

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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Title DIAMOND LAKE AND UPPER ROGUE RIVER RECREATION  
SURVEY - 1961

Abstract approved

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Presented in this thesis are the results of a recreation survey which was carried out in the Diamond Lake and upper Rogue River area of Oregon, during the summer of 1961, by use of interview-type questionnaires. A total of 400 questionnaires were completed in the Diamond Lake Campground and Picnic Area and in four campgrounds along the upper Rogue River. The questionnaires were designed to learn as much as possible about recreation use patterns and user opinions, habits, desires, and needs. Three separate questionnaires were used, each differing slightly in the type and number of questions according to the information desired and the area of use.

It was found that slightly over half of the persons interviewed were from Oregon. The majority of the remainder were from California. The average distance traveled to reach Diamond Lake was 570 miles. The majority of those interviewed in the campground

and picnic area at Diamond Lake came by way of U. S. Highway 97 and State Highway 230.

Survey results indicated the average size of groups interviewed was four and one-half persons at the Diamond Lake Campground, four and three-tenths for upper Rogue River campgrounds, and six and two-tenths for the Diamond Lake Picnic Area. Number of persons per group ranged from 1 to 29. Persons using the Diamond Lake Picnic Area stayed an average of only two hours. Those interviewed in the Diamond Lake Campground averaged three and eight-tenths days and those interviewed in campgrounds on the upper Rogue River averaged three and one-half days length of stay.

Camping, fishing, sightseeing, and picnicking were the activities listed most often as reasons for visiting the recreation areas. At the Diamond Lake Campground, camping and fishing ranked as the leading activities in terms of time spent.

Opinions of visitors were obtained concerning time limits on the length of stay in campgrounds. Eighty percent of those questioned in upper Rogue River campgrounds favored the present 14 day limit of stay. At the Diamond Lake Campground, 70 percent were in favor of a proposed 14-day time limit. The majority of users indicated they found the campgrounds and picnic area clean and in good repair. Many persons, however, had suggestions for improvements or additional facilities needed in the recreation areas.

Answers to questions concerning a charge for the use of recreation facilities showed that 88 percent of the groups interviewed in the Diamond Lake Campground had no objection. Only 52 percent favored a proposed charge for Rogue River campgrounds and only 46 percent of those interviewed in the Diamond Lake Picnic Area were in favor of a proposed charge there.

Diamond Lake and the upper Rogue River have been a favorite outdoor recreation area for many years. The physical factors of location, accessibility, topography, weather and climate, water, vegetation, and fish and game form an attractive and popular recreation base. Developed facilities have enhanced the physical base. In combination, these features have made the area highly significant for public use activities.

DIAMOND LAKE AND UPPER ROGUE  
RIVER RECREATION SURVEY - 1961

by

JAMES LEROY HIATT

A THESIS

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APPROVED:

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# DIAMOND LAKE AND UPPER ROGUE RIVER RECREATION SURVEY - 1961

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Presented in this thesis are the results of a recreation survey carried out in the Diamond Lake and upper Rogue River area of southern Oregon. Questionnaire-type interviews were used in sampling recreation user opinions and habits. During the summer of 1961, a total of 400 questionnaires were completed in the Diamond Lake Campground and Picnic Area and in campgrounds along the upper Rogue River. Interviewees were selected at random. The specific locations of interviews and the number of questionnaire-interviews completed at each location are shown in Figure 2. All interviews were conducted on United States Forest Service land in the Rogue River and Umpqua National Forests.

Prior to the survey, questionnaires were developed. Questionnaires were designed to learn as much as possible about recreation use patterns and user habits, desires, and needs, using no more questions than necessary. Three separate questionnaires were used, each differing slightly in the type and number of questions according to the information desired and the area of use (see Appendix A). Diamond Lake and the nearby upper Rogue River excel

# LOCATION OF DIAMOND LAKE AND THE UPPER ROGUE RIVER

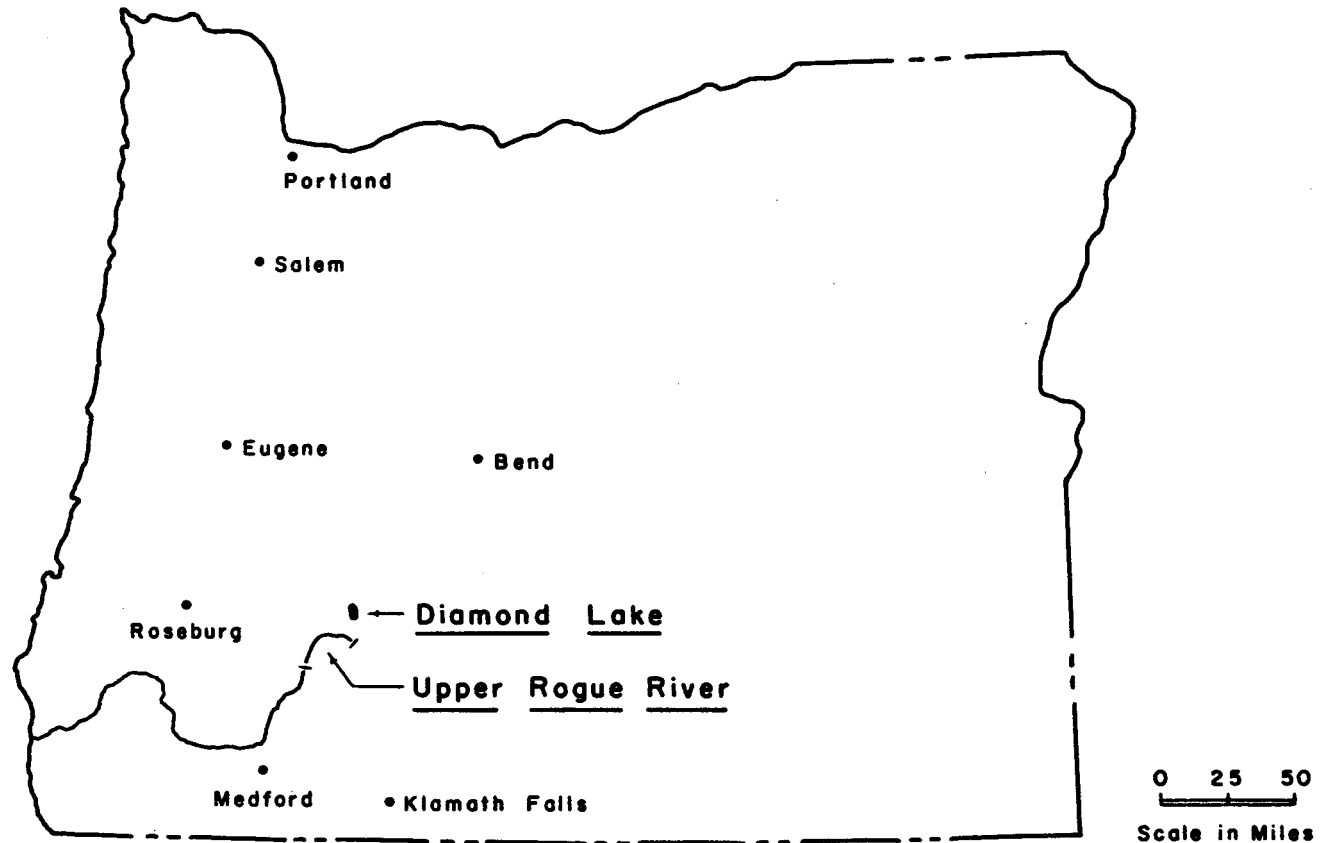
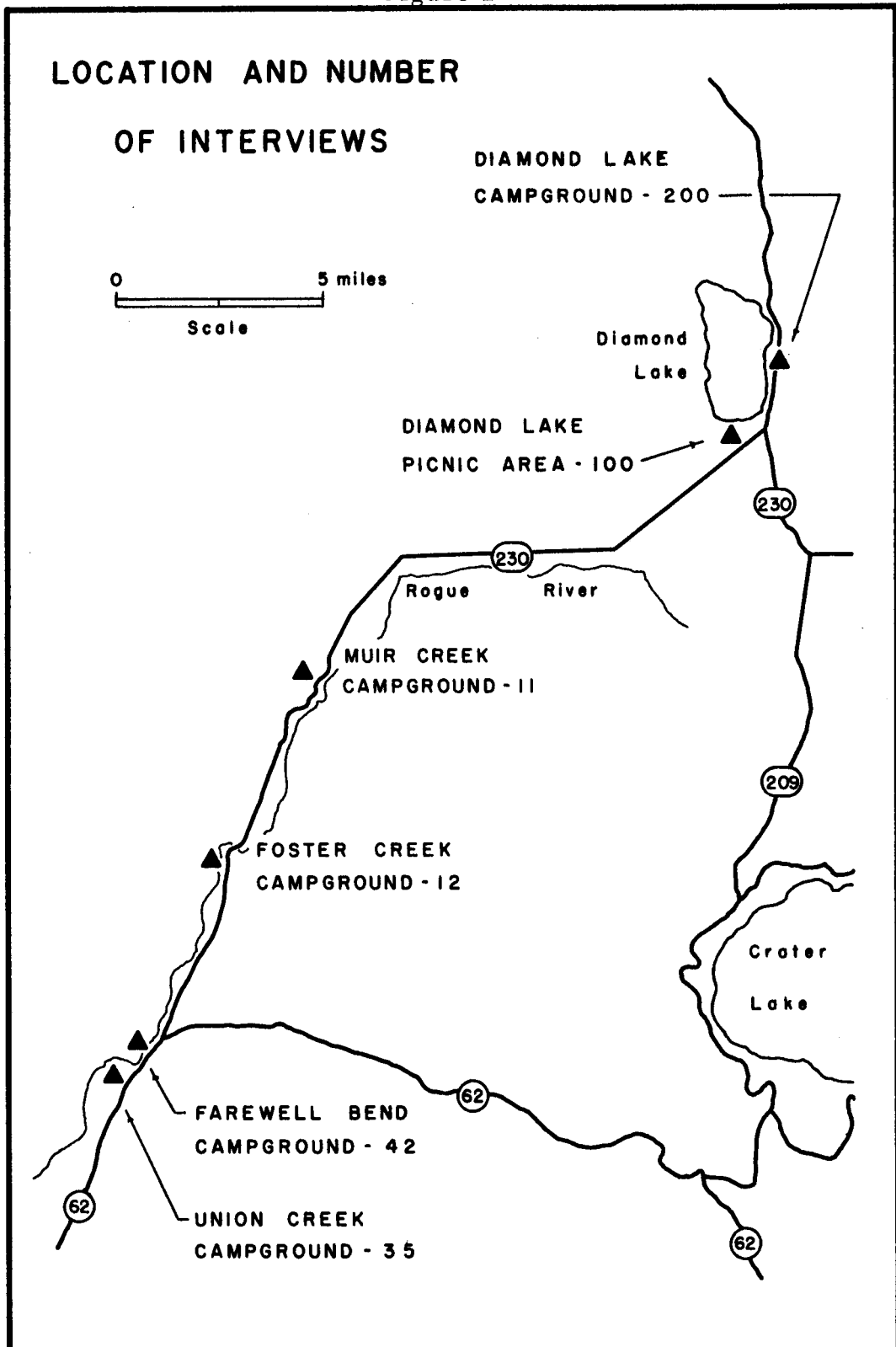


Figure 1

Figure 2



in scenic beauty and other recreation attractions, making it well suited for the survey (see Appendix B for a description of the physical base and recreation developments).

Upon completion of the interviews, question results were tabulated separately. Where a large variety of answers occurred, they were grouped into categories having similar characteristics. Tabulations were totaled, were organized in table form in many cases, and are discussed and analyzed in the thesis text.

Employment by the United States Forest Service as a recreation aid at Diamond Lake during the summer of 1961 provided an opportunity to carry out much of the research for the thesis. Residence at the lake and many visits to the lake in previous years helped develop the necessary background and understanding.

## CHAPTER II

### THE DIAMOND LAKE CAMPGROUND SURVEY

The recreation survey at the Diamond Lake Campground was conducted within the period July 26, 1961, through September 10, 1961. Two-hundred questionnaire-type interviews were completed, with camping groups selected at random. The 200 groups interviewed represented two and nine-tenths percent of approximately 6940 camper groups that used the campground during the time of the survey. The total number of camper groups was determined by dividing the total number of people in the campground during the survey, 31,232, by the average number of persons per group--four and one-half. The 31,232 figure was obtained from the campground concessionnaire, who keeps an accurate record of visitors as they enter the campground (29).

#### Residence of Campers

Of the 200 groups interviewed, 106 different cities and towns in six states and one Canadian province were represented. Oregon visitors composed 52.75 percent of those interviewed, while the remainder were from out of state. Of the groups from Oregon, 37.25 percent came from the Willamette Valley; only 10.5 percent were

from within 100 miles (includes Roseburg, Grants Pass, Medford, and Klamath Falls). Campers were interviewed from as far away as New Jersey and as near as Medford and Klamath Falls. Groups from California represented 41.25 percent of all parties interviewed.

Table 1. Place of residence by state or province of Diamond Lake campers.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
Oregon	105.5	52.75
California	82.5	41.25
Washington	8.0	4.0
Arizona	1.0	.5
Texas	1.0	.5
New Jersey	1.0	.5
British Columbia	1.0	.5
Total	200.0	100.0

Table 2. Place of residence by cities of Oregon of Diamond Lake campers.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Oregon Groups	Percent of Total Groups
Portland Area	43.0	40.8	21.5
Salem	7.0	6.6	3.5
Corvallis	6.0	5.7	3.0
Medford	6.0	5.7	3.0
Eugene	6.0	5.7	3.0
Roseburg	5.0	4.7	2.5
Klamath Falls	4.0	3.8	2.0
Springfield	3.0	2.8	1.5
Other Oregon Cities	25.5	24.2	12.75
Total	105.5	100.0	52.75



It is significant to note the number of out-of-state visitors to Diamond Lake. Although 47.25 percent of the total during the interview period were from outside Oregon, the percentage varied by weeks and specific days. For example, 60 percent of the groups interviewed between July 26 and August 23 were from out of state, whereas only 32.9 percent were from out of state after Labor Day weekend. The opening of school and the end of the regular travel season brought a rapid decline in out-of-state visitors. The percentage of nonresidents is slightly higher than residents during weekdays. Of the 126 interviews conducted on weekdays, 52 percent of the groups were from out of state and 48 percent were from Oregon. The reverse is true, however, on weekends with the heavy influx of "local" people. Of the 74 weekend interviews, 39.2 percent of the campers were from out of state while 60.8 percent were from Oregon. During Labor Day weekend, 78.4 percent of the campers were from Oregon.

#### Distance Traveled to Reach Diamond Lake

It is nearly impossible to obtain an accurate figure for the average distance that visitors traveled to reach Diamond Lake. Many people do not know the distance traveled and many do not take the most direct route.



Figure 3. View of Diamond Lake and Mt. Thielsen. Situated high in the Cascade Mountains in south-central Oregon, Diamond Lake has become one of the state's most popular recreation areas. (Oregon State Highway Department)

Table 3. Distance traveled to reach Diamond Lake.

Miles	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
0-100	20	10.0
101-300	68	34.0
301-500	35	17.5
501-1000	43	21.5
1001-1500	5	2.5
Over 1500	9	4.5
Unknown	20	10.0
Total	200	100.0

Of the people knowing or estimating the mileage traveled to reach Diamond Lake, 570 miles was the average distance. For groups taking a direct route, the average distance was estimated to be about 300 miles.

