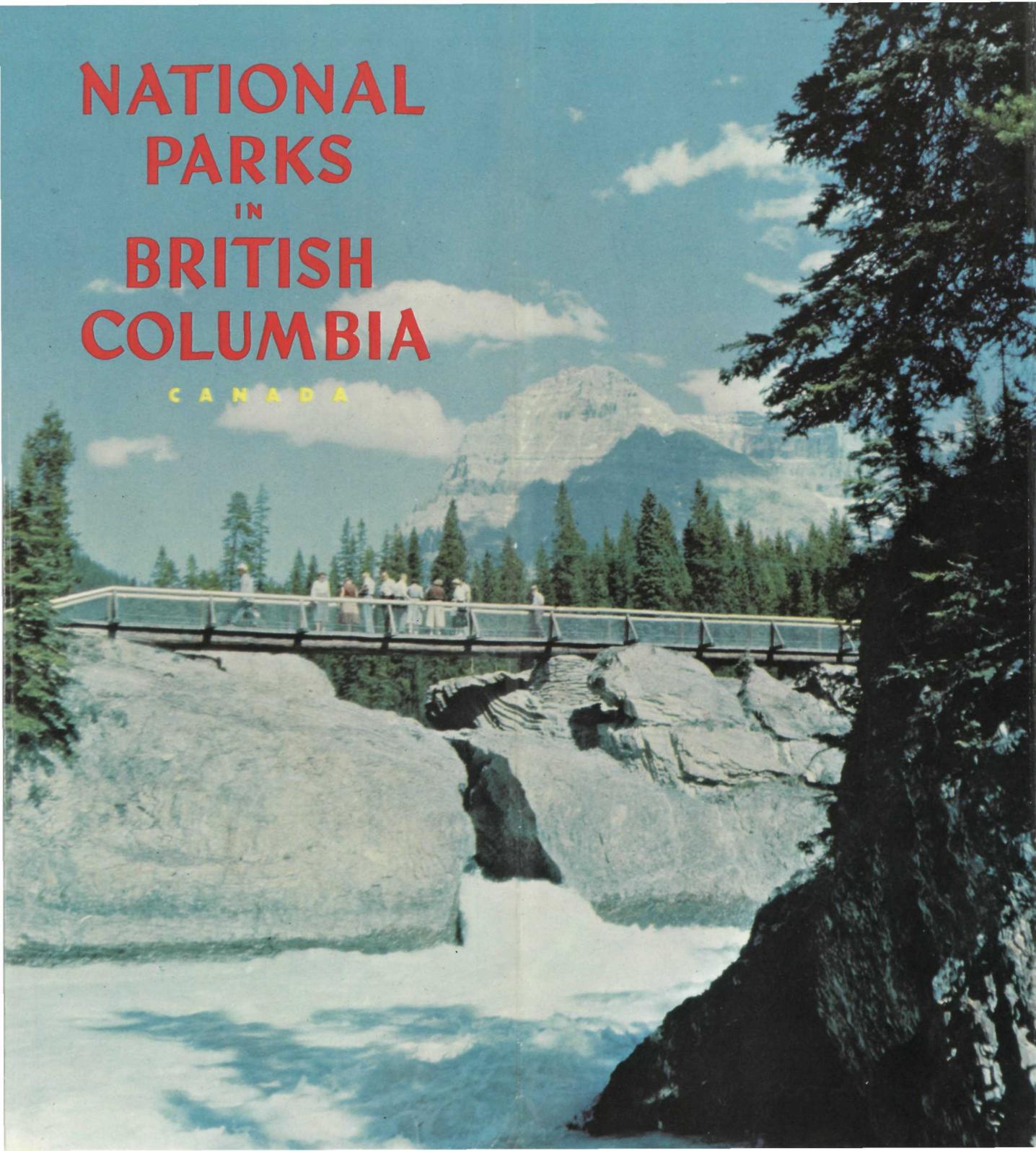


NATIONAL PARKS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA



FOREWORD

The National Parks of Canada are areas of natural beauty and special interest that have been "dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education, and enjoyment". Established primarily for the preservation of the unspoiled natural landscape and for the protection of the native wildlife, they are to be "maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations".

