

BANFF

NATIONAL PARK
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 mineral hot 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 26 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 Service of the Lands and Development Services Branch, Department of Mines and 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 their chief concern, 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 Service is advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body of recognized historians representing various parts of the country. From the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia to Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay, nine such sites are administered as National Historic Parks, and many other places of historical importance have been suitably commemorated.

Also of historical significance was the act of linking two great national parks in Alberta and Montana to be known as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Commemorating the peace that has existed for over 130 years between adjoining nations, this unspoiled area of natural beauty is symbolic of the goodwill enjoyed by these two peoples.

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

Front Cover Photo:
Chairlift, Mt. Norquay

VISITORS GUIDE

Location and Description

Banff National Park in Alberta contains an area of 2,564 square miles and is the oldest of Canada's national playgrounds. The original reservation of ten square miles was set apart in 1885, to preserve as a public possession the hot mineral springs discovered on the slopes of Sulphur Mountain by engineers engaged in the construction of the transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The park includes the main ranges of the Canadian Rockies east of the Continental Divide for a distance of some 125 miles. On the north it adjoins Jasper National Park and on the west its boundaries are contiguous for many miles with those of Kootenay and Yoho National Parks.

Banff Park contains regions of majestic alpine grandeur. It embraces a veritable "sea of mountains", the ranges of which rise one behind the other in parallel lines, running generally from southeast to northwest. In the northern section of the park, straddling the great divide and extending into Jasper Park, is the vast Columbia Ice-field—more than 100 square miles in extent—a remnant of the Ice Age. This is only one of several ice-fields in the park.

Banff Park also contains the two world-famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise, as well as many other beauty spots. Numerous motor roads and an extensive trail system radiating from Banff and Lake Louise provide access to some of the most exquisite scenery to be found anywhere in the Canadian Rockies.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Visitors to Banff National Park are well served by all up-to-date methods of transportation—rail, highway, and air.

Both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Canada Highway run through the park and there is a landing field for light aircraft three miles from the town of Banff. All necessary connections can be made conveniently through the principal railway, bus, or air lines, which provide detailed information and prompt service.

There are four highway approaches to Banff Park. As it is traversed by the Trans-Canada Highway (No. 1), the motorist may arrive from the west via the Big Bend Highway or from the east via a hard-surfaced section from Calgary. From Glacier Park in Montana hard-surfaced connections may be made via this route. Visitors may also drive from Idaho via Kingsgate through southeastern British Columbia on a hard-surfaced highway to Kootenay National Park, and thence over the Banff-Windermere Highway to Banff Park. From Edmonton and other central Alberta points visitors use the Edmonton-Jasper and Banff-Jasper Highways.

Accommodation

Accommodation in this park ranges from luxury hotels to bungalows, chalets, and cabins. Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment it is advisable to arrange accommodation in advance. Public facilities for accommodation are listed in this folder. There are also a large number of private cabins and rooms available in the townsite, and names of agencies handling reservations may be obtained from the Parks Information Bureau in Banff. Cabins and rooms are subject to government inspection and carry an "Approved Accommodation" sign.