#### Routes Taken to Reach Diamond Lake

There are five possible routes reaching Diamond Lake. The routes taken to reach the lake are noted in Figure 4 and the method of transportation used is indicated in Table 4. Only private motor vehicles are used since there are no public transportation facilities serving Diamond Lake. Twenty-four percent of the groups brought camp trailers and 34.5 percent brought boats.

Figure 4

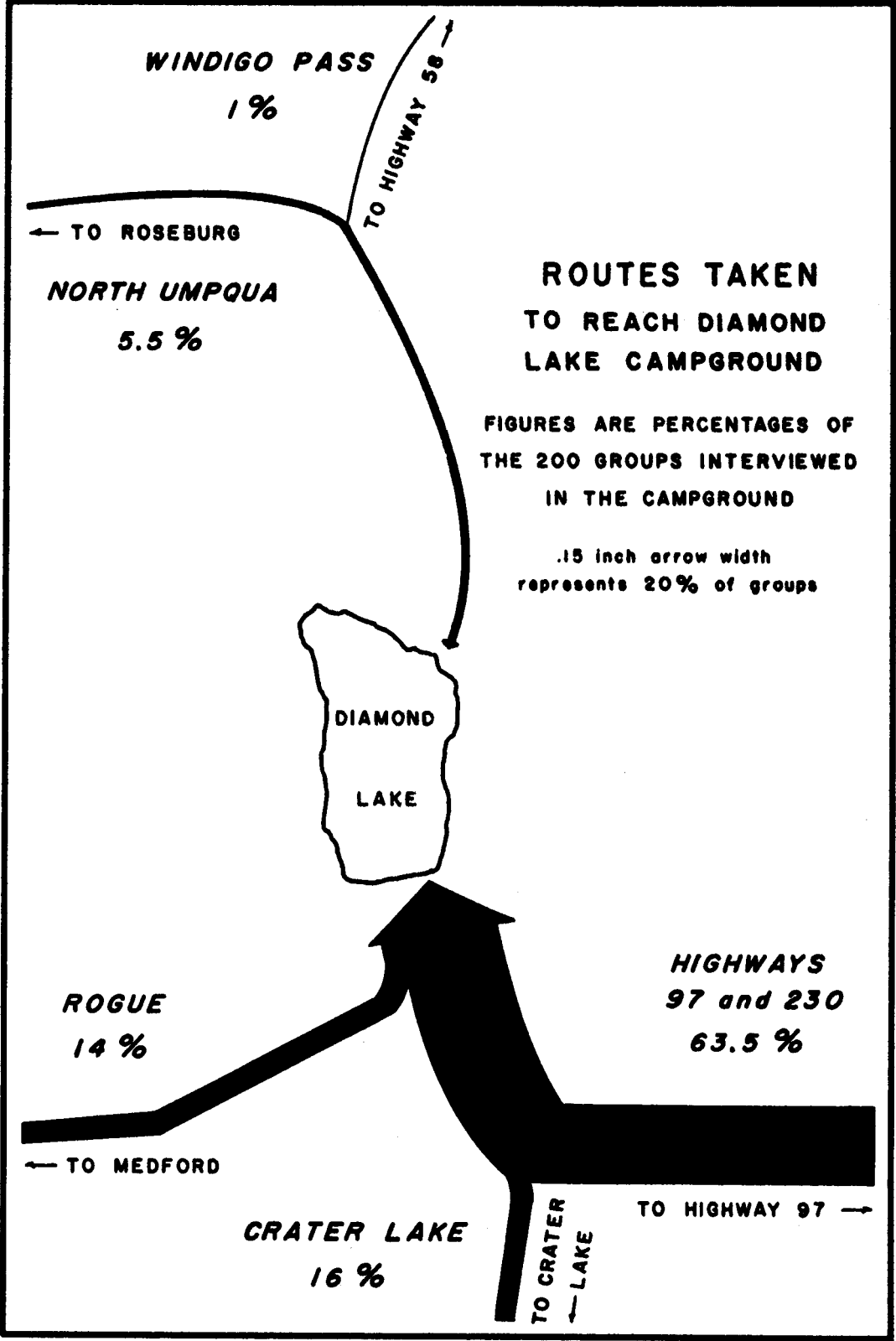


Table 4. Method of transportation used to reach Diamond Lake.

	Number	Percent
Auto	93	43.1
Station Wagon	76	35.2
Pickup Camper	24	11.1
Pickup	15	6.9
Other	8	3.7
Total	216 <sup>1</sup>	100.0

<sup>1</sup>Since some groups brought more than one vehicle, the total does not match the total number of groups interviewed, which was 200.

#### Past, Present, and Future Visits to Diamond Lake

Of the groups interviewed, 49.25 percent had visited Diamond Lake previously whereas 50.75 percent were at Diamond Lake for the first time. Of the Oregon residents interviewed, only 24.6 percent were visiting Diamond Lake for the first time. As might be expected, a higher percentage of nonresidents, 79.9 percent, were making their first visit. These people became aware of Diamond Lake in various ways, as illustrated in Table 5. Of the groups who had been to Diamond Lake previously, it was determined that they average one and four-tenths visits per year to the lake.

Table 5. Sources of information utilized by out-of-state residents in learning about Diamond Lake.

	Number of Out-of-state Groups	Percent of Total
From friends or relatives who had been to Diamond Lake	38.5	40.8
Had been to Diamond Lake previously	22.0	23.3
From maps or camping guides	18.0	19.0
From chambers of commerce	6.0	6.3
At a nearby city, resort, or park (other than Crater Lake)	4.0	4.2
At Crater Lake	3.0	3.2
Other	3.0	3.2
Total	94.5	100.0

Eighty-nine groups knew or could closely estimate the number of years they had been coming to the lake. The average length of time for the 89 parties was 11.6 years. The longest period of time that any group had been coming to the lake was 40 years. The various lengths of time that the interviewees had been coming to the lake are listed in Table 6.

The groups who had camped at Diamond Lake previously were asked if they ever had been unable to camp because the campground was full. Only six parties or six and one-half percent said they had been turned away from the campground for this reason. Three of the six, however, stated that they were able to enter the campground after waiting for several hours. None of those

Table 6. Number of years groups have been coming to Diamond Lake (groups who have visited Diamond Lake previously).

Number of Years	Number of Groups
0-4	30
5-9	19
10-14	11
15-19	5
20-24	11
25-29	6
30 and over	7
Total	89

interviewed had been turned away more than one time. The opening day of fishing season and weekends accounted for the times the campground was full and people were turned away.

Groups were asked if they came to Diamond Lake as part of a trip or if the lake was their main destination. Fifty-eight and one-fourth percent said that they visited the lake as part of a trip, while 41.75 percent said that Diamond Lake was their main destination. Sixty and one-half percent of the respondents indicated they had visited or were planning to visit Crater Lake National Park.

Concerning future visits, 65 percent of the 200 groups interviewed said they planned on visiting Diamond Lake again in the future. Thirty percent were uncertain, while only five percent indicated they did not plan on returning to the lake. Only nine and

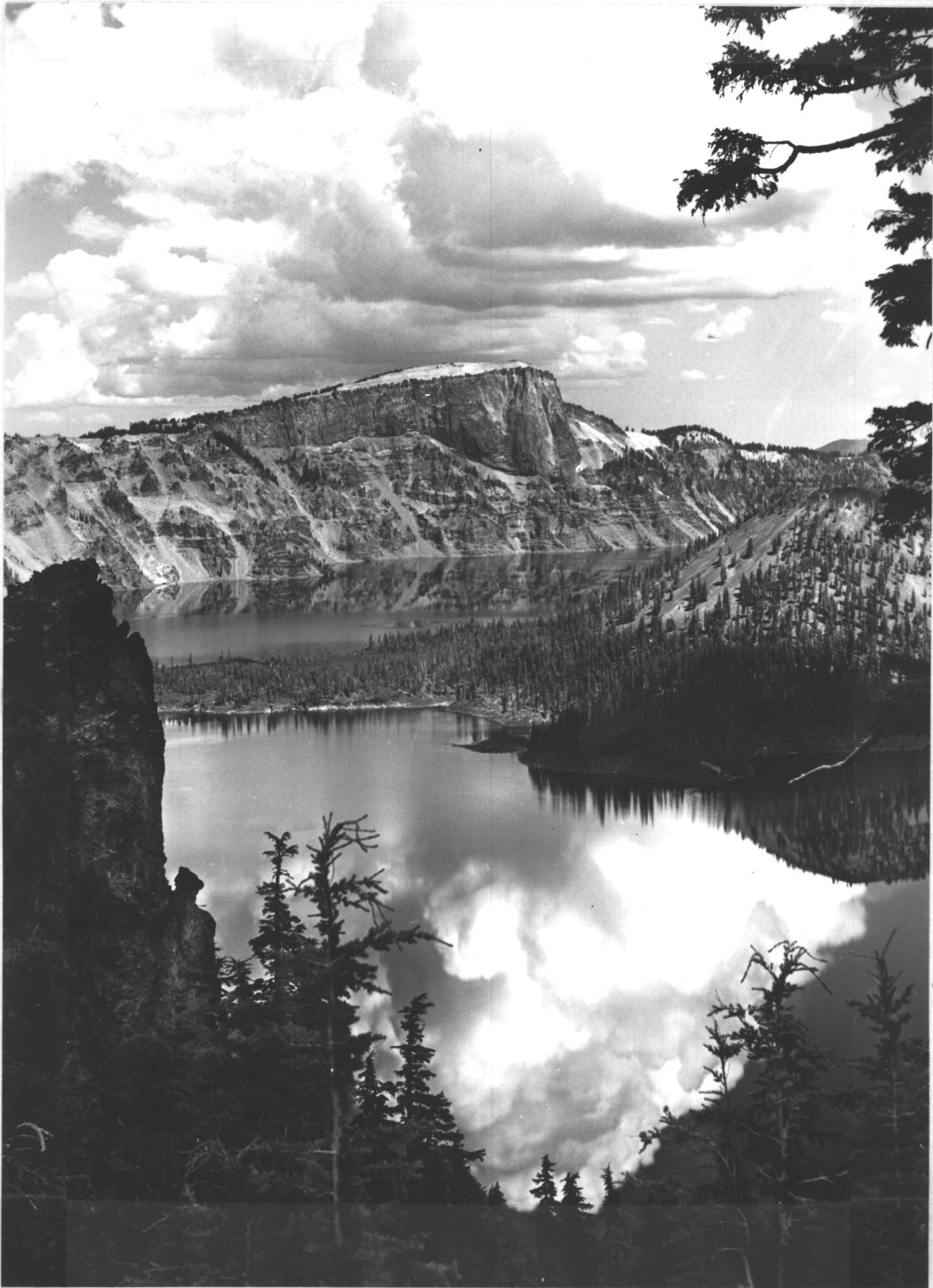


Figure 5. View of Crater Lake. The close proximity of Crater Lake National Park is a factor which increases recreational visits to Diamond Lake. (Oregon State Highway Department)



one-half percent of the out-of-state visitors did not plan on returning. The majority of this percentage came from the more distant locations such as New Jersey, Texas, and southern California. Of the visitors from Oregon, only nine-tenths of one percent did not plan on visiting the lake again. These figures are a definite indication of the popularity of Diamond Lake.

### Length of Stay

Summarized in Table 7 is the length of stay of campers. The average length of stay was three and eight-tenths days. The groups were asked how long they intended to stay in the Diamond Lake area. This question was asked in an effort to determine if recreationists spent additional time at the lake before entering or after leaving the campground. Ninety-nine percent of the respondents gave the same amount of time for their length of stay in the Diamond Lake area as for the campground.

### The Camper Group

The size of the camper groups is indicated in Table 8. The average number of persons per group was four and one-half. Families (three or more persons including children) account for the highest percentage--63.5 percent. Non-family parties (those with

Table 7. Length of stay of visitors to the Diamond Lake Campground.

Length of Time	Oregon Residents		Out-of-state Residents		Total	
	No. of Groups	Percent of Total	No. of Groups	Percent of Total	No. of Groups	Percent of Total
One day or less	13.5	12.8	19.5	20.6	33	16.5
Over one day to three days	50.0	47.4	33.0	34.9	83	41.5
Over three days to five days	17.0	16.1	20.0	21.2	37	18.5
Over five days to seven days	18.0	17.1	14.0	14.8	32	16.0
Over seven days	4.0	3.8	6.0	6.4	10	5.0
Uncertain	3.0	2.8	2.0	2.1	5	2.5
Total	105.5	100.0	94.5	100.0	200	100.0

no children) account for 27.5 percent, and large parties (organizations or several families) account for nine percent of those interviewed. The fact that 37 percent of all campers were 14 years of age or younger is another indication of the dominance of family units.

Table 8. Size of camping groups.

Number of Persons in Group	Number of Groups this Size	Percent of Total
1	6	3.0
2	43	21.5
3	26	13.0
4	47	23.5
5	30	15.0
6	20	10.0
7	6	3.0
8	6	3.0
9	7	3.5
10	2	1.0
11 and over	7	3.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 9. Age distribution of campers.

Age	Number of Persons	Percent
Under 5	29	5.4
5-9	68	12.6
10-14	103	19.0
15-19	30	5.5
20-24	10	1.9
25-34	46	8.5
35-44	127	23.5
45-54	70	12.9
55-64	38	7.0
65 and over	20	3.7
Total	541 <sup>1</sup>	100.0

<sup>1</sup>The total number of persons, 541, does not equal the total number of persons in the groups interviewed since some person's ages could not be obtained.

### Primary Reasons for Visiting Diamond Lake

Listed in Table 10 are the primary reasons that people visit Diamond Lake. The majority of campers, 52 percent, listed more than one reason for coming to the lake. Forty-eight percent indicated they had come mainly for one purpose, even though they participated in other activities. Activities in the "Other" category in Table 10 include hiking, boating, convenience to Crater Lake, mountain climbing, and picnicking.

Table 10. Primary reasons of groups interviewed in the campground for visiting Diamond Lake.

