## Maine State Legislature

The following document is provided by the Law and Legislative Digital Library at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib


Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied (searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS AT MAINE STATE PARKS: 1982 CHARACTERISTICS AND 1964-1982 TRENDS

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION BUREAU OF PARKS \& RECREATION DECEMBER, 1985

1982 CHARACTERISTICS \& 1964-1982 TRENDS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PAGE


II. SUMMARY . 3
A. GENERAL. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
B. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS............................ 3
C. CHANGES IN CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS FROM
III. OVERVIEW \& METHODOLOGY.......................................... 7
IV... STATEWIDE CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS........................ 11
A. OVERALL ATTENDANCE BY CAMPERS........................... 11

1. 1982 CAMPING ATTENDANCE............................. 11
2. 1964-1982 CAMPING ATTENDANCE........................ 11
B. CAMPING PARTY SIZE \& LENGTH OF STAY................... 16
3. 1982 PARTY SIZE/LENGTH OF STAY..................... 16
4. 1964-1982 PARTY SIZE/LENGTH OF STAY.............. 16
C. ORIGIN OF CAMPERS.......................................... 18
5. ORIGIN OF 1982 CAMPERS.............................. 18
6. ORIGIN OF CAMPERS 1964-1982....................... 20
D. DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPERS.................... 22
7. DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPERS IN
8. DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPERS IN 1964-198222

## E. ORIGIN/DESTINATION OF MAINE CAMPERS BY COUNTY

F. CAMPING EQUIPMENT ..... 27

1. TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT 1982 ..... 27
2. TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT 1964-1982 ..... 29
G. MISCELLANEOUS CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS ..... 31
V. COASTAL/NON-COASTAL SUMMARY ..... 34
A. OVERALL CAMPING ATTENDANCE ..... 34
B. CAMPING PARTY SIZE \& LENGTH OF STAY. ..... 34
C. ORIGIN OF CAMPERS ..... 35
D. MILES TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPERS ..... 35
E. ORIGIN DESTINATION OF MAINE CAMPERS ..... 35
F. TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT ..... 36
G. MISCELLANEOUS CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS ..... 36
VI. INDIVIDUAL PARK SUMMARIES ..... 41
A. AROOSTOOK STATE PARK ..... 41
B. BRADBURY MOUNTAIN STATE PARK ..... 49
C. CAMDEN HILLS STATE PARK ..... 56
D. COBSCOOK BAY STATE PARK ..... 64
E. LAKE ST. GEORGE STATE PARK ..... 73
F. LAMOINE STATE PARK ..... 82
G. LILY BAY STATE PARK ..... 90
H. MOUNT BLUE STATE PARK ..... 99
I. PEAKS-KENNY STATE PARK ..... 108
J. RANGELEY LAKE STATE PARK ..... 117
K. SEBAGO LAKE STATE PARK ..... 125
$\underline{\text { LIST OF TABLES }}{ }^{1}$PAGE
SECTION III:
TABLE 1 COMPARISON OF SAMPLE SIZES FOR STUDY YEARS ..... 10
SECTION IV:
TABLE 2 OVERALL CAMPING ATTENDANCE 1982 ..... 12
TABLE 3 OVERALL CAMPING ATTENDANCE (CAMPER NIGHTS) 1964-1982 ..... 14
TABLE 3A OVERALL CAMPING ATTENDANCE (CAMPING PARTIES) ..... 15
TABLE 4 PARTY SIZE \& LENGTH OF STAY 1964-1982 ..... 17
TABLE 5 ORIGIN OF CAMPERS 1982 ..... 19
TABLE 5A ORIGIN OF CAMPERS 1964-1982 ..... 21
TABLE 6 MILES TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPERS 1982 ..... 23
TABLE 6A MILES TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPERS 1976-1982 ..... 24
TABLE 7 ORIGIN OF MAINE CAMPERS BY COUNTY 1964-1982 ..... 25
TABLE 8 DESTINATION OF MAINE CAMPERS BY COUNTY 1964-1982 ..... 26
TABLE 9 TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT 1982 ..... 28
TABLE 9A TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT 1976-1982 ..... 30
TABLE 10 MISCELLANEOUS CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS 1976-1982 ..... 33
1 Percentages used in tables throughout the report do not always total $100 \%$ because of rounding techniques.

## SECTION V:

TABLE 11 CAMPING DATA FOR COASTAL/NON-COASTAL PARKS ..... 38
TABLE IIA OVERALL CAMPING ATTENDANCE (CAMPER NIGHTS) 1964-1982 ..... 38
TABLE IIB OVERALL CAMPING ATTENDANCE (CAMPING PARTIES) 1964-1982 ..... 38
TABLE IIC PARTY SIZE \& LENGTH OF STAY 1964-1982 ..... 38
TABLE IID ORIGIN OF CAMPERS 1964-1982 ..... 39
TABLE IlE MILES TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPERS 1976-1982 ..... 39
TABLE IIF ORIGIN OF MAINE CAMPERS BY COUNTY 1982 ..... 39
TABLE IIG DESTINATION OF MAINE CAMPERS BY COUNTY 1982 ..... 40
TABLE 11H TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT 1976-1982 ..... 40
TABLE $11 I$ MISCELLANEOUS CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS 1976-1982 ..... 40
SECTION VI
TABLE 12 AROOSTOOK STATE PARK CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS: 1964-1982 ..... 43
TABLE 13 BRADBURY MOUNTAIN STATE PARK CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS: 1964-1982 ..... 51
TABLE 14 CAMDEN HILLS STATE PARK CAMPING CHARACTERIS- TICS AND TRENDS: 1964-1982. ..... 58
TABLE 15 COBSCOOK BAY STATE PARK CAMPING CHARACTERIS- TICS AND TRENDS: 1964-1982 ..... 66
TABLE 16 LAKE ST. GEORGE STATE PARK CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS: 1964-1982 ..... 75
TABLE 17 LAMOINE STATE PARK CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS: 1964-1982 ..... 84
TABLE 18 LILY BAY STATE PARK CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS: 1964-1982. ..... 92
TABLE 19 MOUNT BLUE STATE PARK CAMPING CHARACTERIS- TICS AND TRENDS: 1964-1982. ..... 101
TABLE 20 PEAKS-KENNY STATE PARK CAMPING CHARACTERIS- TICS AND TRENDS: 1964-1982 ..... 110
TABLE 21 RANGELEY LAKE STATE PARK CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS: 1964-1982 ..... 119
TABLE 22 SEBAGO LAKE STATE PARK CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS: 1964-1982. ..... 127

1. The size of the average camping party at State parks has declined.

AVERAGE PARTY SIZE

| 1964 | 4.2 | PERSONS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1976 | 3.1 | PERSONS |
| 1982 | 3.0 | PERSONS |

Between 1964 and 1982, the average party size at all parks declined. Between 1976 and 1982, the average camping party at one park, Mt. Blue, increased from 3.3 to 3.5 persons.
2. The average length of stay by camping parties at State parks has declined.

## AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

| 1959 | 4.0 DAYS |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1976 | 2.5 DAYS |
| 1982 | 2.3 DAYS |

In both 1976 and 1982, the average length of stay at Bradbury Mountain was comparatively low (1.1 days), and the average length of stay at Sebago Lake was comparatively high ( 4.7 days, and 4.0 days).
3. The proportion of camping parties from Maine at State parks has increased.

PERCENT OF PARTIES
FROM MAINE
1964 16\%
1976 30\%
1982 39\%
Statewide, the proportion of Maine camping parties more than doubled between 1964 and 1982. Bradbury Mountain has the lowest proportion of Maine parties in 1982 and had only a $3 \%$ increase in the proportion of Maine parties between 1964 and 1982.
4. The proportion of Maine camping parties travelling longer distances to State parks has declined

PERCENT OF MAINE PARTIES
TRAVELLING OVER 100 MILES
TO STATE PARKS

| 1964 | UNKNOWN |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1976 | $31 \%$ |
| 1982 | $19 \%$ |

Only at Cobscook Bay did over one-half of the 1982 Maine parties come from distances greater than lo0 miles. At Sebago Lake, $90 \%$ of the Maine campers came from within 50 miles.
5. The proportion of camping parties at state parks using tents (versus camping vehicles or other equipment) has increased.

PERCENT OF PARTIES
USING TENTS

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1972 & 51 \% \\
1976 & 53 \% \\
1982 & 59 \%
\end{array}
$$

Only at Lake st. George did less than one-half of the 1982 camping parties use tents, and tent use at the park increased only l\% between 1976 and 1982 .
6. Coastal state parks have smaller average party sizes, shorter average stays and a greater proportion of camping parties from outside Maine than non-coastal parks.

| 1982 | AVG. | 1982 | AVG. |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | | PERCENT OF 1982 |
| :--- |
| PARTY |
| SIZE |$\quad$ LENGTH | OF STAY | PARTIES FROM |
| ---: | :--- |
|  |  |


| COASTAL PARKS | 2.6 | PERSONS | 1.9 | DAYS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Bradbury Mountain, though not located on the coast, shares these characteristics with the coastal parks. In 1982 , Bradbury had an average party size of 2.5 persons, an average length stay of 1.1 days, and $86 \%$ of the 1982 camping parties were from outside Maine.

## A. GENERAL

This report describes the characteristics of campers using the campgrounds in 1982 at the eleven major State parks operated by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. The report also compares this information with camper characteristics from 1976 and 1964 to identify any major changes in characteristics or park use. Information for the report is drawn principally from samples of campground registration forms for 1976 and 1982, and from a State Park and Recreation Commission survey questionnaire done in 1964. Other Bureau records are used where necessary to supplement these sources.

## B. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS

Based on a sample of 4712 registration forms, over 24,000 camping parties, including over 71,000 individual campers, visited the eleven major state park campgrounds in 1982. Attendance was highest at Camden Hills with over 5700 camping parties and lowest at Aroostook with close to 1100 camping parties. The average camping party statewide at park campgrounds in 1982 was three people. Mount Blue and Peaks-Kenny had the largest average camping parties with 3.5 persons, while Bradbury Mountain had the smallest average camping party with 2.5 persons. The average length of visit for camping parties statewide. in 1982 was 2.3 days. Sebago Lake had the longest average stay of 4.0 days, and Bradbury Mountain had the shortest average stay of 1.1 days. Twenty-three percent ( $23 \%$ ) of the 1982 camping parties were re-registering parties. Re-registration was highest at Sebago Lake ( $41 \%$ of all parties) and lowest at Bradbury Mountain ( $6 \%$ of all parties).

Sixty-two percent ( $62 \%$ ) of all camping parties visiting the State park campgrounds in 1982 were from out-of-state. Twenty-eight percent ( $28 \%$ ) of the camping parties came from states in New England other than Maine, $13 \%$ from mid-Atlantic states, and $15 \%$ from other states in the U.S. Maine camping parties represented $39 \%$ of the total, and Massachusetts, with $16 \%$ of all parties, was the only other single state to contribute a significant proportion of campers. Bradbury Mountain hosted the largest proportion of out-of-state campers while Mount Blue hosted the smallest proportion.

Over 9400 of the 1982 camping parties ( $39 \%$ of all parties) visiting State park campgrounds were Maine residents. Over half of these (56\%) travelled sixty miles or less (up to an hour's drive) to their park destination; eighty-three percent (83\%) travelled 100 miles or less. In general, the distance travelled by Maine campers to a particular park reflected the park's proximity to population centers. On a statewide basis, the county of origin of Maine campers closely reflects the overall population distribution, with Cumberland, Penobscot and Kennebec counties contributing the majority of Maine camping parties. (The exception is York County which had a smaller proportion of campers than its proportion of the overall population.) Mount Blue was the favored single park of Maine camping parties in 1982, with $17 \%$ of all Maine parties visiting the park that year.

The predominant camping equipment at State Park campgrounds in 1982 was tents, used by $59 \%$ of all camping parties. Tent trailers, trailers, campers and vans were each used by $6 \%$ to $8 \%$ of all camping parties. Only at Lake St. George were tents used by less than half of the camping parties. At Mount Blue and Lily Bay tents were most common, used by twothirds of all 1982 camping parties. Statewide, only 5\% of the 1982 camping parties brought boats to a State park campground, and only l\% brought canoes. Both boats and canoes were in highest use at Lily Bay and Rangeley Lake. Less than . $5 \%$ of all 1982 camping parties brought bicycles to park campgrounds. Ten percent ( $10 \%$ ) of the 1982 camping parties brought pets to park campgrounds, with an average number of l.l pets per owner.

In comparing the camping characteristics of coastal and non-coastal State parks, some important differences were identified. The three coastal parks, Camden Hills, Lamoine and Cobscook Bay, had $38 \%$ of all State park camping parties in 1982, compared to $62 \%$ at the eight non-coastal parks. The average camping party was smaller at coastal parks, 2.6 persons per party compared to 3.1 persons at non-coastal parks. Similarly, the average length of stay was shorter at coastal parks: - l.9 days compared to 2.5 days at non-coastal parks. The coastal parks had a greater proportion of out-of-state camping parties than the non-coastal parks and a smaller proportion of Maine parties: 72\% of the coastal park campers were from outside Maine compared to 55\% at non-coastal parks. Of the Maine camping parties visiting State parks in 1982, 72\% selected non-coastal parks as their destination while $28 \%$ selected coastal parks. Generally, Maine camping parties travelled longer distances to reach coastal parks than non-coastal parks in 1982: $63 \%$ of all Maine parties travelled more than 50 miles to coastal parks compared to $44 \%$
travelling more than 50 miles to non-coastal parks. Type of camping equipment did not vary greatly between coastal and noncoastal parks, nor did the use of bicycles or canoes. Boats were in much greater use at non-coastal parks, 5\% compared to l\% at coatal parks: $23 \%$ of all parties at coastal parks brought pets compared to $7 \%$ at non-coastal parks. The proportion of camping parties re-registering differed by only $3 \%$ between coastal and non-coastal parks.

## C. CHANGES IN CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS FROM 1964 TO 1982

Several important changes have occurred in State park camping since 1964. First, the number of State park campgrounds has increased from eight to eleven, with the addition of one coastal park, Cobscook Bay in Washington County, and two noncoastal parks, Peaks-Kenny in Piscataquis County and Rangeley Lake in Franklin County. These parks opened in the latter half of the l960's. The park most affected in terms of camping by the entrance of the new parks into the system was Sebago Lake. In 1964 Sebago Lake had 50\% of all "camper nights" at the eight State parks then operating. By 1976, Sebago accounted for $35 \%$ of all "camper nights" and Cobscook, Peaks-Kenny and Rangeley accounted for $16 \%$ of the total.

Between 1964 and 1982 the overall number of "camper nights" increased 38\%: from 193,455 "camper nights" in 1964 to 265,922 "camper nights" in 1982. Most of this growth took place between 1964 and 1976 when there was a $45 \%$ increase in "camper nights", and all parks experienced a camping increase. There was an overall decline of $6 \%$ in "camper nights" between 1976 and 1982, and only one park (Peaks-Kenny) had a significant camping increase. In contrast to the "camper night" records, data from registration forms show that five parks had camping increases in the 1976-1982 period, with two parks, Peaks-Kenny and Aroostook having significant increases in the number of camping parties.

One of the most noticeable changes in camping characteristics since 1964 has been the change in camping party size. In 1964, the average camping party had 4.2 persons. By 1976, the average camping party had 3.1 persons, and by $1982,3.0$ persons. In 1964, party sizes ranged from a low of 3.7 to a high of 4.8. In 1982, party size ranged from 2.5 to 3.5. Over the 18 year period, Bradbury Mountain had the smallest or second smallest average camping parties, and coastal parks have consistently had smaller average parties than non-coastal parks. Information on the average length of stay at State park campgrounds is not available for 1964. A 1959 State Park

Commission report indicates an average iength of stay of 4 days. If this is accurate, the average length of camping stay has declined since that time to 2.5 days in 1976 and 2.3 days in 1982. Sebago Lake has had a consistently longer average stay than other parks.

The origin of camping parties visiting Maine State parks has also changed noticeably over time. In 1964, $84 \%$ of all camping parties came from out-of-state, but by 1982, this proportion had decreased to $62 \%$. The proportion of campers coming from other states in New England and the mid-Atlantic states declined from $60 \%$ to $41 \%$, while the proportion coming from other states in the U.S. remained about the same. Canadian visitors also comprised a smaller percentage of campers in 1982 ( $6 \%$ ) than in 1964 ( $10 \%$ ). At coastal parks Maine camping parties have consistently made up a smaller proportion of campers than at non-coastal parks, and between 1964 and 1982, the proportion of Maine campers increased more dramatically at the non-coastal parks: from $18 \%$ to $45 \%$ compared to an increase of from $13 \%$ to $28 \%$ at coastal parks.

In 1964, Maine was the place of origin of the largest single proportion of camping parties at only two of the State parks, Lamoine and Mount Blue. By 1982, Maine was the place of origin of the largest single proportion of parties at eight parks, with Bradbury Mountain, Camden Hills and Sebago Lake excepted. Over time, as in 1982, the origin of Maine campers has generally reflected the overall population distribition among counties (with the exception of York County). In terms of destination, Maine campers have consistently favored Mount Blue and Sebago Lake: these two parks have had a greater proportion of the camping parties from Maine than all other parks since 1964. Travel distances for Maine campers are not available for 1964, but between 1976 and 1982, there was a decline in the proportion of Maine camping parties travelling more than 100 miles to a park campground, and an increase in the proportion travelling 50 miles or less, perhaps reflecting increased travel costs.

Information on type of camping equipment and other miscellaneous characteristics is not available for 1964. Sources from 1972 onward show an overall increase in the use of tents, from 51\% in 1972 to $59 \%$ in 1982, and a corresponding overall decline in vehicular camping equipment. In 1976, no State park had $60 \%$ or more of its camping parties using tents. By 1982, five State parks had more than $60 \%$ of their parties using tents. This trend at State parks may be a reflection of the fact that private campgrounds cater more to campers and trailered units.

## II. OVERVIEW \& METHODOLOGY

This report describes the characteristios of campers using campground facilities at the eleven major State parks operated by the Maine Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Recreation. Not covered by the report are camping characteristics for Baxter State Park, operated by the Baxter State Park Authority, Acadia National Park, operated by the National Park Service, or Warren Island for which a sample of registrations was not taken.

|  | STATE PARKS | INCLUDED IN CAMPING STUDY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| PARK NAME | PARK LOCATION | FIRST OPERATING |
|  |  | YEAR |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 1938 |
| Aroostook | Presque Isle | 1940 |
| Bradbury Mtn. | Pownal | 1948 |
| Camden Hills | Camden, Lincoln- |  |
| Cobscook Bay | ville | 1965 |
| Lake St. George | Dennysville | 1940 |
| Lamoine | Liberty | 1950 |
| Lily Bay | Lamoine | 1959 |
| Mount Blue | Greenville | 1940 |
| Peaks-Kenny | Weld | 1969 |
| Rangeley Lake | Dover-Foxcroft | 1967 |
| Sebago Lake | Rangeley | 1940 |
|  | Naples |  |

Sources of information for camping characteristics for 1976 and 1982 are the campground registration forms used by state park personnel, which provide the following information about each camping party:

- state of origin
- resident municipality
- distance from residence to park
- type of camping equipment
- number of boats, canoes, bioycles and pets
- number of people in party
- length of stay
- whether the visit is a reregistration
- whether the party changed campsites


Information for 1976 is taken from the report Camping Visitation at Maine State Parks (Maine Dept. of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, September, 1977). The report includes the data compiled from a $20 \%$ sample of 1976 registration forms from each park. Information for 1982 is taken from park registration form samples which vary in size from a $10 \%$ sample at Camden Hills and Sebago Lake to a $50 \%$ sample at Lake St. George. With adjustments for sample size, the 1976 and 1982 data are directly comparable.

The source of information for 1964 characteristics is the result of a State Park Commission questionnaire given in the summer of 1964 to a sample of campers at the eight State parks then operating. Questionnaire results appear as a compilation (without analysis) in Report on 1964 Park Survey, State Park \& Recreation Commission, 1965. The proportion of total campers sampled is not known. The sample distribution shows over half of the data coming from three southern Maine parks (Bradbury Mountain, Camden Hills and Sebago Lake). For this reason, as well as the fact that three, more northern parks were not operating at the time, overall 1964 camper characteristics are more reflective of State park camping in southern Maine than in subsequent years. The 1964 data was chosen, however, becaluse it offered reasonably comparable data for many of the factors covered on current registration forms, and on an individual park basis. Table 1 illustrates the sample variations for each of the study years. Where necessary to obtain information not covered by the 1964 survey, additional sources have been consulted and are cited in the text.

