

extension bulletin e-684  
cooperative extension service

recreation and tourism series

may 1970  
michigan state university

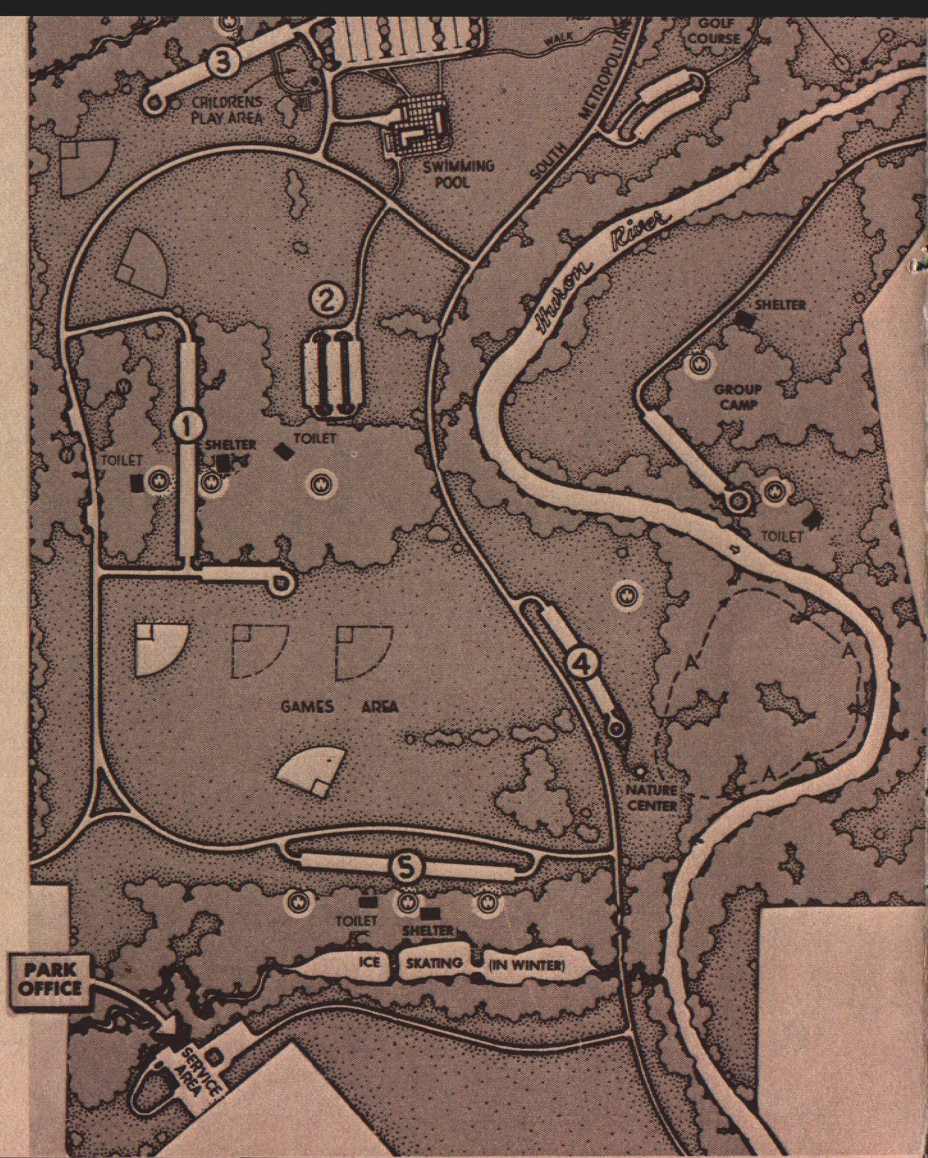
# *planning community-wide recreation*

FILE COPY  
DO NOT REMOVE



# *planning community-wide recreation*

by roger d. murray,  
extension specialist in park management  
and louis f. twardzik,  
chairman, department of park and recreation resources





## *introduction*

Recreation is no longer an isolated concept about "refreshment after toil". Instead, it is now part of the fabric of American life. Recreation is an integral part of the quality of life one generation hopes to achieve and pass on to the next. Recreation may progress from a community with open space and parks, to a community that in itself resembles a park. It may grow from a community with selected recreation activities for teenagers—to a community with a cultural environment responsive to the interests of all ages and groups of people. Or, recreation may bloom from a community that first offers a summer recreation program to a community employing qualified, full-time staff operating year-around programs and facilities.

