MOTORISED OUTDOOR RECREATION PURSUITS IN THE LOWER UMFOLOZI AND HLABISA COASTAL DISTRICTS OF KWAZULU-NATAL

BY

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A dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Arts in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Zululand.

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DECLARATION

I declare that this research study: *MOTORISED OUTDOOR RECREATION PURSUITS IN THE LOWER UMFOLOZI AND HLABISA COASTAL DISTRICTS OF KWAZULU-NATAL*, unless specifically indicated to the contrary in the text, is my own work both in conception and execution. All the sources that have been used or quoted have been duly acknowledged by means of complete references.

Signed: ______________________________________

Thandi A. Mahaye
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Antonia Thandi Mahaye (Née Nzama)
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DEDICATION

This dissertation is written and dedicated to the memory of my father who has always been a pillar of my strength and a source of unceasing inspiration. He was the first and main person who planted the seed of wanting to learn in me. May his soul rest in peace.
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ABSTRACT

MOTORISED OUTDOOR RECREATION PURSUIT IN THE LOWER UMFOLOZI AND HLABISA COASTAL DISTRICTS OF KWAZULU-NATAL

Modern life is often accompanied by severe physical, intellectual and emotional stress as people battle to survive. Recreation activities provide people with an outlet to release this stress. In the past few years a great deal of attention was focused in the way people spent their leisure time. This study focuses on outdoor motorised recreation pursuits in the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts of KwaZulu-Natal as one of the ways in which leisure time can be spent. Motorised recreation, which covers the use of various machines such as motor-cars, caravans, campers, trailers, beach-buggies, motor-cycles, beach tricycles, and motor-boats, is one of the recreation facilities that has been either ignored or overlooked. Basically, this was because of the disparities in the provision of recreation facilities and resources in general. Motorised recreation has therefore over the past years been regarded as an "elitist" activity that could only be taken advantage of by a few who could afford and also who "by right" could utilise those facilities.

The fundamental aims of the study are to:

(a) investigate the socio-economic demographic characteristics of recreators who participate in motor-related outdoor recreation activities with a view of making a contribution towards effective planning and provision of recreation resources. The resources that are provided should be those that are required by the target community and those that will satisfy the needs of the group they are intended for;
(b) examine the various physical facilities existing in the study area for motor-
related recreation activities. During the planning phase it is important to
know what is available and what should be upgraded, improved or
substituted; and

(c) reveal the attitudes of the recreators, managers of recreation facilities as
well as the people who live around the recreation facilities. Before
embarking on the task of providing the recreation facilities it is very
important to know the attitudes of people who will be using the facilities.

Some of the hypotheses that were postulated for this study are:

(a) Participation in motorised recreation activities varies in terms of the major
demographic variables.

(b) The majority of recreators who participate in motorised recreation are
Whites.

(c) The recreators, managers and local people have a positive attitude towards
motorised recreation activities.

(d) Car ownership is a prerequisite for participating in motorised recreation
activities.

Data for this study was gathered through the use of questionnaires which were
distributed to the respondents as well as using the person-to-person interviews.
The respondents included recreators who were participating in motorised
recreation activities, the managers of the recreation facilities and local people
who stay around the recreation facilities.
The main findings of the study revealed that whilst the respondents have a positive attitude towards motorised recreation, Whites still seem to form the largest percentage of recreators who participate in this pursuit. Findings reveal that this situation has a bearing on the history of South Africa which deprived Africans of motorised recreation experience. There was also lack of knowledge about motorised recreation which is necessary as a foundation for the formation of attitudes towards recreation. Education and income featured prominently as factors that have an impact on the rate of participation in motorised recreation activities. It was found that recreators need cars to participate and benefit fully in motorised recreation activities and this was lacking. Education was seen as a stepping stone towards the acquisition of skills and capacity to acquire facilities for participation in recreation activities.

This study has serious implications for planning and management of recreation facilities in the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts. The awareness programmes seem to be of primary importance, to conscientise Africans about the availability of the resources that can be used for motorised recreation facilities. Accessibility, in terms of finance, should also be looked into if all people are to be given equal opportunities to participate in motorised recreation activities. Unlike other forms of outdoor recreation activities, motorised recreation depends on the use of a motor machine to participate fully, therefore a vehicle is a necessity. Facilities can therefore be provided after having taken serious consideration of the above factors.
CHAPTER 1

ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Recreation has been explained in various forms and has in recent times been defined as an activity one engages into during his or her leisure time. Recreation as an activity has been interpreted and seen to do the following: "rests men from work, often giving them a change (distraction, diversion), and restores (recreates) them from work" (Brockman 1979:3). Recreation activities offer a change from normal workday activities to free time activities associated with holidays. Modern life is often associated with severe emotional stress as people strive to survive and support their families. In these circumstances recreation activities may provide intellectual, physical, aesthetic or emotional outlets (Gold 1973). This notion is confirmed in a study done by Goodale & Witt (1985) which sought to find out the feelings that emerged from total immersion in a variety of recreation activities. They discovered that people lost a sense of time and the external world and they experienced an ecstatic "flowing" feeling. Their investigations further indicates that this feeling approximates an altered state of being, about which they argue that:

"the person loses a self-conscious sense of himself and of time. He gains a heightened awareness of his physical involvement with the activity. The person in flow finds, among other things, his concentration vastly increased and his feedback from the activity enormously enhanced" (Goodale & Witt 1985:74).

Modern human beings engage in a variety of recreation activities depending on the amount of time available to the individual, the amount of the individual's income as well as the individual's attitude towards recreation. To benefit fully from the recreation experience some authors (Knetsch & Clawson 1975; Burton
1970; Goodale and Witt 1985) argue that one has to go through five stages: (a) planning, (b) travel to the experience, (c) participation in the recreation activity itself, (d) travel back home, and (e) recall of the experience.

In recent times a substantial number of people pursuing outdoor recreation prefer to do so with the help of the motor car or various sorts of machines. Western countries such as the United States of America and the United Kingdom have taken to using vehicles such as motor-cars, caravans, campers, trailers, beach-buggies or dune buggies, hovercrafts, motor-cycles, beach tricycles, motor-boats, and yachts, as instruments of recreation. These contraptions are intended to enhance the quality of recreation experience.

South Africa as an industrialising country is progressively taking to the motorised patterns of recreation pursuit. With more people getting higher income and the resultant disposable income, more South Africans are anticipated to resort to higher recreation, and particularly the motor-related recreation activities. This study aims at looking into some of the patterns associated with motorised outdoor recreation in the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa districts of KwaZulu-Natal.

1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE PROBLEM

Recreation activities may take place indoors or outdoors, as well as they may be active or passive. Outdoor recreation takes place in a less formal atmosphere, where customary restrictions of job and home are less evident (Godbey 1978). Outdoor recreation may be divided into three categories, that is, resource based, user-oriented and intermediate category (Knetch & Clawson 1975). What is central to all these categories is that motorised recreation is found or pursued among all of them. Many of the motor-based recreation activities are resource oriented as well as infrastructure related. Motorised outdoor recreation is an activity which is undertaken by individuals who want to spend their leisure time out and away from home (Avedon 1974).
An increase in car ownership has provided outdoor recreators with increased mobility and flexibility giving rise to the growth of camping and caravan holidays (Green 1964). Motorised recreators have to travel to allocated camping sites or caravan parks. Individuals who engage in this activity are restricted by the availability of the resource, that is, open spaces or bodies of water where they can safely park their vehicles. The quality of the resource has to be perceived by the individual recreators as attractive and to have the potential to satisfy their recreational needs (Goodale & Witt 1985).

Motorised outdoor recreation is one of the recreation pursuits which is often neglected as a subject of study or investigation in South Africa. The result is that very little information has been compiled in this regard. Motorised recreation as an outdoor activity should receive much more attention because it is also one way in which people spend their leisure time. And, it is without doubt that in the foreseeable future an increasing number of people will engage in motorised outdoor recreation activities.

It therefore becomes important to focus attention to this area so that motorised recreators benefit fully from recreation facilities like all other recreators.

1.3 PRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM

This study operates from the premise that there is a dearth of information relating to motorised outdoor recreation in South Africa, and therefore recommends the investigation of this subject-matter to be pursued more vigorously by researchers.

1.3.1 THE BASIC AIMS OF THE STUDY

The basic aims of this study, therefore, are to:

(i) investigate the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the recreators who participate in motor-related outdoor recreation activities;
(ii) examine the characteristic features as well as the various physical facilities of outdoor recreation resources prevailing in the study area for motorised recreators;

(iii) reveal the attitudes of recreators, authorities and people who live around the recreation facilities towards motor-based outdoor recreation activities;

(iv) investigate the level of participation in family-based motorised recreation facilities;

(v) identify problems which are related to motor-based recreation activities;

(vi) Indicate the quality of existing motor-based recreation facilities in the study area; and

(vii) pinpoint variables associated with setting up planning and management standards for motorised recreation in the study area.

It should be noted that the demographic characteristics of motorised recreators play an important part in understanding the recreation patterns. Indeed, Knetsch and Clawson (1975), Burton (1970) and Brockman (1979) point out pertinently that recreation choices are heavily influenced by demographic factors, income, occupation and education. The chief demographic factors are age, sex and family structure. Knetsch and Clawson (1975) argue that what one chooses as a child or youth may no longer appeal when one is older and the strenuous activities engaged in by the young adults may no longer appeal when one is older. Participation in these strenuous activities declines progressively with age (Goodale & Witt 1985; Mwandla 1996). This study therefore, infers that the older generation engages more in motorised recreation than the younger people.
Most of the aims put forth in this study can be realised or achieved by setting up an investigation that ensures that the recreation site is well controlled. In addition, that there is close contact between recreation resources managers and the local people who live around the recreation facilities. If this investigation were to be successfully carried out, it would make a valuable contribution towards sound outdoor recreation policy-making, recreation planning, resource management and recreation awareness programmes.

1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

In order to establish a clear meaning of concepts, which are free of misinterpretations and ambiguity, it is necessary to operationally define some of the key concepts. For the purpose of this study the following terms are defined:

1.4.1 RECREATION

The word "recreation" stems from the Latin word *recreato* which means "to restore to health". Traditionally, therefore, this term has been thought of as a process that restores or re-creates the individual (Torkildsen 1986). The concept recreation has over the past years been defined in a number of ways. Professional recreation workers identify recreation as an activity engaged in voluntarily for the satisfaction derived from the activity itself and leading to revitalisation or re-creation of the mind, body and spirit (Goodale & Witt 1985). Some see recreation as a diversionary experience, while others see it as a certain set of activities, those for which one is generally not paid to perform (Sessoms *et al.* 1975). Most recent definitions do not consider recreation as related to work or even being an activity but view it as providing personal well being. On the other hand Gray and Greben (cited in Godbey, 1978) consider recreation to be related to emotions rather than motion *per se*. Godbey (1978: 7) therefore defines recreation as:

An emotional condition within an individual human being that flows from a feeling of well being and self-satisfaction which is characterised by feelings of mastery, achievement, exhilaration, acceptance, success, personal worth and pleasure.
Recreation may also be viewed as an activity which is undertaken because one wants to do it, that is, when there is little or no feeling of compulsion (Knetsch & Clawson 1975). In this study, unless stated otherwise, the concept recreation is used to mean an activity one engages into freely during his leisure time for the satisfaction derived from the experience. Recreation experience occurs as a direct result of involvement in a recreation activity. It is a condition providing inner satisfaction and feelings of well being (Torkildsen 1986). Graham & Klar as cited in Torkildsen (1986:160) define a recreation experience as:

Positive emotional response to participation in a recreation activity... Responses associated with the recreation experience include feeling good about oneself and others, experiencing a sense of inner calm or personal satisfaction or feeling an enriched sense of self-worth which results from motivators of either an intrinsic or extrinsic nature. There is a clear absence of stress and tension which produce anxiety; the joy of re-creative experience is achieved.

The concept recreation in this study, as is the accepted norm among recreation writers, is used and viewed as a noun each time it is used to describe the recreation experience. It is also used in noun form when it is used as a adjective, as in the following instances: recreation activities, recreation pursuits, recreation facilities, and so on (Magi 1986).

1.4.2 OUTDOOR RECREATION
The concept outdoor recreation refers to all recreation activities engaged in or taking place out of doors in the natural environment (Brockman 1979). In some instances the term “natural recreation” is used synonymously with the term “outdoor recreation”. However, for purposes of this study, the term “outdoor recreation” is used to include natural areas as well as some areas that have been modified by man and man-constructed. Examples of these include: water resources, dams, reservoirs, game parks, camping sites, natural areas and game reserves.
1.4.3 RECREATOR
There is tremendous amount of confusion among recreation writers in describing or naming a person who engages in recreation activities. Some authors call him a recreationist (Pigram, 1983) whilst others are content with the name recreator (Butler-Adam, 1981; Goodale & Witt, 1985; Magi 1986). Adopting a locally favoured terminology, this study uses the term recreator to refer to a person pursuing, seeking or engaged in recreation activities, as well as visiting recreation areas (Magi, 1992).

1.4.4 LEISURE
The concept "leisure" is derived from the Latin word licere which means "to be permitted or to be free" and French word loisir which means "free time" (Torkildsen 1986:174). In many instances this concept has been used synonymously with the concept recreation by many authors. The two terms are regarded as related in many respects, particularly in terms of time, activity and state of mind (Weikopf, 1975). Generally, the concept "leisure" is defined in terms such as:

'freedom from constraint'; 'opportunity to choose'; 'time left over from work' or as 'free time after obligatory social duties have been met' (Torkildsen 1986:175).

On the other hand, Goodale & Witt (1985) caution us that for a person to be able to experience leisure he has to possess those qualities which make him able to choose what he wants to do. In addition, possess essential knowledge to compare options, and the physical and spiritual capability to act on those options. This leads to a belief that "leisure cannot exist without training, apprenticeship or whatever form of preparation ..... nor can it exist without a socially conscious management of means especially for their conservation (Goodale & Witt 1985:37).
For purposes of this study an integrative definition by Carlson et al. (1979: 8) is used:

Leisure is that portion of time not obligated by subsistence or existence demands. It represents discretionary or free time, time in which one may make voluntary choices of experience.

In line with this definition, this concept will be used to mean the block of time when one is 'freest', a state of mind and as perceived freedom to choose any recreation activity.

1.4.5 RECREATION ACTIVITIES
The Concise Oxford Dictionary defines the term "activity" as the condition of being active on a particular pursuit. Recreation activity as used in this study refers to those pursuits undertaken during free time.

1.4.6 RECREATION FACILITIES
The dictionary meaning of the concept "facilities" is that it is a physical means of doing something. Recreation facilities as defined by Mkhize (1985) refer to the infrastructure which provides for participation in recreation activities. In this study this concept is used to mean the infrastructure without which recreation cannot yield satisfaction and enjoyment.

1.4.7 MOTORISED RECREATION
This term refers to recreation activity that is engaged in with the assistance of a motor powered or driven equipment or facility of recreation. The term motorised recreation can also be related to facilities, that is, recreation facilities that operate through equipment that work on the basis of motor power. On the other hand, the term refers to activities, that is, recreation activities that solely depend on a motorised recreation equipment.

In order to put some of the motorised outdoor recreation activities and facilities in their proper perspective, these are now defined. The three types of activities
selected for definition represent two varieties of outdoor recreation media or resources in existence: land-based and water-based.

1.4.7.1 Caravanning
Caravanning may be divided into two categories, that is, residential and mobile caravanning. Residential caravanning refers to caravans that are parked on one site or caravan park for a period longer than a month. Mobile caravanning may occur in two forms, that is, motor-caravans and towed caravan (Coppock 1971). Mobile caravanning is used in this study to mean the individuals or tourists who, during certain periods or seasons of the year, travel to caravan or camping site to spend their leisure time. Caravanning, for the purpose of this study, refers to mobile caravanning.

1.4.7.2 Motor-boating
Ordinarily, boating is understood to mean sailing in a boat as a form of recreation. Motor-boating refers to the usage of a combustion engine to propel the boat for recreation purposes. Boating facilities vary according to the nature and extent of available water areas which determine the type of boat to be used (Butler 1976). Recreators tow their boats to the recreation areas.

1.4.7.3 Beach-bugging
The concept 'beach-buggy' refers to a light, sturdy open motor vehicle for one or two people. It is sometimes called a dune-buggy. Beach-bugging refers or implies recreation activities which require the recreators to use beach or dune buggies.

1.4.8 MOTOR-VEHICLE-USING RECREATORS
Motor-vehicle-using recreators refer to those individuals who depend on the motor vehicles for full participation in recreation. This group of recreators is also referred to as motor-engine dependent recreators.
FIGURE 1.1: LOWER UMFOLOZI AND HLABISA DISTRICTS OF KWAZULU-NATAL
1.5 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

It is not easy to restrict the area of study when the movement of motorised recreationists is to be investigated. As a result, the demarcation of the study area has to be as precise as possible, particularly if it is a very large area. It is also important to identify all existing access routes to the study area.

The area of study, in this instance, is geographically delimited to the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa districts of KwaZulu-Natal [See Figure 1.1]. This area covers approximately 6000 square kilometres with a number of important recreation resources. The study area stretches from the Umhlatuzi River in the south to the Mkuze River in the North, and encloses major outdoor recreation resources such as Enseleni Nature Reserve, Nyala Game Ranch, Umfolozi Game Reserve, and Hluhluwe Game Reserve, St Lucia Game Park, False Bay, Fannies Islands, Charter's Creek, Bonamanzi, Cape Vidal, and Mapelane.

The major national and regional access routes into the study area include the following:

(a) The national road (N2) from Durban in the South as well as from the Gauteng and Free State in the North.

(b) The regional roads (R68/R66/R34) accessing the study area in the North from the Gauteng and regional road (R74) in the South-Eastern part of KwaZulu-Natal [See Figure 1.2].

1.6 HYPOTHESES

In undertaking this study, the researcher is at liberty to utilise some of the main aims of the study as the main and subordinate hypotheses. It may therefore be hypothesised that:
1.6.1 Participation in motorised recreation activities is significantly varied in terms of the major demographic variables.

1.6.2 The majority of recreators who participate in motorised recreation are predominantly whites who stay far away from the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa districts.

1.6.3 Participation in motorised recreation activities varies according to the seasons and school vacations.

1.6.4 The majority of recreators who participate in motorised recreation come from Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.

1.6.5 The outdoor recreation authorities have a positive attitude towards the motorised recreation.

1.6.6 Car ownership is a prerequisite for participation in motorised recreation.

1.6.7 People who stay around the study area have a positive attitude towards motorised outdoor recreation activities, facilities and recreators.

1.6.8 The Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts of KwaZulu-Natal have a relatively high number of outdoor recreation facilities which can be utilised for motor related recreation activities.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is expected to make a significant contribution to the general literature on motorised outdoor recreation pursuits and experience. It is also expected to draw attention to the positive as well as negative attributes of engaging in this kind of recreation activity. The levels of demand and supply as perceived by both the authorities and the participants in motorised recreation will be placed on the spotlight for future planning and management.

Most important will be to relate the findings of this study to the envisaged application of the Reconstruction and Development Programme of the new government of South Africa, in the planning and development of outdoor recreation resources.
1.8 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

South Africa is presently undergoing a massive transformation. In the past there were many areas that were reserved for certain racial groups - which may now be open to all South African citizens. Some racial groups may still not be aware of the availability and the "openness" of the resources to the public. This obviously has an effect on the rate at which other racial groups visit certain recreation areas. This may influence the findings since there may be a section of the population that will not be interviewed.

Motorised recreation as an outdoor recreation activity has been neglected, therefore another limiting factor is the scarcity of information which refers to activities such as caravanning, motor- boating, beach-bugging, as well as caravan parks or camping sites. A lot of time is required to attempt to gather this information from very scarce sources. Time is, therefore, another limiting factor.

1.9 METHODOLOGY

Data in this study was gathered from primary and secondary sources. The data was therefore computer analysed using some of the methods and procedures discussed below. The instruments and procedures for this study are designed around four primary research components. These are: obtaining a sample; the collection of information; fieldwork procedures; and the analysis of data.

1.9.1 OBTAINING A SAMPLE

The data in this study was collected from three sources: (a) from the recreators visiting the major recreation facilities within the study area; (b) owners, managers or agencies controlling the recreation facilities; and (c) ordinary people staying next to and around the major recreation resources within the study area.

A total sample of 270 respondents was drawn from information suppliers. These were distributed as follows: hundred (100) respondents were from those using
formal recreation facilities; forty (40) from those who used informal recreation facilities; one hundred and ten (110) respondents were from local people staying around the resources in the study area; and twenty (20) from the owners or managers of the recreation facilities. In this study, formal recreation facilities are those that have been officially structured and designated for recreation purposes, while informal recreation facilities are those that are perceived by the recreators as attractive and as serving their recreation needs. All recreators, that is, general as well as motorised recreators were interviewed. This was done in order to get a general view of what recreators especially general recreators think about motorised recreation activities.

The recreators were interviewed on three different clusters of days. The first cluster of days was falling in ordinary week-day outside the school holidays, the second cluster was falling during week-ends (Saturday) and the third cluster was within the school holidays. This was an attempt to obtain accurate and reliable results and of stratifying the sample over the survey period to ensure that interviews were conducted on each of the different types of days.

1.9.2 COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

Data was collected from various points in the study area by:

(a) conducting person-to-person interviews on-site with the general recreation users and motorised recreators;
(b) conducting person-to-person interviews with owners or managers of the recreation facilities. Other interviews were conducted at the Headquarters of some recreation agencies; and
(c) conducting person-to-person interviews with ordinary, local people staying around the recreation resources.

On the one hand, the questionnaire to recreators sought to establish their motivation to undertake this activity, reasons for their choice of recreation area, distances travelled en route to the recreation areas and the characteristics of the
trip to the site. On the other hand, the questionnaire to the owners/managers or agencies running recreation sites sought to establish the history of the site, its popularity, its potential to attract more recreators and the future of the park or site.

The questionnaires to the local people sought to establish their perceptions about motorised outdoor recreation activities and facilities. Interviews were conducted through the use of structured and unstructured questionnaires.

1.9.3 FIELDWORK PROCEDURES

First of all the layout of the recreation site was established. The owners or managers of the recreation facilities were interviewed before the survey was undertaken. This was intended to help in that the interviewer would get the owner or manager’s idea of patterns of use of the recreation site, and to get information about the nature of the site itself.

This was then followed by interviewing the recreators and the people living in and around the study area.

1.9.4 ANALYSIS OF DATA

Data was organised, coded and analysed using computer programmes available in Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Zululand. The relevant programmes used were: the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) programme for data analysis, the Lotus Spreadsheet programme for tabulations and the Harvard Graphics programme for graphical representation of data. The data were presented in graphical form to facilitate easy analysis and interpretation.

