

KANSAS STATE PARK RECREATION

by

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B. S., St. Benedict's College, 1958

A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

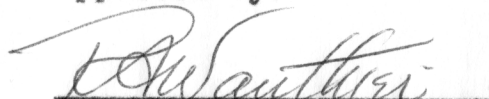
MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Physical Education

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1968

Approved by:


Major Professor

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to express his thanks to Mr. Ray Wauthier for his assistance in getting the program started.

To Mr. Stanley Curtis and Guy Morris of Tuttle Creek State Park, special thanks for valuable assistance in collecting the material and personal interest shown during the preparation of this report.

The writer also expresses appreciation to Mr. Vern Hart, Executive of the Kansas Park and Resources Authority, for his cooperation and material furnished.

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INTRODUCTION

Millions of Americans are spending more of their time and money on outdoor recreation today than ever before. In the next few years it is reasonably certain that the outdoors will play an even larger role in family and social life. By outdoor recreation in this study is meant any activity performed for enjoyment or pleasure in leisure time out of doors and in some way involving utilization of land and water resources. This study is not concerned with the equally important indoor cultural form of recreation such as music, art and reading. In the process of providing enjoyment, recreational activity can be both mentally and physically constructive; it can create new outlooks on life, stimulate thought, clarify reasoning, and enhance physical health. Hence, a continual increase in outdoor recreation activity in the future must be viewed as a healthy and desirable situation.

The recent increase in outdoor recreation activity can be illustrated in many ways. In 1950 there were only two federal reservoirs in Kansas; today (1968) there are twenty, and by 1975 there will probably be twenty-three. Visitation at the federal reservoirs has increased from

about 700,000 in 1950 to 2½ million in 1961¹ to 5,085,059 in 1967.² With the constant increase in the number of people demanding outdoor recreational areas it is therefore the job of the state to provide as many facilities as possible to meet this demand.

The many surveys of leisure time activities of various age levels reveal the vast amount of time spent in listening to the radio, reading comics, riding in the automobile, and in watching movies and television. Invariably, the passive, nonrecreational types of activities head the list. Spectator activities have been shown to have little relationship to happiness.³

Physical educators over the state of Kansas are attempting to teach our young people the methods of using their leisure time in ways where they will not become spectators. They are teaching our youth ways to enjoy outdoor recreation. With our youth learning and enjoying outdoor recreation, this in turn places the demand on the state to provide areas for these needs of not only our youth but all

¹U. S. Corp of Engineers, Traffic Survey (Kansas City, Missouri: 1950).

²Kansas Park and Resource Authority Annual Report (Topeka, Kansas: 1968).

³William L. Hughes, Esther French, and Nelson G. Lehsten, Administration of Physical Education For Schools And Colleges (New York: The Ronald Press Co., 1962), p. 123.

ages.

Many factors affect demands for recreational and other leisure time activities. The work by Dr. Marion Clauson, Resources For The Future, concluded the most important factors of demand for recreation are (1) population growth, (2) increasing mobility of population, (3) growth of income, and (4) increasing leisure time.⁴

Kansas had grown from 1,500,000 people toward the turn of the century to 2,179,000 in 1960. The projected population by 1975 is 2,815,600. Kansas growth rates since 1940 have been smaller than the nation as a whole, but greater than some of her bordering states.⁵

The ease of travel brought about by the passenger car has increased the use of and demands for recreation facilities, including many facilities or sites that once were too remote for popular use. It is significant that despite the ever-increasing mobility brought about by the automobile and improvement in travel conditions, people nevertheless seem to prefer traveling relatively short distances to their recreation destinations.

The family automobile is by far the most popular mode

⁴Governor's Economic Development Committee, Economic Development for Kansas, Recreational and Cultural Resources Board (Topeka, Kansas: 1962).

⁵Ibid., p. 3.

of transportation on vacation trips. Nearly one-third of vacation trips are confined to the family's home state; another one-third take vacation trips across the state boundaries but not outside the region in which they live. For day use of recreation areas, people will generally travel no more than 50 miles from home. Few families take a vacation in excess of two weeks at any time; in fact, nearly half are absent from home seven days or less.⁶

⁶Report to U. S. Congress, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (Washington, D. C.: 1962).