In preparing this report, some modifications to the sample data have been made. 1964 data was left as is because the sample size is not known. The 1976 data, beoause it is a uniform $20 \%$ sample, is inflated to actual size only where necessary to make comparisons with 1982 characteristics. For 1982, because the sample size varied for each park, sample data is almost always inflated to actual size so that real conditions are reflected and comparisons are reliable. The 1982 data is not inflated in the individual park analyses.

Three types of analysis of campground data are presented. Section IV presents an analysis of camping data for the most current year for which information has been compiled - 1982, and for the 1964-1982 period. The analysis is on a statewide basis with the key differences among parks noted. Section $V$ presents the same information, but the parks are considered in coastal and non-coastal groupings. Coastal parks include Camden Hills, Cobscook Bay and Lamoine; all other parks are non-coastal. Section VI provides a brief summary analysis of the 1964-1982 data on an individual park basis and includes detailed data for each park.

TABLE 1

IV. STATEWIDE CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS
A. OVERALL ATTENDANCE BY CAMPERS

1. 1982 CAMPING ATTENDANCE (TABLE 2)

4712 parties are included in the 1982 statewide sample of campers visiting Maine State parks, representing over 24,000 camping parties in all, and over 71,000 individual campers. Camping attendance was highest at Camden Hills with $24 \%$ of the State's 1982 camping parties, and lowest at Lake St. George with $4 \%$ of the year's camping parties. The eleven parks fall into three categories in terms of their share of the total 1982 attendance, as shown below.

## 1982 CAMPING ATTENDANCE

| No. Parties | Percent of <br> Total Parties | State Park |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. $1000-2000$ | $4 \%-8 \%$ | Aroostook, Bradbury Mtn., <br> Lake St. George, Lamoine, <br> Peaks-Kenny, Rangeley Lake |
| 2. $2000-3000$ | $8 \%-12 \%$ | Cobscook Bay, Lily Bay, <br> Mount Blue |

## 2. 1964-1982 CAMPING ATTENDANCE (TABLES $3 \& 3 A$ )

Because the size of the 1964 camper questionnaire sample is not known, a picture of overall camping attendance for that year must be drawn from another source which also provides data for the subsequent study years for purposes of comparison. The Bureau maintains records of "camper nights" spent at State parks as far back as 1964 , so it is possible to compare "camper nights" for 1964, 1976 and 1982. "Camper nights" are the number of nights a party is registered at the park campground, multiplied by 4 , the estimated average number of persons in a camping party. (The number 4 has been the standard multiplier for many years and is used throughout the park system.) The "camper night" data provide a slightly different view of camping attendance than do the samples of party registration forms, and the differences between the two sources are discussed for the 1976-1982 period.

TABLE 2


* Est. TOTAL 1982 PERSONS FOR STATE = SUM OF EST. TOTAL PERSONS FOR INDIVIDUAL PARKS

Over the 18 year period between 1964 and 1982, the number of "camper nights" at State parks increased $38 \%$. There was a substantial increase of $45 \%$ in "camper nights" between 1964 and 1976 and a relatively small decline ( $-6 \%$ ) between 1976 and 1982. In the earlier period, not only did the number "camper nights" increase at all existing State parks, but the number of parks with camping facilities increased as well, with the opening of Cobscook Bay, Peaks-Kenny, and Rangeley Lake. Among the already existing State parks, Aroostook, Camden Hills, Lamoine and Lily Bay each had "camper night" increases of greater than $50 \%$. The smallest increases were at Sebago Lake and Mt. Blue.

Between 1976 and 1982, there was a $6 \%$ decline overall in the number of "camper nights" at State parks. Aroostook and Bradbury Mountain had "camper night" declines of more than $25 \%$, and Cobscook Bay, Lake St. George and Lamoine had declines of $10 \%$ or more. In contrast, Peaks-Kenny had a $73 \%$ increase in "camper nights", and the only other notable increase occurred at cobscook Bay ( $+8 \%$ ). The registration form samples, from which camping attendance is expressed in number of camping parties rather than number of "camper nights", reveal a similar overall decline in camping attendance for the 1976-1982 period: a $5 \%$ decline in the overall number of parties. For some individual parks, however, this source shows a somewhat different picture: while Aroostook had a $25 \%$ decrease in "camper nights", it had a $41 \%$ increase in camping parties; Mount Blue had a $2 \%$ decline in "camper nights", but a $6 \%$ increase in camping parties.

Between 1964 and 1982, most individual park campgrounds have maintained a fairly constant percentage of the total "camper nights" at State parks. Aroostook, Bradbury Mountain, Camden Hills, Lake St. George and Lamoine have not varied their proportion of the total by more than $1 \%$ over the 18 year period. Lily Bay has shown a slight increase in its share ( $+3 \%$ ) and Mount Blue, a slight decrease ( $-3 \%$ ). The most noticeable change is for Sebago Lake, which in 1964 accounted for half of the total "camper nights" at State parks. By 1976, after the opening of three additional park facilities elsewhere in the state, Sebago Lake accounted for $15 \%$ less of the total "camper nights", though it continued in 1982 to have the largest percentage of "camper nights" (34\%), followed by Camden Hills at $17 \%$. Again, the registration form samples present a different picture of the proportion of camping attendance. While Sebago Lake has the greatest proportion of the total "camper nights", Camden Hills has the greatest proportion of camping parties ( $24 \%$ ), followed by Sebago Lake at $18 \%$.


* No. Camper Nights from camping use reports, bur. parks $\ddagger$ recreation files.

TABLE $3 A$

B. CAMPING PARTY SIZE \& LENGTH OF STAY

1. 1982 PARTY SIZE/LENGTH OF STAY (TABLE 4)

In 1982, the average camping party size visiting State park campgrounds was three people. At four parks, the average camping party was larger than the State average: Sebago Lake, Mount Blue, Aroostook and Peaks-Kenny. Sebago Lake and PeaksKenny had the largest average party sizes at 3.5 persons each. Five parks had party sizes smaller than the State average of 3.0 , with Bradbury Mountain having the smallest party size of 2.5 persons.

The average length of stay for a party camping at State parks in 1982 was 2.3 days. Lake St. George and Lily Bay had above average camping stays with 2.5 and 2.7 days respectively, while Sebago Lake stands out with the longest average stay of 4 days. At the opposite extreme is Bradbury Mountain which had the shortest length camping visit of 1.1 days.
2. 1964-1982 PARTY SIZE/LENGTH OF STAY (TABLE 4)

On a statewide basis, the average size of camping parties visiting State park campgrounds has decreased in size by more than one person: from an average size of 4.2 persons in 1964 to an average size of 3.0 persons in 1982. The largest decline took place between 1964 and 1976 when the statewide average party size dropped from 4.2 to 3.1 persons. As the following summary table shows, in 1964 there were no State parks with average camping party sizes of less than 3.5 persons, but by 1976, nine of the 11 parks had average party sizes of less than 3.5 persons.

|  | NO. PARKS BY AVG. PARTY SIZEBY YEAR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AVG. PARTY SIZE <br> (NO. PERSONS) | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| 2.5-2.9 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| $3.0-3.4$ | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| $3.5-3.9$ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| $4.0-4.4$ | 2 |  |  |
| 4.5-5.0 | 4 |  |  |
| TOTAL PARKS | 8 | 11 | 11 |



Over the eighteen years between 1964 and 1982, the parks with the largest average party sizes have changed: from Aroostook and Lake St. George in 1964 (4.8 and 4.7 persons, respectively), to Peaks-Kenny and Sebago Lake in 1976 (3.9 and 3.8 persons respectively), to Peaks-Kenny and Mt. Blue in 1982 ( 3.5 persons each). Since 1964, Bradbury Mountain has had either the smallest or second smallest average camping party size.

The average length of stay for camping parties was not determined in 1964. A Maine State Park Commission Camper Use Survey completed in 1959 indicates that respondents to a survey questionnaire given in that year were camping an average of 4 days at State park campgrounds. Sebago Lake had an average stay of 10 days, Aroostook and Lamoine had average stays of just under 2 days, and respondents indicated plans to spend about 4 days camping at another State park or at Acadia National Park. If the 4 day average stay is accepted for 1959, then the average stay by camping parties at State park campgrounds has declined by more than one-and-one-half days over the twenty-three years. Between 1976 and 1982, there was a very small decline of 0.2 days in the overall average length of State park stay by campers. Among the State park campgrounds, there were only very slight changes, if any, in average length of stay between 1976 and 1982, except at Sebago Lake where the average stay decreased by .7 days.

## C. ORIGIN OF CAMPERS <br> 1. ORIGIN OF 1982 CAMPERS (TABLE 5)

Thirty-nine percent (39\%) of all camping parties visiting State park campgrounds in 1982 were from Maine. Massachusetts at $14 \%$, was the only other single state to contribute a significant proportion of camping parties. New England, as a whole, accounted for $67 \%$ of the 1982 camping parties, and the mid-Atlantic states (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland) represented $13 \%$. Fifteen percent (15\%) of the camping parties came from other states in the U.S., while only $6 \%$ originated in Canada, and $1 \%$ from other countries.

At four parks, Aroostook, Lake St. George, Mount Blue and Peaks-Kenny, Maine residents accounted for over half of the 1982 camping parties, with Mt. Blue and Peaks-Kenny having the greatest proportion of campers from Maine. Bradbury Mountain had the smallest proportion of campers from Maine (14\%), and the largest proportion of camping parties visiting from outside of New England (58\%). Camden Hills at $21 \%$ and Sebago Lake at $31 \%$, had the next lower proportions of camping parties from Maine. At Sebago Lake, the largest proportion of campers, $34 \%$, came from Massachusetts. Canadian camping parties represented a very small percent of the 1982 total, except at Aroostook where they comprised $19 \%$; at all other parks, Canadians accounted for $6 \%$ or less of the camping parties.

TABLES


## 2. ORIGIN OF CAMPERS 1964-1982 (TABLE 5A)

Over the eighteen years between 1964 and 1982, there was a major change in the origin of campers at State park campgrounds. In 1964, Maine citizens represented only $16 \%$ of all camping parties at State park campgrounds. By 1982 Maine residents accounted for $39 \%$ of the camping parties. The proportion of Massachusetts campers decreased from $22 \%$ of all parties in 1964 to $16 \%$ of all parties in 1982. Similarly, the proportion of campers from mid-Atlantic states declined from $24 \%$ in 1964 to $13 \%$ in 1982. The proportion of campers from other New England states and from parts of the country other than the midAtlantic area have not changed significantly by comparison. Canadian camping parties represented only $6 \%$ of State park camping parties in 1982, compared to $10 \%$ in 1964.

All State park campgrounds had an increase in the proportion of Maine camping parties during the 1964-1982 period. Bradbury Mountain had the smallest increase in the proportion of Maine campers, from $11 \%$ to $14 \%$, while Mount Blue had the greatest increase, from $28 \%$ to $68 \%$. Aroostook and Lake St. George had similar large increases in the proportion of Maine campers. At only two State parks in 1964 did Maine residents comprise the largest single group of campers: Lamoine and Mt. Blue. By 1976, Maine residents were the largest single group of campers at eight. State parks, and this remained true in 1982. Three State parks, Bradbury Mountain, Camden Hills and Sebago Lake have consistently had a higher proportion of non-resident campers. At Bradbury Mountain and Camden Hills, camping parties from the mid-Atlantic states or other U.S. states have been the predominant group, while at Sebago Lake the largest camping group has come consistently from Massachusetts.

| NO. PARKS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLACE OF ORIGIN OF LARGEST GROUP |  |  |  |
| OF LARGEST GROUP |  |  |  |
| OF CAMPERS | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| MAINE | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| OTHER NEW ENGLAND |  |  |  |
| STATES | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| MID-ATLANTIC STATES | 0 | 1 | ${ }^{*}$ |
| OTHER US STATES | 0 | 1 | $2^{*}$ |
| CANADA | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL PARKS | 8 | 11 | 11 |

*At Bradbury Mountain, camping parties from mid-Atlantic states and from other US states both equalled $29 \%$ of all parties at the park.

D. DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPERS

1. DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPERS IN 1982 (TABLE 6)

Thirty-nine percent ( $39 \%$ ) of the parties visiting State park campgrounds in 1982 were from Maine; over 9400 camping parties. Over half ( $56 \%$ ) of the Maine camping parties travelled sixty miles or less (about a 1 hour drive) to their camping destination, and most of these ( $45 \%$ ) travelled between 11 and 50 miles. Eighty-three percent ( $83 \%$ ) of the Maine parties travelled 100 miles or less (up to 2 hours of driving) to camp at State parks, and another $12 \%$ travelled between 101 and 150 miles. At individual parks, the distance travelled by resident campers varied generally according to the park's distance from popilation centers. At Cobscook Bay, for example, more than half (55\%) of the Maine parties came from over 100 miles away, while at Sebago Lake, two-thirds ( $66 \%$ ) of the Maine camping parties travelled less than 30 miles to the park.

## 2. DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPERS 1964-1982 (TABLE 6A)

The 1964 survey did not record the miles travelled to State parks by Maine campers, therefore comparisons of mileage are not possible for that year. Miles travelled by Maine campers are available for both 1976 and 1982, and show that more Maine camping parties were travelling shorter distances to reach State park campgrounds in 1982. In 1976, $69 \%$ of Maine camping parties travelled less than 100 miles to their camping destination; in 1982 the proportion of Maine campers travelling less than 100 miles increased to $83 \%$. Several parks had significant increases in the proportion of their Maine campers coming from less than 50 miles including Camden Hills, Lily Bay, Mount Blue, Peaks-Kenny and Sebago Lake. At Lily Bay and Cobscook Bay there were similar significant declines in the proportion of Maine campers coming from over 150 miles. Increased travel costs since the early 1970's are a likely factor in the decline of long distance travel for camping.

## E. ORIGIN/DESTINATION OF MAINE CAMPERS BY COUNTY (TABLES $7 \& 8$ )

On a statewide basis, the origin of Maine camping parties visiting State park campgrounds in 1982, reflects fairly closely the distribution of population among Maine counties (1980 census), with the exception of York County which had a much smaller proportion of campers than its share of the overall State popilation. Cumberland, Kennebec and Penobscot counties contribute the largest proportion of Maine campers to State park campgrounds, and have done so since 1964.

TABLE 6


TABLE GA

（1964 $\ddagger 1976$ ：PERCENT OF SAMPLE PARTIES；1982：PERCENT OF TOTAL PARTIES）

| $\frac{1964}{\text { STATE PARK }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Delta} \\ & \dot{子} \end{aligned}$ | 安 | $\frac{\dot{\infty}}{\frac{1}{3}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{i v}{2} \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0_{3}^{2} \\ & \frac{4}{4} \end{aligned}$ | 立 | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & 0 \\ & \mathbf{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{j} \\ & \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\dot{8}$ | 0 0 2 1 2 | $\frac{\square}{5}$ | $\frac{j}{n}$ | $\dot{\dot{\lambda}}$ | 0 4 4 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\vdots} \\ & \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$ | 늧 | $\begin{gathered} \text { TABLE } \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AROOSTOOK | 6 | 30 | 24 |  |  | 6 |  |  | 12 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |
| BRADBURY MTN． |  | 13 | 25 |  |  |  |  | 6 |  | 38 |  | 6 |  |  |  | 13 |  |
| CAMIDEN HILLS |  | 8 | 25 |  |  |  |  | 8 |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |
| COBSCOOK BAY |  |  |  |  | NO | Of | EN | ¢ $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LAKE ST．GEORGE |  |  |  |  |  | 23 | 8 |  |  | 39 |  | 15 |  | 8 |  | 8 |  |
| LAMOINE |  | 10 | 10 |  |  | 29 | 5 |  |  | 33 | 10 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| LILY BAY | 11 |  | 17 |  | 11 | 6 | 6 |  | 6 | 22 |  |  | 6 |  |  | 17 |  |
| MOUNT BLUE | 6 | 3 | 31 | 8 |  | 17 |  |  |  | 8 | 3 |  | 6 | 3 |  | 17 |  |
| PEAKS－KENNY |  |  |  |  | 107 | Of | EN | ED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RANGELEY LAKE |  |  |  |  | 107 |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SEBAGO LAKE | 20 |  | 33 |  |  | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 13 |  |
| STATE | 7 | 7 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 11 |  |


| 1976 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \dot{a} \\ & \frac{3}{x} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\hat{\hat{B}}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\dot{9}}{\mathbf{i}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$ | 高 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \dot{2} \\ 3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\dot{\otimes}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M } \\ & \text { 号 } \end{aligned}$ | 4 5 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{x} \\ & \dot{B} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 咅 } \\ & \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$ | 者 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AROOSTOOK | 0 | 68 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| brasbury Mitn． | 16 | 5 | 39 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | $\bigcirc$ | 3 | 5 |
| CAMDEN HIUS | 3 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| COBSCOOK BAY | 1 | 12 | 16 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 20 |  |
| LAKE ST．GEORGE | 1 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 40 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 3 |
| LAMDINE | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 55 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| LYY BAY | 8 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 11 |
| MOUNT BLE | 17 | 3 | 18 | 11 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 |  | 4 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| PEAKS－KENNY | 3 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| RANGELEY LAKE | 9 | ， | 31 | 2 | 2 | 17 | ， | 0 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| SEBAlo Lake | 13 | 2 | 47 | 2 | L 2 | 6 | 1 | $<\cdot 5$ | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4.5 | 0 | 1 | 19 |
| STATE | 8 | 6 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 2 | S | 3 | 3 | 9 |



DESTINATION OF MAINE CAMPERS BY COONTY 1964－1982 （ $1964 \ddagger 1976$ ：PERCENT OF SAMPLE PAETES； 1982 DERCENT OF TOTH PARTIES）

| $\frac{1964}{\text { STATE PARK }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Delta} \\ & z \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\frac{\dot{\infty}}{\frac{2}{\partial}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{i v}{2} \\ & \frac{2}{d} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 2 \\ \frac{2}{9} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 妾 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{2} \\ & \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$ | － |  | $\frac{5}{5}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & n \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{5} \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | O <br>  <br> 1 <br> 3 <br> 3 | 吉 | 光 | $\frac{w}{4}$ $\frac{4}{n}$ $n$ | $\frac{\text { TABLE }}{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AROOSTOOK | 9 | 46 | 11 |  |  | 5 |  |  | 50 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 10 |  |
| BRADBURY MTN． |  | 18 | 11 |  |  |  |  | 33 |  | 16 |  | 33 |  |  |  | 11 | 10 |  |
| CAMDEN HILLS |  | 9 | 8 |  |  |  |  | 33 |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 7 |  |
| COBSCOOK BAY |  |  |  |  |  | NOt |  | EN | $E \Delta$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LALE ST．GEORGE |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 25 |  |  | 14 |  | 66 |  | 33 |  | 6 | 8 |  |
| LAMOINE |  | 18 | 5 |  |  | 30 | 25 |  |  | 19 | 66 |  |  | 33 |  |  | 13 |  |
| LILY BAY | 18 |  | 8 |  | 100 | 5 | 25 |  | 25 | 11 |  |  | 25 |  |  | 17 | 11 |  |
| MDUNT BLVE | 18 | 9 | 30 | 100 |  | 30 |  |  |  | 8 | 33 |  | 50 | 33 |  | 33 | 22 |  |
| PEAKS－KENNY |  |  |  |  |  | NOT | Op | SEN | E 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RANGELEY LAKE |  |  |  |  |  | NO． | OP | PEN | E $E$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SEBAGO LAKE | 55 |  | 27 |  |  | 15 | 25 | 33 | 25 | 8 |  |  | 25 |  |  | 22 | 18 |  |


| $\frac{1976}{\text { STATE PARK }}$ | $\frac{\dot{a}}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{n} \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \mathrm{x} \\ & 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㞵 } \\ & \text { 任 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{3}{5} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\dot{1}}{\underline{V}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{2} \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\times}{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{n} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\hat{N}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \dot{4} \\ & 5 \\ & A \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{d} \\ & \dot{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\bar{x}} \\ & \stackrel{B}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 4 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\dot{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} \\ & \frac{3}{3} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{1}{4}$ <br> $\frac{4}{4}$ <br> 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AROOSTOOK | 0 | 47 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| BRADBURY MTN． | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| CAMDEN HILLS | 5 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 19 | 10 | 18 | 21 | 23 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 12 |
| COBSCOOK BAY | 2 | 19 | 7 | 0 | 25 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 12 | 76 | 1 | 10 |
| LALE ST．GEORGE | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| LAMDINE | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 4 | 30 | 16 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| LSY BAY | 12 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 19 | 11 | 23 | 25 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 0 | 18 | 20 | 0 | 14 | 11 |
| MoUNT BLUE | 34 | 7 | 13 | 57 | 0 | 26 | 5 | 21 | 20 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 18 | 16 |
| PEARSTKENNY | 2 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 24 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| RANGELEY LAKE | 8 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 24 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 7 |
| SEBATOO LAKE | 27 | 4 | 34 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 36 | 16 |


| 1982 | ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\hat{n}} \\ & \stackrel{Q}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{n} \\ & \frac{2}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \frac{2}{2} \\ S \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0 \\ + \end{gathered}$ | 岦 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} x \\ 3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\sim}{3}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \stackrel{0}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & \stackrel{y}{n} \end{aligned}$ | c | $\dot{\sum}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{c} \\ & \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ | 容 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State park |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | b |
| AROOSTOOK | 1 | 72 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Bradiury min． | 3 | 3 | 3 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| CAMDEU HILLS | 8 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 39 | 31 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 17 | 13 |
| COBSCOOK BAY | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 53 | 4 | 10 |
| LAKE ST．GEDRGE | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 29 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| LAMOINE | － | 2 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| LLiy bay | 7 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 28 | 13 | 11 | 12 |  | 14 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 11 |
| MOUNT BLLE | 33 | 3 | 16 | 59 | 5 | 23 | 13 | 6 | 37 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 41 | 10 | 26 | 3 | 17 |
| PEAKS－KENNY | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 27 | 47 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| RANGELEY LAKE | 10 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 8 |
| SEEBAGO LAKE | 26 | 0 | 34 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 14 |

On an individual park basis, only four parks draw the greatest proportion of Maine camping parties from the county in which they are located; these include Sebago Lake and $\operatorname{Bradbury}$ Mountain in Cumberland county, where overall population concentration is high, and Aroostook and Cobscook Bay where county populations are low and distance from more populated areas is considerable. Cumberland County was the largest county of origin of Maine campers at six parks in 1982 - Bradbury Mountain, Camden Hills, Lily Bay, Mount Blue, Rangeley Lake and Sebago Lake, and Penobscot was the largest county of origin for Maine campers at two parks - Lamoine and Peaks-Kenny. In contrast, in 1964, Penobscot County was the largest county of origin for Maine campers at five parks, and Cumberland the largest at only two parks. The more rapid population growth in Cumberland County over the years and the opening of three new State park campgrounds are contributing factors to the change.