ACCOMMODATION DETAILS

NAME	LOCATION	CAPACITY	DAILY RATES	
			SINGLE	DOUBLE
*Banff Springs Hotel	Banff	600 rooms	\$9	\$12 up (E)
Cascade Hotel	Banff	63 rooms	\$4 up	(E)
*Homestead Hotel	Banff	50 rooms	\$2.50 up	\$3.50 up (E)
Hot Springs Hotel	Banff (2½ miles)	22 rooms	\$6	\$5.50 each (A)
King Edward Hotel	Banff	60 rooms	\$2.50 \$5.50 up	\$4 (E) \$9.75 up (A)
Mount Royal Hotel and Annexes	Banff	115 rooms	\$2.50 up	\$3.75 up (E)
*Y.W.C.A.	Banff	45 rooms	\$2.50 up \$1.75-\$2.50 (E)	\$4 up (E) \$3.75-\$4.50 (A) \$22.50-\$27.00 weekly (A)
*Becker's Bungalows No. 1	Banff	196 persons		\$4.00 up for 2 (E) Each extra person \$1
*Becker's Bungalows No. 2	Banff	80 persons		\$6 for 2 persons, \$10 for 4 persons (E)
*Scratch's Banff Bungalows	Banff	140 persons		\$2.50 up for 2 persons 50¢ for each extra person (E)
Mountainholme Lodge	Banff	18 rooms and 5 suites	\$1.50-\$2 up	\$2.50-\$3.00 up (E) \$6-\$11 for 4 persons \$1-\$1.25 for each extra person (E)
Mountview Bungalows	Banff	62 persons		\$9-\$11 for 4 persons (E) \$7-\$10 for 4 persons (E) \$1 for each extra person
*Pinewood Bungalows	Banff	50 persons		\$2-\$2.50 (E)
*Fairholme Bungalows	Banff	54 persons		
Rundle Cabin Camp	Banff	162 persons		
Sunshine Lodge	Sunshine Valley (14 miles from Banff)	108 persons		\$6.50-\$7.50 (A)
*Johnston Canyon Bungalow Camp	16 miles west Banff	202 persons		\$4 up for 2, 50¢ up for extra persons (E)
*Mount Eisenhower Bungalow Camp	Eisenhower Forks (19.7 miles west of Banff)	82 persons		\$3 up for 2 (E) \$1 each extra person
*Eisenhower Lodge	Banff-Windermere Highway (23.7 miles from Banff)	60 persons		\$5 per cabin, up to 4 persons (E)
*Mountain Inn	Lake Louise Station	10 rooms	\$3	(E) \$5 (E)
*Temple View Bungalow Camp	Near Lake Louise Station	76 persons		\$3 up for 2 persons (E) \$1 for each extra person
Lake Louise Ski Lodge	Lake Louise Station vicinity	40 persons	\$4 up	(E) \$6.50 up (E)
*Chateau Lake Louise	Lake Louise	386 rooms	\$9 up	(E) \$12 up (E)
*Deer Lodge	Lake Louise	75 rooms	\$3 up \$3 extra	(E) \$5 up (E) (A)
*Triangle Inn	Lake Louise	7 rooms 6 cabins	\$2 up	(E) \$3 up (E) \$4.50 for 2 persons (E)
*Paradise Bungalow Camp	Lake Louise	60 persons		\$4.50 up for 2 persons 50¢ each extra person (E)
Mount Temple Chalet	Ptarmigan Valley 5 miles north Lake Louise Stn.	20 persons	\$7.50-\$8.50	(A)
Skoki Lodge	6 miles north Mt. Temple Chalet	35 persons	\$7.50-\$8.50	(A)
*Moraine Lake Lodge and Cabins	Moraine Lake	12 persons	\$7.50 up	(A) \$12 up (A)
*Num-ti-jah Lodge	Bow Lake, Banff-Jasper Highway	30 persons	\$8.50	(A)
*Saskatchewan River Bungalow Camp	Banff-Jasper Highway	30 persons		\$4 up for 2 persons \$1 for each extra person

(E) indicates European Plan (without meals) (A) indicates American Plan (with meals) (*) indicates summer season only.

NOTE: Rates quoted are latest available, but may be subject to minor revision from time to time.

CAMPING

For those carrying their own camping equipment or traveling with cabin trailers, public camp-grounds are laid out in delightful settings throughout the park. The main one is at Tunnel Mountain near the eastern gate of Banff. It provides shelters, camp-stoves, tables, electric light, running water, and sanitary conveniences for the use of visitors with their camping equipment. For each period of two weeks or less camping fees are \$1 for an ordinary tent. For automobile trailers the rate is 50 cents for one day, \$1 for two days, and \$2 for any period over two days up to two weeks. Cabin trailers have a special parking area where electrical plug-in facilities are available.

In the Tunnel Mountain camp-ground area a concession for tent houses (44) provides sleeping accommodation at \$1.00 per bed (single).

A new modern camp-ground being developed at Two Jack Lake, seven miles northeast of Banff, will accommodate 200 persons. Other public camp-grounds are located at Sundance Canyon, Lake Minnewanka, Johnston Canyon, Mount Eisenhower, Lake Louise, Moraine Lake; on the Banff-Jasper Highway at Mosquito Creek (Mile 53 from Banff), Bow Pass (Mile 62), Waterfowl Lakes (Mile 75), and the Castelets (Mile 103 from Banff). Camp-grounds are marked with a triangular symbol on map.

