

VISITOR INFORMATION STATISTICS

COLLECTION GUIDELINES

~~900403~~

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DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND LAND MANAGEMENT
IN AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

CALM plays a major role in managing lands and waters for recreation and tourism activity. The natural areas, the species they support, and the landscapes of outstanding scenic value entrusted to this Department are recreational assets of enormous value and public appeal.

Information on visitor use levels and patterns is essential if we are to make **informed decisions** on the management of CALM lands for public recreation. Such information is also important in **planning and developing appropriate recreational opportunities** which satisfy public needs while safeguarding resource values.

Knowledge of public perceptions and attitudes is fundamental in attributing a value to the resources managed by the Department. This will in turn allow communication to others of the economic importance of recreation and the identification of potential sources of revenue.

OBJECTIVES

These guidelines have three main objectives:

1. To outline **requirements for collecting VISITOR INFORMATION STATISTICS (VISTAT)** on a continuous basis to meet district, regional and overall Departmental needs.
2. To provide a **standardised approach** to the collection of visitor use data throughout the Department. Standardisation helps comparisons of data within and between regions as well as computer processing.
3. To provide **instructions** to districts and regions on how to prepare and implement a **programme** for collecting visitor use data to suit local requirements.

This visitor data collection and monitoring programme will provide information for:

- * Policy formulation
 - * Broadscale planning
 - * Detail site planning
 - * Management
 - * Marketing and information dissemination
 - * Economic analyses and forecasts
-

Our aim is to develop a cost-effective database with information that is useful. The visitor database will allow the Department to identify, monitor and assess changes in recreational use over time.

These guidelines provide standard field instructions on visitor data monitoring and are applicable to all parks/areas nominated by districts/regions (refer to List A) for inclusion in the visitor database system. Regional, district and park staff will be largely responsible for the day-to-day collection of data.

The following sections will outline:

1. **What** data to collect - essential and optional
2. **Where** to collect data
3. **How** to collect data - techniques and recording forms
4. **When** to collect data - frequency
5. **Preparing** a data collection plan
6. **What** to do with the collected data - data processing

The guidelines also include instructions on how to design a programme for collecting data that applies to your district/region.

1 WHAT DATA TO COLLECT

Visitor use data requirements have been identified after wide consultation with district/regional staff and various specialist groups.

The aim is to create a baseline or core of data that serves different departmental objectives simultaneously. These baseline data will be part of the permanent system of gathering and processing of VISITOR INFORMATION STATISTICS (VISTAT), as opposed to a one-off gathering of data.

Table 1 indicates what data are to be collected by all districts/regions to fulfil Departmental objectives. It is divided into **essential** and **optional** data. Essential data were identified by districts/regions and specialist groups as the minimum requirement to provide basic information on visitor use of CALM areas. Essential data include:

- * Visitor numbers (total number of visitors for each nominated park/reserve/forest area)
- * Activities visitors undertake in those park/reserve/forest areas
- * Locations which are being visited within each park/reserve/forest area

Optional data will provide additional information on visitor use, hence districts/regions are strongly encouraged to collect these data wherever possible. Optional data listed in Table 1 include:

- * Nature of visitor accommodation (e.g. equipment, tents, caravans, trailers, etc.)
- * Length of stay
- * Type of vehicle (car, caravan, 4-wheel drive, bus coach, motorcycle, etc).
- * Frequency of visits
- * Type and size of visitor groups
- * Time of the day sites are visited

Table 1 also indicates the various techniques that are available for collecting visitor data, ranging from the use of mechanical or electronic recording devices such as traffic counters to personal interviews or questionnaire

surveys. For example, traffic counters and, in some instances, entry fees will provide an estimation of total visitation, while other techniques can be used to determine peak and dominant uses. Several techniques can be used simultaneously to cross check results and to provide more reliable information. These should be applied whenever staff and resources are available.