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to determine the state's action in providing outdoor recreation facilities for it's citizens, to compare the two major departments in the State of Kansas responsible for carrying out this action and to provide information on facilities developed by the state in the past and present.

METHOD OF STUDY

In determining the role state government can and should play in providing outdoor recreational facilities for the state of Kansas and an appraisal of the past and present outdoor recreational needs, it was necessary to obtain a major portion of my information from the following state agencies: Governor's Advisory Council on Outdoor Recreation; Kansas State Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission; Kansas State Park and Resources Authority; Kansas State Department of Economic Development; and Kansas State Water Resources Board.

A large part of this information has been collected over a period of five summers while employed by the Kansas State Park and Resources Authority. The information provided in this study was obtained by interviews with individuals employed in the different departments listed above. Also questionnaires were sent to some of the departments as well as information provided by some of these departments while employed by the State Park Authority.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The significance of outdoor recreation can be illustrated from a different standpoint by the growing number of governmental agencies at all levels involved in some way in this field. The state government entered the field in 1905 with creation of the office of State Fish and Game Warden, which expanded into the State Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission in 1921. In 1955 the Kansas Park and Resources Authority was established. These two state agencies may be considered the major state outdoor park recreation agencies, since they engage directly in development, operation, and maintenance of outdoor park recreation resources. In addition, several other state agencies which have an interest other than direct development, exist. At the federal level the agencies concerned with outdoor recreation have grown at an even more rapid pace. In Table I the different agencies from the state of Kansas and the federal government are listed to illustrate better the role the government has taken in outdoor recreation.

In analyzing Table I one could conclude that there is a great deal of overlap in responsibility. In further studying these departments one can also see that each provides a major definite job in the organization of the state's outdoor recreational development program. It seems desirable to list the agencies in order to show that outdoor

TABLE I
AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH OUTDOOR RECREATION

Agency	Present Function In Field of Outdoor Recreation
<u>I. State Government</u>	
<u>A. Major Recreation Agencies</u>	
1. Forestry, Fish and Game Commission:	Develops, operates and maintains recreational resources in interests of public hunting and fishing and wildlife preservation and propagation
2. Park and Resources Authority:	Develops, operates and maintains state parks at federal reservoirs
3. State Historical Society:	Operates and maintains historical and patriotic sites
4. State Highway Commission:	Develops, operates and maintains roadside parks and builds access roads to reservoirs
<u>B. Nondevelopment Agencies</u>	
1. Kansas Water Resources Board:	Considers recreational needs in preparing comprehensive state plans for water re- source development
2. Kansas Industrial Development Commission (to be replaced July 1, 1963, by Economic Development Commission):	Acts as an administra- tive, promotional, ad- visory, and coordina- tion agency in matters pertaining to community planning; also, promo- tion of Kansas tourist

TABLE I (continued)

Agency	Present Function In Field of Outdoor Recreation
	and recreation attractions
3. State Board of Health:	Technical assistance and guidance in matters of sanitation and safety
4. Penal Institutions:	Provide limited numbers of prisoners for conservation and maintenance projects in state parks
<u>II. Federal Government</u>	
<u>A. Major Recreation Agencies</u>	
1. Corps of Engineers:	Builds multipurpose reservoirs and has authority to construct, maintain, and operate minimum basic recreational facilities in reservoir areas
2. Department of Interior:	
a. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation:	A new agency responsible for coordinating related federal programs; provides assistance to states; encourages, conducts, and develops research and surveys and develops recreational plans
b. Bureau of Reclamation:	Builds multipurpose reservoirs. Recreational development is achieved primarily

TABLE I (continued)

Agency	Present Function In Field of Outdoor Recreation
	through cooperation through other federal, state, and/or local agencies
c. National Park Service:	Develops, operates and maintains national parks to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects
d. Fish and Wildlife Service:	Composed of Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The latter agency ad- ministers grants-in- aid for improving and restoring sport fishing and wildlife
3. Department of Agriculture:	
a. Agricultural Stabiliza- tion and Conservation Service:	Administers two cost- sharing programs which have a bearing on rec- reation. Recreation development is achieved through financial as- sistance to agriculture interests through con- servation plantings, practices and removal of cropland from pro- duction
b. Soil Conservation Service:	Provides technical as- sistance to carry out item 3a. Builds single and multipurpose res- ervoirs. Provides technical and financial