Using the same data, it is possible to consider the preferred destination of Maine State park campers for the State and by county. Since 1976, for example, over half of the Maine camping parties (65\%) using State park campgrounds have selected five parks: Camden Hills, Cobscook Bay, Lily Bay, Mt. Blue and Sebago Lake. Mount Blue was the clear favorite with Maine campers in both 1964 and 1982. For most counties, the preferred State park campgrounds in 1982 were those closest to home. Two exceptions to this were Sagadahoc and Hancock counties, for which the State park campground of first choice was some distance away: Lily Bay for Hancock County and Mt. Blue for Sagadahoc County.

## F. CAMPING EQUIPMENT

1. TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT: 1982 (TABLE 9)

Tents were the most common type of camping equipment used at State park campgrounds in 1982: on a statewide basis, $59 \%$ of the camping parties used tents. Tent trailers, campers, trailers and vans were the next most common type of camping equipment at State park facilities, representing another 29\% combined of the 1982 camping parties. Tents were the most common type of camping equipment at Lily Bay and Mt. Blue, representing $66 \%$ of the camping parties at each park. Tents were least common at Lake St. George ( $45 \%$ ), where tent trailers, trailers and campers represented $39 \%$ of the total camping parties. Tent trailers, trailers, and campers were also relatively more common at Peaks-Kenny (32\%).


## 2. TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT 1964-1982 (TABLE 9A)

The 1964 survey did not record the type of camping equipment used by State park campers, so other sources have to be considered to gain a picture of earlier camping equipment use. In the 1959 Maine State Park Commission Camper Use Survey, 77.1\% of the questionnaire returns indicated respondents using tents, while $8.1 \%$ camped in house trailers and another $5.6 \%$ used collapsible trailers or "tent trailers". The relatively high proportion of tents in 1959 (77.1\%) compared to the proportion in 1982 (59\%) may reflect actual conditions or the fact that Baxter State Park, where motorized camping equipment is not permitted, was included in the early study. If there was a decline in tent use, as the comparison of 1959 and 1982 data suggests, it must have occurred during the 1960 's because registration data from 1972 onwards shows increasing use of tents. Camping Survey Recap 1972 (Bureau of Parks \& Recreation) provides camping information based on State park campground registrations which is not as complete as compilations for later years, but it does offer the following in comparison with 1976 and 1982 data on a statewide basis. At the very least, this information shows an increasing use of tents at State park campgrounds between 1972 and 1982.

| Type of Camping | Percent of Camping Parties by Year |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment |  | 1972 | 1976 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Tents | $51 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $59 \%$ |
| Trailers | $27 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| Campers | $17 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| All Other | $6 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $21 \%$ |

Between 1976 and 1982, there was a clear increase in the use of tents, from $53 \%$ to $59 \%$, and an equally clear decline in the use of tent trailers and trailers from $21 \%$ to $15 \%$. The use of campers decreased only $1 \%$ over the 6 years and the use of vans remained the same. In 1976, no State park campground had more than $60 \%$ of its camping parties using tents, and at three parks (Aroostook, Lake St. George and Peaks-Kenny), tents were used by less than half of the parties. By 1982, five State parks had $60 \%$ or more of their camping parties using tents and only at Lake St. George did less than half of the parties use tents. The trend toward tent use at State parks could be because trailer users are camping at private campgrounds.


## G. MISCELLANEOUS CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS (TABLE 10)

Miscellaneous characteristics refer to the use of boats, canoes, and bicycles by State park camping parties, whether or not pets accompany campers to the park, and the proportion of camping parties which re-register or change sites at park campgrounds.

Statewide, only $5 \%$ of the State park camping parties brought boats to a park campground in 1982. Only l\% of the parties brought canoes. Lily Bay and Rangeley Lake had the highest proportions of camping parties bringing boats ( $15 \%$ and 13\%, respectively), and the highest proportions bringing canoes (4\% and $3 \%$, respectively). In 1976, the statewide proportion of camping parties bringing boats and canoes to State park campgrounds were the same as in 1982, 5\% and l\%; and Lily Bay and Rangeley Lake had the largest proportions of campers bringing boats. The use of canoes by camping parties increased at both parks, but most noticeably at Lily Bay. No comparable data exists for boating use by State park campers in 1964. According to the 1959 Camper Use Survey, $9.1 \%$ of the camper respondents brought boats to State parks.

Less than . 5\% of the camping parties visiting State park campgrounds brought bicycles along in either 1976 or 1982. In 1976, Bradbury Mountain and Lamoine had the greatest proportions of camping parties bringing bicycles: l\% of all parties at each park. In 1982 only Lamoine and Peaks-Kenny had noticeable proportions of camping parties with bicycles: $1 \%$ at Lamoine and $2 \%$ at Peaks-Kenny. Information about camper use of bicycles is not available for years prior to 1976.

A small but significant proportion of camping parties bring pets to State park campgrounds: $14 \%$ of all parties in 1976 and $10 \%$ of all parties in 1982. Statewide, the average number of pets per party was l.2 in 1976 and 1.1 in '1982. The range in number of pets per party for the two study years was a high of 1.4 at Bradbury Mountain and Mt. Blue in 1982 , and a low of 1.1 pets per party at 4 parks in 1976 and 6 parks in 1982. (Pets are not allowed at Sebago Lake State Park). In terms of actual numbers, the number of camping parties with pets at State park campgrounds declined by $33 \%$ over the six years from 3495 parties in 1976 to 2361 parties in 1982 .

Information on the number of camping parties that reregister or change sites at State park campgrounds provides an indication of satisfactin with a park or site and also provides further characterization of the campers using State park
facilities. In 1982, $23 \%$ of all camping parties at State parks were re-registering parties, a decline from $30 \%$ of all parties in 1976. Re-registration at Sebago Lake ( $41 \%$ ) was nearly twice the State average. Most other parks were near the State average of $23 \%$ ranging from $18 \%$ at Cobscook Bay to $27 \%$ at Lamoine. Two parks had very low re-registrations: Bradbury Mountain at $6 \%$ and Rangeley Lake at $7 \%$. Low re-registration at Bradbury Mountain would be expected because of its high proportion of out-of-state campers. At Rangeley Lake the low $7 \%$ re-registration in 1982 is a significant drop from $32 \%$ in 1976. Between 1976 and 1982, nine of the eleven State parks had a decline in proportion of parties rearegistering. The largest declines were at Rangeley Lake (from $32 \%$ to $7 \%$ ), and at Lily Bay (from $44 \%$ to $25 \%$ ). Only at Bradbury Mountain and Lamoine did re-registration increase by a small percent. Information on re-registration is not available for the years before 1976.

In 1976, the proportion of parties at State park campgrounds that changed sites was $8 \%$ statewide and ranged from highs of $20 \%$ and $17 \%$ respectively at Sebago Lake and Lily Bay and lows of less than $.5 \%$ at Bradbury Mountain and Camden Hills. Data on site changes was not consistently recorded for parks in 1982, nor is it available for the years prior to 1976.

TABLE 10

V. COASTAL/NON-COASTAL SUMMARY (TABLE 11)

Three of the State parks included in the study are considered coastal: Camden Hills in Knox \& Lincoln counties, Cobscook Bay in Washington County and Lamoine in Hancock County. The three coastal parks are all closer to Maine's second most populated county, Penobscot, and to the Bangor urban area, than to other major population centers. The remaining eight State parks are considered non-coastal.

## A. OVERALL CAMPING ATTENDANCE (TABLE 11A \& 11B)

In terms of camper nights, coastal parks had 29\% of the overall 1982 camping attendance, and non-coastal parks had $71 \%$. The same distribution held true in. 1976. In 1964, coastal parks had about $10 \%$ less of the total camper nights statewide, probably reflecting the absence of Cobscook Bay camping, because that park did not open until 1965. Between 1964 and 1982 there was a $95 \%$ increase in camper nights at coastal State parks compared to a 23\% increase at non-coastal parks. During this period, Cobscook Bay was added to the coastal parks and Peaks-Kenny and Rangeley Lake were added to the non-coastal parks.

In terms of numbers of camping parties, information which is available for only 1976 and 1982, coastal parks had closer to $40 \%$ of all samping parties in both 1976 and 1982, and non-coastal parks had eloser to 60\%. Between 1976 and 1982, there was an overall decline of $5 \%$ in camping parties at State parks. By comparison, coastal parks had a decline of $11 \%$, while non-coastal parks had a decline in camping parties of only $1 \%$.
B. CAMPING PARTY SIZE AND LENGTH OF STAY (TABLE 11C)

In 1982, the average camping party at coastal parks was smaller than the average camping party statewide and at noncoastal parks: an average size of 2.6 persons per party compared to 3.0 persons for the State and 3.1 persons for all other State parks. Since 1964, the average camping party at coastal State parks has decreased in size as it has for the State and other parks, though the decrease has been somewhat larger at the coastal parks: a decrease in average party size of 1.5 persons at coastal parks, compared to a decrease of 1.2 persons for the State and 1.1 persons for other parks.

Like the smaller average party size, the average length of stay for a camping party is shorter at coastal parks than for the State and other parks. In 1982, the average length of stay
at coastal parks was 1.9 days, compared to 2.3 days for the State as a whole, and 2.5 days for non-coastal parks. Length of camping party stay increased very slightly (+.l days) at coastal parks between 1976 and 1982. Over the same period, length of stay decreased slightly (-.2 days) for the State as a whole and more noticeably (-. 4 days) at non-coastal parks.

## C. ORIGIN OF CAMPERS (TABLE IlD)

Coastal parks had noticeably fewer campers from Maine than did non-coastal parks in 1982: $28 \%$ compared to 45\%. The greater proportion of out-of-state campers at coastal parks has been true since 1964, although the difference between coastal and non-coastal parks was less in the earlier years. In spite of the smaller proportion of Maine campers at coastal parks, this proportion increased from $13 \%$ in 1964 to 28\% in 1980, reflecting the statewide trend of increasing numbers of Maine campers at State park campgrounds. The place of origin for the greatest proportion of out-of-state campers at coastal parks is states outside the New England and mid-Atlantic regions; parties from "other states" accounted for $23 \%$ of all parties at coastal parks compared to $10 \%$ at non-coastal parks, a ratio of about 2:l which has remained fairly constant since 1964. At non-coastal parks, the predominant area of origin for out-of-state campers is Massachusetts; campers from Massachusetts represented $18 \%$ of all parties at non-coastal parks in 1982 compared to l3\% at coastal parks. The proportion of Massachusetts campers at non-coastal parks declined from $23 \%$ in 1964 to $18 \%$ in 1982.

## D. MILES TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPERS (TABLE 11E)

Statewide, half of the Maine campers visiting State parks in 1982 travelled 50 miles or less to their destination. By comparison, at coastal parks only $37 \%$ of the camping parties travelled less than 50 miles, while at non-coastal parks $56 \%$ travelled less than 50 miles. Also, at coastal parks a greater proportion of Maine camping parties travelled over 100 miles to their destination than was the case at non-coastal parks: 28\% compared to l5\%. The same trend existed in 1976.
E. ORIGIN/DESTINATION OF MAINE CAMPERS (TABLE llF \& llG)

As in the case statewide, the origin of Maine campers at State parks generally reflects geographic location near
population concentrations. Statewide, State park campgrounds draw most Maine campers from Cumberland, Penobscot and Kennebec counties, three of the four Maine counties with over 100,0001980 population. At coastal parks, the largest group of Maine campers by origin (20\%) come from Penobscot county, followed by campers from Cumberland County (17\%), Kennebec County (12\%) and Washington County (9\%). At non-coastal parks, the largest group of Maine campers by origin comes from Cumberland County (25\%), followed by Kennebec and Penobscot counties (13\% and 11\%, respectively).

Overall, a higher proportion of Maine campers visiting State park campgrounds favor non-coastal parks: only campers from Washington County favored coastal parks in l982, 66\% of them. choosing a coastal park, most probably Cobscook Bay. Between 40\% and $50 \%$ of the campers from five other counties chose coastal State parks in 1982; these included Hancock, Knox, Lincoln, Penobscot and Waldo counties which either contain or are fairly close to the coastal parks.

## F. TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT (TABLE 11H)

The principal type of camping equipment at coastal parks in 1982 was tents, used by $58 \%$ of the parties. At non-coastal parks, 60\% of the camping parties used tents. In 1982, tent trailers and campers were used by more parties at non-coastal than coastal parks, and vans were used by more coastal park campers.

## G. MISCELLANEOUS CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS (TABLE 1lI)

The proportion of camping parties bringing boats to coastal State park campgrounds was low. (1\%), in both 1976 and 'l982 compared to statewide and non-coastal park proportions. At non-coastal parks, the proportion of parties bringing boats dropped from 8\% in 1976 to 5\% in 1982. Statewide, the proportion bringing boats remained at $5 \%$. Less than l\% of the camping parties brought canoes to coastal parks in 1976 and 1982, compared to $1 \%$ of parties at non-coastal parks and statewide in both years.

In 1982 , the proportion of campers bringing pets to coastal parks (23\%) was three times the proportion at non-coastal parks and more than twice the proportion statewide. Between 1976 and 1982 , the proportion of parties bringing pets to state parks decreased both statewide, and at non-coastal parks, but
the proportion increased at coastal parks. The average number of pets per owner did not vary significantly between coastal and non-coastal parks.

Between 1976 and 1982, the proportion of camping parties re-registering at State park campgrounds declined from 33\% to $24 \%$ at non-coastal parks but from only $24 \%$ to $21 \%$ at coastal parks. In 1982, the proportion of parties re-registering was more similar for coastal and non-coastal parks compared to 1976 when $10 \%$ more of the parties at non-coastal parks were re-registrants.

TABLE II: CAMPING DATA FOR COASTAL/NON-COASTAL PARKS


TAKE $/ 1 B$


TABLEIIC


TABLE II: CAMPING DATA FOR COASTAL/NON-COASTAL PARKS


TABLE \|E


TABLE \|F


TABLEII CAMPING DATA FOR COASTAL／NON－COASTAL PARKS
TABLE $1 / G$

|  | DESTINATION OF MAINE CAMPERS BY COUNTY （PERCENT OF PARTES） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| StATE PARKS | $\frac{\bar{a}}{\frac{3}{3}}$ | $\dot{8}$ | 翌 | 咅 | 室 | 离 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 易 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 考 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{0}$ | 㒸 | 安 | 㐫 | \％ | 9 7 4 3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 券 } \\ & \underset{\lambda}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 単 |
| COASTAL | 17 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 40 | 27 | 48 | 46 | 22 | 41 | 24 | 21 | 18 | 40 | $6{ }^{6}$ | 23 | 28 |
| NON－COASTAL | 83 | 83 | 79 | 79 | 60 | 73 | 52 | 54 | 78 | 59 | 77 | 80 | 82 | 61 | 34 | 77 | 72 |
| STATE | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 180 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

TABLE IIH

|  | TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT $1976-1982$（PERCENT OF PARTIES） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1976 |  |  |  |  |  | 1982 |  |  |  |  |  |
| state parks | TEUT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TENT } \\ & \text { TRLR. } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{mench}_{\mathrm{m}}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\in R} ^{c} \operatorname{can} P_{-}$ | VAN | Other | TENT | TENT TRLR | Trank | CAMP－ | VAN | OTHER |
| COASTAL | 53 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 58 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 14 |
| NON－COASTAL | 53 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 60 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 10 |
| STATE | 53 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 59 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 15 |

TABE III

|  | MISCELLANEOUS CAMPINGOCHARALTERISTICS 1976－1982 （PERLENT OF PARTIESS） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1982$ <br> PERCENT OF PARTIES WITH： |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { AVG. } \\ P \in T S \\ O W R \\ O W N E R \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STATE PARKS | BOATS | CANDES | crict | Pers |  |  | B0ats | CANDES | cricles | PETS |  |  |
| COASTAL | 1 | く．5 | く 5 | 15 | 1.1 | 24 | 1 | 8.5 | $<.5$ | 23 | 1.1 | $2!$ |
| NON－COASTAL | 8 | 1 | $<.5$ | 13 | 1.2 | 33 | 5 | 1 | ＜． 5 | 7 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| StATE | 5 | 1 | $<.5$ | 14 | 1.2 | 30 | 5 | 1 | $\prec .5$ | $\cdot 10$ | 1.1 | 24 |

VI. INDIVIDUAL PARK SUMMARIES
A. AROOSTOOK STATE PARK (TABLE 12A-12H)

1. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS

A $33 \%$ sample of the 1982 camping registrations was examined for Aroostook State Park in Presque Isle. The sample included 363 camping parties and 1148 persons, representing a total of 1089 parties and 3485 individual campers with an average party size of 3.2 persons. The total length of stay for the sample parties was 695 days, resulting in an average length of stay of 1.9 days per party. The park's average camping party was larger and its average stay was shorter than for the eleven parks combined. Nineteen percent (19\%) of the 1982 sample parties were re-registering parties, compared to a proportion of $23 \%$ reregistration for all parks combined.

Sixty-eight percent ( $68 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample camping parties came from New England; over one-half, $59 \%$ of the samples, were Maine parties. Aroostook was the only park to have a higher than average proportion of parties coming from Canada - $16 \%$ compared to the statewide park average of $6 \%$; eleven percent ( $11 \%$ ) of the sample parties came from New Brunswick. Of the sample parties coming from Maine, $67 \%$ originated in Aroostook County and a similar proportion, $66 \%$, travelled 50 miles or less to the park. Most of the remaining sample parties from Maine, $33 \%$, came from distances over 100 miles. Maine parties were also larger than average compared to all 11. parks in 1982 and had longer than average stays.

Fifty-six percent (56\%) of the sample camping parties in 1982 used tents, a proportion somewhat lower than the statewide average. In contrast, $16 \%$ of the parties used campers, twice the statewide park average of $8 \%$. Only $1 \%$ of the 1982 sample parties brought boats to the park compared to $5 \%$ statewide, and $14 \%$ brought pets, compared to $10 \%$ statewide. Aroostook also had a lower rate of re-registration than did the eleven parks combined - $19 \%$ compared to $23 \%$.

