1. Introduction

A natural park is a valuable resource, in that it represents an undisturbed natural environment which elsewhere has all too often been inter fered with, and as such should be safeguarded. As the natural equilibrium is frequently very delicate and therefore easily upset, leading to a process of degradation, the park will also require protection.

In addition we can regard the park as a rare 'good', which should therefore be exploited, compatible with the restraints resulting from the above.

It follows that the problem is to determine a system of organisation which allows maximum use while at the same time safeguarding the natural environment from mis-use or over-use. This organisation will require that density limits of use for the zones of the park are respected.

In order to arrive at a system of organisation which fulfils these conditions, it is necessary to study the distribution and the behaviour of the park visitors.

In relation to the above, the following assumption have been made: a. the visitors enter the park by means of a certain number of entry points. Their subsequent dispersal within the park will depend, on the one hand, upon the location of recreational opportunities and, on the other, upon impedence to movement between the entry point and these opportunities.

If all the visitors, having reached the opportunity or group of oppor tunities, remained there for their entire stay in the park, the distribution obtained from the above would be valid for the whole day. But this is not a realistic assumption, therefore it is supposed that:

b. the visitors, once distributed between the various opportunities of the park are redistributed at least once. This redistribution will depend firstly upon the location of the opportunities and secondly the impedences to movement among them.

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