areas as well. Some of these activity groups form the basis of this chapter. Water-based activities such as fishing, rafting and kayaking may also take place on the Forest Park fringes, but these are considered separately in Chapter 7.



6.1 Sightseeing

6.1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the two sampling periods sightseeing was the main activity for 16.2% (183) of the respondents.

The two most common activities to occur in association with sightseeing were picnicking and tramping.

6.1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

6.1.1.0 Introduction

Overall, the demographic characteristics of sightseers most closely resembles that of the total New Zealand population, more so even than those of hunters. Consequently, the age of sightseers tends to be older, more of them are married, and many no longer have children at home. However, for the education and occupation variables they are over represented in the professional classifications compared with the New Zealand population as a whole.

6.1.1.1 Sex Ratios

Of the three major recreational activities in the Parks, sight seeing has the most even ratio of male and female participants with 45.4% females and 54.6% males.

6.1.1.2 AgeTable 6.1 Age of Sightseers

Age Group	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand
15-19	9.8	13.1
20-24	12.6	11.8
25-29	14.2	10.4
30-39	16.9	18.6
40-49	18.0	13.8
50-59	16.4	13.1
> 60	12.0	19.2

6.1.1.3 Marital StatusTable 6.2 Marital Status of Sightseers

Marital Status	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand
Single	25.8	26.9
Married	66.5	58.2
Other	7.7	14.9

6.1.1.5 EducationTable 6.3 Highest Attained Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand ^a
Primary School	0.6	20.1
Some Secondary School	19.6	41.5
School Certificate	11.2	
U.E./Sixth Form Certificate	7.8	7.8
Seventh Form	2.8	2.0
Trade Qualifications	12.3	20.6
Tertiary/Professional (e.g. teaching)	20.1	
Degree or Part-degree	25.7	5.2

^aNo qualification specified by 2.8%.

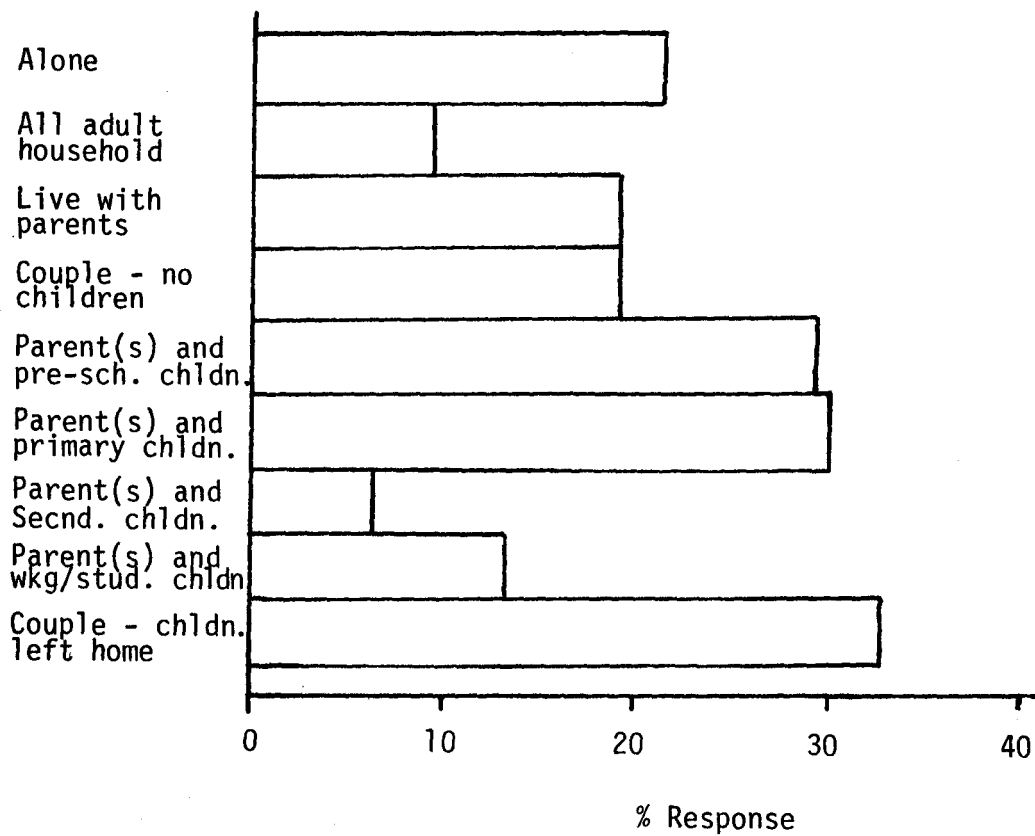
6.1.1.6 OccupationTable 6.4 Occupation of Sightseers

Occupational Groups ^a	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand
Professional/technical	29.0	8.2
Administration/management	4.4	2.3
Clerical workers	3.8	9.2
Sales workers	3.3	5.4
Service workers	2.7	4.6
Agriculture/forestry	3.3	6.3
Production/labourers	12.6	19.6
Housewife/student/unemployed/unclassified	34.1	44.4
No response	7.6	-

^aBased on Department of Statistics categories.

6.1.1.4 Home Situation

Figure 6.1 Home Situation of Sightseers^a



^aIf respondents had children in several categories, they were asked to indicate the home situation of their youngest child.

6.1.2 GROUP COMPOSITION

Forty-two percent of sightseeing groups had children (aged 14 or less) with them. Nearly 69% of groups had one male, aged over 15, with them (and another 19% had two males) while 71% had one female and 22% had two females.

The nature of sightseeing groups is set out below.

Table 6.5 Group Nature

Description	% Response
Family - parent(s) and children	38.7
Family - adults only	21.3
Friends	20.0
Family and friends	12.0
Alone	5.3
Organised group	1.3
Other	1.3

6.1.3 INFORMATION SOURCE

Although most sightseers' information about the Parks came from family or 'other word of mouth' sources, a notable percentage (unlike trampers and hunters) discovered areas by their own exploring.

Table 6.6 Source of Information about the Parks

Source	% Response
Word of mouth	36.7
Family	23.7
Exploring	14.1
Other publication	9.0
N.Z. Forest Service publication	7.9
Live in the area	2.3
Club	1.7
Other source	4.5

6.1.4 RESIDENCE

Many of the sightseers were from Wellington (20.9%) while Auckland (11.5%), Palmerston North (9.9%) and Turangi (7.1%), were the other places most often indicated as place of residence. Sightseers from overseas accounted for 5.5% of respondents. (See Maps 10 and 11.)

The following table compares the percentages of sightseers in this sample who lived in a city, town, rural town or rural area with the total North Island population. More sightseers than trampers come from towns and consequently less are from large cities.

Table 6.7 Residence of Sightseers

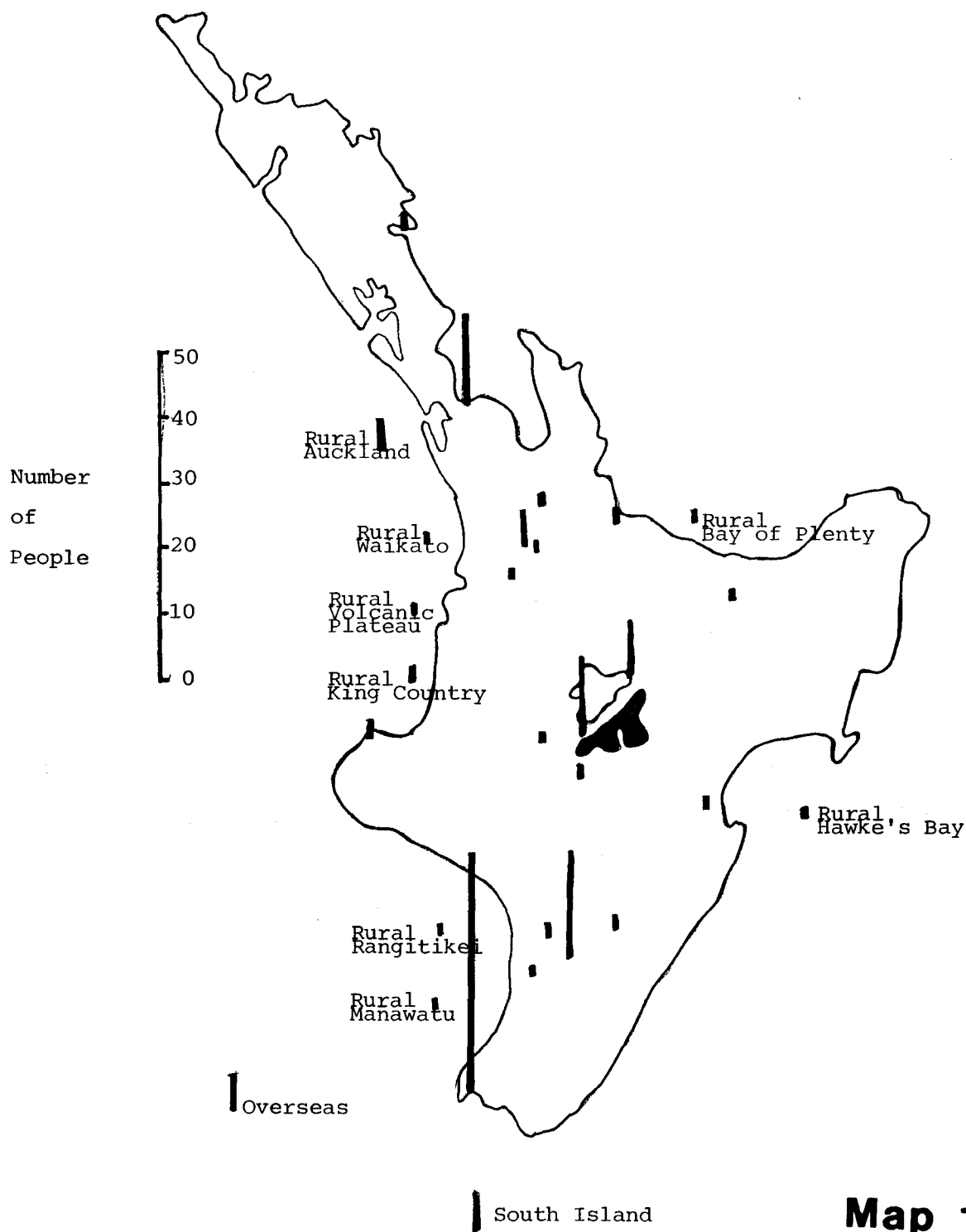
Residence	Kaimanawa/ Kaweka	North Island
North Island - City (>20,000)	56.6	65.7
- Town (5-20,000)	10.7	7.9
- Rural town (<5,000)	9.7	4.0
- Rural area	9.8	22.3
Other (South Island, Overseas, unspecified)	12.5	

Kaimanawa Road was the most heavily used road by sightseers in Kaimanawa Forest Park and Lawrence Road was the most popular in Kaweka Forest Park.