## 2. 1964-1982 CAMPING TRENDS

In terms of overall attendance, Aroostook had a $27 \%$ increase in the number of "camper nights" between 1964 and 1982, from 3691 to 4670. Reflecting the statewide trend, most of this growth occurred between 1964 and 1976 and there was actually a decline in "camper nights" between 1976 and 1982. Between 1964 and 1982 Aroostook maintained a $2 \%$ share of "camper nights"
statewide. In contrast to the "camper night" data, camping party registrations show that the number of parties at Aroostook increased by $41 \%$ between 1976 and 1982 , the second largest increase at any park, and that its proportion of all camping parties at State parks increased from $3 \%$ to $5 \%$.

Between 1964 and 1982, the average camping party size at Aroostook dropped from 4.8 persons, the largest park party size in 1964, to 3.2 persons, one of four larger than average party sizes in 1982. The proportion of camping parties from Maine increased from $24 \%$ to $59 \%$, and the proportion from Canada declined from $29 \%$ to $16 \%$. Between 1964 and 1976 , the proportion of Maine campers coming from Aroostook County increased from $30 \%$ to $68 \%$. Between 1976 and 1982 , the proportion of campers using tents increased from $45 \%$ to $56 \%$, and the proportion of parties bringing pets and re-registering declined.

AROOSTOOK STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-198之

| PARTY SIZE/LENGTHOF STAY | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAMPLE SIZE | UNK. | $20 \%$ | $33 \%$ |
| NO. PARTIES | 70 | 154 | 363 |
| NO. PERSONS IN PARTIES | 334 | 523 | 1148 |
| AVERAGE PARTY SIZE | 4.8 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | UNK. | 249 | 695 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | UNK. | 1.6 | 1.9 |


| ORIGIN OF | 1964 |  | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
|  | TABLEIZB |  |  |  |  |  |
| NEW ENGLAND | 33 | $47 \%$ | 88 | $57 \%$ | 248 | $68 \%$ |
| MAINE | 17 | 24 | 66 | 43 | 214 | 59 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 11 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 19 | 5 |
| CONNECTICUT | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| VERMONT | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| MID ATLANTIC STATES | 9 | $13 \%$ | 13 | $8 \%$ | 22 | $6 \%$ |
| NEW YORK | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 3 |
| NEW JERSEY | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| MARYLAND | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.5 |
| OTHER STATES | 8 | $11 \%$ | 15 | $10 \%$ | 35 | $10 \%$ |
| CANADA | 20 | $29 \%$ | 37 | $24 \%$ | 57 | $16 \%$ |
| ONTARIO | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| QUEBEC | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| NOVA SCOTIA | 6 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK | 9 | 13 | 31 | 20 | 39 | 11 |
| OTHER PROVINCES | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES | 0 | $0 \%$ | 1 | $1 \%$ | 1 | $2.5 \%$ |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| TOTAL | 70 | $100 \%$ | 154 | $100 \%$ | 363 | $100 \%$ |

AROOSTOOK STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: 1964-1982


AROOSTOOK STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY <br> MAINE CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| $0-10$ MILES | 15 | 23 | 56 | 26 |
| $11-20$ | 6 | 9 | 33 | 15 |
| $21-30$ | 19 | 29 | 44 | 21 |
| $31-40$ | 5 | 8 | 6 | 3 |
| $41-50$ | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| $51-60$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $61-70$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $71-80$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $81-90$ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| $91-100$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $101-150$ | 3 | 5 | 16 | 8 |
| $151-200$ | 4 | 6 | 23 | 11 |
| $201-250$ | 7 | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| MORE THAN 250 MILES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| UNKNOWN | 66 | $102 \%$ | 214 | $102 \%$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |


| COUNTY OF ORIGIN | 1964 |  | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF MAINE <br> CAMPING PAR TIES | NO. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ | NO. | $\%$ |
| ANDROSCOGSIN | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TABLE 12E |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| COMBTOOK | 5 | 30 | 45 | 68 | 143 | 67 |
| FRANKLIN ND | 4 | 24 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 7 |
| HANCOCK |  |  | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| KENNEBEC | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| KNOX |  |  | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| lINCOLN | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| OXFORD | 3 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| PENOBSCOT |  |  | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 |
| PISCATAQUIS |  |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| SAGADAHOC |  |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| SOMERSET |  |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| WALDO | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| WASHINGTON | 17 | $102 \%$ | 66 | $103 \%$ | 214 | $102 \%$ |
| YORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNKNOWN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

AROOSTOOK STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTKS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
PLACE OF ORIGIN \& DISTANCE TRAVELED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES DETAIL TABLE IVF



ADOOSTOOK STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
plale of origin q distance travelled by maine camping parties
1982
DETAIL TABLEI2F

| COUNTY 4 PLALE OF ORIGIN DF MAINE PARTES | No. Parties | O/DOF partes | No. MILES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OXFORD | 3 | 1\% |  |
| FRYEBURG | 1 |  | 201-250 |
| PARIS | 1 |  | 201-250 |
| NORWAY | 1 |  | 201-250 |
|  |  |  |  |
| PENOBSCOT | 15 | $7 \%$ |  |
| BANGOR | 3 |  | 131-140 |
| LEVANT | 2 |  | 131-140 |
| LINCOLN | 2 |  | 81-90 |
| MEDWAY | 1 |  | 71-80 |
| HAMPDEN | 1 |  | 131-140 |
| MILEORD | 1 |  | 121-130 |
| ORONO | 1 |  | 121-130 |
| OLD TOWN | 1 |  | $121-130$ |
| GARLAND | 1 |  | 121-130 |
| costigan | 1 |  | 111-120 |
| CORINNA | 1 |  | $131-140$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| PISCATA QUIS | 1 | 10\% |  |
| greenville | 1 |  | 111-120 |
|  |  |  |  |
| SAGADAHOC | 1 | $10 \%$ |  |
| BOWDOINHAM | 1 |  | 201-250 |
|  |  |  |  |
| SOMERSET | 1 | 1\% |  |
| FARFIELD | 1 |  | 151-200 |
|  |  |  |  |
| UACDO | 2 | 1\% |  |
| WINTERPORT | 2 |  | 121-130 |
|  |  |  |  |


| COUNTY $\ddagger$ PLALE OF origin of maine parties | No. parties | $\%$ of parties | No. MILES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WASHINGTON | 1 | 10\% |  |
| DENNYSUILLE | 1 |  | 121-130 |
|  |  |  |  |
| YORK | 8 | 4\% |  |
| ELIOT | 1 |  | 7250 |
| LEBANDN | 1 |  | 7250 |
| WEUS | 1 |  | 7250 |
| OLD ORCHARD BCH. | 1 |  | 201-250 |
| KITTERY | 1 |  | 7250 |
| SACO | 1 |  | $>250$ |
| BERWICK | 1 |  | $>250$ |
| PORTER | 1 |  | 201-250 |
|  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 214 | $102 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

AROOSTOOK STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: 1964-1982

| TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT <br> USED BY CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| TABLE 12E |  |  |  |  |
| TENT | 69 | 45 | 203 | 56 |
| TENT TRAILER | 12 | 8 | 28 | 8 |
| TRAILER | 27 | 18 | 19 | 5 |
| CAMPER | 13 | 8 | 57 | 16 |
| VAN | 4 | 3 | 21 | 6 |
| MOTOR HOME | 4 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| TRUCK (INCLUDES CARS IN 1976) | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| OTHER (1976) | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| IN THE OPEN (1982) | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 22 | 14 | 19 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 154 | $101 \%$ | 363 | $101 \%$ |


| MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF CAMPING PARTIES | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| PARTIES WITH BOATS | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| PARTIES WITH CANOES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PARTIES WITH BICYCLES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 65 |
| PARTIES WITH PETS | 31 | 20 | 51 | 14 |
| AVG. PETS DER OWNER | 1.1 | 1.2 |  |  |
| PARTIES THAT REREGISTERED | 34 | 22 | 67 | 19 |
| PARTIES THAT CHANGED SITES | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

## B. BRADBURY MOUNTAIN STATE PARK (TABLES 13A-13H)

1. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS

A $20 \%$ sample of the 1982 camping registrations was examined for Bradbury Mountain State Park in Pownal. The sample included 232 camping parties, and 582 persons, representing a total of 1160 parties and 2900 individual campers at an average party size of 2.5 persons. The total length of stay for the sample parties was 263 days resulting in an average stay per party of 1.1 days. Bradbury had the shortest average length of stay of the eleven parks in 1982 and the second smallest average party size. Six percent ( $6 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample parties were reregistering parties, the smallest rate of re-registration among the parks and well. below the statewide average of $23 \%$.

Eighty-six percent ( $86 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample camping parties at Bradbury were from outside Maine, the highest proportion of non-resident parties among the State parks. Fiftyeight percent (58\%) of the sample parties came from mid-Atlantic or other U.S. states outside of New England, compared to an average of $28 \%$ for all parks, and only $14 \%$ were Maine parties, compared to an average of $39 \%$ Maine parties at all parks. Of the sample parties coming from Maine, $60 \%$ came from 50 miles or less to visit the park and only $12 \%$ travelled over 100 miles. Fortyfive percent ( $45 \%$ ) of the Maine parties were from nearby Cumberland and Androscoggin counties. The sample parties from Maine had a larger average party size of 3.3 persons.

Sixty percent ( $60 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample parties used tents, near the average for all parks. The type of camping equipment used at Bradbury in 1982 in general reflected the types used at other parks, except for tent trailers which were noticeably less common at Bradbury. The sample registration forms showed no use of boats, canoes and bicycles at Bradbury, and an average proportion (10\%) of parties bringing pets; Bradbury had the highest average number of pets per owner at 1.4.

## 2. 1964-1982 CAMPING TRENDS

Overall attendance at Bradbury Mountain, expressed in terms of "camper nights", declined $10 \%$ between 1964 and 1982, from 7597 nights to 6870 nights. As was the case for other parks, the number of "camper nights" increased between 1964 and 1976 and decreased between 1976 and 1982. Between 1964 and 1982, Bradbury maintained a $3 \%$ to $4 \%$ share of all "camper nights" at State parks. In contrast to the "camper night" data, camping party registrations show that Bradbury had a $5 \%-7 \%$ share of all camping parties at State parks in 1976 and 1982.

Between 1964 and 1982, the average camping party at Bradbury Mountain decreased in size from 3.7 persons to 2.5 persons. Party sizes at Bradbury have consistently been lower than at most other parks, and length of stay at Bradbury was lowest among the parks (1.1 days) in both 1976 and 1982. Of the eleven parks, Bradbury has had the lowest or second lowest proportion of Maine camping parties since 1964 and the highest or second highest proportion of camping parties coming from outside New England. (Camden Hills has similar proportions of Maine and non-New England camping parties.) Of the small proportion of Maine camping parties visiting Bradbury, $60 \%$ or more came from within a 50 mile radius in both 1976 and 1982 , and the proportion coming from between 51 and 100 miles increased between those years from $14 \%$ to $21 \%$. Between 1976 and 1982 the proportion of Maine camping parties coming from nearby Cumberland and Androscoggin counties deelined from $55 \%$ to $45 \%$ 。

The proportion of sample camping parties using tents increased between 1976 and 1982, and the proportion of parties using tent trailers declined. The percent of parties reregistering increased noticeably from $3 \%$ to $6 \%$ during this period.

BRADBURY MOUNTAIN STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-198Z

| PARTY SIZE/LENGTH OF STAY | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| SAMPLE SIZE (PERCENT OF ALL PARTIES) | INK. | $20 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| NO. PARTIES | 152 | 356 | 232 |
| NO. PERSONS IN PARTIES | 566 | 967 | 582 |
| AVERAGE PARTY SIZE | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | UNK. | 391 | 263 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | INK. | 1.1 | 1.1 |


bRADBURY MOUNTAN STATE PARK
camping characteristics $\ddagger$ TRends: $1964-1982$

| PARTY SIZE $\ddagger$ LENGTH OF STAY BY PLACE OF ORIGIN |  |  |  |  | 1976 $\ddagger 1982$ DETAIL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLACE OF ORIGIN | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |  |  |  |
|  | diveptery |  | No. Patties | No. PERSONS | PARTCU SIZE | Total ${ }^{\text {day }}$ | LENETHLTSTAY |
| NEWENGLAND | 2.6 | 1.2 | 86 | 245 | 2.9 | 94 | 1.1 |
| MAINE | 3:1 | 1.3 | 33 | 109 | 3.3 | 37 | 1.1 |
| MASSACHUSETTS |  |  | 24 | 56 | 2:3 | 27 | 1.1 |
| CONNECTICUT |  |  | 9 | 25 |  | 9 |  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE |  |  | 9 | 25 |  | 10 |  |
| VERMONT |  |  | 6 | 17 |  | 6 |  |
| RHODE ISLAND |  |  | 5 | 13 |  | 5 |  |
| MID ARANTIC STATES | 3.0 | 1.1 | 66 | 147 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 78 | 1.2 |
| NEW YORK |  |  | 37 | 78 |  | 44 |  |
| PENNSYLVANIA |  |  | 13 | 27 |  | 14 |  |
| NEW JERSEY |  |  | 14 | 36 |  | 18 |  |
| MARYLAND |  |  | 2 | 6 |  | 2 |  |
| OTHER STATES | 2.5 | 1.1 | 67 | 158 | 2.4 | 76 | 1.2 |
| CANADA | 3.3 | 1.0 | 12 | 30 | 2.5 | 14 | 1.2 |
| ontario |  |  | 5 | 12 |  | 5 |  |
| QUEBEC |  |  | 5 | 14 |  | 7 |  |
| NOVA SCOTIA |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| NEW BRUNSWICK |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| other provinces |  |  | 2 | 4 |  | 2 |  |
| OTHER COUNTRIES | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1 | 2 | 2.0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| UNKNOWN |  |  | 0. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 2.7 | 1.1 | 232 | 582 | 2.5 | 263 | 1.1 |

TABLE I3C

BRADBURY MOUNTAIN STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY <br> MAINE CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| $0-10$ MILES | 2 | 5 | 7 | 21 |
| $11-20$ | 16 | 42 | 10 | 30 |
| $21-30$ | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| $31-40$ | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| $41-50$ | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| $51-60$ | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| $61-70$ | 3 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| $71-80$ | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| $81-90$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $91-100$ | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| $101-150$ | 4 | 11 | 1 | 3 |
| $151-200$ | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| $201-250$ | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| MORE THAN 250 MILES | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 38 | $102 \%$ | 33 | $99 \%$ |


| COUNTY OF ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF MAINE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OFMPING PARTIES | 1964 |  | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| CAM | NO. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| ANDROSCOGGIN |  |  | 6 | 16 | 4 | 12 |
| AROOSTOOK | 2 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 |
| CUMBERLAND | 4 | 25 | 15 | 39 | 11 | 32 |
| FRANKLIN |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HANCOCK |  |  | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| KENNEBEC |  |  | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| KNOX | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| UNCOLN |  |  | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| OXFORD | 6 | 38 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 9 |
| PENOBSCOT | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| PISCATAQUIS |  |  | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| SAGADAHOC |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SOMERSET |  |  | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| WALDO | 2 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| WASHINGTON |  |  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| YORK | 16 | $101 \%$ | 38 | $101 \%$ | 33 | $99 \%$ |
| UNKNOWN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

BRADBURY MOUNTAIN STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982




BRADBURY MOUNTAIN STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT <br> USED BY CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | $\%$ | No: | $\%$ |
| TENT | 200 | 56 | 140 | 60 |
| TENT TRAILER | 23 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| TRAILER | 19 | 5 | 16 | 7 |
| CAMPER | 30 | 8 | 15 | 7 |
| VAN | 35 | 10 | 19 | 8 |
| MOTOR HOME | 7 | 2 | 9 | 4 |
| TRUCK (INCLUDES CARS IN 1976) | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| OTHER (I976) | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| IN THE OPEN | 6 | 2 | 1 | 45 |
| UNKNOWN | 25 | 7 | 22 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 356 | $100 \%$ | 232 | $101 \%$ |


C. CAMDEN HILLS STATE PARK ((TABLES 14A-14H)

1. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS

A $10 \%$ sample of the 1982 camping registration forms was examined for Camden Hills State Park in Camden-Lincolnville. The sample included 572 camping parties and 1493 persons representing a total of 5720 parties and 14,872 individual campers at an average party size of 2.6 persons. The total length of stay for the sample parties was 1000 days resulting in an average length of stay of 1.8 days per party. Camden Hills had one of the three smallest average party sizes and the second shortest average length of stay in 1982. Twenty one percent ( $21 \%$ ) of the sample parties were re-registering parties; near the average of $23 \%$ for all parks.

Seventy-nine percent ( $79 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample camping parties were from outside Maine; $30 \%$ came from the remainder of New England, $18 \%$ from mid-Atlantic states and $25 \%$ from other U.S. states. Maine camping parties were of larger than average size for the park and had a somewhat shorter than average length of stay. Of the sample parties from Maine, $35 \%$ travelled between 31 and 50 miles to the park, and $22 \%$ travelled between 71 and 80 miles. Only $10 \%$ of the Maine parties travelled over 100 miles to the park. Nearly one-quarter of the Maine parties came from Cumberland County and another $27 \%$ came from Penobscot and Kennebec counties.

The use of tents at Camden Hills equalled the statewide park average of $59 \%$ of all camping parties. A higher than average proportion of parties ( $11 \%$ compared to $6 \%$ ). used vans. Less than . $5 \%$ of the 1982 sample parties brought boats, canoes or bicycles to the park, compared to $6 \%$ for all parks, and a smaller proportion of the sample parties brought pets, $6 \%$ compared to $10 \%$ for all parks.

## 2. 1964-1982 CAMPING TRENDS

Between 1964 and 1982, there was a $46 \%$ increase in the number of "camper nights" at Camden Hills, with the increase occurring between 1964 and 1976. Since 1964, Camden Hills had the second largest share of the total number of "camper nights" at the eleven State parks, either $16 \%$ or $17 \%$. Only Sebago Lake had a greater number of "camper nights". In contrast to "camper nights", Camden Hills had the largest number of camping parties at State parks since 1964, ranging between one-fifth and onequarter of all parties at the State parks. Though there was a decline in the number of camping parties at Camden Hills between 1976 and 1982, it was a loss of only $1 \%$ and the smallest deoline among the six parks with losses.

Between 1964 and 1982, the average camping party decreased in size from 4.0 to 2.6 persons. The average length of stay decreased only slightly from 1.9 days to 1.8 days between 1976 and 1982. Camden Hills has consistently had smaller than average party sizes and shorter than average stays.

Since 1964, the proportion of Maine campers at Camden Hills has been much lower than average for the State parks, although that proportion increased dramatically from $7 \%$ in 1964 to $21 \%$ in 1982. The proportion of campers from mid-Atlantic and other U.S. states outside New England in contrast, has been high over time, ranging from 53\% in 1964 to $43 \%$ in 1982. Of the relatively small proportion of Maine campers visiting Camden Hils, the proportion travelling less than 50 miles to the park has more than doubled since 1976, from $20 \%$ to $48 \%$ in 1982. Between one-fifth and one-quarter of the Maine camping parties visiting Camden Hills in 1976 and 1982 came from Cumberland County, but the proportion of parties coming from Penobscot and Oxford counties was $10 \%$ less in 1982.

The proportion of camping parties using tents at. Camden Hills increased from $54 \%$ in 1976 to $59 \%$ in 1982 while the proportion using campers and trailers declined. The proportion of parties bringing pets decreased significantly from $16 \%$ in 1976 to $6 \%$ in 1982, and the proportion of parties re-registering was $5 \%$ less in 1982.

CAMDENHILLSSTATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE/LENGTH OF STAY | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAMPLE SIZE | INK | $20 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| NO. PARTIES | 185 | 1151 | 572 |
| NO. PERSONS IN PARTIES | 733 | 3016 | 1493 |
| AVERAGE PARTY SIZE | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | INK. | 2132 | 1000 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | INK. | 1.9 | 1.8 |



CAMDEN HILLS STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTIC $\$$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$


CAMDEN HILL STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY <br> MAINE CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| $0-10$ MILES | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| $11-20$ | 3 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| $21-30$ | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| $31-40$ | 6 | 3 | 18 | 15 |
| $41-50$ | 19 | 10 | 24 | 20 |
| $51-60$ | 43 | 22 | 5 | 4 |
| $61-70$ | 10 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| $71-80$ | 12 | 6 | 27 | 22 |
| $81-90$ | 34 | 18 | 9 | 7 |
| $91-100$ | 14 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| $101-150$ | 34 | 18 | 9 | 7 |
| $151-200$ | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| $201-250$ | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| MORE THAN Z5OMILES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 192 | $100 \%$ | 121 | $101 \%$ |



CAMDEN HILL STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
PLACE OF ORIGIN \& DISTANCE TRAVELED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES $\quad 1982$ DETAIL TABLEIAF



CAMDEN HILLS STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTKS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
pLACE OF ORIGIN\& DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES DETAIL TABLEIAF
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|c|c|c|}\hline \text { COUNTY A PILE OF } \\ \text { ORIGINOFMAINE PARTS }\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { NO } \\ \text { PARIES }\end{array}\right)$


CAMDEN HL STATE PARK.
camping characteristics \& trends: 1964-1982

| TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | USED BY CAMPING PARTIES | NO. | $\%$ | NO. | TABLE ISS


| MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS <br> OF CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | $\%$ | NO: | $\%$ |
| TABLE $14 H$ |  |  |  |  |
| PARTIES WITH BOATS | 5 | $<.5$ | 2 | $<.5$ |
| PARTIES WITH CANOES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PARIES WITH BICYCLES | 3 | $<.5$ | 0 | 0 |
| PARTIES WITH PETS | 179 | 16 | 35 | 6 |
| AVG. PETS DER OWNER | 1.1 |  | 1.1 |  |
| PARTIES THAT REREGISTERED | 296 | 26 | 120 | $21 \%$ |
| PARTIES THAT CHANGED SITE ES | 5 | $<.5 \%$ | NOTRODED | - |

## D. COBSCOOK BAY STATE PARK (TABLES 15A-15H)

## 1. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS

A $20 \%$ sample of the 1982 camping registration forms was examined for Cobscook Bay State Park in Dennysville. The sample included 499 camping parties and 1303 persons, representing a total of. 2495 parties and 6487 individual campers at an average party size of 2.6 persons. The total length of stay for the sample parties was 930 days, and the average length of stay was 1.9 days per party. Like Camden Hills and Bradbury Mountain, average party sizes and average stays at Cobscook Bay are among the smallest at the State parks. Eighteen percent ( $18 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample parties were re-registering parties, less than the average rate of re-registration ( $23 \%$ ) at all parks.

Sixty-three percent ( $63 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample camping parties were from outside Maine: $22 \%$ were from other New England states, $15 \%$ from mid-Atlantic states and $20 \%$ from other U.S. states. Of the sample parties from Maine, only $20 \%$ travelled less than 50 miles to the park; $55 \%$ travelled more than 100 miles. Twenty percent ( $20 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample parties were from Washington County, $17 \%$ from Penobscot County, $13 \%$ from Kennebec County and $12 \%$ from Cumberland County.

Fifty-seven percent ( $57 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample camping parties at Cobscook Bay used tents, compared to $59 \%$ at all parks. In general, the type of camping equipment used at Cobscook Bay varied by only $1 \%$ to $2 \%$ from the proportion for each type used at all State parks. A smaller than average proportion of parties brought boats or canoes to Cobscook Bay (less than . $5 \%$ for each), and $14 \%$ of the sample parties brought pets. At $18 \%$, the percent of parties re-registering was smaller than the percent at all parks - $23 \%$.

## 2. 1976-1982 CAMPING TRENDS

Between 1976 and 1982, there was a $10 \%$ decline in the number of "camper nights" at Cobscook Bay, but in both years the park had an $8 \%$ share of "camper nights" at all State parks. The number of camping parties also declined by $10 \%$ over this period, and the proportion of all state park camping parties visiting Cobscook decreased from $11 \%$ to $10 \%$.

The average camping party size at Cobscook Bay did not change from 1976 to 1982, and the average length of stay increased from 1.7 to 1.9 days. The proportion of camping parties from Maine increased from $28 \%$ to $37 \%$ between 1976 and 1982, while the proportion from the remainder of New England
decreased from $29 \%$ to $22 \%$. The proportion of camping parties from Canada dropped significantly from $14 \%$ to $6 \%$, and the proportion of camping parties from U.S. states outside of the New England and mid-Atlantic regions increased from $14 \%$ to $20 \%$. While the proportion of Maine parties travelling over 100 miles to a park campground was highest at Cobscook Bay in 1982, that proportion ( $55 \%$ ) was significantly lower than in 1976 when $70 \%$ of the parties came from over 100 miles away. In 1976 , $15 \%$ of the Maine parties travelled 201 to 250 miles to the park, compared to only 2\% travelling this far in 1982. Between 1976 and 1982, the proportion of Maine parties coming from Cumberland and Penobscot counties declined, and the proportion from Kennebec. County increased.

Between 1976 and 1982, the proportion of camping parties using tents increased from $52 \%$ to $57 \%$, and the proportions using tent trailers and campers declined noticeably. Over this period there were no significant changes in the use of boats, canoes, or bicycles, or in the proportion of parties bringing pets. The percent of camping parties re-registering decreased from $22 \%$ to $18 \%$.

COBSCOOK BAY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE/LENGTH OF STAY | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAMPLE SIZE |  |  | $20 \%$ |
| NO. PARTIES |  |  | $50 \%$ |
| NO. PERSONS IN PARTIES |  | 0 | 1466 |
| AVERAGE PARTY SIZE | 199 |  |  |
| TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | 0 | 1303 |  |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | 0 | 0.6 | 2.6 |



COBSCOOK BAY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE\$ LENGTH OF STAY BY PLACE OF ORIGIN 1976 $\ddagger 1982$ DETAIL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLALE OF ORIGIN | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG.p+REN |  | NO. PAETIES | No. PERSONS | PARTY AVGIIE | TOTAL DAYS | LENETVG: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| NEWENGLAND | 2.8 | 1.8 | 293 | 825 | 2.8 | 585 | 2.0 |
| MAINE | 3.0 | 1.8 | 183 | 536 | 2.9 | 341 | 1.9 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 2.7 | 1.9 | 57 | 139 | 2.4 | 110 | 1.9 |
| CONNECTICUT |  |  | 20 | 61 |  | 47 |  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE |  |  | 18 | 47 |  | 39 |  |
| VERMONT |  |  | 9 | 26 |  | 30 |  |
| RHODE ISLAND |  |  | 6 | 16 |  | 18 |  |
| MID ATLANTIC STATES | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.8 | 74 | 176 | 2.4 | 152 | 2.1 |
| NEWYORK |  |  | 29 | 71 |  | 57 |  |
| PENNSYLVANIA |  |  | 14 | 32 |  | 28 |  |
| NEW JERSEY |  |  | 25 | 57 |  | 54 |  |
| MARYLAND |  |  | 6 | 16 |  | 11 |  |
| OTHER STATES | 2.4 | 1.9 | 98 | 226 |  | 153 |  |
| CANADA | 2.7 | 1.2 | 29 | 66 | 2.3 | 35 | 1.2 |
| ontario |  |  | 9 | 22 |  | 9 |  |
| QUEBEC |  |  | 6 | 13 |  | 10 |  |
| NOVA SLOTIA |  |  | 6 | 11 |  | 6 |  |
| NEW BRUNSWICK |  |  | 4 | 11 |  | 6 |  |
| OTHER provinces |  |  | 4 | 9 |  | 4 |  |
| OTHER COUNTRIES | 2.0 | 1.0 | 5 | 10 | 2.0 | 5 | 1.0 |
| UNKNOWN |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | $2 \cdot 6$ | 1.7 | 499 | 1303 | 2.6 | 930 | 1.9 |

COBSCOOK BAY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY <br> MAINE CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| $0-10$ MILES | 5 | 3 | 16 | 9 |
| $11-20$ | 16 | 10 | 17 | 9 |
| $21-30$ | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| $31-40$ | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| $41-50$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $51-60$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $61-70$ | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| $71-80$ | 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| $81-90$ | 2 | 1 | 16 | 9 |
| $91-100$ | 11 | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| $101-150$ | 45 | 30 | 47 | 26 |
| $151-200$ | 39 | 25 | 50 | 27 |
| $201-250$ | 23 | 15 | 4 | 2 |
| MORE THAN ZSOMILES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 154 | $100 \%$ | 183 | $100 \%$ |



COBSCOOK PAY STATE PARK
CAMPING ChARACTERSTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
PLACE OF ORIGIN \& DISTANCE TRAVELED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES 1982 DETAIL TABLEISF



COBSCOOOK BAY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
PLACE OF ORIGIN\& DISTANCE TRAVELED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES $\quad 1982 / \mathrm{DETAIL}$ TABLEISF



CDBSCOOK BAY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
plale of origin a distance travelled by maine camping parties
1982
DETALL TABLEISF

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { COUNTY } 4 \text { PLLE OF } \\ & \text { ORIGIN OF MAINE PARTES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} \cdot \\ \text { PARTES } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O/O OF } \\ & \text { PARTES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { MILES } \end{aligned}$ | COUNTYF PLALE OF ORIGIN OF MAINE PAETIES | No. parties | $\begin{aligned} & \% \% \text { OF } \\ & \text { PARTIES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { MILES } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WASHINGTON (CONT. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DENNYSVILLE | 4 |  | 0-10 |  |  |  |  |
| HARPINGTON | 4 |  | 31-40 |  |  |  |  |
| LUBEC | 3 |  | 0-10 |  |  |  |  |
| PEMBROKE | 3 |  | 0-10 |  |  |  |  |
| EASTPORT | 3 |  | 0-10 |  |  |  |  |
| WHITING | 3 |  | $0-10$ |  |  |  |  |
| WHITNEYVILLE | 1 |  | 11-20 |  |  |  |  |
| CUTEER | 1 |  | 11-20 |  |  |  |  |
| YORK | 5 | 3\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| StCo | 2 |  | 151-200 |  |  |  |  |
| SPRINGUALE | 1 |  | 201-250 |  |  |  |  |
| SANFORD | 1 |  | 201-250 |  |  |  |  |
| BPDDEFORD | 1 |  | 151-200 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 183 | 100\% |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

COBSCOOK BAY STATE PARK
camping characteristics \& trends: 1964-1982

| TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT <br> USED BY CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| TABLEISG |  |  |  |  |
| TENT | 289 | 52 | 286 | 57 |
| TENT TRAILER | 65 | 12 | 33 | 7 |
| TRAILER | 50 | 9 | 41 | 8 |
| CAMPER | 56 | 10 | 36 | 7 |
| VAN | 38 | 7 | 40 | 8 |
| MOTOR HOME | 27 | 5 | 31 | 6 |
| TRUCK (INCLUDES CARS IN 1976) | 10 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| OTHER (I976) | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| IN THE OPEN | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| UNKNOWN | 18 | 3 | 21 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 557 | $101 \%$ | 499 | $99 \%$ |


| MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF CAMPING PARTIES | NO. | $\%$ | NO. | $\%$ |
| TABLEIEII |  |  |  |  |
| PARTIES WITH BOATS | 3 | $<.5$ | 2 | $<.5$ |
| PARTIES WITH CANOES | 4 | 1 | 1 | $<.5$ |
| PARTIES WITH BICYCLES | 2 | $\angle .5$ | 0 | 0 |
| PARTIES WITH PETS | 80 | 14 | 69 | 14 |
| AVG. PETS DER OWNER | 1.2 | 1.2 |  |  |
| PARTIES THAT REREGISTERED | 124 | 22 | 90 | 18 |
| PARTIES THAT CHANGED SITES | 33 | $6 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |

## E. LAKE ST. GEORGE STATE PARK (TABLES 16A-16H)

## 1. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS

A $50 \%$ sample of the 1982 camping registration forms was examined for Lake St. George State Park in Liberty. The sample included 508 camping parties and 1529 persons, representing a total of 1016 parties and 3048 individual campers at an average party size of 3.0 persons. The total length of stay for the sample parties was 1265 days, and the average length of stay was 2.5 days per party. Average party size at Lake St. George equalled the average party size at all parks and the average length of stay was somewhat longer than for all parks. Twentysix percent ( $26 \%$ ) of the sample parties were re-registering parties, and Lake St. George had an above average rate of reregistration.

Forty-seven percent ( $47 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample parties at Lake St. George were from outside Maine: $21 \%$ came from other New England states, $13 \%$ from mid-Atlantic states and $11 \%$ from other states in the U.S. The proportion of sample parties from Maine exceeded the average for all parks: $53 \%$ at Lake St. George compared to $39 \%$ for all eleven parks. Of the sample parties from Maine, $78 \%$ travelled 50 miles or less to the park and over half travelled between 11 and 30 miles. (Only Sebago Lake had a larger proportion ( $90 \%$ ) of Maine camping parties coming from within a 50 mile radius.) Thirty-two percent ( $32 \%$ ) of the Maine parties came from Kennebec County, another $16 \%$ from Waldo County and $10 \%$ from Penobscot County. Maine parties had a larger than average party size for the park and longer than average stays.

Less than half ( $45 \%$ ) of the 1982 camping parties at Lake St. George used tents', the lowest proportion of tent use among the parks. In contrast, there was above average use of tent trailers, trailers, campers and motor homes - $46 \%$ at Lake St. George compared to $27 \%$ for all parks. The proportion of parties bringing boats and canoes was $10 \%$, compared to $6 \%$ for all parks, and the proportion bringing pets - $16 \%$, was among the highest for the eleven parks.

## 2. 1964-1982 CAMPING TRENDS

Between 1964 and 1982, the number of "camper nights" at Lake St. George increased $11 \%$ from 8548 nights to 9450 nights. There was a $30 \%$ increase in "camper nights" between 1964 and 1976 and a $15 \%$ decline between 1976 and 1982. Lake St. George has consistently accounted for $4 \%$ of all "camper nights" at the State parks. Camping party registrations indicate that there was a $25 \%$ decline in the number of camping parties between 1976 and 1982.

Average camping party size and average length of stay at, Lake St. George are similar for both 1976 and 1982 and are near the averages for all parks. Length of stay increased from 2.3 days in 1976 to 2.5 days in 1982. The proportion of parties coming from Maine increased from $18 \%$ in 1964 , to $37 \%$ in 1976 , to $53 \%$ in 1982. The proportion of parties coming from Massachusetts and the mid-Atlantic states declined noticeably while the proportion coming from other New England states and other U.S. states increased slightly over the 18 year period. In both 1976 and 1982, the proportion of Maine parties travelling 50 miles or less to the park was more than $70 \%$, and more than $90 \%$ came from within a 100 mile radius in both years. Between 1976 and 1982 the proportion of parties coming from Kennebec County declined from $40 \%$ to $32 \%$.

Between 1976 and 1982, the proportion of parties using tents remained essentially the same, though the proportion using tent trailers and motor homes increased and the proportion using trailers declined. The proportion of parties bringing boats and canoes increased from just over $6 \%$ in 1976 to $10 \%$ in 1982. The proportion of parties re-registering declined from $30 \%$ to $26 \%$ over the six years.

LAKE ST. GEORGE STATE DARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE/LENGTHOFSTAY | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAMPLE SIZE | INK. | $20 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| NO. PARTIES | 71 | 270 | 508 |
| NO. PERSONS IN PARTIES | 331 | 833 | 1529 |
| AVERAGE PARTY SIZE | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | INK. | 609 | 1265 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | INK. | 2.3 | 2.5 |


| ORIGIN OF | 1964 |  | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CAMPING PARTIES | NO. | $\%$ | NO. | $\%$ | NO. | $\%$ |
| NEW ENGLAND | 32 | 45 | 172 | $64 \%$ | 372 | $73 \%$ |
| MAINE | 13 | 18 | 99 | 37 | 267 | 53 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 14 | 20 | 35 | 13 | 60 | 12 |
| CONNECTICUT | 3 | 4 | 19 | 7 | 15 | 3 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 1 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 17 | 3 |
| VERMONT | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.5 | 9 | 2 |
| MID ATLANTIC STATES | 20 | 28 | 54 | $20 \%$ | 66 | $13 \%$ |
| NEW YORK | 9 | 13 | 27 | 10 | 32 | 6 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 5 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 3 |
| NEWVERSEY | 4 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 16 | 3 |
| MARYLAND | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| OTHER STATES | 13 | 18 | 30 | $11 \%$ | 56 | $11 \%$ |
| CANADA | 6 | 9 | 14 | $5 \%$ | 11 | $2 \%$ |
| ONTARIO | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| QUEISEC | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2.5 |
| NOVA SCOTIA | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6.5 |
| NEW BRUNWIKK | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER PROVINCES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ | 3 | $1 \%$ |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| TOTAL | 71 | $100 \%$ | 270 | $100 \%$ | 508 | $100 \%$ |

LAKE ST. GEORGE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: 1964-1982


LAKE ST. GEORGE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY <br> MAINE CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| $0-10$ MILES | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| $11-20$ | 13 | 13 | 68 | 26 |
| $21-30$ | 38 | 38 | 70 | 26 |
| $31-40$ | 13 | 13 | 17 | 6 |
| $41-50$ | 6 | 6 | 43 | 16 |
| $51-60$ | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4 |
| $61-70$ | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 |
| $71-80$ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 |
| $81-90$ | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| $91-100$ | 6 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| $101-150$ | 2 | 2 | 13 | 5 |
| $151-200$ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| $201-250$ | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| MORE THAN Z5OMILES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 99 | $99 \%$ | 267 | $101 \%$ |



LAKE ST. GEORGE STATE FART
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982



| COUNTY F PLACE OF <br> ORIGIN OFMAINE PARIES | NO. <br> PARTIES | \%OOF <br> PARTIES | NO. <br> MILES |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HANCOCK (CONT.) |  |  |  |
| CASTINE | 1 |  | $21-30$ |
| STONINGTON | 1 |  | $31-40$ |
| WINTER HARBOR | 1 |  | $61-70$ |
| ELLSWORTH | 1 |  | $41-50$ |
| KENNEBEC | 85 | $32 \%$ |  |
| AUGUSTA | 27 |  | $21-30$ |
| GARDINER | 16 |  | $21-30$ |
| WATERVILLE | 12 |  | $11-20$ |
| WINSLOW | 10 |  | $11-20$ |
| ALBION | 6 |  | $0-10$ |
| CLINTON | 4 |  | $11-20$ |
| BENTON | 2 |  | $11-20$ |
| OAKLAND | 2 |  | $21-30$ |
| S. CHINA | 1 |  | $11-20$ |
| FARMINGDALE | 1 |  | $21-30$ |
| RANDOLPH | 1 |  | $21-30$ |
| MANCHESTER | 1 |  | $21-30$ |
| WINTHROP | 1 |  | $31-40$ |
| WINDSOR | 1 |  | $11-20$ |
| KNOX |  |  |  |
| CAMDEN | 12 | $4 \%$ |  |
| DOCKLAND | 6 |  | $21-30$ |
| W.ROCKPORT | 1 |  | $21-30$ |
| OWLS HEAD | 1 |  | $21-30$ |
| SPRUCE HEAD | 1 |  | $21-30$ |
| FILENDSHP | 1 |  | $21-30$ |

LAKE ST. GEORGE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERSTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
plale of origin \& distance travelled by maine camping parties
1982
DETAIL
TABLEIGF

| COUNTY 9 PLACE OF ORIGIN DF MAINE PARTES | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { PARTIES } \end{gathered}$ | \%OF parties | No. MILES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WUCOLN | 4 | $1 \%$ |  |
| WISCASSET | 1 |  | 31-40 |
| JEFFERSON | 1 |  | 11-20 |
| WALDOLSORO | 1 |  | 21-30 |
| SHEPPSCOT VIUALEE | 1 |  | 21-30 |
|  |  |  |  |
| OXFORD | 2 | 1\% |  |
| LOVELL | 1 |  | 81-90 |
| $\triangle X F I E L D$ | 1 |  | 51-60 |
|  |  |  |  |
| PENOBSCOT | 27 | $10 \%$ |  |
| BANGOR | $\delta$ |  | 41-50 |
| HOLDEN | 4 |  | 41-50 |
| ERELUER | 3 |  | 41-50 |
| HAMPDEN | 2 |  | $31-40$ |
| OCD TOWN | 2 |  | $31-40$ |
| CORINUA | 1 |  | $31-40$ |
| NEWPORT | 1 |  | 31-40 |
| CARMEL | 1 |  | 31-40 |
| BRADCEY | 1 |  | 31-40 |
| LINCOCN | 1 |  | 81-90 |
| LEVANT | 1 |  | 31-40 |
| CUFTON | 1 |  | 51-60 |
| BRADFORD | 1 |  | 51-60 |
|  |  |  |  |
| PISCATAQUIS | 2 | 170 |  |
| MILO | 1 |  | 61-70 |
| SANGERVILLE | 1 |  | 51-60 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| COUNTY 7 PLALE OF origin of maine parties | No. PARTIES | \% OF parties | No. MILES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAGADAHOC | 15 | 6\% |  |
| BATH | 9 |  | 41-50 |
| TOPSHAM | 2 |  | 41-50 |
| W. BATH | 1 |  | 41-50 |
| ARROWSIC | 1 |  | 41-50 |
| RICHMOUD | 1 |  | 31-40 |
| BOWDOINHAM | 1 |  | 31-40 |
|  |  |  |  |
| SOMERSET | 13 | 5\% |  |
| FAIRFIEL | 9 |  | $11-20$ |
| SKOLHEGAN | 2 |  | 31-40 |
| PITTSFIELD | 2 |  | $21-30$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| WAL ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 42 | 16\% |  |
| BELFAST | 11 |  | 11-20 |
| UNITY | 8 |  | 11-20 |
| SEATESDOET | 5 |  | $21-30$ |
| WINTEEPORT | 4 |  | $31-40$ |
| LIBERTY | 4 |  | 0-10 |
| THORNDIKE | 3 |  | 11-20 |
| TROY | 2 |  | 11-20 |
| LIMCOLNVILLE | 1 |  | 11-20 |
| BELMONT | 1 |  | 11-20 |
| PALERMO | 1 |  | 0-10 |
| FREEDOM | 1 |  | $11-20$ |
| STOCKTON SPRINGS | 1 |  | 21-30 |
|  |  |  |  |
| WASHTINGTON | 7 | $3 \%$ |  |
| GTOTND LALE STREAM | 1 |  | 91-100 |
| CALAIS | 1 |  | 121-130 |