TABLE I (continued)

Agency	Present Function In Field of Outdoor Recreation
	assistance to develop public and private recreational areas
c. Forest Service:	Develops, operates and maintains national forest recreation areas
4. Department of Health, Education and Welfare:	Provides grants-in-aid for water pollution control measures
III. <u>Local Governments</u>	
1. Counties:	Develop, operate and maintain county parks
2. Cities:	Develop, operate and maintain city parks, lakes, and other recreation facilities
3. Townships:	Develop, operate and maintain township recreational areas
4. Watershed Districts:	Can develop, operate and maintain recreational facilities and areas
IV. <u>Nongovernmental</u>	
1. Church Groups:	Develop, operate and maintain camps and recreation areas
2. Girl and Boy Scouts:	Develop, operate and maintain camps and related recreation programs

TABLE I (continued)

Agency	Present Function In Field of Outdoor Recreation
3. Individuals:	Develop, operate and maintain recreation facilities for self or others

recreation is a significant function of government, and there is obvious need for some overall coordinated leadership in planning and developing recreational resources.

For the purpose of this study the main agencies of the state that will be considered are: the Kansas State Park and Resources Authority and the Kansas State Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission. The reasons for considering these two agencies above the others is because they are the two major park recreational agencies.

With the building of several Federal Reservoirs in Kansas by the Bureau of Reclamation of the U. S. Department of the Interior and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, it was possible for the state to lease land to construct recreational areas. The federal government also provided areas for recreation when constructing these reservoirs. It is well to bear in mind that none of the federal reservoirs were constructed solely or primarily for recreational purposes. All of the structures are the multiple purpose type,

but in reality their use for recreation is largely incidental to the primary functions of flood control and water supply. In the case of the Bureau of Reclamation projects, certain minimum basic recreation facilities were provided during the construction of these reservoirs, but the policy of the Bureau is to delegate the responsibility for the development and management of recreation of its reservoirs to some other agency. This responsibility in Kansas was turned over to the Park Authority and Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission. From the above it can be seen that several agencies at the federal and state levels have been involved in the development and management of recreation facilities at federal reservoirs. Each agency administers different areas or different aspects of recreation and there is little if any conflict of jurisdiction.

Listed in Table II are the parks and facilities provided at each under the jurisdiction of the Kansas State Park and Resources Authority.

In Table II the facilities provided by the Kansas Park and Resources Authority are broken down in to numbers and kinds. It is noted that Kanopolis which does not provide for a overly large population area has acquired many facilities that are not provided in the other parks. Kanopolis was the first area leased from the U. S. Corp of Engineers by the State Park and Resources Authority and has been in

TABLE II

STATE PARK RECREATIONAL FACILITIES UNDER MANAGEMENT OF KANSAS PARK AND RESOURCES AUTHORITY

	Kanopolis	Fall River	Toronto	Tuttle Creek	Cedar Bluff	Pomona	Meade	Norton	Webster	Lovewell	Wilson	Chaney	Craw- ford
Information Shelter	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Information Shelter with Restrooms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Modern Toilet Building	1	2	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modern Toilet Building with Showers	0	0	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Shower and Latrine Building	2	2	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pit Privies	16	23	20	19	5	2	4	0	5	6	0	0	9
Boat Ramps with Parking Areas	5	6	4	5	3	3	0	2	2	4	1	5	0
Marina with Concession and Parking Area	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Bathhouse and Beach with Parking Area	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Water Ski Jump	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swing Sets	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nature Trail with Parking Area	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoor Amphitheatre	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picnic Shelters	25	18	0	36	25	15	4	5	10	4	4	17	6
Group Shelters	1	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	2
Steel Frame Picnic Tables	115	76	152	259	190	254	35	100	60	50	50	100	50
Wooden Frame Picnic Tables	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outdoor Cooking Grills on Post with Fireplaces	124	134	55	222	75	75	25	25	25	25	25	120	25
Drinking Fountains	6	0	0	9	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campsites with Tables and Grills	150	75	100	150	150	30	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trailer Courts (no. units)	15	0	21	12	15	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interior Roads - Surfaced (no. miles) - Graveled	11	12.7	combined	11.2	3.4	6.5	1.1	2.5	1	.9	3.0	3.3	0
	3	13	combined	1	6.5	2.8	1.4	4	1.7	1.2	1.2	5.6	6.8
Water Land Wells	0	3	4	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	2
Water Pressure System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0

operation much longer. By adding a number of facilities over the years it has a variety of facilities not found in the other parks.