Some of the statistical techniques or procedures employed included: frequency tabulation, frequency percentage, means, standard deviations and Likert scaling of data.
1.10 STUDY DESIGN

This study has been organised into six chapters. Chapter One gives the introduction to the study and further clarifies and defines the terms that form the backbone of the discussion and later, the findings of the study. This chapter also put forward how and where the study was conducted.

Chapter Two focuses on the theoretical background which forms the basis of the study. It is in this chapter that the literature which relates to motorised recreation activities, outdoor recreation activities and leisure is reviewed. This chapter further explores other studies which have a bearing on motorised outdoor recreation activities.

Chapter Three focuses on the spatial recreation facilities and the nature of the study area. This chapter leads the reader beyond the formal recreational sites to the informal ones within the study area and further pays attention to the perceived participation patterns in recreation activities.

In Chapter Four the data is presented in the form of tables. These tables attempt to mirror details of the respondent's demographic characteristics, motorised recreators' responses, managers or owner's responses and the responses by the local people. The tables further indicate the perceptions and attitudes of recreators, managers or owners and local people towards motorised recreation and the future of the recreation resources.

Chapter Five is a presentation of the analytic and interpretative discussion of data. Data which is in the form of tables and graphs is analysed in this chapter and interpreted to give meaning to the findings of the study.

Chapter Six gives the summary, implications and conclusions of the study. It also gives the significance of the inquiry and the need for further research in this field.
1.11 CONCLUSION

This chapter has attempted to outline the motivation, aims, procedures and methodology of this research project. To reiterate, it sought to establish the popularity of motorised outdoor recreation as a recreation pursuit of the future. The study is expected to reveal the availability, the demand and supply of recreation resources such as camping sites, caravan parks, game parks, motorboating facilities and beach-bugging sites, to the general public as well as those using motorised recreation.
CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In recent years a great deal of attention has been given to ways in which people spend their free time. Attention has therefore shifted to the supply and demand of recreation activities. Recreation is seen by many people as part of life. Nowadays many people lead very fast lives as they make attempts to survive. This drains energy and eventually leads to physical and mental exhaustion. It is believed and assumed that recreation contributes "to the wholeness of man" (Sessoms et al 1975). It is further believed that the kinds of recreation activities engaged in and the satisfaction derived from participation contributes to the uniqueness of the individual and his well being.

Even though academic study of recreation is a little more than a few decades old, its significance has long been seen and felt. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries recreation began to be used to represent activities that provided both spiritual and physical refreshment for industrial workers after long hours of work. During the industrial revolution the concept "recreation" was used to mean both a state of being and activities of diversionary nature which were regarded as significant and essential to maintain health for workers (Goodale & Witt 1985, Sessoms et al 1975, Russell 1982). This line of thinking led to the belief in the saying "healthy body, healthy mind". By the 19th century recreation was promoted as "a curative process for unfavourable conditions" (Goodale & Witt 1985:12).

Recreation then became popular to entrepreneurs as it served and satisfied their emotive needs, to reformers for satisfying their moralistic interests and to intellectuals for satisfying their philosophical inclinations. Recreation was
therefore assumed to be playing a significant role in improving people's general health.

2.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF RECREATION

People engage in a number of recreation activities for a number of reasons. Since human beings differ in nature, what is recreation to one person may not be recreation to another. There is, however, an increasing number of people who believe that recreation plays a significant role in their lives, in general. A few examples of why recreation is believed to be significant are mentioned below.

2.2.1 RECREATION AS A WAY OF SPENDING LEISURE TIME

Recreation is regarded as any socially desirable leisure activity in which an individual participates voluntarily and from which he derives immediate and continuing satisfaction. Individual satisfaction will, however, be a consequence of how well the education process has taught the individual to enjoy and employ free time in recreation experiences (Shivers 1987). Recreation is an activity which may be physical, mental or emotional in which an individual engages for the sheer fun of doing so. Leisure is the time when recreation takes place, an opportunity to use one's free time in a rewarding, nourishing and creative way (Shirley 1970, Sessoms et al 1975, Russell 1982).

Leisure as discretionary time, is used by an individual according to his or her own judgement. It is the time which is then used for engaging in some kind of recreation activity whether vigorous or sedentary (Shirley 1970, Torkildsen 1986). Recreation then provides an opportunity for people to use their leisure time profitably. Leisure time is that time which is beyond that which is required for existence (Kelly 1982). Because the use of leisure and participation in recreation activities depends on the choice made by an individual, therefore, recreation activities and use of leisure time are great indicators of a person's maturity, personality, interests and goals.
Leisure time may not always be completely free but it is time for which individuals exercise some choice or pursue activities within their own interests whether it is work, play even meditation as long as it is time beyond existence and subsistence (Godbey 1978, Kelly 1982, Shirley 1970). Since leisure is a time for choices, it is also a measure of alternatives that one takes. The decisive factor in determining the worth of leisure becomes inevitably the nature of the choices which people make. Upon the nature of these choices rests the welfare of the individual and that of the society (Shirley 1970, Shivers 1987).

With an accelerated rate of change within different societies and communities there is also an increased awareness of the need to engage in recreation activities as a way of spending leisure time wisely. Free time is viewed by different people in a number of ways. Kaplan in Godbey (1978:4) identifies five kinds of free time namely:

1. permanent, voluntary leisure of the rich,
2. temporary involuntary leisure of the unemployed,
3. regularly allocated voluntary leisure of the employed on holidays or vacations,
4. the temporary incapacity of the employed, and
5. the voluntary retirement of the aged

The kinds of free time mentioned above imply that there is what can be viewed as true leisure, enforced and semi-leisure. True leisure is leisure time which is perceived as available to be used profitably at a person's discretion. Enforced leisure is the leisure time people do not seek such as through illness, unemployment or unwanted retirement. Semi-leisure refers to those activities which one is obliged to do during his free time but that bring about satisfaction, for example, do-it-yourself domestic tasks.

The use of leisure time differs with age and sex and also involves participation in recreation activities. The forms of recreation vary as widely as the interests of a single individual throughout his lifetime and are as diverse as the differences between people. This can be easily observed in different life stages. Youth
engages in active games and sport whilst old people mostly engage in quite pastimes. Recreation activities therefore serve to occupy people of all ages during their leisure time.

2.2.2 RECREATION AS A FORM OF RE-CREATION

If one traces the beginnings of interest in recreation one immediately realises that from ancient times recreation was seen as a way of escaping from strenuous daily activities and routines. Recreation was then associated with being refreshed, invigorated or revived (Goodale & Witt 1985). This implies the re-creation of energy or the restoration of the ability to function (Kelly 1982).

Re-creation goes beyond the simple use of leisure time to the moulding and "restoration of wholeness of mind, spirit and body" (Kelly 1982:26). There is a belief that restoration of the individual leads to the restoration of the society. Recreation is in this sense a voluntary non-work activity that is organised for the attainment of personal and social benefits including restoration and cohesion of the society. When an individual has been revitalised or re-created he or she is likely to be more productive (Kelly 1982).

The nature of recreation activities which an individual engages in depends completely on the choices he makes. Choices of recreation activities should be a stimulant for the channelling of the creative energy in constructive pursuits. At this stage one cannot overlook the fact that since recreation activities can only be pursued during the time when the individual is uncommitted, an individual therefore makes choices which may be good or bad.

This gives an individual freedom either to stagnate and withdraw into the shell of his own personal petty and selfish interests or to seize the opportunity to enrich his life through participation in creative activities through which man experiences an awakening sense of civic responsibility and an involvement in community life. For recreation to be re-creative the emphasis is in the shifts from the undeniable
freedom of choice to the acceptance of the responsibility of choosing to do what is right (Shirley 1970).

2.2.3 RECREATION AS A MEANS FOR SERVING NEEDS

Much as people have a multitude of choices at their disposal to participate in recreation during their leisure, they will most likely engage in those activities that best serve their needs. Whether a person is aware or unaware one does participate in a form of recreation that best satisfy his or her needs under the prevailing circumstances. The needs could either be biological or social or both. It is for this reason that Torkildsen (1986) sees recreation as a response to pleasure cravings and as a means for satisfying the human need to express the inner urges and drives.

2.2.4 INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETAL BENEFITS OF RECREATION

Recreation is any socially desirable leisure activity in which an individual participates voluntarily and from which he derives immediate and continuing pleasure and satisfaction. Recreation should therefore help towards meeting and satisfying individual basic needs and also contribute towards the socialisation of the individual (Shirley 1970, Butler 1976). It is the positive socialisation of an individual which contributes to the maintenance of harmony in the society. Recreation is viewed as contributing to the growth and development of the individual and the society. There are a number of ways in which recreation is of value to mankind some of which are mentioned below.

2.2.4.1 Recreation and Mental Health

Mental illness is in many countries the number one health problem with some people exhibiting deviant behaviour and some borderline schizophrenics (Butler 1976). This is due to the frustrations and pressure under which many people are compelled by circumstances to survive. Psychological well-being depends on a balance between inner desires and outer pressures. Recreation is believed by many theorists as well as psychiatrists to offer relief from frustrations and serve
as catharsis and preventive of mental and emotional ill-health (Butler 1976, Shirley 1970, Russell 1982, Kelly 1982). Recreation offers the opportunity for self-expression thus allowing an individual to reveal their deeper inner selves. In this way recreation becomes an outlet of deep-seated frustration and pressure which could lead to mental and emotional illness.

2.2.4.2 Recreation and Physical Health
Participation in wholesome forms of recreation contributes to the physical well-being of an individual. Some forms of recreation activities provide the opportunity to achieve better co-ordination, muscular strength, improved digestion, increased circulation and greater respiratory activity. Those recreation activities which require an individual to use fundamental muscles and which are carried out in open air are the best known means of developing and maintaining healthy organs thus improving general body tone (Butler 1976, Shivers 1987, Russell 1982, Lieber et al 1983).

The benefit of recreation as a way of maintaining physical health is applicable to everybody ranging from young to old people. In fact recreation has been recommended as contributing to the maintenance of a high standard of all-round fitness to people of all ages and is regarded by other psychiatrists as "the preventive medicine" (Butler 1976:22).

2.2.4.3 Recreation and Character Development
Recreation has the capacity of moulding one's personality. Recreation behaviour is seen as an index to personality and gives a clue to one's character. It is during free time when there are no restrictions and in the absence of something absorbing and constructive to do that the inner person comes to the surface. Recreation results from the ability to do what one wants to do in a specific time and situation. This implies possession of the qualities that enter into being able to do what one wants to do, the knowledge to compare options and then the physical strength necessary for acting and living with the outcomes of one's own actions.
Recreation provides an opportunity for people to develop good habits. Through the creative and re-creative use of the body and mind people have an opportunity of developing qualities and habits such as integrity, reliability, honesty, friendliness, unselfishness, courtesy and courage should be encouraged in all recreation activities. Through recreation, character can therefore be developed, ideals and spiritual interests elevated (Sessoms et al 1975, Russell 1982, Lieber et al 1983).

2.2.4.4 Recreation and Happiness
People engage in recreation activities for the fun of doing so and for the satisfaction derived thereafter. Happiness results from such feelings as security, recognition, accomplishment and a sense of belonging. Through engagement in recreation activities the individual may learn to live happily among his fellows, to make contributions which will benefit all and gain a sense of satisfaction in knowing that he is wanted and appreciated. Also through participation in recreation activities a person may find happiness and a satisfying place among his peers (Shivers 1987). This is, of course, individual or personal benefit of recreation but it should be remembered that happy individuals make happy families and happy families make happy communities.

2.2.4.5 Recreation and Economic Benefits
Provision of recreation facilities is closely linked to the economy of the country. While recreators benefit as individuals through the use of available facilities so do people who are employed to maintain those facilities. If the recreation facilities and resources are well maintained, they may even attract foreign recreators who will boost the economy of the country. The economic benefits may, therefore, be primary such as income-producing employment or secondary such as the demands for goods and services in communities with a significant recreation-related employment component. These benefits may be short or long term (Lieber et al 1983).
2.2.4.6 Recreation, Citizenship and Responsibility

One of the values of participation in recreation activities is the development of good citizenship. There is a belief that "recreation activities preclude participation in anti-social activities" (Shivers 1987:16). If recreation activities are well organised and supervised they create situations through which good and positive attitudes are transmitted and habits of social conduct established. Such attitudes and behaviour will lead people to a feeling of belonging together as citizens and good citizenship is developed. This is witnessed by the Rugby fever which gripped South Africans during the 1995 International Rugby Tournaments. South African of all races, for the first time in the history of South Africa were in full support of the national team regardless of race or political affiliation.

2.3 THE NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The concept outdoor recreation is described as those activities which normally take place outdoors in the environment. Motorised recreation is also a form of outdoor recreation because it takes place outdoors. The recreator has to engage in a motor-related type of an outdoor recreation activity to be regarded as a motorised outdoor recreator. Outdoor recreation includes all those activities which result because of man's interest in the environment (Sessoms et al 1975). Tent camping, picnicking and hiking, caravanning, beach-bugging, boating, etc. are illustrative of the definition.

Like other recreation activities outdoor recreation activities can be formal or informal and can be pursued by individuals or by groups. Very often it is the formlessness, the absence of order and pressure and the spontaneity that give outdoor recreation its appeal and its value. Outdoor recreation embraces all forms of recreation activities that take place in a natural environment ranging from simple forms of walking to such forms which require specialised equipment like caravanning.
Some requirements of outdoor recreation are open spaces with natural landscape or the landscape that has either minimum modification or extensive areas of land, bodies of water, forests, swamps and other natural features including air. These resources obviously exclude those resources which cannot be utilised for recreation purposes and which do not have the qualities of recreation resources and are not perceived by recreators as attractive and have the potential to satisfy their needs.

Outdoor recreation can be divided into three areas, that is, resource based, intermediate and user-oriented areas (Knetsch & Clawson 1975, Sessoms et al 1975). Resource-based are those areas which remain in their natural state, unchanged and unimproved. People come to these areas because of the resource itself. Examples of these areas are forests, parks, protected areas for nature conservation purposes and these areas are usually remote and far away from users.

Intermediate areas are the areas which are moderately developed and within a reasonable distance from the people they serve, that is these should not be too remote from the users. Resource should in this case be within a reasonable distance from the users. They should contain some of the features of a resource-based area, those which attract the public to the out-of-doors and assure them of a degree of privacy and solitude. At the same time, they require development, sites and facilities to accommodate group camping, picnicking, boating, swimming and similar activities.

User-oriented resource areas are designed and constructed to accommodate the more physically active forms of outdoor recreation activities such as swimming, skating, skiing and boating. They should be easily accessible. The space requirements for these areas are not as great as they are for the intermediate and resource oriented ones.

The demands of user-oriented resource areas is usually great and determined by time available, interest, income, population composition, education, choice and
ability. These factors play a major role in shaping outdoor recreation. Outdoor interest has increased basically because of its ability to offer the pleasurable recreation experience, its ability and versatility to accommodate both the skilled and the unskilled recreators.

Motorised recreation like general outdoor recreation is characterised by "vitality, diversity, elasticity and a psychologically satisfying quality" (Sessoms et al. 1975:239). To benefit fully from motorised recreation, especially caravanning, the recreator has to be eager to travel to a distant recreation site where he may remain for an extended period. Outdoor as a total experience has five distinct phases (Sessoms et al 1975), which can easily be distinguished. These are:

1. The anticipatory phase. This is the first phase which is characterised by anticipation when one is still planning. This is, therefore a planning stage. During this phase there is a lot of anxiety and excitement as one is trying to make the best choice of the available resources. The choice made is greatly influenced by the time the recreator has at his disposal as well as the money the recreator is prepared to spend for the whole activity. To caravanners, reliability of the car to pull the caravan becomes one of the major considerations. In the case where the whole family is involved there are more factors that need to be considered.

2. Travel phase. This is the major phase when the recreator undertakes the journey to the chosen recreation site. This phase is also characterised by the anxiety and excitement as recreators are looking forward to reaching their destination.

3. On site phase. This is when the recreators have arrived at the chosen recreation site. This phase is characterised by the involvement in a number of activities. Recreators judge the site against their expectations. The recreation site may be what they expected or be contrary to their expectations or be much better their what they expected. This is when the first impressions about the recreation site are formed.
(4) Travel back. This is the phase when the recreators have to go back home. This phase is characterised by satisfaction from participation, fatigue also from participation and anticipation of the job.

(5) Recollection. This is the review of the whole outdoor experience. Recollection may be strong and lasting and produce feelings which are different from the actual experience or it may provide fun and conversation which may lead to the starting point for anticipation for another trip. Recollection may also serve as the basis for choosing among different areas and different activities.

The complete outdoor experience is the combination of all the above phases. All these phases are equally important and are so intertwined that they cannot be discussed separately because each has a profound influence on the other.

2.3.1 THE VALUES OF MOTORISED RECREATION

Motorised outdoor recreation provides some unique values. It is sometimes difficult to separate the actual recreational use obtained from driving, as opposed to other transportation uses. It is however, clear that some people think of automobiles primarily as recreational vehicles. Associated with the automobile and the leisure use of vehicles are the dune buggies, campers, motor homes, off road vehicles, motor boats, caravans and motor surfers.

Motorised outdoor recreation, caravanning in particular, allows individuals to be out in the natural environment away from the comfort of the home for extended periods. Caravanners can spend weeks even months away from their homes. This time gives them enough time to experience the natural environment and the outdoors in general. During this time the outdoors provide them with the environment for self-discovery, tranquillity and quietness which is lacking in urbanised areas and the fulfilment derived from direct first hand experience not available in any other recreation setting (Russell 1982).
Extended exposure to the outdoors gives the recreator an adequate opportunity to form links with the natural environment. This exposure helps the individual to learn to appreciate and enjoy nature while preserving it. The recreators get a chance of becoming familiar with the knowledge of the natural environment. As the recreator is away from the comfort of the home he learns to be resourceful, responsible self-reliant and adaptable.

This exposure also help the recreator to develop a number of survival skills especially those skills that are related to the activity he is engaged in. There are many skills which are learned through participation some of which may help the individual throughout his life (Shirley 1970, Sessom et. al. 1975, Russell 1982).

Motorised outdoor recreation, like most outdoor recreation activities, allow for social recreation. This can be seen when people go out for group camping, picnicking, group caravanning etc. These activities bring people together and allow for relaxed friendly communication in group settings. Participants learn positive group skills, respect for others, awareness of themselves as group members and the value of democratic group participation. It is for this reason that Russell (1982:145) views the outdoors as "a great laboratory for learning, a museum for study and a playground for wholesome fun and enjoyment". Shirley (1970:232) adds to this by saying that the outdoors are "a healthy and practical setting for adventure programs".

The most important value is that it is not the individual that benefits from the recreation experience but the whole society. In other countries like America outdoor recreation is recognised as a great national asset (Russell 1982).

2.4 DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF MOTORISED OUTDOOR RECREATION

Demand in this context refers to the total number of recreators in relation to a price / cost of the recreation experience. Supply refers to the provision of the recreation resources by the authorities. The people who choose to visit motorised
recreation areas do so after having weighed the cost of doing so against the cost of other goods or services they might have bought / received with the same money. Theirs is, therefore, a personal choice dependent in large measure upon their personal value scale and preferences, but conditioned also by social factors in the society of which they are part. Anticipated pleasure should balance against the total cost of motorised outdoor recreation experience.

The cost of recreation experience is viewed by Knetsch & Clawson (1975) as including the cost of transportation, the cost of food in excess of what it would have been at home, entrance fees and any other expenses incurred as a result of participating in recreation activities. These are additional expenses which the individual or the family must make in order to take part in the whole recreation experience. For recreators to participate in any of the recreation activities, they must find the recreation experience worthwhile or as worth as it costs.

The are many factors which influence the increase or decrease of the demand of motorised outdoor recreation. The demand may decrease for a particular outdoor recreation facility and increase for another facility. This means that the demand also depends on the type of a facility. The demand for a recreation facility can be affected positively or negatively by some of the following factors:

2.4.1 FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEMAND FOR MOTORISED RECREATION

There are factors which relate to the potential recreators as individuals, those which relate to the recreation area itself and those relating to the relationships between potential users and the recreation area. These factors have an impact on the person's ability to experience leisure, that is, the ability to do what one wants to do at a particular point in time.

2.4.1.1 Factors Relating to the Potential Recreator

The fundamental factor that has a great influence on the demand for motorised as well as other outdoor recreation facilities is knowledge. First and foremost people
have to be aware of the significance of participation in motorised as well as in any other outdoor recreation activity. People should also have knowledge and information of what is available or permissible. This requires the knowledge of oneself as well as one's milieu and various possibilities and their consequences (Goodale & Witt 1985). This knowledge about the availability and quality of recreation resource helps the individual to choose intelligently and responsibly. The quality of facilities may either be an encouraging or constraining factor. The facility that is known for its quality, accessibility, beauty, openness and safety will be more likely patronised than others that have negative attributes (Butler-Adam 1981, Magi 1986, Mwandla 1996).

It is only when they have this knowledge that we can start talking about the demand of any recreation facility. People should therefore be exposed to the knowledge and this is possible through educating people about the significance of recreation and the options that are available. Torkildsen (1986) contends that leisure facilities are not sought in the same way as shopping centres or places of work, therefore, knowledge about them derives indirectly from seeing them, or hearing about them, or reading about them thus implying the significance of good advertising and marketing methods.

Education can be used as a medium through which outdoor recreation can be promoted. This includes motorised outdoor recreation. This becomes easy as soon as the schools become aware of the multiple educational advantages in outdoor recreation. An example is learning by direct contact as well as by first hand experience. In America this awareness has led to the school camp movement. This movement stresses the significance of outdoor recreation to the lives of people especially young people.

Outdoor recreation, especially school camping, is viewed as an integral part of the school like libraries, laboratories, auditoriums and even classrooms (Sessoms et al. 1975). It is believed that it is not only the school children who benefit from well organised school recreation programs but also the whole community.
Education has an influence on the demand of the outdoor recreation facilities. As people are becoming more and more educated, they become aware of the existence and significance of participation in outdoor recreation activities. This knowledge changes the people's attitude towards outdoor recreation activities. The same could be said about motorised recreation. With acquisition of higher education there is increase in work pressure, and thus the need to escape to quieter places away from home and away from the hassles of the work place. People who are aware of motorised recreation facilities like caravan parks and camping areas, depending on affordability, may decide to escape for extended periods to these natural areas.

The location of the potential recreators is important when considering the demand for outdoor recreation sites because travelling from home to the recreation site and back takes time and money, sometimes relatively a lot of each. The demand of outdoor recreation is affected by the location of potential recreators. The demand also leads to the consideration of the geographical distribution of recreation resource. However, the geographical location of the potential recreators may be undermined by the attractiveness of the recreation resource. Even if the recreation resource is thousands of kilometres away, if it is perceived by recreators as attractive, recreators will always make plans to travel to the resource.