It was necessary for past generations to improve economic levels so that the new concept of a quality environment could evolve. Now, it is necessary for present generations to plan properly if these levels of environmental quality are to be maintained and preserved for present and future generations.

Many communities supply examples of ineffective attempts to provide community recreation opportunities where areas, facilities, and programs were developed without regard to the needs of the people. They are misplaced, improperly designed, and, due to lack of competent management, often unavailable.

Communities must recognize that the first task is not to accept expedient decisions based on the availability of federal or state development funds, but insist upon a logical plan—a Community Recreation and Park Plan.



## *the community recreation & park plan*

This Plan is but one segment of the overall Comprehensive Plan for the community. Nevertheless, it should be the foundation for building the necessary programs, areas, and facilities to meet the recreation needs of the entire community, as well as provide for an attractive community.

The Community Recreation and Park Plan should be developed with the aid of all segments of the population so that the entire community's recreation needs can be incorporated into the Plan. A small group deciding upon facilities and programs, and then developing a "plan" to justify these programs in order to obtain funds, is dealing in expediency, not planning. Determination of recreation needs should result from a study of the public needs. The Plan should outline facilities and programs needed and establish priorities of projects designed to satisfy these needs.

Communities should look for new facilities and programs and new ways of approaching old programs, rather than limiting themselves to methods that are used in other towns and cities. Stereotyped recreation areas and programs found in one town will seldom satisfy the overall needs of another. Quality recreation can be provided only through sound planning which brings together all the diverse recreation needs of a community and spells out the means of implementing them.

The following Community Recreation and Park Plan differs from many other approaches largely because it demands a balance between recreation programs, physical areas and facilities. Too often, recreation and park planning have been largely concerned with park acreages and facilities, with little recognition for the **kinds** of recreation programs the people want and need. In fact, the development of areas and facilities should be based on the kinds of programs needed.

Finally, this planning procedure is somewhat unique because it encourages community leaders and the public to be innovative. Innovation should be a primary ingredient in recreation and park planning because many former plans and practices are no longer relevant to today's different technologies, social groupings or personal preferences.



## *planning procedure*

The Park and Recreation Board or Department begins planning by either employing a professional planner, or, undertaking the planning itself in conjunction with the local planning commission.

A Recreation and Park Plan should include community:

- description
- population
- standards and criteria
- inventory
- deficiencies
- goals and objectives
- action programs
- summary

### • *description*

The following should be included in a community description:

**Community Location** — Briefly describe the community's location, including any strong influences from nearby metropolitan areas or recreation developments.

**Bodies of Water** — Show where bodies of water are located and describe water quality. Indicate how they are currently being used.

**Climate** — How will local climate affect recreational activities? Does the climate lend itself to winter sports, swimming, etc.?

**Topography** — Is the land suited for skiing, sledding, or scenic vistas, etc.?

**Historical & Cultural Background** — Give early history of community and region.

**Housing** — Show the percentage of single family and multi-family housing units, and age and condition of the housing. If sub-standard housing exists, show where located.

**Industry & Business** — What types of industry and business exist in the community? Are they manufacturing or service industries? Where are they located?



• *population*

Break-down the population by age classification, sex, income level, etc. (This information is generally available in the 1960 Census Tracts and will be available in the 1970 Census Tracts. Ask the County Clerk or County Extension Director for a copy.)

Has population been increasing or decreasing recently? What is anticipated population growth or decline for the next five years? In what part of the community is new population settling? Indicate where residential areas are located.

• *standards & criteria*

A community should adopt a set of guidelines for the development of areas and facilities, programs, and administrative structure.

