



Check out the Institute's own Maureen Finnerty as part of the Coalition to Protect America's National Parks' new [interview](#) series: **Voices of Experience**. Listen to our board chairwoman and others discuss their amazing public service and National Park Service careers.

FEATURED PARK



Photos and facts of
your favorite parks,
one issue at a time

Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area Kentucky

FACT 1: The area used to be known as the Land Between the *Rivers*. The Tennessee Valley Authority dammed the Tennessee River on the park's western shore in 1944 to create the largest manmade lake east of the Mississippi River, Kentucky Lake. The Cumberland River on the park's eastern shore was then dammed in 1966, creating Lake Barkley. The resulting Land Between the *Lakes* is one of the **largest inland peninsulas** in the nation.

FACT 2: The town of Birmingham, KY was completely submerged under Kentucky Lake when the western dam was completed, and its remnants are still [visible](#) today. A prosperous town home to many former slaves, Birmingham was the site of repeated racially-motivated [violence](#) during Reconstruction. Prior to Birmingham's inundation, many of the town's residents relocated to communities along the Cumberland River, only to face the same forced relocation two decades later when the eastern river was dammed.



Nominate *your* favorite local, state, or national park [here](#) so our subscribers can learn about it.

PARK PERKS



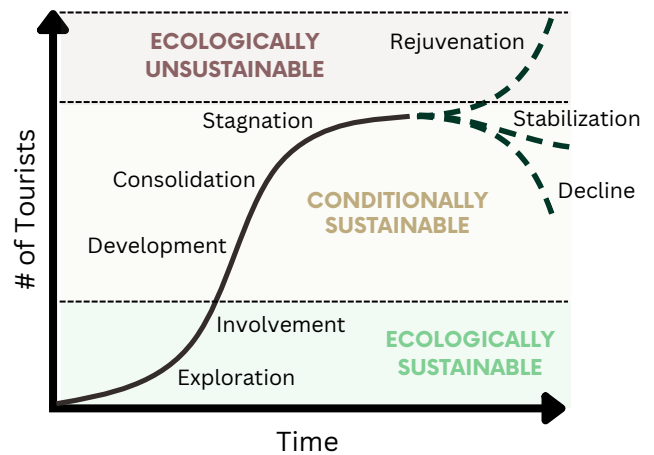
Visualizing key research to show why parks matter

Like the ecosystems they protect, parks can be very dynamic entities, undergoing great change in response to policy decisions and visitation trends. Published in 2005 as a chapter in *The Tourism Area Life Cycle, Vol. I*, this week's [research](#) seeks to model this process. The analysis was based on the Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) model, first proposed by Richard W. Butler in 1980, which describes stages of development in tourism areas. Integrating insights from the Canadian national park system, tourism researcher Stephen W. Boyd applied the TALC stages to protected areas.

According to Boyd, in the initial 'exploration' and 'involvement' stages, there are few visitors and the focus appears to be on preservation, with little visitor impact. Later, between the 'development' and 'consolidation' stages, management focus often shifts toward economic growth, followed by a renewed interest in ecological preservation once the park's carrying capacity is reached. Finally, between the 'consolidation' and 'stagnation' stages, parks may be seen as seeking to focus on ecological preservation as carrying capacity is exceeded, or may be viewed as unsustainably managed if proactive policy is not taken. Beyond this point, parks may undergo 'rejuvenation', 'decline', or maintain existing visitation rates.

Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) Model

Application to Individual Protected Areas



Adapted from Richard W. Butler and Stephen W. Boyd (2005).

Boyd argues that park managers **must implement policies**, for example, environmental education initiatives and restrictions on motor vehicles, to prevent parks from reaching the 'stagnation' stage where park use will become ecologically *unsustainable*. In doing so, park authorities will be better positioned to strike a balance between development and degradation.

What was the film about caterpillar feeding habits titled?

PLAY  GROUND

When Hairy Met Salad

Last edition's answer key



Badlands National Park