The demand may be low or high depending on the geographical distribution of the recreators as well as the total number of recreators in the surrounding tributary area. The demand can also be affected negatively or positively by the recreators' socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex occupation, family size and composition, educational status and race.

2.4.1.2 Factors Relating to the Recreation Area.

The demand also depends on the type of a facility. This means that there may be a high demand for a particular type of a facility and a low demand for another type of a facility. Also of importance is the general appearance of the recreation
area. The recreation area has to be attractive to the recreators. The recreators have to find the resource comfortable and a pleasure to use.

The resource should also have the potential to satisfy the need of the recreators. A caravan park should, for example, be big enough to accommodate the number of caravans it is supposed to accommodate. It should also provide the caravanners with the quietness and tranquillity they need etc. In addition to the caravan parking space there should be some recreation attraction points with which the recreator can keep himself occupied.

2.4.1.3 Relationship Between Recreation Users and Areas

The relationship between the recreators and the recreation areas cannot be ignored because the recreators have to be "drawn" to the recreation area by a number of factors. There is a relationship between the time travelled by the recreator to the recreation area and the ability of the recreation site to attract the recreators no matter how distant they stay. Between the geographical situation of the recreators and the recreation site there are considerations like time required to travel to the recreation site, distance to be travelled, expenses, transport, comfort/discomfort of the travel etc. It is the weight of these factors which will in one way or another influence the decision of the recreator.

2.5 PARTICIPATION PATTERNS IN MOTORISED RECREATION

Participation in motorised recreation activities depends on a number of factors. Participation pattern is basically influenced by life styles and by life cycles (Burton 1970). On the other hand, life styles are influenced by the level of income, occupation and to a certain degree social class. The social grouping within which an individual moves at different stages of life and his career draws him to styles of living which will have characteristic recreation activities. The particular life style will therefore be one means by which a person is introduced to an activity and depending on the enjoyment and satisfaction achieved, regular participation may develop.
Motorised recreation involves travelling away from home. This obviously involves the recreator and other members of the family. A child grows as a member of his family and is part and parcel of family plans. A child goes to where his parents go but as he grows older he begins to be independent. This independence means he can choose who he wants to travel with and which resources he wants to visit. This independence and freedom of choice are, however, influenced by his income, occupation and his attitude towards life. This stage is soon followed by the marriage stage. Thus the development from the single status to marriage and various other stages of raising the family have a marked effect on recreation patterns (Burton 1970).

The family life-cycle, therefore, affects not only what is done but why and with whom. Kelly (1987:37) points out that, especially for the parents of young children, not only do home-based familial activities tend to replace leisure that requires travel and blocks of time, but the orientations of leisure change. For parents of young children, nurturing responsibilities not only constrain leisure, but become a primary satisfaction. Being with a spouse and children, developing patterns of satisfying and supporting and joining older children in their developing recreational and educational interests are central elements of leisure. Family interaction is itself a major leisure activity that is carried out in a variety of contexts including home, car, outdoor resource and shopping centres.

At an early age, children obviously travel around with their parents. These are the years during which the foundation for later participation in recreation activities is laid. These years influence later decisions on the type of recreation activities the individual will participate in. These years may be so enriching that the individual will later participate in the same activities even when he is old or will be provide enough information which will widen his choice of recreation facilities and activities.

Young people are known to participate in active recreation activities (Goodale & Witt 1985, Kelly 1987). This group will be expected to engage in motorised
recreation activities such as boating, beach bugging etc. To engage in these recreation activities one needs a car. Car ownership then becomes a necessity. These activities become expensive to the young people who have just started to work and who are financially unstable. Income in this case is the determining factor because an individual may want to participate but be deterred by the expense involved.

As people grow older through to middle age, they tend to lose interest in active recreation activities and choose less active ways of spending their leisure time. Caravanning becomes more appealing to this group of people. At this stage individuals tend to need time to be away to a quiet place where they can rest.

2.6 CONCLUSION

Motorised recreation is one of the ways in which recreators can spend their leisure time. This form of recreation has been ignored in South Africa particularly because it has been dominated by a small section of the population. The existence and significance of motorised recreation has not been emphasised. This resulted in the lack of knowledge and slow development of the motorised recreation facilities. It is therefore important that people are made aware of this form of recreation. This can be done through motorised recreation awareness programmes which can be organised at local as well as national levels.
CHAPTER 3

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING FOR RECREATORS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the aims of this study is to find out the rate at which motorised recreators participate in recreation activities. Recreation activities can only be provided if there are recreation facilities. These recreation facilities do not occur in a vacuum but in the environment, be it natural or human modified. Motorised recreation occurs in the natural environment. It is the nature of this environment that can influence the rate of participation in outdoor recreations activities. It is also the physical environment which also influences or to a lesser extent determines the recreation behaviour of the motor vehicle-using recreators. These recreators would behave differently depending on the degree to which their action space, the physical environment in this instance, has been modified by humans from its natural state.

Recreation behaviour as such is seen by Mercer (1977) as consisting of two major components (1) activities and (2) the environment. This assertion clearly shows that recreation activities cannot be divorced from the environment in which they occur. The environment provides the arena in which recreation facilities can be provided for the recreators to satisfy their recreation needs. The environment, therefore, has an impact on the rate at which recreators participate in outdoor recreation activities.

In this chapter a detailed outline of the role played by the physical environment in channelling and influencing the behaviour of motor vehicle-using recreators and the state of recreation facilities is presented. This process is introduced to give us a better understanding of the existing relationships between the environment
and the motor vehicle-using recreators as well as the facilities at their disposal. Some of the components associated with the environment, discussed in this chapter, include the physical geography of study area, such as the topography, climate, flora and fauna, water resources, land use and general recreation facilities. When dealing with facilities as spatial components it may be regarded as proper to create inventories of recreation facilities and activities in the study area.

3.2 THE ENVIRONMENT AND MOTORISED RECREATORS

The environment shapes the way and the rate at which recreators participate in recreation activities and also "represents the basis for the recreation behaviour setting" (Magi: 1986: 163). Motor vehicle-using recreators like any recreators depend completely on the environment for the satisfaction of their recreation needs. The impact as well as the role of the environment on recreation can best be described by referring to Mercer's (1977) recreation environment model.

3.2.1 THE RECREATION ENVIRONMENT MODEL

The recreation environment is the spatio-temporal environment in which recreation activities take place. It is in this environment that one observes strong links and intricate relationships which exist between the recreation activities and the recreators, and also between the recreators and the recreation facilities. The environment embraces the recreators, recreation facilities and the recreation activities, all which are operating in the outdoor recreation domain. This tripartite relationship is well represented in Figure 3.1.

There are three main components which are intricately interwoven within the recreation environment. The main components are recreators, the recreation facilities and the recreation activities. These three main components form what will be referred to in this study as the recreation triad. Within the recreator-recreation facility and recreation activities triangle there is an interplay of a wide
range of factors which have a potential of strengthening or weakening the bond or relationship between and among the components. This recreation triad clearly shows that each of these components has an influence on other components and these in turn shape the recreation environment.

For the recreators, in particular the motor vehicle-using recreators, to be able to participate in recreation activities, recreation facilities have to be provided. On
one hand, it is of no use providing facilities which will not be used while on the other, it is essential to provide facilities for the inexperienced recreators, because provision of recreation facilities stimulates recreation demand and appreciation (Torkildsen, 1986). Where recreation facilities have been provided within the recreation environment recreators have to be exposed and be motivated to participate in the recreation activities. Griffiths (in Torkildsen 1986:235) sees the key factor that influences recreation participation as accessibility which he defines as "the ability to participate". Accessibility as defined here does not only refer to "the ability to get to the destination" or mobility but it refers to the total of factors which influence participation in recreation activities.

Once recreation facilities have been provided they have to be perceived by recreators as having the potential to satisfy their recreation needs. Perception refers to the way in which the recreation environment is experienced by the recreators, that is, the way in which recreators see, hear, feel, smell or even taste what is in the recreation environment. The perception of the recreation environment by the recreators has a great influence on the rate at which recreators participate in recreation activities. The recreation environment is the primary arena in which cognitions arise and behaviour enacted (Magi 1986). Perception alone can impede, slow down or facilitate recreation participation. Recreators should have a feeling of safety, security and most of all, overall satisfaction within the recreation environment. The recreation activities should measure up or be as close as possible to the recreators' expectations.

It is therefore important to make the recreation environment to be perceived positively by both providers and consumers of outdoor recreation. Griffiths (in Torkildsen 1986) refers to this process as perceptual accessibility. Positive attitudes towards the recreation environment will enhance the desire and motivation to participate. Positive attitudes can also motivate recreators to visit the recreation facilities more often. The recreation environment should have the potential to attract the recreators. The first visit will make the recreators to have either a positive or negative attitude towards that particular recreation environment. Unfortunately it is difficult to quickly and completely change the
negative attitude towards a particular object, therefore, it is important that the recreators’ first experiences be as satisfying as possible.

The recreation environment has to be physically accessible to the recreators. Physical accessibility refers to the distance travelled to and from the recreation environment. Destination has an influence on the rate of participation because apart from walking, other means of travelling to the recreation area have financial implications. Physical accessibility has an influence even on motorised recreation because the journey to the destination also has financial implication, for example, the amount spent on petrol and the wear and tear on the motor vehicle.

The mode of transport influences the recreation experience for example using public transport will take longer than using private transport. Mobility is a prime factor for motorised recreation and as such it is seen by Taylor (1984) as the prime indicator of a population’s potential to participate in recreation activities. A study done by Schlemmer (1988) reveals that even though Blacks have an increased desire to participate in recreation activities transportation difficulties remain the main problem. Black people in this study area find it hard to participate fully in general recreation activities. This experience is even harder where motorised recreation activities are involved. Nonetheless, it should be understood that transport is a prerequisite for full and unlimited participation in outdoor recreation activities.

It should be noted, however, that motorised recreation by its nature provides both recreation experience and the transportation media or facility. The travelling mode coupled with other difficulties like making bookings, making connections between different points, and many such inconveniences have a great influence on the rate of participation in recreation activities. Motor vehicle-using recreators may not be affected by these inconveniences but they also need to know well in advance the areas where recreation facilities for motor dependant recreators are available. For example, it is important for a caravanner to have knowledge and information about the availability and usability of caravan parks.
In most cases the rate of use of some facilities falls progressively as one moves away from the facility. This recreation experience clearly shows that low mobility may inhibit and greatly reduce the rate of participation in motorised recreation activities. While car ownership and higher mobility are not necessarily pre-requisites of greater participation in general outdoor recreation activities they increase the rate of participation and reduce some of the inconvenience associated with travelling to the recreation area. These travelling benefits can lead to greater exposure to recreation activities and diverse recreation patterns (Torkildsen 1986, Taylor 1984). In general, car ownership has an impact on the rate of participation in outdoor recreation activities.

### 3.2.2 RECREATION ACCESSIBILITY AND VISITS

In an attempt to place the preceding discussion in the context of recreation in general, and motorised recreation in particular, we have to address the various patterns of recreation in the study area. The first part of the discussion would have to cover recreator visits to facilities in the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts of the North Coastal Region of KwaZulu-Natal. The second part would concentrate on recreators using motorised facilities.

The findings of this study indicate that most recreators in the study area engage or prefer to engage in motor-boating, swimming and boat fishing. The smallest percentage of recreators engage in hunting, playing games and water skiing. Motor-boating is popular among motor dependent recreators because in both districts there is an open sea which is safe for boating and in St Lucia there are offices which specialise in renting out boats. This facility makes boats of any type to be readily available to the public. The reason for the low percentage for hunting is that hunting is forbidden in the study area since it is a protected area.

These findings are substantially supported by some of the studies undertaken in South Africa (Hugo and Hattingh 1972; Hugo 1974; Schlemmer 1977; Steyn 1979; Butler-Adam 1981; Magi 1986, 1989a, 1989b 1992; Donaldson 1995; and Mwandla 1996).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY RANKING</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>POSITIVE PREFERENCE</th>
<th>NEGATIVE PREFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Motor-boating</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Boat fishing</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Picnicking</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Beach-bugging</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Beach-walking</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Deep-sea fishing</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Caravanning</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sight-seeing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Angling</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Canoeing</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Yatching</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Playing games</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Water skiing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has to be noted, however, that these findings tend to vary from area to area and from one ethnic group to another.

3.3 **SPATIAL LAYOUT OF RECREATION RESOURCES**

Recreation facilities generally occur in space and recreators have to participate in these activities as they occur in space. In order to understand the role of the
FIGURE 3.2: LOWER UMFOLOZI AND HLABISA DISTRICTS OF KWAZULU-NATAL
environment in facilitating the spatial suitability and importance of any recreation facility, it is therefore necessary to make an informed analysis of what exists in the study area.

As intimated earlier in this chapter the components associated with the spatial layout of the environment within the study area, encompass the following: the topography, climate, flora and fauna, water resources, land use and general recreation facilities.

3.3.1 THE STUDY AREA

The study area stretches from Mhlatuze river on the south, up to Mkuze river on the north and covers two districts at the north of KwaZulu-Natal, these are, the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts (see Figure 3.2).

The two north coastal districts are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior, Sport and Recreation which is the umbrella body for the Province of KwaZulu-Natal recreation areas. The department is responsible for the promotion, development and management of sporting and recreation facilities in KwaZulu-Natal. To ensure that recreation needs are satisfied and that the people have access to and are fully involved in outdoor recreation activities, several local bodies under the department, such as Town Councils, Tribal Authorities, the Natal Parks Board (now called Conservation KwaZulu-Natal), large companies, associations, agencies, clubs and societies, collaborate and contribute to the provision, development and maintenance of recreation facilities in the study area. Whilst the department is responsible for taking the initiative to construct the facility, the communities have to make sure that these facilities are well maintained. Construction of recreation facilities is usually difficult in rural areas because of the lack of financial and specialised human resources.

The Natal Parks Board (Conservation KwaZulu-Natal), is in charge of many recreation facilities in the study area and is seen as the largest provider and
FIGURE 3.3 NATURAL RESERVES IN THE LOWER UMFOLOZI AND HLABISA DISTRICTS

1. Bona Manzi Game Park
2. Ubizane Game Ranch
3. False Bay Park
4. Hluhluwe Game Reserve
5. St. Lucia Game Reserve
6. Fanies Island Hutted Camp
7. Cape Vidal Nature Reserve
8. Charters Creek Hutted Camp
9. St. Lucia Park
10. Dukuduku State Forest
11. Umfolozi Game Reserve
12. Mihobi Nature Reserve
13. Mapelane Nature Reserve
14. Nyala Game Ranch
15. Enseleni Nature Reserve
16. Richard's Bay Nature Reserve
manager of outdoor recreation facilities. The Natal Parks Board boasts of 23 different nature and game resorts under its management, and which are located in highly-rated conservation areas offering a variety of flora and fauna. The KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources (also known as Conservation KwaZulu-Natal), offers 17 resorts, nature and game reserves (Zululand Joint Services Board Agenda, 1995). Some of these facilities are within the boundaries of the study area.

The Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts which are adjacent to each other (see Figure 3.3) provide facilities for general outdoor recreators as well as motorised outdoor recreators. Each of these districts has the potential to draw and attract many motorised recreators.

To be able to give adequate attention to the recreation resources and facilities, as well as recreators operating within the study area, one has to look at some factors which have a bearing on the patterns of outdoor recreation and the behaviour of recreators and recreation authorities. Some of these spatially related factors are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.3.2 THE TOPOGRAPHY

The Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts form a portion of the famous north coast of KwaZulu-Natal. These districts are located on the coastal belt and are characterised by land-strips of flat coastal land and beaches stretching from the sea to the weathered sand dunes down the coast. These coastal flats, particularly in the Hlabisa District around the St Lucia Lake environment, provide well developed natural beaches which are the main point of attraction for many outdoor recreators. The sand dunes give in to gradually rising landform which culminates in rolling hills and valleys. It is at this point of coastal land development that one encounters some of the major game reserves such as Hluhluwe and Umfolozi Game Reserves, as well as Nyala Game Ranch.
What is significant about Hlabisa District is that it has a diversity of features which are characteristic of major natural recreation resources. These resources include large bodies of inland and coastal waters, wide and flat coastal beaches, and open Acacia/Savannah plains which are interspersed with ridge top pans and ravine forests. The dunes which lie adjacent to St Lucia are among the highest in the world (Natal Parks Board, 1979, 1992).

3.3.3 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The two districts constituting the study area, Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts, are washed by the Indian Ocean on the east and enjoys a subtropical climate. The warm Mozambique Current has a significant influence on the climate of this area. The study area therefore enjoys warm summers and cool winters. The friendly climate is one of the strong points which make these two districts an attractive and prominent tourist Mecca in South Africa. The warm local current keeps the area warm in winter, and is always welcoming and tempting to recreators, especially those from places with high altitude like the Gauteng Province, where winters are very cold. Cool winters make these two districts popular tourist destinations all year round.

Climatic conditions are important for motorised recreation because participants spend most of their time in the outdoors. Caravanners, for instance, spend days, weeks even months in the open environment and they depend completely on the friendliness of the environment. Some motorised recreation activities like yatching, deep sea fishing, motor boating require the recreator to be in the open sea. Calm seas and warm weather are therefore important prerequisites for recreators to enjoy participating in open sea activities. In general, the climate, involving temperature and rainfall, has an influence on the extent and degree to which motor-machine dependant recreators participate in recreation activities.

In ideal circumstances, the weather should make it possible for recreators to participate freely in any form of outdoor recreation activities of their choice. The participation tendencies indicate the difference between the degree of
participation during different seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. However, the school holidays and Christmas holidays have an influence on the number of recreators. In this study area, as in many other areas in coastal KwaZulu-Natal, there is a distinct indication that outdoor recreation participation still remains vibrant and most popular during the seasons of operation mentioned above. One of the main contributing factors is that the climate makes it possible for recreators to drive in open air and spend days in caravans which are also to be found in open spaces. The climate as seen above is the determining factor to the extent to which recreators participate in general recreations activities as well as motorised recreation activities.

3.3.4 FLORA AND FAUNA

The Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts are among the districts in KwaZulu-Natal that have the largest concentration and diversity of flora and fauna. Most of the recreation and conservation authorities do their utmost to ensure the survival of the original species and to save many from extinction. Both districts are characterised by lush vegetation and a wide variety of plant and animal life. The Greater St Lucia Wetland Park, comprising: False Bay Park; St Lucia Game Reserve; Charter's Creek; Cape Vidal; and Mapelane Nature Reserve, alone as a portion of the Hlabisa District is made of a number of conservation areas proclaimed continually over years since 1897. The St Lucia Game reserve in Africa was proclaimed in 1897 and St Lucia Park was added later in 1939, whereas the strip adjacent to False Bay was extended only in 1944. Sodwana Bay National Park which is part of this coastal natural park system, located towards the adjacent northern in Mkuze District was established much later in 1950. The Cape Vidal State Forest a portion of the St Lucia Natural Area, and Sodwana State Forest, were transferred to the Natal Parks Board in 1987 (Natal Parks Board, 1979, 1981b, 1992).

St Lucia Marine Reserve was proclaimed in 1979. Within the St Lucia Marine Reserve is a marine sanctuary. The sanctuaries are, unfortunately, not used by recreators as no one is allowed to stop whether in a vehicle or on a boat. No bait
is allowed and smaller aquatic organisms or molluscs may not be removed from the marine reserves because these animals are the resident food source for game fish and other pelagic species. The reserves have been put aside for two main reasons:

(a) They are important for any comparative research to determine the effects of utilisation of some of the species.
(b) These areas act as reservoirs for similar species on the Mozambique and KwaZulu-Natal coasts in case of major declines in populations due to pollution, silt and over-utilisation.

The Greater St Lucia Wetland Park is a home to large marine mammals (offshore) such as the dolphins (Bottle-nosed, Fraser's, Humpback, Spinner, Spotted, and striped dolphins), whales (Humpback, Minke, Southern Right, and whale Sperm), marine turtles such as Turtle Green, Turtle Leatherback and Turtle Loggerhead, marine fish such as sharks (Blacktip, Milk, Sandbar, Scalloped Hammerhead, Spotted Raggedtooth, Tiger, Whale and shark Zambezi), wetland mammals such as the hippopotamus, wetland reptiles such as the Nile crocodile, fresh water fish such as the Tilapia and salt water fish such as river brim spotted grunter and wide range of other types of fish. Also found in the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park are the seashore and marine birds such as the Blackbrowed albatross, the Yellownosed albatross, Greyheaded gull, Lesser crested tern, etc. Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Game Reserve also has an assortment of wild animals and birds. This game reserve is also popular for its' possession of the "big five" animals: the elephant; rhinoceros, hippopotamus; lion and buffalo (Natal Parks Board, 1979, 1981b, 1992, 1994).

The other type of fauna of interest which have also found a home in the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park are the marine turtles. Turtles are rare throughout the world and apart from natural mortalities, the turtles's survival is also affected by man. Only two of the five species of turtles occurring off southern African coast actually nest on the coastline.
Among the trees which are found at Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Game Reserves and the dune forests between Mapelane and Sodwana are the Natal wild banana, White stink wood, Natal fig, Pegeonwood, Zulu cherry-orange, Cat-thorn etc. On the eastern shore among the popular trees are Lala Palm, Reclining Palm, Wild banana, Giant leafed fig, Yellow tree bauhinia, Marula, Broad-leaved resin tree etc. Even though these areas are protected people are allowed to use some of the natural resources, for example, St Lucia Estuary is one of the few areas left in KwaZulu-Natal with a healthy stand of Ncema grass (*Juncus kraussii*). Every year thousands of people are allowed to harvest *Incema* and *Umhlanga* (*Phragmites reeds*). *Incema* is used for making traditional Zulu sitting mats, sleeping mats, decorative wall mats, water carrying baskets and beer strainers and *Umhlanga* is used for thatching huts and houses. The harvest season starts for *Incema* is the 1st of May until no tall *Incema* is left and the cutters of course pay for each bundle which is approximately 15 - 20 cm in diameter. *Umhlanga* is cut between May and July each year (Natal Parks Board, 1979, 1981b, 1992, 1994).

3.3.5 WATER RESOURCES

Water resources include large water bodies like the rivers, dams, lakes and the sea. Water is used by the recreators for a variety of activities like sailing, waterskiing, surfing, boating, boat fishing, swimming, SCUBA diving, and so on. The most popular and developed water bodies, as well as the virgin and undeveloped bodies, in these two districts include the following: the St Lucia, Cape Vidal, Mapelane, Richards Bay and Esikhawini Beaches; the St Lucia, Empangeni, Cubhu and Nseze Lakes; the bay at Richards Bay; the Goedertrou and Hluhluwe Dams; and the Hluhluwe, Umfolozi, Enseleni and Mhlatuze Rivers. Many of these water bodies provide a rich resource for motorised recreation.