	Number of Times Mentioned (200 Possible for Each Category)	Percent of Total
Camping	119	59.5
Fishing	108	54.0
Sightseeing	30	15.0
Part of a Vacation	22	11.0
Relaxation or Rest	11	5.5
Swimming	7	3.5
Other	29	14.5

### Recreation Activity Participation

Activity participation gives an indication of the popularity of the various facilities and attractions at Diamond Lake. As might be expected, camping was the recreation activity in which the highest

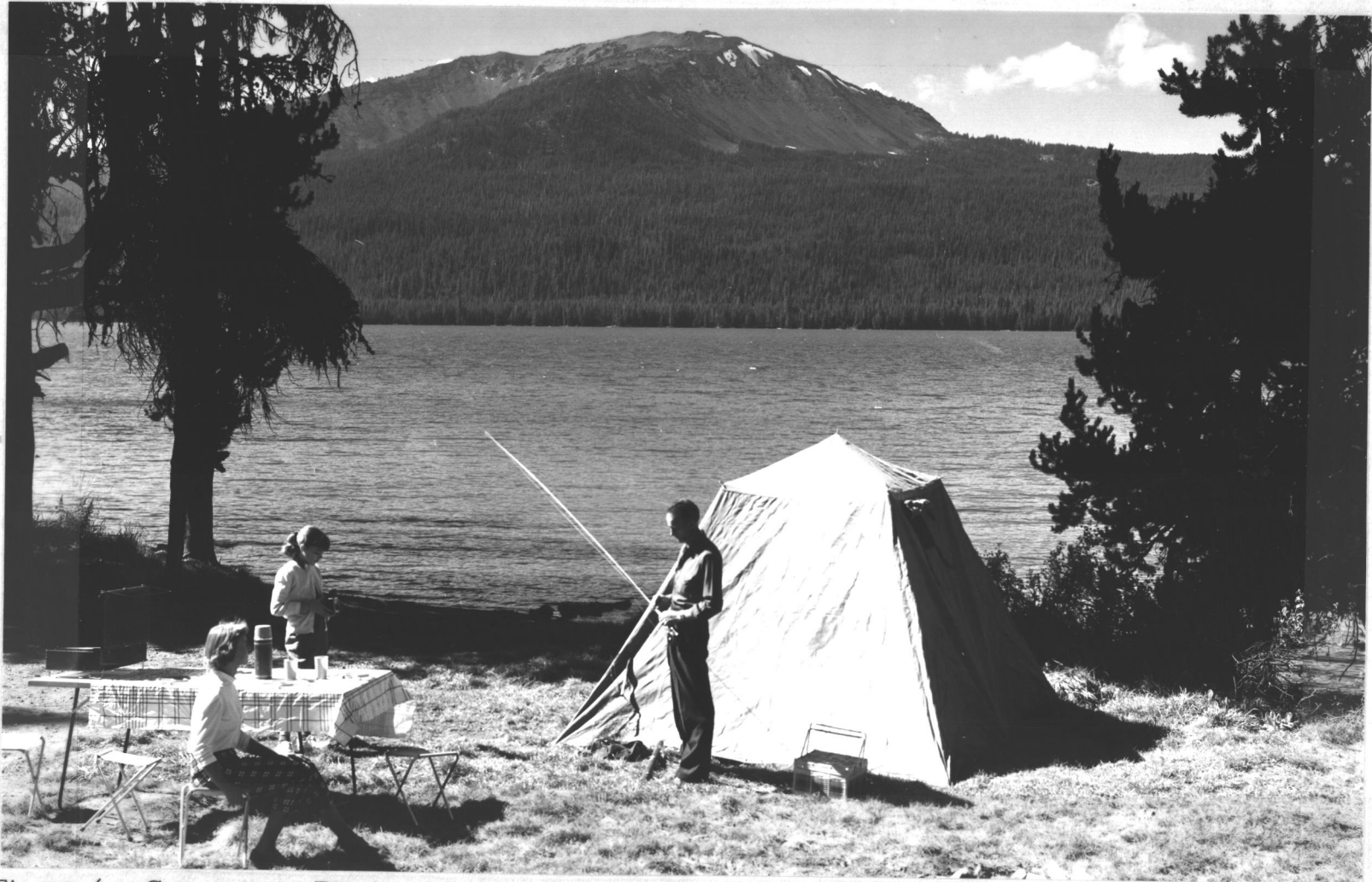


Figure 6. Campers at Diamond Lake. Camping and fishing rank as favorite recreation activities. (Oregon State Highway Department)

percentage of groups took part--99 percent. This is to be expected since the campground is intended primarily for camping. Since a charge is made at the campground, picnickers and other non-campers usually use the picnic area or other facilities which are free of charge.

At least one person in each of 76 percent of the groups went fishing, the activity which had the second highest participation. Sightseeing ranked third with 38 percent and swimming and wading was fourth with 34 percent. Swimming would undoubtedly have ranked much higher if it had not been for an undesirable weed condition which developed in the lake in midsummer. Free-floating weeds covering a large portion of the lake surface and decaying weeds on the shores discouraged swimming. Before the weed condition developed the number of swimmers was relatively high, but numbers declined as the weeds increased. The weeds affected fishing, but probably in terms of time spent in fishing rather than as a factor in deciding whether or not to fish. Many campers indicated that their length of stay at the lake was influenced by the weed condition.

Recreation participation by activities is listed in Table 11.

The amount of time spent taking part in a recreation activity is probably one of the best indications of its popularity. Camping and fishing rank as the leading activities in terms of time spent (see



Figure 7. Diamond Lake and Mt. Bailey. A family is shown preparing for a combination fishing excursion and picnic on the lake. (Oregon State Highway Department)

Table 12). The amount of time spent participating in other activities drops off sharply. Here again, swimming probably would have ranked higher if it had not been for the weed condition in the lake.

Table 11. Recreation activities in which groups took part (by at least one person in the group interviewed).

	Number of Times Mentioned (200 Possible for Each Category)	Percent of Total
Camping	198	99.0
Fishing	152	76.0
Sightseeing	76	38.0
Swimming or Wading	68	34.0
Hiking	40	20.0
Horseback Riding	25	12.5
Boating	21	10.5
Photography	9	4.5
Mountain Climbing	5	2.5
Other	15	7.5

Table 12. Recreation activities in which groups spent the most time in participation.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
Camping	75.0	37.5
Fishing	73.5 <sup>1</sup>	36.75
Relaxation or Rest	15.0	7.5
Swimming	13.5	6.75
Sightseeing	11.5	5.75
Other	8.5	4.25
Unknown	3.0	1.5
Total	200.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup>Fractions indicate that some groups listed more than one activity.



### Opinions Concerning a Proposed Time Limit<sup>1</sup>

A great variety of comments was received in response to the question concerning a proposed 14-day time limit on the use of the campground. These comments were grouped into the four categories shown in Table 13. The majority of the groups were favorable to the proposed time limit. It was felt, however, that many groups having a favorable opinion, or having no opinion would be opposed to a limit if they had a greater length of time available to stay in the campground. Probably one of the most sensible comments and also one that was mentioned quite often stated that if the campground was frequently crowded a limitation would be all right--if not crowded, it would be unnecessary. A closely relating comment stated that the length and degree of enforcement of a limit should be conditional, based on the crowded condition of the campground. Other campers felt that such a restriction was desirable in order to give everyone a chance to camp.

---

<sup>1</sup> It should be pointed out that there is no time limit on the use of the campground at present. According to the Forest Service there will be a time limit in the future only if necessary (13).

Table 13. Opinions of groups concerning a proposed 14-day time limit on the use of the campground.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
Favorable	140	70.0
Favorable if heavy use of area requires limit	17	8.5
Unfavorable	23	11.5
No opinion	20	10.0
Total	200	100.0

Of the groups opposing a time limit, some felt that there should be none as long as a charge was made for camping. Others felt that there should be no restriction on the length of stay for the benefit of retired people. Some gave no particular reason for their opposition, but simply stated that they did not want to see a time limit. Some campers stated that they saw no need for such a limitation under present conditions. This statement was based on the fact that the campground is seldom completely full.

The campers were asked what they felt was a reasonable time limit. The majority felt that 14 days was reasonable. This might be expected, since 14 days was suggested in the questionnaires. Campgrounds, moreover, commonly have limits of 14 days.

Table 14. Visitor opinions concerning a proposed time limit (length of time favored for time limit).

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
Seven days	16.5	8.25
Seven to fourteen days	12.0	6.0
Fourteen days	115.5	57.75
Fourteen to thirty days	19.0	9.5
Limit depends on amount of use of area	12.0	6.0
No limit	16.0	8.0
No opinion	9.0	4.5
Total	200.0	100.0

#### Opinions Concerning the Charge for Camping

The opinions respecting the charge of one dollar per night for camping and 75 cents per day for picnicking are summarized in Table 15. Since the campground was operated free of charge prior to 1956, it was anticipated that a good share of the respondents would object to the user fees. The high percentage of responses which did not object to the charge seemed surprising, especially in view of comments on the subject made by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in a personal letter (11). The Commission stated that:

With respect to public opinion concerning charges, it is suggested that a fair percentage of negative responses may be anticipated. Such would be the case if you inquired about charging or increasing the price of anything.

Table 15. Opinions of groups concerning the charge for the use of the campground.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
No objection (favorable)	176	88
No objection, but price too high for facilities	14	7
Objection to charge	10	5
Total	200	100

Although most people did not object to paying, seven percent of the groups felt that the price was too high for the facilities provided or that better upkeep was needed. These groups felt that the price should either be lowered or that more or better facilities and better upkeep should be provided to justify the fee.

Of the 88 percent having no objection to the charge, several parties mentioned that they did not mind paying as long as present services such as upkeep and firewood were provided. Some of the campers stated that they would rather pay in order to have the additional facilities. Additional comments favoring the charge are as follows: people appreciate the area more if they pay; a toll helps keep out undesirable people; and the campground should pay for itself.

Only five percent were opposed to the charge. Half of this number said that poor sanitation, poor facilities, or lack of facilities

in the campground was their reason for objecting. Others objected because of the commercial aspect or because they felt that tax money should be used to maintain the area. They reasoned that as tax payers, they should be allowed free entry.

In response to the question "What amount do you feel is a fair charge?", 79 percent felt that the present amount of one dollar per night was reasonable. Seven percent felt that one dollar was too high, five percent felt there should be no charge, and two percent felt there should be some other change made in the system of charging--a total of 14 percent that were partially or completely dissatisfied. Four percent, however, believed that more than the present price of one dollar would still be reasonable.

Although some people objected to paying, thought they had to pay too much, or thought the price was too much for the facilities provided, only one group said that they would stay in the campground longer if there was no charge. Another group, although stating that the price did not affect their length of stay, did say that it would possibly have an influence if they were to stay longer. It can be concluded that the charge has little influence on the length of stay.



Figure 8. Diamond Lake Campground entrance. The sign designates the campground as the Diamond Lake Pay Camp in order to give campers advance notice of the charge. (Photo by author)

### Campground Cleanliness and Upkeep

Campers were questioned as to whether they found the facilities in the campground clean and in good repair. Eighty-three percent answered in the affirmative, seven percent negative, and ten percent were uncertain or had no comment. Although the majority indicated that the facilities were clean and in good repair, there were many complaints on certain facilities or certain portions of the campground. These are noted in Table 16.

On the basis of number of complaints, the first two listed in Table 16 seem to be the only ones having merit. It is possible that

the number of complaints concerning dusty campsites or roads would have been somewhat higher if it had not been for several late-summer rains that settled the dust. Dust complaints were high early in the survey, but tapered off after the rains.

Table 16. Unfavorable comments concerning upkeep and cleanliness of the campground.

	Number of Times Mentioned	Percent of Total
Sanitary facilities need improvement	42	21.0
Campsites and/or roads are too dusty	15	7.5
Campground in general is unkept	5	2.5
Tables need cleaning or repair	3	1.5
Roads need grading or improvement	3	1.5
Water taps are leaky or left running	3	1.5
More garbage cans or more frequent collection is needed	3	1.5
Other	9	4.5

### Campground Facilities and Development

Campers were questioned about the development of the campground in an effort to determine what additional facilities or improvements they would favor. A significant portion of those interviewed were of the opinion that the campground was

underdeveloped (see Tables 17 and 18). It may seem surprising that the greatest concern dealt with sanitation and shower facilities, especially since campgrounds are not expected to have the conveniences of home. Since the campground is very large and has heavy use, the concern over sanitation and cleanliness is understandable. Campers of today are expecting, (as Table 18 indicates) and in many cases getting, more and more conveniences.

Of the 15.5 percent of "Other Comments," no single topic was mentioned more than three times. Although not large in number, some of these comments deserve consideration and are included in the following list. Some have little value and are listed only to illustrate the great variety and sometimes odd desires of campers.

1. A system for contacting campers in case of emergency.
2. Piers for fishing from shore.
3. A sign at the campground entrance to indicate the number of people in the area and the number of campsites available.
4. Facilities for fish cleaning and disposal.
5. A brochure or additional information about the area.
6. Larger and more level campsites for tents.
7. Closer restrictions to stop cutting and defacing trees and to stop trailer campers from dumping sewage in campsites and creeks.
8. Wind breaks along the lake shore.



Table 17. Opinions of groups interviewed concerning campground development.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
Underdeveloped	49	24.5
Satisfactory	119	59.5
Overdeveloped	2	1.0
No comment	30	15.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 18. Additional facilities or improvements desired by visitors in the campground.

	Number of Times Mentioned	Percent of Total
Shower facilities	76	38.0
More or better sanitary facilities	68	34.0
Improved fireplaces or cook stoves	22	11.0
More or better campsites	21	10.5
More or improved water taps	18	9.0
Spaces designed for trailers with hookups for trailers	14	7.0
Electricity	13	6.5
Provision to settle dust	12	6.0
Better swimming facilities	10	5.0
More or improved boat launching facilities	10	5.0
Laundry facilities	10	5.0
More firewood	9	4.5
More than one entrance or exit	6	3.0
Other comments	31	15.5

9. Location of tables and campsites with concern for view and shade.
10. Fireplaces in all campsites.
11. Horseshoes, volleyball, and other games.
12. Accommodations for small children such as wading pools.
13. Campsites are often too close together.
14. Concrete posts do not allow sufficient room to park a car and camp trailer at most campsites.
15. There are too many improvements now.

It can be concluded that it is impossible to please all the campers all the time. If all desires were provided, the campground would take on the characteristics of a modern city.

Some groups mentioned that they felt additional facilities or improvements were not needed. These people said they would rather see the campground left as primitive as possible.

Although campers were not specifically asked for favorable or complimentary comments concerning facilities, a small number were offered. It is worthwhile to mention some of these comments.

1. Sanitary facilities have been improved.
2. Campsites are well designed and spaced.
3. Sanitary facilities and campsites are kept clean.
4. No improvements are needed--it would not be camping if improved facilities were added.

### Number of People Using the Campground

Opinions of campers were obtained as to whether they thought there were too many people in the campground, if they thought it was about right, or if they thought it would be all right with more people. Accurate daily public use figures made it possible to determine the actual degree of crowding in the campground.

The conclusion drawn from the views obtained was that the campers had a great variety of opinions as to what they believed was crowded, about right, or sparse. For example, on days when the campground was crowded, groups would occasionally say that they thought it would be all right with more people in the campground. On the other hand, some groups felt it was crowded or about right, when actually there were very few people in the campground. The variation in opinion undoubtedly depended to some degree on the location of campers--some areas of the campground tended to be crowded while others were little used.

### Recreation Facilities Outside the Campground

A large percentage, 82.5, of the parties interviewed made no comments on the recreation facilities outside the campground. It was fairly obvious that this was due to the fact that the majority of

the people were unfamiliar with the surrounding area. The facilities or improvements desired and the percentage of groups mentioning them were as follows: activities for children, four and one-half percent; planned education and recreation activities, three percent; more or better boat launching or docking facilities, two percent; and other comments, eight percent.

#### Additional Comments or Complaints

The last question asked the campers was for any additional comments or complaints. Since most comments and complaints had been covered in previous questions, 80.5 percent of the groups added nothing further. Twelve percent made remarks complimenting the campground. People from out of state especially had high regard for the campground and the Diamond Lake area. Few specific compliments were made. The delivery of firewood, cleanliness of the campground, and the scenery were most frequently mentioned. Seven and one-half percent made other comments.

Throughout the Diamond Lake Campground survey, many comments and complaints were heard concerning the undesirable weed condition which developed in the lake in midsummer and lasted six to eight weeks. No attempt was made to compile these complaints since the condition was a natural phenomenon which could not be

controlled readily by man.

Oregon State Game Commission personnel theorize that an unusually warm winter<sup>1</sup> (1960-61) and spring caused the aquatic weeds, an Anacharis sp., to develop to a far greater extent than normal. The normal condition of algae bloom occurred in the lake in early summer. The reduced sunlight available to the weeds, caused them to die and to come to the water surface in unusually large numbers (7).

It is fortunate that this condition is not a frequent occurrence. The Game Commission has definite knowledge that there has not been an abnormally large weed development since 1946, the first year that biologists were in seasonal residence at the lake. It is unlikely that the condition occurred prior to this time since roach or trash fish in the lake, which were eliminated in 1954, tended to feed on the weeds and keep them in check (7).

It was unfortunate, however, that the weed condition did develop during the survey, since it undoubtedly influenced many of the results.

