Great Smoky Mountains National Park World Heritage Area

The park is in an area that was the major North American refuge for theouch that was destroyed and many species now found in the Southeastern United States. The park has significant examples of prehistoric and historic cultural groups, including Native American, Spanish, English, and Italian. The park contains a wide diversity of climatic zones, from temperate to alpine, with a total area of 660,000 acres (180,000 ha).

The park includes 150 miles of watercourses, including five major rivers, several lakes, and numerous streams. The park also has a significant diversity of wildlife, including black bears, bobcats, coyotes, and numerous bird species. The park includes 150 miles of watercourses, including five major rivers, several lakes, and numerous streams. The park also has a significant diversity of wildlife, including black bears, bobcats, coyotes, and numerous bird species.

As a nationally significant feature in the present state of development, the park serves as a major tourist destination and provides opportunities for scientific research and educational programs. The park has been designated a World Heritage Site since 1983.

Heintooga Overlook, a vista (with rustic sign) located steps from the roadside and Blasam Campground. Photographer: Jack E. Boucher, ca. 1959 (National Park Service Historic Photograph Collection)