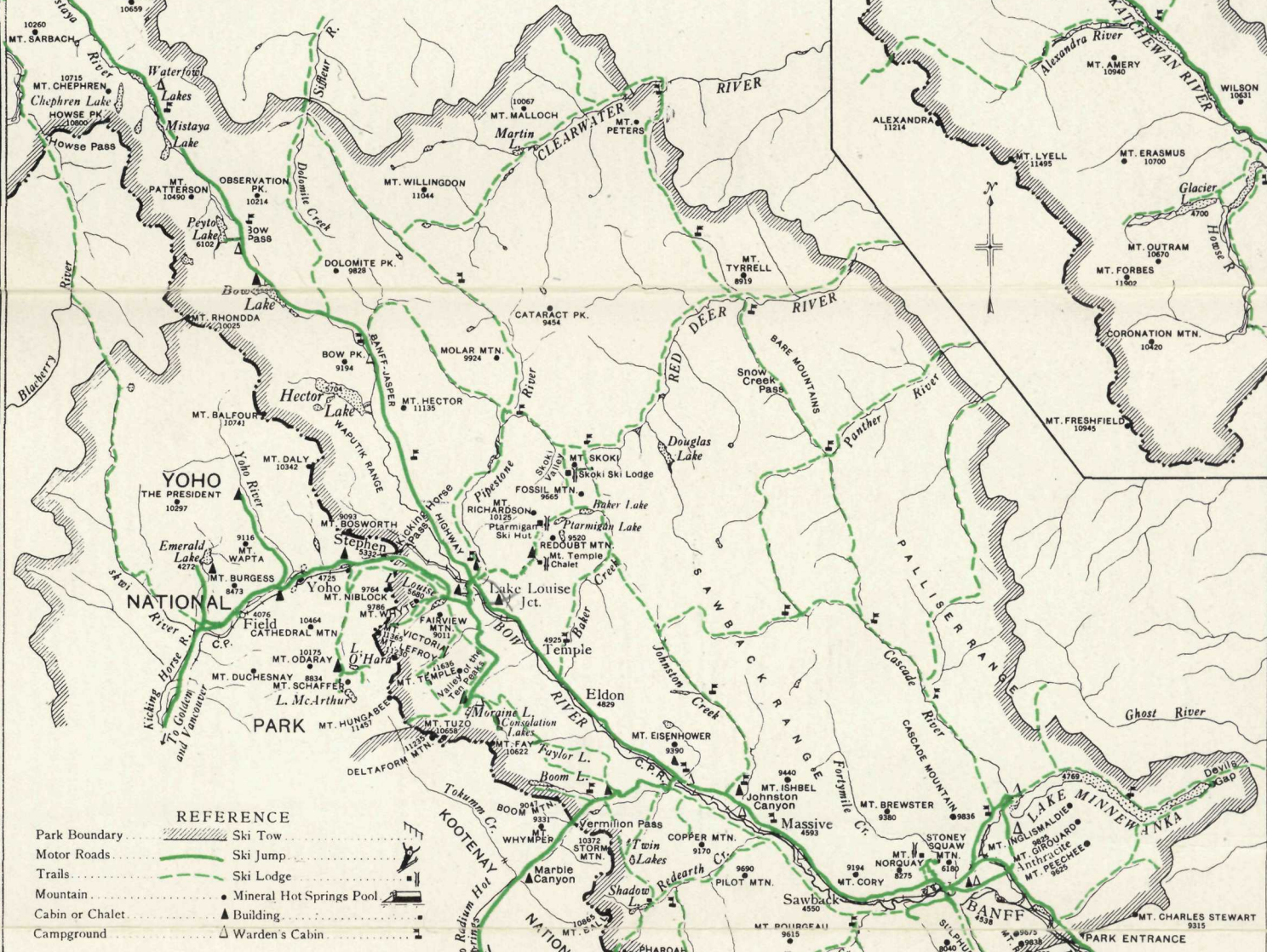
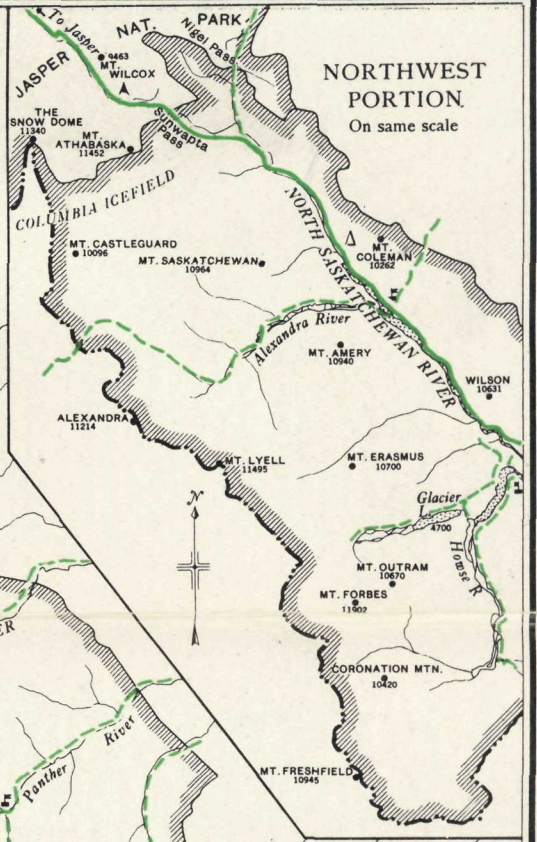
TEA-HOUSES