Tuttle Creek which for a number of years provided recreation for the Manhattan, Kansas City, Lawrence, Junction City and Topeka areas has acquired the largest number of modern toilet buildings, pit privies, picnic shelters, group shelters, steel frame picnic tables and campsites. With the construction of Pomona which serves the Topeka area, Chaney the Wichita area and the construction of the new Perry Reservoir serving the Kansas City and Lawrence area, we can expect a rapid growth in facilities.

Milford, now under construction and in operation, could relieve the load placed on Tuttle Creek in the Manhattan and Junction City area.

It should be noted that the smaller recreational areas such as Meade, Wilson, and Crawford do not have as many facilities as most. These are located in unpopulated areas and do not have the space required for a large patronage.

The waters at the federal reservoir are available for swimming where public beaches have been provided by the State Park Authority. Boating, water skiing, fishing, and related water sports are permitted. The Fish and Game Commission operates public hunting grounds at many of the reservoirs. Facilities that have been provided by one or more of the

agencies for recreational use include boat launching ramps, camp areas, trailer camp sites, picnic tables and shelters, toilets, parking areas, drinking water, access roads, and public drives. The public land around the reservoirs is available for hiking, horseback riding, sight seeing and general aesthetic and athletic enjoyment. One of the Fish and Game Commission's activities is the artificial propagation of game birds. The commission operates several game farms for this purpose as well as game refuges. Fish hatcheries are maintained for stocking the reservoirs and state lakes.

Most of the funds for capital improvement and other expenditures of the Kansas State Park and Resources Authority have been obtained from state general fund appropriations, although the Authority is authorized to issue revenue bonds for the purpose of acquiring, improving, or constructing park property. A relatively small amount of revenue is collected from fees, tolls, rentals, and charges for concessions. In order to obtain more revenue to carry out the operations of the State Parks a user fee is charged each vehicle entering and using the facilities.

The Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission finances the majority of its activities through a combination of revenue received from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses within the state and federal aid funds provided by the Bureau of

Sports, Fisheries, and Wildlife included under the provisions of the Dingell-Johnson and Pittman-Robertson Acts of Congress which levy a federal excise tax on sporting arms, ammunition, and sport fishing tackle. This money is prorated to the state annually on the basis of total land area and number of hunting and fishing licenses sold and must be used to improve and enhance the fish and wildlife resources of the state.

Listed in Table III are the State Parks and Lakes that are maintained and controlled by the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission from these funds.

Table III shows the distribution of state lakes through out Kansas as well as giving the land area, water area and the year established. The first state lakes in operation under the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission were Crawford County, No. I, McPherson County, Meade County, Neosho County, and Scott County were opened in 1926. Meade County and Scott County have since been turned over to the State Park and Resources Authority.

The most recent lakes acquired by the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission are Geary County and Neosho County in 1961. The Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl area has the largest amount of land area, 7,500 acres, and Pottawatomie County No. I with the least, 76 acres. Cheyenne Bottoms also has the largest Water acreage with 12,290 acres and Pottawatomie County No. I the least with 24 acres.

