

# BANFF NATIONAL PARK

ALBERTA

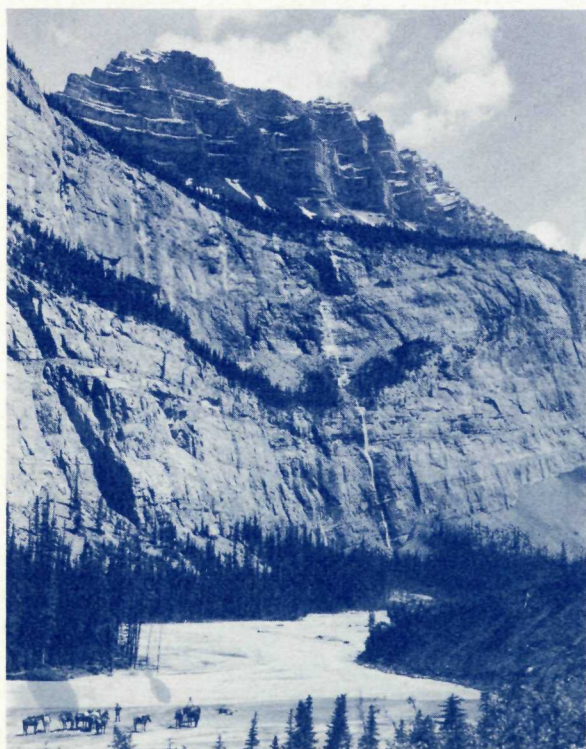


Marmot and the small pika, a relative of the hare, also live in the rocky places of the Park. There are a few beaver, and muskrat are fairly plentiful, but sharp and patient eyes are needed to spot these water dwellers.

More retiring in nature are the small number of grizzly bears which spend the summers in the remote valleys near timberline. Marten, mink, weasel, mountain lion, and lynx, as well as wolverine and badger, are present in the Park, although seldom seen. All are protected to ensure the perpetuation of native species within the park boundaries. Several publications concerning wildlife are on sale.

## Birdlife

Although the area is not on a major flyway, many interesting birds live in the Park or migrate through it. Some 185 species have been reported to date. Mountain music is provided by the tiny ruby-crowned kinglet, seldom seen but often heard from the top of the largest conifer in his territory.



Centuries of erosion are etched in these rocks.

## Location

Banff National Park lies along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta, with its eastern entrance 65 miles west of the City of Calgary. The continental divide provides the western boundary of the Park for 150 miles, with Yoho and Kootenay National Parks in British Columbia sharing this natural boundary for some distance. Jasper National Park adjoins it on the north in the vicinity of the Columbia Icefield. The total area of the Park is 2,564 square miles.

Use the map on the reverse side for further reference.

## Purpose

Banff National Park is one of Canada's National Parks which form a chain of nature sanctuaries extending from Mount Revelstoke in British Columbia to Terra Nova in Newfoundland. These parks have been established for the preservation of selected areas in their natural state for the benefit, education, and enjoyment of present and future generations of Canadians.

This vast area of more than 29,000 square miles is administered by the National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

## NATURAL FEATURES

### Geological

Among the unique geological features of the Park are the mineral hot springs bubbling out from the slopes of Sulphur Mountain. It was the discovery of these springs in 1883 which caused the first reservation of ten square miles to be protected by the Government of Canada. This action originated Canada's present system of National Parks.

These springs originate from surface water which percolates downwards through pores, fissures, and cracks to great depths, where the temperature of the hot rock masses is very high. The heated waters return to the surface along a zone of fractures related to the thrust of the mountain rocks. On its way the steam and superheated water dissolves some of the limestone rock which has a high sulphur content.

The hermit thrush, Swainson's thrush, warbling vireo, and the winter wren are also members of the mountain chorus. Several warblers live in the Park, the Audubon being the most common.

Among the park "bandits" are the Canada or grey jay, Clark's nutcracker and the black-billed magpie. These are permanent residents, as are the mountain chickadee, red-breasted nuthatch, brown creeper, and the hardy water ouzel or dipper.

Canada geese, mallard, blue-winged teal, common merganser, and Barrow's goldeneye breed on the lakes of the Bow Valley and harlequin duck may be found breeding on the alpine lakes.

*Birds of Canada's Mountain Parks*, a descriptive booklet with 50 coloured plates, may be purchased for \$2.00. Bird check-lists are provided free.

### Fish

Modern methods of fish management are followed to improve angling in the lakes and streams of the Park and a regular stocking program is carried out. Game fish found in this Park include rainbow, cutthroat, brown eastern brook, Dolly Varden, lake trout; there are also two hybrids—a rainbow and cutthroat cross and the splake, which is a cross of lake and eastern brook trout. Rocky Mountain whitefish are also natives to these waters.