6.1.5 TRANSPORT

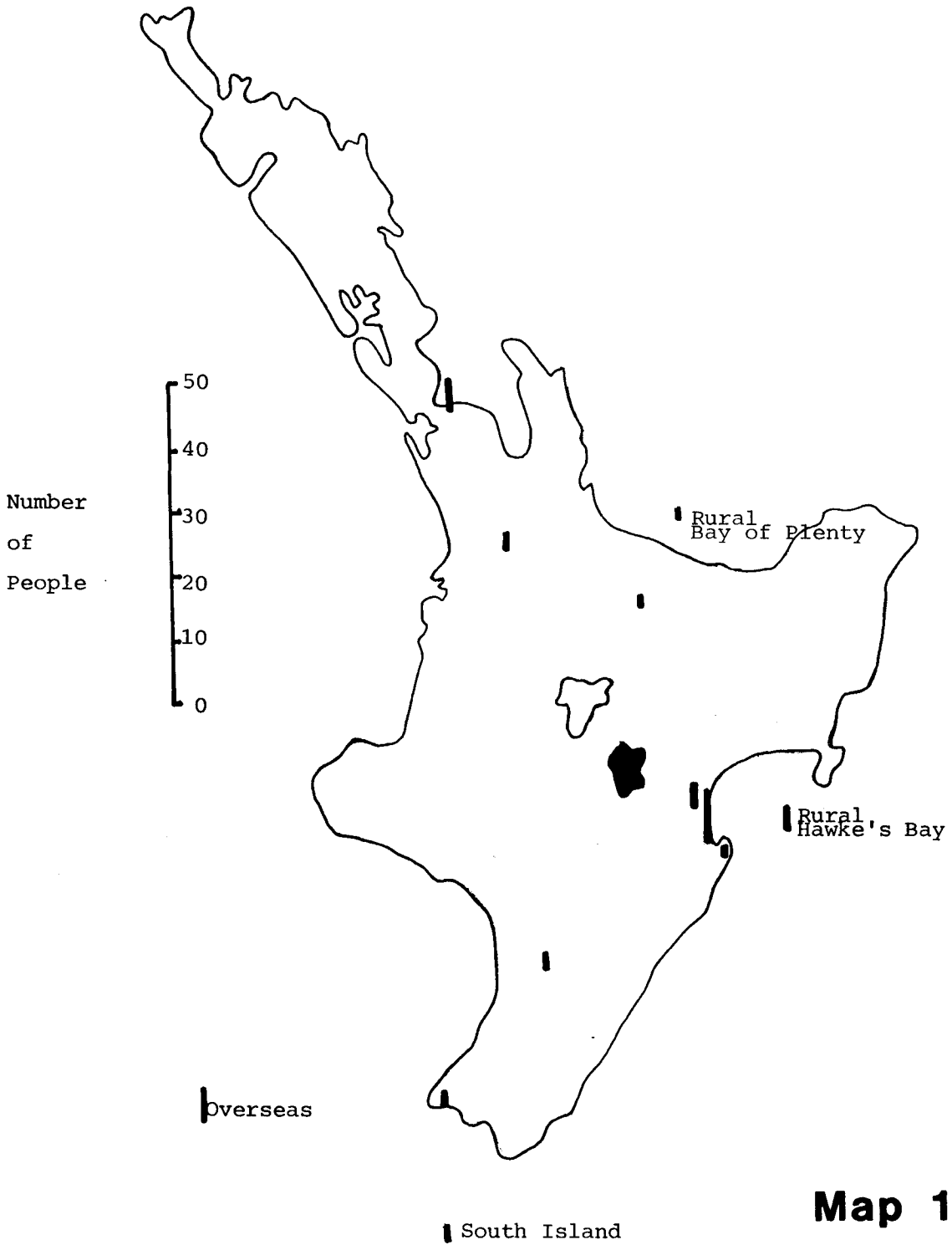
The majority of sightseers travelled to the Parks by car (90.8%) and the rest arrived by bus, four wheel drive vehicle and bicycle.

Origin of Sightseers Visiting Kaimanawa Forest Park



Map 10

Origin of Sightseers Visiting Kaweka Forest Park



Map 11

6.1.6 NATURE OF VISIT

6.1.6.1 Major Destination

Kaimanawa or Kaweka Forest Park was the major destination for only 44% of the sightseers. The other 56% were including the Parks as part of a longer trip.

6.1.6.2 Number of Previous Visits

Over half of the sightseers had not been to either of the Parks before. The table below shows that, of those who have made previous visits, very few have been in the last two years.

Table 6.8 Number of Previous Visits

<u>Visits (1980-1981)</u>	<u>% Response</u>
First visit	54.1
No visits in past two years	3.7
1	7.7
2	9.8
3	5.5
4	7.7
5 - 9	6.0
10 - 14	1.1
> 20	4.4

6.1.6.3 Length of this Visit

As would be expected from the nature of the activity the majority (90.8%) stayed less than half a day.

Table 6.9 Length of this Visit

Time	% Response
< Two hours	60.5
< Half a day	30.3
One day only	5.3
One night	2.6
Two nights	1.3

6.1.7 THE ACTIVITY

6.1.7.0 Introduction

The profile of sightseers' experience in their activity and their motivations and subsequent satisfaction is somewhat different from trampers and hunters. The overall picture is one of a family orientated activity.

6.1.7.1 Introduction and Influence of Others

Compared with the other activities discussed in this report, parents play a much larger role in introducing people to sightseeing. In contrast with hunters and trampers, friends are less important as introductory agents.

The data would suggest, however, that as people become parents themselves, they, in turn, assume this introductory role for their own children.

Table 6.10 Introduction and Influence of Others on the Activity
Activity

<u>Agent of Introduction and/or Influence</u>	<u>Introduction % Response</u>	<u>Influence % Response</u>
Parent(s)	33.7	7.5
Self	30.3	38.2
Friends	16.6	26.0
Other family	12.0	24.3
Club	4.0	4.0
School	3.4	-

6.1.7.2 Years of Experience

The number of years respondents had been involved in going sightseeing also indicates that it is largely a family occasion. A much larger proportion (than the hunters or trampers) had been involved for more than 11 years or even 20 years. To have achieved this, most would have been taken with their parents.

Table 6.11 Years of Experience in Sightseeing

Years	% Response
< 1	14.9
1	6.3
2	4.0
3	4.0
4	1.7
5 - 6	4.0
7 - 8	1.7
9 - 10	4.6
11 - 20	22.9
> 20	36.0
	(100.0)

Diagrammatic annotations showing cumulative percentages:

- Arrow from 14.9 to (30.9)
- Arrow from (30.9) to (41.2)
- Arrow from (41.2) to (100.0)

6.1.7.3 Motivations

Unlike tramping and hunting, the responses to 'why' people undertook sightseeing, show a wide range of reasons.

Table 6.12 Motivations for Sightseeing

Motivation	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Specific activity	14.8	14.2	7.1	6.6
Aesthetic-religious	15.8	15.3	14.2	3.3
Exploring new areas	16.4	5.5	1.1	2.2
Exit civilisation	3.3	2.7	6.0	1.6
Physical exercise	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.6
Show family/friends	2.2	6.0	5.3	3.3
Nature study/photos	1.6	5.5	2.2	1.6
Just passing through	5.5	1.6	-	-
Other reasons	23.5	12.0	17.1	3.3
No response	9.3	35.0	58.5	76.0

Specific activities, draw of the natural environment, scenery and exploration, all featured evenly as first rank motivations. When all choices are considered together, the over-riding influence of a natural scenic environment is apparent. As was demonstrated in the section on source of visitor information (Section 6.1.3) 'exploring new areas' is much more important for sightseers than for other activity groups.

6.1.7.4 Satisfaction

Approximately a quarter of this user group made a comment about why they were satisfied or otherwise about their visit. For those who were satisfied, it was mainly because they enjoyed the scenery or "being in the bush".

For the few who were dissatisfied (2.9%), the bad weather at Easter contributed to this with one or two commenting about a lack of either information or access.

6.1.7.5 Additional Comments

Only a few sightseers made additional comments at the end of the questionnaire. Most of these said they thought there was a need for more access or facilities, while others highlighted their concerns about the behaviour of hunters, or hunting in general.

6.1.8 EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES AND SERVICES

6.1.8.0 Introduction

It has been shown earlier in this chapter (Section 6.1.6.3) that nearly all sightseers spent less than half a day in the Forest Park. Attention has already been drawn to the number of first time visitors and those 'exploring' forest areas, and these data would suggest that the facility requirements of this group warrant careful consideration and maintenance.

6.1.8.1 Equipment Carried

Respondents were asked to indicate what equipment was carried by the group on this particular visit to the Park. About half had a bag for litter and a map of the area and a third carried a first aid kit. The remaining items on the list in the questionnaire would not normally be used by sightseers.