Most of the large water bodies in KwaZulu-Natal are mostly patronised and utilised by white recreators for a variety reasons the most prominent of which are financial in character and implication (Butler-Adam, 1982; Magi, 1986). Recreation activities like canoeing, boating, boat-fishing, etc. are perceived by
Blacks to be a sheer luxury (Magi 1992). Studies have shown that Africans use the sea basically for swimming and that the sea seems to occupy a very low priority in their minds (McCarthiy 1987). This is further backed up by Ferrario (1981), Butler-Adam (1982), Magi (1986, 1989), and Mwandla (1996) who agree that the sea as a recreation resource is relatively not fully utilised by Africans. These writers maintain that one of the causes of under-utilization of the resources is the lack of knowledge of the availability of the recreation resources and the payment of financial and administrative fees.

It has been suggested by Magi (1989, 1992) that with the increase in recreation literacy among Africans there will be an equivalent increase in the demand for recreation resources and services. This may lead to an increased pressure on South Africa's beaches, parks and other recreation facilities.

3.3.6 LAND-USE AND MANAGEMENT

In the two districts, Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa the land is mainly used for residential purposes, farming, commercial purposes as well as for recreation purposes. The land used for formal recreation purposes is under the direct management of the para-statal organisations such as the Natal Parks Board and KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resource, now jointly known as KwaZulu-Natal Conservation. The private recreation land parcels are managed by private firms and private individuals. To keep natural reserves and other recreation facilities up to the required standard operation, it is imperative to have an efficient and strong management team to direct and run the activities of agencies and recreators. In terms of the long standing functions of the Natal Parks Board, its responsibilities (Natal Parks Board, 1979, 1981b, 1992, 1994) are to ensure that, among other things:

(a) Grasslands are burnt to prevent encroachment of woody vegetation. This allows a greater diversity of plant and animal species in the area.
(b) The re-introduction of disappeared animals that used to occur naturally in the area, for example, the buffalo and black rhino at St Lucia.

(c) Control of the animal population. Imbalances these populations have occurred as a result of fencing reserve boundaries and reduced predator numbers.

(d) Aerial or ground game counts and veld surveys which are undertaken to determine the numbers of animals to be removed. Excess animals are either caught and relocated or shot where they cannot be caught.

(e) Develop programmes to eradicate plants from other countries which threaten through invasion of indigenous vegetation. The reserve are generally intended to preserve and prevent the displacement of the indigenous plants.

(f) Prevention of soil erosion on sheet eroded areas or dongas, as to combat or reduce water runoff.

(g) Fencing of reserves so as to prevent animals from leaving the protected areas, as well as stopping wild animals from causing crop or stock damage.

(h) Setting limits for visitor numbers within and use of certain areas, for example, areas used for diving, boating and fishing.

(i) Maintenance of wilderness areas with no roads or permanent structures.

Both the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa districts boast of large wilderness areas. South Africa's first wilderness area was set aside at Umfolozi Game Reserve and presently 25 000 hectares of Umfolozi's 66 000 hectares is managed as a wilderness area. The North of Cape Vidal alone has a wilderness area called the Tewane Wilderness Area which is approximately 10 000 hectares. In these areas there are no permanent structures such as roads. These vast trackless areas are managed in such a way that their pristine nature is preserved. Access to these areas is therefore limited to guided trails which are in most cases guided
by qualified trail officers. The officers also conduct game drives within the reserve.

3.4 EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

The provision and development of outdoor recreation facilities in South Africa has over the years been strongly based on racial grounds. There were those ethnic groups which were provided with recreation facilities and those that were completely deprived of any form of recreation facilities. The groups that were disadvantaged resorted to informal recreation facilities. Racial segregation together with other socio-economic constraints deprived the disadvantaged groups of the exposure to recreation facilities. These groups have existed without the knowledge and appreciation of recreation opportunities, activities and facilities.

Recreation facilities have tended to cluster in "white" urban areas and "white" owned rural land. The natural areas in or adjacent to "black" areas and "black" urban areas also designated as African townships, were singularly neglected. The experiences in these study areas are no exception from this description. The existing recreation facilities are generally of higher quality and standard in former "white" areas than in "black" areas (ZJSB, 1995). As this study focuses attention on motorised recreation activities, it is to be expected that the facilities associated with these activities will have an ethnic bias. Needless to emphasise that the activities to be studied will be those which can only be undertaken with the use of motorised machines, and these are found in abundance in the previously "white" dominated recreation facilities. To be able to take a close look at motorised recreation facilities in each of the two district under study, an analysis of patterns in these districts is given below.

3.4.1 MOTORISED RECREATION FACILITIES IN LOWER UMFOLOZI

The Lower Umfolozi district has many recreation facilities some of which are under the control of the Natal Parks Board (now known as KwaZulu-Natal
FIGURE 3.4 LAND-USE IN ENSELENI NATURE RESERVE
Conservation). Examples of these recreation areas include: Enseleni Nature Reserve (see Figure 3.4) and Richards Bay Game Reserve.

The two recreation reserves in Lower Umfolozi are regrettably not suitable for motorised recreation activities. The motorised recreation facilities that would be expected in these areas would be caravan parks, camping sites and picnic spots. Within the Enseleni Nature Reserve there is a game park and the Enseleni

### TABLE 3.2 RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>False Bay Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hluhluwe Game Reserve</td>
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<td>St Lucia Game Reserve</td>
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<td>Fanies Island Hut- Camp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Vidal Nature Resrv</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charters Creek Camp</td>
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<td>St Lucia Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dukuduku State Forest</td>
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<td>Umfolozi Game Reserve</td>
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<td>Mihobi Nature Reserve</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mapelane Nature Reserve</td>
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<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyala Game Ranch</td>
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<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enseleni Nature Reserve</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**KEY:**  
1 = Picnic area  
2 = Boating area  
3 = Swimming area  
4 = Camping area  
5 = Bush Camps  
6 = Caravan Parks  
7 = Fishing  
8 = Water sport  
9 = Diving  
10 = Vehicle Tours  
11 = Game viewing  
12 = Cabin rental
River which flows through the reserve. However, it is very much virgin in character and is not deep enough to allow for motorised boating, moreover, it is infested with crocodiles and not predominantly used.

The main point of recreation attraction in this district is the Richards Bay water complex including the beach, bay and harbour. Richards Bay is developing at a fast speed as an industrial and a recreation area. Many people come to this area in search for job opportunities and therefore need all forms of recreation activities. An increase of the population has necessitated an improvement and the development of new recreation facilities, in order to meet the increasing demand and need for recreation facilities, especially motorised recreation facilities.

As intimated earlier, the beach and related water bodies are the main recreation facilities which can be associated with motorised recreation in Richards Bay. Outdoor recreators can participate in a number of motorised recreation activities including the following: driving to picnic areas, boating, camping, caravanning, beach-bugging, boat fishing, deep sea fishing, water sports, diving and game viewing (see Table 3.2). The area next to the beach has been developed so that there is enough accommodation for recreators from distant areas. The beach is usually swamped with recreators in Summer. The Lower Umfolozi District has few areas which are reserved for caravans. Picnic spots, caravan parks and camp sites are ideally situated around the protected waters (ZJSB 1995). Motorised recreation activities in the Lower Umfolozi are fundamentally water based.

3.4.2 MOTORISED RECREATION FACILITIES IN HLABISA

The Hlabisa District stretches from Umfolozi river in the South to Mkuze River on the North. This area encompasses the Umfolozi-Hluhluwe Game Reserve, Mapelane Game Reserve and the Greater St. Lucia Park which embraces the following areas Cape Vidal, Charters Creek, Eastern Shore State Forest, False
The Hlabisa District seems to offer more opportunities for motor-machine-using recreators. These recreators need to use a car, boat or any other motorised machine to take full advantage of recreation activities in the study area. The Greater St Lucia recreation complex by inclination and practice has been dominated by motorised recreation activities and has varied facilities that necessitate the usage of machines in recreating. A good example in this area is the usage of boats for recreational fishing. In addition, a recreator cannot explore the beauty of nature in the great Umfolozi-Hluhluwe Game Reserves without a car or the beauty and vastness of the Greater St Lucia Lake without cruising in a boat.

3.4.2.1 Umfolozi-Hluhluwe Game Reserve

Umfolozi-Hluhluwe game reserves are managed as one ecological unit of 96 000 hectares by the Natal Parks Board (Conservation KwaZulu-Natal). The entrance into the Umfolozi section of the Umfolozi-Hluhluwe Game Reserve is located 270 kilometres north of Durban and 3 kilometres north of the Mtubatuba turn-off. The two game reserves are without a fence between them (Figure 3.5). This game reserve is regarded as the third largest in South Africa and oldest in Africa. Umfolozi-Hluhluwe game reserve is internationally known for its white rhino the total population of which is approximately 1600 and is popular for containing the rest of the "big five" (white and black rhino, lion, elephant, hippo and buffalo) and other aggressive animals. Due to the presence of lions, recreators are not allowed to alight from their vehicles except at specified designated points. The largeness of the reserve makes it essential for recreators to explore the game area in their vehicles. This obviously means that the recreator needs a car to benefit fully from his/her visit to this game reserve (Natal Parks Board, 1981a, 1992, 1994).
FIGURE 3.5 MAP OF HLUHLUWE-UMFOLOZI GAME RESERVE

KEY
- Hutted camps
- Regional Road
- Gravel Road
- Rivers
- Reserve Gate
- External Boundary

HLABISA
HILLTOP
HLUHLUWE
GAME RESERVE
MUNTULU
MUNYAWANENI
GATE

0 10 20 km

HLUHLUWE-UMFOLOZI GAME RESERVE:
- Hilltop
- Hluhluwe
- Umfolozi
- Game Reserve
- Muntulu
- Munyawankenini
- Hilltop
- Hluhluwe
- Umfolozi
- Game Reserve
- Muntulu
- Munyawankenini
- Hilltop
- Hluhluwe
- Umfolozi
- Game Reserve
- Muntulu
- Munyawankenini
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- Umfolozi
- Game Reserve
- Muntulu
- Munyawankenini
- Hilltop
- Hluhluwe
- Umfolozi
- Game Reserve
- Muntul
A variety of animals can be viewed in this game reserve in addition to the "big five". These are the blue wildebeest, zebra, giraffe, impala, waterbuck and common buck and reedbuck, duiker, warthog, leopard, cheetah, hyena, jackal and many small mammal species, and about 300 species of bird life.

As reflected in Table 3.2 some sections of this game reserve do not have camp sites or caravan parks because of the presence of aggressive animals, however, there are camps, bushcamps and lodges for those recreators who want to make the best of their visit to Umfolozi Game Reserve. For the more adventurous recreators there are organised guided day walks and weekend wilderness trail walks. Trail rangers and game guards take every chance to ensure that trailists are safe and should any trailist be suspected of jeopardising the safety of the group, the walk is terminated immediately (Natal Parks Board, 1988).

Apart from the camps this game reserve offers a number of facilities like designated picnic sites, bush camps, vehicle tours, cabin rentals, and curio shops, public phones (at certain camps e.g. Hilltop), and petrol stations. The other popular recreation destination in the Hlabisa District is the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park which is discussed later in this chapter.

3.4.2.2 The Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park

According to the Zululand Joint Services Board (1995) the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park is regarded as:

the stunning gem of South Africa's heritage..... a holiday wonderland, a place of peace and serenity where man may be immersed in the heart of nature under infinite azure skies. (ZJSB, 1995:13).

The Greater St Lucia Wetland Park offers a number of recreation activities which are suitable for motorised recreators. The Greater St Lucia Wetland Park is made up of a number of conservation areas proclaimed over the years since 16 April 1897 the same year Umfolozi-Hluhluwe area was proclaimed a game
reserve. St Lucia Game Reserve originally consisting of the water body of the lake and the islands as well as Mapelane Nature Reserve which is also a portion of the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park, is the oldest game reserve in Africa, proclaimed in 1897. St. Lucia Park consists of a half mile (0.8km) wide border around most of the lake and a block of land some 12 500 hectares in extent was added in 1939. The half mile strip adjacent to False Bay on the west of the lake was extended in 1944 to become False Bay Park. Sodwana Bay National Park was established in 1950 (Natal Parks Board, 1988, 1992; ZJSB 1995).

The Cape Vidal State Forest and Sodwana state forests were transferred to the Natal Parks Board in 1987. St. Lucia Marine Reserve extending 5 kilometres out to the sea was proclaimed in 1979 and Maputo and Marine reserve were proclaimed in 1986. This area provides a lot of exciting opportunities for motor-based activities basically because of the beach, the estuary and the lake, the St. Lucia lake. These water bodies draw recreators locally, from neighbouring countries and abroad. The lake and the sea are only divided by a narrow piece of land, varying in width from 2 to 11 kilometres. The scenic coastal dunes with their considerable heights are thought to be the highest forest dunes in the world. Lake St.Lucia provides one of the greatest attraction in the Hlabisa District. This lake is approximately 60 km long and on the average 3-8 km wide with a maximum width of 21 kilometres long. The shape of this popular lake takes that of a letter "H", the western limb of which is False Bay and the cross-bar a strip known as the Hell's gate. The elongated eastern limb is divided by a constriction of Fanies Island into two main sections known as Lake St. Lucia North and Lake St. Lucia South.

On the eastern side of the lake there is a lot of reed and the western side is steep and wooded. The Southern exit is very shallow. The St. Lucia gets 80 percent of its water from Nyalazi and Hluhluwe and from several smaller rivers. The Umfolozi river was diverted from the estuary and now flows directly into the sea in an effort to dispose of the accumulated silt. About 20 percent of the water seeps from the surrounding wetland, that is, the Eastern Shores and Mkhuzi swamps. These areas are important to the lake because they act as a year-round
FIGURE 3.6 ST LUCIA WETLAND PARK

KEY

- Huttered Camps
- Camp Grounds
- Launch Tours and Boats for Hire

Source: Natal Parks Board (1979)
reserve supply of fresh water especially during the dry season. Lake St. Lucia has enough water throughout the year, the levels of water varying between 0.55m to 1.07m above sea level. The water level of the lake is also influenced by the sea. Water from the sea, in turn influences the amount of salt in that water. Salinity varies and decrease from the South of the Lake toward the North. However, the condition changes drastically during drought years when excess evaporation causes a built up of salinity in the North which can be in excess salt seawater conditions in the south (Natal Parks Board, 1988, 1992).

The Lake St. Lucia is very popular to motorised recreators. An excess of 72 percent of motorised recreators seemed to have chosen to visit the Hlabisa District because of the St. Lucia Lake. There are many activities in which motorised recreators can engage in. The wetlands generally offer great opportunities to relax and explore the area leisurely. There are facilities for general recreators and motor-vehicle using recreators. The main motor related activities that recreators engage such as fishing, boating and beach-bugging.

St. Lucia can offer a variety of fishing than most other places on the coast of KwaZulu-Natal. St. Lucia offers activities such as surfing, fishing, estuary and lake fishing either from the shore or from a boat. Fishing is encouraged by the fact that in St. Lucia there is a variety of fish such as fresh water, estuarine and marine species. Estuarine fish breed in the St. Lucia Lake, marine species in the sea but some spend some time in the lake before returning to the sea. St. Lucia is known a comprising more than half of the entire estuarine habitat in South Africa. Recreators are then offered an opportunity to choose the type of fish they want to catch. The choice to choose attracts the recreators to the area.

Boating is also very popular at St. Lucia and includes power boating, sail and other forms of water borne locomotion. Boating offers opportunities for other water oriented activities such as fishing, swimming, scuba diving, water-skiing and other such activities recreators can bring their own boats or use hired one. Private boats are registered first before they can be used on the lake. The Natal
Parks Board provides facilities for observing the lake St Lucia in the form of Launch tours. These tours take off at specified times from three points, that is, St. Lucia Estuary, Charters Creek and False Bay. Launch tours provide sightings of hippos, a wide variety of bird life and beautiful scenery. The Santa Lucia is an 80 seater launch boat with a viewing deck. Each tour lasts for two hours (Natal Parks Board, 1988, 1992).

Deep sea fishing is also popular at St Lucia. Recreators need to provide themselves with ski-boats or hire them from the local offices. St Lucia has a ski-boat club which controls all sea launches. Deep sea fishing charters can also be arranged through the Ski-boat club.

3.5 INTEGRATION OF ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

In order that outdoor recreation participation should fully serve the needs of society, it is essential that facilities should be constructed in terms of activities engaged in. Alternatively, activities participated in, as well as those preferred and desired [as in potential recreation], should be used as a yardstick for planning for and introducing new recreation facilities. The latter viewpoint is a good starting point for working on and improving the state of motorised outdoor recreation pursuits in KwaZulu-Natal.

Participation in recreation activities and related facilities is gradually becoming important even among Africans who because of restrictive South African laws were left out. An increase in the awareness of the existence and openness of the recreation facilities is now motivating Africans to engage in recreation activities. It is however unfortunate that motorised recreation facilities are still monopolised by a small percentage of the South African population. Motorised recreation basically requires that an individual should own or have access to a vehicle, knowledge of the motorised recreation activities, knowledge of the available motorised facilities as well as availability of disposable income.
3.6 CONCLUSION

The aim of this chapter has been to highlight the physical setting of the study area with a view of tracing the availability of outdoor recreation facilities, and mainly in relation to motorised recreation pursuits. The availability of outdoor recreation resources is important for purposes of accommodating recreators of all types and mainly those who want to participate in motor-related activities.

It is without doubt that the availability and the quality of the facilities, as well as the perceptions of the people who want to engage in recreation activities or who stay next to these facilities, will have an impact on the rates of participation and the planning for setting up the facilities. In the next chapter (Chapter 4) the data collected is presented in tabular form so as to give a clear picture of feelings and responses that are currently at play and which were obtained from the various respondents. Furthermore, Chapter 5 gives an analysis of the data collected and presented, as well as gives an interpretation of the data by attempting to integrate the theoretical arguments (Chapter 2), physical setting (Chapter 3) and the preferences and perceptions of all respondents (Chapters 4 and 5).
CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION AND AGGREGATION OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

It is generally accepted that in an attempt to make collected research data more understandable and easy to analyse or synthesise, it is essential to have it presented in a logical and systematic manner. The presentation and aggregation of data for further analysis that is used in this study is meant to be a preamble to the various statistical and graphical analytical techniques used to make data more amenable to sensible interpretation.

This chapter is therefore devoted to presenting responses of the subjects who participated in motorised recreation activities in various forms. It should be noted that the study goes further to look at the attitudes and perceptions of owners of recreation resources, the managers of facilities as well as the people who live around the areas which provide motorised recreation areas and facilities. This investigation takes a view that it is important to know what local people feel about motorised recreation because it is their goodwill and hospitality that will give recreators a sense of safety and security in their areas. If the local people were to be hostile to the recreators, the recreation environment will not have the required centripetal force. The recreation facilities will, in such cases, either be under-utilised or lost to the use by the recreators.

Presentation and aggregation of data in this study dictates that data should be presented in tabular and graphical form. In many instances the data in presented is such a way that it is self-explanatory and then in the following chapter [Chapter 5] a more detailed analysis and interpretation is given. The data presented is this chapter provides information relating to the following seven core areas of analysis:
1. Demographic characteristics of recreators.
2. Recreators' responses to motorised outdoor recreation.
3. Recreators' perceptions of motorised recreation activities.
4. Perception of motorised outdoor recreation system by the owners and managers recreation facilities.
5. Perception of motorised outdoor recreation by people who live around the recreation facilities.
7. Modernisation of recreation facilities and activities.

4.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Data was gathered from a wide range of respondents as indicated in the preceding paragraph. Respondents were randomly selected in a stratified manner. This was carried out in a manner that would account for the wide diversity of variables of respondents in terms of age, sex, place of residence, occupation and level of education. These attributes of respondents are subdivided into two categories, that is, the socio-demographic as well as the socio-economic characteristics.

4.2.1 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents were put together from data collected and presented in an aggregated manner in Table 4.1. The table depicts key variables such as sex, age, marital status, place of residence, and length of stay at a place. The data reveals that there are on average slightly more males (53%) who participate in motor-related activities than females (47%). Data collected also reveals an even-split of sexes with a mean of 25.4 years regarding the age-group of both males and females engaging in motorised outdoor recreation. In Table 4.1 the dominant age-group is indicated as ranging from 22 to 35 years of age. The age group that appears to be participating the least is constituted by recreators who are above 56 years.
Respondents revealed that in terms of marital status 45 percent of those that are married participate in motorised outdoor recreation activities. This group is followed by single unmarried respondents who make the total of 39 percent. The group that seems to be participating less is that of widowed respondents.

TABLE 4.1 SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RECREATORS [N = 140]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLES</th>
<th>SUB-VARIABLE</th>
<th>FREQ.</th>
<th>%</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>18 - 21 years</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 - 35 years</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36 - 55 years</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56 - and above</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARITAL STATUS</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Separated/Widowed</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</td>
<td>Urban (Family-home)</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Family home)</td>
<td>Peri-urban</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(During holidays)</td>
<td>Rented Accommodation</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caravan</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tent</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENGTH OF STAY (At family home)</td>
<td>Less than a year</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 - 05 years</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06 - 10 years</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 - 20 years</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 and above</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENGTH OF STAY (At vacation home)</td>
<td>More than 6 weeks</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 - 6 weeks</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 - 4 weeks</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 - 2 weeks</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than a week</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents were also asked about their place of residence. The place of residence refers to a family home where a person stays permanently, whereas a "vacation home" refers to a house or place a person occupies while on
vacation. The place of residence is divided into three, the urban, semi-urban and rural. The responses indicate that more respondents stay in urban areas (70%), followed by those who stay in peri-urban areas (20%) and few live in rural areas (04%). Respondents also had to indicate the type of residence they occupy while on holiday. The responses show that most of the respondents (45%) stay in rented accommodation which could be hotels, chalets, flats, bungalows, cottages etc. Some recreators (39%) stay at their homes, which means that they go home in the afternoons. Only 9 percent of the respondents revealed that they stay in caravans whereas 10% stayed in tents during the visitation period.

Some other socio-demographic characteristics that were investigated and are not necessarily shown in the table include: the racial and ethnic composition of recreators, the religious, educational and sporting attributes of the recreators. These attributes are discussed in the next chapter.

4.2.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Similar to the socio-demographic attributes, the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents are presented in Table 4.2. The table shows that very few respondents (only 2%) have had education which is less than Standard 6. The case is almost similar (only 6%) for those who have not passed Standard 10. The majority of respondents have matriculated and have post-matriculation diplomas, certificates and as well as degrees. A breakdown figure shows that 32 percent of the respondents have diplomas, 27 percent have certificates while 19 percent have degrees. These educational qualification figures correspond with the occupation of the respondents. Only 4 percent of the respondents indicated that they were unskilled and the biggest group of recreators consists of professionals. About 14 percent claimed to be semi-skilled while 28 percent are skilled.