LAKE ST. GEORGE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS' $\$$ TRENDS: 1964-1982
place of origin \& distance travelled by maine camping parties
1982 DETAIL

TABLE $16 F$

| COUNTY $\$$ PLALE OF ORIGIN OF MAINE PARTES | Nb. PARTES | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O/OOF } \\ & \text { PARTES } \end{aligned}$ | No. MILES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WASAINGTON (CONT) |  |  |  |
| DENNYSVILLE | 1 |  | 111-120 |
| JOVESPORT | 1 |  | 91-100 |
| COLLMBIA | 1 |  | $81-90$ |
| LUBEC | 1 |  | 121-130 |
| E. MACHIAS | 1 |  | 101-110 |
| YORK | 15 | 6\% |  |
| KITTERY | 5 |  | 111-120 |
| SACO | 2 |  | 81-90 |
| WELS | 2 |  | 91-100 |
| 5. BEEWICK | 1 |  | $111-120$ |
| Vork | 1 |  | 111-120 |
| SHAPCEIGH | 1 |  | 91-100 |
| EUIOT | 1 |  | 111-120 |
| KENNEBUNKPORT | 1 |  | $91-100$ |
| KENNEBUNK | 1 |  | 91-100 |
| UNKNOWN | 2 | $1 \%$ |  |
| C4S51AY | 1 |  |  |
| BUNKETUILLE | 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | Z67 | 100\% |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| COUNTYF PLALE OF <br> ORIGIN OF MAINE PAETIES | NNO. <br> PARTIES | \%OOF <br> PARTIES | NO. <br> MILES |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

LAKE ST. GEORGE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT <br> USED BY CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| TENT | 118 | 44 | 228 | 45 |
| TENT TRAILER | 26 | 10 | 83 | 16 |
| TRAILER | 45 | 17 | 56 | 11 |
| CAMPER | 32 | 12 | 62 | 12 |
| VAN | 13 | 5 | 23 | 4 |
| MOTOR HOME | 10 | 4 | 35 | 7 |
| TRUCK (INCLUDES CARS IN 1976) | 14 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| OTHER (I976) | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| IN THE OPEN | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| UNKNOWN | 12 | 4 | 13 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 270 | $101 \%$ | 508 | $100 \%$ |


| MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS <br> OF CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | NO. | $\%$ |
| PARTIES WITH BOATS | 15 | 6 | 40 | 8 |
| PARTIES WITH CANOES | 1 | $\angle .5$ | 11 | 2 |
| PARTIES WITH BICYCLES | 1 | $<.5$ | 0 | 0 |
| PARTIES WITH PETS | 43 | 16 | 84 | 16 |
| AVG. PETS DER OWNER | 1.2 |  | 1.1 |  |
| PARTIES THAT REREGISTERED | 80 | 30 | 134 | 26 |
| PARTIES THAT CHANGED SITES | 21 | $8 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |

## F. LAMOINE STATE PARK (TABLES 17A-17H)

1. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS

A $33 \%$ sample of the 1982 camping registration forms was examined for Lamoine State Park in Lamoine. The sample included 377 camping parties and 1031 persons, representing a total of 1131 parties and 3054 individual campers at an average party size of 2.7 persons. The total length of stay for the sample parties was 754 days, and the average length of stay was 2.0 days. Average party size at Lamoine was below the average of 3.0 persons for all parks, and average length of stay was shorter than the 2.3 day average stay at all parks. Twenty-seven percent $(27 \%)$ of the sample parties were re-registering parties, a rate above the average for all parks of $23 \%$.

Fifty-seven percent ( $57 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample camping parties at Lamoine were from out-of-state: equal proportions (19\%) came from other New England states and other U.S. states, $13 \%$ came from mid-Atlantic states and $5 \%$ came from Canada. The proportion of 1982 parties coming to Lamoine from Maine ( $43 \%$ ) was above the average proportion of Maine parties at all parks (39\%). Of the sample parties from Maine, less than half ( $47 \%$ ) came from within a 50 mile radius, below the average for all parks of $51 \%$, and $82 \%$ came from within a 100 mile radius, very olose to the average proportion for all parks - $83 \%$. Thirty-two percent ( $32 \%$ ) of the sample parties from Maine came from between 31 and 40 miles away. Over one-third ( $39 \%$ ) of the Maine camping parties came from Penobscot County; the only other county to contribute $10 \%$ or more of the Maine parties was Kennebec County with $11 \%$. Maine camping parties were somewhat larger than average for the park and had. somewhat longer average stays than was typical for the park.

Fifty-five percent (55\%) of the 1982 sample camping parties at Lamoine used tents, a somewhat smaller proportion than was true for all State parks (59\%). The use of campers by $12 \%$ of the sample parties and trailers by $9 \%$ of the parties was above the average for all parks of $8 \%$ and $7 \%$ respectively. Over $2 \%$ of the 1982 sample parties at Lamoine brought boats or canoes to the park compared to $6 \%$ at all parks, and Lamoine had the highest proportion of parties bringing pets to a State park campground $17 \%$ 。

## 2. 1964-1982 CAMPING TRENDS

Between 1964 and 1982 the number of "camper nights" at Lamoine increased $36 \%$ : there was a $64 \%$ increase in "camper nights" between 1964 and 1976 and a $17 \%$ decrease between 1976 and 1982. Lamoine has held a $5 \%$ share of all "camper nights" at the eleven State parks since 1964. According to camping party
registration data there was a $41 \%$ decline in the number of camping parties visiting Lamoine between 1976 and 1982, from 1905 parties to 1131 parties.

Average camping party size declined from 4.5 persons in 1964 to 2.9 persons in 1976 , to 2.7 persons in 1982. Average length of stay increased between 1976 and 1982 from 1.8 to 2.0. days, but was below the average stay at all parks in both years. The proportion of camping parties coming from Maine increased from $32 \%$ in 1964 to $43 \%$ in 1982, and Lamoine has consistently had an above average proportion of Maine parties. The proportion of camping parties coming from other New England states declined between 1964 and 1982 as did the proportion from Canada. The proportion of parties coming from mid-Atlantic states has increased slightly since 1964 and the proportion from other U.S. states is about the same as in 1964. Of the Maine camping parties visiting Lamoine a smaller proportion of the 1982 parties travelled over 100 miles to reach the park: $19 \%$ in 1982 compared to $27 \%$ in 1976 . The proportion of camping parties visiting Lamoine from Penobscot County declined from 55\% in 1976 to $39 \%$ in 1982, and the proportion from Kennebec County increased from $4 \%$ to $10 \%$.

Between 1976 and 1982 the proportion of camping parties using tents increased from $50 \%$ to $55 \%$. The proportion using campers increased from $7 \%$ to $12 \%$ while the proportion using trailers declined significantly from $16 \%$ to $9 \%$. Use of tents at Lamoine was below the proportion for all parks in both 1976 and 1982. The proportion of camping parties bringing boats, canoes or pets to the park did not change significantly between 1976 and 1982, but Lamoine was one of only two parks at which reregistration by camping parties increased (the other is Bradbury Mountain); re-registration increased from $24 \%$ in 1976 to $27 \%$ in 1982.

LAMOINE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE/LENGTHOFSTAY | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAMPLE SIZE | INK. | $20 \%$ | $33 \%$ |
| NO. PARTIES | 66 | 381 | 377 |
| NO. PERSONS IN PARTIES | 296 | 1108 | 1031 |
| AVERAGE PARTY SIZE | 4.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | INK. | 702 | 754 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | INK. | 1.8 | 2.0 |



LAMOINE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$


LAMOINE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY <br> MAINE CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| $0-10$ MILES | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| $11-20$ | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| $21-30$ | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| $31-40$ | 28 | 20 | 52 | 32 |
| $41-50$ | 32 | 23 | 4 | 3 |
| $51-60$ | 7 | 5 | 10 | 6 |
| $61-70$ | 5 | 4 | 13 | 8 |
| $71-80$ | 10 | 7 | 19 | 12 |
| $81-90$ | 10 | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| $91-100$ | 7 | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| $101-150$ | 21 | 15 | 28 | 17 |
| $151-200$ | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| $201-250$ | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| MORE THAN 25OMILES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 142 | $101 \%$ | 163 | $101 \%$ |



CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
plale of origin \& distance travelled by maine camping parties
1982
DETALL
TABLEITF

| COUNTY 4 PCALE OF ORIGIN DF MAINE PARTES | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NO} \text {. } \\ \text { PARTIES } \end{gathered}$ | \% Of parties | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { MILES } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANDROSCOGGIN | Z | 17. |  |
| LEWISTON | 1 |  | 101-110 |
| Turner | 1 |  | 101-110 |
| AROOSTOOK | 3 | 2\% |  |
| WASHBURN | 1 |  | 151-200 |
| MARS HILL | 1 |  | 151-200 |
| ISLANS FALSS | 1 |  | 111-120 |
| COMBERLAND | 10 | $6 \%$ |  |
| PORTCAND | 3 |  | 111-120 |
| WESTBROOK | 1 |  | 121-130 |
| yarmouth | 1 |  | 101-110 |
| WINDHAM | 1 |  | $111-120$ |
| FREEPOET | 1 |  | 101-110 |
| E. SEBAGO | 1 |  | 131-140 |
| S. PORTLANS | 1 |  | 111-120 |
| E. BALDWIN | 1 |  | $131-140$ |
| FRANKCIN | 9 | 6\% |  |
| STRATTON | 3 |  | 121-130 |
| $\checkmark$ AY | 2 |  | 91-100 |
| WILTON | 2 |  | 101-110 |
| FAEMINGTON | 2 |  | 91-100 |
| HANCOCK | 14 | 9\% |  |
| LAMOINE | 3 |  | 0-10 |
| BAR HARBOR | 2 |  | 0-10 |
| ELSWORTH | 2 |  | 11-20 |
| BUCKSPORT | 2 |  | 21-30 |


| COUNTY $\ddagger$ PLACE OF origin of maine paties | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { PARTIES } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OOOF } \\ & \text { PARTIES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { NILES } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HANCOCL (CONT.) |  |  |  |
| MT. DESSERT | 1 |  | 0-10 |
| DEER ISLE | 1 |  | 21-30 |
| SORRENTO | 1 |  | 11-20 |
| HANCOCK | 1 |  | 0-10 |
| gouldsisoro | 1 |  | 11-20 |
| KENNEBEC | 17 | 10\% |  |
| AU6OSTA | 5 |  | $71-80$ |
| HALLOWELL | 2 |  | 11-80 |
| LITCHPIELD | 2 |  | 81-90 |
| WATERUILLE | 2 |  | 71-80 |
| GARDINER | 2 |  | $71-80$ |
| WINTHEOP | 1 |  | 81-90 |
| E. BENTON | 1 |  | 61-70 |
| N. MONMOUTH | 1 |  | 91-100 |
| WEEKS MILLS | 1 |  | 6/-70 |
| KNOX | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| LINCOLN | 2 | 1\% |  |
| BRISTCL | 1 |  | 71-80 |
| NEW CASTLE | 1 |  | $71-80$ |
| OXFORD | 6 | $4 \%$ |  |
| OXFORD | 2 |  | 111-120 |
| Vorway | 2 |  | 111-120 |
| N. ANDOUER | 1 |  | $121-130$ |
| S.AARIS | 1 |  | $111-120$ |
|  |  |  |  |

LAMOINE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: 1964-1982
PLACE OF ORIGIN \& DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES DETAIL TABLEITF



LAMDINE STATE PARK
CAMPING Characteristics \& trends: 1964-1982

| TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT <br> USED BY CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| TENT | 192 | 50 | 209 | 55 |
| TENT TRAILER | 30 | 8 | 23 | 6 |
| TRAILER | 60 | 16 | 32 | 9 |
| CAMPER | 25 | 7 | 44 | 12 |
| VAN | 16 | 4 | 20 | 5 |
| MOTOR HOME | 8 | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| TRUCK (INCLUDES CARS IN 1976) | 11 | 3 | 14 | 4 |
| OTHER (I976) | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| IN THE OPEN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 39 | 10 | 22 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 381 | $100 \%$ | 377 | $101 \%$ |


| MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS <br> OF CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| PARTIES WITH BOATS | 5 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| PARTIES WITH CANOES | 1 | 2.5 | 1 | $<.5$ |
| PARTIES WITH BICYCLES | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| PARTIES WITH PETS | 59 | 15 | 62 | 17 |
| AVG. PETS DER OWNER | 1.1 | 1.1 |  |  |
| PARTIES THAT REREGISTERED | 90 | 24 | 100 | 27 |
| PARTIES THAT CHANGED SITES | 31 | 8 | 0 | 0 |

## G. LILY BAY STATE PARK (TABLES 18A-18H)

1. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS

A $20 \%$ sample of the 1982 camping registrations was examined for Lily Bay State Park north of Greenville. The sample included 470 camping parties and 1406 persons, representing a total of 2350 parties and 7050 individual campers at an average party size of 3.0 persons. The total length of stay for the sample parties was 1260 days, and the average length of stay was 2.7 days per party. Average party size at Lily Bay was the same as the average for all parks, and average length of stay was longer than that for all parks. At 2.7 days, the average stay was second only to Sebago Lake where the average stay was 4.0 days. Only $18 \%$ of the 1982 sample parties at Lily Bay were reregistering parties, compared to $23 \%$ at all of the parks.

Fifty-six percent ( $56 \%$ ) of the 1982 camping parties at Lily Bay were from outside Maine: $31 \%$ of the parties came from other states in New England, $14 \%$ from the mid-Atlantic states and $10 \%$ from other U.S. states. Following Sebago Lake at $34 \%$, Lily Bay had the second highest proportion of sample camping parties from Massachusetts - $17 \%$. (Rangeley Lake State Park had a similar proportion from Massachusetts - $16 \%$.) Forty-four percent ( $44 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample parties were from Maine. Of the Maine parties, only $12 \%$ came from within a 50 mile radius of the park; $45 \%$ travelled between 51 and 100 miles to the park, and $37 \%$ travelled between 101 and 150 miles. Twenty-two percent (22\%) of the Maine sample parties came from Cumberland County, 18\% from Penobscot County and $14 \%$ from Kennebec County. Maine camping parties had an above average party size for the park and average length stays.

Lily Bay and Mount Blue had the largest proportion of campers using tents $-66 \%$ at each park, and Lily Bay had a larger proportion of camping parties using campers than was true for all parks-11\% compared to $8 \%$. Lily Bay also had the highest proportion of camping parties bringing boats to the park-15\% compared to $5 \%$ for all parks, the highest proportion of parties bringing canoes $-4 \%$ compared to $1 \%$ for all parks, and one of the highest proportions of parties bringing pets-16\%.

## 2. 1964-1982 CAMPING TRENDS

Between 1964 and 1982, the number of "camper nights" at Lily Bay increased $84 \%$ from 15,317 to 28,160. The largest increase, $71 \%$, occurred between 1964 and 1976. Lily Bay has increased.its share of the total "camper nights" at all State
park campgrounds from $8 \%$ in 1964 to $11 \%$ in 1982. Lily Bay also had a modest $5 \%$ increase in the number of camping parties between 1976 and 1982, and the park averages a $10 \%$ share of all camping parties at the eleven State parks for both years.

Average camping party size at Lily Bay declined from 3.7 persons in 1964 (one of the lowest at that time), to 3.3 persons in 1976, to 3.0 persons in 1982, while average length of stay remained at 2.7 days in both 1976 and 1982. The proportion of camping parties coming from Maine increased from $21 \%$ in 1964 to $44 \%$ in 1982, while the proportion from the mid-Atlantic states dropped from $40 \%$ to $14 \%$ over the same period. Between 1976 and 1982, the proportion of Maine parties coming from a 50 mile radius increased from $3 \%$ to $12 \%$, and the proportion coming from a 100 mile radius increased from $32 \%$ to $57 \%$. Over the same period, the proportion of Maine campers at Lily Bay coming from Cumberland County increased from $16 \%$ to $22 \%$.

In both 1976 and 1982, Lily Bay had the highest proportion of camping parties using tents of the State park campgrounds; between 1976 and 1982 the proportion increased from $59 \%$ to $66 \%$. Other noticeable changes in equipment use at Lily Bay include declines in the proportion of parties using vans, trailers and tent trailers. The proportion of camping parties bringing canoes to Lily Bay increased from $1 \%$ in 1976 to $4 \%$ in 1982. The proportion of parties bringing pets declined slightly over the 6 year period, and the proportion re-registering at the park dropped significantly from $44 \%$ to $25 \%$.