2 WHERE TO COLLECT DATA

Those parks, reserves and forest areas where data collection programmes are to be prepared and implemented are listed in the following section. The list, which was developed after wide consultation with districts and regions, is intended to provide a statewide baseline against which future changes in visitor use can be monitored and assessed. Districts/regions are encouraged to include additional areas in their district/regional survey programmes according to changing patterns and levels of use and staff availability.

3 SURVEY TECHNIQUES

A range of survey techniques can be employed for data collection programmes. Table 2 describes when and where to use each technique and the information that each technique provides, as well as the recommended frequency of collection. The reliability of each technique is also discussed.

TABLE 1 - What and how to collect data (essential and optional)
for nominated Parks/Reserves/Forest areas.

OPTIONAL DATA YOU ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO COLLECT		ESSENTIAL DATA YOU ARE REQUIRED TO COLLECT FOR EACH PARK/AREA			POSSIBLE TECHNIQUES YOU CAN EMPLOY																	
TIME OF DAY	WHAT GROUPS	FREQUENCY OF VISITS	TYPE OF VEHICLE	LENGTH OF STAY	NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION	WHICH SITES	ACTIVITIES	NUMBERS (Total No. of visitors for each Park/area)														
							●	●														
			○		○		○	○														
					○		○	○														
					○		○	○														
		○					○	○														
		○		○	●		○	○														
				○	○		○	○														
		○		○	○		○	○														
	●		●	○	●		●	○														
								●														
●	●	●	●	●	●		○	○														

- - Recommended techniques
- - Optional techniques

LIST A

PARKS/RESERVES/FOREST AREAS NOMINATED FOR DATA COLLECTION
ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS

METROPOLITAN REGION

Marmion Marine Park
Shoal Water Bay Islands
(Penguin Island)
Herdsman Lake
Thomson's Lake

CENTRAL REGION

Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park
Blackwood Valley
Collie River Valley
Ludlow Tuart Forest National Park
Stockton
Golden Valley
Hoffman Mill
Stirling Dam

SOUTHERN REGION

Lake Jasper
One Tree Bridge/Glenoran Pool
Valley of The Giants
Big Brook
Gloucester Tree
Shannon Townsite
Walpole/Nornalup National Park
Warren National Park

SOUTH COAST REGION

Torndirrup National Park
Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve
Cape Le Grand National Park
Cape Arid National Park
Stirling Range National Park

WHEATBELT

Dryandra State Forest
Boyagin Rock Nature Reserve

GASCOYNE/GREENOUGH

Cape Range National Park/Ningaloo
Marine Park
Kalbarri National Park
Nambung National Park
Shark Bay/Monkey Mia

NORTHERN REGION

Wanneroo

Yanchep National Park
Neerabup National Park

Mundaring

John Forrest National Park
Walyunga National Park

Lesmurdie National Park
Kalamunda National Park
Fred Jacoby Park

Jarrahdale

Serpentine National Park
Langford Park

Dwellingup

Lane Poole Reserve
Scarp Pool

GOLDFIELDS

Cave Hill Reserve
Victoria Rock Nature Reserve
Burra Rock Flora & Fauna Reserve
Rowles Lagoon
Kalgoorlie Arboretum

PILBARA

Millstream/Chichester National Park
Hamersley Range National Park
Dampier Archipelago

KIMBERLEY REGION

Geikie Gorge National Park
Hidden Valley (Mirima) National Park
Bungle Bungle National Park
Windjana Gorge National Park

TABLE 2 - Description of techniques for collecting data and frequency of monitoring.

