요약: 본 연구는 지속가능한 산림휴양 수요에 대처하기 위하여 향후 새롭게 조성될 휴양림 조성사업의 효율적 추진을 위한 기초자료를 제공하기 위하여, 현재 경북지역내에서 운영중인 첨부산, 철보산, 통고산 향양림 방문객 중 1996년 7~8월중 방문한 총 812인을 대상으로 이용행태를 비교분석하여 다음과 같은 결론을 얻었다.

1. 휴양림의 방문을 위한 교통수단으로는 자가운송수단이 세 휴양림 평균 91.2%로 절대적인 비용을 차지하고 있었다. 따라서 전반적인 휴양림 이용의 만족도가 휴양림의 첫 인상이라고 할 수 있는 접근을 위한 진입도로의 수준, 주차시설의 수준에 의하여 상당부분이 좌우될 수 있다는 점을 강조하여 봐 볼 때, 기반시설로서의 우선적 정비가 필요성을 보고 있다.

2. 하절기의 휴양림 방문객은 확 80%가 봄방행동에 참여함으로써 숲박시설의 채택적 정비가 반드시 필요하다고 할 수 있다. 그러나, 성수기를 대비하여 시설을 설치할 경우, 비수기에도 적정 수용에 불편함이 새로운 문제로 부각될 수 있다. 따라서, 전반의 연간 이용비도와 이용률을 구체적으로 조사하여 성수기는 적정한 수용능력을 보유하고, 적정한 대기시험을 유지함으로써 비수기의 수용을 창출하는 새로운 수요조절 기법에 대한 검토가 필요하다고 할 수 있다.

3. 주차장, 정자, 평상, 야외바자와 같은 편익시설과 산책로, 동산로, 체력모질장, 삼림욕장, 어린이놀이터와 같은 휴양체육시설의 여유재로, 숲속교실과 같은 교육시설의 만족도는 보통성상의 높은 평균만족도를 나타내 자연휴양림의 조성목적을 충분히 달성하고 있는 것으로 평가할 수 있었으나, 환경과 관련된 위생시설의 경우는 관리의 부실이 현저한 것으로 변화될 수 있기 때문에 가능한 한 채택성과 정결함의 유지에 관해가 필요할 부분이다.

4. 하계휴가철의 방문객의 경우, 대부분의 이용이 체제를 위한 식비에 가장 많이 투자됨을 알 수 있었으나

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Summary: This study provides substantial materials for efficient development of the recreational forests which will be newly created in the near future. For this study, a survey was conducted that 812 visitors to Chongosan, Chilbosan, and Tonggosan recreational forests, currently run by Northern Region, Forest Administration, during July and August of 1996 were asked about the pattern of their recreational behaviors. The comparison and analysis based on the survey resulted as follows:

This study provides substantial materials for efficient development of the recreational forests which will be newly created in the near future. For this study, a survey was conducted that 812 visitors to Chong-ok san, Chil-bo san, and Tong-go san recreational forests, currently run by Northern Region, Forest Service, during July and August of 1996 were asked about the patterns of their recreational behaviors. The comparison and analysis based on the survey resulted as follows:

1. The major transportation system was driving privately owned vehicles, which accounted for 91.2 percent on an average of the three sites. The extent of overall visitors’ satisfaction, as a result, would be under the control of the quality of entry-road and parking space, which may highly affect visitors’ first impression, so the improvement of those fundamental facilities is strongly required.

2. Systematical maintenance of accommodations is surely needed since about 80 percent of summer vacationers showed a tendency to stay over nights in those lodgings.

However, accommodation facilities just for a demanding season may cause high empty-rate during off season, therefore, a great amount of cost expenses for maintenance and management would be indispensable. As a consequence, it can be said that the examination of the new demand control capacity is required which will contain suitable holding capacity during on season, and create out of season’s demand by keeping alternative opportunities.

3. This survey proved high degree of visitor’s satisfaction, which was over average, on the facilities including parking lot, rotundas, wooden beds, and picnic tables, outdoor educational sites such as walking and climbing trails, outdoor gymnasium, forest aromatic bath sites and children playground, and educational facilities like forest classrooms; therefore, recreational forests developing plan is now well-evaluated in the view of achieving its purpose. However sanitation facilities have a possibility that the visitors could be sickened by those disturbing installments due to the lack of maintenance, so those facilities should be kept as clean and pleasant as possible.

4. In the case of summer visitors, most of them were found to go to great expenses for food, followed by transportation, others, and lodging. Also the proper entrance fee for the three sites was found to cost about 770 won average. The most common difficult factor in operation those three sites was proved the lack of booking information to the public; hence, developing on-line reservation system by computer and letting the public know more about the currently ongoing telephone-reservation system would be necessary to increase more demand of recreational forests.

In the view of the results so far achieved, checking out the seasonal visitors’ satisfaction related to this study and analyzing the frequency rate of cabin users should be carried continuously forward to find out the more cost-effective management plan for a newly destined recreational forests development. By doing so, the most suitable recreational forests development plans for each area should be made according to their local characteristics by being aware of the models for regional management pattern.

Key Words: recreational forest, forest recreation, behavior analysis