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<sup>1</sup> The winter of 1960-61 was the first year, in the knowledge of the U. S. Forest Service, that the lake did not freeze over completely (13).

## CHAPTER III

### THE DIAMOND LAKE PICNIC AREA SURVEY

The recreation survey at the Diamond Lake Picnic Area was conducted within the period August 5, 1961, through September 10, 1961. One-hundred interviews were completed during this time. Interviewees, again, were selected at random.

Although accurate public use statistics for the picnic area are not kept, estimates are made by the Forest Service (29). It is thus possible to estimate that the people in the 100 groups interviewed represented six and seven-tenths percent of all people using the picnic area during the survey.

#### Problems Encountered

It was mentioned in the previous chapter that the unfavorable weed condition in the lake influenced the results of the campground survey. This influence was even more adverse in the picnic area. Prevailing northwest winds during the summer carried the floating weeds onto the shores of the picnic area, particularly along the southeast portion of the lake. At times, dead weeds literally choked the shoreline to a distance of 100 feet or more outward into the lake. It was almost impossible to launch a boat or to swim in the area.



Figure 9. Diamond Lake Picnic Area entrance sign. The picnic area is located at the south end of the lake just off the Cascade Lakes Highway and State Highway 230. (Photo by author)

Normally, swimming is a major attraction. The wind, moreover, carried the undesirable odor of decaying weeds into the picnic area. These adverse conditions reduced numbers of picnickers and other recreationists and curtailed activities.

#### Residence of Picnickers

In the picnic area, persons from 66 different locations in 13 states and one Canadian province were interviewed. Of these, 64.5

percent were from Oregon and 35.5 percent were from out of state. Thirty-eight percent were from within 100 miles of the lake. An additional 24 percent were from the Willamette Valley. Picnickers were interviewed from as far away as Pennsylvania and Florida and as close as Chemult, Oregon, which is about 15 miles from Diamond Lake.

Nineteen groups were composed of persons from more than one location. Of these, Oregonians were represented in 13 groups. Figure 10 illustrates the routes taken by the parties interviewed to reach Diamond Lake.

Table 19. Place of residence by state or province of groups interviewed in the Diamond Lake Picnic Area.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
Oregon	64.5	64.5
California	22.5	22.5
Washington	3.0	3.0
Wisconsin	2.0	2.0
Arizona	1.5	1.5
British Columbia	1.0	1.0
Illinois	1.0	1.0
Kansas	1.0	1.0
Nevada	1.0	1.0
Florida	.5	.5
Indiana	.5	.5
Iowa	.5	.5
Pennsylvania	.5	.5
Utah	.5	.5
Total	100.0	100.0



Figure 10

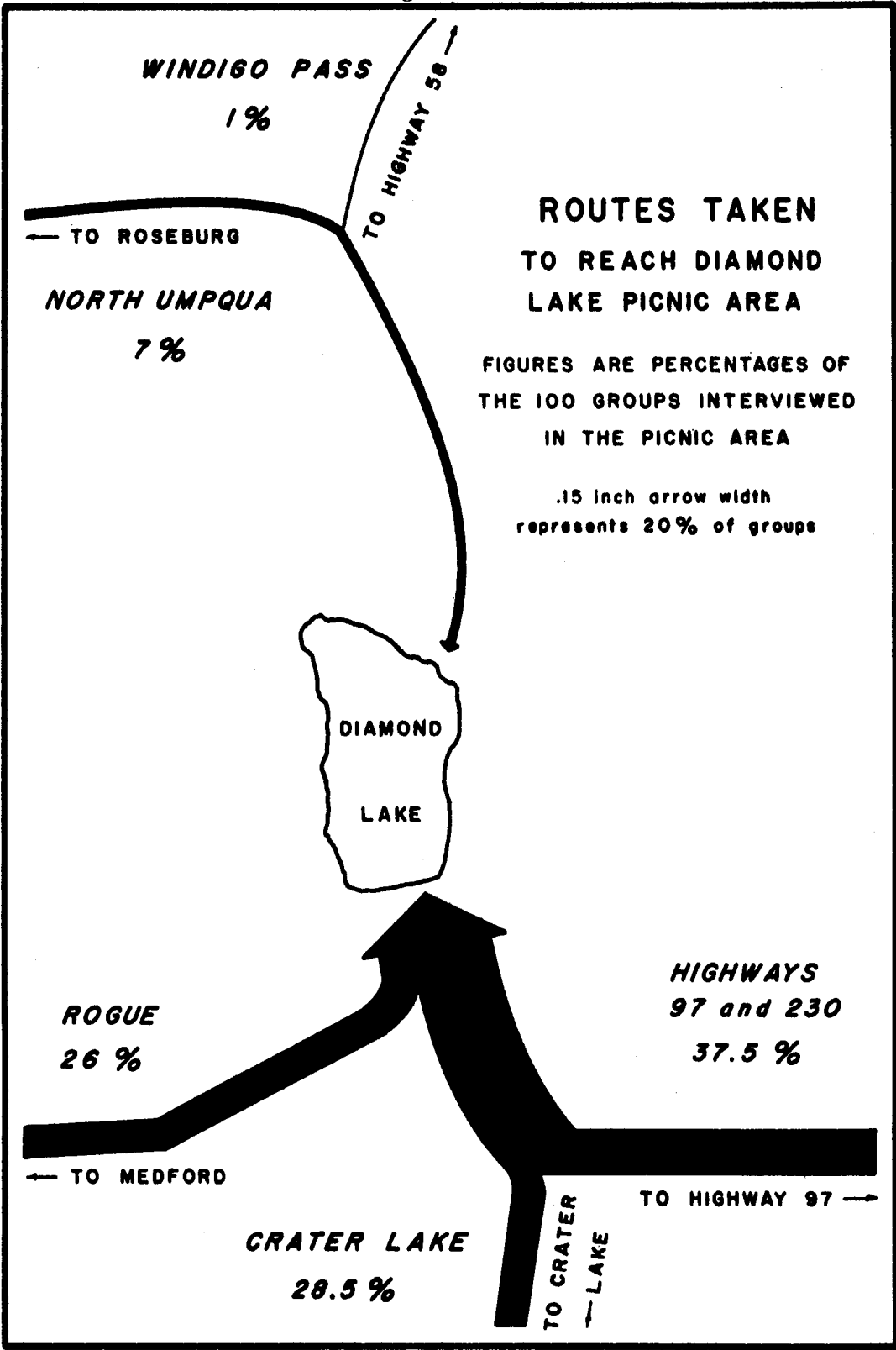


Table 20. Place of residence by cities of Oregon of groups interviewed in the Diamond Lake Picnic Area.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Oregon Groups	Percent of Total Groups
Eugene	11.5	17.8	11.5
Medford	11.5	17.8	11.5
Klamath Falls	8.5	13.2	8.5
Portland Area	8.0	12.5	8.0
Grants Pass	5.5	8.5	5.5
Roseburg	3.5	5.4	3.5
Bend	2.0	3.1	2.0
Other Oregon Cities	14.0	21.7	14.0
Total	64.5	100.0	64.5

#### Past and Present Visits to Diamond Lake

Forty-five percent of those interviewed were visiting Diamond Lake for the first time. Of the groups from Oregon, 29.5 percent had not been to the lake previously. A larger portion of out-of-state visitors, 73.2 percent, had not been to the lake before.

Seventy-two and one-half percent of the respondents indicated they were visiting Diamond Lake as part of a trip, while 27.5 percent said that the lake was their primary destination. Sixty-two and one-half percent had visited or were planning to visit Crater Lake.

#### Length of Stay

Interviewees were questioned concerning their length of stay

in the picnic area. The average length of stay was determined to be slightly over two hours. The length of stay of persons during the survey was definitely influenced by the dead weeds and their accompanying odor along the lake shore. Length of stay would undoubtedly be longer under normal conditions.

Respondents also were questioned in regard to length of stay in the Diamond Lake area. This was asked in an effort to determine what percentage of persons using the picnic area also spent additional time at the lake outside the picnic grounds. Only 33 percent of the parties interviewed had spent or were planning to spend some additional time in the Diamond Lake area. This could be an indication of a lack of knowledge on the part of the visitors concerning other recreation facilities in the area. Many groups, however, came specifically to the picnic area, having no desire or time to visit other locations in the vicinity.

Table 21. Length of visitor's stay in the Diamond Lake Picnic Area.

Length of Time	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
One hour or less	56	56
Over one hour to three hours	24	24
Over three hours to six hours	15	15
Over six hours to one day	3	3
Uncertain	2	2
Total	100	100

### Size of Picnicking Groups

The average number of persons per group was six and two-tenths. The smallest group was two persons while the largest was composed of 29 persons. The size of the picnicking groups is illustrated in Table 22.

Table 22. Size of picnicking groups.

Number of Persons in Group	Number of Groups this Size	Percent of Total
1	0	0
2	14	14
3	13	13
4	17	17
5	7	7
6	20	20
7	8	8
8	6	6
9	3	3
10	2	2
11 and Over	10	10
Total	100	100

### Primary Reasons for Visiting Diamond Lake

As might be expected of groups interviewed in a picnic area, picnicking was the leading reason for visiting Diamond Lake (see Table 23). Fifty-nine percent of the groups indicated they came to

Diamond Lake primarily for one purpose, even though they took part in other activities. Forty-one percent gave several reasons for visiting the lake. Included in the "Other" category in Table 23 are photography, family reunions, and softball games.

Table 23. Primary reasons of groups interviewed in the picnic area for visiting Diamond Lake.

	Number of Times Mentioned (100 Possible for Each Category)	Percent of Total
Picnicking	53	53
Sightseeing	43	43
Fishing	18	18
Camping	8	8
Swimming	7	7
Other	17	17

#### Opinions Concerning a Proposed Charge for Picnicking<sup>1</sup>

Indicated in Table 24 are opinions of respondents concerning the proposal of a nominal fee for the use of the picnic area. The number of groups favorable to the proposed fee was somewhat higher than those unfavorable (see Table 24).

Comments on the proposed charge were similar to those heard during the campground survey. Many of the groups stated that

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<sup>1</sup>There is no charge for the use of the picnic area. The proposal of a charge was made by the author for use during the survey.

they would favor a charge if the money was allocated for upkeep, improvements, or some other useful purpose. A few groups mentioned that they usually expect to pay and had no objection. Others, also in favor of a fee, felt that if a charge is made, the people who use the area (rather than all taxpayers) pay for its operation and maintenance.

Table 24. Opinions of groups concerning a proposed charge of a nominal fee for the use of the picnic area.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
Favorable	46	46
Favorable if money is used for improvements, upkeep, etc.	19	19
Unfavorable	34	34
No opinion	1	1
Total	100	100

An argument in opposition was voiced by those who mentioned that there already was a charge at the campground and that there should be some free facilities in the area. Several persons objected to paying for picnicking even though they did not object to a camping fee. Others believed that they should not be charged again since tax money is already used for maintenance purposes.

### Picnic Area Cleanliness and Upkeep

The response obtained concerning the cleanliness and upkeep of the area was favorable. Eighty-seven percent indicated they found the picnic area clean and in good repair. Three percent indicated that the condition was fair, eight percent made no comment, and only two percent felt that the picnic area was not clean or in good repair.

### Improvements or Changes in Recreation Facilities

In the last question, the groups interviewed were asked if they had any suggestions for improvements or changes in the recreation facilities in the picnic area or the Diamond Lake area. There were a great variety of comments, but never more than four on the same subject. Among the suggestions mentioned for the picnic area was the need for provision to keep down the dust, recreation facilities for children, more water taps, more stoves or fireplaces, provision to drive closer to picnic tables, better boat launching facilities, and more trails. Comments on improvements outside the picnic area included suggestions for showers and electricity in the campground. One group thought that people would feel more welcome in the campground if they could look it over before paying.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE UPPER ROGUE RIVER CAMPGROUNDS SURVEY

The procedure used for the upper Rogue River survey differed from the Diamond Lake survey in that four campgrounds were used for the interviews. Smaller size of Rogue River campgrounds made this necessary in order to obtain the desired 100 interviews. The campgrounds, Muir Creek, Foster Creek, Farewell Bend, and Union Creek, have similar facilities and are administered similarly. The location of the campgrounds is shown in Figures 2 and 23.

The 100 questionnaire-type interviews were completed within the period August 16, 1961, through September 9, 1961. The lack of accurate public use statistics or of estimates for the number of people using the campgrounds during the period of the survey made it impossible to estimate the percent sample.

#### Residence of Campers

Campers interviewed were from 66 different locations in seven states and one Canadian province. Oregon residents accounted for 52.5 percent of the groups while 47.5 percent were from out of state. Thirty-seven percent came from within 100 miles of the area



and 11.5 percent came from the Willamette Valley. Persons were interviewed from as far away as New Jersey and Quebec, Canada, and as near as Eagle Point, Oregon.

The majority of weekday use of the campgrounds was by groups from outside Oregon. Sixty-three percent of those interviewed on weekdays were nonresidents. During weekends, the majority of campground use, 68 percent, was by Oregonians.

Table 25. Place of residence by state or province of groups interviewed in Rogue River campgrounds.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
Oregon	52.5	52.5
California	39.0	39.0
Washington	4.0	4.0
Illinois	1.0	1.0
New Jersey	1.0	1.0
Utah	1.0	1.0
Quebec	1.0	1.0
Arizona	.5	.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 26. Place of residence by cities of Oregon of groups interviewed in Rogue River campgrounds.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Oregon Groups	Percent of Total Groups
Medford	16.0	30.5	16.0
Grants Pass	6.5	12.4	6.5
Klamath Falls	6.0	11.4	6.0
Portland Area	4.5	8.6	4.5
Ashland	3.5	6.7	3.5
Central Point	2.0	3.8	2.0
McMinnville	2.0	3.8	2.0
Other Oregon Cities	12.0	22.8	12.0
Total	52.5	100.0	52.5

### Destination of Recreationists

Respondents were asked if their visit to the upper Rogue River was part of a trip or if the campground was their main destination. Fifty-eight percent said their visit was part of a trip and the remainder said the campground was their main place of visit. As the distance of residence from the area increased, fewer groups said that the campground was their main destination. Groups from as far away as Los Angeles, however, said they came primarily to the campground.

### Use of Nearby Recreation Areas

Sixty-two percent of the groups interviewed indicated they had visited or were planning to visit Crater Lake and/or Diamond Lake. Thirty-five percent did not plan on going to either Crater Lake or Diamond Lake, and three percent were uncertain.

### Length of Stay

Shown in Table 27 is the length of stay of persons interviewed in the upper Rogue River campgrounds. The average length of stay was estimated to be three and one-half days.

Table 27. Length of stay of visitors to Rogue River campgrounds.