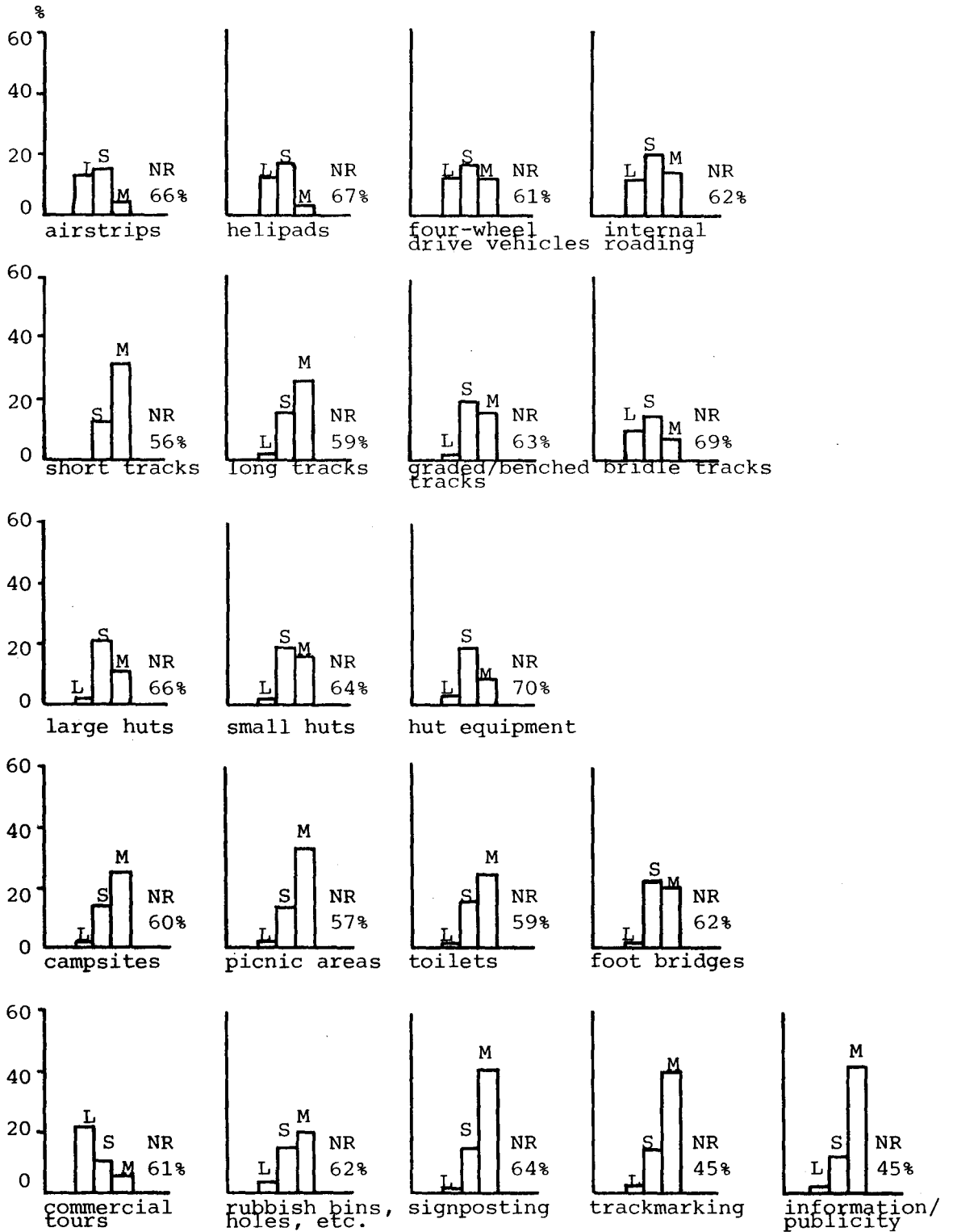
6.1.8.2 Facilities and Services

As has been noted, sightseeing is an exploring activity and new opportunities for picnicking and/or short walks are being sought (see Section 6.1.0). The presence of signs and trackmarking as well as short tracks and picnic areas may well enhance many sightseers' visits.

Nonetheless, their major request was for information/publicity to be available. Once again commercial tours were not popular.

The following figures outline these preferences in greater detail.

Figure 6.2 : Facilities and Services Preferred by Sightseers



KEY : NR = no response rate to that particular item
 L = less of that item preferred
 S = same amount of provision as already exists
 M = more of that item preferred

6.1.8.3 Rubbish Disposal

Many respondents said they had no rubbish, but of those that did, most took their rubbish away with them.

Table 6.13 Methods of Disposing of Rubbish

<u>Method of Disposal</u>	<u>% Response</u>
Packed out	31.0
Used available facilities	16.9
Other	9.9
'Burnt, bashed and buried'	1.4
Had no rubbish	40.8

6.1.9 OTHER BACKCOUNTRY AREAS VISITED

Only about half of the respondents indicated that they had visited other backcountry areas in the previous two years. National Park, Scenic Reserves and other Forest Parks (as with the trampers) were the most popular.

Table 6.14 Backcountry Areas Visited in Previous Two Years (1980-1981)

Area	% Who Visited the Area	Number of Days
National Parks	47.0	4.8
Scenic Reserves	43.7	3.8
Other Forest Parks	41.5	4.1
State Forests - Native	26.7	4.2
Private land	22.9	8.7
State Forests - Pine	11.5	3.8
Maori Land	9.8	3.9
Other areas	3.8	25.9



6.2 Nature Study

6.2.0 INTRODUCTION

During the two sampling periods, nature study was the main activity for 2.3% of the respondents visiting Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks.

The two most common activities to occur in association with nature study were sightseeing and tramping.

6.2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

This particular activity is the only one where the females are in the majority (61.5%). Ages range across all age groups although many are over 30. Their marital status is very similar to the total New Zealand population where about 60% of respondents are married. Most of them have children at home.

Almost half of the respondents have a tertiary education (e.g. degree) and 27% are still at an educational institution. The education base is reflected by the occupational classifications where over a third are students or housewives and another third have 'professional' jobs.

6.2.2 GROUP COMPOSITION

The majority of nature studiers were visiting the Parks as a family and often had friends with them. Four groups had two children (aged between eight and 14) with them and two groups had one child aged less than eight years.

6.2.3 INFORMATION SOURCE

The family as well as friends and acquaintances are the most important sources of information for this group. However, 19% did read about the Parks in a publication of some sort, but not in a Forest Service brochure.

6.2.4 RESIDENCE

Over half (57.7%) came from a North Island city (of more than 20,000 people) and 15% came from a rural area. Another 15% came from the South Island or overseas. Those visiting Kaweka Forest Park tended to come from Hawkes Bay, Wellington, and the South Island, while those in Kaimanawa Forest Park came from Auckland, the Waikato area, New Plymouth, Taupo, Turangi, Palmerston North, Wellington or overseas.

6.2.5 TRANSPORT

The majority of nature studiers travelled to the Parks by car (88.9%) and the rest arrived by bus.

6.2.6 NATURE OF VISIT

Less than half of the nature studiers were making Kaimanawa or Kaweka Forest Parks their major destination and the rest were visiting other places as part of a longer trip.

For nearly 70% this was their first visit to the Parks. On this particular visit most of them stayed between a half and a full day - slightly longer than the sightseers, probably because of the nature of their activity.

Most (88%) have visited a National Park in the previous two years as well as a Scenic Reserve, but only a third have been to other Forest Parks or State Forests.

6.2.7 THE ACTIVITY

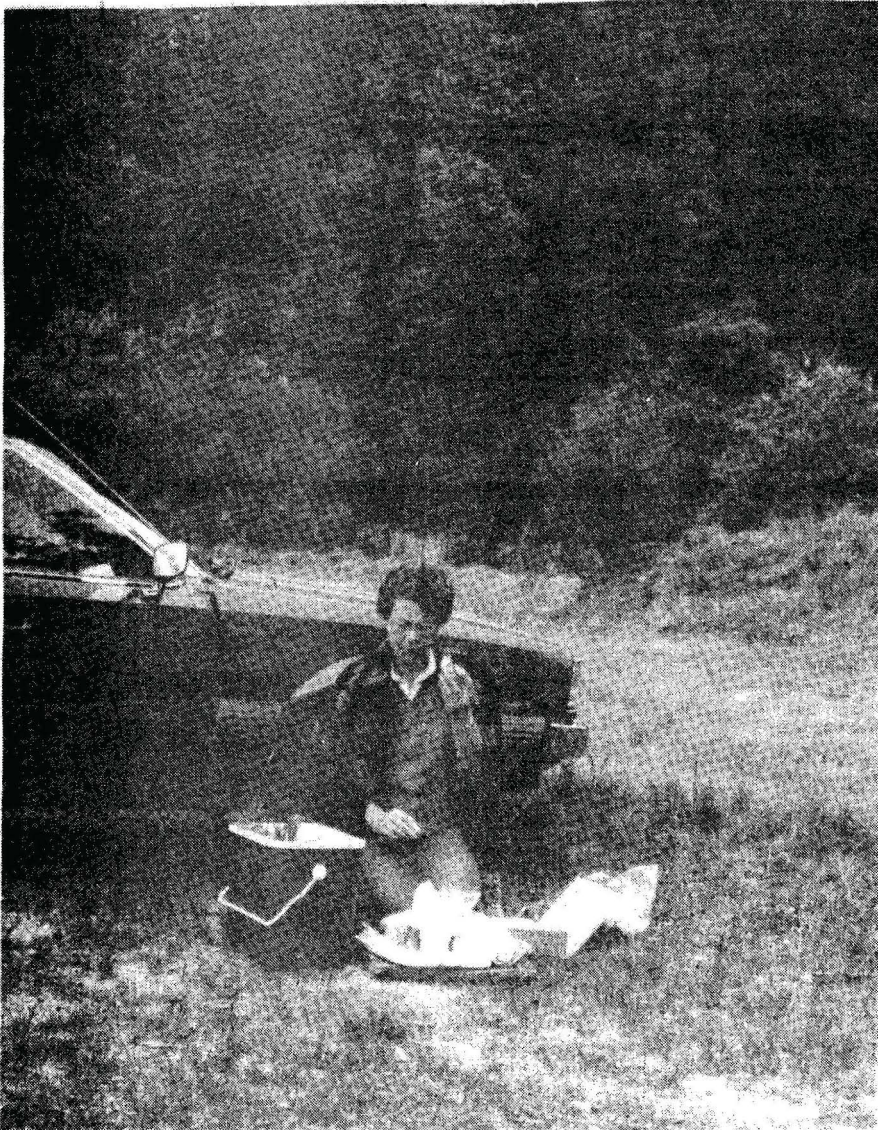
Just over 40% have been undertaking this particular activity for over 20 years and another 15% have been involved for over 11 years. Nature study therefore appears to be an activity that can hold one's interest over a number of years. Apart from taking photographs and studying various flora and fauna, their main motivation is to enjoy the environment and scenery, i.e. the 'aesthetic-religious' category.