Fishing bulletins are issued regularly and are available at Park Information Centres, where the required fishing licence should be obtained. These are available from all Park Wardens, who also have special fishing information for their own districts. Angling regulations as well as an *Angler's Guide to Banff National Park* are provided with each fishing licence.

### How You Can Learn More About the Park

To help you know the Park better and obtain greater enjoyment from your visit, park naturalists offer conducted tours and nature talks illustrated with coloured slides and films to explain the purpose and the natural phenomena of the Park. The evening programs are presented in the larger campgrounds and in the outdoor amphitheatre near the Park Administration Building.

The mountains of the Park are part of that great belt of almost parallel mountain ranges that extend for nearly a thousand miles in a north-westerly direction from the State of Montana through Alberta and British Columbia into the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Some of the peaks rise more than 11,000 feet above sea-level; deep valleys expose great naked cliffs of sedimentary rock which reveal the story of the mountains for all to see. These rocks vary in age from pre-Cambrian, seen in ridges exposed along the Trans-Canada Highway near Lake Louise (over 550 million years old) to Lower Cretaceous rocks (about 100 million years old) which appear at the foot of Cascade and Rundle Mountains, and contain coal seams. Several coal mines once operated in the park but such exploitation is no longer permitted.

Great icefields still cover large areas in the high mountain country on the Continental Divide, where there is considerable precipitation, much of it in the form of snow. Glacier tongues of these icefields are visible from the Banff-Jasper Highway: the Crowfoot, Bow and Peyto Glaciers are examples. Meltwaters from the glaciers form many beautiful streams and waterfalls and are the chief source of water on the Continental Divide. Where the meltwater pours into a flat valley, lovely green lakes accumulate, many of them dammed by glacial moraines. Among these lakes are Lake Louise, Bow Lake, Hector Lake, and Peyto Lake, and there are many others not seen from the highway.



Nature's law of survival in action.

Self-guiding nature trails are located at Peyto Lookout on the Banff-Jasper Highway, at Lake Agnes above Lake Louise, and at the Hoodoos on the ridge beyond Tunnel Mountain campground at Banff. Detailed information on the Park is available at information offices at Banff and Lake Louise.

### How to See the Interesting Features

From the park highways a vast panorama of scenery is revealed, and with luck some wildlife also may be observed, particularly during the early morning and evening. For a more intimate contact with this mountainous area, the park trails offer many new and wonderful experiences. With travel on foot or on horseback to the alpine meadows and remote lakes, the "scenery" is revealed as a living museum of nature. A walk along a quiet stream, or an afternoon in a canoe paddling leisurely around the shore of the Vermilion Lakes, offers something different.

There are over 700 miles of park trails covering all the main valleys of the Park. Many of these to remote areas are most suited to trips by saddle horse. Other areas are readily accessible for day walking or riding, particularly the Lake Louise and Moraine Lake districts. Trails in the townsite area are shown on a separate map and there is a special map for trails in the Lake Louise area, available at information offices and near the start of some trails.

North of Lake Louise is another fine alpine region for hiking or riding: the Ptarmigan and Baker Lake-Skoki Valley area. On Johnston's Creek there is a good trail up the canyon to a series of beautiful waterfalls, with an open meadow valley farther upstream. The trail from the Bow Valley up Redearth Creek gives access to another district of alpine lakes: Shadow, Egypt, Mummy, Scarab, with an alternative route via Sunshine and Simpson Passes. Travel up Redearth Creek requires provision for overnight camping, but day trips may be made in the superb alpine meadows of the Sunshine area. Many interesting trails are marked along the Banff-Jasper Highway, which is highly recommended as a scenic drive.

One of the most fascinating aspects of mountain geology is the tremendous pattern of erosion to be seen everywhere. The rocks are still being sculptured by ice, wind, water, and frost. Massive boulders, rock slides, moraines, thundering waterfalls, and placid lakes bear evidence of these forces of erosion. The slight tinge of green to be seen on the high scree slopes marks where small plants are beginning to grow as erosion leaves small pockets of soil among the rocks.

Visitors interested in the geology of the mountains may purchase *Banff . . . How Nature Carved Its Splendour* (\$3), and *A Guide to Geology for Visitors in Canada's National Parks*, (\$1.50), from Park Information Centres.