TABLE III

STATE PARKS AND LAKES, WILDLIFE AND
WATERFOWL AREAS AND OTHER AREAS

Name	Acreage in Acres		Year Estab- lished
	Land Area	Water Area	
<u>State Parks and Lakes</u>			
Allen-Bourbon County State Lake	277	103	1956
Atchison County State Lake	179	69	1956
Barber County State Lake	113	77	1954
Brown County State Lake	127	62	1953
Butler County State Lake	227	124	1955
Clark County State Lake	906	337	1935
Cowley County State Lake	114	84	1954
Chase County State Lake	383	109	1954
Crawford County State Lake #1	358	60	1926
Crawford County State Lake #2	310	150	1935
Decatur County State Lake #2	287	194	1935
Douglas County State Lake	535	180	1962
Finney County State Lake	528	324	1933
Geary County State Lake	355	100	1961
Hamilton County State Lake	338	94	1956
Hodgeman County State Lake	167	87	1956
Jewell County State Lake	108	57	1954
Kingman County State Lake	1,217	185	1931
Leavenworth County State Lake	331	175	1930
Lyon County State Lake	447	135	1935
Logan County State Lake	196	75	1954
McPherson County State Lake (Maxwell Game Refuge)	2,514	46	1954
Meade County State Lake	1,140	100	1926
Montgomery County State Lake	303	105	1953
Nemaha County State Lake	355	350	1934
Neosho County State Lake	124	92	1926
Osage County State Lake	366	140	1955
Ottawa County State Lake	573	138	1927
Pottawatomie County State Lake	76	24	1932

TABLE III (continued)

Name	Acreage in Acres		Year Estab- lished
	Land Area	Water Area	
Pottawatomie County State Lake #2	172	75	1954
Rooks County State Lake	266	67	1934
Scott County State Park	1,165	115	1926
Shawnee County State Lake	483	135	1959
Sheridan County State Lake #2	263	87	1958
Washington County State Lake	387	111	1957
Wilson County State Lake	172	119	1955
Woodson County State Lake	266	179	1933
<u>Wildlife and Waterfowl Management Areas</u>			
Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl	7,500	12,290	1947
Marais des Cygnes Waterfowl	4,818	1,525	1954
Miami County Wildlife	173	104	1941
Morton County Wildlife	253	17	--
Neosho County Waterfowl	1,586	1,390	1961
Republic County Wildlife	980	1,265	1931
Sheridan County Wildlife	436	0	1934
<u>Other Management Areas</u>			
Crawford-Cherokee County State Forestry (strip pit)	3,093	317	1933
Crawford County Quail Farm	280	0	1933
Finney County Game Refuge	3,529	0	1905
Kingman County Quail Farm	160	0	1931
Meade County Pheasant Farm	800	0	1926
State Office and Fish Hatchery	98	80	1905
Lake McKinney (leased from U. S. Irrigation Company)	0	3,000	--

Other Outdoor Recreation Areas

Kansas has been a pioneer in the building of roadside parks or rest areas. These parks, developed by the State Highway Commission with the use of both state and federal highway funds, serve the function of providing safe and convenient relaxation stops for motorists. Basic facilities provided at most of these parks include fireplaces, tables, drinking water, and toilets. Overnight camping is done in areas or at roadside parks where toilet facilities are provided. Some of these parks are located on city owned land and a number of the facilities are maintained by the cities with an agreement with the Highway Commission.

Cities, counties, and townships in Kansas have authority to provide various outdoor recreational facilities.⁷ In 1961 over 130 cities in Kansas had impoundments of some kind and size.⁸ Many of these are tiny lakes or ponds located in city parks and their recreational use is quite limited other than for aesthetic enhancement of the park area. Some are used for fishing only.

Counties, townships, and other local government units have impoundments available for recreational use. These

⁷League of Kansas Municipalities Directives (Topeka, Kansas: 1962).

⁸Directory of Kansas Public Officials (Topeka, Kansas: 1961).

parks are scattered across the state and in many cases provide all types of outdoor recreation for the public.

Stream Recreation

The facilities mentioned previously in this study are mostly man made. A study of Kansas recreational resources would not be complete without mention of the natural streams and rivers. Not all fishermen or hunters use impounded waters for their recreation. The estimate of inland water area in the state is 216 square miles. These are streams of more than one-eighth mile in width.⁹ Of all streams not depending on width, it is estimated at 760 square miles.¹⁰ Not all of the stream surface area mentioned above is available at all times.

Overflow Dams

Many overflow dams offer varying degrees of outdoor recreation, including boating, water skiing, and swimming. Fishing at these locations is also very popular.

Table IV lists the overflow dams and their location. In these areas fishing is encouraged. Camping and picnicking are allowed but there are not many other facilities

⁹U. S. Bureau of Census (Washington, D. C.: 1961).

¹⁰U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kansas Soil and Water Conservation Needs (Washington, D. C.: 1961).