The discovery of hot mineral springs, bubbling from the slopes of Sulphur Mountain, by engineers exploring the route for Canada's first transcontinental railway, led to the establishment of Canada's first national park. From this small area of ten square miles at Banff, Alberta, set apart in 1885, the national parks system has been extended until it embraces 40 separate areas totalling more than 29,000 square miles.

Although a few parks have been devoted chiefly to the conservation of certain species of big game animals once threatened with extinction, some contain sites memorable in the early history of Canada. Others have been developed so that park visitors may more conveniently view the magnificent scenery and relax in the enjoyment of the inspirational and peaceful environment. From the sea-girt hills on the Atlantic Coast across the rivers and lakes of Central Canada to the alpine vistas of the Rockies and Selkirks, these national playgrounds provide ideal areas for nature study and for recreation.

It is the responsibility of the National Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to administer these natural areas for the enjoyment of Canada's present and future generations. By progressive stages the parks have been made more easily accessible, wildlife scientifically managed, public services provided, and accommodation and recreational facilities expanded. A staff of experienced wardens keeps constant vigilance throughout these park areas to ensure the protection of the flora and fauna, as well as the safety and convenience of park visitors. Conservation of the forests, the flowers, and the natural wildlife is the chief concern of the wardens, and the co-operation of all visitors in this important work is greatly appreciated.

In marking, preserving, and restoring sites of national historic importance the National Parks Branch is advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body of recognized historians representing various parts of the country. From Signal Hill in Newfoundland to Fort Langley in British Columbia, twenty-two such sites are administered as National Historic Parks, and many other places of historical importance have been suitably commemorated.

The National Parks of Canada are part of a great national heritage, and under careful administration they will continue as a perpetual asset—undiminished by use—for all future generations.

Issued under the authority of the
Honourable Walter Dinsdale, P.C., M.P., Minister of
Northern Affairs and National Resources

YOHO NATIONAL PARK

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Location and Description

Yoho National Park was established in 1886 and has an area of 507 square miles. It is situated in the heart of the Canadian Rockies along the western slope of the continental divide and its eastern boundary adjoins those of Banff and Kootenay National Parks. The Kicking Horse River, which has its source at the Great Divide, traverses the park from east to west. The park derives its names from the Indian word "Yoho", an exclamation meaning "It is wonderful". The splendour of its wild valleys, the magnificence of its lofty snow-capped peaks, the unbelievable colour of its alpine lakes that sparkle like jewels, and its spectacular glaciers and waterfalls make the park a region of outstanding natural beauty, which fully justifies its name.

How to Reach the Park

Yoho National Park is traversed by the western section of the Trans-Canada Highway and is linked with the other national playgrounds in the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks. The system of roads leading to and through this park is indicated on the accompanying map. Yoho Park is also accessible by rail, being served by the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The nearest airport is at Calgary, Alberta.

Recreation

The park, which is part of the "roof" of the Canadian Rockies, is a paradise for the mountaineer. The satisfaction of achievement which climbers feel in conquering challenging peaks, the thrilling experience of picking one's uncharted way through primitive mountain wilderness and the impressive solitude of remote places have a strong appeal for the adventurous.

Fishing—Information about the most popular fishing places in the park and a list of the species to be caught may be obtained from a park warden, Information Bureau and Kicking Horse Camp-ground. A fishing licence is required in Yoho National Park, and the fee for the season is \$2.00.

Hiking—More than 200 miles of improved trails are open to hikers. These trails provide excellent opportunities for exploring the magnificent scenery in the region. Nature lovers are afforded an opportunity to observe and photograph wildlife and flowers which is unexcelled in any other region. Trail systems radiating from Emerald Lake, Takakkaw Falls, Lake O'Hara and Leancoil lead to places of unforgettable beauty and interest.

A nature trail encircles Emerald Lake where a 3 mile walk provides an excellent opportunity for the visitor to see many of the mountain flowers at first hand. A pamphlet further describing this trail can be obtained from the Information Bureau.

Climbing—The rugged mountains in this area offer an irresistible challenge to the connoisseur in mountaineering. There are several peaks over 11,000 feet, the highest being Mount Goodsir, 11,686 feet.