Most were satisfied (30.8%), or very satisfied (65.4%), with this particular visit.

6.2.8 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

This particular group of respondents especially like to see more trackmarking and short walks. They have also expressed a preference for more long tracks, graded/benched tracks, signposting, picnic areas and more information.

They do not want to see more four wheel drive vehicles, internal roading or commercial tours.



6.3 Picnicking

6.3.0 INTRODUCTION

During the two sampling periods, picnicking was the main activity for 5.5% of the respondents visiting Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks.

The two most common activities to occur in association with picnicking were sightseeing and nature study.

6.3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

6.3.1.1 Sex Ratios

Like sightseeing, picnicking has a relatively even ratio of males and females with 53.2% females and 46.8% males.

6.3.1.2 Age

Table 6.15 Age of Picnickers

Age Group	Kaimanawa/Kaweka	New Zealand
15-19	1.6	13.1
20-24	12.9	11.8
25-29	16.1	10.4
30-39	27.4	18.6
40-49	21.0	13.8
50-59	12.9	13.1
> 60	8.1	19.2

6.3.1.3 Marital StatusTable 6.16 Marital Status of Picnickers

Marital Status	Kaimanawa/Kaweka % Response	New Zealand
Single	17.7	26.9
Married	77.4	58.2
Other	4.8	19.2

6.3.1.4 Home SituationTable 6.17 Home Situation of Picnickers

Home Situation ^a	% Response
Alone	14.5
All adult household (e.g. flat)	9.1
Living with parents	1.8
Couple with no children	9.1
Parent(s) and pre-school children	16.4
Parent(s) and primary children	21.8
Parent(s) and secondary children	10.9
Parent(s) and working/student children	10.9
Couple - children left home	5.5

^aIf respondents had children in several categories, they were asked to indicate the home situation of their youngest child.

6.3.1.5 Education and Occupation

Over a third of the picnickers had some form of tertiary education and 11.3% were still at an educational institution. Many had professional or technical occupations or were from the housewife/student classification. A few worked in the agricultural or forestry fields.

6.3.2 GROUP COMPOSITION

Almost all of the picnickers were in family groups and some also had friends along.

6.3.3 INFORMATION SOURCE

Like most other recreationists, picnickers found out about the Parks by 'word of mouth' or through family contacts.

6.3.4 RESIDENCE

Many of the picnickers were from Auckland (14.5%) and Napier (12.9%), while Hastings (8.1%), Taupo (4.8%), Wellington (4.8%) and Palmerston North (4.8%), were the other cities most often indicated as place of residence. A large party of people from Waiouru Army Camp boosted the number of people coming from a rural town. Picnickers from overseas accounted for 3.2% of respondents.

6.3.5 TRANSPORT

The majority of picnickers travelled to the Parks by car (80.0%) and the rest arrived by bus, four wheel drive vehicle and fixed wing plane (i.e. those picnicking at Boyd Lodge for the day).

6.3.6 NATURE OF VISIT

Kaimanawa or Kaweka Forest Park was the major destination for 60% of the picnickers. The other 40% were including the Parks as part of a longer trip.

Over three-quarters stayed for less than half a day.

For 45% of respondents, this was their first visit to the Parks and those who had been before, tend to have made only one or two visits in the last two years.

About 40% of them had made visits to National Parks, Scenic Reserves or other Forest Parks, and spent up to 11 days there in the past two years.

6.3.7 THE ACTIVITY

6.3.7.1 Experience

The experience profile of picnickers is very similar to sightseers. In fact, sightseeing was one of the other activities for picnickers in this sample. About 40% have been going picnicking for over 11 years.

6.3.7.2 Motivations

Picnickers were asked to list up to four main reasons why they undertake their particular activity. The main reason appears to be to undertake a picnic with family and/or friends, in a forest setting away from the towns and cities.

6.3.7.3 Satisfaction

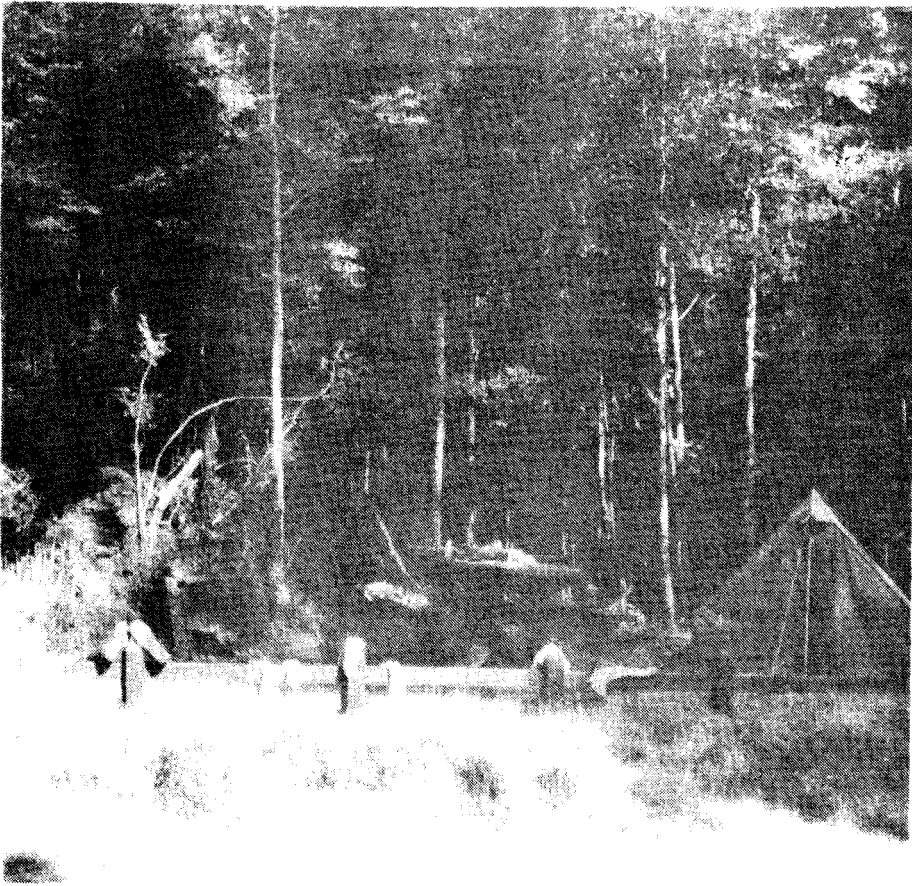
Of the picnickers, 48.3% were satisfied with this visit and another 51.7% were very satisfied with the visit.

Approximately a quarter made a comment about why they were satisfied about their visit, and for most it was because they enjoyed the scenery or 'being in the bush'.

6.3.8 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

It is not surprising to find that picnickers would most like to see more picnic areas as well as more signposting. Once again, commercial tours and airstrips are very unpopular.

Almost half of them took their rubbish away with them, while another 20% used the available facilities, and 20% had no rubbish to dispose of.



6.4 Camping

6.4.0 INTRODUCTION

During the two sampling periods camping was the main activity for 4.1% of the respondents visiting Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks.

The two most common activities to occur in association with camping were sightseeing and tramping.

6.4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The ratio of females and males is almost even with 48.9% females and 51.1% males.

Forty percent of the campers were in their thirties and another 38.3% were aged 40 or older.

Three-quarters of this group of respondents were married. Consequently, most of them live in a family situation with primary and/or secondary school children at home.

6.4.2 GROUP COMPOSITION

All the camping groups were families, either with children and/or friends.

6.4.3 INFORMATION SOURCE

Over a third found out about the Parks by 'word of mouth', but Forest Service publications, family contacts and exploring the area, were also important information sources.

6.4.4 RESIDENCE

Many of those people who were camping came from Auckland and Hamilton, in fact, three-quarters of them came from a city with a population of 20,000 people or more.

6.4.5 TRANSPORT

The majority of campers travelled to the Parks by car (76.5%) and the rest arrived by bus, four wheel drive vehicle or fixed-wing plane.

6.4.6 NATURE OF VISIT

Kaimanawa or Kaweka Forest Park was the major destination for 80% of the campers. The other 20% were including the Parks as part of a longer trip.

For 52.2% of respondents, this was their first visit and those users who had made previous visits in the last two years tended to have been between one and two times.

Other Forest Parks were popular places, for this group of respondents, to visit in the last two years. National Parks were also used, but not as much as the Forest Parks.

The nature of this particular activity means that it is not unexpected for visitors to stay more than a day or night - whereas, for many of the other activities, people tend to stay (on average) for a day only. Consequently, 20% stayed one night and another 26.7% stayed two nights. A third of the respondents stayed for more than four nights.

6.4.7 THE ACTIVITY

Over half of the campers had been undertaking this particular activity for more than 11 years. Their main reasons for this particular visit to the Park was to go camping in a pleasant forest environment away from 'civilisation'. All of the campers were satisfied or very satisfied with this visit.

6.4.8 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Not unexpectedly, many campers wanted to see more campsites as well as short tracks and trackmarking, and more toilets. Very few of the campers (6.7%) took their rubbish away with them and the majority either used the available facilities (53.3%), or 'burnt, bashed and buried' (26.7%). However, three-quarters had a bag for litter. Rubbish bins and holes were another facility they would prefer to see more of.

They would like to see less commercial tours and helipads.

Water-based Activities

7



7.0 Introduction

There are major rivers in both Forest Parks - the Tauranga-Taupo, Tongariro, Waipakihi, Rangitikei, Mohaka and Ngaruroro - as well as numerous smaller rivers and streams. Many of these are well known for their trout fishing, but two relatively new activities to these areas, are also taking place.

Rafting and kayaking on the Tongariro, Rangitikei, Mohaka and Ngaruroro, have recently become popular. This is especially so for concessionaires who bring to the Parks considerable numbers of overseas tourists.

The characteristics of people undertaking the water-based activities of fishing, rafting and kayaking, are discussed in this chapter.

7.1 Fishing

7.1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the two sampling periods fishing was the main activity for 5.1% of the respondents visiting Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks.

The two most common activities to occur in association with fishing were sightseeing and camping.