**Areas and Facilities** — Pages 12 & 13 contain a set of minimum standards for areas and facilities that have been widely used by many communities as a guideline for development of their park and recreation systems. These standards could be used per se or in a modified form that will fulfill the minimum needs of a given community.

**Programs** — A set of standards for recreational programs has not been established due to the wide variety of possible programs and the varying demands of a given community. (See list of activities that can be developed into programs, pages 14 & 15. The following general criteria will help the community develop worthwhile programs. Programs will be:

- conducted where they will be accessible to all people of the community
- available to all age groups
- provided for both sexes
- available for all ethnic groups and economic levels
- balanced with a variety of activities from athletic to cultural

**Administrative Structure** — Indicate the type of administrative structure that the department has or desires. Endorsement should be given for obtaining professional park and recreation managers. Adequate methods of financing should be developed.



- ***inventory***

List existing park and recreation areas and facilities in your community, how they are used, and their present condition. Locate them on a map. (Write to the Local Government Services, Department of State Highway, Lansing, for maps of your community.) Also list:

- public parks and recreation facilities.
- school facilities and programs. (Indicate the specific hours of each day that these facilities could be used by the general public and any formal binding agreement that exists.)
- Private, commercial, and voluntary agencies, facilities, and programs. (See page 11 for examples of areas and facilities.)

Describe how the Recreation and Park Program is being administered and financed.

- ***deficiencies***

Determine what is needed in areas, facilities, programs, and administration by:

- (a) comparing inventory of existing areas, facilities, programs, and administration with your standards,
- (b) making systematic attempts to identify the recreation preferences of the public. (Use questionnaires, public hearings, and citizen groups.)

- ***goals & objectives***

The most complete and innovative Recreation and Park Program possible would combine the strengths of the park and recreation system, as shown in the Inventory Section, and the weaknesses, as shown in the Deficiencies Section. Feasibility should not be a concern now — this will come later.



**Examples of Goals:**

- maintain and improve the quality of the community environment
- encourage the expansion of recreational opportunities and the preservation of open space
- encourage wise use of land, water and human resources

**Examples of Objectives:**

- develop neighborhood playgrounds in each neighborhood
- increase programming for adult women
- hire professionally trained Park and Recreation managers
- increase appropriated budget
- preserve more open-space lands

• *action programs*

**LONG RANGE PLAN (10 Years or Longer)**

**A. Areas and Facilities:**

Indicate on a map of the community where existing park and recreation areas are located and the general location proposed for new park and recreation areas and facilities.

**B. Programs:**

In written form, describe how major deficiencies in recreation are to be met, including proposed programs, such as cultural events for the entire population and programs for special groups like senior citizens, the disadvantaged and deprived.

**C. Administration and Management:**

In written form, indicate proposals for expanding and increasing the administrative



and professional management and operations of the Park and Recreation Board or Department. Give estimates of yearly financial requirements.

#### **SHORT RANGE PLAN (Within 5 Years)**

What is needed now — what can be done today?

##### **A. Areas and Facilities:**

- Show where the greatest needs for new areas and facilities exist and why these needs are most important.
- Indicate how users will get to these areas.
- Indicate expected capacity of these areas and facilities and how these facilities could be used for more than one activity.
- Show the estimated cost of these facilities and recommended or anticipated means of financing.

##### **B. Programs and Activities:** (See pages 14 & 15.)

- Describe the programs most obviously needed.
- Why are these programs most important and how do they relate to the above facilities?

##### **C. Administration and Management:** (See County Extension Directors for this information.)

- Establish a legally constituted Park and Recreation Board or Commission.
- Employ trained recreation personnel.
- Adopt policies.
- Establish a Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Establish an operation and maintenance budget.



• **summary**

In very brief form, summarize the communities' plans for providing recreation and park services.

Once the plan is completed, it should be reviewed by the citizens of the community. Too often, recreation plans reflect only the desires of the planners and not those of the people. The Plan should be published (could be mimeographed) and distributed to individuals and groups for review and comment. Special review meetings should be held with representatives of all age groups and neighborhoods. The Plan must also be authorized by all local planning bodies to make sure that it fits into community and regional comprehensive plans. After any revisions have been made, the final plans should be approved by the local governing body, published, and made available to the public. The Recreation and Park Plan must be reviewed periodically and updated so that it can continue to perform as a planning document and not become obsolete. Planning must be a continuous process.