TABLE IV
OVERFLOW DAMS

Name	Stream
Altoona	Verdigris River
Artesia Hunting Association	Rattlesnake Creek
Beloit	Solomon River
Bennington Mill	Solomon River
Bowersock Mill at Lawrence	Kansas River
Burlingame (2)	Dragoon Creek
Burlington	Neosho River
Caldwell	Bluff Creek
Caney	Caney Creek
Cedar Point	Cottonwood River
Cedar Vale	Caney River
Chanute	Neosho River
Cherryvale	Verdigris River
Chetopa	Neosho River
Cheyenne Bottoms Diversion Dam	Walnut Creek
Coffeyville	Verdigris River
Colony	Deer Creek
Cottonwood Falls	Cottonwood River
Council Grove	Neosho River
Delphos Milling Company	Solomon River
Drury	Chikaskia River
El Dorado	Walnut River
Elk City	Elk River
Ellis	Big Creek
Empire District Electric Co.	Spring River
Emporia	Neosho River
Emporia	Cottonwood River
Erie	Neosho River
Eureka-	Fall River
Fredonia	Fall River
Fort Scott	Marmaton River
Galesburg	Labette Creek
Garnett	Cedar Creek
Grenola	Caney River
Halstead	Little Arkansas River
Harvey County	Little Arkansas River
Howard	Elk River
Humboldt	Neosho River
Independence	Verdigris River
Independence	Elk River
Iola	Neosho River

TABLE IV (continued)

Name	Stream
Jackman Roller Mill	Solomon River
Kansas Ordinance Plant	Neosho River
Kansas Power & Light Co., Blue Rapids	Blue River
Kansas Power & Light Co., Manhattan	Blue River
Kansas Power & Light Co., Marysville	Blue River
Kansas Power & Light Co., Salina	Smokey Hill River
Leon	Little Walnut River
Lincoln Mill	Saline River
Longton	Elk River
Lyndon	Salt Creek
Marion	Mud Creek
Marquette Mill	Smokey Hill River
Miami County	Pottawatomie Creek
Mound City	Little Sugar Creek
Mound Valley	Pumpkin Creek
Missouri Pacific Railroad	Neosho River
Neodesha	Fall River
Neosho Falls	Neosho River
Oketo Mill	Blue River
Onaga	Vermillion River
Osawatomie	Marais de Cygnes
Osborne	South Fork Solomon River
Oswego	Neosho River
Ottawa	Marais de Cygnes
Paola	Big Bull Creek
Parsons	Labette Creek
Parsons	Neosho River
Rock Island Railroad	Fall Creek
Russell	Smoky Hill River
Russell	Big Creek
Shady Bend Mill	Saline River
Simpson Mill	Solomon River
Smoky Valley Flour Mill	Smoky Hill River
Spring Hill	Big Bull Creek
Tanquarry Mill	Solomon River
Uniontown	Marmaton River
United Light & Power Co., Abilene	Smoky Hill River
Washington	Mill Creek
Wellington	Slate Creek

TABLE IV (continued)

Name	Stream
Wellington	Chikaskia River
Wester Star Milling Co.	Smoky Hill River
Wichita	Little Arkansas River
Winfield	Walnut River
Woodson Diversion Dam	South Fork Solomon River

located in these areas.

Tables V and VI indicates the different City Impoundments. These are located at places of interest in the cities mostly for their aesthetic value.

The total normal surface area of federal, state, county, cities and private lakes and ponds is estimated at 167,000 acres of water.¹¹

In Tables V and VI are listed the lakes maintained by the Cities, Districts or County. The city impoundments are in association with the city parks and mostly playground and picnic areas are provided. Fishing is limited in most to the very young or the very old. In the areas and lakes provided by the Districts and Counties fishing is encouraged as well as picnicking.

The first city impoundment was in Moran, Kansas in Allen County in 1912. The most recent were established in

¹¹Robert R. Sanders, Kansas Facts, State Printer, Department of Economic Development (Topeka, Kansas: 1968).