Fishing took place in both the fringe and interior areas of the two Parks.

7.1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

7.1.1.1 Sex Ratios

Like the hunters, a considerably greater proportion of people fishing are males (80.7%).

7.1.1.2 Age

Table 7.1 Age

Age Group	Kaimanawa/Kaweka	New Zealand
15-19	17.9	13.1
20-24	10.7	11.8
25-29	16.1	10.4
30-39	21.4	18.6
40-49	14.3	13.8
50-59	16.1	13.1
> 60	3.6	19.2

7.1.1.3 Marital Status

Approximately 57% of the people who were fishing were married.

7.1.1.4 Home Situation

Table 7.2 Home Situation

Home Situation ^a	% Response
Alone	5.7
All adult household (e.g. flat)	7.5
Living with parents	22.6
Couple with no children	13.2
Parent(s) and pre-school children	3.8
Parent(s) and primary children	20.8
Parent(s) and secondary children	3.8
Parent(s) and working/student children	17.0
Couple - children left home	5.7

^aIf respondents had children in several categories, they were asked to indicate their home situation according to the age of their youngest child.

7.1.1.5 Education and Occupation

The educational qualifications and occupational groupings of people who are fishing, are spread across all categories. Most have secondary school education and as a group, people who fish are over represented among those with trade qualifications.

7.1.1.6 Organisation Membership

Very few of those who fish belong to a specific 'conservation' organisation. However, about half belong to some type of outdoor recreation organisation, especially an Acclimatisation Society.

7.1.2 GROUP COMPOSITION

About 45% of the fishing groups were made up of friends - usually one or two males but some groups did have women with them. Very few groups had children as members.

7.1.3 INFORMATION SOURCE

'Word of mouth' (38.6%) and family (28.1%) supplied most of the information about the Parks. However, 19% of the people fishing read about opportunities in one of the many publications, although less than half of these used Forest Service publications.

7.1.4 RESIDENCE

Many of the people who went fishing in Kaimanawa Forest Park came from Auckland and Wellington, while those fishing in Kaweka Forest Park tended to come from the Hawke's Bay region, especially Napier and Hastings.

7.1.5 TRANSPORT

The majority of this group travelled to the Parks by car (79.2%) with others arriving by motorcycle or fixed-wing plane.

7.1.6 NATURE OF VISIT

7.1.6.1 Major Destination

Kaimanawa or Kaweka Forest Park was the major destination for 70.8% of the people fishing. The other 29.2% included the Parks as part of a longer trip.

7.1.6.2 Number of Previous Visits

For 41.4% of respondents this was their first visit to the Parks, and those who had been before tended to have visited between two and ten times in the previous two years.

7.1.6.3 Other Backcountry Areas Visited

National Parks have been visited by 43.1% of respondents in the last two years, whereas other Forest Parks, Scenic Reserves, etc., do not feature strongly.

7.1.6.4 Length of this Visit

Nearly two-thirds of the people who were fishing stayed for only a day on this particular visit. Fifty percent of this group actually stayed less than half a day.

7.1.7 THE ACTIVITY

7.1.7.1 Introduction and Influence of Others

Parents and friends play the main role in introducing people to the activity of fishing. Continuing influence, however, comes mainly from friends.

7.1.7.2 Experience

Half of the respondents had been fishing for more than 11 years showing that they are a reasonably well experienced group of back-country users.

7.1.7.3 Motivations and Satisfaction

'To be able to go fishing' is the main reason for this group of users to visit the Parks. However, this is enjoyed most if it is in a pleasant back-country setting (e.g. bush and rivers or streams) and away from 'civilisation'. Some people who fish also like to look for new areas to undertake this activity.

The large majority of respondents were satisfied with this particular visit - because they enjoyed 'being in the bush by a clean river'.

7.1.8 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Many of the people fishing were quite happy with existing facilities and services, however, increased trackmarking and signposting did feature among their preferences. It was noted in Section 7.1.0 that fishing was mostly undertaken in

conjunction with sightseeing and camping which is seen again here in the call for more campsites and short walks.

Many of the people carried their own bag for litter, or as an alternative used the available facilities.



7.2 Rafting

7.2.0 INTRODUCTION

During the two sampling periods rafting was the main activity for 4.9% of the respondents visiting Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks.

The two most common activities to occur in association with rafting were sightseeing and tramping.

The majority of rafters in this sample were at Tree Trunk Gorge Road, Rangipo Intake Road or Kaimanawa Road in Kaimanawa Forest Park. They were taking part in commercially run rafting trips on the Tongariro River and tended to be mostly overseas tourists. Unfortunately, a relatively greater number of questionnaires were received from the New Zealanders perhaps because the foreigners did not consider it to be relevant to them.

The number of rafting trips was greater during the Easter Sample.

Since the survey was undertaken the Power Scheme on the Tongariro River has been commissioned and the river is no longer suitable for rafting between Rangipo Intake Road and Kaimanawa Road. The lower reaches, that is downstream from Kaimanawa Road, will still be rafted in the warmer months.

Longer (three, four, or five day) trips on the Mohaka River are becoming more frequent since the survey was carried out. These originate near the Oamaru Hut and finish at the bridge

on the Napier-Taupo Highway. The Ngaruroro and Rangitikei Rivers are also used for longer rafting trips.

7.2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Of the rafters who responded to the questionnaire, most tended to be males aged between 25 and 39. The proportion of married to single respondents was 50:50 and very few had children at home.

Over half had some type of tertiary education and many worked in professional or technical type occupations. Twenty percent were still attending an educational institution.

7.2.2 GROUP COMPOSITION

The majority of respondents classed their rafting trip as a 'commercial tour' (61.5%), while another 7.1% reported that they were with an organised group. The remaining 31.4% noted they were with family and/or friends.

Almost all of the observed rafting trips were run by commercial operators and the difference in the responses is possibly a matter of definition rather than a real difference in the group types. Those who said they were with family and friends probably classed themselves by their own personal group nature, rather than by the entire rafting party.

7.2.3 INFORMATION SOURCE

Nearly a quarter of respondents found out about the Parks (or rafting trip - some were unaware of the Forest Park) through a source other than those listed on the questionnaire. Forty-three percent found out by 'word of mouth'.

Table 7.3 Source of Information about the Parks

Source	% Response
Word of mouth	43.1
Other (usually rafting company)	23.5
Exploring	9.8
Other publication	7.8
NZ Forest Service publication	3.9
Family	3.9
Work NZFS	3.9
Live in the area	2.0
Club	2.0

7.2.4 RESIDENCE

Attention has already been drawn to the lower response rate from this user group. Field observations and comments would suggest that this particularly applies to visitors from overseas who were on commercial rafting trips, and who may have doubted the relevance of the questionnaire to them, or validity of their responses. Thus the reported results of 23.6% from overseas, 40.8% North Island cities, and 10.0% from the South Island should only be accepted as highlighting general trends.

7.2.5 TRANSPORT

The majority of rafters travelled to the Parks by car (76.9%) but in contrast to other activities, 23.1% arrived by bus (i.e. the tour company bus).

7.2.6 NATURE OF VISIT

Almost all the rafting groups were in the Park for less than a day, and half of those stayed less than two hours.

One group rafted the Ngaruroro River from Boyd Lodge through to Hawkes Bay which meant their stay was more than four nights.

Very few had been to other parks or reserves in the previous two years.

7.2.7 THE ACTIVITY

Rafting is a relatively new activity to most people, and this is reflected in the years they have been rafting. Sixty percent had been rafting for less than a year and had been introduced to it by friends rather than by parents.

'To be able to try a new and exciting activity' in pleasant surroundings was the main reason people went on this rafting trip.

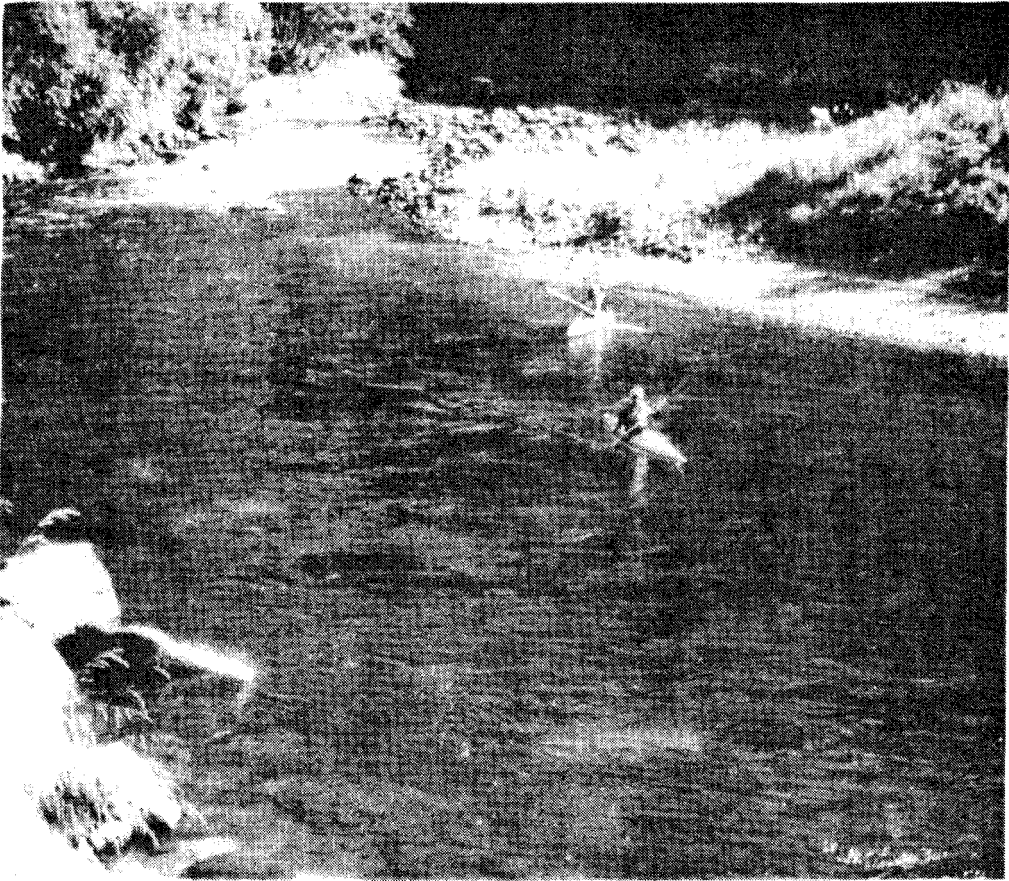
The fact that many chose to utilize the experience and relative safety of commercial operators suggest that they are aware of the risks involved in this activity. The growth of commercial activity in this area, relationship to other

activities, or future flow-on to private rafting trips as users gain experience, will warrant future monitoring by Park managers.