Length of Time	Oregon Residents		Out-of-state Residents		Total	
	No. of Groups	Percent of Total	No. of Groups	Percent of Total	No. of Groups	Percent of Total
One day or less	23.0	43.8	15.0	31.6	38	38
Over one day to three days	20.5	39.1	11.5	24.2	32	32
Over three days to five days	1.0	1.9	6.0	12.6	7	7
Over five days to seven days	4.0	7.6	6.0	12.6	10	10
Over seven days	2.0	3.8	8.0	16.9	10	10
Uncertain	2.0	3.8	1.0	2.1	3	3
Total	52.5	100.0	47.5	100.0	100	100

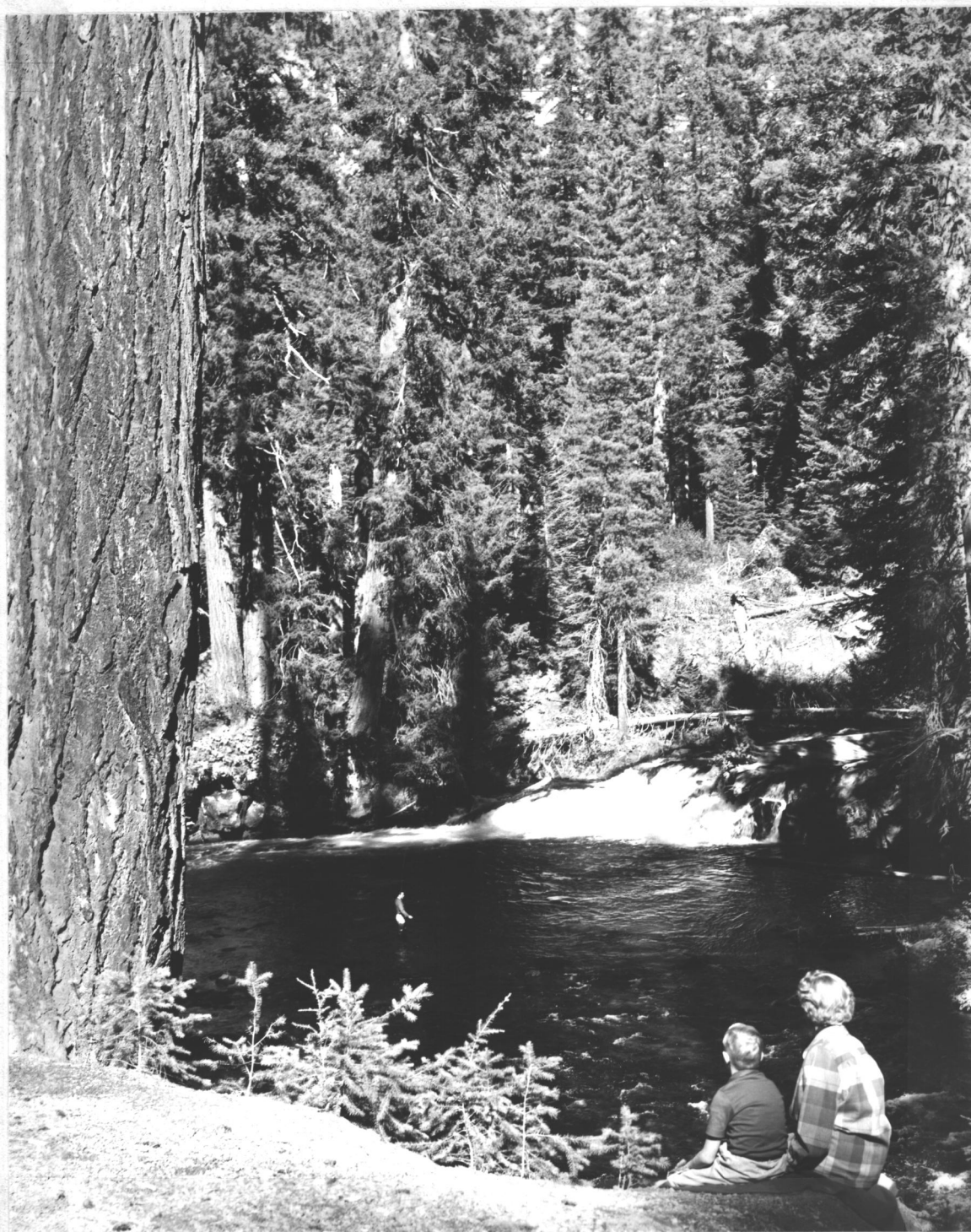


Figure 11. Relaxing on the upper Rogue River. The cascading waters and still pools provide superb scenery and excellent fishing. (Oregon State Highway Department)

### Size of Camper Groups

The average number of persons per group interviewed was 4.3. Illustrated in Table 28 is the size of camping groups. There was only one person in the smallest party interviewed, whereas there were 14 in the largest.

Table 28. Size of Rogue River camping groups.

Number of Persons in Group	Number of Groups this Size	Percent of Total
1	2	2
2	37	37
3	6	6
4	19	19
5	10	10
6	7	7
7	6	6
8	4	4
9	3	3
10	3	3
11 and Over	3	3
Total	100	100

### Primary Reasons for Visiting the Campground

Fifty-three percent of those interviewed gave more than one primary reason for visiting the campgrounds. The remaining percentage reported they had come mainly for one purpose. The

primary reasons for visiting Rogue River campgrounds are listed in Table 29. Family reunions, escape from the heat of other locations, and rest or relaxation are the major elements of the "Other" category in Table 29.

Table 29. Primary reasons of groups interviewed for visiting Rogue River campgrounds.

	Number of Times Mentioned (100 Possible for Each Category)	Percent of Total
Camping	47	47
Fishing	35	35
Sightseeing	19	19
Picnicking	14	14
Other	43	43

#### Opinions Concerning the Time Limit on Camping

Since the upper Rogue River campgrounds have a 14 day limit of stay, respondents were asked their opinion concerning this restriction. A summary of opinions is given in Table 30.

Comments were similar to those received in the Diamond Lake Campground survey concerning a proposed limit of stay. Those in favor of the limit gave the following reasons: it gave everyone a chance to use the campgrounds; it was a good idea in campgrounds where no charge was made; and it kept people from leaving camp trailers in the campground all summer whether they were in use or not.

Table 30. Opinions of groups concerning the 14-day time limit on the use of the campgrounds.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
Favorable	80	80
Favorable if heavy use of area requires limit	8	8
Unfavorable	8	8
No opinion	4	4
Total	100	100

Others felt that the limit should depend on the use--when the campground was crowded it would be a good idea, but when not crowded it was unnecessary. One party stated that the limitation should not be enforced under certain conditions--many people come from a long distance and should be encouraged to stay.

Groups having unfavorable opinions felt that a time limit was not necessary, that it should be for a longer period, or there should be no limit. One group mentioned they believed the purpose of the time restriction was good, but the rule was not effective or advantageous--it only forced people to move to a camp a few miles away.

Only six percent of those interviewed said they would stay longer if there was no limitation on the length of stay. Summarized in Table 31 are the opinions of campers as to what they believed to

be a reasonable time limit for camping.

Table 31. Length of time favored by visitors for time limit.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
Seven days	14	14
Seven to fourteen days	4	4
Fourteen days	63	63
Fourteen to thirty days	4	4
Limit depends on amount of use of area	9	9
No limit	2	2
No opinion	4	4
Total	100	100

### Opinions Concerning a Proposed Campground Charge<sup>1</sup>

The opinions of recreationists concerning their feelings about paying a nominal fee for the use of the campground are given in Table 32. Slightly over half were favorable to a charge and another 30 percent were favorable under the condition that the money be used for upkeep, improvements, or for some other useful purpose. Seventeen percent were unfavorable to a charge. Of the 17 groups objecting, 12 said they would not mind paying a fee if a few additional campground facilities were added, four still objected, and

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<sup>1</sup>There is no charge for the use of any of the Forest Service campgrounds along the upper Rogue River. The proposal of a charge was made by the author for use during the survey.



one was uncertain. It was obvious that the majority of people would not mind paying, but expect to receive something for their money.

Table 32. Opinions of groups concerning a proposed charge of a nominal fee for the use of Rogue River campgrounds.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
Favorable	52	52
Favorable if money is used for improvements, upkeep, etc.	30	30
Unfavorable	17	17
No opinion	1	1
Total	100	100

Summarized in Table 33 are opinions of the groups concerning the amount they believed to be a reasonable charge.

Table 33. Opinions of groups as to what amount constitutes a fair charge.

	Number of Groups	Percent of Total
No charge	4	4
Under fifty cents	16	16
Fifty to ninety-nine cents	17	17
One dollar	33	33
Over one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents	9	9
Over one dollar and fifty cents	1	1
Other	6	6
No opinion	14	14
Total	100	100

### Improvements or Changes in Recreation Facilities

Respondents were asked if they believed that the campground facilities were adequate. The opinions heard, along with additional comments or complaints asked for in the final question, are listed in Table 34. The "Other" category includes such comments as the campground is too dusty, a sign is needed to indicate if drinking water is potable (heard in campgrounds having no water taps), garbage needs emptying more often, and electricity is needed.

Table 34. Comments concerning additional campground facilities or improvements desired by visitors.

	Number of Times Mentioned	Percent of Total
Campground adequate and/or no improvements desired	27	27
More or better sanitary facilities	20	20
More water taps	17	17
Firewood desired	14	14
Shower facilities	11	11
More or better stoves	4	4
More campsites	4	4
More or better tables	4	4
Other	29	29
No comment	12	12

## CHAPTER V

## SUMMATION, FOREST SERVICE PLANS, AND CONCLUSIONS

Summation

Since many of the queries contained in each of the three questionnaires were similar, a brief comparison of results is in order. Before making any comparisons, the slight administrative differences of the three areas should be noted. The Diamond Lake Campground is a pay camp having no limit on length of stay; the Diamond Lake Picnic Area is free of charge but has a limitation of no overnight use. The upper Rogue River campgrounds are free of charge but have a 14-day limit of stay. Differences in developed facilities are noted in Appendix B. These two factors, administrative differences and differences in developed facilities, account for some of the variation in questionnaire results between the three areas.

Residence of recreationists. Examination of Table 35 will indicate that the pattern of residence of recreationists is similar for the three interview areas. In the Diamond Lake Campground and the picnic area, the portion of groups from Oregon was slightly over one-half of the total. Oregon groups using campgrounds of the upper

Table 35. Place of residence of recreationists for the three interview areas--by percentage.

	Diamond Lake Campground	Diamond Lake Picnic Area	Upper Rogue River Campgrounds	Totals
Oregon	52.75	64.5	52.5	55.6
California	41.25	22.5	39.0	36.0
Washington	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.8
Other States or Provinces	2.0	10.0	4.5	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Rogue totaled only slightly higher--64.5 percent.

There was a variation in the residence pattern of Oregonians for the three areas which is difficult to explain. Differences in accessibility, however, are partly responsible. The fact that people do not drive as great a distance to picnic as they do to camp is another factor. Picnickers who were from a great distance stopped as part of a trip. This was evidenced by the 72.5 percent of the groups interviewed in the picnic area who had stopped as part of a trip. This figure was 58.25 percent for the groups interviewed in the Diamond Lake Campground, and was nearly identical, 58 percent, for the upper Rogue River campgrounds.

Use of nearby recreation areas. Percentages of parties who had visited or were planning to visit Crater Lake were similar. The percentages were 60.5 for the groups interviewed in the Diamond Lake Campground, 62.5 for the Diamond Lake Picnic Area, and 50 percent for the upper Rogue River.

Length of stay. In comparing the average length of stay of recreationists, the picnic area cannot be included because of the limitation on overnight use. The average length of stay in the two campground areas was nearly the same. Persons interviewed in the Diamond Lake Campground stayed an average of three and eight-tenths days whereas the average length of stay for those on the

upper Rogue was three and one-half days.

Size of recreation groups. The average number of persons per camper group was nearly the same for Diamond Lake and the upper Rogue--four and one-half and four and three-tenths persons per group respectively. The average size of parties interviewed in the Diamond Lake Picnic Area was six and two-tenths persons. Picnicking groups were somewhat larger than camping parties due to the greater number of large organization groups using the picnic area.

Primary reasons for visiting the recreation areas. A review of Table 36 will indicate that persons in each of the three interview areas had nearly the same primary reasons for visiting the areas. Percentages of the various reasons, however, differed. As would be expected, camping ranked highest in the campgrounds and picnicking ranked highest in the picnic area.

Opinions concerning a time limit for recreation use. Since the Diamond Lake Campground has no limit of stay, whereas campgrounds on the upper Rogue River have a 14-day time limit, it is of value to compare opinions of persons interviewed in the two areas. Surprisingly, opinions were very similar. Of the groups interviewed on the upper Rogue, 80 percent were favorable to a time limit, whereas 70 percent of the Diamond Lake campers were favorable.

Table 36. Primary reasons of groups interviewed for visiting recreation areas--by percentage (100 percent possible for each category).

	Diamond Lake Campground	Diamond Lake Picnic Area	Upper Rogue River Campgrounds	Totals
Camping	59.5	8.0	47.0	43.5
Fishing	54.0	18.0	35.0	40.25
Sightseeing	15.0	43.0	19.0	23.0
Picnicking	2.0	53.0	14.0	17.25
Other	32.5	24.0	43.0	33.0

Examination of Tables 13 and 30 will illustrate the similarity.

Opinions were nearly the same respecting a reasonable time limit for camping. The majority favored 14 days. This can be concluded from Tables 14 and 31.

Opinions concerning a charge. Opinions of recreationists were obtained concerning the charge or proposed charge in all three areas. Comparisons indicate that persons using the Diamond Lake Campground did not object to the charge nearly as strongly as persons objected to a proposed charge in areas which were free. This was to be expected since most persons have become accustomed to the charge and do not mind paying the fee at Diamond Lake. Those who do not wish to pay use other campgrounds. Only five percent of the Diamond Lake campers objected to the charge. In the picnic area, 34 percent were unfavorable to the proposed charge. Seventeen percent of the upper Rogue River recreationists objected to the proposed charge.

Comments on cleanliness, upkeep, and development of the recreation areas. Opinions on cleanliness of the recreation areas were very similar. Eighty-three percent of the groups interviewed in the Diamond Lake Campground and 87 percent in the picnic area indicated that they found the facilities clean and in good repair.

Concerning additional facilities desired by campers, the



items were similar but percentages differed as can be reasoned from a comparison of Tables 18 and 34. The need for more or better sanitary facilities ranked high at the Diamond Lake Campground and in upper Rogue campgrounds. Thirty-eight percent of the Diamond Lake campers wanted shower facilities, whereas only 11 percent of the campers on the upper Rogue desired showers.

The low percentage of groups in the Diamond Lake Picnic Area desiring additional developments seemed surprising. A variety of desired developments were mentioned, but there never were more than four percent of the groups desiring any one development. This is probably due, in part, to the short length of stay in the picnic area.

It was found that urban and rural dwellers had nearly the same desires concerning improvements or developments in recreation facilities. Urban residents did not, as might have been expected, desire more in the way of facilities.

### Forest Service Plans

In the recent past, a great deal of progress has been made in the management and development of the outdoor recreation resources of Diamond Lake and the upper Rogue River. This has been done in spite of limited funds and in spite of a great increase in public use.

Concerning the lack of funds, the Cal-Ore Recreational Development Association<sup>1</sup> estimates the total cost of Forest Service recreation projects vitally needed at Diamond Lake to be \$158,800. Total federal funds provided for these projects in 1962 were \$28,000. The situation is similar for the upper Rogue River. The Association estimates the total cost of Forest Service recreation projects vitally needed here to be \$61,966. Only \$1,900 in federal funds for these projects were provided for 1962. The Association estimates that it will take the Forest Service 20.2 years to complete these recreation projects at the present rate of development (6, p. 11-14). Adequate and timely appropriations obviously are the keys.

Many future recreation developments are planned by the Forest Service. At the Diamond Lake Campground it is hoped that 110 new campsites can be developed during the summer of 1962 and that old campsites can be removed. An improved water system is planned for the campground in order to accommodate future flush toilet facilities which will be added on a year to year basis. These and

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<sup>1</sup>The Cal-Ore Recreational Development Association was officially formed and incorporated as a non-profit association in Oregon and California in 1961. It was organized by the County Courts and Boards of Supervisors of Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath, Oregon, and Modoc County, California. The purpose of the Association is "to promote the development and improvement of outdoor recreational facilities, both public and private, in the region encompassing its member counties" (6, p. 21).

other campground developments and improvements have top priority at Diamond Lake. When the campground is developed sufficiently, probably within two to three years, there are plans for other major recreation developments at the lake. These include the paving of the road that encircles the lake; studies on the feasibility of a ski area; excavation of the swamp area at the south end of the lake for a boat basin with moorage for 200 to 300 boats; and construction of the Thielsen View Campground north of the summer homes which would have about 100 campsites. The Forest Service hopes to eventually construct a visitor center and museum depicting the geology and history of the area (13).