TABLE V
SELECTED CITY IMPOUNDMENTS

Municipality	County	Year Established
Agra	Phillips	1935
Alemna	Norton	1935
Altamont	Labette	--
Anthony	Harper	1935
Augusta	Butler	1925
Augusta	Butler	1931
Baldwin	Douglas	1937
Blue Mound	Linn	1959
Bronson	Bourbon	1956
Carbondale	Osage	1948
Chanute	Neosho	--
Cherryvale	Montgomery	--
Council Grove	Morris	1942
Edna	Labette	1954
El Dorado	Butler	1927
El Dorado	Butler	1953
Emporia	Chase	1936
	Morris	1936
Eskridge	Wabaunsee	1936
Eureka	Greenwood	1939
Fort Scott	Bourbon	1937
Fort Scott	Bourbon	1959
Gardner	Johnson	1938
Garnett	Anderson	1937
Gridley	Coffey	1961
Harveyville	Wabaunsee	1960
Herington	Dickinson	1922
Holton	Jackson	1948
Horton	Brown	1924
Howard	Elk	1935
Lebo	Coffey	1959
Logan	Phillips	1938
Louisburg	Miami	1953
Lucas	Russell	1937
Mankato	Jewell	1938
Moline	Elk	1937
Moran	Allen	1912
Oberlin	Decatur	1932
Olathe	Johnson	1931
Olathe	Johnson	1954
Osage City	Osage	1923

TABLE V (continued)

Municipality	County	Year Established
Osawatomie	Miami	1938
Paola	Miami	1935
Paola	Miami	1957
Parker	Linn	1961
Parsons	Neosho	1958
Pleasanton	Linn	1935
Richmond	Franklin	1955
Russell	Russell	--
Russell Spring	Logan	1939
Sabetha	Nemaha	1936
Scranton	Osage	1961
Sedan	Chautauqua	1935
Severy	Greenwood	1938
Spring Hill	Johnson	1953
St. Francis	Cheyenne	1935
Thayer	Neosho	1960
Ulysses	Grant	1953
Waterville	Marshall	1935
Wellington	Sumner	1935
Whiting	Jackson	1935
Yates Center	Woodson	1953

Gridley, Parker, and Scranton, Kansas in 1961. There are also many flood protection areas around some of the cities. These ponds are located outside the cities and act as surplus water containers. The cities that own these ponds have turned many of them into recreation areas.

TABLE VI
IMPOUNDMENTS BY OTHER UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

Name	County	Year Established
Antelope (county)	Graham	1935
Atchison County Lake	Atchison	1935
Atwood Township Lake	Rawlins	1935
Bourbon County Lake	Bourbon	1935
Clay County Lake	Clay	1935
Decatur County Lake	Decatur	1935
Ellsworth County Lake	Ellsworth	1937
Ford County Lake	Ford	1937
Grandview Township Lake	Ford	1936
Hains (county lake)	Ford	1936
Harvey County Lake	Harvey	1955
Hodgeman County Lake	Hodgeman	--
Jewell County Lake	Jewell	1928
Logan County Lake	Logan	1939
Lone Star (county)	Douglas	1939
Marion County Lake	Marion	1939
Norton County Lake	Norton	1938
Plainville Township Lake	Rooks	1938
Rush County Lake	Rush	1935
Sedgwick County Lake	Sedgwick	1940
Shawnee County Lake	Shawnee	1937
Shawnee Mission Park District	Johnson	1958
Sherman County Lake	Sherman	1947
Wyandotte County Lake	Wyandotte	1940
Pratt County Lake	Pratt	1940

SUMMARY

This report constitutes an appraisal of the past and present recreational facilities provided under the management of the Kansas Park and Resources Authority and the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission.

Major factors that will continue to contribute to the increase demand for outdoor state park recreation are: growth in population, mobility of the population, increasing income, increase in leisure time and the number of out of state visitors.

It can be noted that the facilities furnished by the state parks provided recreational activities to meet the need of the people of Kansas. One can also assume that this program should continue to grow to meet the future needs of Kansas.

Two factors appeared particularly significant in determining the future recreational needs of the state namely: total attendance and participation in the outdoor activities provided by the state. The continuing yearly attendance at the state parks indicated that demand on these state recreational facilities has increased and will continue to increase in the future.

Kansas has a dispersed and well maintained, and equipped system of highway roadside parks and rest areas.

The various state departments are working together

with the many departments of the Federal, County, and City governments to provide outdoor recreation for the people of Kansas as well as other out of state tourists.

The number of facilities in the state recreation areas built on federal reservoirs have improved and increased in numbers since the first ones were opened to the public.