TECHNIQUE	WHEN TO USE IT...	WHERE (LOCATION)	INFORMATION IT WILL PROVIDE AND FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	RELIABILITY
Traffic counter	When you have good control over entry/exit points You need to calibrate the counter to ensure a minimum estimated error (less than 10%)	At a one way entry location preferably Counter should not be visible, and should be attached to a fixed object	Provides no. of axles or no. of vehicles through a pneumatic tube or an induction loop respectively. Sample car occupancy to obtain total visitation levels. Record at least on Fridays (p.m) and Mondays (a.m), so you can estimate weekday/end trends.	One of the most reliable ways of estimating visitor numbers.
Observation counts	More appropriately, when you happen to be out in field inspections.	All sites	Estimation of peak use. Ideally record as often as patterns of use for each type of site dictates.	Reliable, although reliability will increase with the frequency of sampling
Interviews/Questionnaires	When you need additional data about users that other techniques cannot provide	Usually the main exit/s should be the survey point, when visitors are leaving the site and have had their recreational experience.	It will depend on your data requirements	Usually very reliable (you are taking samples of the visiting population).
Entry fees/charges	To cross check traffic counter estimations as well as total visitation levels estimations.	N/A	Total revenue collected from admission Boxes, Entry fees, sales of tickets. Need to convert the revenue figures into total visitor numbers.	Variable reliability, as not all visitors pay for each visit they make (some have annual passes), others don't pay during weekdays.
Camping fees	When you need data about dominant activities (one of which is camping)	N/A	Total revenue from camp fees. You will then have to convert the figures into number of campers.	Very reliable to estimate camping figures
Permits	When permits are being issued for specific purposes	N/A	Origin of visitors, destination, size of groups, age structure etc (depending on the information requested on the permit)	Lower reliability as permits are not commonly issued by the Department
Registration log books	When registration rates are high and therefore indicative of number of visitors to particular sites	At information bays or at the start of walk trails	Depends on the level of information requested on registration book, basically you can obtain numbers of people registering at a specific site.	Lower reliability as not all users of sites register.
Commercial tour Operators	When applicable	Request data from commercial tour companies operating in Park/areas in your District/Region	Provides an indication of number of buses/coaches etc that operate in Park. You can then calibrate the figures from traffic count visitation numbers to account for these visitors.	Reliable to estimate activities and numbers associated with those activities
Other Operators/organisations	When applicable	As above	As above. Also allows you to estimate demand/preferences for certain group based activities	Reliable to estimate activities and numbers associated with those activities.
Associations/clubs	When applicable	As above	Provides an indication of group demand/preferences as well as participation in certain activities/settings	Reliable. It may provide you with a good indication of activities and numbers related to those activities, visitor experiences
Public enquiries	When applicable	N/A	It may provide an indication of public demand/preferences for certain areas or activities/settings as well as their attitudes	Very low reliability as public enquiries may be very infrequent and on a wide range of issues.
Photographs	When you want photographic records (aerial & time lapse for the same area)	As required	Indication of levels of use for the areas you choose to photograph	Reliable, it will also depend on the frequency that you photograph.

4 FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION

The frequency of collecting data will depend on many factors such as the weekly and seasonal variation in visitor use, location and type of site and, of course, the type of data required. Some types of data can be collected less frequently than others. For example, the type of activities visitors undertake whilst visiting sites may not vary considerably throughout the year, although in some parks/areas seasonal variations may occur. Therefore, collecting data on visitor activities can be done less frequently than, for example, on sites being visited. ~~There is no one standard frequency of collecting data that will apply to all Parks/areas and even sites within each Park.~~

However, for the purposes of consistency of the overall programme, and for uniformity of collecting essential data throughout the Department, there will be a minimum frequency of collection required of districts/regions as follows:

<u>TECHNIQUE</u>	<u>DATA PROVIDED</u>	<u>MINIMUM FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION</u>
Traffic Counters	Vehicle and visitor numbers	Once per week; where possible counters should be read more frequently, eg. Mondays and Fridays to enable separation of weekend and weekday use.
Observation Surveys	Activities Which sites ¹	Once per month; more frequent observation surveys during peak seasons for parks/areas with extreme fluctuations in levels of use.

¹Observation surveys can also provide some of the optional data such as type of accommodation and vehicle, and time of day in addition to essential data.