7.2.8 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The 'no response' rate to this particular question was high and many noted that they did think they had been in the Park long enough to justify stating their preferences for certain facilities. Others said they did not think they were using the Forest Park anyway so it was not important for them to answer it. These people appear to have overlooked the fact that they were on the border of the Park which not only provided a forest backdrop to their activity, but also access and facilities such as picnic areas, toilets and rubbish bins. It could be argued therefore, that these particular users, along with other roadend and fringe users, require a high degree of facility and service provision.

Of those that did answer the question the greatest preference was for more information/publicity, more rubbish disposal facilities and more camping areas. In contrast to other recreation groups, a larger proportion preferred there to be the same or more commercial tours.



7.3 Kayaking

7.3.0 INTRODUCTION

During the two sampling periods kayaking was the main activity for 1.9% of the respondents visiting Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks.

The two most common activities to occur in association with kayaking were tramping and sightseeing.

Apart from a few users at Kuripapango, all those who were kayaking and responded to the questionnaire were commencing their trip in Kaimanawa Forest Park (near Poronui and Oamaru huts, or from access roads off the Desert Road).

7.3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

People who were kayaking were characterised by being young, single males living in an 'all adult household' (e.g. flat). The majority of them had a degree or part-degree and worked in professional or technical jobs.

7.3.2 GROUP COMPOSITION

Most of the groups were made up of friends and none had children aged less than 15 with them.

7.3.3 INFORMATION SOURCE

About 60% of the kayakers found out about the Parks by 'word of mouth' and another 18% read about them in some sort of publication (but not in a Forest Service brochure). The remainder were exploring or lived in the area.

7.3.4 RESIDENCE

Over half of the group lived in a North Island city such as Hamilton, Wellington or Napier. Others came from North Island rural areas in the region, or from overseas.

7.3.5 TRANSPORT

The majority of kayakers travelled to the Parks by car.

6.3.6 NATURE OF VISIT

Over three-quarters of the kayakers had been to the Parks before and for many of them they had been more than 20 times in the previous two years. On this particular trip 57% were making the Park their major destination and most (71.5%) were staying for less than a day. Over half had been to other Forest Parks or National Parks in the last two years.

7.3.7 THE ACTIVITY

Over half of the kayakers were introduced to the sport by a club, but they are influenced in their present participation

in the activity by their own motivations or by friends. Many (59%) had been kayaking for less than four years.

Their main reason for visiting the parks on this particular occasion was to go kayaking in a forest situation.

Of the kayakers 61.9% were satisfied with this visit and another 23.8% were very satisfied with the visit. A small percentage (14.3%) were dissatisfied with their visit and this seems to be mainly attributable to the behaviour of other people in the area.

7.3.8 FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The level of non-response to this question was relatively high and the only marked preferences were for more small huts and less four wheel drive vehicles. Most seem quite content with the 'status quo'.

Half of them packed their own rubbish out and a further third used available facilities for rubbish disposal.

Summary



The aim of this report has been to provide an aid to Park planning and management by describing user groups within the Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks. Therefore this chapter is principally comprised of a table which highlights the differences between activity groups and outlines the main characteristics of each activity and its participants (Tables 8.1, pages 152-153). Although those activities which had limited numbers of participants were described only briefly in the text, some data is presented here to give a base line from which to monitor change in these activities.

Sampling users over large Parks is an expensive proposition. The two sample times (7-11 January, Easter: 8-13 April (1982)) were therefore chosen to encompass the broadest possible mix of activities and individuals within activity groups. A second reason for choosing these times was to point up any potential conflicts between the diverse recreational activities occurring in the Parks. Chapter three investigates the different mixes of activities originating at access points in both Parks, and looks at changes in the nature of use between January and Easter. Because these samples were taken at specific times, use figures cited are not indicative of the changing patterns throughout a full year.

	KEY ACCESS POINTS		USER CHARACTERISTICS				RESIDENT OF			INFORMATION SOURCE	
	Kaimanawa F.P.	Kaweka F.P.	Male: Female Ratio	Key Ages	Married %	Highest Education	Key Occupation Group	%	%		%
hunting 32.1%	Clements Poronui Oamaru Boyd	Makahu Whittle Lawrence Castlerock	95:5	20-39	55	Secondary Trade	Agric./ Forestry Production	Auckland Napier Hastings Taupo Wellington	20 9 9 8 5	Word of mouth	57.6
tramping 25.9%	Clements Kiko Boyd Waipakihi	Whittle Water Gauge	66:34	20-39	43	Tertiary	Prof./ Tech. Students	Wellington Auckland Napier Hastings Overseas	30 16 11 7 2.4	Word of mouth Family Publication	46 18 17
sight-seeing 16.2%	Kiko Kaimanawa Rd Tree Trunk Gorge	Kuripapango	55:45	20-60+	66	Tertiary	Prof./ Tech.	Wellington Auckland Palmerston N. Turangi Overseas	21 11 10 7 5	Word of mouth Family Exploration	37 24 14
nature-study 2.3%	Kiko Kaimanawa Rd	Whittle	39:61	30+	60	Tertiary	Prof./ Tech. Students Housewife	City (N.I.) Rural area Overseas and South Is.	58 15 15	Word of mouth Family	31 38
picnicking 5.5%	Kaimanawa Rd Waipakihi Rangitikei	Whittle Lawrence Kuripapango	47:53	20-60	77	Tertiary	Prof./ Tech.	City (N.I.) Rural town Overseas and South Is.	50 26 9	Word of mouth Family	33 30
camping 4.1%	Clements Kaimanawa Waipakihi	Kuripapango Whittle	51:49	30-50	79	Diverse	Diverse	City (N.I.)	77	Word of mouth Publication Family	37 20 20
fishing 5.1%	Boyd Kaimanawa Rd	Makahu Water Gauge Kuripapango Comet	81:19	15-60	57	Diverse	Diverse	City (N.I.)	72	Work of mouth Family	39 28
rafting 4.9%	Tree Trunk Gorge Kaimanawa Rd Rangipo Private	Kuripapango	63:37	20-39	45	Tertiary	Prof/ Tech.	City (N.I.) Overseas South Is.	40 27 10	Word of mouth Other (Tour Company)	43 23
canoeing 1.9%	Oamaru Poronui Kaimanawa Rd Tree Trunk Gorge Rangipo Intake	Kuripapango	91:9	25-29	13	Tertiary	Prof./ Tech.	City (N.I.) Overseas	59 14	Word of mouth	59

TYPE OF GROUP	NATURE OF VISIT		Length of Stay	UP TO 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE %	MOTIVATIONS AND SATISFACTION	FACILITIES AND SERVICES		
	Major Destination %	First Visit %				More	Less	Rubbish Disposal
Two or three friends	90	20	One-two nights	60	The activity 91% satisfied	Track-marking Sign-posting	Commercial tours Helipads Airstrips	"Burn, bash and bury" Used available facilities
Friends Families Club	86	41	One day or two- three nights	65	The activity and aesthetic 88% satisfied	Track-marking Sign-posting Information Long-tracks	Commercial tours Airstrips 4WD	'Packed out' Used available facilities
Families and/or friends 42% had children with them	44	54	< half day	41	The activity Aesthetic Exploring 97% satisfied	Information Sign-posting Track-marking Short tracks Picnic areas	Commercial tours	'Packed out' Had none
Family and/or friends	44	69	Half - one day	42	The activity Aesthetic 96% satisfied	Track-marking Short walks	4WD Internal roads Commercial tours	'Packed out' Other
Family	60	45	< half day	40	The activity Show family 100% satisfied	Picnic areas Sign posting	Commercial tours Airstrips	'Packed out' tours
Family	80	52	One-two nights	46	The activity Aesthetic 100% satisfied	Campsites Short tracks Track-marking Toilets	Commercial tours Helipads	Used available facilities "Burnt, bashed and buried"
One or two friends	71	41	One day	45	The activity Aesthetic 95% satisfied	Track-marking Sign-posting Camp sites	Commercial tours	'Packed out' Used available facilities
Commercial tour	77	51	Two hours- half day	89 (60% <one yr)	The activity 88% satisfied	Information Rubbish bins Commercial tours	Helipads	'Packed out'
Friends	57	23	One day	86	The activity Aesthetic 86% satisfied	Small huts	4WD	'Packed out' Used available facilities