The level of education has an influence on a person's acquisition of skills. Skills will also have a profound influence on the salary one earns or the money that one makes for oneself at the end of the month. The responses reflect that a large
number of recreators (43%) earns between R3000 - R5000 and a significant number (32%) point out that they earn more than R5000 per month.

FIG 4.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RECREATORS [N = 140]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLES</th>
<th>SUB-VARIABLE</th>
<th>FREQ.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEVEL OF EDUCATION</td>
<td>Less than Std 6</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than Std 10</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std 10 without certificate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std 10 with certificate</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std 10 with Diploma</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std 10 with Degree</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCUPATION</td>
<td>Unskilled</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-skilled</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skilled</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOME PER MONTH</td>
<td>Less than R1000</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R1000 - R3000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R3001 - R5000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R5000 and above</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount of disposable income has an influence on the rate of participation in motorised outdoor recreation. In the next chapter (Chapter 5) which is devoted to the analytical and interpretative processes, more of these demographic characteristics are discussed in detail and relational inferences made.
4.3 RESPONSE TO MOTORISED RECREATION

In this section the study considers the responses of recreators to questions that relate to their level of participation in motorised outdoor recreation activities. The responses are considered and presented in terms of a six-fold classification. These are land-based recreation, water-based, family-related activities, family-related facilities, seasons-dependant activities, other machine based activities, and car-ownership dependant activities.

4.3.1 LAND-BASED MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES

On being asked what land-based motorised recreation activities they engage in during their leisure time, recreators responded as summarised in Table 4.3. It is doubtless that these responses are strongly dependant and related to the demographic characteristics presented earlier. This relationship is further explored in the next chapter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>FREQ.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caravanning</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnicking</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight seeing</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game spotting</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>140</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The list of activities given in Table 4.3 represents the main motorised outdoor activities identified by respondents as being the most important. In terms of what is reflected in Table 4.3 more recreators (47%) participate in picnicking, whereas 35 percent participate in camping. Interestingly only one respondent
mentioned that he participates in game spotting. The land-based motorised recreation activities are traditionally male dominated. It will be interesting to find out if this is the case when an in depth analysis is made in the next chapter. A cursory presentation of the land-based recreation activities indicates that on gender lines it appears that more females (35%) engage in picnicking than males (12%). On the contrary, more male (7%) recreators engage in caravanning than females (5%). There are few males (1%) interested in game spotting and practically no females who selected this activity. These responses are self-explanatory and are summarised in Table 4.4.

**TABLE 4.4 LAND-BASED MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES BY GENDER [N = 140]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>MALE FREQ.</th>
<th>MALE %</th>
<th>FEMALE FREQ.</th>
<th>FEMALE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caravanning</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnicking</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight seeing</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game spotting</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.3.2 WATER-BASED MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES**

The motorised recreation activities that are water-based can be categorised into boat fishing, deep sea fishing, yachting, and ski boating. In all these instances the machine-driven boat is the key source of power in making these activities possible. The respondents were asked to indicate the water-based motorised recreation activities in which they engage in during their leisure time.

The responses summarised and presented in Table 4.5 show that ski-boating was selected by 63 percent of the respondents as the most favoured. Two
activities, yachting and deep sea fishing, were indicated by few respondents (1% and 6% respectively) as activities least engaged in. Further analysis of this position will be given in the next chapter.

**TABLE 4.5 WATER-BASED MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES** [N = 140]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>FREQ.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boat fishing</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep sea fishing</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yachting</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ski boating</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach bugging</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ski-boating seems to be popular among the recreators. KwaZulu-Natal is reported to have no less than 38 ski-boat clubs, most of which have their own launch sites. The launch sites at Sodwana, Cape Vidal, St Lucia and Mapelane are controlled by the Natal Parks Board. It is estimated that more than 70 percent of all boats registered with the South African Deep Sea Angling Association which is the sport's governing body in South Africa launch from KwaZulu-Natal (KwaZulu-Natal Experience Number 5:3) while a large number of Gauteng-registered crafts make regular pilgrimages to the Northern coastal resorts of Sodwana Bay, Cape Vidal, St Lucia, Mapelane and Richards Bay.

While most recreators enjoy ski boating, a large section of the Zululand Coast is a marine sanctuary which protects the marine life. Anglers fishing from ski-boats are allowed to target the abundance of pelagic fish that migrate from warmer tropical waters. All launching is strictly controlled and all ski boats have to carry the current year's seaworthy disc before being allowed to launch or participate in any sea going activity.
4.3.3 FAMILY BASED PARTICIPATION IN MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES

In an attempt to establish the extent to which families participate in motor-based recreation activities, respondents were asked to complete questions relating to this activity [see Tables 4.6(a) and 4.6(b)]. In other words, respondents were asked how often they and their families engaged in motor-related recreation activities within the study area. For purposes of easy presentation the activities are subdivided into two categories, those that are land-based and water-based.

**TABLE 4.6(a) PARTICIPATION IN LAND-BASED MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES. [N = 140]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>SUB-VARIABLE</th>
<th>FREQ.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAMPING</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once in six months</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a year</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICNICKING</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once in six months</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a year</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARAVANNING</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once in six months</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a year</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGHT-SEEING</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once in six months</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a year</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEACH BUGGING</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once in six months</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a year</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Only those motor-related activities that are typically family related are presented in Tables 4.6(a) and 4.6(b). Respondents were further asked how often they and their families engage in motor-related recreation activities. The responses are summarised in the same tables.

The family related motorised recreation activities that are land-based (see Table 4.6(a)) include: caravanning; picnicking; camping; sight-seeing and beach-bugging. The activity of game hunting was not in this instance regarded as a family related activity, because it is not usual to have families with children participating in game hunting. On the other hand, family related motorised recreation activities that are water-based (see Table 4.6(b)) include the following: leisure boating; boat fishing; and ski-boating. Deep sea fishing and yachting were in this regard not seen as family related activities, because very few families are recorded to be participating in deep sea fishing.

**TABLE 4.6(b) PARTICIPATION IN WATER-BASED MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES. [N = 140]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>SUB-VARIABLE</th>
<th>FREQ.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEISURE BOATING</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once in six months</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a year</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOAT FISHING</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once in six months</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a year</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKI BOATING</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once in six months</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a year</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a wider variety of land-based outdoor recreation activities selected by recreators as compared to water-based recreation activities. The participation in
land-based recreation activities is also more favoured than the water-based activities. There are numerous reasons for this practice, however, these justifications will be discussed in more detail in the next chapter. The activities listed above in Table 4.6 (a) and (b) represent the main motorised outdoor activities in which respondents participate with their families. According to what is reflected in Table 4.6 (a) many recreators participate in land-based recreation activities with their families once a year (Camping 35%, Caravanning 09%, Picnicking 36%, sight-seeing 45% and beach bugging 19%). Caravanning is the least popular of all the listed land-based motorised recreation activities by 88 percent, followed by picnicking (53%) and beach bugging (48%).

In terms of what is reflected in Table 4.6 (b) more recreators (33%) who engage in water-based recreation activities once a year participate in leisure boating while others participate almost equally in boat fishing and ski-boating (19% and 18% respectively). The least popular water based recreation activity is ski-boating (73%).

4.3.4 FAMILY BASED FACILITIES VISITED BY RECREATORS

Respondents were requested to reveal the motorised outdoor recreation facilities recently visited. In other words, respondents were to indicate the recreation areas and facilities they visited with their families. In this section both land and water related facilities were presented in single table. Only those facilities which are typically family related are presented in Tables 4.7.

The family related motorised recreation areas and facilities that are visited include the following: beach area; picnic area; camp site; game park; forest area; fishing area; and lake area. Some of the facilities generally found in these areas not listed above include bush camps, diving and swimming facilities, boating area, caravan parks, vehicle tours, game viewing, water sport facilities and cabin for rental. When asked which of the following facilities have been visited by their families within the last 12 months, their responses were as presented in Table 4.7.
TABLE 4.7 AREAS VISITED WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS
[N = 140]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>FREQ.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beach Area</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Area</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Site</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Park</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Area</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Area</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Area</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The responses summarised and presented in Table 4.7 show that the beach area was selected by 37 percent of the respondents as the most favoured. The area which also seem to attract more recreators (33%) is the lake area. Camp site and game park were indicated by few respondents (4% and 3% respectively) as areas visited within the last 12 months. Further analysis of this position will be given in the next chapter.

4.3.5 REASONS FOR CHOOSING TO VISIT RECREATION AREAS

When asked why recreators chose to visit the two recreation areas, that is, the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts, a wide variety of reasons were given. Respondents were given an eight (8) point structure categories of responses to choose from. The responses from which the respondents had to choose from are the following:

(a) There is a wide variety of flora and fauna
(b) It is peaceful and away from the crowds
(c) It has adequate outdoor recreation facilities
(d) It provides facilities for recreation facilities
(e) It provides facilities for water based recreation
(f) It provides a scenic view
It has beautiful beaches
It provides a wide variety of wild life

The responses presented above have been further categorised and tabulated as shown in Table 4.8. The categorisation in given rank order so as to understand the importance of each reason as given by respondents.

**TABLE 4.8 REASONS FOR VISITING RECREATION AREAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>REASON</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>It provides facilities for recreation facilities</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It has adequate outdoor recreation facilities</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>It is peaceful and away from the crowds</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>It provides facilities for water based recreation</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>There is a wide variety of flora and fauna</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>It provides a wide variety of wild life</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>It has beautiful beaches</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>It provides a scenic view</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ranked reasons for visiting outdoor recreation areas and facilities seem to be based or strongly influenced by the nature of the facilities, then people, and followed by nature consisting of flora and fauna. The beauty of beaches and scenic areas or localities seem to feature least in providing reasons for visiting recreation areas in the study area.

4.3.6 SEASONAL VARIATIONS OF RECREATION PARTICIPATION

Motorised outdoor recreation tends to vary with seasons and the number of recreation areas or localities seem to feature least in providing reasons for visiting recreation areas in the study area.

Respondents were asked to indicate the season during which...
they favour visiting some of the motor-related outdoor areas and facilities. The responses are summarised in Table 4.9 below.

**TABLE 4.9 FAVOURED SEASONS FOR VISITING MOTOR RELATED FACILITIES [N = 140]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>FREQ.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The responses indicate that more respondents (44%) prefer visiting motor-related facilities in summer. It is worth noting that there is no drastic difference in the rate of participation among the three other seasons. A reasonable number (26%) of respondents prefer visiting in spring and a sizeable number of respondents (16% and 14% respectively) prefer visiting in winter and in autumn. At this point it can be assumed that this behaviour pattern is encouraged by the warm climate experienced in the study area. An detailed analysis of this situation will be given in the next chapter.

**4.4 VEHICULAR UTILISATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION**

Although not a prerequisite to full participation in recreation activities, vehicular utilisation remains the hub of almost all outdoor recreation activities. In some activities vehicular utilisation plays an auxiliary role while in others it is the basis of the activity itself in which case recreators may even be excluded completely from participating in that particular activity.
4.4.1 MOTORISED VEHICLES USED FOR RECREATION PURSUITs

Many of the motorised recreation vehicles are dependent on the combustion engine mainly use petrol or oil as driving energy. The recreators in the study area use a variety of motorised vehicles to participate in their activities. In order to establish the form and level of recreation pursuit it became necessary to ask recreators to indicate the form of motorised-machines they use as part of their recreation. The responses relating to motorised machines are summarised and presented in Table 4.10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>FREQ.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor car</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor cycle</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor boat</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach buggy</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caravan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camper</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailer</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>140</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The responses summarised in Table 4.10 indicate that most recreators (32%) used cars, beach buggies (24%) and motor boats (21%) in participating fully in motorised recreation activities. A few recreators mentioned caravans (14%), motor cycles (05%), campers (03%). A substantially reduced number of respondents (1%) who used motorised machine mentioned that they use trailers for recreation purposes thus making the trailer to be the least popular motorised machine among the recreators.
4.4.2 IMPACT OF CAR OWNERSHIP ON MOTORISED RECREATION

Since car ownership is an important component of motorised outdoor recreation activities, it was found necessary to consider the extent to which actual car ownership would influence recreation participation. Recreators were therefore asked if they owned cars or have access to the car. The responses are summarised in the following Table 4.11.

TABLE 4.11  CAR OWNERSHIP AND RECREATION PURSUIT  
\[N = 140\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>FREQ.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own a car</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leased a car</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company car</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own a caravan</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leased a caravan</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company caravan</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The motor vehicle is an important component for achieving recreation participation and satisfaction. Willmott in Torkildsen, (1986:238) even asserts that "to be without a car is to be handicapped and that....the carless are increasingly cut off from the main stream of the society". Most outdoor recreation facilities have to be reached through the use of a vehicle apart from a few that are in the neighbourhood where an individual can just walk to the recreation environment. There are, however, those recreation activities which cannot be participated in without the use of some sort of a motorised vehicle.
This section deals with the recreators’ perception of motorised recreation activities and facilities. Questions were arranged in a Likert type scale which was meant to measure the attitudes and behavioural properties of predetermined statements and concepts. A five-step semantic differential scale was used to evaluate the opinion of the respondent with regard to their feeling towards motorised outdoor recreation facilities in the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts. Respondents were required to select one response which best describe their feelings and mark it with an X or a tick.

The responses on the scale are as follows: Completely Disagree (CD); Partially Disagree (PD); Not sure (NS) Partially Agree (PA) and Completely Agree (CA). Responses were ranked accordingly as shown in Table 4.12.

Most respondents (82%) felt that the recreation facilities are still used by a section of South Africans but sadly they feel the status quo should be retained. A large number of respondents (81%) feel that motorised recreation is not a priority among Blacks. Many respondents (70%) feel that Blacks are not aware that facilities are now available to use by all South Africans, however, only 52 percent of respondents completely agree that recreation facilities are not restricted to certain sections of the South African population.

Some respondents (07%) completely disagree that facilities are not restricted to certain sections of the community. Sixty three percent (63%) of the respondents are even willing to help in making people aware of the availability of motorised recreation facilities. While most respondents (74%) feel that there should be more facilities for motorised recreation some (72%) feel that the authorities should take the responsibility of maintaining the recreation facilities and a substantially small number of respondents (16%) are not willing to pay more for opening up other motorised recreation facilities.
TABLE 4.12 RECREATORS' PERCEPTION OF RECREATION ACTIVITIES  \[N = 140\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>PERCEPTION</th>
<th>CD</th>
<th>PD</th>
<th>NS</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>PA</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Motorised recreation is for a few and must remain so</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Motorised recreation is not a priority among Blacks</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>I would like to see more of such facilities constructed</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Authorities should make more money available for maintaining facilities</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Motorised recreation is good leisure activity to pursue</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>People are spending money wisely by going to these facilities</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Blacks are not aware that facilities are now available to all</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Motor machines have a negative effect on the natural environment</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>I must take a lead to make people aware of the availability of such facilities</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>I am not willing to pay more fees for the opening up of facilities</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Quality of maintenance of facilities in this site is good</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Activities not restricted to sections of the community</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Satisfied with facilities in the area</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>MEAN SCORE</strong></td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Despite the monetary demands of motorised recreation many respondents (70%) feel that people are spending money wisely by visiting recreation areas where they can participate fully in recreation activities. This is confirmed by some respondents (52%) who feel that motorised recreation is good leisure to pursue. Like many other recreation activities motorised recreation involves money and is usually accompanied by other money-demanding activities such as purchasing.
clothing that match the type of activity the recreator engages in, food, services, souvenirs, etc.

4.6 PERCEPTION OF MOTORISED RECREATION BY MANAGERS

Twenty questionnaires were constructed and directed to the managers of recreation facilities. The concept "manager" in this study refers to the person who is in charge of the recreation facility, it may be the owner as is the case with informal recreation sites or a person employed to take charge as is the case with those employed by Natal Parks Board (Conservation KwaZulu-Natal). At the time of doing study ownership was as follows:

TABLE 4.13 OWNERSHIP OF RECREATION FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>FREQ.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privately owned</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.13 indicates that most (75%) of the recreation areas are owned by the State while only a small percentage (20%) is owned by private individuals. The managers were further asked to give the number of visitors to the recreation resource and the places from where the recreators come. The responses are summarised in the following table, Table 4.14 in the next page.

As reflected in the Table 4.14 most recreators (34%) come from Gauteng another large group comes from KwaZulu-Natal (22%). It is worth noting that the two districts in the study area are visited even by recreators from other African countries as well as from overseas. A small percentage comes from the Cape Province (9%).
TABLE 4.14  NUMBER OF RECREATORS AND THEIR PLACES OF ORIGIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE OF ORIGIN</th>
<th>APPROX. %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Province</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Countries</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Managers were further asked to give an approximate percentage of recreators by ethnic group. The results are summarised as follows:

TABLE 4.15  RECREATORS BY ETHNIC GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETHNIC GROUP</th>
<th>APPROX. %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blacks</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The two regions are basically patronised by the white community. This is apparent in the above figures where whites comprise of 64 percent of the
recreators who visit the area. There are more Blacks than Indians (17% as against 14%) who participate in motorised recreation in this area. This situation will be given more attention in the next chapter.

Managers were also asked to indicate the facilities which are mostly used by the recreators. It is assumed that recreators will prefer some recreation facilities than others. There are many reasons which could lead to preference trends and these will dealt with in depth in the next chapter. The responses are summarised in the following table, Table 4.16.

**TABLE 4.16 FACILITIES MOSTLY USED BY RECREATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITY</th>
<th>APPROX.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp site</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenic Area</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Park</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Area</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Area</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Area</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Area</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Veld</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Side</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of the facilities patronised by recreators are discussed in the next chapter, where an analysis and interpretation is given.

The core of this section is about managers' perceptions of the impact of motorised recreation on the environment. Out of the many questionnaires constructed only twenty were directed to the managers of recreation facilities.
Though in many instances managers are not necessarily the owners of recreation resources or facilities, they are well placed to take decisions and direct the management of the facility. Their contribution to the understanding of motorised outdoor recreation facilities and activities is important (see Figure 4.17).

### TABLE 4.17 ATTITUDE OF MANAGEMENT TO MOTOR-RELATED RECREATION ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK ORDER</th>
<th>ATTITUDES AND VIEWPOINTS</th>
<th>APPROX. %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>People made aware of motorised recreation</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Supply more facilities before demand increases</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Existing facilities to be upgraded &amp; maintained</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Motor-facilities attract more recreators</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>People be encouraged to engage in recreation</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Motor vehicles are detrimental to the ecosystem</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Motor-machines be banned from natural areas</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It was felt that it is important to find out how managers felt about the existing motor related facilities as well as the development of other such facilities. Mixed feelings became obvious when managers were tackling this question. However the majority, an aggregate of 86 percent adopted a proactive approach towards the use of motorised recreation in the study area. The general feeling (37%), among managers was that people should be made aware of the existence of areas that cater for motorised recreation activities and that people should be encouraged to participate in motorised recreation. Other managers (28%), however, felt that more facilities should be provided for motorised recreation activities before recreation demand is allowed to grow and get out of hand. Some managers (5%) where motor machines are not yet allowed felt that motor machines could disturb the ecosystem, therefore recreators should only be
allowed to walk around and appreciate nature in the natural environment. A similar negative feeling, slightly more extreme "Motor-machines be banned from natural areas" was also expressed by a minority (1%) of the respondents.

4.7 PERCEPTION OF MOTORISED RECREATION BY LOCAL PEOPLE

Considering that by its nature motorised outdoor recreation is scarcely participated in by African people, and therefore the majority of the local people, in the study area, it was decided not get a large sample in accessing their perceptions. A short questionnaire was therefore drawn and directed to people who live around the recreation facilities. The questionnaire was similar to that which was distributed among the recreators. However, in view of the fact that most local African people do not engage in motor related activities, and also do not own motor cars, it was thought best to draft a watered down version the said questionnaire to be more related to the activities of the local people. The presentation of the questionnaire is given in three-point Likert scale consisting of extreme and middle responses.

The intention of the questionnaire was still to find out what the local people felt or thought about the motorised outdoor recreation facilities in their immediate environment. The responses of the local people are summarised in Table 4.18 and indicate that on the whole they were positively disposed towards outdoor recreation in general (84%) but had misgivings about some aspects of motorised recreation (averaging 65%). They also indicated that they were aware of outdoor recreation facilities and activities in their area (90%).

On being asked whether they thought they benefited from recreation resources, their responses were varied but most of them (78%) indicated that they benefited while eighteen percent (18%) were not sure whether they benefited or not and only four percent (4%) suggested that they did not benefit at all and actually mentioned that they were "robbed of the land of their forefathers". Some of the perceptions or viewpoints relating to issues such as: "Authorities making more
funding available for motorised recreation facilities and activities”; “People being prepared to spend more on motorised recreation activities and facilities”;

TABLE 4.18 LOCAL PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION OF RECREATION ACTIVITIES [N=110].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>PERCEPTION AND VIEWPOINT</th>
<th>CD</th>
<th>NS</th>
<th>CA</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Blacks are aware of outdoor recreation in this area</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>The natural recreation resources are useful to me and my family</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Motorised recreation is not a priority among Blacks</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>I benefit from the recreation resources in our area</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Motor machines have a negative effect on the natural environment</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Authorities should make more money available for these recreation facilities</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>People are spending money wisely by going to these facilities</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>I am satisfied with recreation facilities in the area</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Blacks are not aware that facilities are now available to all</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MEAN SCORE</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[N = 499] Respondents gave more than one response.

“Each individual being satisfied with the state of recreation facilities in the area”; and “Blacks being unaware that facilities are now available to all”, have attracted mixed to negative responses. These responses are discussed in the next chapter.

4.8 MOTORISED RECREATION RELATED PROBLEMS

Motorised recreation is not as popular as it should be especially among Black South Africans. There are many constraints that do not allow recreators to
benefit fully from recreation facilities. A variety of these problems are discussed in the next two paragraphs under water-based recreation facilities and land-based recreation facilities. The reasons or problems associated with failing to engage in motorised recreation are summarised in Table 4.19.

4.8.1 PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER-BASED MOTORISED FACILITIES

This study reveals that there are many problems that are related to motorised recreation. Motorised recreation is mainly either water-based or land-based.