5 PREPARING A DATA COLLECTION PLAN

Each region and/or district is required to prepare a Visitor Data Collection Plan for the parks/reserves and forest areas listed in List A. This Plan will outline ~~essential and optional~~ data to be collected and will include:

- * Techniques to be employed (eg. traffic counters, etc.)
- * Location of traffic counter(s) within park(s) included in List A (specific site location)
- * How often different data are to be collected (having taken into account the minimum requirement of once weekly for traffic counters)
- * Staff responsible for collecting data
- * District/regional co-ordinator(s) responsible for the regional processing and entry of data.

The principal steps in preparing a visitor data collection plan are:

STEP 1 GET TO KNOW YOUR PARK/AREA

Prepare a sketch map of the park/area which indicates the location of principal access roads, natural features and attractions, recreation sites and facilities, buildings and developments as well as undeveloped sites. Also include special attractions that the park/area offers.

List and name all the sites and recreation opportunities that the Park offers and briefly summarise what is known about patterns of use for each site. Consult other staff members who have local knowledge and record their views and opinions. Enquire and put together all pieces of information about the park until you have a comprehensive picture.

STEP 2 IDENTIFY YOUR DATA NEEDS CLEARLY

Identify what information will be collected where by referring to Table 1 and List A.

STEP 3 REVIEW EXISTING DATA

Check for other sources of information, such as the Bureau of Statistics, the ~~Tourism Commission, Main Roads~~ Department traffic counts, or State Planning Commission data. Do a thorough search as it may save you from duplicating existing data. If you require assistance in tracking down existing data sources contact the Recreation and Landscape Branch.

STEP 4 IDENTIFY ANY CONSTRAINTS ON DATA COLLECTION

Make sure staff will be able to conduct the programme to the full extent. Also arrange for other field activities to be combined with the data collection programme where possible. For example, if an activity is conducted by staff on a regular basis (eg. site maintenance, rubbish collection) this can be integrated with visitor data monitoring.

STEP 5 DECIDE ON THE SURVEY TECHNIQUES TO USE

Select the survey technique(s) you are going to use which best suit your data requirements and staff resources/availability. Table 2 will help you achieve this objective.

STEP 6 FINALISE THE DATA COLLECTION PLAN AND
COMMENCE YOUR DATA COLLECTION PROGRAMME

You are now in a position to finalise the overall plan including the survey technique(s) to be employed for each area, the timetable of proposed survey dates and staff responsible for carrying out each task. Once finished you can commence the data collection programme. Recreation and Landscape Branch will be able to advise on plan preparation and implementation.

STEP 7 REVIEW AND REVISE YOUR PROGRAMME AS
REQUIRED.

6 THE DATA COLLECTION PLAN: AN EXAMPLE

To assist districts/regions in preparing their data collection plans, an example of a plan for Walyunga National Park is presented in the following section. This consists of a table and map which summarises what, where, how, when and who is to collect data. Standard forms for collecting data are also appended. Additional copies of these can be obtained by photocopying, or from the Recreation and Landscape Branch.