***methods of financing***

**Appropriations** — funds appropriated by city council or board of supervisors from general funds.

**Tax levies** — millage levied specifically for park and recreation purposes.

**Bonds** — local government may issue general obligation bonds or revenue bonds for development of recreation areas and facilities.

**State and Federal Aid Programs** — federal and state agencies administer a variety of government aid programs including Open Space, Land and Water Conservation Fund, and State Recreation Bond Programs. For further information, write to the following agencies:

**Open Space Land Program**  
Housing and Urban Development  
Metropolitan Development Office  
360 N. Michigan, Rm. 1550  
Chicago, Illinois 60601

**Michigan State Recreation Bond Fund or  
Land, Water and Conservation Fund**  
Grants-in-Aid Section, Administrative Services Div.  
Michigan Department of Natural Resources  
Stevens T. Mason Building  
Lansing, Michigan 48926

**701 Comprehensive Planning  
Assistance Program**  
Community Planning Division  
Michigan Department of Commerce  
7 Story Office Building, 4th Floor  
Lansing, Michigan 48913



# *park & recreation areas, facilities*

Administration Building	Camp Grounds	Fly-Casting Pool	Miniature Golf	Rest Areas	Stables
Apparatus Areas	Coasting Areas	Football Field	Model Airplane Field	Rifle Range	Stadiums
Arboretums	Comfort Station	Footbridges	Model-Yacht Ponds	Roadways	Swimming Pools, Indoor
Archery Range, Field	Community Center	Forests	Multiple Use Paved Areas	Roque Courts	Swimming Pools, Outdoor
Archery Range, Target	Council Rings	Fountains	Music Shells	Running Tracks	Swings
Arena	Cricket Fields	Gardens	Nature Trails	Sand Courts & Boxes	Tables, Picnic
Athletic Field	Croquet Court	Golf Course Buildings	Neighborhood Center	Sanitation Facilities	Teen Center
Badminton Court	Cultural Center	Golf Courses	Overlook Shelter	Scenic Overlooks	Tennis Court
Band Shell	Curling Rinks	Golf Driving Ranges	Paddle-Tennis Courts	Scoreboards	Tetherball Court
Barbeque Pit	Dams	Handball Court	Parking Areas	Shooting, Trap & Skeet	Toboggan & Coasting Slide
Baseball Field	Day Camping Areas	Hiking Trails	Paths	Shotgun Range	Toilets
Basketball Court	Diving Boards & Platforms	Horseshoe Court	Patios	Shower Rooms	Tourist Camps
Bathhouse	Drag Strips	Ice Rink, Artificial	Picnic Areas	Shrubs	Tower, Lifeguard
Bathing Beaches	Docks, Public Boating	Ice Rink, Natural	Piers	Shuffleboard Court	Trails
Bicycle Track	Dressing Rooms	Jumping Pits	Piers, Fishing	Sidewalks	Trapshooting Ranges
Blacksmith Shop	Drinking Fountains	Jungle Gym	Pistol Range	Signs	Vaulting Pit
Bleachers	Farm Plots	Lakes	Playground Apparatus	Ski Jumps	Volleyball Court
Boat Docks and Ramps	Fences	Landscaping	Playground Shelters	Ski Slopes	Wading Pool
Boat Hoist	Filtration & Purification	Lavatory	Playgrounds	Skiing, Water, Markers & Jumps	Walks
Boat House	Systems, Swimming Pool	Lighting	Polo Fields	Sled Slides	Walls, Retaining
Boccie Courts	First Aid & Physical	Locker Room	Ponds	Soccer Field	Water & Sanitary Lines
Botanic Preserves	Examination Room	Marbles Rings	Pools, Reflecting	Softball Field	Waterfronts
Bowling Alleys	Fishing Jetty	Marina	Quoits Courts	Spray Pools	Watering Systems, Domestic
Bowling Greens	Flag Poles	Meeting Rooms for Clubs & Hobby Groups	Rain Shelters	Squash Court	Wildlife Sanctuary
Bridle Trails	Flood Lights		Ramps		