The concentration of facilities has increased more near the large metropolitan areas as the number of reservoirs have increased.

There are sixteen State Parks located at 10 reservoirs and 3 at State Lakes under the jurisdiction of the State Park and Resources Authority.

Under the authority of the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission there are 50 some lakes which provide fishing and hunting to the people of Kansas.

The Federal, State, County, Cities, and private lakes at normal levels provide 167,000 acres of water in Kansas.

Eighty-five overflow dams provide fishing, swimming, boating, and picnicking areas to many people of Kansas.

The 150 City, Township, and County impoundments provide a large number of people with local recreation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With the existing park recreational areas and the possible building of more areas there is a definite need for the state to expand its participation in the field of planning, coordination, development and operation, and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities. The state has and should provide a desirable level of outdoor recreation facilities, from the standpoint of both active and passive recreation.

The provision of more public hunting and fishing areas within the state would be highly desirable. For the most part hunters in Kansas must obtain access to private lands in pursuit of game. The only public hunting areas available are those at some of the federal reservoirs and wildlife management areas of the Forestry, Fish, and Game Commission. The provision of more public hunting areas would help relieve the pressure for hunting on private lands. Not all farmers are willing to allow hunting on their property, and most farm lands in the state are too extensively used for agriculture to meet the requirements of the hunter and other wildlife enthusiasts. Also a large amount of wooded areas are being destroyed for farming. This is decreasing the natural cover for the wildlife.

In most of the State Parks there is a need for more playground equipment to interest the very young.

An increase in planned nature study trips would also increase the interest of many visitors to the parks.

The organization of activities such as: hiking routes, scenic excursions, dancing of all kinds, group singing and movies relating to nature and the state, would increase the usefulness of the parks.

The increasing of recreational facilities near the large population areas to provide more and closer outdoor recreation is needed. The facilities now available are inadequate to meet the present demands.

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KANSAS STATE PARK RECREATION

by

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AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Physical Education

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1968

The major purpose of the study was to determine the state's action in providing outdoor recreation facilities for it's citizens. Another purpose was to compare the two major departments in Kansas that are responsible for carrying out these actions and to provide information on facilities developed by the state in the past and the present.

In determining the reasons for the state's role in outdoor recreation it was necessary to examine the increase in population growth, improvement in travel, growth of income and increasing leisure time.

From the research it was established that Kansas which at one time was thought to be a dust area, now is one of the leaders in water area. The Federal, State, County, Cities and private lakes and ponds provide 167,000 acres.

Due to the number of federal reservoirs being built in the state, the Kansas Park and Resources Authority was established. The Authority leases and builds recreational areas on these Federal reservoirs as well as taking over some of the State lakes from the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. The Kansas Park and Resources Authority now have 16 parks located at 10 reservoirs and 3 at State lakes. These Parks provide facilities such as, group picnic shelters, picnic tables, drinking water, hard surface roads, campsites, cooking grills, toilets, boat ramps, shower buildings, marinas, concessions and boat ramps. They

encourage camping, boating, fishing, swimming and picnicking.

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has under it's direct management approximately 50 State lakes where fishing, boating, camping, picnicking and hunting are encouraged. The commission also provides wildlife and fish to replenish the land, ponds and lakes. At these State lakes there are toilets, picnic tables, concessions, boat rental, boat ramps, water and campsites. The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission is responsible for the enforcing of game laws in the state.

A total of 85 overflow dams provide fishing and boating for the residents and are the authority of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.

City and County impoundments are quite popular in Kansas with as many as 150 in 1961. Some of these encourage fishing and picnicking, but most of them are situated for playgrounds, swimming pools and aesthetic settings for the community.

There are a large number of road side parks in Kansas where travelers and residents can enjoy a restful stop where picnic tables, toilets and in many cases fresh water are provided.

It was found in this study that the demand on outdoor recreation facilities is great. Kansas has grown from

1,500,000 people around the turn of the century to 2,179,000 in 1960. The increased travel and more leisure time for the people provides them with more opportunity for outdoor recreation. The closeness of the state recreation areas are ideal for the majority of the people of Kansas. Many Park areas are located only a short distance from their homes.

Not only has the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission and the Kansas State Park and Resources Authority developed recreational areas, but also departments of the Federal government are providing outdoor areas in the state.