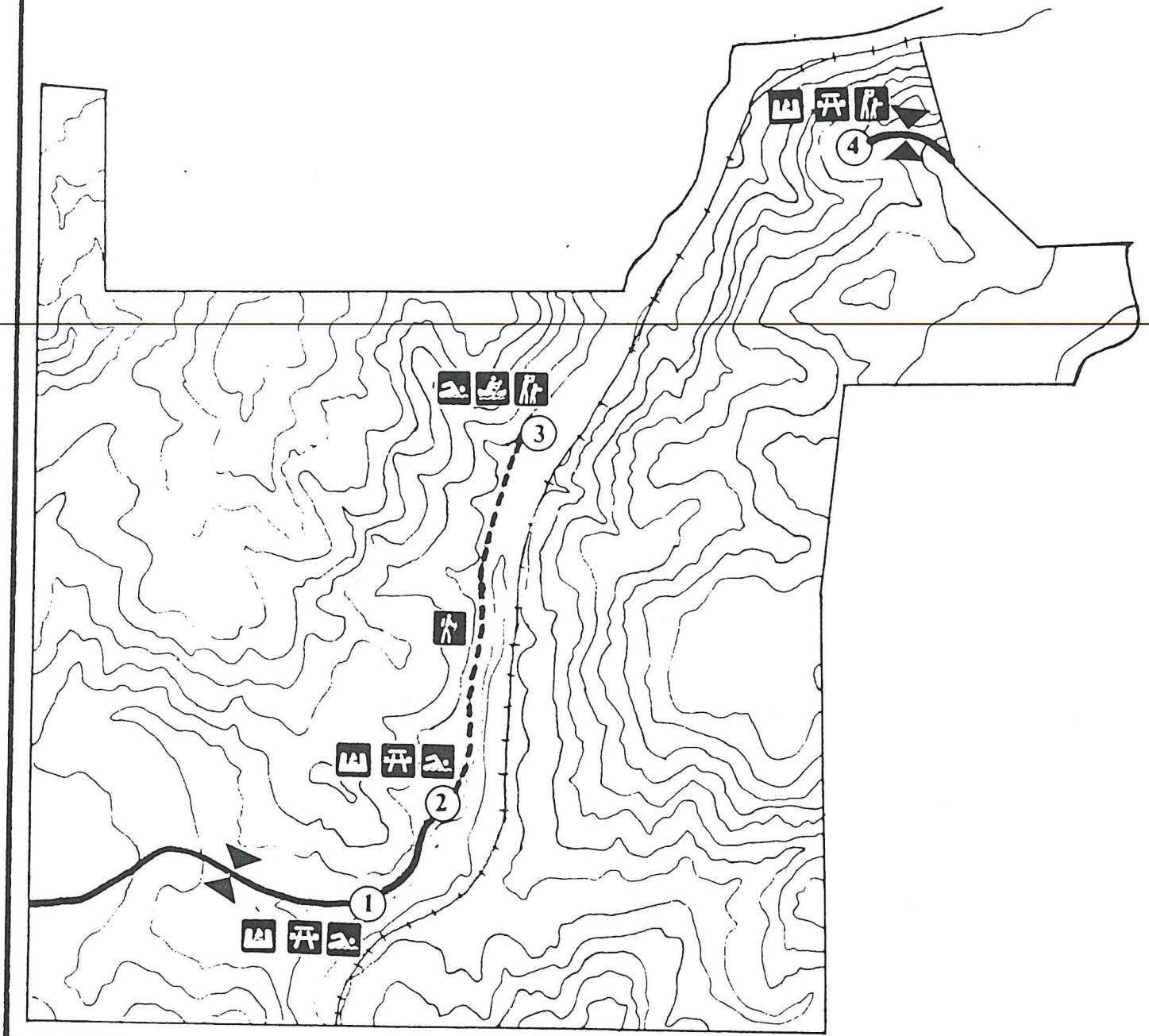
TABLE 3 - Example of a data collection plan for a Park, describing how, where, when and who collects data.

WALYUNGA NATIONAL PARK

Regional Co-Ordinator: Parks & Reserves Officer
 District Co-Ordinator: District Manager & Recreation Officer