LILY BAY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SILE/LENGTHOF STAY | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAMPLE SIZE | INK. | $20 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| NO. PARTIES | 86 | 448 | 470 |
| NO. PERSONS IN PARTIES | 321 | 1459 | 1406 |
| AVERAGE PARTY SIZE | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS | INK. | 1222 | 1260 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | INK. | 2.7 | 2.7 |



LILY BAY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE \& LENGTH OF STAY BY PLACE OF ORIGIN |  |  |  |  | 1976 $\ddagger 1982$ DETALL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLALE OF ORIGIN | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | NO. PARTIES | No. PERSONS | PARTY SIIE | TOTAL DAYS | LENETHLSTAY |
| NEWENGLAND | 3.4 | 2.9 | 350 | 1070 | 3.1 | 994 | 2.8 |
| MAINE | 3.5 | 2.4 | 208 | 678 | 3.3 | 568 | 2.7 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 3.1 | 3.7 | 79 | 211 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 238 | 3.0 |
| CONNECTICUT | . |  | 21 | 51 |  | 55 |  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE |  |  | 26 | 78 |  | 91 |  |
| VERMONT |  |  | 6 | 21 |  | 13 |  |
| RHODE ISLAND |  |  | 10 | 31 |  | 29 |  |
| MID ATLANTIC STATES | 3.0 | 2.6 | 67 | 214 | 3.2 | 174 | 3.0 |
| NEW YORK |  |  | 34 | 111 |  | 83 |  |
| PENNSYLVANIA |  |  | 13 | 37 |  | 34 |  |
| NEW JERSEY |  |  | 14 | 52 |  | 45 |  |
| MARYLAND |  |  | 6 | 14 |  | 12 |  |
| OTHER STATES | 2.7 | 2.0 | 45 | 101 | 2.2 | 82 | 1.8 |
| CANADA | 3.2 | 1.7 | 4 | 13 | 3.3 | 5 | 1.3 |
| ontario |  |  | 3 | 11 |  | 4 |  |
| QUEBEC |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| NOVA SLOTIA |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| NEW BRUNSWICK |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| OTHER PROVINCES | . |  | 1 | 2 |  | 1 | - |
| OTHER COUNTRIES | 4.0 | 1.0 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1.3 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 3.3 | 2.7 | 470 | 1406 | 3.0 | 1260 | 2.7 |

TABLEIBC

LILY BAY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: 1964-1982

| DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY <br> MAINE CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| $0-10$ MILES TABLEI8D |  |  |  |  |
| $11-20$ | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| $21-30$ | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $31-40$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $41-50$ | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| $51-60$ | 2 | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| $61-70$ | 5 | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| $71-80$ | 2 | 1 | 18 | 9 |
| $81-90$ | 16 | 9 | 24 | 12 |
| $91-100$ | 20 | 11 | 17 | 8 |
| $101-150$ | 8 | 5 | 21 | 10 |
| $151-200$ | 49 | 27 | 76 | 37 |
| $201-250$ | 59 | 33 | 16 | 8 |
| MORE THANZSOMILES | 14 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



LILY BAY STATE PARK
CAMPING ChARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
PLACE OF ORIGIN \& DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES DETAIL TABLEI8F



SLY BAY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTEUSTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
PLACE OF ORIGIN $\ddagger$ DISTANCE TRAVELED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES $\quad$ DETAIL TABLEI8F



LILY BAY STATE FARK
CAMPING CHARACTERSTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
plale of origin $=$ distance traveuled by maine camping parties
1982 DETALL

TABLEI8F

| COUNTY 4 PLALE OF ORIGIN DF MAINE PARTES | $\stackrel{N}{\mathrm{~N}} \mathrm{P}$. | O/OOF parties | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { MILES } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W.ALDO (CONT.) |  |  |  |
| SEARSPORT | 1 |  | $81-90$ |
| BUTENHATM | 1 |  | $61-70$ |
| UNITY | 1 |  | $61-70$ |
| WASHINGTON | 1 | 4.5\% |  |
| 4DDISON | 1 |  | 111-120 |
| YORK |  | 8\% |  |
| SACO | 2 |  | 151-200 |
| KENNEBUNK | 2 |  | 151-200 |
| York | 2 |  | 151-200 |
| BERWICK | 2 |  | 151-200 |
| ELIOT | 1 |  | 151-200 |
| WELS | 1 |  | 151-200 |
| SANFORD | 1 |  | 151-200 |
| KITTERY | , |  | 151-200 |
| Howis | , |  | 151-200 |
| OLD ORCHARD | , |  | 151-200 |
| BIDDEFORD | , |  | 151-200 |
| GOODWIN MILSS | 1 |  | 151-200 |
|  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 208 | 99\% |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| COUNTY $\ddagger$ PLACE OF origin of maine parties | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { PARTIES } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \text { OF } \\ \text { PARTIES } \end{gathered}$ | No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ---- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

LILY BAY STATE PARK
camping characteristics \% trends: $1964-1982$

| TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT <br> USED BY CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| TENT | 263 | 59 | 311 | 66 |
| TENLEI80 TRAILER | 47 | 10 | 27 | 6 |
| TRAILER | 35 | 8 | 27 | 6 |
| CAMPER | 43 | 10 | 52 | 11 |
| VAN | 30 | 7 | 18 | 4 |
| MOTOR HOME | 7 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| TRUCK (INCLUDES CARS IN 1976) | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| OTHER (I976) | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| IN THE OPEN | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.5 |
| UNKNOWN | 15 | 3 | 22 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 448 | $101 \%$ | 470 | $100 \%$ |


| MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS <br> OF CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| PARTIES WITH BOATS | 65 | 15 | 71 | 15 |
| PARTIES WITH CANOES | 5 | 1 | 20 | 4 |
| PARTIES WITH BICYCLES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PARTIES WITH PETS | 82 | 18 | 75 | 16 |
| AVG. PETS DER OWNER | 1.2 |  | 1.1 |  |
| PARTIES THAT REREGISTERED | 199 | 44 | 115 | 25 |
| PARTIES THAT CHANGED SITES | 77 | 17 | 1 | $<.5$ |

H. MOUNT BLUE STATE PARK (TABLES 19A-19H)

1. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS

A $20 \%$ sample of the 1982 camping registration forms was examined for Mount Blue State Park in Weld. The sample included 473 camping parties and 1631 persons, representing a total of 2365 parties and 8278 individual campers at an average party size of 3.5 persons. The total length of stay for the sample parties was 1112 days, and the average length of stay was 2.4 days per party. At 3.5 persons per party, Mt. Blue and Peaks-Kenny had the largest average camping party sizes among the parks. The average stay of 2.4 days at Mt. Blue was close to the average stay of 2.3 days for all parks. Eighteen percent ( $18 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample parties were re-registering parties at Mt. Blue, below the rate of $23 \%$ for all parks.

Thirty-two percent ( $32 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample parties at Mt. Blue were from outside Maine, the smallest proportion of out-of-state parties among the eleven park campgrounds. Fourteen percent (14\%) of the parties came from other states in New England, $7 \%$ from mid-Atlantic states and $8 \%$ from other states in the U.S. Of the parties from Maine, which represented $68 \%$ of all 1982 parties at Mt. Blue, $96 \%$ travelled to the park from within a 100 mile radius, and $59 \%$ came from a distance of 50 miles or less. Twenty-one percent of the 1982 camping parties came from Cumberland County, $17 \%$ from Kennebec County, $13 \%$ from Androscoggin County and $13 \%$ from Franklin County.
, Sixty-six percent ( $66 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample camping parties used tents at Mt. Blue compared to $59 \%$ for all parks. Mt. Blue and Lily Bay, both at $66 \%$, had the highest proportions among the parks of camping parties using tents. At $4 \%$, Mt. Blide had one of the lowest proportions of campers using tent trailers, and at $2 \%$, the lowest proportion of parties using vans. Only $5 \%$ of the 1982 camping parties brought boats or canoes to the park. Eleven percent (11\%) of the parties brought pets, and Mt. Blue had an above average number of pets per owner - 1.4 compared to 1.1 for all parks.

## 2. 1964-1982 CAMPING TRENDS

Between 1964 and 1982, there was a very small, $1 \%$ increase in the number of "camper nights" at Mt. Blue, compared to a $38 \%$ increase for all parks. There was a $3 \%$ increase in "camper nights" between 1964 and 1976, and a $2 \%$ decrease between 1976 and 1982. In 1964, Mt. Blue accounted for $11 \%$ of the "camper nights" at all State park campgrounds, and in 1976 and 1982, it accounted for $8 \%$ of all "camper nights". Campground
registration data show that the number of camping parties at Mt. Blue increased $6 \%$ between 1976 and 1982 compared to an overall decline of $5 \%$ for all State park campgrounds during that period.

The average camping party size at Mt. Blue in 1964 was 4.5 persons, compared to 3.3 persons in 1976 and 3.5 persons in 1982. Mt. Blue was the only State park campground at which the average party size increased between 1976 and 1982. Average length of stay by camping parties increased slightly between 1976 and 1982.

The proportion of Maine campers at Mt. Blue increased dramatically from $28 \%$ in 1964 to $68 \%$ in 1982 . The only other group of campers, by place of origin, which increased its proportion of total campers over the 18 year period was that from U.S. states outside of the New England and mid-Atlantic regions. In 1976 the proportion of Maine campers travelling to Mt. Blue from distances over 100 miles was $17 \%$. By 1982, this proportion declined significantly to $3 \%$. In 1976, Kennebec County accounted for $20 \%$ of the camping parties at Mt. Blue, followed by Cumberland County at $18 \%$ and Androscoggin at $17 \%$. In 1982, the proportion of parties coming from Kennebec and Androscoggin Counties declined and the proportion from Cumberland increased. Other notable increases took place in the proportion of camping parties from Oxford, Somerset and Washington counties.

Between 1976 and 1982, the use of tents at Mt. Blue increased from $55 \%$ of the camping parties to $66 \%$, and the use of tent trailers, trailers and campers declined. The proportion of parties bringing boats and canoes to the park remained essentially the same, while the proportion bringing pets declined from $18 \%$ to $11 \%$. The proportion of sample parties re-registering at the park dropped from $25 \%$ to $18 \%$ between 1976 and 1982.

MOUNT BLUE STATE PARK
camping characteristics \& trends: 1964-1982

| TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT <br> USED BY CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | NO. | $\%$ |
| TABLEI96 |  |  |  |  |
| TENT | 248 | 55 | 310 | 66 |
| TENT TRAILER | 58 | 13 | 21 | 4 |
| TRAILER | 43 | 10 | 36 | 8 |
| CAMPER | 43 | 10 | 36 | 8 |
| VAN | 19 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| MOTOR HOME | 7 | 2 | 12 | 3 |
| TRUCK (INCLUDES CARS IN 1976) | 12 | 3 | 14 | 3 |
| OTHER (I976) | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| IN THE OPEN | 1 | 2.5 | 3 | 1 |
| UNKNOWN | 17 | 4 | 32 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 448 | $101 \%$ | 473 | $100 \%$ |



MOUNT BLUE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTILS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE/LENGTHOF STAY | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAMPLE SIZE | INK. | $20 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| NO. PARTIES | 127 | 448 | 473 |
| NO. PERSONS IN PARTIES | 573 | 1457 | 1631 |
| AVERAGE PARTY SIZE | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | INK. | 1021 | 1112 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | INK. | 2.3 | 2.4 |


| ORIGIN OF | 1964 |  | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CAMPING PARTIES | NO. | $\%$ | No | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| NEW ENGLAND | 82 | $65 \%$ | 331 | $74 \%$ | 385 | $81 \%$ |
| MAINE | 36 | 28 | 245 | 55 | 321 | 68 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 24 | 19 | 49 | 11 | 39 | 8 |
| CONNECTICUT | 9 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 5 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 3 |
| VERMONT | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 5 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| MID ATLANTIC STATES | 26 | $21 \%$ | 63 | $14 \%$ | 31 | $7 \%$ |
| NEW YORK | 13 | 10 | 28 | 6 | 12 | 3 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 3 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| NEWVERSEY | 8 | 6 | 22 | 5 | 10 | 2 |
| MARYLAND | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| OTHER STATES | 8 | $6 \%$ | 25 | $6 \%$ | 36 | $8 \%$ |
| CANADA | 11 | $9 \%$ | 29 | $7 \%$ | 21 | $4 \%$ |
| ONTARIO | 4 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 3 |
| QUEBEC | 6 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| NOVA SCOTIA | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2.5 | 1 | 6.5 |
| OTHER PROVINCES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES | 0 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| TOTAL | 127 | $101 \%$ | 448 | $101 \%$ | 473 | $100 \%$ |

MOUNT BLVE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE\& LENGTH OF STAY BY PLACE OF ORIGIN |  |  |  |  | 1976 $\ddagger 1982$ DETAIL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLALE OF ORIGIN | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG:P+RT |  | No. Parties | No. PERSONS | PARTVGI SIZE | TOTAL Days | Lenett ${ }^{\text {ATC }}$ |
| NEWENGLAND | 3.4 | 2.4 | 385 | 1380 | 3.6 | 981 | 2.6 |
| MAINE | 3.6 | 2.4 | 321 | 1182 | 3.7 | 811 | 2.5 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 2.9 | 2.5 | 39 | 117 | 3.0 | 119 | 3.1 |
| CONNECTICUT |  |  | 7 | 18 |  | 17 |  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE |  |  | 14 | 51 |  | 26 |  |
| VERMONT |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| RHODE ISLAND |  |  | 4 | 12 |  | 8 |  |
| MID ATLANTIC STATES | 2.9 | 2.2 | 31 | 91 | 2.9 | 43 | 1.4 |
| NEW YORK |  |  | 12 | 39 |  | 18 |  |
| PENNSYLVANIA |  |  | 4 | 15 |  | 5 |  |
| NEW JERSEY |  |  | 10 | 23 |  | 14 |  |
| Mary land |  |  | 5 | 14 |  | 6 |  |
| OTHER STATES | 2.2 | 1.8 | 36 | 87 | 2.4 | 60 | 1.7 |
| CANADA | 2.9 | 1.8 | 21 | 73. | 3.5 | 28 | 1.3 |
| ontario |  |  | 15 | 55 |  | 18 |  |
| QUEBEC |  |  | 5 | 13 |  | 9 |  |
| NOVA SCOTIA |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| NEW BRUNSWICK |  |  | 1 | 5 |  | 1 |  |
| OTHER PROVINCES |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| other countries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 3.3 | 23 | 473 | 1631 | 3.5 | 1112 | 2.4 |

TABLEI9C

MOUNT BLUE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY <br> MAINE CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| $0-10$ MILES | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| $11-20$ | 17 | 7 | 49 | 15 |
| $21-30$ | 23 | 9 | 18 | 6 |
| $31-40$ | 11 | 5 | 43 | 19 |
| $41-50$ | 12 | 5 | 69 | 22 |
| $51-60$ | 53 | 22 | 26 | 8 |
| $61-70$ | 24 | 10 | 33 | 10 |
| $71-80$ | 19 | 8 | 36 | 11 |
| $81-90$ | 28 | 11 | 20 | 6 |
| $91-100$ | 15 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| $101-150$ | 34 | 14 | 4 | 1 |
| $151-200$ | 1 | $<.5$ | 2 | 1 |
| $201-250$ | 7 | 6 | 1 | 4.5 |
| MORE THAN 250 MILES | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| UNKNOWN | 245 | $102 \%$ | 321 | $100 \%$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |



MOUNT SLUE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
PLALE OF ORIGIN半 DISTANCE TRAVEUED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES
1982 DETAIL

| COUNTY 4 PLALE OF ÓRIGIN DF MAINE PARTES | PARTES | O/OOF partes | No. MILES | COUNTY $\ddagger$ PLALE OF origin of maine parties | No. parties | $\%$ OF parties | No. MILES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANDPROSCOGGIN | 41 | 1370 |  | CIMBERLAND LCON | T.) |  |  |
| AUBURN | 13 |  | 41-50 | COMBERLAND | 乙 |  | 61-70 |
| LEWISTON | 8 |  | 41-50 | NAPLES | 1 |  | 51-60 |
| LIVERMIORE FALLS | 5 |  | 21-30 | WESTBROOL | 1 |  | 71-80 |
| LEEDS | 3 |  | 31-40 | GORHHM | 1 |  | 71-80 |
| LISBON FALLS | 2 |  | 51-60 | CAsCo | 1 |  | 71-50 |
| LISBON | 2 |  | 41-50 | SEBAGO | 1 |  | 51-60 |
| MECHANIC FALLS | 2 |  | 41-50 | FHLMOUTH | 1 |  | 61-70 |
| DURTAM | 1 |  | 51-60 | STANDISH | 1 |  | 61-70 |
| SABATTUS | 1 |  | 41-50 | RAYMOND | 1 |  | 51-60 |
| WALES | 1 |  | 41-50 | SCARBOROUGH | 1 |  | 71-80 |
| LILERMORE | 1 |  | 21-30 |  |  |  |  |
| POCtND SPRING | 1 |  | 41-50 | FRANKLIN | 41 | $13 \%$ |  |
| TURNER | 1 |  | $31-40$ | WILTON | 13 |  | 11-20 |
|  |  |  |  | JAY | 8 |  | $11-20$ |
| AROOSTOOK | 3 | $1 \%$ |  | PHILCIPS | 6 |  | 11-20 |
| HOULTON | 1 |  | 151-200 | FARMINGTON | 4 |  | 11-20 |
| LOTRING AFB | 1 |  | 201-250 | NEW SHARON | 2 |  | $21-30$ |
| PRESQUE ISLE | 1 |  | 151-200 | TEMPCE | , |  | 11-20 |
|  |  |  |  | WELD | 1 |  | 0-10 |
| COMBERCNND | 66 | 21\% |  | RANGELEY | 1 |  | 21-30 |
| PORTLAND | 17 |  | 71-80 | KINGFIELD | 1 |  | 21-30 |
| BRUNSWICK | 8 |  | 61-70 | STREONE | 1 |  | 11-20 |
| FREEPORT | 7 |  | $61-70$ | CARTHAGE | 1 |  | 0-10 |
| WINDHAM | 7 |  | 61-70 |  |  |  |  |
| CAPE ELIZABETH | 6 |  | $81-90$ | HANCOCK. | 3 | $1 \%$ |  |
| SO. PORTLAND | 4 |  | 71-80 | BuKKSPORT | 2 |  | $81-90$ |
| FOLONAL | 2 |  | 51-60 | MT DESERT | 1 |  | 101-110 |
| GRAY | 2 |  | 51-60 |  |  |  |  |
| YARMOUTH | 2 |  | 61-70 |  |  |  |  |

MOUNT BLUE STATE PARK.
camping characteristics \& Trends: 1964-1962
pLacE OF ORIGIN \& DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES DETAIL TABLEIGF


mount blue state park
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
place of origin \& distance travelled by maine camping parties $198 z / 2$



## I. PEAKS-KENNY STATE PARK (TABLES 20A-20H)

1. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTIC

A $33 \%$ sample of the 1982 camping registration forms was examined for Peaks-Kenny State Park in Dover-Foxcroft. The sample included 374 camping parties and 1291 persons, representing a total of 1122 parties and 3927 individual campers at an average party size of 3.5 persons. The total length of stay for the sample parties was 855 days, and the average length of stay was 2.3 days per party, equal to the average length of stay at all parks. Twenty-four percent ( $24 \%$ ) of all 1982 parties were re-registering parties, close to the proportion of $23 \%$ for all parks.

One-third ( $33 \%$ ) of all 1982 sample camping parties at Peaks-Kenny were from outside Maine, the second lowest proportion of out-of-state parties among the parks. Twelve percent ( $12 \%$ ) of the sample parties came from other states in New England, $9 \%$ from the mid-Atlantic states and $10 \%$ from other U.S. states. Canadian parties represented only $3 \%$ of the total parties at Peaks-Kenny. of the sample parties from Maine, which represented $67 \%$ of the total, over two-thirds (67\%) travelled to the park from within a fifty-mile radius, and $38 \%$ came from between 40 and 50 miles away. Ninety percent ( $90 \%$ ) of the sample parties travelled 100 miles or less to the park. Sixty-two percent (62\%) of the parties originated in Penobscot and Piscataquis counties, $46 \%$ from Penobscot County alone. The only other county to contribute a significant proportion of the 1982 Maine camping parties at Peaks-Kenny was Kennebec County at $10 \%$.

Fifty-four percent ( $54 \%$ ) of the 1982 parties used tents, below the proportion of $59 \%$ for all parks. Compared to other parks, Peaks-Kenny had relatively higher use of tent trailers, trailers and campers: $32 \%$ of the parties at Peaks-Kenny used these types of equipment compared to $23 \%$ at all parks. Seven percent ( $7 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample parties brought boats or canoes to the park, compared to $6 \%$ statewide, and Peaks-Kenny at $2 \%$, had the highest proportion of parties bringing bicycles to a park in 1982. Fourteen percent ( $14 \%$ ) of the sample parties brought pets to the park campground.
2. 1976-1982 TRENDS

Between 1976 and 1982, there was a $73 \%$ increase in the number of "camper nights" at Peaks-Kenny, compared to a $6 \%$ decline in "camper nights" for all parks. Peaks-Kenny had the largest increase during this period. In 1976, the park represented $2 \%$ of all "camper nights" at the eleven State parks,
and in 1982 it accounted for $4 \%$. Camping registration information shows that the number of camping parties at PeaksKenny increased $54 \%$ between 1976 and 1982, compared to an overall decline of $5 \%$ for all State park campgrounds.

The average camping party size at Peaks-Kenny decreased from 3.9 persons in 1976 to 3.5 persons in 1982 , but it was one of the largest average party sizes in both years. Average length of stay at the park increased only slightly between 1976 and 1982, from 2.2 days per party to 2.3 days per party.

The proportion of Maine camping parties at Peaks-Kenny was over twice the proportion for all parks combined in 1976 $63 \%$ compared to $30 \%$, and this proportion increased to $67 \%$ in 1982. In 1976, $28 \%$ of the parties at the park came from over 100 miles away, but by 1982, the proportion coming this distance declined to $11 \%$. Between 1976 and 1982, the proportion of camping parties coming from Cumberland County dropped from $15 \%$ to $4 \%$, and the proportion from Piscataquis County increased from $6 \%$ to $16 \%$. Of the camping parties from out-of-state, only those coming from outside the New England and mid-Atlantic regions increased in proportion between 1976 and 1982 - from $6 \%$ to $10 \%$.

Use of tents at Peaks-Kenny increased from $44 \%$ of the camping parties in 1976 to $54 \%$ of the parties in 1982. By comparison, there was a significant decline in the percent of parties-using tent-trailers - from $21 \%$ to $11 \%$. Only $3 \%$ of the 1976 camping parties brought boats to the park, compared to $6 \%$ in 1982. No. use of bicycles was reported in 1976 , compared to $2 \%$ in 1982, and the proportion of parties bringing pets to the campground decreased from $20 \%$ to $14 \%$. While relatively fewer of the 1982 parties were re-registering parties compared to 1976, the reduction was not as great as the decline in re-registering parties for all parks.

