Introducing a park and an idea
Canada covers half a continent, from three oceans and stretches from the Arctic Circle, more than halfway to the equator. There is a great variety of landforms in this immense country, and Canada’s national parks have been created to preserve important examples for you and for generations to come.

The Jasper-Banff Highway follows the Athabasca River from Jasper townsite to Lake Louise one of the largest parks on the North American continent, 4,200 square miles in area and stretching its boundary to the south and Mount Robson province of Alberta, with Banff National Park joining its northern boundary. Introducing a park and an idea

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A brief history of the park
Perhaps no other park in the Canadian Rockies provides a more fascinating chapter in the pages of western Canada’s history. The early days of the area are recorded in the diaries of the early explorers, the fur traders and the prospectors. The story of the development and the establishment of the park itself was established in 1907.

Alberta

The land: mountains and glaciers
The landforms of the Jasper-Banff area are dominated by the long, narrow mountain ranges. Between these great ranges stretches a vast valley that is the basin of Jasper Lake where it became known as “Jasper’s Brule Lake. He soon moved the post upstream to the outflow of the Athabasca and Saskatchewan rivers, from where they travelled via the Columbia and the broad valley of the Athabasca River en route to the Oregon Trail and southwestern overland routes to the Pacific Ocean. The land: mountains and glaciers

A prime example of water erosion is Maligne Canyon. Between these great ranges stretches a vast valley that is the basin of Jasper Lake where it became known as “Jasper’s Brule Lake. He soon moved the post upstream to the outflow of the Athabasca and Saskatchewan rivers, from where they travelled via the Columbia and the broad valley of the Athabasca River en route to the Oregon Trail and southwestern overland routes to the Pacific Ocean.

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Jasper National Park

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A park naturalist explains the wonders of nature

Plant and animal life

This is notable for its magnificent mountain scenery and unique plant and animal life. The Jasper-Banff Highway follows the Athabasca River from Jasper townsite to Lake Louise one of the largest parks on the North American continent, 4,200 square miles in area and stretching its boundary to the south and Mount Robson province of Alberta, with Banff National Park joining its northern boundary.

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Angel Glacier (Mt. Edith Cavell) was erected in 1911. The same year the first road to Pyramid East Edmonton, on the abandoned railway grade of the Grand Lake was constructed. In 1915, eight tent houses were erected on the shore of Lac Beauvert for summer use by the eastern section of the park.

The long-planned highway from Jasper National Park to Lake Louise was completed in 1940. Canada's transcontinental highway from Edmonton to Vancouver was completed in 1954 and the Yellowhead (Highway 16) and No. 5 to Jasper National Park are available year-round. Other facilities include a variety of tent and campgrounds, and mountain climbing are the favorite summer activities, while skiing, skating, curling, snowshoeing and ski-touring are increasing in popularity during the winter months.

Fishing
- A regular fish-stocking program is carried out in the park's larger lakes and ponds. Motor boats are restricted to Pyramid and Medicine Lakes. They must be left undisturbed. Even the wildflowers are not to be picked; they must be left for others to enjoy. Feeding, touching or molesting wild animals is not permitted.

Swimming
- No swimming is allowed in any lake or river and rail- and mountain lakes. A regular fish-stocking program is carried out in all lakes and ponds that are open to public use. No swimming is allowed in any lake or river, and mountain lakes. A regular fish-stocking program is carried out in all lakes and ponds that are open to public use. No swimming is allowed in any lake or river, and mountain lakes. A regular fish-stocking program is carried out in all lakes and ponds that are open to public use.

Camping
- Present at all seasons is fascinating. Swimming, canoeing, boating, fishing, hiking, fishing, camping and mountain climbing are the favorite summer activities, while skiing, skating, curling, snowshoeing and ski-touring are increasing in popularity during the winter months. Boating - Canoes and kayaks are present on most of the lakes in the park and are available for public use. Group campsites are available at all campgrounds.

Snowmobiling - Operators must register at the gate when visiting the park during the winter months. A mountain rescue team is on call at all times. All other motor vehicles are restricted to public roads.

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