		TECHNIQUE	LOCATION	FREQUENCY	OFFICER(S) RESPONSIBLE
ESSENTIAL DATA	NUMBERS	Traffic counters	1) At the Park entrance road (before Walyunga Pool) 2) At Walyunga Lookout road	DAILY (since ranger is in the location) Minimum requirement (Mondays a.m. and Fridays p.m.)	Ranger in charge
		Entry Fees (Sunday & public holidays) Admission boxes	Park entrance As above	As applicable - - fortnightly summaries As above	Ranger in charge
	ACTIVITIES	Observation counts	1) Walyunga Pool 2) Boongarup Pool 3) Syd's Rapids 4) Walyunga Lookout	Weekly	Ranger in charge
		Interviews/ Questionnaires	At all used sites in the Park	Four times yearly	Student project and/or District
	SITES	Traffic counters	As for numbers	As for numbers	Ranger in charge
		Observation counts	As for activities, with possible inclusion of undeveloped sites	Weekly	Ranger in charge
OPTIONAL DATA	All optional data listed in Table 1.	Observation counts and camping fees	As above	Weekly/monthly	Ranger in charge

WALYUNGA NATIONAL PARK



- ① WALYUNGA POOL
- ② BOONGARUP POOL
- ③ SYD'S RAPIDS
- ④ WALYUNGA LOOKOUT



LOCATION OF TRAFFIC COUNTERS



ROAD



WALK TRAIL



NORTH

NOT TO SCALE

Fig.1

7 DATA RECORDING AND PROCESSING

Before collecting data, make sure you hold:

1. Spare copies of observation sheets
 2. A traffic counter recording sheet (if there isn't one placed monthly at the recording station)
 3. Pencil/pen and eraser
 4. A map of the area for accurately recording the precise visitor's location.
-

1. Observation sheets
 - i Use at least one form for each day, or as many as required to complete the observation.
 - ii Fill in the heading. Each park, reserve or forest area has been assigned a specific reference code (refer to List B) and this should be recorded in the space provided. Write down the weather conditions for the day.
 - iii The reason why officer's name is requested is that it may be necessary to return to the officer concerned to check, clarify or obtain further details of the observation for the purpose of analyses of data.
 - iv Complete the date and time of each observation.
 - v Location refers to a grid map reference, a specific developed site, an undeveloped site or generally to an area, park or reserve - a precise location is required.
 - vi Number of people refers to each group present engaged in an activity and/or vehicles and equipment that they bring. Children are defined as being 14 years old or under. People present at a particular site at a given time are not always easily visible and some visitors tend to move very quickly from site to site. Consequently it is very easy to either underestimate or overestimate. However, record any equipment observed (caravans, tents, boats etc.) even if visitors are not seen and use the comments column to explain this.

A list of some of the most common activities (List C) is presented for your reference. Certain activities may be of a commercial nature, eg. bee-keeping, while others may be considered illegal according to the purpose of the reserve. Use the comments column to indicate what, if any, illegal activities have been observed. Also, briefly describe what levels of use of facilities have been observed, eg. 'tables very crowded, people waiting for tables', 'no visitors seen at the site, but rubbish bins are full', etc.

2. Traffic Counter forms

i Traffic counter recording sheets should be kept attached to the traffic counter recording box, wherever possible, so that any officer may record the current readings.

ii The heading is completed for region, district, park/reserve/forest area (as in the example provided). Each park, reserve or forest area has been assigned a specific reference code (refer to List B) and these should be recorded in the space provided. The location of the counter should be specific, either a grid map reference or a description, for instance, 'near Walyunga Pool, 500m south of information bay'.

Tick the appropriate box which specifies the road type where counter is located - one way or two way road.

The counter type refers to an axle counter or a vehicle counter and the counter number is the serial number on the instrument.

For the date, enter the day, month and year (eg. Friday, 22/7/88) in the space provided.

iii The time of reading is recorded in the next column.

iv To fill in the recordings section:

The first 'previous reading' may be zero if you set the counter to zero. Subsequent ones are last 'current readings'. When installing the counter some calibration may be required.

Difference refers to the difference between current and previous reading and the progressive count is the added sum of differences between

readings. The advantage of progressive counts is that you have a breakdown of readings for the different days of recordings.

- v Use the comments column to indicate any useful observations.