Recreation developments and improvements are also planned for the upper Rogue River. In the next few years several new campgrounds will be added and old campgrounds will be expanded. The Union Creek Campground will be expanded to an estimated 100 family units in the next three or four years. Three or four smaller campgrounds will be built along State Highway 230. Two are planned for the immediate future--one at Rogue Falls and another at Rogue Bend on the upper Rogue River (1).

### Conclusions

After reviewing the results of the questionnaires it can be

concluded that recreationists have a wide variety of habits, opinions, desires, and needs. It is further concluded that no attempt should be made, even if it were possible, to provide for all of the stated desires and needs of the recreation users. Nor should all of their habits or opinions necessarily be considered. This does not, however, alter the value of an understanding of user habits and consideration for their opinions and desires as a basis for proper recreation management and planning.

Based upon an analysis of the questionnaires, recommendations concerning recreation at Diamond Lake and on the upper Rogue River are presented.

1. Visitors need more information concerning the Diamond Lake area. Hand-out information containing an area map and a fact sheet should be available at the campground entrance. This material should refer visitors to the Forest Service for additional information.
2. In view of the heavy recreation use, a more intensive information and education program should be carried out by the Forest Service at Diamond Lake.
3. A system of camper registration is needed for the Diamond Lake Campground as a convenience to campers as well as to aid the Forest Service and campground concessionaire in

handling campers. A camper registration system such as the one illustrated in Figure 12 would be beneficial.

4. In the Diamond Lake Campground few people are aware that additional firewood is available if needed. Campers should be informed of this by means of the previously mentioned hand-out information. Extra wood is kept in a location near the campground entrance where proper use can be controlled easily.
5. Provisions for closer restrictions of sewage disposal are necessary for camp trailers in the Diamond Lake Campground. This will become increasingly essential in the future to maintain proper sanitation.
6. In general, a few more services or facilities are needed for the amount charged in the Diamond Lake Campground. Hand-out information describing the area, additional firewood, flush toilets, improved boat launching facilities, provisions to keep down dust, camp spaces designed for trailers, shower facilities, activities for small children, facilities for fish cleaning and disposal, and possibly electricity would improve the situation.
7. At Diamond Lake, a small, relatively undeveloped campground would be desirable for those seeking primitive

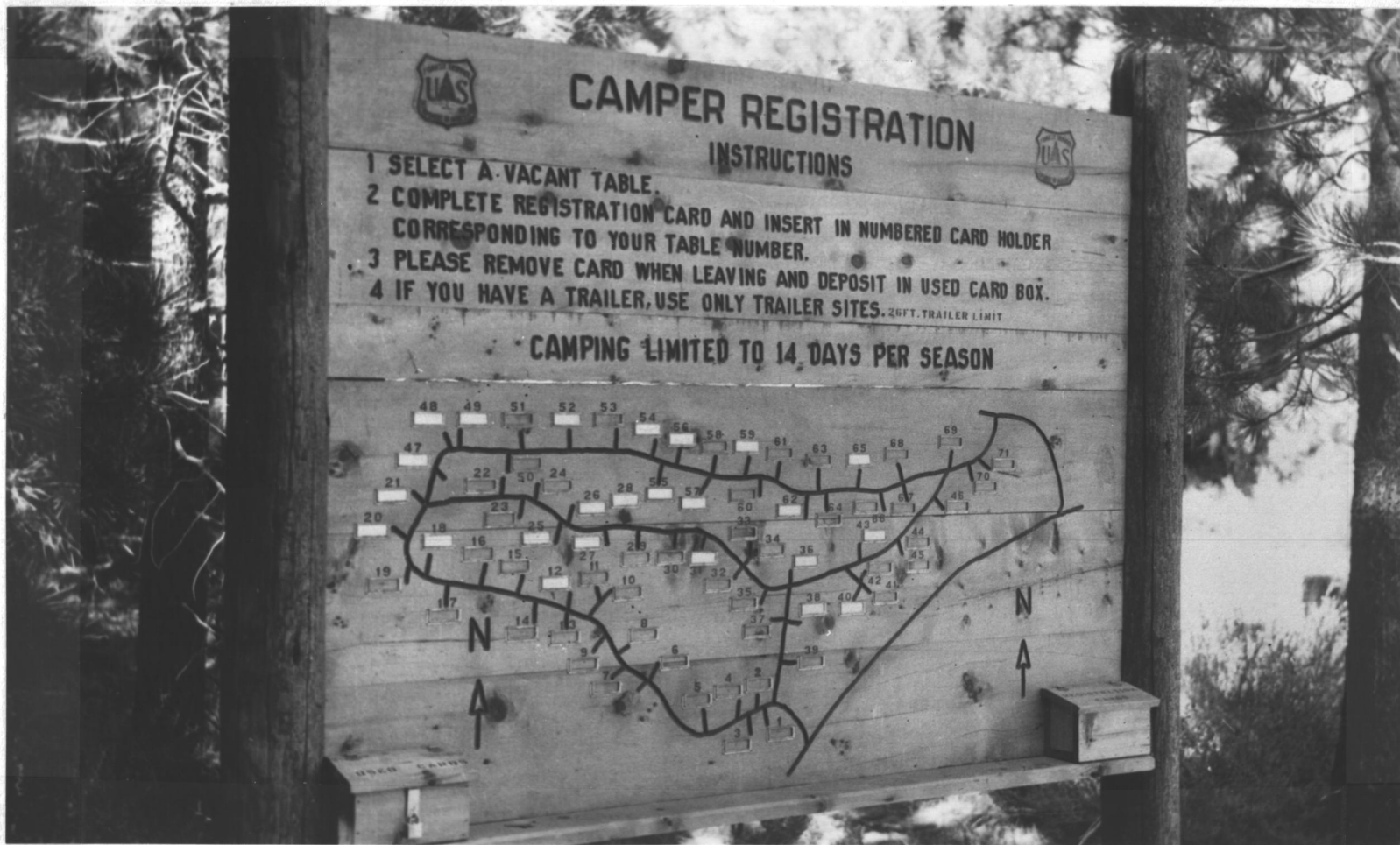


Figure 12. A camper registration board. The board is an important part of a successful camper registration system used by the U. S. Forest Service in several California campgrounds. (U. S. Forest Service)

conditions and for those who do not wish to pay for camping.

8. The provision of firewood is needed in the Union Creek and Farewell Bend Campgrounds for the convenience of campers and to prevent destruction of trees and associated vegetation.
9. Water taps are needed at the Farewell Bend Campground.
10. The campgrounds of the upper Rogue River without water taps should have a sign indicating whether or not stream water is potable.

The survey has indicated that Diamond Lake and the upper Rogue River are attractive and popular recreation areas. People from many parts of the United States and from greater distances than might be expected visit here. Survey results reveal that recreation use can be expected to increase in the future. The majority of those interviewed plan on returning to the area in the future. Factors such as increased leisure time, better transportation facilities, increased population, and greater income are responsible for increasing recreation use. Outdoor recreation is truly becoming a large part of American living.

Preparation must be made to meet the increasing needs in present and future recreation installations. Surveys of the nature presented here are of importance in helping to meet this need because they indicate the habits, opinions, and desires of recreation users.

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## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

### Questionnaires

# QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USE AT THE DIAMOND LAKE CAMPGROUND

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Place of residence. City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
 Distance traveled to reach Diamond Lake. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Route taken to reach Diamond Lake. N. Umpqua \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rogue \_\_\_\_\_ Crater Lake \_\_\_\_\_ Highways 97 and 230 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 How did you learn about Diamond Lake? (For out-of-state visitors) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many persons in your party? \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Also ages of other persons in group when size is not prohibitive) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Did you bring a Car \_\_\_\_\_ Station wagon \_\_\_\_\_ Camp trailer \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pickup camper \_\_\_\_\_ Boat \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is this your first visit to Diamond Lake? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
 Approximate number of previous visits made per year. \_\_\_\_\_  
 How many years have you been coming to Diamond Lake? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Do you plan on visiting Diamond Lake again in the future? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
4. Primary reason(s) of group for visiting Diamond Lake. Fishing \_\_\_\_\_ Camping \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sightseeing \_\_\_\_\_ Hiking \_\_\_\_\_ Picnicking \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 What activities have persons in your group taken part in? Fishing \_\_\_\_\_  
 Camping \_\_\_\_\_ Picnicking \_\_\_\_\_ Swimming or wading \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hiking \_\_\_\_\_ Mt. Climbing \_\_\_\_\_ Sightseeing \_\_\_\_\_ Photography \_\_\_\_\_  
 Horseback riding \_\_\_\_\_ Boating (not fishing) \_\_\_\_\_ Game and team sports \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Activities at lodge (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Which activity did your group spend the most time doing? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is your visit here part of a trip, or is Diamond Lake your primary place visited? Diamond  
 Lake primary place visited \_\_\_\_\_ Part of a trip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Did you, or are you planning to visit Crater Lake on this trip? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How long do you intend to stay at this campground? \_\_\_\_\_  
 How long do you intend to stay at Diamond Lake? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How would you feel about a 14 day time limit on the use of this campground? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 What do you think is a reasonable time limit? \_\_\_\_\_
8. How do you feel about paying for the use of camping facilities here? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 What amount (if any) do you feel is a fair charge? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Would you stay longer if there was no charge? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

9. Have you ever been unable to camp here because the campground was full? Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No \_\_\_\_\_  
Approximate number of times per year. \_\_\_\_\_  
At any particular time such as a Weekend \_\_\_\_\_ Holiday \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_
10. Did you find the facilities in the campground clean and in good repair? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Do you feel that the campground is Underdeveloped \_\_\_\_\_ About right \_\_\_\_\_  
Overdeveloped \_\_\_\_\_  
What additional facilities or improvements do you feel are needed? Electricity \_\_\_\_\_  
Shower and wash facilities \_\_\_\_\_ Flush toilets \_\_\_\_\_ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
Do you feel that there are too many people in the campground. \_\_\_\_\_  
Just about right \_\_\_\_\_ Would be okay with more people \_\_\_\_\_
12. Do you have any suggestions for improvements or changes in recreation facilities in the Diamond Lake area outside of the campground? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Additional comments or complaints. \_\_\_\_\_

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USE AT THE DIAMOND LAKE PICNIC AREA

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Place of residence. City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_
2. Route taken to reach Diamond Lake. N. Umpqua \_\_\_\_\_  
Rogue \_\_\_\_\_ Crater Lake \_\_\_\_\_ Highways 97 and 230 \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many persons in your party? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is this your first visit to Diamond Lake? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
5. Primary reason for visiting Diamond Lake. Picnicking \_\_\_\_\_ Fishing \_\_\_\_\_  
Camping \_\_\_\_\_ Sightseeing \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
6. Is your visit here part of a trip that may include other recreation areas such as Crater Lake,  
or is Diamond Lake your primary place visited? Diamond Lake primary place visited \_\_\_\_\_  
Part of a trip \_\_\_\_\_
7. Did you, or are you planning to visit Crater Lake on this trip? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
8. How long do you intend to stay in the picnic area? \_\_\_\_\_
9. How long do you intend to stay at Diamond Lake? \_\_\_\_\_
10. How would you feel about paying a nominal fee for the use of the picnic grounds? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Did you find the facilities in the picnic area clean and in good repair? Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No \_\_\_\_\_ Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Do you have any suggestions for improvements or changes in the recreation facilities in the  
picnic area or in the Diamond Lake area? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USE AT CAMPGROUNDS ON THE UPPER ROGUE RIVER

Location \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Place of residence. City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many persons in your party? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Primary reason for visiting this campground. Fishing \_\_\_\_\_ Camping \_\_\_\_\_  
Sightseeing \_\_\_\_\_ Picnicking \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Is your visit here part of a trip or is this campground your main destination? Part of a trip \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Campground main destination \_\_\_\_\_
5. Did you, or are you planning to visit Crater Lake \_\_\_\_\_ Diamond Lake \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_ on this trip.
6. How long do you intend to stay in this campground? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How do you feel about the 14 day time limit on the use of this campground? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Would you stay longer if there was no time limit? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
9. What do you think is a reasonable time limit, if any? \_\_\_\_\_
10. How would you feel about paying a nominal fee for the use of this campground? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. If unfavorable, would you mind paying a fee if a few additional facilities, such as the provision of firewood, were added? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. What amount, if any, do you feel would be a fair charge? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Do you think that the facilities in this campground are adequate, or do you have any suggestions for any additions, improvements, or changes? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Additional comments or complaints. \_\_\_\_\_



## APPENDIX B

### Physical Features and Developed Facilities

## APPENDIX B

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND DEVELOPED FACILITIES

Diamond Lake and the upper Rogue River long have been a favorite outdoor recreation area. The physical factors of location, accessibility, topography, weather and climate, water, vegetation, and fish and game form an attractive and popular recreation base. Developed facilities have enhanced the physical base. In combination, these features have made the area highly significant for public use activities.

#### Location and Accessibility

Diamond Lake is located in eastern Douglas County within the North Umpqua watershed, about five miles from the north entrance to Crater Lake National Park. The lake is accessible from most directions (See Figures 4 and 18). From the west, the North Umpqua Highway carries traffic from Roseburg. This route, now paved most of the distance, parallels the North Umpqua River the majority of the way. The amount of traffic on this highway is expected to increase greatly when paving is completed during the fall of 1963 (13). From the north, Windigo Pass, a Forest Service dirt road, connects State Highway 58 with the North Umpqua Highway seven

miles north of Diamond Lake. All other routes to the lake are completely paved. Federal Highway 97 and State Highway 230 provide access from the east (Bend and Klamath Falls). State Highway 58 connects with U. S. Highway 97, giving access from the Willamette Valley. Diamond Lake may be reached from Crater Lake by way of the north entrance to the park and State Highway 230. From the southwest, State Highways 62 and 230 carry traffic from the Medford area, both closely following the Rogue River for much of the distance. The highways to Diamond Lake are not kept open during the winter months. The lake is usually accessible from mid May to late October, depending on snow conditions.

The upper Rogue River (upstream from Union Creek) is located partially in eastern Douglas County and partially in northeastern Jackson County. From its source at Boundary Springs on the northern boundary of Crater Lake National Park, the upper Rogue River flows in a general southwesterly direction. The area is accessible from Medford to the southwest and Crater Lake to the east by way of State Highway 62. State Highway 230 carries traffic from Diamond Lake and from U. S. Highway 97 (See Figure 23). State Highway 62 is kept open all year, whereas State Highway 230 is not kept free of snow during the winter months. The majority of the upper Rogue River, therefore, is not accessible during winter.

## Topography

The topography of the area is especially attractive for recreation purposes. Rugged mountains, interspersed with high meadows and areas of level topography, provide excellent scenery as well as attractions for hiking, mountain climbing and other activities.

Diamond Lake, situated at an elevation of 5,183 feet, lies between 9,182 foot Mt. Thielsen and 8,363 foot Mt. Bailey (See Figures 13 and 14). Mt. Thielsen, on the east side of the lake, is popular with mountain climbers. Mt. Bailey is popular with hikers and, to a lesser extent, mountain climbers.