### TABLE 4.19 REASONS FOR FAILING TO ENGAGE IN MOTORISED OUTDOOR RECREATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>REASONS</th>
<th>FREQ</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lack of knowledge about the available recreation resources which can be used for motorised recreation.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>As a result of financial constrains Blacks are left out of water based motorised recreation.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Accessibility of water based motorised recreation facilities to all population groups.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Increased sense of insecurity as the crime rate increases in South Africa.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Car ownership reduces the number of recreators who participate in motorised recreation activity.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lack of support by the providers of motorised recreation facilities.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lack of adequate knowledge about water based motorised recreation activities in which people can participate.</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The inability of the providers to involve the people when deciding upon facilities that will be provided.</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Difficulties in identifying specific and special competencies for which facilities should be provided.</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Co-ordination of all community programmes, facilities and resources.</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water-based motorised recreation activities refer to those activities which rely completely on water bodies like the sea or the lake. These activities may include
water-skiing, boating, deep sea diving, yatching, angling, etc. A boat without a car to tow it is useless.

Recreators mentioned the following problems which, they feel could hinder full participation in water-based motorised recreation. These problems are ranked in terms of frequency of mention and as they affect the Black people who are recreators or potential recreators. Motorised recreators who wish to participate fully in water-based recreation activities need to have a car to tow or transport any of these equipment to the sea or lake, to be in possession of a boat or other such equipment. This activity goes hand in hand with income therefore recreators need to have disposable income to be able to participate fully in water-based recreation activities.

4.8.2 PROBLEMS RELATED TO LAND-BASED MOTORISED FACILITIES

Land-based recreation activities are those activities which depend completely on the availability of facilities on land, for example, caravanning, camping, picnicking, etc. Recreators mentioned a number of problems which are related to land-based motorised recreation facilities some of which are mentioned below:

1. Anxiety about their safety in the recreation environment.
2. Financial constraints.
3. Lack of adequate knowledge of available land-based motorised resources.
4. Lack of knowledge about the significance of recreation.
5. Lack of support by the providers of recreation facilities.

4.8.3 QUALITY OF MOTORISED RECREATION FACILITIES

The quality of facilities is very significant to the recreators. Before people can visit a place they want to know the type and quality of facilities that they will find. Facilities provided should be able to satisfy the recreation needs of the recreators. Most recreators who were interviewed (62%) felt that the facilities
provided for motor related activities in the study area were of a high quality. Some recreators (20%) felt the facilities needed to be upgraded or improved while eighteen percent felt the quality of facilities was satisfactory.

4.9 MODERNISATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation activities as well as recreation facilities have changed according to the changing needs and demands of the clientele societies. Emerging social and economic factors always lead to a transition to new modes of recreation as a resultant response to the forces brought by the changes. Understanding and managing change is a prerequisite to survival. People are now following a very fast life, therefore recreation facilities should accommodate the recreators whose recreation needs are controlled and guided by the changes.

4.9.1 RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation facilities are mostly influenced by the advancement in technology and the demands of the recreators. Caravans that are used now are far different from those that were used ten or more years ago. Now caravanners use "full house" caravans These caravans give recreators almost all the comfort they will get at home.

The same can be said about the boats. Ski boating is presently taking recreators by storm. Enthusiasm in ski boating can be traced back in 1949 when Hayden Grey took to the sea on a 3.7m "crocker ski". A "crocker ski" is a paddle ski-type craft which was fitted with two deck chairs and propelled by a set of paddles. Soon after that there were improvements on the original ski-boat and the oars were replaced by an outboard motor. An outboard motor meant that the boats could venture into the sea in search of bigger fish. Hayden Grey's crocker ski "evolved into a hi-tech vessel, comparable with the best the world can offer" (TANK, 1995). Boats seen cruising in lakes and oceans today range from 3.8m, often smaller if they are rubber ducks (inflatable boats) to as much as 12 m; from basic to what has been referred to as the "proverbial gin palace" (TANK, 1995)
Most of these crafts up to 6.5m are trailable. For safety reasons every craft should have two motors. This is a clear indication that recreation facilities are fast being modernised in line with advancement in technology.

4.10 CONCLUSION

This chapter has attempted to present the data as it was gathered from the field. This data was divided into seven main categories, namely demographic characteristics of the recreators, the response of recreators that engage in motor based activities, perceptions of recreators, perceptions of people who live around the recreation facilities as well as managers of recreation facilities, problems related to motorised recreation and the modernisation of recreation facilities.

Since this chapter has devoted much attention to presenting data related to most of the listed categories, a more detailed analysis and interpretation process is given in the next chapter.
CHAPTER 5

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the interpretation of data which has been presented in the preceding chapter. Interpretation in this instance is an attempt to address the questions and concerns which emerged from the data which was presented in the previous chapter. It is anticipated that this interpretation will further form an integrated link between the different sections of this study: that is, the aims of the study in Chapter 1; literature related to the study in Chapter 2; the physical setting in Chapter 3 and the data that was presented in Chapter 4. Furthermore, interpretation is expected to lead to conclusions and recommendations.

To place this chapter in the context of the aims of the study, it is essential to restate them for the purpose of reminding ourselves. The aims were:

(a) To investigate the socio-economic demographic characteristics of the recreators who participate in motor-related outdoor recreation activities.

(b) To examine the characteristic features as well as the various physical forms and facilities of outdoor recreation resources prevailing in the study area for motorised recreators.

(c) To reveal the attitudes of recreators, authorities and people who live around the recreation facilities towards motor-based outdoor recreation activities.

(d) To investigate the level of participation in family-based motorised recreation facilities.

(e) To establish problems which are related to motor-based recreation activities.
To establish the quality of existing motor-based recreation facilities in the study area.

To pinpoint the bases for setting up planning and management standards for motorised recreation in the study area.

The relationship among these aspects of the research study can best be summarised using the following diagram:

**FIGURE 5.1 SEQUENCE OF RESEARCH STUDY PHASES**

**PHASE 1**

AIM OF STUDY

**PHASE 2**

LITERATURE STUDY  PHYSICAL SETTING DATA

**PHASE 3**

SURVEY OF RESPONDENTS IN STUDY AREA

**PHASE 4**

PRESENTATION OF DATA  INTERPRETATION OF DATA

**PHASE 5**

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
The presented phases of this research study do not only relate to aims of the study but also include the hypotheses as explained or revealed in the analysis and interpretation of data. The next step is that of interpreting data which was presented in Chapter 4 and sets off by looking at the socio-economic demographic characteristics of the recreators.

5.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO MOTORISED RECREATION

The socio-economic demographic characteristics as clearly tabulated in Table 4.1 in the previous chapter reveal a distinct difference in the level of participation between males and females. More males participate in motorised recreation activities than females. The given reason for this occurrence is that males are by nature considered to be more adventurous than females. Males have more disposable time whilst females sometimes have to remain behind taking care of their household chores. Most males spend their time engaging in recreation activities of their choice as most males believe that recreation is a constructive way of spending leisure time. Some of them spend time teaching their young ones especially boys to handle the boats or fishing rods (Kelly 1987)

The distribution of recreation participation responses in terms of age follows the trend that young and energetic people participate more in active recreation activities. This notion is also supported in a study by Goodale & Witt (1985). In addition, Mwandla (1996) also maintains that that there is a marked association of any one age group with a particular activity. He further argues that while those activities which involve some risk such as climbing or sliding on shore-cliff, power boating, canoeing and water skiing are associated with the young group; activities which involve less risk such as angling, relaxing and sunbathing are more likely associated with older age groups. In support of this assertion Kelly (1987) points out that team sport participation drops off sharply in school leaving years, individual and pair sport engagement dips at the same time and then drops even more sharply in the forties and resource-based outdoor recreation such as fishing, camping or hiking shows a steady decrease with age.
It can therefore be concluded that participation in strenuous recreation activities decline progressively with age. Age can, therefore be associated with a shift away from physical activity and towards home-based activities and social interaction (Knetsch & Clawson 1975). This notion is further indicated in Figure 5.2 and supported by recreators in the study area.

**FIGURE 5.2 RECREATION PARTICIPATION IN TERMS OF AGE**

Recreation needs vary as individuals progress from one age-group to another. Figure 5.2 clearly indicates that there are few respondents who are between 18 - 21 years of age, there are far more between 22 - 35 years and even far more fewer among those who are more than 56 years of age.

Rapoport & Rapoport in Torkildsen (1986) believe that recreation needs should be understood in the context people's personal development because although "every person has needs, these needs change as one progresses from one phase of life to another". The changes in the life cycle are brought about by preoccupation 'mental absorption', interests and activities. They therefore categorise these changes into four stages, that is, stage one (school years), stage two (young adults-school leaving to settling down), stage three
establishment - extended middle age) and stage four (final phase - between end of work and of life). The groups that seem to participate more in motorised recreation are those in stage two, between 22 and 35 years (young adults) and those in stage three, between 36 and 55 years (extended middle age). According to these categories the group with individuals between 18-21 years still belong to stage one, the school going age, and therefore participate less in recreation activities. The group above 56 years belong to stage four which include individuals that although having a great variety of interests, put more emphasis on achieving social and personal integration and therefore participate less in outdoor recreation activities.

Moving around, and particularly participating in a variety of recreation activities, is easy to financially independent single individuals. Such a group usually has less responsibilities than the married couples who have school going children. Couples who swell the numbers of those who participate in motorised recreation activities, are usually those couples who are young. Other groups are those with individuals who do not have children as yet; as well as those who have young children who still do not need substantial financial support. The latter group usually experiences demands which have minimal financial implications. It is for this reason that the group that seems to dominate the scene is that of single young individuals who have started working and have little financial responsibilities. The group which participates more in motorised recreation also includes groups that are financially independent and young couples between the ages of 22 and 35. This argument is clearly shown in Figure 5.3

Life in urban areas is fast and is mostly characterised by tight work schedules. People bounce from home to work in an attempt to survive. This hustle and bustle of city life make people eager to move away during holidays and take a breath of fresh air of the rural setting. Most of these people are so exhausted by busy city lives that they make sure that during holidays they move away to recreation environments where they can relax and have their energy restored. It is no surprise therefore, that 98 percent of recreators found in the study area
were from urban areas and only four percent were from rural areas. Most of these recreators have lived in urban areas for more than 2 years.

FIGURE 5.3 LENGTH OF STAY AT FAMILY HOME

The length of stay in the recreation environment is determined by the financial situation of a person. The majority of the respondents (62%) could afford to stay for more than a week while only one percent responded that they could stay for more than six weeks. This category of recreators may be regarded as what Mwandla (1996:122) refers to as the "elite group". He defines this category as a new class - a group that "has adequate but not unlimited discretionary income and expect to spend a portion of it on recreation". The frequency of visits is closely related to the improved socio-economic status accompanied by greater material wealth and higher occupational status (Schlemmer 1977).

The length of stay at the recreation area is not only influenced by financial constraints but may also be affected by domestic factors. For example, with an increase in crime rate people do not feel free to leave their houses locked for long periods of time, business people cannot leave the firms in the hands of the
employees for extended periods. Some people need to run a few errands before going back to work after the holidays and prepare for school opening.

Education has an influence on recreation. Education empowers people mentally and financially therefore educated people are more skilled and are in higher salary scales. This coupled with the knowledge regarding the significance of recreation in improving the quality of life, helps individuals to participate in motorised recreation. The respondents who were found to be participating in motorised recreation activities were basically those who could afford, that is, those in high earning brackets who also happen to be more educated. In the previous chapter, Table 4.2 clearly indicates the relationship between education and occupation and also between occupation and income per month. This finding is supported by Kelly (1987) who highlights the impact of income on participation in recreation activities and argues that the first resource other than space and a social community is income. He further asserts that those below a certain margin of maintenance are in a condition of scarcity that radically impacts on every element of life. The degree to which persons or households are above marginality is significant. Activities calling for both travel and equipment attract participants who are measurably above economic survival level. Income "provides filter even for consideration of many kinds of leisure" (Kelly 1987:46). Priorities can be exercised only when there is some discretionary income.

5.3 RESPONSE TO MOTORISED RECREATION

This study seeks to establish the level of participation in motorised recreation. Data on motorised recreation is viewed from six points of view. These are:

(a) Land based motorised recreation activities.
(b) Water based motorised recreation activities.
(c) Participation level in family based motorised recreation activities.
(d) Family based facilities visited by recreators.
(e) Choice of recreation environments.
(f) Seasonal variations of recreation participation.
Participation in motorised recreation is strongly influenced by the demographic factors mentioned earlier, for example, education, income, occupation, age, etc. Motorised recreation can either be active or passive.

5.3.1 LAND-BASED MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Land-based motorised recreation is mostly classified under passive recreation. This is because it basically involves either driving leisurely, watching, observing or appreciating nature or driving steadily to a prefixed destination where recreators will then engage in recreation activities of their choice. The destination could be a camping site, a caravan park or a particular type of accommodation to recreators who want to spend more than a day or a picnic site for those recreators who want to participate in recreation facilities for a few hours or for a day.

Participation in land-based motorised recreation activities is completely dependent on two factors i.e. ownership of an automobile and the availability of the motorised recreation facilities or the recreation environment which provide facilities for motor related recreation activities.

To participate in caravanning an individual requires a caravan and a powerful car to pull it. This means that in addition to car ownership the recreator also needs to have a caravan. Caravanning, therefore, requires a lot of money before the trip is undertaken. This reduces the number of recreators who participate in caravanning. In addition to financial constraints, the inavailability of caravan parks compounds the problem of accessibility. In the study area there are five caravan parks and this is far less compared to the number of recreators who flood the area every year. The trend of participation in land-based recreation activities is clearly shown in Figure 5.4.

The most popular activity among the listed ones in which recreators participate is picnicking (47%). This is because even though the activity has financial implications it, however, only involves the use of a car and making ordinary preparations like buying food and drinks. Comparatively speaking this activity is
cheaper than an activity which will require something more than just food. To make picnicking even easier, recreators do not always look for formal picnicking areas, they just make use of any area which they feel is safe and comfortable.

**FIGURE 5.4 LAND BASED MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES**

![Pie chart showing percentages of different activities: Picknicking 46%, Caravaning 12%, Game spotting 1%, Sight seeing 15%, Camping 25%]

Magi (1986) and Mwandla (1996) confirm this by arguing that people are often seen picnicking on beaches, coastal sand dunes, estuaries, lagoons and forests. Most of these places are not necessarily formal picnic sites. Picnics are, therefore, held at formal as well as "informal" recreation areas.

Camping which is another form of passive land-based motorised recreation activity requires a vehicle and the relevant equipments such as tents, props or portable shelter. Also of importance to camping is a safe camping site. Recreators have to be sure that they are safe from thugs and from wild animals. Within Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Nature Reserve there are no camping sites or caravan parks because wild and dangerous animals like lions, rhinos etc. may threaten the lives of the recreators. In the study area there are few camping sites but what raises the number of recreators who engage in camping (25%) is the friendly warm climate of the coast. Sometimes camping is undertaken in groups just to be
close to recreation resource or for the experience of spending the night (s) out in
the bush in the natural environment where there is little comfort that one is used
to at home. Camping can also be undertaken for other special purposes, for
example, some schools take pupils for camping to teach them some aspects of
life survival skills.

There is an interesting contrast in participation trend between males and females
which is worth noting. This contrast is clearly revealed in Figure 5.5 where the
females are beginning to dominate certain activities as compared to males.

**FIGURE 5.5  LAND-BASED MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES BY GENDER**

![Bar chart showing participation by gender in various activities](image)

When one looks at the level of participation along the gender line it is clear that
more males (07%) participate in caravanning than females (05%). Picnicking on
the other hand gives a different picture. More females (35%) seem to enjoy
picnicking than males (12%). Picnicking is a very passive recreation activity
which females enjoy since it gives them a chance to rest and relax away from
household ups and downs. Males on the other hand prefer active recreation
activities and they are by nature more adventurous than females therefore they
will always try to venture into something which keeps them on the edge while
females settle for what they know best and which is usually perceived as
belonging to their domain, that is, cooking and preparing meals. Picnicking is, therefore, not a challenge to females but it adds some fun and relaxation since it is done in a different environment. Camping like caravanning seems to be dominated by males (15% and 10% respectively). Game spotting is, according to this study is a males only recreation activity while more females seem to enjoy sight seeing.

5.3.2 WATER-BASED MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Water-based recreation activities can either be passive or active. As explained in the previous chapter water-based motorised recreation activities are those activities which require the use of machine driven automobiles that depend completely on water. Most respondents who were interviewed seemed to participate in ski boating. Water-based motorised activities also have financial implications. To benefit fully from participating in these activities, recreators need to buy boats and specially designed cars for travelling on the sand. Ski boating is a fast water-based activity. Participation in water-based recreation activities is clarified in Figure 5.6 below.

FIGURE 5.6 WATER BASED MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES
Motorised recreation activity is encouraged by the fact that the study area has several launch sites and the water is warm almost throughout the year. Ski boating is basically the sport that attract the young, energetic and the adventurous individuals. Some recreators also engage in beach-bugging. Also of an advantage to the recreators is that the Zululand Coast boasts of a variety of fish therefore anglers who fish from ski boats are permitted to catch a variety of pelagic fish which is in abundance from warmer tropical regions.

5.3.3 PARTICIPATION LEVEL IN FAMILY-BASED RECREATION

It is important to know motorised recreation activities in which recreators can participate as families. In the previous chapter Table 4.6(a, b) clearly shows those activities that are popular to families and those that do not allow recreators to be involved as families. Table 4.6 (a) indicates that most families (45%) enjoy sight seeing in which they participate at least once a year. This activity is followed by picnicking (36%). Caravanning seems to be the least popular among the land based recreation activities. Most recreators (88%) do not go caravanning at all with their families and none participate in caravanning on a weekly basis. Caravanning receives little support even on yearly basis. Only nine percent of recreators participate in caravanning on an annual basis. Generally recreators do not participate actively in motorised recreation on weekly basis. This is because recreation always has financial implications. Recreators would rather save their money and participate in recreation activities only during holidays. Holiday related trips are undertaken by recreators who seek to overcome spatial constraints which inhibit day tripping patterns at other times of the year (Mwandla 1986). The only motorised recreation activity which seems to be popular even on weekly bases is beach bugging (06%). This is because some recreators stay permanently along the beach and they therefore can take only a few minutes after work and drive to the beach. This is not possible for those who stay afar from the beach. Even participating on a monthly basis is not easy to the recreators. This is clearly indicated by the low monthly
participation level in all listed motorised recreation activities i.e. camping 03%,
caravanning 3%, picnicking 07%, sight seeing 09%, and beach bugging 07%.

As a family recreation activity, ski boating is the least popular among the listed
motorised recreation activities. Seventy three percent of respondents do not go
skiing with their families at all. This is because ski boats are not designed to
have many people overboard. To add to this is the belief that people had over
the years that ski boating is a sport for males only. It is only recently that
females have decided to venture into what was known as a males only sport. Ski
boating is therefore still not popular among females. A small number of
recreators (18%) participate in ski boating once a year.

Recreators would rather engage in leisure boating (33%) annually to give their
families an experience of being in a leisure boat. This is because ski boating is
basically patronised by men while women and children are on lookers. The
picture is, however, gradually changing. Females are now beginning to
participate in ski boating. Leisure boating is popular because we see an almost
even spread of recreators who participate once a year and those who participate
once in six months.

Leisure boats are usually reasonably big and move slowly giving the recreators
an opportunity of savouring the beauty of nature. St Lucia Offices provide
leisure boats which are launched at stipulated times. These boats move in St
Lucia Lake giving the recreators the opportunity of viewing the Lake's islands
and the aquatic animals like hippos and crocodiles and indigenous plants which
grow along the banks of the lake like the Mangroves.

It has been established that recreators participate in leisure boating on a six
monthly basis during summer and winter holidays when children have a break
from school. Many of the families that visit the St Lucia recreation facilities
come mainly from Guateng and KwaZulu-Natal. Family related leisure
boating is far more seasonally engaged in than, for instance, deep-sea fishing or boat fishing.

5.3.4 FAMILY-BASED FACILITIES VISITED BY RECREATORS

Recreators were asked to indicate those facilities that were visited by families during the last 12 months. More families visit the beach area more often than other facilities. Figure 5.7 clearly shows the distribution of recreators in terms of their visits to recreation areas.

FIGURE 5.7 AREAS VISITED WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

The beach areas in both districts of Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa are well kept and attract a substantial amount of visitors. Beach areas have picnic sites therefore recreators bring their families to engage in both swimming and picnicking. To a large extent these activities are combined with boat and beach fishing and beach-bugging. Forest area and the camp sites are the least popular because some families bring along young children who cannot be taken for camping and who do not yet have the liking for the forest areas.
5.3.5 CHOICE OF RECREATION ENVIRONMENTS

Recreators had to give reasons why they chose Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts. These districts are very popular to motorised recreators for a number of reasons. It should be remembered that apart from the popular St Lucia Lake and beaches there are also nature Reserves including the internationally renowned Umfolozi-Hluhluwe Game Reserves. The reasons given were then organised and categorised as in Table 4.8.

The main contributory factor to the popularity of these districts is the availability of motor-related facilities. Recreators travel long distances, most of them were from Gauteng and had travelled all the way to the North Coast to use their boats and beach buggies. Some travelled all the way to warm caravan parks in these districts. The scarcity of caravan parks has led some individuals to open their own caravan parks like Futululu Caravan Park in the Hlabisa District which is privately owned.

These two districts are also rich in other outdoor motorised recreation facilities like taking a drive slowly through plenty of nature reserves appreciating a variety of flora and fauna. These can be watched from cars or from the leisure boats which are launched at various points of the beach and Lake St Lucia Lake. Boats can be hired at reasonable rates or can be brought by recreators and there are also those that are launched and controlled by the Natal Parks Board at certain times. Participation in these activities allows recreators to observe nature "at its best" as there are areas that are conserved as wilderness areas. These areas are protected from destruction by people therefore recreators can only walk in these areas or observe it from afar.

5.3.6 SEASONAL VARIATIONS OF RECREATION PARTICIPATION

The season which attracts most motorised recreators to this area is summer. This area experiences warm to hot summers. The heat drives people to the cool water of the beach for swimming, ski boating and fishing. Some of the recreators use
this time which fortunately includes long Christmas holidays for caravanning, camping and picnicking. Whilst this area provides rented accommodation, some recreators prefer to camp or to bring their caravans. Whilst the majority of recreators prefer to visit this area in summer other seasons still attract a reasonable number of recreators. This is because of the climate which is ever friendly to the recreators. Even in winter when the recreation facilities are expected to be deserted, recreators still visit these areas. This results in an influx of motorised recreators throughout the year. Recreators especially from places that experience very cold winters are found enjoying the warm temperatures of this region.

5.4 VEHICULAR UTILISATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

The use of a vehicle is necessary when one is to participate fully in motorised recreation activity or even in some outdoor recreation activities. Mobility is the key factor to a satisfactory participation in motorised recreation activities. The lack of vehicles or means of transport inhibit a diversified pattern of motorised recreation. A motor car seemed to be the most popular form of motorised vehicle that is used by recreators in the study area.