All collected raw data should be permanently retained on file at the park, district or regional office for local use. A computer programme for compiling, processing and summarising this information is also being developed in conjunction with the Computing Branch. When this programme is completed, instructions will be forwarded on how local data can be entered into and accessed from the Department database.

OBSERVATION SHEET (VISITOR COUNTS)

DISTRICT MundaringREGION NorthernPARK/RESERVE/FOREST AREA WalyungaCODE WALYUNWEATHER CONDITIONS Fine, some cloudsOFFICER'S NAME "Walyunga Ranger"

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	NO. OF PEOPLE		VEHICLES OBSERVED				EQUIPMENT OBSERVED			ACTIVITIES OBSERVED	COMMENTS
			ADULTS	CHILDREN	CARS (2WD)	4WD	BUSES	M/CYCLES	TENTS	CARAVANS	OTHER		
1.8.88	12.30	Walyunga Pool	10	8	4							Picnic	Tables very crowded. People waiting for tables
"	"	" "	6	1	2	1						Barbecue	BBQ fully utilised
"	"	" "	2									Swimming	
"	"	" "	60									Sightseeing, bushwalking	Commercial tour buses Senior citizens
"	13.00	Syd's Rapids	4	2		2			3	2		Camping; off-road driving	illegal camping, illegal off-road driving
"	"	" "	4						4			Bike riding	Riding off roads
"	13.20	Boongarup Pool	3		1							Walking, photography	
"	15.00	Walyunga Lookout	1		1							Wildflower study/sketching	
"	16.20	Between Syd' Rapids and N. boundary	1								1	Horseriding	Illegal horseriding

TRAFFIC COUNTER RECORDING SHEET

REGION Northern Forest DISTRICT Mundaring
 PARK/RESERVE/FOREST AREA Walyunga CODE WALYUN
 LOCATION OF COUNTER Near entrance to Walyunga Pool

ONE WAY ROAD TWO WAY ROAD COUNTER TYPE Vehicle
 MONTH/YEAR August 1988 COUNTER NO. 432-186

DAY & DATE	TIME	RECORDINGS				COMMENTS
		PREVIOUS READING	CURRENT READING	DIPPER- ENCE	PROGRES- SIVE COUNT	
5 Fri	16.00	33	57	24	24	Problems with calibration
8 Mon	10.00	57	88	31	55	
12 Fri	15.30	88	123	35	90	
15 Mon	9.50	123	346	223	313	Car rally during weekend
19 Fri	16.10	346	346	0	313	Hose damaged, counter not recording. Hose replaced and counter is now operational
22 Mon	11.30	346	364	18	331	
26 Fri	15.40	364	399	35	366	
29 Mon	12.00	399	435	36	402	
MONTHLY TOTAL					402	
Less STAFF TRIPS (if known)					27	
ADJUSTED TOTAL					375	

LIST B

CODES FOR PARKS RESERVES/FOREST AREAS
NOMINATED FOR DATA COLLECTION

METROPOLITAN REGION

MARMMP	Marmion Marine Park
SHOALW	Shoal Water Bay Islands (Penguin Island)
HERDSM	Herdsman Lake
THOMSO	Thomson's Lake

CENTRAL REGION

LEEUWI	Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park
BLKWVY	Blackwood Valley
COLRIV	Collie River Valley
LUDLOW	Ludlow Tuart Forest National Park
STCKTN	Stockton
GOLDVY	Golden Valley
HOFMIL	Hoffman Mill
STLDAM	Stirling Dam

SOUTHERN REGION

LKJASP	Lake Jasper
ONETBG	One Tree Bridge
GLENPL	Glenoran Pool
GIANTS	Valley of The Giants
BIGBRK	Big Brook
GLOSTR	Gloucester Tree
SHANTN	Shannon Townsite
WALPOL	Walpole
NORNAL	Nornalup National Park
WARREN	Warren National Park

SOUTH COAST REGION

TORNNP	Torndirrup National Park
TPSBAY	Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve
CPLEGR	Cape Le Grand National Park
CPARID	Cape Arid National Park
STLRNG	Stirling Range National Park