# *minimum local recreation standards*

<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Minimum Acres &amp; Facilities Per Thousand People</b>	<b>Minimum Acreage Per Facility</b>	<b>Accessibility (Distance from every home)</b>
Play lot	¼ acre per 1000, 1 facility per 800	¼ acre	½ mile
Neighborhood Playground	1½ acres per 1000, 1 facility per 3000	4+ acres	½ mile
Baseball Diamonds	1 field per 6000	3 acres	½ mile
Softball Diamonds	1 field per 3000	2 acres	½ mile
Neighborhood Parks	1 acre per 1000	6 acres	¾ mile
Recreation Centers	1 facility per 40,000	5 acres	1 mile
Auditorium	1 facility per 50,000	4 acres	2 miles
Major Park	4 acres per 1000 (1 facility per 40,000)	50 acres	3 to 4 miles
Regional or County Parks	10 acres per 1000	Several hundred, to 1000 acres or more	Includes entire region
Environmental Areas	1 acre per 1000	½ acre	½ mile
Recreation Building	1 facility per 25,000	1 acre	½ mile
Playfield	1½ acres per 1000	20 acres	1 mile
Skating Rinks, Artificial (outdoor or indoor)	1 facility per 25,000	2 acres	2 miles
Skating Rinks, Natural (outdoor)	1 facility per 3000	1 acre	¼ to ½ mile
Swimming Pools (indoor)	1 facility per 10,000 (15 sq. ft. per swimmer)	2 acres	½ to 1 mile
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	1 facility per 40,000 (20 sq. ft. per swimmer—deck and water)	5 acres	½ to 1 mile
Tennis Courts	1 facility per 2000	2 acres (battery of 4)	¼ to 1 mile



Activities	Other Standards or Requirements
Play for preschool child (unsupervised or volunteer).	Swings, other elementary play apparatus; benches, spray pool for high density & apartment-house neighborhoods; where neighborhood playground not available; not applicable in low-density areas.
Play area for children, age 6-15.	Apparatus area, informal play space, field for games and sports, shaded space for passive recreation, shelter building.
"Pick-up" neighborhood games, neighborhood leagues; multiple-use open space.	90' base lines — 350' outfield; maximum distance away from streets and residence.
"Pick-up" neighborhood boys and girls team games; supplement reg. playground programs; multiple-use open space.	60' base lines — 275' outfield; maximum distance away from streets and residence.
Passive and supervised recreation, such as a playground-park.	Lawn, shrubs, picnic and shade areas, park-like area for unsupervised play, open field areas, desirable to combine park, playground, school or community center.
Diversified indoor recreation programs for people of all ages, available for other compatible social services; central programming for area neighborhoods.	Serves several neighborhoods within a community, provides compatible outdoor activities, includes gym, social and craft rooms, lounge, offices, staff space and maximum storage; may be located at facility.
Theater, dance, forums, concerts, community events, instruction and performance in the arts, community group meeting place.	Back-stage areas designed to be used for community meeting, workshop and game rooms.
Group picnicking, day camping, nature study, horseback riding, boating, swimming, fishing, winter sports, golf, arboretum, zoo, botanical gardens, resident camp, bike trails, canoe trails.	Should make effective use of natural developments, open meadow, water, or woodlots which offer attractive setting for activities not possible in a small recreation area; several such parks should be available to serve regional and local metropolitan community needs.
Similar to activities for a Major Park.	Similar to standards or requirements for a Major Park.
Scenic enjoyment and green space within densely-populated areas.	Can include medians, triangles, walkways, riverfront development, squares, corner rest parks.
Meetings, teen group activities, recreation information center, game room, pre-school, senior-citizen meeting place, crafts.	Used as substitute for full community center; designed for immediate neighborhood small group activities; should include snack area and storage.
Serves ages 15 and over for competitive activities requiring more space than provided by neighborhood park or playground.	Serves several neighborhoods within a community; designed to provide indoor and outdoor activities; desirable to include community center, or Jr. or Sr. High School on the site.
Supervised skating activities; hockey, speed, figure, "free" skating, multiple-use for off-season activities.	Adequate parking, concessions, dressing area, centrally located equipment storage.
Neighborhood skating and free skating; instruction usually offered on natural rinks of smaller size.	Warming shelter, aid station, and lights for night use; number of facilities required decreases with available artificial ice.
Swim instruction; competitive, free, handicapped therapy, recreational, and school.	Separate entrance, parking, spectator room; comply with state health standards; usually connected with school program.
Swim instruction; competitive, free, special group activities, sun-bathing, diving, recreational.	Conform to state health standards; bathhouse should include concession and control facilities, lighted; located at park, playfield, or community center; minimum 25 meter pool; bathhouse and pool designed for off-season activities — such as ice skating.
Instruction, tournament, free play, clubs.	Not an isolated facility, but located with community center, school, park or playfield; concrete or bituminous surfacing; well drained.