Popularity of a motor car is due to the fact that a motor car is used for a multitude of recreation activities. Caravanners need a motor car to tow the caravan to the caravan park, camping equipment have to be transported to the camp site, boats have to be towed to the lakes and beaches, trailers also need to be towed and to take full advantage of sight seeing, game spotting and nature appreciation one needs a motor car. Without a vehicle some of the recreation areas are inaccessible. Recreation areas such as Hluhluwe-Umfolozi cannot be visited without a car.

A motor car is therefore the main motorised vehicle on which many activities are dependent. Table 4.10 in the previous chapter clearly indicates that most recreators use a motor car whilst only one mentioned the use of a trailer. This is
mainly because the trailer is used basically for transporting equipment which are used for recreation. Beach buggies are also used by many recreators (24%). The beach buggy allows recreators to drive safely on the "sea of sand".

5.4.1 IMPACT OF CAR OWNERSHIP ON MOTORISED RECREATION

This study has revealed that car ownership has great influence on the rate at which recreators participate in motorised recreation. Car ownership provides a stimulus for the recreators to think about recreation facilities beyond their local environment. A large number (89%) of recreators who were at the study area owned cars while a few used leased cars or used company cars (4% and 3% respectively) and only six percent either got lifts from friends or walked to the recreation area. This indicates that car ownership is a basic necessity for a recreator to participate fully in motorised recreation and therefore people who do not own cars are left behind. Car ownership among recreators is shown in Figure 5.8

FIGURE 5.8 CAR OWNERSHIP AND RECREATION

Blacks are victims of exclusion in participating in recreation activities, because most of them do not own cars. It is, however, hoped that with the availability of higher disposable income, greater leisure time, improved education and general
living standards among Blacks there is likely to be an increase in recreation journeys (Mwandla, 1996; Magi, 1992; Ferreira, 1986). Motorised recreation therefore, demands that a recreator should have some form of an automobile. Car ownership is the basis for any significant participation in motorised recreation. There is a close relationship between the demographic factors and car ownership. To be able to own a car a car one needs to earn a reasonable income or to have reasonable source of income. It is only when one owns a car that one can even think of engaging in motorised recreation.

5.5 PERCEPTION OF MOTORISED RECREATION BY RECREATORS

It is important to know what motor dependent recreators feel about the provision of recreation facilities for motorised recreation. Most recreators feel that motorised recreation is for a few (see Figure 5.9). This is because motorised recreation has strong financial implications, and as already mentioned, one needs a car to be able to participate fully in motorised recreation.

FIGURE 5.9 ASSESSMENT OF OUTDOOR RECREATION BY RECREATORS
Financial constraints plus other related factors such as lack of knowledge about the availability and openness of motorised recreation facilities to all races exclude Blacks from participating fully in motorised recreation. As such motorised recreation is perceived by recreators not as a priority by Blacks. Perceptions of motor dependent recreators are depicted in Figure 5.9.

Whilst recreators feel that more facilities for motorised recreation should be constructed, they however feel that these should be maintained by the government. Recreators feel that the government should make money available for the construction and maintenance of motorised recreation facilities. This reaction shows that the recreators would like to have facilities provided and maintained by the government. Most recreators were satisfied with the facilities in the area as well as the quality of maintenance of facilities.

Recreators who participated in motorised recreation when the study was conducted were mostly Whites. Most of them felt that the absence of Blacks was due to the fact that Blacks were not aware of the availability of the recreation facilities. They, as individuals, felt that Blacks should be made aware and were willing to help conscientise Blacks. They also felt that participation in motorised recreation and in other forms of recreation was a wise way of spending money and that motorised recreation in particular is a good leisure activity to pursue.

5.6 PERCEPTION OF MOTORISED RECREATION BY MANAGERS

Most of the recreation facilities in the study area are under the control of government while some are owned by private individuals or are informal. Informal recreation facilities are those area that are perceived by recreators as suitable for satisfying their recreation needs. These may be picnic areas and camping areas.
The managers revealed that the majority of recreators come from Gauteng. This was expected because Gauteng is far from the sea as a result people who stay in those areas always wait for the holidays when they can get to the North Coast of KwaZulu-Natal. Another big group is that of people from KwaZulu-Natal who may be from inland or from different parts of the coastal areas. There are areas on the coast which are more popular than others. The Lake St Lucia is one of the factors which attract recreators from other areas on the coast. No part of the coast has an attractive natural lake like Lake St Lucia which is close to the beach. A small percentage comes from other provinces, other African countries as well as from overseas. Most recreators who were at the study area were Whites. The distribution of recreators by ethnic group is shown in Figure 5.10.

**FIGURE 5.10 RECREATORS BY ETHNIC GROUP**

The fundamental reason for this pattern or trend is that Whites have for a long time been exposed to the opportunities and information regarding the significance of recreation and recreation facilities. Given the history of South Africa again it is clear that some of these areas were used by Whites only and therefore Blacks still shun visiting them to avoid racial and political clashes that may arise.
Managers also indicated that most recreators use the beach area. Other areas that also attract recreators are the picnic areas, fishing areas and lake areas. The other areas like the camp site, scenic area, forest area and the game park receive few recreators. This is clearly indicated in Chapter 4 and Table 4.16 in particular. Managers felt that it is important to make people aware of the availability of motorised recreation facilities and to encourage them to participate in these activities. In some areas, however, vehicles are not allowed to drive through like Enseleni Nature Reserve and some wilderness areas of Hluhluwe-Umfolozi and Cape Vidal Nature Reserves. Vehicles are not allowed because of the fear that vehicles may disturb nature and disturb the balance of the ecosystem (Grove 1995). Recreators can only walk in these areas.

5.7 PERCEPTION OF MOTORISED RECREATION BY LOCAL PEOPLE

The views of people who live around the recreation facilities, constituting a sample of hundred an ten \(N=110\), are significant. Their attitudes towards motorised recreation are important in that they are the ones that can make holiday makers welcome or miserable. The recreation facilities are found in areas which are surrounded by rural, semi urban or urban areas. In these areas there are people with various needs some of which go beyond recreation or spending leisure time. There are people in these areas who live in poverty who think about the satisfaction of basic needs and think less or nothing about recreation.

This indicates a lack of leisure socialisation. Leisure socialisation refers to a social process that takes place in the context of institutional roles but which is most directly developed in interaction with our immediate communities of family and friends (Kelly 1987). Research has demonstrated that childhood experiences, especially in the family, are crucial and are fundamental in the acquisition of attitudes that can lead to a variety of leisure experiences.

Most of the people who live around the recreation facilities have not been exposed to motorised recreation at all and no leisure socialisation. To these
people the recreation facilities are beneficial only if they provide them with jobs and therefore occupy a very low priority in their minds. The latter was abundantly demonstrated in Table 4.18 where African people showed that they were not satisfied with motorised recreation, the facilities, and its financing. What seems to be important for many of the local people are the issues regarding redistribution of resources aimed at improving their basic standard of living (Magi 1986, 1989a; McCarthy 1987; Mwandla 1996).

5.8 MOTORISED RECREATION RELATED PROBLEMS

There are many problems which are related to motorised recreation facilities both land based and water based. Recreators came with a multitude of problems which deterred them from participating fully in motorised recreation activities. The reason that was mentioned regularly (20%) was that of the lack of knowledge about the availability of recreation resources especially among the Black community. Availability refers to the physical existence of the facilities as well as the accessibility of recreation facilities to the Black community. Studies have shown that adults who have been deprived of opportunities in their childhood become victims of 'experiential starvation' and this prevents them from even considering many kinds of possibilities and places severe limitations on their ability in later years to perceive a range of opportunities (Kelly 1987). Recreators believed that other racial groups are not aware that all recreation facilities are now available for use to any person regardless of race and gender.

Knowledge is important because if people do not know that something exists they will obviously not go to visit or see it. Knowledge about leisure facilities derives indirectly from seeing them or hearing about them or reading about them (Torkildsen 1986). Over and above this knowledge recreators also need to have disposable income to be able to participate fully in motorised recreation activities. Some recreators (18%) feel that the main factor which has an impact on the rate of participation is disposable income which allows recreators to buy cars which are a requirement to anyone who seriously want to engage in motorised recreation.
5.9 INTERPRETATION OF HYPOTHESES

This chapter deals mainly with the interpretation of the data that was presented in the previous chapter. It is however necessary to bring forward the hypotheses that were postulated in Chapter 1 as a way of forming links between the different parts of this study. These hypotheses were formulated on the basis of the general theoretical background in Chapter 2 and 3. Those hypothesis are as follows:

5.9.1 Participation in motorised recreation activities is significantly varied in terms of the major demographic variables.

The study revealed that recreators of different age groups participate in motorised recreation activities. The choice of activities in which recreators participate is, however influenced by a number of factors such as the interest, life-style, age, stage in the life cycle, the level of education as well as the financial position of the individual. This hypothesis was therefore confirmed to be correct and in keeping with the theory.

5.9.2 The majority of recreators who participate in motorised recreation are Whites who stay far away from the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa districts.

An overwhelming majority of recreators who participated in motorised recreation activities were Whites (64%). The main reason for this racial distribution is mainly due to the lack of knowledge about the availability and openness of recreation facilities to all racial groups, the lack of adequate disposable income as well as the significance of motorised recreation activities. This hypothesis was again confirmed to be correct.
5.9.3 Participation in motorised recreation activities varies according to the seasons and school vacations.

Summers are very warm in the two districts while the temperatures decrease during the other seasons. The decrease in temperature does not, however make these districts to be really cold which make this place to experience relatively cold to cool weather during winter when people who stay in high lying are freezing. There are no drastic changes in temperature during winter and autumn and temperature rises gradually in spring leading to very hot summers.

The climate in the study area is the most important factor which attracts recreators from far and large throughout the year. The heat of the summer obviously draws more recreators, however, there are no seasons when these recreation areas are deserted. The school holidays have been found to play a role in movement of people to recreation facilities. The hypothesis is therefore confirmed to an extent that there are minor seasonal variations.

5.9.4 The majority of recreators who participate in motorised recreation come from Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.

This area draws recreators from all over South Africa and extends as far afield as other African countries and overseas countries. The recreators who come to this area are those who appreciate nature and those who want to participate in water based recreation activities. This recreation pursuit is encouraged by the availability of nature reserves, the beach and the Lake St Lucia.

Most recreators come from inland especially Gauteng and also from different places in KwaZulu-Natal. The recreators from KwaZulu-Natal take the advantage of the availability of the recreation facilities therefore they are always ready to travel to recreation resources whenever the opportunity avails itself. This hypotheses was therefore confirmed to be correct.
5.9.5 The outdoor recreation authorities have a positive attitude towards the motorised recreation.

The managers of recreation facilities displayed a positive attitude toward towards motorised recreation facilities. There are those, who felt that motorised recreation could in some way disturb the stability of the ecosystems. They then stressed the point that there should be areas where vehicles should not be allowed. Such areas can be visited by recreators who are prepared to park their cars and walk on designated guided and unguided trails. They felt people should be encouraged to participate in motorised recreation activities whenever possible. This hypothesis was therefore proven correct.

5.9.6 Car ownership is a prerequisite for participation in motorised recreation.

Car ownership, though not necessarily a prerequisite, encourages, motivates and increases the chances for people to participate in motorised recreation activities. Car ownership can be viewed as basic to the satisfaction of the need to participate fully in motorised recreation activities. Car ownership increases the individual’s horizons because a person who owns a car can easily go beyond the immediate environment to recreation resources where he/she can participate in recreation activities of his/her choice. Car ownership can enhance the rate of participation in motorised recreation activities. This hypothesis is therefore accepted.

5.9.7 People who stay around the study area have a positive attitude towards motorised outdoor recreation activities, facilities and recreators.

This hypothesis was partially confirmed in that local people around the recreation facilities see the provision of jobs in the facilities. However in as far as the motorised outdoor recreation and its paraphernalia the local people were
very negative. Other elements adding to the negativity are financial, spatial and education inequalities which have reinforced by the history of apartheid.

5.9.8 The Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts of KwaZulu-Natal have a relatively high number outdoor recreation facilities which can be utilised for motor related recreation activities.

This hypothesis was found to be correct because the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts indeed have a relatively high number of recreation facilities for motorised recreation. The only problem is that at the time of investigation there were population groups that are not taking the full advantage of these facilities. It is, however hoped that with more recreation related education more people of all races will participate in motorised recreation activities. The increase in participation will, however, have to be accompanied with an increase in the provision of facilities.

The hypotheses mentioned above were carefully considered in this study. The study has proven beyond doubt that motorised recreation is as important as any other form of recreation. It is, however, apparent that at the moment Whites are still dominating the scene of motorised recreation, the number of Indians and Coloureds is steadily but surely increasing, while Blacks are disappointingly lagging behind. As already mentioned above there are many reasons for this behaviour. It is however hoped that with more recreation related education and increased socio-economic standards more Blacks will participate in motorised recreation activities.

5.10 CONCLUSION

This chapter was an attempt to interpret data that was presented in the previous chapter regarding motorised recreation activities and facilities. The study has revealed the importance of making the general public aware of the significance of recreation especially the Blacks. Awareness seems to require urgent attention and to be approached from various angles. Several studies have been
undertaken and they all point towards making Blacks aware of the significance of participating in recreation activities. This means that this is not a task or a responsibility that can be left to certain individuals, but has to be taken up by local, provincial and national governmental authorities.

Importantly, this study has shown clearly that the recreators that were participating in motorised recreation activities are aware of the problem of excluding certain sections of the South African community and are willing to help in making the recreation resources accessible to everybody. This is however a cumbersome task which requires a substantial amount of input from the South African community.
CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This study focused on motorised recreation pursuits in Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts of KwaZulu-Natal. Motorised recreation implies the rate of participation in motorised recreation activities, facilities for motorised recreation available in the study area as well the types of motorised recreation activities in which recreators mostly participate. The study would not have been complete without further looking at the attitudes of all people involved in recreation, that is, the recreators, the managers and ordinary people who stay around the facilities for motorised recreation. Presently, no data exists on this topic especially that which could throw some light on the participation of Blacks in motorised recreation activities.

The sole purpose of this chapter is to give a summary of the study, make conclusion and come up with the implications of the study. This task is achieved by means of an evaluation of the research objectives which were specified in the previous chapters, chapter 1 and in chapter 4. The summary is basically an overview of the study, the conclusions are presented by means of concise statements of conclusion based on the exploration of factors associated with the level of participation in motorised recreation within the general physical setting of recreation facilities in the study area.

In addition, a few suggestions implied by the findings of the study in relation to the presently available motorised recreation facilities and the concerns regarding participation in motorised recreation activities are being proposed. It must be mentioned that this study is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive, therefore, after
the brief evaluation mentioned above, a few comments appropriate to future research are given, and may form the foundation on which a study of this nature can be pursued in future.

6.2 SUMMARY OF CONCEPTUAL RECREATION EVENTS

To be able to delve into motorised recreation issues it became necessary to concentrate on certain concepts that seem to form the hub of the discussion on motorised recreation. Motorised recreation can either be land-based or water-based. Motorised recreation like any other form of recreation does not occur in a vacuum but has to take place on a particular environment. The environment in question can therefore be in the water or on the land. The study has shown the extent to which recreators participate in both land-based and water-based recreation activities.

6.3 SUMMARY OF PRACTICAL RESEARCH FINDINGS

Data was collected by way of conducting interviews, therefore, fieldwork formed the basis of this investigation. The findings of this study, as presented in the previous chapters are based on direct communication with the respondents.

6.3.1 SOURCES OF DATA

This study paid undivided attention to the issues regarding motorised recreation pursuits. The research procedure was based on the use of three separate sample populations. The first survey (N=140) focused on the recreators who were involved in motorised recreation. The second survey (N=20) sought to establish the attitudes of managers towards motorised recreation facilities and activities. The third survey (N=110) attempted to establish the attitudes of ordinary people who live around the recreation facilities.
6.3.2 PRESENTATION OF COLLECTED DATA

Data collected from the above sources were presented graphically as well as in tabular form. The socio-demographic and the socio-economic variables were presented in tables. The variables that were tabulated were sex, age, marital status, place of residence, length of stay at family home and at vacation home, level of education, occupation and income per month. The tables were used so as to clearly show the variations of the responses as they were given by the respondents.

The data on the responses to motorised recreation, that is, land-based and water-based recreation activities, family-based participation in motorised recreation were also presented in tabular form. The reasons that were given by respondents for choosing to visit recreation area under observation were ranked according to their order of importance to the recreators. This has made it easy to read and determine the reasons that are more important to the recreators.

The tables were also used to present data on seasonal variations of recreation participation, impact of car ownership on motorised recreation as well as on vehicular utilisation in outdoor recreation. To determine the attitudes of recreators, managers of recreation facilities and local people a Likert scale was used. These were further presented graphically to further clarify the findings.

6.4 PRIMARY AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In view of the study objectives, hypotheses and findings reiterated and fully discussed in the previous chapters, the next phase of this discussion summarises the primary as well as the general conclusions reported earlier. The conclusions that are drawn are operationally true for the sample of this study (N=270) and are regarded as the primary conclusions. Considering the conclusions discussed in the previous chapter as well as summarised in the next paragraph, it is felt that this study has managed to get adequate information to construct a distinctive opinion regarding motorised recreation pursuit in the Lower Umfolozi and
Hlabisa Districts. In retrospect it is hoped that general conclusions could confidently be made on the bases of the primary conclusions. Both primary and general conclusions are given below.

6.4.1 PRIMARY CONCLUSIONS

Primary conclusions are presented here on the basis of the objectives, hypotheses and findings of the study:

(1) Participation in motorised recreation activities varies according to socio economic demographic characteristics. Financially independent recreators seem to be the main subjects who are intensively participating in motorised recreation.

(2) The Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts of KwaZulu-Natal have a relatively high number of outdoor recreation facilities which can be utilised for motorised recreation. If all recreators from different socio economic backgrounds were to compete for these resources, there will be a shortage and overuse of the existing resources. If all South Africans are seriously encouraged and motivated to participate in motorised recreation activities, focus should be on provision of proper management and maintenance of community based resources. The community recreation plans should concentrate on activities with potential to meet and satisfy critical needs of those who lack substitute opportunities and resources.

(3) Car ownership has, not suprisingly, been found to play a significant role in full and effective participation in motorised recreation within the study area. Car ownership itself has tended to vary in terms of sex, age, ethnicity, education, socio-economic standard and place of residence.

(4) It was found and can be concluded that Blacks or Africans are still lagging behind in participation in motorised recreation activities. Africans still need to be socialised into the culture of participating in motorised recreation.
activities. Opportunities should be created where everybody is encouraged to participate in motorised recreation activities.

(5) On the whole recreators tended to participate in motorised recreation as families. Many recreators seemed to enjoy participating in motorised recreation with their families. Such events were found to require some planning and anticipation. These events were found to be clustered in weekend periods or in seasonal periods related to school calendars. There was a scarcity of family supporting motorised recreation activities in the study area. Facilities that have the potential of accommodating families should therefore be considered when decisions for the provision of recreation facilities are made.

(6) When taking decisions on the provision of motorised recreation facilities, consideration should be given to facilities that can be used by all people of South Africa, irrespective of race or ethnic affiliation. Provision should be based on the needs and aim at correcting the current inequalities and at human fulfilment.

(7) The two districts under study - Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa - have the potential of drawing recreators from far and wide. It is therefore up to the managers to open the facilities for people from all walks of life.

(8) Some of the facilities that are already existing are of a good quality but if all South Africans are to compete for these resources they will be over utilised. Over utilisation undoubtedly leads to the deterioration of the quality of the facilities. Facilities may end up 'crumbling' in the hands of the users.

(9) It is important to make people aware of the existence of motorised recreation facilities. Certain programmes should be initiated to promote awareness, particularly among African people.
6.4.2 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Due to the intensity of this study general conclusions which have the basis on the study can be made. These conclusions are also formulated into statements as follows:

(1) People have a positive attitude towards outdoor recreation generally and motorised recreation which is a form of outdoor recreation is no exception. Advantage of this attitude should then be taken and be utilised to the fullest.

(2) Recreation and tourism is an industry which has a great potential to boost the economy of the country. This potential has over the years been lying dormant and untapped. South Africans are now ready to participate in recreation and tourism, given enough conscientization.

6.5 INTEGRATED IMPLICATIONS

The results of this study have indicated the rate in which recreators as individuals and as families participate in motorised recreation activities. The implications drawn from the study are offered as an illustration of how research on motorised recreation can contribute to better planning and management decisions. Such investigation indicates that recreation research and subsequent recreation planning is seen as playing a critical role in effective planning and management both at the present and in future. Planning and management policies that reflect participation of Black recreators, involving their recreational needs and desires will have implications beyond the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts of North KwaZulu-Natal. Working upon the basis of the results of the present study, it is apparent that in order to achieve the equitable and effective recreation, development, modification and protection of existing outdoor recreation resources and facilities need urgent attention of the authorities as well as the different communities.
6.5.1 OUTDOOR RECREATION THEORY

Indeed the general body of theory correctly suggests that the outdoor recreation resources or facilities must improve from being seen as a frill to becoming a functional necessity (Bannon 1984; Ferreira 1986; Magi 1986, 1989). The equilibrium of this recreation state hinges on change of attitudes of the people as well as the authorities who are responsible for planning and providing the necessary facilities. People have to be encouraged and motivated to see and understand the necessity of participating in recreation activities. There are many activities that can be taken advantage of indoors but people should be encouraged to explore the outdoors. People should be motivated to appreciate and explore the natural environment. The study has shown clearly that they are prepared to participate in motorised recreation activities, which also form part of outdoor recreation, provided that there are facilities. This therefore leaves the challenge with those who are responsible for planning and management.

6.5.2 MOTORISED RECREATION PLANNING

Management and proper planning are necessary if people are to engage in effective and fruitful recreation and if recreation is to do what it is supposed or expected to do. The outcome of recreation is relaxation and restoration of energy. Planning should be futuristic in nature in that what ever plans that are made should reflect on the past and focus on the future. There are many ideas that have been put forward towards structuring recreation programmes for the future. Goodale & Witt (1985) explore a number of scenarios of the future which could be considered or adopted, some of which are;

(1) The traditional view that projects trends where growth and affluence with an unlimited consumption of resources with the hope that economic depression will not occur. The increase in affluence will lead to participation in more specialised and expensive activities. This view encourages planners to consider all forms of recreation activities even those that, like motorised recreation activities, seem to be for a few individuals.
The traditional view may be seen as far fetched, conservative and too idealistic in the sense that the economy of any country always fluctuates and is determined by a number of factors which are beyond control.

(2) The humanistic view envisions a future where there is little distinction between work and leisure. Education systems will prepare people for a life of leisure instead of work. A leisure ethic will replace the work ethic and humanism will replace materialism.