Proceeding from Diamond Lake to the upper Rogue River, State Highway 230 climbs gently for a few miles to the Rogue-Umpqua watershed divide. After reaching the divide the highway descends gently for several miles before entering the steeper country of the upper Rogue River. Elevations here range from a low of 3,300 feet at Union Creek to a high of nearly 5,300 feet at the headwaters of the river.

## Weather and Climate

Exact weather and climatic data for Diamond Lake and the

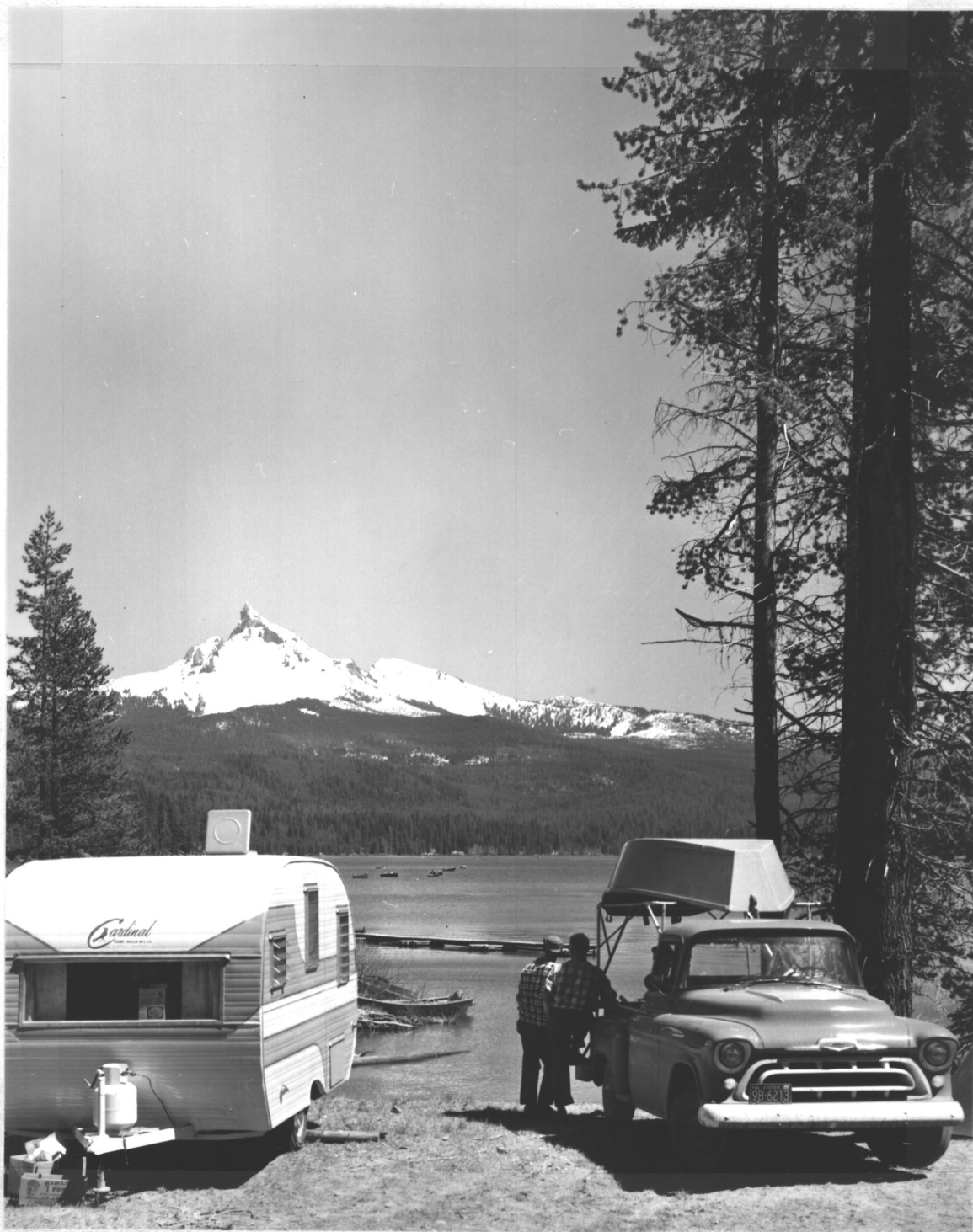


Figure 13. Diamond Lake and snow-covered Mt. Thielsen. The 9,182 foot peak has a mantle of snow until mid summer, with snow patches remaining throughout the summer months. (Oregon State Highway Department)

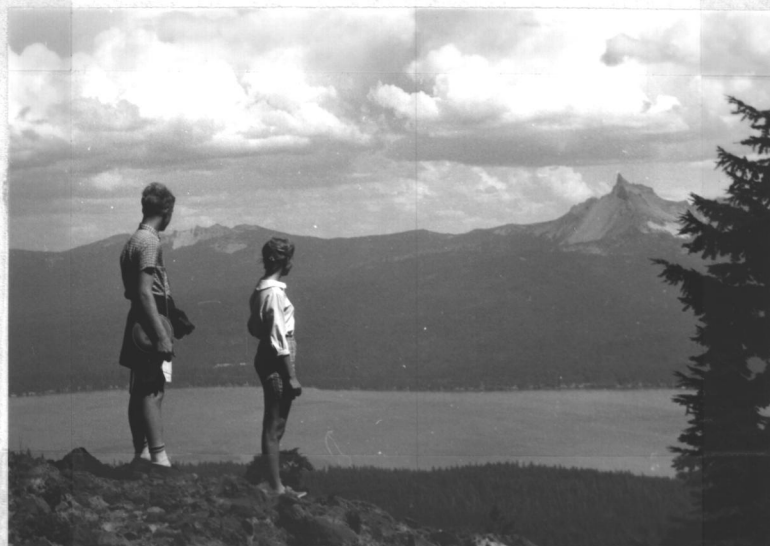


Figure 14. Hikers on Mt. Bailey. A rewarding view of Diamond Lake and Mt. Thielsen awaits persons climbing Mt. Bailey. (Photo by author)



Figure 15. Horseback riding near Diamond Lake. There are several trails on which to enjoy this popular recreation activity. (Photo by author)

upper Rogue River are lacking since no official weather records are kept in the area. Observation by local Forest Service personnel and information from other sources, however, gives a picture of the weather and climate for general descriptive purposes.

At Diamond Lake the average precipitation is about 47 inches, mostly in the form of snow (10, p. 7). Average annual snowfall is about eight to nine feet, with depths up to 15 feet having been known (13). Winter temperatures are not available. Summer weather is ideal for recreationists seeking an escape from the heat of lower elevations. Minimum night-time temperatures during summer average 35 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Daytime maximums seldom exceed 85 to 90 degrees. Frost may occur during any month of the year.

The climate of the upper Rogue area can be briefly characterized as follows: The lower elevations have an average annual precipitation of about 36 inches and the high country up to 60 inches. Most of the precipitation is in the form of snow during a normal year. Average annual snowfall at Union Creek is about four feet. The average diurnal temperature range during winter is about 35 degrees; from a low of 25 to a high of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Low temperatures of zero degrees or below occur for very short periods. The average diurnal range in summer temperatures is 50 degrees;

from a low of about 45 degrees Fahrenheit to a high of 95 degrees. One or two days each summer have temperatures above 100 degrees. Late spring frost is common (1).

### Water

The water resources of the area form the primary recreation attraction. Diamond Lake, 3,000 acres in size, is fairly shallow, having a maximum depth of 53 feet. Fishing is the most popular activity on the lake. Water skiing is ruled out by a speed limit of 10 miles per hour for boats. Several excellent bathing beaches, sloping gradually into deeper water, make the lake well suited for family use (28, p. 1). The scenic beauty of the lake is an attractive feature.

The upper Rogue River also is famous for its scenic beauty and good fishing. Turbulent waters, alternating with quiet pools, make the river attractive to sightseers and anglers (See Figures 11 and 16). At Union Creek the river enters the famous Rogue River Gorge, an outstanding scenic and geologic feature. Numerous tributary streams also add recreation significance in this area.

### Vegetation

A variety and abundance of vegetation are present in this



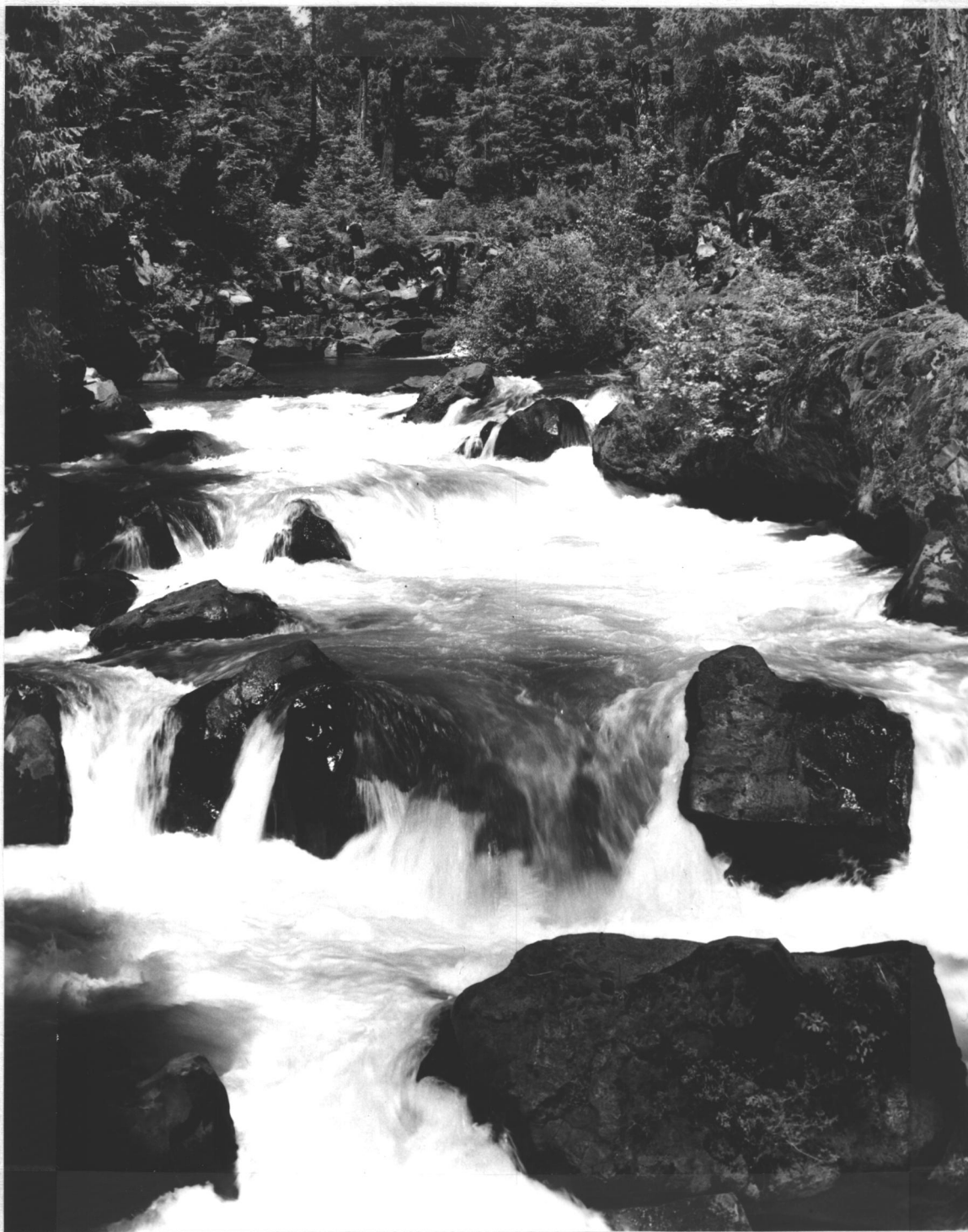


Figure 16. The upper Rogue River. This is a typical view of the turbulent waters of the river. (Oregon State Highway Department)

heavily forested area. Variations are due primarily to differences in environmental details such as precipitation, temperature, elevation, and soil (30, p. 105).

No one tree can be said to be the predominant species. At Diamond Lake, however, lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta), predominates. Nearly pure stands surround the lake. In the upper Rogue River area, lodgepole pine is found extending from Diamond and Crater Lakes down to a point just east of the Muir Creek Campground.

A few scattered ponderosa pines (Pinus ponderosa), are found at Diamond Lake. This species is common in the vicinity of Union Creek. Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), is also common in this area, generally becoming less plentiful as elevation increases. Other species in evidence are western white pine (Pinus monticola), sugar pine (Pinus lambertiana), Engelmann spruce (Picea engelmannii), western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), incense-cedar (Libocedrus decurrens), subalpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), Shasta red fir (Abies magnifica shastensis), and Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis). A few small scattered groves of quaking aspen (Populus tremuloides), grow along the shores of Diamond Lake. Small numbers of whitebark pine (Pinus albicaulis), are found in the higher elevations (20, p. 47-115; 22, p. 10-41).

## Fish and Wildlife

Fishing, and to a lesser extent hunting, offer one of the major recreation attractions. Diamond Lake and the Rogue River are well known for their excellent fishing. Fishing pressure is usually heavy during the open season, but hunting pressure is relatively light.

At present, Diamond Lake is stocked with Canadian rainbow or Kamloops trout (Salmo gairdneri kamloops). Future plantings however, will be of native rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri), which will eventually replace the Kamloops rainbow. Two reasons prompted the Oregon State Game Commission to change its stocking program. First, the late spring spawning of the Kamloops resulted in many fish being dark and undesirable in condition for two to three weeks after the fishing season opened. Secondly, many anglers were dissatisfied with the temperamental nature of the Kamloops trout, which seems to strike on a hit-and-miss basis (15, p. 2).

Fish found in the upper Rogue River area are rainbow trout, brown trout (Salmo trutta), brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis), and a few cutthroat trout (Salmo clarki). Anadromous fish species do not reach the waters of Diamond Lake or the upper Rogue River (14).



Figure 17. Kamloops trout taken from Diamond Lake. A fisherman proudly displays his catch of a 17 inch trout. (Oregon State Highway Department)

A variety of wildlife lives in the area. The list of species includes the Columbian blacktailed deer (Dama hemionus columbiana), black bear (Ursus americanus), mountain lion (Felis concolor), bobcat (Lynx rufus), coyote (Canis latrans), beaver (Castor canadensis), porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum), muskrat (Ondatra zibethica), mink (Mustela vison), hoary marmot (Marmota caligata), and ruffed grouse (Bonasa umbellus). A few mule deer (Dama hemionus hemionus), are occasionally found in the eastern portion of the area. Small numbers of Roosevelt elk (Cervus canadensis roosevelti), have been reported in scattered locations north of Diamond Lake. Migratory waterfowl make use of Diamond Lake and several other nearby lakes (14).

### Recreation Developments

A long list of recreation possibilities is available. The more common activities are camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, boating, hiking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, sightseeing and photography. These activities are made more enjoyable by the scenic beauty of the mountains, lakes, meadows, forests, valleys, rivers, and streams.

The Forest Service has provided many recreation facilities. In response to the popularity of the area and heavy public use, the

Forest Service has granted permits for other developments such as resorts and summer homes (See Figures 18, 22, and 23).

At Diamond Lake, the concessionaire-operated campground has 269 fully developed camping units--the largest campground on Forest Service land in either Oregon or Washington (13). Facilities include tables, piped water, fireplaces for cooking, evening delivery of firewood to the campsites, garbage cans, three boat launching areas, outdoor toilets, and one building having flush toilets.

At the southern end of the lake is a 52 family-unit picnic area which is operated free of charge. Facilities are similar to the campground except that there are no flush toilets, there is only one boat launching area, and there is only a limited amount of firewood provided.