# recreation activities

## for program development

### Literary, Language, & Related Activities

Book clubs  
 Charm school  
 Creative writing  
 Debates  
 Diction  
 Discussion clubs

Foreign language study  
 Guessing games  
 Lectures  
 Listening to radio  
 Magic  
 Mathmagic

Mental games  
 Paper & pencil games  
 Poetry groups  
 Public speaking  
 Puzzles:  
 Crossword

Storytelling  
 Study groups  
 Television programs  
 Tricks  
 Verse-speaking choir  
 Writing letters

### Gymnastics & stunts:

Apparatus work  
 Bag punching  
 Baton twirling  
 Calisthenics  
 Gymnastic marching  
 Lariat throwing  
 Pyramid building  
 Rope jumping  
 Trampoline  
 Tumbling

Discus throwing  
 Figure skating  
 Fly casting  
 Glider soaring  
 Horseback riding  
 Horsemanship  
 Hot-rod racing  
 Ice boating  
 Ice sailing  
 Ice skating  
 Kite flying  
 Lifesaving

Trapshooting  
 Water skiing  
 Wrestling  
 Yachting  
 Individual & dual games - activities:  
 Athletic tests  
 Badminton  
 Baseball pitching  
 Billiards  
 Bocce  
 Bowling on the green  
 Box hockey  
 Clock golf  
 Code ball  
 Croquet  
 Curling  
 Dart baseball  
 Golf  
 Golf croquet  
 Handball  
 Hand tennis  
 Hopscotch  
 Horseshoe golf  
 Horseshoes  
 Indoor bowling  
 Jacks  
 Marbles  
 O'Leary

Paddle tennis  
 Quoits  
 Ring tennis  
 Roque  
 Shuffleboard  
 Smash  
 Squash  
 Stilt walking  
 Table tennis  
 Tennis  
 Tetherball  
 Top spinning  
 Group or team games:  
 Baseball  
 Basketball  
 Bat ball  
 Bicycle polo  
 Broom hockey  
 Cage ball  
 Captain ball  
 Cricket  
 End ball  
 Fieldball  
 Field hockey  
 Flag football  
 Football  
 Goal-hi  
 Hit-pin baseball  
 Ice hockey

Kickball  
 Lacrosse  
 Long ball  
 Netball  
 Newcomb  
 Polo  
 Roller-skate hockey  
 Shinny  
 Soccer  
 Soccer baseball  
 Softball  
 Speedball  
 Touch football  
 Tug of war  
 Volleyball  
 Water polo

Water polo  
 Bull in the ring  
 Cat and mouse  
 Fox and geese  
 Hare and hounds  
 Hide-and-seek  
 Hill dill  
 Poison  
 Prisoner's base  
 Relays  
 Snow games  
 Tag games  
 Three deep

**Low-Organized Games:**  
 Bull in the ring  
 Cat and mouse  
 Fox and geese  
 Hare and hounds  
 Hide-and-seek  
 Hill dill  
 Poison  
 Prisoner's base  
 Relays  
 Snow games  
 Tag games  
 Three deep