Trail Riding—Horses are available at Emerald Lake and in adjoining Banff National Park for those visitors wishing to "ride" the trails.

Motoring—From the Trans-Canada Highway, branch roads lead to the Yoho Valley and Emerald Lake. Private motor vehicles are not permitted on the fire road into Lake O'Hara. Particulars on the bus concession operating on the Lake O'Hara road may be obtained at the Information Bureau.

KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Location and Description

Kootenay National Park was established in 1920 and has an area of 543 square miles. The park extends approximately five miles on each side of the Vermilion-Sinclair section of the Banff-Windermere Highway for a distance of 60 miles. It includes the valleys of the Vermilion and Kootenay Rivers, which form natural avenues for travel. Situated on the western slope of the Canadian Rockies, it contains, in addition to its superb mountain scenery, a number of other remarkable features. These include deep canyons, spectacular waterfalls, an iceberg lake, and mineral hot springs. The lower slopes of its valleys are well forested, and it is a noted wildlife sanctuary.

How to Reach the Park

The Banff-Windermere Highway, the first motor road constructed across the central Canadian Rockies, is one of the main approaches from the south leading to the mountain national parks. It traverses the park from north to south linking the Trans-Canada Highway with British Columbia Highway No. 95. Connection is thus provided with Banff, Yoho, and Jasper National Parks on the north and with Cranbrook, Kingsgate, and points in the United States to the south.

Recreation

Angling—Four lakes, three rivers and several small streams offer good fishing during certain seasons of the year.

Visitors can obtain at the Park Information Bureau or from park wardens up-to-date information about the most popular fishing waters in the park and a list of the species to be caught.



Bathing and Swimming—Two pools, one in a natural setting and the other a modern structure of concrete with brilliant lighting, provide hot-water bathing and swimming the year round. The natural pool is fed by deep subterranean hot springs which issue from the rock at a temperature of 114°F. The same source supplies the modern pool, maintained at an average temperature of 85°F. These waters are odorless and tasteless, and tests by government analysts indicate a high chemical content. The Aquacourt contains steam rooms, massage rooms, plunge pools, dressing booths, lockers and first-aid rooms, staff rooms, coffee bar. There is an elevator for the use of wheel-chair patients and a broad roof terrace for sun bathers and spectators.

Hiking—Many trails of varying length and difficulty are to be found throughout the park. A self-guided nature trail is located near Radium Hot Springs townsite.

Visitors must register with the park superintendent before undertaking trail trips or hikes involving camping out overnight.

Mountain Climbing—See Regulations under "General Information".

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK BRITISH COLUMBIA

Location and Description

Glacier National Park contains an area of 521 square miles in the heart of the Selkirk Mountains, which lie west of the Canadian Rockies within the great northern bend of the Columbia River. Glacier is the only unit of Canada's National Parks system served exclusively by railroad, since no motor roads span its rugged terrain. The Trans-Canada Highway, now under construction through the park, will upon completion provide a link with Yoho National Park to the east and Mount Revelstoke National Park to the west. The park was established in 1886—one of the first areas in Canada to be set apart as a public possession.

Of all Canada's lofty mountain ranges, none possesses greater physical attractions than the Selkirks. Ages older than the Rockies, these peaks have a character so distinct as to be recognized at once. Many of the highest mountains in the Selkirk Range are included in the park area, some rising to heights of more than 11,000 feet. These snow-capped pinnacles, flanked by immense ice-fields and sparkling glaciers, stand sentinel over a kingdom of canyons and caverns, turbulent rivers and waterfalls, brilliant against a background of forest-clad slopes. For lovers of primitive nature, this vast alpine panorama, with its wealth of flower-filled meadows and valleys, gives to the park unusual charm, compounded of both beauty and challenge.

One of the outstanding attractions of the park is the Illecillewaet Glacier, less than 2 miles from Glacier Station. The snow-field is reached by a good trail involving very little climbing. This gigantic mass of ice falls more than 3,500 feet from the *nèvé* and is almost 10 square miles in area. Seen from the trail, it gleams through the green forest. Although actually 3 miles distant, the ice-mass appears close at hand. In spite of the enormous snowfall for which the district is noted, this glacier, in common with other glaciers in the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks, is gradually retreating.