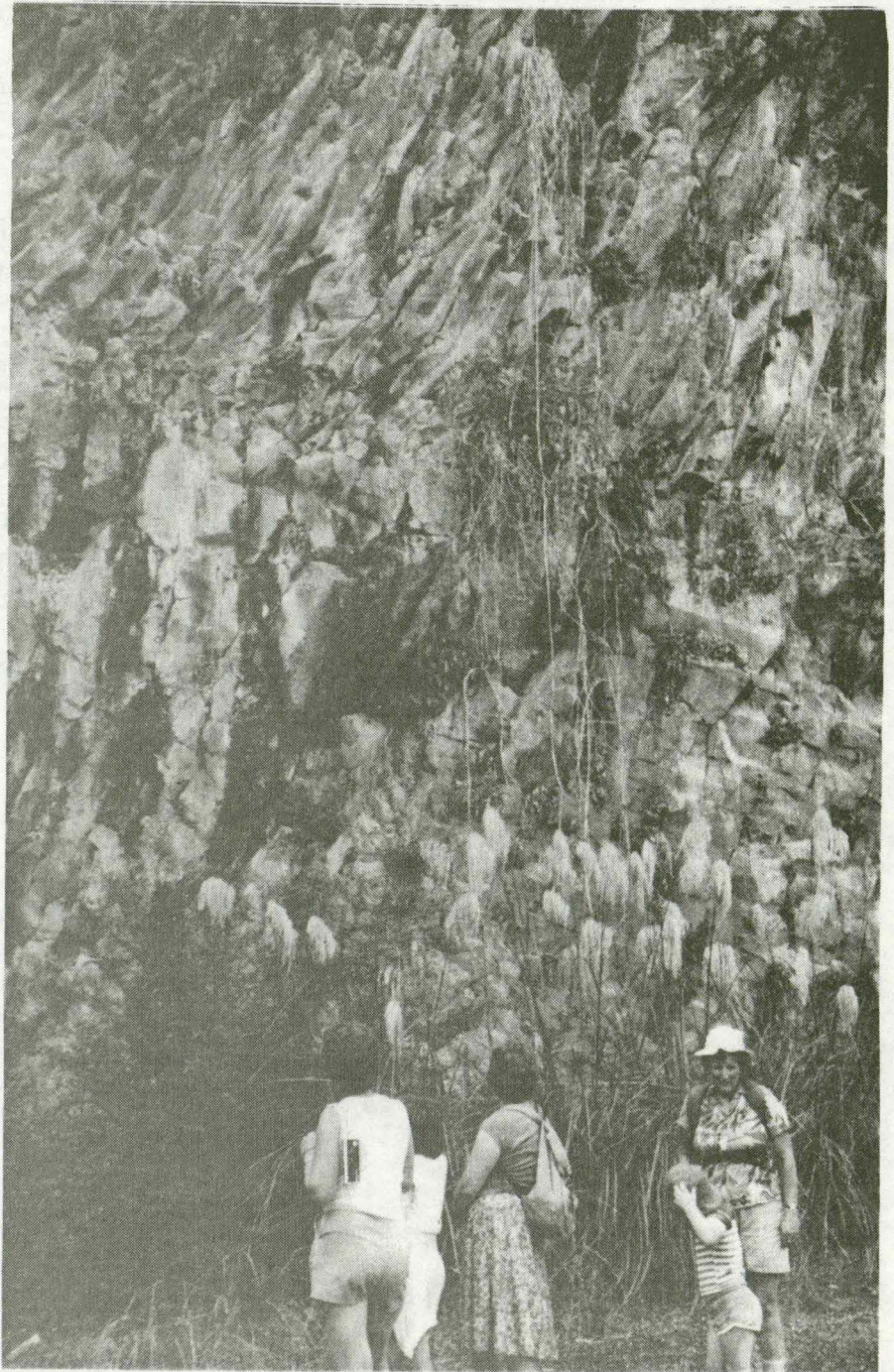
Although this report is designed to be descriptive, factors which distinguish one user group from another and those which may point to future changes in use patterns are also of concern to management. Three factors can be distinguished in this regard. Firstly, sources of information vary among user groups. While 'word of mouth' is the major information source, particularly among those who make more frequent use of the Parks, publications and 'exploring' are important in attracting new visitors. In fact, eight percent of total visitors, in the sample, noted they were "just exploring". While use of this kind points to a potential growth in Park visitation, the sites need to be able to satisfy these first visitors. A visit, once enjoyed, will be repeated for self and for others.

Secondly, it is clear that along with specific resource features, levels of access and facility provision have a direct bearing on the type of use which is attracted to a site. The implication here is that for user groups that are highly mobile, facility provision must be considered in the context of resource constraints, management objectives and opportunities that exist on a broader regional scale.

Finally, while it seems that there may be only a tentative relationship among user groups, factors such as male/female ratios, marital status, the presence and age of children, combine with a 'years of experience' dimension, to suggest that changes in Park use may be better thought of in terms of a family life cycle factor.

Thus, the young male rafter, on a commercial venture, may return to seek new experiences and perhaps tramp the Park interior. In a changed situation, he may return to explore or camp in a family oriented group. The question of how patterns of use may change over time is complex. Viewed from this perspective, however, every indication suggests that the relative youthfulness of many active groups, coupled with improved access, information and other social changes, will bring an increasing, rather than decreasing use, particularly of Park fringe areas.

References



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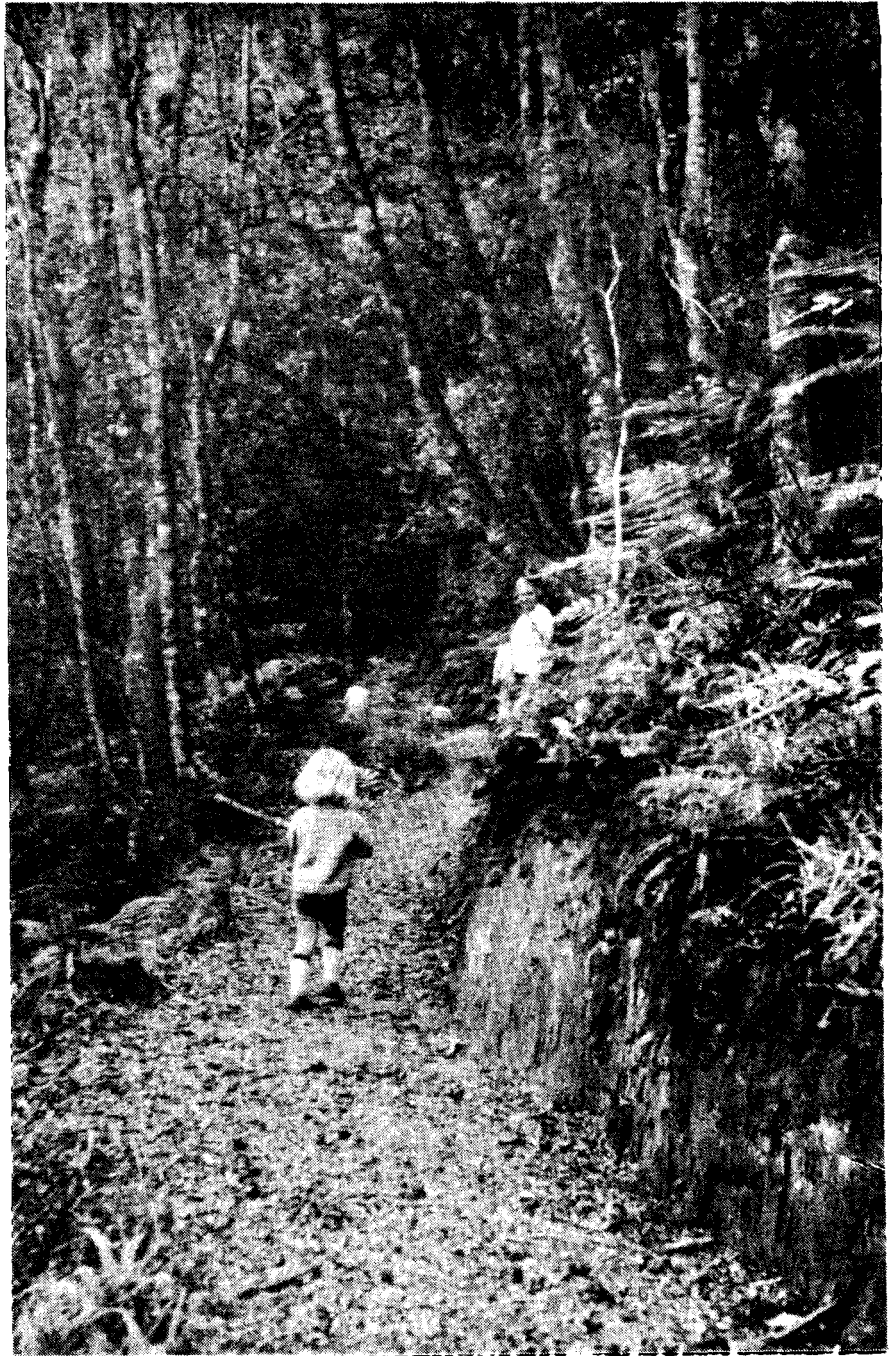
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Appendices



Appendix 1

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE



Lincoln College

Lincoln College
Canterbury
New Zealand

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Telephone: Christchurch 252 811

Case 1
Sept 7 1982

Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks

Easter 1982

USER QUESTIONNAIRE

To be completed by all members of each party aged 15 and over.

The following questionnaire has been designed to sample the opinions and experiences of users in Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks.

Managers of these Parks need clear and accurate information on user's views if they are to manage in ways that best serve the public. As current users, your views are most important in shaping the future management of these Parks.

If you are fifteen or over your co-operation in completing the following questionnaire would be much appreciated. It looks long but only takes about 15 minutes to complete.

While we are hoping for all questionnaires to be returned fully answered, please return it even if you are unable to complete it. Please give the questionnaire to your representative or leader for returning. He/she should also have a coloured sheet seeking information on the whole group. These may be left at one of the sampling points as you leave the Park between 8 and 13 April or posted in the stamped addressed envelope provided.

All replies are confidential to the researchers and only a summary will be published. This publication will be available from the Bookshop, Lincoln College, in about twelve months.

Many thanks for your co-operation.

K. Groome *D. Simmons*

Kathryn Groome and David Simmons
Parks and Recreation
LINCOLN COLLEGE

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1	2	
		Access
		Garage

This first section is to gather general information about your use of Parks.

- List the most important activities undertaken by you in this park; a) on this visit b) at other times

(List no more than 3 and number them 1 to 3).

	This visit	Other times
Tramping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hunting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Camping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Picnicking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rafting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kayaking/canoeing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature Study	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sightseeing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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601

26	31	32
33	34	35

164.

The next four questions relate to the activity you listed above as your most important in question 1 on "this visit" (ie left hand column).

2. How many years have you been undertaking the main activity you listed above?

Less than 1 year 0

1 year 1

2 years 2

3 years 3

4 years 4

5-6 years 5

7-8 years 6

9-10 years 7

10-20 years 8

More than 20 years 9

3. a) Who first introduced you to, or taught you this main activity? (Tick one box only.)

Parent(s) 0

Other family 1

Friend(s) 2

School 3

Club 4

Self 5

b) Who has most influenced your present use of this park? (Tick one box only.)

Parent(s) 0

Other family 1

Friend(s) 2

School 3

Club 4

Self 5

CO 1-36

CO 1-37

CO 1-38

4. In what other 'back country' areas have you undertaken your main activity, during the past two years? (Please estimate the number of days you spent and tick the appropriate box in the following table.)