Other recreation developments include the Diamond Lake Resort, consisting of a lodge, store, cabins, service station, boat-house, boats and boat docks, and the South Store and service station; two organization camps; 103 summer homes on the west shore of the lake; a state fish hatchery at the lake outlet; a modern trailer court; a commercial packing concession; and the Forest Service Guard Station which serves as an information center. In addition, there are several trails, a viewpoint located near the South Store, and

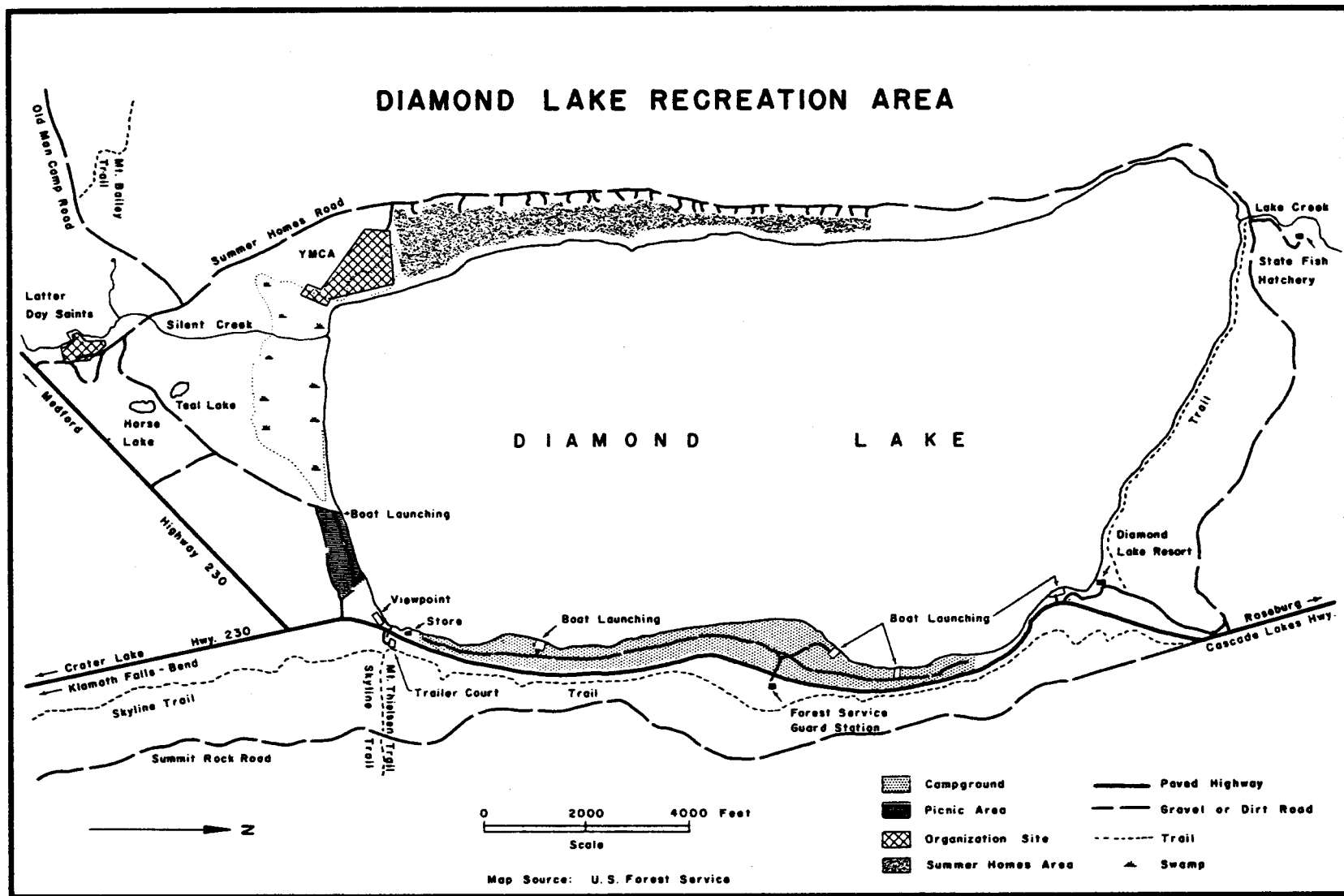


Figure 18



Figure 19. Sunbathers at Diamond Lake. There are several excellent beaches which are popular for sunbathing and swimming. (Photo by author)

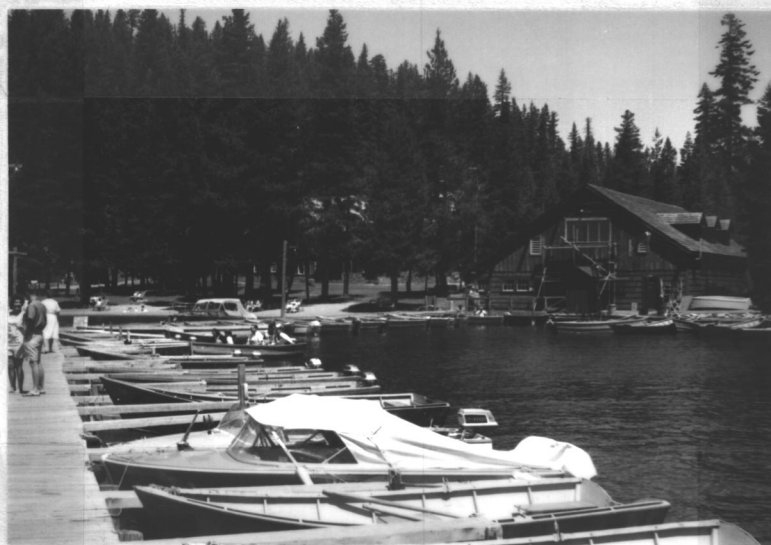


Figure 20. Boating facilities at Diamond Lake. The docking facilities, boats, and boathouse shown here are a part of the Diamond Lake Resort area. (Photo by author)





Figure 21. Diamond Lake information. Recreationists can be oriented to the Diamond Lake Recreation Area by this sign. (Photo by author)



Figure 22. Diamond Lake Lodge. Located at the northeast end of the lake, the lodge is the center of the Diamond Lake Resort area. (Photo by author)

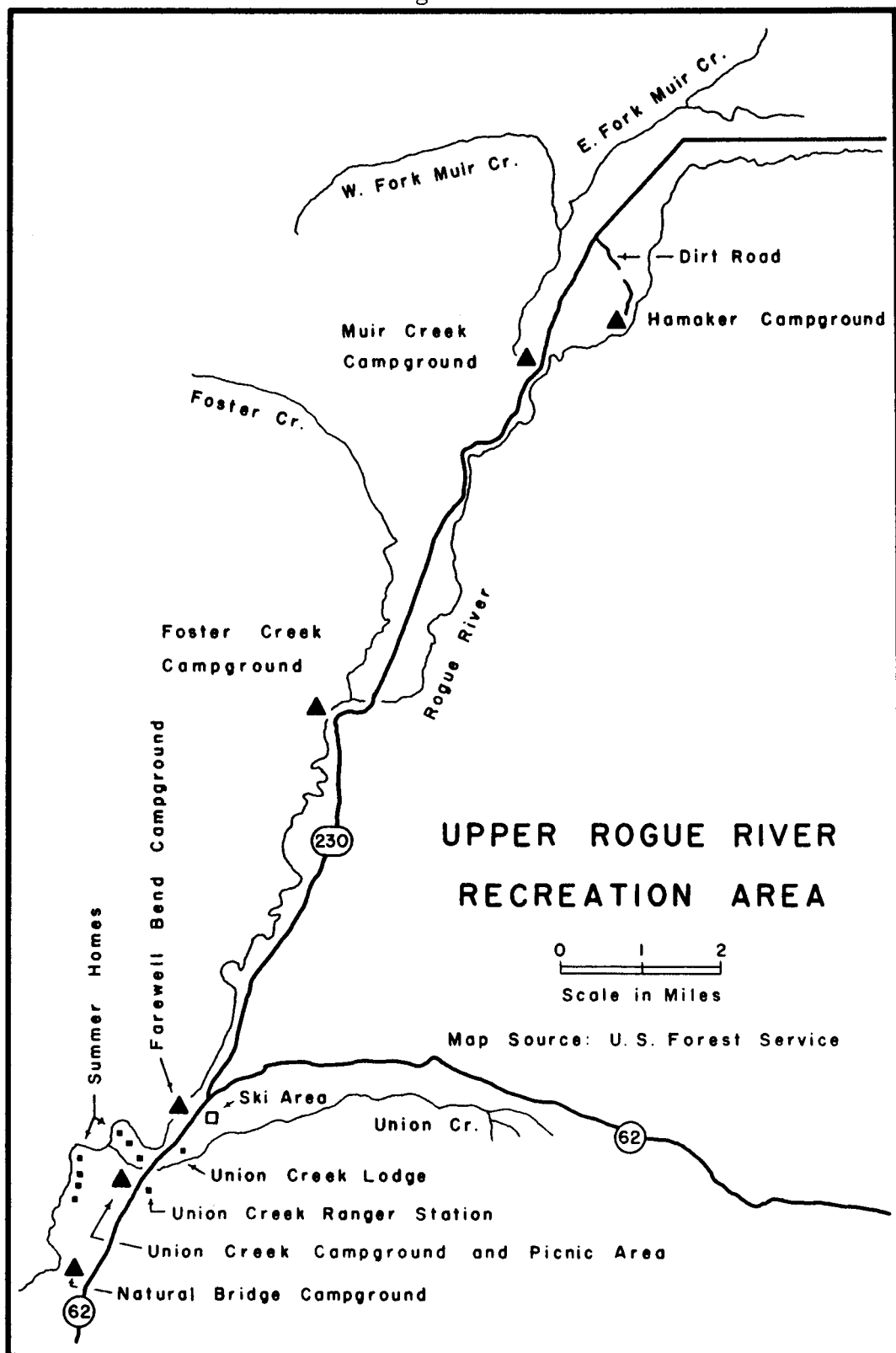
boat launching facilities located between the campground and the resort area (28, p. 1).

The Forest Service has developed recreation facilities on the upper Rogue River (See Figure 23). The heaviest concentration is in the Union Creek area. The developments here include the Union Creek Ranger Station, a lodge, cabins, service station, restaurant, 56 summer homes, an organization site, a ski area, a picnic area, and a campground. There are several trails in the area and an excellent viewpoint overlooking the Rogue River Gorge (30, p. 12).

Developments at the Union Creek Campground and nearby picnic area include a community kitchen, piped water, tables, fireplaces for cooking, garbage cans, outdoor toilets, limited modern sanitary facilities, and two foot bridges across Union Creek. There are 35 campsites and seven family units for picnicking. No firewood is provided (26, p. 29). Union Creek, which flows through the campground and picnic area, and the surrounding vegetation provide an attractive setting.

Farewell Bend Campground, located one mile north of Union Creek, now has a total of 51 family camping and picnicking units. Facilities here include tables, fireplaces for cooking, garbage cans, and outdoor toilets. Neither piped water nor firewood are provided (26, p. 29). This campground is becoming increasingly popular with

Figure 23



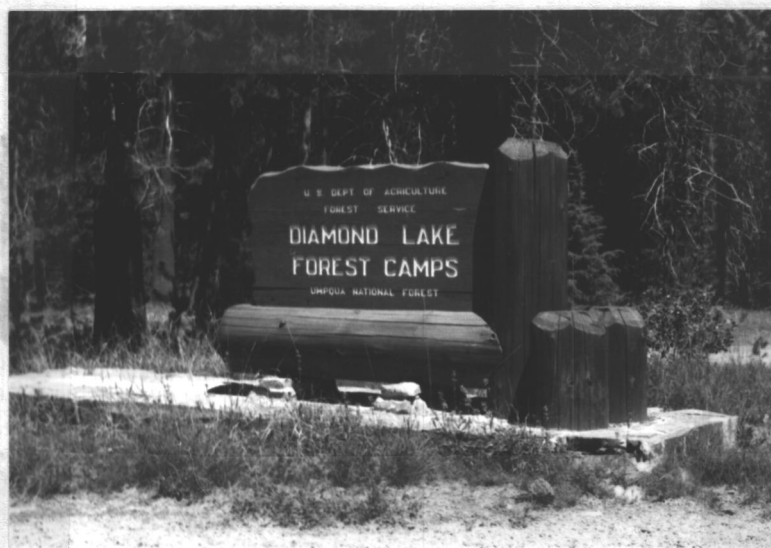


Figure 24. Diamond Lake Campground entrance sign. Campers are checked into the campground at the checking station, shown in Figure 8, located about 100 feet from this sign. (Photo by author)



Figure 25. Union Creek Campground and summer homes entrance sign. The campground and summer homes are located just off State Highway 62 at Union Creek. (Photo by author)

recreationists using camping trailers (1). Outside the immediate Union Creek area, there are three other Forest Service campgrounds located along the upper Rogue River. These are Foster Creek, with four campsites; Muir Creek, with five campsites; and Hamaker Campground with ten campsites. Facilities provided in these campgrounds are tables, garbage cans, fireplaces for cooking, and outdoor toilets. Neither piped water nor firewood is provided (26, p. 29).

#### Recreation Use

Recreation use of the developed facilities of the area is heavy and steadily increasing. This is indicated in Table 37, which lists public use statistics for the Diamond Lake Campground. There are no accurate public use statistics kept for the campgrounds along the upper Rogue River. The Forest Service, however, estimates that the Union Creek and Muir Creek campground are used nearly to capacity from the fourth of July through Labor Day. The campgrounds at Farewell Bend and Foster Creek are estimated to have two-thirds capacity use for the same period, while the Hamaker Campground has one-half capacity use (1).

Table 37. Public use, Diamond Lake Campground, 1956-1961.

Year	Number of Persons
1956	29,775
1957	40,616
1958	38,729
1959	31,173
1960	96,770
1961	78,764

Source: 1960 Annual Report, Oregon State Game Commission, Fishery Division and U. S. Forest Service.

#### United States Forest Service Management

The Diamond Lake and upper Rogue River areas are managed on a multiple use and sustained yield basis of the renewable resources of water, wildlife, timber, forage, and outdoor recreation--as are all national forest lands (23, p. 2). Recreation use of national forests is an important part of the Multiple Use Management Program of the Forest Service. Recreational values of the national forests receive the same consideration as do the other major land uses (3, p. 161).

For management purposes, national forests are divided into ranger districts managed by a District Ranger and his staff.

Diamond Lake is located on the Diamond Lake Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest. The District Ranger, located at the

Toketee Ranger Station is responsible to the Supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest, headquartered in Roseburg. The upper Rogue River is located on the Union Creek Ranger District of the Rogue River National Forest with the District Ranger located at the Union Creek Ranger Station. The Rogue River National Forest Supervisor's office is in Medford.

Recreation facilities and activities are managed with as few restrictions to the public as possible. At Diamond Lake, a ten mile an hour speed limit for boats on the lake and a charge for the use of the campground have become necessary in the public interest. In 1956, the campground at the lake was placed under the operation of a concessionaire who makes a charge of one dollar per night for camping and 75 cents per day for picnicking. It is interesting to note that the Forest Service received numerous complaints from the public concerning the charge the first year it was in effect, fewer the second year, and practically none the third season (12, p. 12). The Forest Service estimates that it would cost the government about \$12,000 per season to operate the present campground at Diamond Lake (13).

In the campgrounds of the upper Rogue River, campers are asked to register and are limited to a stay of no longer than 14 days (See Figure 26).



Figure 26. Campground registration box. Recreationists using U. S. Forest Service campgrounds along the upper Rogue River are asked to register and to limit their stay to no more than 14 days. (Photo by author)