WHEATBELT

DRYAND	Dryandra State Forest
BOYAGI	Boyagin Rock Nature Reserve

GASCOYNE/GREENOUGH

CPRNGE	Cape Range National Park
NINGAL	Ningaloo Marine Park
KALBAR	Kalbarri National Park
NAMBUN	Nambung National Park
SHKBAY	Shark Bay
MNKMIA	Monkey Mia

LIST B

CODES FOR PARKS RESERVES/FOREST AREAS
NOMINATED FOR DATA COLLECTION

NORTHERN REGION

Wanneroo

YANCHE Yanchep National Park
NEERAB Neerabup National Park

Mundaring

JOHNFO John Forrest National Park
WALYUN Walyunga National Park
LESMUR Lesmurdie National Park
KALAMU Kalamunda National Park
FREDJA Fred Jacoby Park

Jarrahdale

SERPEN Serpentine National Park
LANGFO Langford Park

Dwellingup

LANEPO Lane Poole Reserve
SCARPP Scarp Pool

GOLDFIELDS

CAVEHI Cave Hill Reserve
VICTOR Victoria Rock Nature Reserve
BURRAR Burra Rock Flora & Fauna Reserve
ROWLES Rowles Lagoon
KALGOO Kalgoorlie Arboretum

PILBARA

MILLST Millstream/Chichester National Park
HAMERS Hamersley Range National Park
DAMPPIE Dampier Archipelago

KIMBERLEY REGION

GEIKIE Geikie Gorge National Park
HIDDEN Hidden Valley (Mirima) National Park
BUNGLE Bungle Bungle National Park
WINDJA Windjana Gorge National Park

LIST C

LIST OF ACTIVITIES

ABSEILING
ARCHERY
BARBECUING
BEACH COMBING
BEE KEEPING
BIRDWATCHING
BUSHWALKING
CAMPING
CANOEING/ROWING/KAYAKING
CAR RACING/RALLYING

CAVING
CYCLING
DIVING SCUBA/SNORKELLING
DRAWING/PAINTING/SKETCHING
DRIVING FOR PLEASURE
DUCKSHOOTING
EXERCISING PETS
FILMING/PHOTOGRAPHY
FIREWOOD COLLECTING
FISHING
FOSSIL STUDY
GOLFING
HANG GLIDING
HIKING
HORSERIDING
HUNTING
JOGGING
KITE FLYING
MARRONING
MOTORCYCLING
MUSIC PLAYING/LISTENING
NATURAL HISTORY STUDY
NUDE BATHING
OFFROAD DRIVING
ORIENTEERING
PARACHUTING
PICNICKING
PISTOL/RIFLE SHOOTING
POWERBOATING
READING/WRITING/POETRY
REEF WALKING
ROCK CLIMBING
ROCK COLLECTING
ROGAINING
SAILING
SHELL COLLECTING
SIGHTSEEING
SKYDIVING
SOCIALISING
SPORTS/FIELD GAMES
SURFING
SWIMMING
TRAIL/ENDURO BIKE RIDING
VANDALISM
WATER SKIING
WILDFLOWER PICKING
WILDLIFE POACHING
WILDLIFE STUDY

TRAFFIC COUNTER RECORDING SHEET

REGION _____ DISTRICT _____
 PARK/RESERVE/FOREST AREA _____ CODE _____
 LOCATION OF COUNTER _____

ONE WAY ROAD TWO WAY ROAD COUNTER TYPE _____
 MONTH/YEAR _____ COUNTER NO. _____

DAY & DATE	TIME	RECORDINGS				COMMENTS
		PREVIOUS READING	CURRENT READING	DIFFER- ENCE	PROGRES- SIVE COUNT	
MONTHLY TOTAL						
Less STAFF TRIPS (if known)						
ADJUSTED TOTAL						