### Plantlife

Below the mountain cliffs lie alpine meadows flowered with Arctic and alpine species of great variety and beauty, bordered in many places by groves of Lyall's larch, a deciduous conifer which turns gold in autumn. In association with this larch other alpine species of coniferous trees are the alpine fir and Engelmann's spruce, and on some arid slopes, the whitebark pine. These species of trees are fairly restricted in altitude, and below 5,000 feet give way to white spruce and lodgepole pine, with blue Douglas fir and some limber pine on drier slopes. However there is no firm boundary between the species and many spruce are hybrids of the white and the Engelmann's. Aspen poplar is fairly general but groves of it occur only in the broader valleys, where open meadows have developed. Balsam poplar is found along the river banks.

In the lower valleys are found an interesting blend of mountain and prairie flowers, varying with environment. The Indian paint brush is one of the most interesting plants to see, varying in colour and size but found at all altitudes. Several small orchids occur in the coniferous forests of the main valleys. The yellow avalanche lily and the chalice-cup or western anemone poke their heads through the snow at timberline in late June. Some of the best meadows in which to see flowers are within walking distance of the Tunnel Mountain campground, and along Highway 1A west of Banff. The flowers of the forest and river bank



A young golden eagle surveys his domain.

may be seen along the Spray River and along the Bow River below the golf course; vetches, wintergreens and wild roses grow here, while the twin flower and heart-leaved arnica scent the air. The plants of the Park are protected, and so others may enjoy them, are not to be plucked.

### Wildlife

Many animals may be seen from the highways—black bear, elk, deer, moose, Rocky Mountain Sheep, and coyote. The Rocky Mountain Goat is a cliff dweller and scrutiny of the rocks and the steep meadows below is sometimes rewarding.

Red squirrel, chipmunk, and porcupine are common throughout the Park as are the Columbian ground squirrel, which frequents open meadows at all altitudes and the golden-mantled ground squirrel, which lives among the rocks.

### Preservation

National Parks are selected areas set apart as nature sanctuaries and special care is taken to maintain them in their natural state. For this reason, all birds, animals, wildlife, trees, rocks and fossils are to remain undisturbed. Even the wildflowers are not to be picked; they are to be left for others to enjoy. Feeding, touching, or molesting wild animals is not permitted. This is in the interests of the animal as well as the human, who could receive serious injury.

Please help protect your own Park for future enjoyment. It is part of your national inheritance.

### Prevent Fire

Campfires near the highway may be kindled only in fireplaces provided for this purpose, and must be completely extinguished before campers leave the site. Fire permits must be obtained from the District Warden for any open fires during trail travel. Visitors observing an unattended fire should attempt to extinguish it if possible, and promptly report it to the nearest Park Warden. Fire in a National Park can cause damage which cannot be repaired in a hundred years.

### Mountain Climbing

For the protection of mountain climbers, all mountain travel off the park trails must be registered with the District Warden, before and after the climb. Inexperienced climbers should obtain the services of a guide and full information concerning the necessary equipment.



An abundant variety of plantlife is seen in the valley of the Bow River.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Park Administration

A resident Superintendent is in charge of the Park at the Park Office in the townsite. Park Wardens stationed in the 13 districts of the Park are responsible for protection of all natural features, and for the safety and guidance of visitors. A detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police assists in the maintenance of law and order.

### Season

The Park is open throughout the year. The Banff-Jasper Highway is open from early May until the end of October and open to traffic during daylight hours in winter.

### Camping

Camping facilities are provided at 11 campgrounds, the largest of which are Lake Louise, Tunnel Mountain, Two Jack Lake and Johnston Canyon. Daily fees at campsites are \$1 for an unserviced site, \$1.50 for a site with electricity, and \$2 for a site with electrical, water, and sewage connections.

Camping space is allocated on a first-come, first-served basis so no reservations can be made in advance. There are no refunds on camping fees paid in advance for days which are not used. Campgrounds open about May 15 and close about Sept. 15, depending on weather conditions. The maximum period a party is permitted to stay in a campground is two weeks.

It is not permissible to camp except in established campgrounds although persons on overnight trail trips may bivouac overnight en route provided they have previously registered with a park warden and obtained a campfire permit.

Since the campgrounds near Banff are often filled during July and August, it is possible to find accommodation in other camp grounds along the Banff-Jasper and 1A Highways.

### Accommodation

A variety of accommodation is offered in the Park, details of which are available at all Park Information Centres. Nearly all facilities of a modern town are found within the park boundaries, the majority being convenient to the main townsites.

Reservations for accommodation can be made through the Travellers' Digest Bureau. The park staff cannot make reservations or arrange for accommodation.

**Pets**

Dogs and cats may accompany visitors into the Park. For protection of park animals however, dogs must be kept on leash.