Baseball  
 Basketball  
 Bat ball  
 Bicycle polo  
 Broom hockey  
 Cage ball  
 Captain ball  
 Cricket  
 End ball  
 Fieldball  
 Field hockey  
 Flag football  
 Football  
 Goal-hi  
 Hit-pin baseball  
 Ice hockey

Box hockey  
 Clock golf  
 Code ball  
 Croquet  
 Curling  
 Dart baseball  
 Golf  
 Golf croquet  
 Handball  
 Hand tennis  
 Hopscotch  
 Horseshoe golf  
 Horseshoes  
 Indoor bowling  
 Jacks  
 Marbles  
 O'Leary

Model-airplane flying  
 Model-boat sailing  
 Motorboating  
 Motorcycling  
 Parachute jumping  
 Pistol shooting  
 Rifle shooting  
 Roller skating  
 Sailing  
 Skiing  
 Skijoring  
 Skin and SCUBA diving  
 Snowshoeing  
 Snowshoeing  
 Swimming  
 Synchronized swimming  
 Tobogganning  
 Track events

Cross-Country running  
 Diving  
 Dogsledding  
 Fencing  
 Field events:  
 Jumping  
 Pole vaulting

### Arts and Crafts

Basketry  
 Beadcraft  
 Block printing  
 Bookbinding  
 Cabinetmaking  
 Cardboard construction  
 Carving soap, wood, bone  
 Ceramics  
 Ceramics  
 Cookery  
 Drawing

Making recreation equipment  
 Map making  
 Mechanics  
 Metalcraft  
 Millinery  
 Modeling  
 Model-aircraft construction  
 Mosaic crafts  
 Needlework  
 Painting

Papercraft  
 Paper folding & cutting  
 Photography  
 Plastic crafts  
 Mechanics  
 Poster making  
 Pottery  
 Printing  
 Quilting  
 Radio  
 Read-and-raffia work  
 Rugmaking  
 Sandcraft

Scrapbook making  
 Sculpture  
 Sewing  
 Ship-model building  
 Sketching  
 Snow-sculpture  
 Stagecraft  
 Tincraft  
 Toy making  
 Visiting art museums  
 Weaving  
 Woodworking

### Drama

Carnivals  
 Charades  
 Costume design  
 Doll fashion shows  
 Dramatic stunts  
 Fairs  
 Fashion shows  
 Feast of lanterns  
 Minstrel shows

Play reading  
 Play tournaments  
 Playwriting  
 Playwriting contests  
 Festivals  
 Follies  
 Impersonations  
 Informal dramatization  
 Marionettes

Stage lighting  
 Story dramatizations  
 Story plays  
 Storytelling  
 TV & radio productions  
 Three-act plays  
 Traveling theater  
 Vaudeville acts  
 Water pageants  
 Workshops

Mask making  
 Masquerades  
 Mimetic exercises  
 Puppetry  
 Radio dramas  
 Scenery making  
 Shadowgraphs  
 Show impersonations  
 Stagecraft



## Social

Banquets  
Barbecues  
Barn dances  
Basket suppers  
Candy pulls  
Card games:  
    Bridge  
    Canasta  
    Hearts  
    Pinochle  
    Pit  
Clambakes  
Conversation

Corn roasts  
Dating  
Entertaining  
Family or club reunions  
Father - son dinners  
Fun nights  
Get-acquainted meetings  
Lodge & club meetings  
Marshmallow roasts  
Mother - daughter  
    dinners  
Old home weeks  
Parties:

Barn warming  
Beach and pool  
Birthday  
Block  
College  
Costume  
Hard times  
Holiday Parties:  
    Christmas  
    Halloween  
    New Year's  
    St. Patrick's Day  
    Twelfth Night

Wash'ton's Birth.  
Masquerade Parties  
Progressive contest  
Quitting  
Sailing  
Pencil & paper games  
Playing house  
Pot-luck suppers  
Scavenger hunts  
Social dancing  
Square dancing  
Straw rides  
Treasure hunts