	Estimated number of days								
	None	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-99	100+
Other Forest Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State Forests - Pine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Native	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scenic Reserves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maori Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private farm/forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Specify: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. How did you hear about Kaimanawa and/or Kaweka Forest Parks? (Tick one box only.)

Family 1

Other word of mouth 2

Forest Service Publication 3

Other publication 4

Exploring (did not know previously) 5

Other (specify) _____ 6

CO 1-

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

END CO 1

*

+

2 7.1

The following section asks specific questions about your use of this Park.

6. a) Is this your first visit to this Forest Park?

No Yes

b) If no, how many visits have you made in the past two years?

1 visit	<input type="checkbox"/>	5-9 visits	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 visits	<input type="checkbox"/>	10-14 visits	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 visits	<input type="checkbox"/>	15-19 visits	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 visits	<input type="checkbox"/>	20+	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. If possible, can you list four reasons (motivations) for coming on this visit?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

8. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with this visit to the Park?

Very satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dissatisfied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very dissatisfied	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comment: _____

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2#

22

23
 24
 25
 26

END CD 2 *
 NO CD 3 *
 ENTER CD 4 *

CD 4-8

4-9

9. The following is a list of facilities and services within the Forest Park.

Can you please indicate whether you would like to see more, less, or the same amount of each one?

a) Circle the letter in the appropriate column.

	MORE	SAME	LESS
Large huts (more than 6 bunks)	M	S	L
Small huts (6 bunks or less)	M	S	L
Hut equipment	M	S	L
Airstrips	M	S	L
Helipads	M	S	L
4 wheel drive access	M	S	L
Internal roading	M	S	L
Short tracks	M	S	L
Long tracks	M	S	L
Graded/benched tracks	M	S	L
Bridle (horse) tracks	M	S	L
Camping sites (fireplace and toilet)	M	S	L
Picnic areas	M	S	L
Toilets	M	S	L
Foot bridges	M	S	L
Commercial guided tours	M	S	L
Rubbish holes, bins, etc	M	S	L
Signposting	M	S	L
Track marking	M	S	L
Information/publicity	M	S	L

CD 4
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
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 19
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 28
 29

b) From this list, what are the three facilities and/or services you would most like to see MORE of? Please list.

1.
2.
3.

c) What are the three facilities and/or services you would most like to see LESS of? Please list.

1.
2.
3.

CO 4 - 30

Skip 31

CO 4 32 33

Skip 34

CO 4 35

10. What has been your level of hunting experience?

- Ex hunter 1
- Current hunter 2
- Never hunted, but would like to 3
- No interest in hunting 4
- Other (specify) _____ 5

11. How do you think wild animals should be managed in the Forest Park? (List up to two preferences with '1' the most important).

- Recreational hunting - foot hunting 1
- Commercial hunting - foot hunting 2
- Government hunting - helicopter hunting 3
- Government hunting - foot hunting 4
- Government hunting - helicopter hunting 5
- Government hunting - poisoning 6
- Government hunting - poisoning 7

12. If recreational hunting is to be combined with another form of animal management in the Forest Park, how do you think this should be done? (tick one box).

Recreational hunting and other methods in <u>same</u> areas.	Recreational hunting and other methods in <u>different</u> areas.
Recreational hunting and other methods at <u>same</u> time.	Recreational hunting and other methods at <u>different</u> times.

Recreational Hunting: Under recent legislation, Recreational Hunting Areas (RHA) may be declared over certain tracts of Crown Land. In these areas wild animals (eg: deer, pigs, goats) are to be controlled principally by recreational hunting, so long as soil, water, and vegetation values are not threatened. Recreational hunting is defined in the legislation as a pastime without gaining from the sale of any wild animal carcass taken from RHA. Because of its status, the animal species present and its location, the north-eastern half of the Kaimanawa Forest Park has been proposed as one such area. Such a use must be compatible with existing and future use of the area.

Please indicate your opinion on the following statements by circling the number closest to your view.

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree	
a) Browsing animals have caused irreparable damage to native forests.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
b) Wild introduced animals (eg: deer) can be exterminated from an area as large as Kaimanawa Forest Park.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
c) Recreational hunting is a legitimate recreation.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
d) Game management of recreational hunting herds would not interfere with other possible recreation activities in the forests.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
e) Hunters should pass <u>regular</u> tests which examine their level of competency, eg: knowledge in rifle handling and safety procedures.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
f) Because of restrictions on hunters on access to private land, hunters can jeopardise further access for other user groups.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
g) Recreational and sport hunting can control wild animals in recreational hunting areas.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
h) Hunting is <u>not</u> compatible with other 'back country' recreational activities.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
i) Hunting should be in different parts of the forest from other recreational activities.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
j) I would be happy to share a hut or camp-site with hunters.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
k) Hunters pose a threat to the safety of other user groups.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
l) I would avoid using an area where there are large numbers of hunters.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>
m) Hunters should be allowed to use hunting dogs.	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 <input type="checkbox"/>

OFFICE U

CO 4

This final section is designed to gather simple data about the people who use the Forest Park. Because some of this information may seem to invade your privacy we assure you that YOU WILL REMAIN ANONYMOUS.

14. Are you female?

 1

male?

 2

15. How old are you?

15-19

 1

20-24

 2

25-29

 3

30-39

 4

40-49

 5

50-59

 6

60+

 7

16. What is your marital status?

Single

 1

Married

 2

Other

 3

CD 4

4-65

4-66

4-67

17. What is the highest level of education you have achieved?

Primary School

 1

Some secondary

 2

School Certificate

 3

U.E./6th Form Certificate

 4

7th Form

 5

Trade qualifications

 6

Tertiary professional
(eg: nursing, teaching)

 7

Degree or part degree

 8

Please tick this box if you are still at an educational institution.

18. What is your occupation? (Please be specific, eg: Polytech student, self employed builder.)

19. Do you belong to any of the following conservation organisations?

No

Forest and Bird Society

 1

NFAC

 2

Local conservation organisation
(specify) _____

 3

National and/or international organisation
(specify) _____

 4

4-68

4-69

4-70

4-71

Do you belong to any of the following outdoor recreation organisations?

- No
- Tramping or Mountaineering Club
- Angling Club
- Acclimatisation Society
- Sports Club (eg: canoe)
- NZ Deerstalkers Association
- Big Game Hunters Association
- NZ Small Game Shooters Sporting Association
- NZ Bowhunters Society
- Other (specify) _____

4-72

Which of the following best describes your home situation? (If you have children at home, please tick the box corresponding to the youngest child.)

- By yourself
- All adult household (eg: flat)
- Living with parents
- Couple, no children
- Parent(s) and pre-school children
- Parent(s) and primary school children
- Parent(s) and secondary school children
- Parent(s) and working/student children
- Couple with children no longer at home

Skip 73

4-74

22. Where do you live? (Please name the city, town, rural town, or rural area you live in. If overseas, please name the country.)

23. Including travel costs, what is the approximate cost of the trip for you?

- Less than \$10
- \$10-19
- \$20-29
- \$30-39
- \$40-49
- \$50-59
- \$60+

Many thanks for your co-operation.

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO MAKE ANY FURTHER COMMENTS ON YOUR USE OF THE PARK OR THE PROPOSED RECREATIONAL HUNTING AREAS .

Please hand this to your group representative or leader for returning or posting in the envelope supplied.

Appendix 2

GROUP QUESTIONNAIRE (COLOURED GREEN)



Lincoln College

Lincoln College
Canterbury
New Zealand

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Telephone: Christchurch 252 811

Kaimanawa and Kaweka Forest Parks

Easter 1982

GROUP QUESTIONNAIRE

To be completed by one member of each party
(including parties of one).

This small checklist is designed to be answered by one representative of your group. It seeks information about your party and the organisation of your trip.

As a final favour, may we ask that the group's representative collect the party's individual questionnaires and return all forms to the survey personnel as you leave the Park, or post them in the stamped addressed envelope provided.

Many thanks for your co-operation.

Kathryn Groome and David Simmons
Parks and Recreation
LINCOLN COLLEGE



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Access
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	...
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	...

Group Plans

1. What was the group's main way of travelling to this Forest Park? (Tick one only.)

- Car (including hitchhiking)
- Bus/Minibus
- Motorcycle
- Bicycle
- Four Wheel Drive Vehicle
- Helicopter
- Fixed Wing Plane
- Horse
- Walk

2. Can you please describe briefly your group's visit (eg: tracks, routes or roads used, huts or campsites, picnic sites, hunting areas, etc.)

3. How much time was spent in the Forest Park on this visit?

- Less than 2 Hours
- Less than half a day
- Day only
- One night
- Two nights
- Three nights
- Four nights
- More than four nights

CD 1/9

172.



CD 1/10



Is the Forest Park
Your major destination?

Part of a longer trip?

Group Equipment

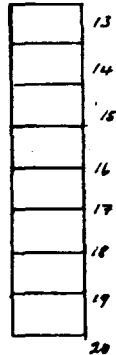
Within the group, which of the following was carried?

- Bag for litter
- Map of the area
- Complete first aid kit
- "Emergency survival kit" (purchased)
- Cooker
- Compass
- Tent fly or s/bag cover
- Full tent

If a tent was carried, where was it mainly used? (Tick one box.)

- Did not use
- In forest
- Open river valley
- Edge of forest
- Open tops
- Near a hut
- Road end
- Other (specify)

CD 1/12



CD 1/21

7. What did your group do with its rubbish?

- Used available facilities
(eg: rubbish holes, kleen sacks at huts, bins, etc)
- Packed out
- "Burnt, bashed, and buried"
- Other
- Had none

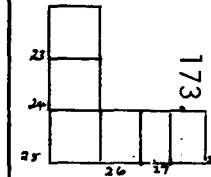
Group size and composition

8. What is the composition of your group?
(Please write the number of males and females in each age category.)

Age category	No. females	No. males
0-8 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9-14 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15 and over	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Which of the following best describes your group on this trip?

- Alone
- Family - adults only
- Family - parent(s) and children
- Family and friends
- Friends
- Commercial Tour
- Organised group (eg: School, Club)
- Other (specify)



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Many thanks for your help.
Please return this with your group's individual questionnaire.