There is no hotel accommodation in Glacier Park, but a camp-ground has been laid out near the site of the former Glacier House hotel. Visitors should bring along their own camping equipment, such as tents, bedding, blankets, and cooking utensils. Wood fuel and fresh water are available at the camp-ground and provisions may be purchased at the local store.



Trails

At the present time, Glacier National Park is not served by motor roads. However, there is a network of good trails radiating from Glacier Station to places of outstanding beauty and interest to the nature lover. One popular trail goes to the ridge on Mount Abbott affording striking views of the Asulkan and Illecillewaet Glaciers and such peaks as Cheops, Grizzly, Sifton, Hermit, Shaughnessy, Grant, Macdonald, Avalanche, and famous Mount Sir Donald. This trail passes through magnificent stands of cedar, hemlock and Alpine fir trees. The upland meadows are covered with alpine flowers of many varieties. Another broad trail leads to the Cougar Valley past Nakimu Caves offering views of outstanding mountain cataracts and rock formations. This alpine meadow land is a study in plants and flowers indigenous to the mountains. Other trails lead to the magnificent glaciers, past rugged peaks and through wilderness areas of superb beauty and attraction. The Nakimu Caves are closed to the public until suitable access is provided. Most trails in the area are not long and can be walked easily in one day from the C.P.R. Station or from Glacier camp-ground.

Name	Location	Length in Miles
Nakimu Caves and Cougar Valley Hermit	From Glacier Station westerly along old "Tally Ho" road.....	6
Balu Pass	From Rogers Pass Trail to Alpine Hut on Hermit Mountain.....	2
Mount Abbott	From Rogers Pass to Nakimu Caves—The Cougar Valley Trail.....	4
Asulkan Pass	From Glacier Station to Marion Lake and shoulder of Mount Abbott.....	6
Glacier Crest	From Glacier Station south along Asulkan Brook.....	7
Great Glacier	From Asulkan Pass Trail easterly to a point overlooking the Illecillewaet Glacier and <i>nèvé</i>	2
Sir Donald	From Asulkan Pass Trail south easterly along Illecillewaet River to the foot of Illecillewaet Glacier	2
Avalanche Crest	From Glacier Station southeast on north side of Illecillewaet River to Vaux Glacier at base of Mount Sir Donald.....	3.5
Beaver River	From Glacier Station to base of Mount Avalanche.....	3.5
Grizzly Creek and Bald Mountain	From Stoney Creek—South on Beaver River.....	30
Bostock Creek	From Grizzly Creek Bridge on the Beaver River Trail easterly to west side of Copperstain Creek, thence south to park boundary.....	9
Flat Creek	From Flat Creek Warden's cabin north-westerly to the head of Bostock Creek and the west boundary of the park.....	7
Incomappleux River	From Flat Creek Warden's cabin south to head of Flat Creek.....	6
Mountain Creek	From Flat Creek Pass south along Slick Creek to the Incomappleux River to the south boundary of the park.....	7
	From Bostock Summit to Mountain Creek.....	9

GENERAL INFORMATION

Registration and Motor Licences

Motorists entering Yoho or Kootenay National Parks must register and obtain transient motor licences as required by regulations governing the use of national park highways.

Licence good for any number of trips during the fiscal year ending March 31st, which will be honoured in all national parks in Canada: Automobile \$2; auto with trailer attached \$3.

Single trip licence good for the period November 1st to March 31st inclusive: Automobile, 50 cents; auto with trailer attached \$1

Entrance fees are not required at Mount Revelstoke National Park, but visitors are requested to register for record purposes at the Lookout Station at the summit of the mountain.

Visitors to Glacier National Park should register at the camp-grounds near Glacier Station.

Wildlife Protection

The National Parks Act requires that all parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the use of future generations. Consequently, all wildlife within park boundaries is rigidly protected, and hunting and the possession of unsealed firearms are strictly prohibited. As the parks are also game sanctuaries, visitors must not molest any wild animals or birds and their nests. All dogs and cats entering a national park must be licensed and kept under control. Dogs are not permitted to roam at large. No fossil or mineral should be removed from a park.