Visiting  
Table games:  
    Anagrams  
    Backgammon  
    Caroms  
    Checkers  
    Chess  
    Crokinole  
    Dominoes  
    Monopoly  
    Parchesi  
    Scrabble  
    Wiener roasts

## Music

**Vocal:**  
A cappella choirs  
Action songs  
Choruses  
Christmas caroling  
Community singing  
Glee clubs  
Informal singing groups  
Mother's choruses  
Opera groups  
Quartets  
Singing games  
Whistling groups

**Instrumental:**  
Accordion  
Bands  
Bugle Corps  
Chamber-music groups  
Fire & Drum corps  
Harmonica bands  
Instrumental choruses  
Kazoo bands  
Mandolin & guitar  
Ocarina choirs  
Rhythm bands  
Saxophone ensembles

String quartets, ensembles  
Ukulele orchestras

**Performances:**  
Band concerts  
Cantatas  
Fire-club concerts  
Incidental music at pageants, festivals, etc.  
Musical competitions  
Music festivals  
Old fiddlers' contests  
Operas

**Dancing:**  
Acrobatic  
Ballet  
Classic  
Clog  
Eurythmics  
Folk  
Gymnastic  
Interpretive  
Modern  
Social  
Square  
Tap

## Nature and Outing

Astronomy  
Auto riding for pleasure  
Bee culture  
Bird walks  
Camping:  
    Auto  
    Day  
    Family  
    Group  
Overnight  
Caring for home ground  
Caring for pets  
Dog-obedience classes  
Exploration

Excursions or trips:  
Art galleries  
Industrial plants  
Museums  
Parks  
Places of historic interest  
Places of scenic interest  
Public buildings  
Fishing  
Flower arrangement  
Fruit raising  
Hiking

Hunting  
Gardening:  
Flower  
Indoor  
Miniature  
Vegetable  
Log rolling  
Making nature trails  
Marine life  
Minerals  
Mosses  
Microscope study  
Mountain climbing  
Nature games

Nature hikes  
Nature museum projects  
Pleinicking  
Pigeon clubs  
Plant-exchange days  
Raising poultry  
Sand play  
Snow tracking  
Travel  
Traveling garden  
Wading  
Zoos:  
    Traveling zoos or  
    barnyard  
    Visiting zoo  
    Playground zoo

## Collecting

Antiques  
Armor  
Autographs  
Bookplates  
Books:  
    Almanacs  
    Autographed books  
    Cookbooks  
    Dime novels

Early paintings  
First editions  
Manuscripts  
Specific authors  
Specific subjects  
Bottles  
Butterflies  
Buttons  
China

Clocks  
Coins  
Dolls  
Etchings  
Firearms  
Fossils  
Furniture  
Glassware  
Indian arrowheads

Lamps  
Match covers  
Medals  
Miniatures  
Music instruments  
Paintings  
Pictures  
Post cards  
Pottery

Sea shells  
Ship models  
Silver  
Stamps  
Tapestries  
Toys  
Weapons  
Woodcuts

## Service Activities

Group leadership in settlement, boys' club, recreation building, playground, or youth center  
Member of park, school, or recreation board  
Serve as scoutmaster or troop committeeman  
Service as assistant at playground or recreation center  
Coach or manage junior baseball or basketball teams  
Direct glee club, orchestra, dramatic group  
Assist in organizing a holiday celebration or a campaign for civic improvement

Help conduct a hobby, craft, or nature project program with publicity, money raising, or public relations  
Teach a Sunday-school class  
Serve on a city council or other municipal agency  
Transport aged or handicapped to recreation centers  
Assist with the recreation program at a hospital, recreational institution, or home for the aged

From Introduction to Community Recreation by G. D. Butler. Copyright 1967, National Recreation Association Incorporated. Used with permission of McGraw-Hill Book Company.



## ***acknowledgement***

The Michigan State University Department of Parks and Recreation Resources acknowledges with appreciation assistance provided by the Michigan State Department of Natural Resources and the Michigan Department of Commerce in preparing this publication.

Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, acts of May 8, and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. George S. McIntyre, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, E. Lansing, Mich. 1P-5:70-30M-SW