PEAKS-KENNY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE/LENGTHOF STAY | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAMPLE SIZE |  | $20 \%$ | $33 \%$ |
| NO. PARTIES | 2 | 146 | 374 |
| NO. PERSONS IN PARTIES | 0 | 567 | 1291 |
| AVERAGE PARTY SIZE | 0 |  | 3.9 |
| TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | 0.5 |  |  |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) |  | 320 | 855 |



PEAKS-KENNY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$
PARTY SIZE $\$$ LENGTH OF STAY BY PLACE OF ORIGIN
$1976 \ddagger 1982$ DETAIL
TABLE ZOA


PEAKS -KENNY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY <br> MAINE CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| $0-10$ MILES | TABLE Z OD |  |  |  |
| $11-20$ | 4 | 4 | 25 | 10 |
| $21-30$ | 2 | 2 | 20 | 8 |
| $31-40$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| $41-50$ | 30 | 2 | 19 | 8 |
| $51-60$ | 6 | 7 | 94 | 38 |
| $61-70$ | 8 | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| $71-80$ | 0 | 0 | 20 | 8 |
| $81-90$ | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| $91-100$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| $101-150$ | 17 | 19 | 22 | 9 |
| $151-200$ | 8 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| $201-250$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MORE THAN Z50 MILES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 92 | $102 \%$ | 250 | $101 \%$ |



PEAKS-KENNY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERSTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982

PLACE OF ORIGIN\& DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES
1982



PEAKS-KENNY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
PLACE OF ORIGIN \& DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY MAINE CAMPING PARTIES DETAIL TABLEZOF



PEALS-KENNY STATE PARK
CAMPING Characteristics \& Trends: 1964-1982
place of origin \& distance travelled by maine camping parties

1982
DETAIL TABLEZOF

| COUNTY 4 PLACE OF ORIGIN DF MAINE PARTES | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nb: } \\ & \text { PARTIES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O/OOF } \\ & \text { PARTES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { MILES } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YORK | 8 | 3\% |  |
| ELIOT | 2 |  | 151-200 |
| COTRNISH | 1 |  | 121-130 |
| StCo | 1 |  | 131-140 |
| BIDDEFORD | 1 |  | 141-150 |
| ACTON | 1 |  | 141-150 |
| WELS | 1 |  | 151-200 |
| KITTEEY | 1 |  | 151-200 |
|  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |
|  | 250 | 10018 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| COUNTYF PLAEE OF |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ORIGIN OF MAINE PAETIES | | NOO. |
| :---: |

PEAKS-KENNY STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: 1964-1982

| TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| TABLE ZIG |  |  |  |  |
| TENT | 64 | 44 | 200 | 54 |
| TENT TRAILER | 31 | 21 | 40 | 11 |
| TRAILER | 16 | 11 | 35 | 9 |
| CAMPER | 13 | 9 | 46 | 12 |
| VAN | 7 | 5 | 17 | 5 |
| MOTOR HOME | 6 | 4 | 18 | 5 |
| TRUCK (INCLUDES CARS IN 1976) | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| OTHER (I976) | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| IN THE OPEN | 1. | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| UNKNOWN | 5 | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 146 | $100 \%$ | 374 | $101 \%$ |



## J. RANGELEY LAKE STATE PARK TABLES (21A-21H)

## 1. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS

A $25 \%$ sample of the 1982 camping registrations was examined for Rangeley Lake State Park in Rangeley. The sample included 417 camping parties and 1172 persons, representing a total of 1668 parties and 4670 individual campers at an average party size of 2.8 persons. Average party size at Rangeley was smaller than the average size of 3.0 persons per party for all parks. The total length of stay for the sample parties was 954 days, and the average length of stay was 2.3 days per party, equal to the average stay for all park campgrounds. Thirty percent ( $30 \%$ ) of the 1982 sample parties were re-registering parties, the second highest rate of re-registration among the eleven parks.

Fifty-five percent (55\%) of the 1982 sample camping parties at Rangeley Lake were from outside Maine, compared to 61\% non-resident parties at all parks. Twenty-nine percent (29\%) of the parties came from other states in New England (16\% from Massachusetts), $15 \%$ from the mid-Atlantic states, and $8 \%$ from other states in the U.S. Of the sample parties from Maine, 45\% of all 1982 parties at Rangeley, only $17 \%$ came from within a 50 mile radius, one of the lowest proportions of Maine parties travelling short distances among the parks. Sixty-nine percent (69\%) of the Maine parties, however, came from between 51 and 100 miles away, and Rangeley had the highest proportion of Maine parties travelling this distance. Twenty-nine percent (29\%) of the sample parties from Maine were from Cumberland County, 15\% from Kennebec, $14 \%$ from Oxford and ll\% from York counties.

Sixty percent (60\%) of the 1982 sample parties at Rangeley used tents, close to the proportion of $59 \%$ for all parks. Rangeley had a relatively smaller proportion of camping parties using tent trailers and a larger proportion using campers and vans compared to the proportions for all parks. Thirteen percent (13\%) of the sample camping parties at Rangeley brought boats to the park, the second largest proportion of parties bringing boats among the parks. (Fifteen percent (l5\%) of the parties at Lily Bay brought boats). Three percent (3\%) of the camping parties brought canoes, the highest proportion of parties with canoes among the eleven parks. Fourteen percent (l4\%) of the 1982 camping parties brought pets to Rangeley.

## 2. 1976-1982 CAMPING TRENDS

Between 1976 and 1982 there was a small, l\% increase in
the number of "camper nights" at Rangeley Lake - from 15,557 nights to 15,694 nights. In both 1976 and 1982, Rangeley accounted for $6 \%$ of the total "camper nights" at, the eleven State parks. Campground registration data show that there was an $11 \%$ increase in the number of camping parties at Rangeley, from 1505 parties in 1976 to 1668 parties in 1982. Camping parties at Rangeley represented $6 \%$ or $7 \%$ of all camping parties at the eleven State park campgrounds in 1976 and 1982.

Average camping party size at Rangeley declined from 3.1 persons in 1976 to 2.8 persons in 1982. Average length of stay by camping parties declined only slightly from 2.4 to 2.3 days.

The proportion of Maine camping parties visiting Rangeley Lake increased from $36 \%$ in 1976 to $45 \%$ in 1982 and was above the average proportion of Maine parties for all parks in both years. During the same period, the proportion of parties from Massachusetts stayed at $16 \%$ while the proportion from other New England and mid-Atlantic states declined, and the proportion from other U.S. states increased. Between 1976 and 1982, the proportion of Maine camping parties travelling over 100 miles to the park decreased from $37 \%$ to $15 \%$, and the proportion travelling from 51 to 100 miles to the park increased from $49 \%$ to $71 \%$.

Between 1976 and 1982, the proportion of camping parties using tents at Rangeley Lake increased from $52 \%$ to $60 \%$, while the proportions using tent trailers, trailers and vans declined. Use of campers increased only slightly from $11 \%$ to $12 \%$ of the parties. The proportion of parties bringing boats and canoes to the park was $15 \%$ in both 1976 and 1982, and the proportion of parties bringing pets declined from $22 \%$ to $14 \%$. The proportion of camping parties re-registering decreased slightly from $32 \%$ in 1976 to $30 \%$ in 1982 when Rangely was second only to Sebago Lake in the proportion of re-registrations.

RANGELEY LAKE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE/LENGTH OF STAY | 1964 | 1976 | 1982 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAMPLE SIZE |  | $20 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| NO. PARTIES |  | 301 | 417 |
| NO. PERSONS IN PARTIES | 2 | 920 | 1172 |
| AVERAGE PARTY SIZE | $N$ | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | $N$ | 710 | 954 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | 2 | 2.4 | 2.3 |



## RANGELEY LAKE STATE PARK

CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE $\ddagger$ LENGTH OF STAY BY PLACE OF ORIGIN 1976 $\ddagger 1982$ DETAIL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLALE OF ORIGIN` | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVeptery | ${ }^{\text {AVGGLSEUVTH }}$ | NO. PARTIES | No: PERSONS | PARGV SİZ | TOTAL DAYS | LENGTHC STAY |
| NEWENGLAND | 3.2 | 2.3 | 311 | 884 | 2.8 | 701 | 2. 3 |
| MAINE | 3.2 | 2.2 | 188 | 561 | 3.0 | 414 | 2.2 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 3.1 | 2.8 | 68 | 183 | 2.7 | 158 | 2.3 |
| CONNECTICUT |  |  | 17 | 39 |  | 43 |  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE |  |  | 17 | 47 |  | 49 |  |
| VERMONT |  |  | 13 | 33 |  | 23 |  |
| RHODE ISLAND |  |  | 8 | 2) |  | 14 |  |
| MID ATLANTIC STATES | 2.7 | 2.6 | 43 | 181 | 2.9 | 173 | 2.8 |
| NEW YORK |  |  | 28 | 75 |  | 90 |  |
| PENNSYLVANIA |  |  | 12 | 39 |  | 20 |  |
| NEW JERSEY |  |  | 15 | 44 |  | 45 |  |
| MARYLAND |  |  | 8 | 23 |  | 18 |  |
| OTHER STATES | 2.2 | 1.5 | 34 | 83 | 2.4 | 61 | 1.8 |
| CANADA | 2.9 | 2.1 | 5 | 13 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 11 | 2.2 |
| ontario |  |  | 3 | 9 |  | 5 |  |
| QUEBEC |  |  | 1 | 2 |  | 3 |  |
| NOVA SLOTIA |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| NEW BRUNSWICK |  |  | 1 | 2 |  | 3 |  |
| OTHER PROVINCES |  |  | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| OTHER COUNTRIES | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4 | 11 | 2.8 | 8 | 2.0 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 3.1 | 2.4 | 417 | 1172 | 2.8 | 954 | 2.3 |

TABLEZIC
rangeley lake state park
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY <br> MAINE CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| $0-10$ MILES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $11-20$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $21-30$ | 8 | 7 | 15 | 8 |
| $31-40$ | 4 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| $41-50$ | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| $51-60$ | 3 | 3 | 14 | 7 |
| $61-70$ | 16 | 15 | 39 | 21 |
| $71-80$ | 13 | 12 | 14 | 7 |
| $81-90$ | 5 | 5 | 24 | 13 |
| $91-100$ | 15 | 14 | 37 | 21 |
| $101-150$ | 37 | 34 | 25 | 13 |
| $151-200$ | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| $201-250$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MORE THAN ZSOMILES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 108 | $101 \%$ | 188 | $101 \%$ |



RANGELEY LAKE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTKS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
place of origin \& distance travelled by maine camping parties dir ill tablezif



RANGELEY LAKE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTKS'\& TRENDS: 1964-1982
place of origin q distance travelled by maine camping parties detail tablezif



RANGELEY LAKE STATE PARK
camping characteristics \& trends: $1964-1982$

| TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT <br> USED BY CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| TENT | 158 | 52 | 250 | 60 |
| TENT TRAILER | 33 | 11 | 20 | 5 |
| TRAILER | 26 | 9 | 30 | 7 |
| CAMPER | 33 | 11 | 49 | 12 |
| VAN | 27 | 9 | 35 | 8 |
| MOTOR HOME | 6 | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| TRUCK (INCLUDES CARS IN 1976) | 9 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| OTHER (I976) | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| IN THE OPEN | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| UNKNOWN | 7 | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 301 | $100 \%$ | 417 | $100 \%$ |


| MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OF CAMPING PARTIES | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| PARTIES WITH BOATS nIH | 34 | 11 | 52 | 12 |
| PARTIES WITH CANOES | 12 | 4 | 12 | 3 |
| PARTIES WITH BICYCLES | 0 | 0 | 1 | $<.5$ |
| PARTIES WITH PETS | 66 | 22 | 60 | 14 |
| AVG. PETS DER OWNER | 1.2 |  | 1.1 |  |
| PARTIES THAT REREGISTERED | 96 | 32 | 124 | 30 |
| PARTIES THAT CHANGED SITES | 20 | 7 | NOT <br> RECORD |  |

## K. SEBAGO LAKE STATE PARK (TABLES 22A-22H) <br> 1. 1982 CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS

A $10 \%$ sample of the 1982 camping registration forms was examined for Sebago Lake State Park in 1982. The sample included 427 camping parties and 1375 persons representing a total of 4270 parties and 13,644 individual campers at an average party size of 3.2 persons. The total length of stay for the sample parties was 1721 days, and the average length of stay was 4.0 days, the longest average stay among the eleven parks. Forty-one percent (41\%) of the 1982 sample parties at Sebago Lake were reregistering parties, the highest rate of re-registration among the parks.

Sixty-nine percent (69\%) of the 1982 sample camping parties at Sebago Lake were from outside Maine, the third largest proportion of out-of-state parties at a park campground. Onehalf ( $50 \%$ ) of the sample parties came from other states in New England ( $34 \%$ from Massachusetts alone), $8 \%$ from the mid-Atlantic states, and $5 \%$ from other U.S. states. Of the parties from Maine, $31 \%$ of the total, $90 \%$ came from within a 50 mile radius of the park, and over one-half. (52\%) came from between 20 and 30 miles away. Sebago had the highest proportion of Maine camping parties coming from within fifty miles. Fifty-three percent (53\%) of the sample parties came from Cumberland County, $16 \%$ from York County, and $12 \%$ from Androscoggin County.

Sixty percent (60\%) of the 1982 sample parties at Sebago used tents, close to the proportion using tents for all parks. Tent trailers were the next most common type of camping equipment at Sebago, and were used by $13 \%$ of the parties here compared to $8 \%$ of the parties at all parks. Six percent (6\%) of the sample parties at Sebago brought boats to the park, close to the $5 \%$ proportion for all parks, and $1 \%$ brought canoes. At 4l\%, Sebago Lake had the highest proportion of sample parties re-registering at the park; only $23 \%$ of the parties at all parks were reregistering parties.

## 2. 1964-1982 CAMPING TRENDS

Between 1964 and 1982 there was a $7 \%$ decline in the number of "camper nights" at Sebago from 96,649 nights to 89,848 nights. Between 1964 and 1976 there was a $1 \%$ increase in "camper nights", but between 1976 and 1982, there was an 8\% decrease. In 1964, Sebago Lake accounted for one-half of all "camper nights" at the eight state park campgrounds then operating. In 1976 and 1982, Sebago represented $34 \%$ to $35 \%$ of all "camper nights" at
eleven State park campgrounds. Camping party registration information shows that the number of parties at Sebago Lake declined $8 \%$ between 1976 and 1982, and that Sebago accounted for $18 \%$ of all camping parties at the eleven park campgrounds in both years.

Average party size at Sebago Lake dropped from 4.3
persons in 1964 to 3.8 persons in 1976 , to 3.2 persons in 1982. Average length of stay by camping parties declined from 4.7 days in 1976 to 4.0 days in 1982. In both years, however, Sebago was the only park to have average stays of 4.0 or more days.

The proportion of Maine campers at Sebago Lake increased from $13 \%$ in 1964 to $31 \%$ in 1982, but along with Bradbury Mountain and Camden Hills, Sebago continues to have among the lowest proportions of Maine camping parties. Massachusetts and other New England states have consistently accounted for about $50 \%$ of the parties at Sebago since 1964, while the proportions from midAtlantic and other U.S. states and. Canada have declined over time. Since 1976, the proportion of Maine camping parties coming to Sebago Lake from within a 50 mile radius has increased from $76 \%$ to $90 \%$. Also, since 1964, the proportion of Maine parties at Sebago coming from Cumberland County has increased from $33 \%$ to 53\%.

Between 1976 and 1982, the percent of camping parties at Sebago using tents increased from $52 \%$ to $60 \%$, and the proportion using tent trailers, trailers and campers declined from $36 \%$ to $26 \%$. The use of boats by camping parties decreased from $9 \%$ to $6 \%$, and the proportion of parties re-registering declined from $47 \%$ to $41 \%$. In both 1976 and 1982, re-registration by camping parties at Sebago was far above the percent re-registering at other parks.

SEBAGO LAKE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982

| PARTY SIZE/LENGTHOF STAY | 1964 | 19.76 | 1982 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAMPLE SIZE | INK. | $20 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| NO. PARTIES | 235 | 925 | 427 |
| NO. PERSONS IN PARTIES | 1018 | 3470 | 1375 |
| AVERAGE PARTY SIZE | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | UNK. | 4320 | 1721 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) | INK. | 4.7 | 4.0 |



SEBAGO LAKE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$
PARTY SIZE $\$$ LENGTH OF STAY BY PLACE OF ORIGIN.
1976 $\ddagger 1982$ DETAIL
table zzz


SEBALO LAKE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: $1964-1982$

| DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY <br> MAINE CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| $0-10$ MILES | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| $11-20$ | 18 | 7 | 16 | 12 |
| $21-30$ | 69 | 28 | 69 | 52 |
| $31-40$ | 71 | 28 | 24 | 18 |
| $41-50$ | 33 | 13 | 8 | 6 |
| $51-60$ | 15 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| $61-70$ | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| $71-80$ | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| $81-90$ | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1 |
| $91-100$ | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $101-150$ | 13 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| $151-200$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| $201-250$ | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| MORE THAN 250 MILES | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 250 | $99 \%$ | 133 | 1020 |



SEbAGO LAKE STATE PARK
CAMPING ChARACTERISTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
place of origin a distance travelled by maine camping parties detail tablezzf



SEBAGOLALE STATE PARK
CAMPING CHARACTERSTICS \& TRENDS: 1964-1982
plale of origin \& distance travelued by. maine camping parties
1982 DETAIL TABLEZZF

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { COUNTY \& PLALE OF } \\ & \text { ORIGIN OF MAINE PARTES } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Nb} \cdot \\ \text { PARTES } \end{gathered}$ | o/OOF partes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NO. } \\ & \text { MILES } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOMERSET | 1 | $10 \%$ |  |
| PITISFIELD | 1 |  | $81-90$ |
| WALDO | 0 | 0\% |  |
| WASHINGTON | 0 | 0\% |  |
| YORK | 21 | 16\% |  |
| BIDDEFORD | 5 |  | 31-40 |
| BERWICK | 3 |  | 41-50 |
| bar mills | 2 |  | $21-30$ |
| KITTERY | 2 |  | 51-60 |
| SACO | 2 |  | $31-40$ |
| WATER BORO | 1 |  | 21-30 |
| Ocean park | 1 |  | $31-40$ |
| EUOT | 1 |  | 51-60 |
| ALFRED | 1 |  | 31-40 |
| BuxTON | 1 |  | 21-30 |
| limericic | 1 |  | 21-30 |
| OLD ORCHARD | 1 |  | 3/-40 |
| UNKNOLN | 1 | 170 |  |
| FRANKLIN | 2 | 2\% |  |
| WILTON | 1 |  | 51-60 |
| CANTON | 1 |  | 31-40 |
| TOTAL | 133 | 1010 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { COUNTY } \ddagger \text { PLACE OF } \\ & \text { ORIGIN OF MAINE PARUIES } \end{aligned}$ | No. parties | \% OF parties | No. MILES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

SEBAGO LAKE STATE PARK
CAMPING ChARACTERISTICS $\ddagger$ TRENDS: 1964-1982

| TYPE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT <br> USED BY CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| TABLE 22O |  |  |  |  |
| TENT | 483 | 52 | 255 | 60 |
| TENT TRAILER | 140 | 15 | 57 | 13 |
| TRAILER | 138 | 15 | 33 | 8 |
| CAMPER | 58 | 6 | 23 | 5 |
| VAN | 22 | 2 | 14 | 3 |
| MOTOR HOME | 16 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| TRUCK (INCLUDES CARS IN 1976) | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| OTHER (I976) | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| IN THE OPEN | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| UNKNOWN | 57 | 6 | 27 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 925 | $100 \%$ | 427 | $100 \%$ |


| MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS <br> OF CAMPING PARTIES | 1976 |  | 1982 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\%$ | No. | $\%$ |
| TABLE ZZH |  |  |  |  |
| PARTIES WITH BOATS | 87 | 9 | 24 | 6 |
| PARTIES WITH CANOES | 12 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| PARTIES WITH BICYCLES | 3 | 4.5 | 0 | 0 |
| PARTIES WITH PETS | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| AVG. PETS DER OWNER | 1.1 |  | 0 |  |
| PARTIES THAT REREGISTERED | 439 | 47 | 174 | 41 |
| PARTIES THAT CHANGED SITES | 186 | 20 | 0 | 0 |