Parks Administration

Yoho, Kootenay, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke National Parks are administered by the National Parks Branch. The superintendent of Yoho Park is located at Field, B.C., and the superintendent of Glacier and Mount Revelstoke Parks, at Revelstoke, B.C. The superintendent of Kootenay Park is stationed at Radium Hot Springs, B.C.

The parks regulations are enforced by the park warden service assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Accommodation

The publication entitled "*Accommodation Directory — Canada's National Parks*" contains up-to-date information, including the name, location, capacity, rates and plan, covering tourist accommodation available in these national parks. Copies may be obtained from the park superintendents or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau at Ottawa.

Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment, or have cabin trailers, it is advisable to arrange accommodation in advance.

Camping

Many visitors to Canada's National Parks bring along their own camping equipment or arrive in cabin trailers. For their convenience, camp-grounds have been laid out and equipped in some of the choicest locations in the parks.

The publication entitled "*Accommodation Directory — Canada's National Parks*" contains up-to-date information, including the name, location, capacity, facilities available and fees, on all camping grounds in the national parks. Copies may be obtained from the park superintendents or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

Films

Motion picture films, 16 mm., mostly in colour with sound, depicting National Parks of Canada are available through various distribution outlets in Canada and the United States.

Full information can be obtained from all regional offices of the National Film Board in Canada, and from the Canadian Travel Film Libraries at:

111 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 2, Ill.
680 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y.

Fauna and Flora

The National Parks in British Columbia contain very interesting wild animal and bird life. The most prominent species of large mammals in Yoho and Kootenay Parks are moose, elk, mule and white-tailed deer, black and grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat and cougar. Several smaller species including lynx, marten, weasel and beaver are also found. Rocky Mountain sheep are also prevalent in Kootenay Park. Most of these species, except sheep, are also found in Glacier and

Mount Revelstoke National Parks. Bird life in the parks includes grouse, ptarmigan and various species of insectivorous birds, many of whom have bright plumage.

The forests of the parks include most of the species native to the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks. The predominant species in Yoho and Kootenay Parks are lodgepole pine, spruce and poplar. Balsam and Douglas fir are also found. Glacier and Mount Revelstoke Parks contain spruce, balsam, fir, hemlock, western red cedar, Douglas fir and poplar.

The vegetation in Glacier Park in particular is luxuriant where cedar, hemlock, spruce and Douglas fir are most prominent.

The wild flowers of the parks are a delight to the visitor. Their colour, fragrance and delicate loveliness add a touch of enchantment to the region. Growing in profusion in the valleys and on the slopes of the mountains, these alpine gardens of nature are found even above timberline at the edge of the glaciers.

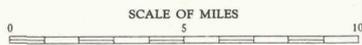
Climbing—The National Parks Regulations require that all persons, before climbing a mountain, shall register with the nearest park warden or other park officer and indicate their proposed route and the duration of the trip. Persons camping out overnight are subject to the same regulations. Inexperienced climbers should obtain the services of a guide and full information concerning the necessary equipment. Visitors unaccustomed to mountain terrain should exercise great caution when climbing or hiking in unfamiliar country.

Compiled by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau in co-operation with the National Parks Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