(3) Optimistic view foresees a change in attitudes, lifestyles and work ethics that will shape the leisure patterns. People will be spending less time at work allowing themselves to travel extensively and participate in a variety of recreation activities.

These views imply a number of significant changes that have to be considered when making decisions about the facilities that have to be provided. Planners and managers have to grapple and cope with the present and make every attempt to shape the future. This exercise, therefore, requires a critical evaluation of existing policies and the acknowledgement of the reality of what changes can be made or can be acceptable. This further calls for bold innovations like the initiation of community oriented programmes and full commitment to solving the problems that may be caused by the changes.

In the same light, planners have to make plans that will provide and accommodate the changes that might take place. This study indicates that in the near future Blacks will also be participating in motorised recreation. This therefore calls for serious and realistic planning when decisions about provision are made. More facilities for motorised recreation have to be provided and those who used to be the sole users of these facilities have to face up to the reality that facilities are now open to use by everybody regardless of race.
6.5.3 MACHINES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Planning for the development of recreation facilities for motorised recreation is important for reducing and monitoring the impact development will have on the environment. The projects embarked upon should minimise negative impacts on the environment. Environments should be protected from destruction.

This study clearly indicates that some managers of the recreation facilities have reservation about the use of vehicles in certain areas. Their fears are fuelled by an increasing interest in motor related recreation activities. They feel that the use of motor machines will disturb the balance of the ecosystems. This has been clearly indicated by certain sections of St Lucia Nature Reserve which prevent the use of boats and other motorised machines near the dolphin reservation area and some sections of Cape Vidal and Hluhluwe Umfolozi nature reserves which have areas which are designated as wilderness areas. In these areas motor vehicles are not permitted. The intention is to keep these areas as natural as possible.

While recreators enjoy participating in motorised recreation they should take utmost care to keep the environment intact or limit any disturbance to the minimum. This basically calls for collaborative educational programmes which include recreation awareness as well as environmental awareness. Environmental education will be aimed at raising the overall level of ecological literacy of the nation. This is a mammoth task which requires an integrated approach.

6.5.4 PEOPLE AND SUBSISTENCE

It is always very important to involve people in decision making. Recreation facilities are constructed in the environments where there are people. In some cases people had to be removed in order to secure land for recreation purposes. While developing the recreation and tourism industry it is important to think hard about the creation of jobs for local communities which are usually rural and
owners of the land under the tribal systems. The projects which are worth taking into consideration are those that are economically viable and capable of benefiting communities. The government has seen the significance of involving the communities. Projects in which communities are involved can be clearly demonstrated by two examples among several, that have been initiated, the Mqubela and Mathenjwa Community Projects in the North of KwaZulu-Natal and the R5 million Sobhengu project in the centre of St Lucia on the Nibela Peninsula opposite False Bay Park (The Zululand Observer, 1996).

The Director of Nature Conservation Mr N. Steel helped to initiate a project which could involve the communities. This led to the birth of the community share holdings in which the local community share in the ownership of private sector developments and their operations and thereby getting their share of the rentals accruing and generated by Lodge and tourist camp projects. These projects represent a sense of real community ownership "without which game reserves in future will not survive" (The Zululand Observer, 1996).

The Sobhenga project has developed individual family lodges which are marketed on syndicate basis. These lodges have been built with locally sourced labour and labour-based construction methods thus creating jobs and building skills for an economically depressed community. The land which was leased to the developers who will in turn channel the rentals into the community projects. Such projects empower the communities while at the same time providing them hands on experience and involving in recreation related activities. Such activities will make local people to be aware of the significance of recreation activities.

6.6 **SIGNIFICANCE OF INQUIRY**

The findings of this study have highlighted the significance of the inquiry regarding motorised recreation. Many studies have been done on recreation and outdoor recreation but not a single study has been undertaken in South Africa focusing on motorised recreation as an independent form of recreation activity. Studies in this field have to be encouraged. Motorised recreation has thus far
been ignored by researchers and provision of facilities, basically for motorised recreators, has been ignored. Facilities that have been and still are in existence are for the "elite" and privileged section of the South African population. This selective provision has left out the greatest portion of the population in the dark regarding facilities for motorised recreation.

This study has undoubtedly paved the way which could be followed by other researchers who are interested in the development of a variety of motor-based recreation activities. Motorised recreation is a fully fledged recreation activity which needs to be given attention. This study has attempted to bring motorised recreation activity to the attention of the potential recreators who might not have been aware of the existence of the facilities for motorised recreation. The findings of the study, will, hopefully, alert the authorities who have the power to provide or encourage provision of facilities which can be used by recreators who want to engage in motor related activities. The findings will further facilitate planning and management by highlighting the level of demand and supply of motorised recreation facilities. South Africans are presently demanding the "delivery of services". Delivery is impossible and impractical without the knowledge of what, to who, where and how much to deliver. This study made an effort of trying to answer those questions which will definitely be an invaluable input when decisions about the provision of facilities are taken.

6.7 FURTHER RESEARCH IN MOTORISED RECREATION

This study has paid unwavering attention to several aspects of motorised recreation. Conclusions and implications drawn from this study suggest that the need for more attention to be focused upon a more complete synthesis of existing theory. The method of theory construction applied in some sections of the study is untested, experimental and perhaps speculative but it is a line which needs to be pursued further.

In the context of this study the most challenging questions that recreation resource planners, managers, researchers and analysts need to answer are; What
does the natural recreation environment mean to Black people who actually use the natural environment? How do Black people relate to managers of natural recreation reserves and facilities? How compatible are the goals and expectations of various natural recreation resource users and potential users? What are the physical attributes of the natural resources that would provide criteria for making decisions which are relevant in an African context. These research questions and many more are an indication of further research needed in this area. Some of these questions can be tackled using models, theories and methodologies discussed in this study.

Finally, future research into motorised recreation is important. This kind of research could provide additional information about the effects of spatial inequalities of outdoor recreation facilities which accommodate recreators who participate in motor-related recreation activities. This appears to be a fruitful area of research for further study.

6.8 CONCLUSION

The results of this study have indicated that South Africans regardless of race and gender have begun to realise the significance of participating in recreation activities and are willing to engage in a variety of recreation activities. The challenge therefore lies with the authorities to lead the way towards provision of recreation resources and facilities. It has also been indicated that people are willing to travel long distances to have their recreation needs satisfied. As a result it can be said that the two districts, The Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts have a potential of drawing a large number of recreators through out the year thus boosting the economy of KwaZulu-Natal and that of the country as a whole. In this context it is clear that this study has obviously extended our knowledge concerning the willingness of the South African population to engage in motorised recreation activities.


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TANK, 1996 [Tourism Association of KwaZulu-Natal] KwaZulu-Natal Experience No. 6, Durban: TANK and SATOUR.


************************
APPENDICES

9 June 1983

The Director
National Parks Board
Pretoria

Dear Mr. Mabubele

RE: REQUEST TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

I hereby request your kind permission to undertake a feasibility study and activities on your area. I also seek to conduct some research on your behalf.

This research is undertaken solely for academic purposes only for the benefit of Kruger National Park. Your kind consent and co-operation in granting me permission to carry out some of the fieldwork required in this region

The research is undertaken solely for the benefit of the Kruger National Park under the supervision of Dr. J. D. Mabubele. The advisory study to

Mr. Mabubele seeks permission to conduct

The research is undertaken solely for the benefit of Kruger National Park under the supervision of Dr. J. D. Mabubele. The advisory study to

All information collected from the various sources available for the area are documented as possible.

Your consent in this regard will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Y. Mabubele (G.M.)
Director, Faculty of Education
APPENDIX - A

TRANSMITTAL LETTERS

8 June 1995

The Director
Natal Parks Board
Pietermaritzburg

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: REQUEST TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

I hereby request your kind permission to undertake research on motorised recreation facilities and activities in your area. I also wish to establish how resources are perceived by some of your staff.

This research is undertaken mainly for academic purposes within the north-coastal region of KwaZulu-Natal. It is anticipated that its findings may become useful in planning or improving some of the facilities involved in this region.

The research is undertaken through the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies of the University of Zululand, under the guidance of Prof. L.M. Magi. The title of my study is:

Motorised outdoor recreation pursuits in the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa districts of KwaZulu-Natal.

All information collected from the various nature reserves will be kept as confidential as possible.

Your assistance in this regard will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

A.T. MAHAYE (MRS)
Lecturer: Faculty of Education
uestionnaire to Recreators

Motorised Outdoor Recreation Pursuits in the Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts of Natal-Kwazulu.

Study Area

(A) LOWER UMFOLOZI RECREATION  
(b) HLABISA RECREATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Response Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A). Demographic Characteristics

Please make a tick [ ] in the box provided next to the most appropriate response. All information that you give will be confidentially treated.

1. Gender:  
   - Male [ ] 01  
   - Female [ ] 02

2. Age:  
   - 18-21 [ ] 01  
   - 22-35 [ ] 02  
   - 36-55 [ ] 03  
   - 56 & Over [ ] 04

3. Marital status:  
   - Single [ ] 01  
   - Married [ ] 02  
   - Divorced [ ] 03  
   - Separated [ ] 04  
   - Widowed [ ] 05

4. Level of education:  
   - Less than Std 6 [ ] 01  
   - Less than Std 10 [ ] 02  
   - Std 10 without certificate [ ] 03  
   - Std 10 with certificate [ ] 04  
   - Std 10 with diploma [ ] 05  
   - Std 10 with degree [ ] 06

5. Family head's level of education:  
   - Less than Std 6 [ ] 01  
   - Less than Std 10 [ ] 02  
   - Std 10 without certificate [ ] 03  
   - Std 10 with certificate [ ] 04  
   - Std 10 with diploma [ ] 05  
   - Std 10 degree [ ] 06

6. Occupation:  
   - Unskilled [ ] 01  
   - Semi-skilled [ ] 02  
   - Skilled [ ] 03  
   - Professional [ ] 04  
   - Retired [ ] 05  
   - Unemployed [ ] 06

7. Family head's occupation:  
   - Unskilled [ ] 01  
   - Semi-skilled [ ] 02  
   - Skilled [ ] 03  
   - Professional [ ] 04  
   - Retired [ ] 05  
   - Unemployed [ ] 06
8. Your income per month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than R 1000</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1001 - R3000</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3001 - R5000</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5001 - R8000</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8001 - R10000</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than R10000</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Place of Residence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peri-urban</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Residence during holidays:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented house or flat</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caravan</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tent or hut</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other.............</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Length of stay at family home:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stay Duration</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - 5 years</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10 years</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20 years</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 40 years</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 and Over</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Length of stay at vacation home:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stay Duration</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - 5 years</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10 years</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20 years</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 40 years</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 and Over</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B). PURSUIT OR PARTICIPATION

13. In what outdoor recreation activities do you engage in during your leisure time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) camping</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) swimming</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) fishing</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) game spotting</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) boating</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) picnicking</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) sightseeing</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) beach-walking</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) beach-bugging</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) caravanning</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. How often do you and your family engage in the following motor-related outdoor recreation activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) camping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) boating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) fishing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) picnicking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) game spotting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) sightseeing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) beach-bugging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) swimming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Other........</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. Which of the following areas or facilities have you or your family visited within the last 12 months:

(a) camp site [ ] 01  (b) picnic area [ ] 02
(c) beach [ ] 03  (d) fishing area [ ] 04
(e) scenic area [ ] 05  (f) lake area [ ] 06
(g) game park [ ] 07  (h) open veld [ ] 08
(i) forest area [ ] 09  (j) others ................. 10

16. During which period do you favour visiting some of these motor-related outdoor recreation areas/facilities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEASONALLY (A)</th>
<th>MONTHLY (B)</th>
<th>TIME-PERIOD (C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer [ ] 01</td>
<td>June [ ] 01</td>
<td>Mornings [ ] 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter [ ] 02</td>
<td>September [ ] 02</td>
<td>Evenings [ ] 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn [ ] 03</td>
<td>April [ ] 03</td>
<td>Middays [ ] 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring [ ] 04</td>
<td>December [ ] 04</td>
<td>Afternoon [ ] 04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Do you own or have regular access to the motor car?

Own a car [ ] 01  Company car [ ] 03
Leased car [ ] 02  Other ................. 04

18. What mode of transport did you use to reach this site?

Private car [ ] 01  Caravan [ ] 03
Public transport [ ] 02  Other ................. 04

19. What forms of motorized machines do you use as part of your outdoor recreation pursuit?

Motor-car [ ] 01  Caravan [ ] 05
Motor-cycle [ ] 02  Camper [ ] 06
Motor-boat [ ] 03  Trailer [ ] 07
Beach buggy [ ] 04  Beach tricycle [ ] 08
Other (specify) ................. [ ] 09

20. When you are on holiday or pursue recreation what kind of accommodation do you usually make use of?

Private abode [ ] 01  Caravan/Camper [ ] 04
Rented abode [ ] 02  Family home [ ] 05
Time-share [ ] 03  Open veld [ ] 06
Other (specify) ................. [ ] 07
21. Would you give details about people you are with during this recreation period?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship to you</th>
<th>01 Sex</th>
<th>02 Age</th>
<th>03 Marital status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. Why did you choose to visit this particular outdoor recreation site or facility?

23. Which recreation activities are particularly attracting you to this recreation site?

24. What other elements associated with leisure pursuit are important for you in this region?
25. Which recreation activities have you participated in since your arrival?

26. How long is your recreation time or holiday going to last during this season? and why?

27. How long do you intend staying at this recreation site and other sites?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>01 Days</th>
<th>02 Weeks</th>
<th>03 Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) This site</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Other site</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Other site</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. PERCEPTION OF MOTORISED RECREATION

28. How do you feel about motorised outdoor recreation facilities in Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts. Place a tick [ ] at the appropriate response level of the following statements:

| CD = Completely Disagree; PD = Partially Disagree; NS = Not sure; CA = Completely Agree PA = Partially Agree |
| CD | PD | NS | CA | PA |
| 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 |

(1). I am satisfied with the facilities in this area. [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
(2). Motorised recreation is good leisure activity to pursue.

(3). This activity is not restricted to sections of our communities.

(4). The quality of maintenance of facilities in this site is good.

(5). The motor machines have a negative effect on the natural environment.

(6). The authorities should make more money available for maintaining these facilities.

(7). Some people, especially Blacks, are not aware that facilities are now open to all

(8). I must take a lead to make people aware of the availability of such recreation facilities.

(9). I am not willing to pay more fees for the opening up of the use of such facilities.

(10). I would like to see more of such facilities constructed.

(11). People are spending money wisely by going to these facilities.

(12). By its nature motorised recreation is means for the few and must remain as such.

(13). I think outdoor recreation is not priority activity among Blacks

29. In your opinion what are the major inadequacies or problems with the motorised outdoor recreation system in this area?
30. Can you suggest strategies of improving the motorised recreation facilities in this area?
QUESTIONNAIRE TO RECREATION MANAGERS

MOTORISED OUTDOOR RECREATION PURSUITS IN THE LOWER UMFOLOZI AND HLABISA DISTRICTS OF NATAL-KWAZULU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUDY AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) LOWER UMFOLOZI RECREATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACILITY:............................(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESPONSE DATE:........................(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A). DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Please make a tick [ ] in the box provided next to the most appropriate response. All information that you give will be confidentially treated.

1. Gender:
   - Male [ ] 01
   - Female [ ] 02

2. Age:
   - 18-21 [ ] 01
     - 36-55 [ ] 03
   - 22-35 [ ] 02
     - 56 & Over [ ] 04

3. Marital status:
   - Single [ ] 01
     - Separated [ ] 04
   - Married [ ] 02
     - Widowed [ ] 05
   - Divorced [ ] 03

4. Level of education:
   - Less than Std 6 [ ] 01
   - Less than Std 10 [ ] 02
   - Std 10 without certificate [ ] 03
   - Std 10 with certificate [ ] 04
   - Std 10 with diploma [ ] 05
   - Std 10 with degree [ ] 06

5. Family head's level of education:
   - Less than Std 6 [ ] 01
   - Less than Std 10 [ ] 02
   - Std 10 without certificate [ ] 03
   - Std 10 with certificate [ ] 04
   - Std 10 with diploma [ ] 05
   - Std 10 degree [ ] 06

6. Occupation:
   - Unskilled [ ] 01
     - Professional [ ] 04
   - Semi-skilled [ ] 02
     - Retired [ ] 05
   - Skilled [ ] 03
     - Unemployed [ ] 06
7. Family head's occupation:
   Unskilled [ ] 01  Professional [ ] 04
   Semi-skilled [ ] 02  Retired [ ] 05
   Skilled [ ] 03  Unemployed [ ] 06

8. Your income per month:
   Less than R 1000 [ ] 01
   R1001 - R3000 [ ] 02
   R3001 - R5000 [ ] 03
   R5001 - R8000 [ ] 04
   R8001 - R10000 [ ] 05
   More than R10000 [ ] 06

9. Place of Residence: .................................................................

10. Length of stay at that place:
    Less than 1 year [ ] 01  11 - 20 years [ ] 04
    2 - 5 years [ ] 02  21 - 40 years [ ] 05
    6 - 10 years [ ] 03  41 and Over [ ] 06

(B) MANAGEMENT MATTERS

1. What is the name of this recreation resource? .................................................................

2. Who is the owner of this recreation resource? .................................................................

3. What is the size of this recreation resource? ................................................................. (in hectares)

150
4. Name the main features of attraction of this resource?


5. Give the number of visitors to the resource per annum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>From KwaZulu-Natal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Overseas</th>
<th>From Other Provinces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Africa</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Approximate percentages of recreators by ethnic group

(a) Blacks................% [01]
(b) Whites................% [02]
(c) Indians...............% [03]
(d) Coloureds...........% [04]

7. Name the outdoor recreation areas which are available here.

(a) camp site [ ] 01
(b) picnic area [ ] 02
(c) beach [ ] 03
(d) fishing area [ ] 04
(e) scenic area [ ] 05
(f) lake area [ ] 06
(g) game park [ ] 07
(h) open veld [ ] 08
(i) forest area [ ] 09
(j) man-made........10
(k) Others (specify) [ ] 11

8. Which facilities are mostly used by recreators?

(a) camp site [ ] 01
(b) picnic area [ ] 02
(c) beach [ ] 03
(d) fishing area [ ] 04
(e) scenic area [ ] 05
(f) lake area [ ] 06
(g) game park [ ] 07
(h) open veld [ ] 08
(i) forest area [ ] 09
(j) man-made........10
(k) Others (specify) [ ] 11

9. What is the attitude of the recreators to the motor-related recreation activities?


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10. What is the attitude of management to the motor-related recreation activities?

11. What are the future plans towards encouraging and improving the motor-related outdoor recreation activities in local resource areas?

12. Any other comments on this subject?
QUESTIONNAIRE TO LOCAL PEOPLE LIVING AROUND THE RECREATION FACILITIES

MOTORISED OUTDOOR RECREATION PURSUITS IN THE LOWER UMFOLOZI AND HLABISA DISTRICTS OF NATAL-KWAZULU.

STUDY AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Area</th>
<th>LOWER UMFOLOZI RECREATION</th>
<th>HLABISA RECREATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility: (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Date: (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A). DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Please make a tick [ ] in the box provided next to the most appropriate response. All information that you give will be confidentially treated.

1. Gender: Male [ ] 01 Female [ ] 02
2. Age: 18-21 [ ] 01 36-55 [ ] 03
       22-35 [ ] 02 56 & Over [ ] 04
3. Marital status:
   Single [ ] 01 Separated [ ] 04
   Married [ ] 02 Widowed [ ] 05
   Divorced [ ] 03
4. Level of education:
   Less than Std 6 [ ] 01
   Less than Std 10 [ ] 02
   Std 10 without certificate [ ] 03
   Std 10 with certificate [ ] 04
   Std 10 with diploma [ ] 05
   Std 10 with degree [ ] 06
5. Family head's level of education:
   Less than Std 6 [ ] 01
   Less than Std 10 [ ] 02
   Std 10 without certificate [ ] 03
   Std 10 with certificate [ ] 04
   Std 10 with diploma [ ] 05
   Std 10 degree [ ] 06
6. Occupation:
   Unskilled [ ] 01 Professional [ ] 04
   Semi-skilled [ ] 02 Retired [ ] 05
   Skilled [ ] 03 Unemployed [ ] 06
7. Family head's occupation:
   - Unskilled [ ] 01
   - Semi-skilled [ ] 02
   - Skilled [ ] 03
   - Professional [ ] 04
   - Retired [ ] 05
   - Unemployed [ ] 06

8. Your income per month:
   - Less than R 1000 [ ] 01
   - R1001 - R3000 [ ] 02
   - R3001 - R5000 [ ] 03
   - R5001 - R8000 [ ] 04
   - R8001 - R10000 [ ] 05
   - More than R10000 [ ] 06

9. Place of Residence: ..............................................................

10. Length of stay at that place:
    - Less than 1 year [ ] 01
    - 2 - 5 years [ ] 02
    - 6 - 10 years [ ] 03
    - 11 - 20 years [ ] 04
    - 21 - 40 years [ ] 05
    - 41 and Over [ ] 06

11. Do you participate in outdoor recreation activities at all?
    Yes............ 01

12. If Yes, In what outdoor recreation activities do you engage in during your leisure time?
    (a) camping...........01
    (b) swimming.........02
    (c) fishing............03
    (d) game spotting..04
    (e) boating..........05
    (f) picnicing........06
    (g) sightseeing......07
    (h) beach-walking...08
    (i) beach-bugging...09
    (j) caravanning.....10

13. How do you feel about motorised outdoor recreation facilities in Lower Umfolozi and Hlabisa Districts. Place a tick [ ] at the appropriate response level of the following statements:

   CD = Completely Disagree; PD = Partially Disagree;
   NS = Not sure; CA = Completely Agree
   PA = Partially Agree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CD</th>
<th>PD</th>
<th>NS</th>
<th>CA</th>
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(1). I am satisfied with the facilities in this area.

(2). Blacks are aware of outdoor recreation in this area.
(3). The natural recreation resources are useful to me and my family. 

(4). Motorised recreation is not a priority among Blacks. 

(5). The motor machines have a negative effect on the natural environment. 

(6). I benefit from the recreation resources in our area. 

(7). Some people, especially Blacks, are not aware that facilities are now available to all. 

(8). Authorities should make more money available for these recreation facilities. 

(9). I am not willing to pay more fees for the opening up of the use of such facilities. 

(10). People are spending money wisely by going to these facilities. 

(11). I am satisfied with recreation facilities in the area. 

(12). I think outdoor recreation is not priority activity among Blacks. 

14. What is your attitude towards motor-related recreation facilities in your area? 

15. What is your attitude towards the recreators who participate in motor-related recreation activities in your area?
16. What is your attitude towards the authorities of the motorised recreation facilities in your area?


17. Any other comments regarding the facilities in your area?


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THE END
THE END