**Motor Licence**

Motoring visitors are required to obtain a park motor vehicle licence at the entrance. This licence is good in all National Parks for the entire season.

**Motor-Boats**

Motor-boats may be used only on Lake Minnewanka and on the Bow River near Banff. A free permit is issued by the Warden Service for boats using these waters. All motor-boats must carry proper safety equipment and conform with Federal Navigation Regulations.

**How to Reach the Park**

The Park is served by all usual methods of transportation — rail, air, bus, and car. The nearest airport is at Calgary, and there is a landing field near Banff for daylight landings of light aircraft.

**Recreation**

Many opportunities are offered to see the natural beauties of this National Park and to enjoy appropriate outdoors activities. Golfing, tennis, riding, boating, hiking, photography, fishing, nature observation, swimming, sightseeing, camping and skiing are all popular with visitors.

Sightseeing buses operate from Banff townsite to scenic areas of the park as well as to Yoho National Park and along the Banff-Jasper Highway. While a great deal of the park may be seen by travelling by car, trips, even for short distances, by horse or by foot over the trails are recommended as a means of appreciating the natural features fully and enjoying the unique experiences a National Park offers.

Visitors enjoy the novelty and the relaxation of swimming or bathing in hot mineral water at two bathing establishments, both with outdoor pools, on Sulphur Mountain.

Wonderful mountain panoramas may be seen by ascending the chair or gondola lifts that operate at Mount Norquay and Sulphur Mountain at Banff and at Mount Whitehorn at Lake Louise. The park is an active winter sports centre with developed skiing areas at Mount Norquay, at Sunshine Village, 14 miles south-west of Banff, and on Mount Whitehorn and in the Ptarmigan Valley north of Lake Louise. North of here, Skoki Lodge provides accommodation for touring skiers. The ski season is from mid-December to late April generally.

**A Brief History of the Park**

The early history of this area is found in diaries and reports of those who explored routes for the pioneer fur-traders of Western Canada. Between 1800 and 1811, the route discovered by David Thompson up the Saskatchewan and Howse Rivers into the Columbia Valley was used, until hostile Indians caused it to be abandoned in favour of Athabasca Pass farther north.

Sir George Simpson, on his journey around the world in 1841 followed the Bow Valley beyond Banff and crossed Simpson Pass to the Vermilion River. In the same year, James Sinclair led his band of settlers across the Park to reach the Kootenay River en route to Oregon. Father P. de Smet and the Rev. Robert Tyrrell Rundle in 1845 and 1847 traversed the Park on their missionary work.

The Imperial Commission under Captain Palliser in 1857-60 explored the area to locate a travel route to British Columbia. Dr. James Hector in 1858 ascended the Bow River, crossed Vermilion Pass to the Kootenay and returned by Kicking Horse Pass — now in Yoho National Park.

Fur-traders and prospectors continued to penetrate the area and in 1883, surveyors for the Canadian Pacific Railway searched for a route through the Great Mountain Barrier to lay their bands of steel into the then isolated Colony of British Columbia. In that year, railway workers learned of the Cave which had been formed by hot springs bubbling from the slopes of Sulphur Mountain, and erected a rough log building which was the first "bathing establishment" in this area.

Learning of this unique phenomenon of nature, far-sighted legislators in 1885 reserved an area of ten square miles around these springs to preserve them for the people of Canada. In 1887, by the Rocky Mountains Park Act, 260 square miles of this area were established as Canada's first National Park.

Early activities in the Park centred around these mineral hot springs. Access to the Park was by train and all other travelling was either on foot, on horseback or upon "tally-hos", drawn by four-horse teams. Motor cars were prohibited for the protection of the wildlife, and to maintain the serenity of the park environment until 1916.

The Lake Louise district was added to the park in 1892 and, in 1921, connected to Banff by road. In 1926 the road was extended westward to Field in Yoho. The Banff Windermere Highway, opened in 1923, provided access to Kootenay National Park and southeastern British Columbia. In 1940, the long planned Highway from Lake Louise to Jasper National Park was completed, which provides access to the Great Columbia Icefield and magnificent mountain scenery just east of the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains. This forged the final link in a road system connecting Banff with Kootenay, Yoho and Jasper National Parks which together cover a territory of 7,814 square miles.

Requests for single copies of this folder and inquiries about the park should be sent to the General Superintendent, Banff National Park, Banff, Alberta, or the Director, Natural and Historic Resources Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.



Issued Under the Authority of the Honourable Jean Chrétien, P.C., M.P., B.A., LL. L. Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development



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