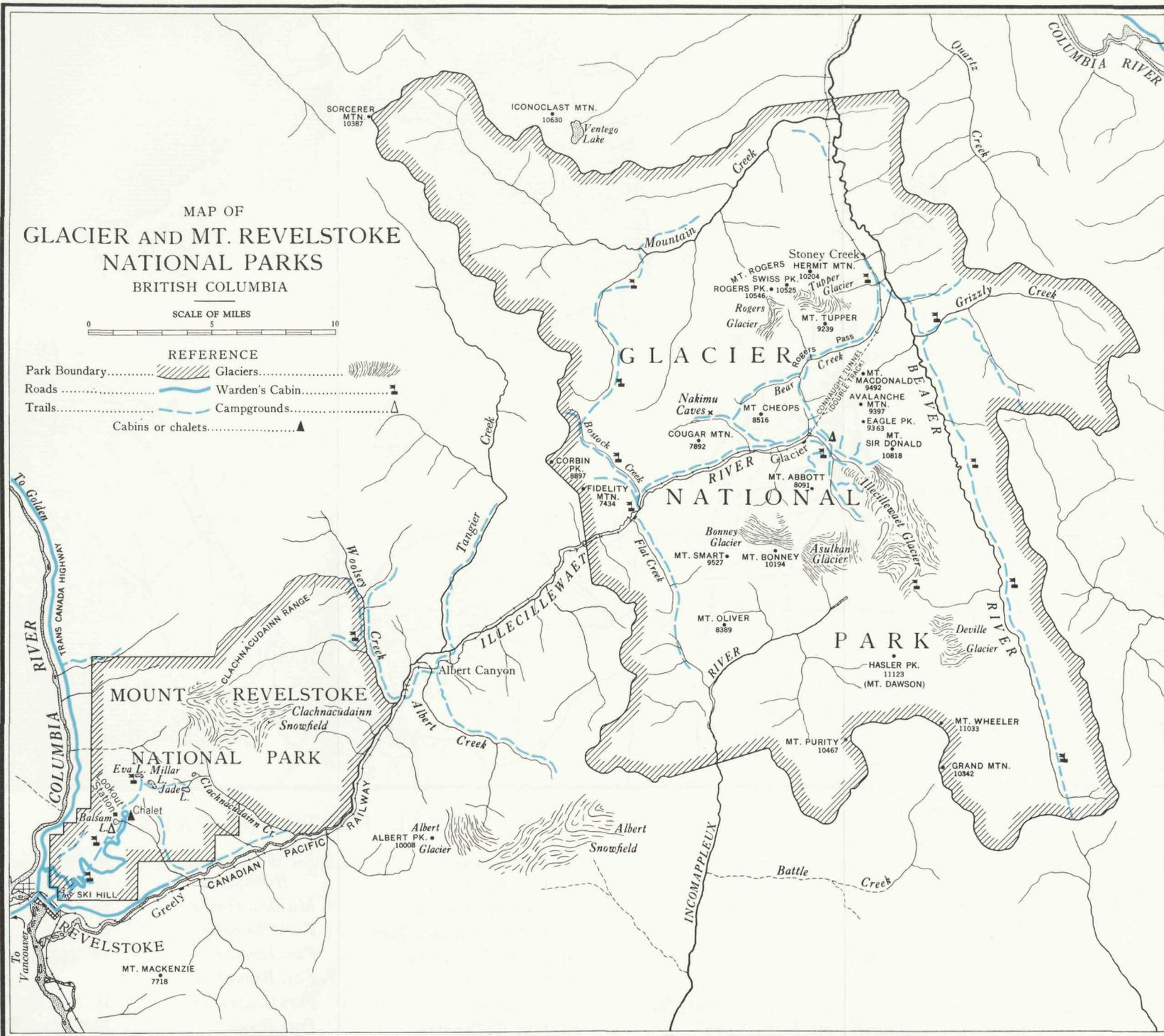
For additional information write to:

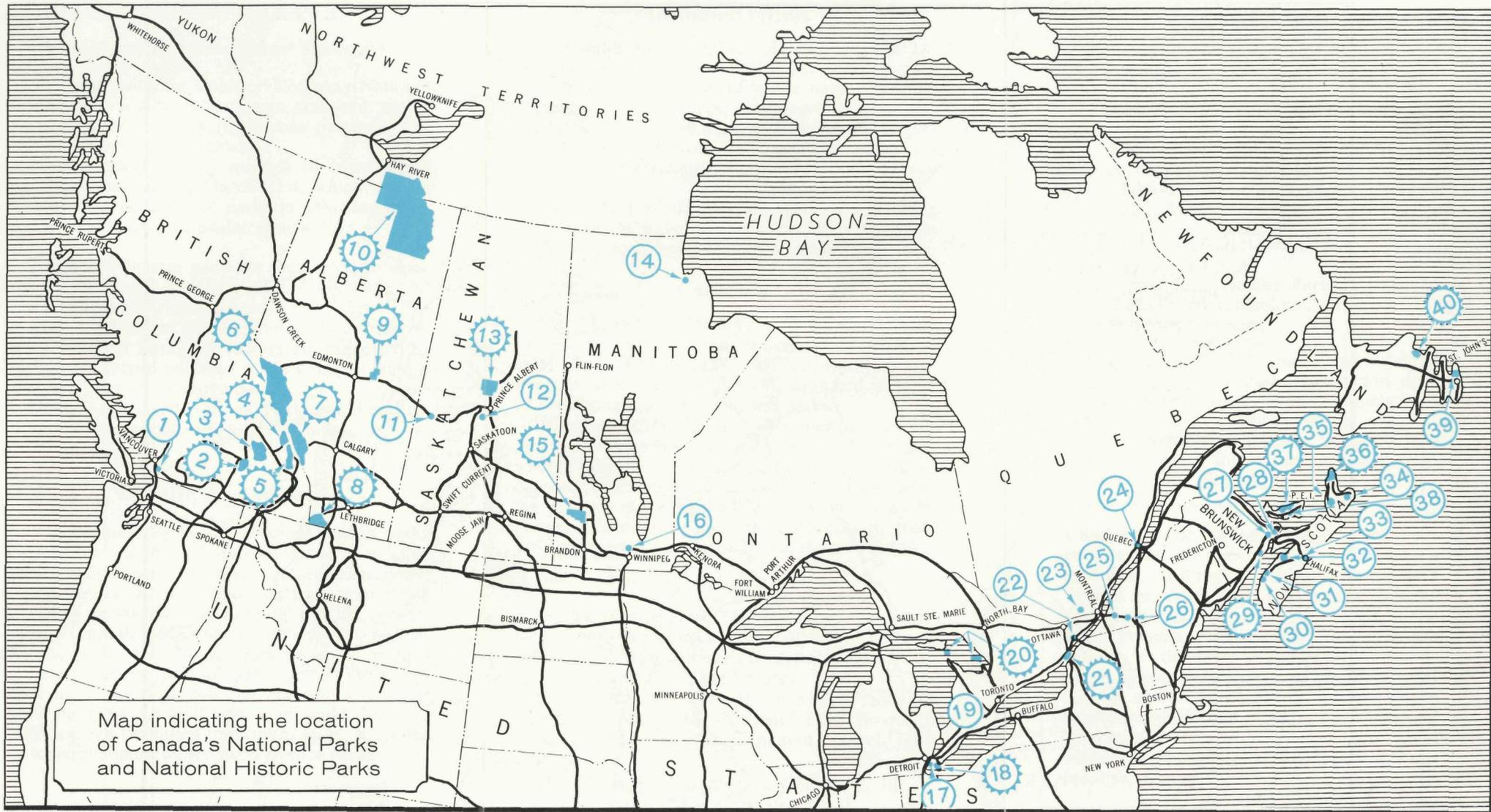
**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
TRAVEL BUREAU**
Ottawa, Canada.

MAP OF
**GLACIER AND MT. REVELSTOKE
 NATIONAL PARKS**
 BRITISH COLUMBIA



- REFERENCE
- Park Boundary.....
 - Roads.....
 - Trails.....
 - Cabins or chalets.....▲
 - Glaciers.....
 - Warden's Cabin.....
 - Campgrounds.....





NATIONAL PARKS

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 2. Mount Revelstoke | 10. Wood Buffalo |
| 3. Glacier | 13. Prince Albert |
| 4. Yoho | 15. Riding Mountain |
| 5. Kootenay | 18. Point Pelee |
| 6. Jasper | 20. Georgian Bay Islands |
| 7. Banff | 21. St. Lawrence Islands |
| 8. Waterton Lakes | 29. Fundy |
| 9. Elk Island | 36. Cape Breton Highlands |
| | 37. Prince Edward Island |
| | 40. Terra Nova |

NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Fort Langley | 23. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Birthplace | 31. Fort Anne |
| 11. Fort Battleford | 24. Maillou House | 32. Grand Pré |
| 12. Batoche Rectory | 25. Fort Chambly | 33. Halifax Citadel |
| 14. Prince of Wales' Fort | 26. Fort Lennox | 34. Fortress of Louisbourg |
| 16. Lower Fort Garry | 27. Fort Beauséjour | 35. Alexander Graham Bell Museum |
| 17. Fort Malden | 28. Fort Gaspereau | 38. Fort Amherst |
| 19. Woodside | 30. Port Royal | 39. Signal Hill |
| 22. Fort Wellington | | |