Tea-houses are located at Lake Agnes and the Plain of Six Glaciers in the Lake Louise area, and on Sulphur Mountain and Mount Norquay near Banff.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
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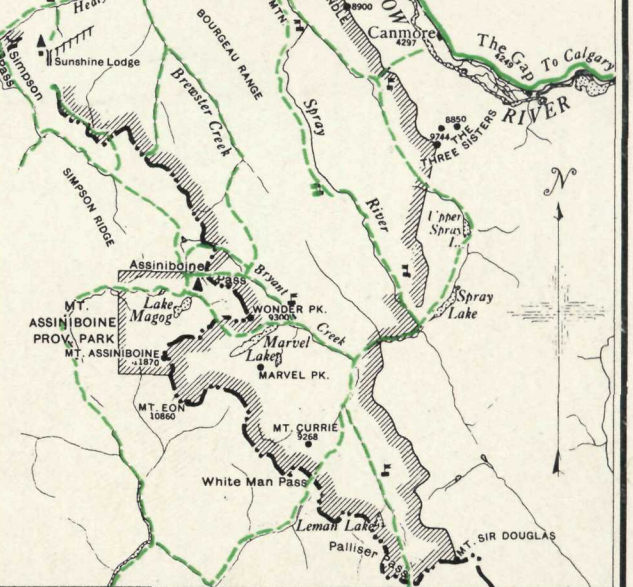
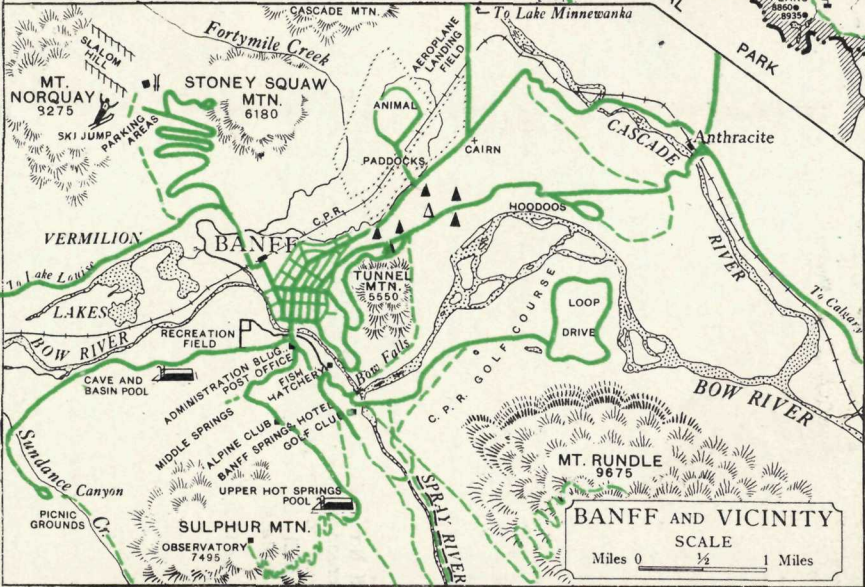
MAP OF
BANFF NATIONAL PARK
ALBERTA

SCALE
MILES 0 12 MILES



REFERENCE

	Park Boundary		Ski Tow
	Motor Roads		Ski Jump
	Trails		Ski Lodge
	Mountain		Mineral Hot Springs Pool
	Cabin or Chalet		Building
	Campground		Warden's Cabin



GENERAL INFORMATION

Registration and Motor Licences

Motorists entering Banff National Park must register and obtain transient motor licences as required by the regulations governing the use of national park highways.

- (1) Licence good for any number of trips during fiscal year ending March 31st, which will also be honoured in all national parks in Canada: Automobile, \$2.00; auto with trailer attached, \$3.00.
- (2) Single-trip licence during period November 1st to March 31st: Automobile, 50¢; auto with trailer attached, \$1.00. Special licences may be obtained for motor vehicles used for commercial purposes.

PARK ADMINISTRATION

A resident Superintendent, whose office is located in the townsite of Banff, supervises the administration of the Park. The protection of forests and game and the enforcement of park regulations are carried out by a park warden service. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police assist in maintaining law and order. The Administration Building, just south of the Bow River bridge, contains the park offices as well as the Post Office. At the north end of the bridge a Parks Information Bureau is maintained from May 15 to September 30 for the convenience of visitors. Here information on accommodation, recreation, and sightseeing may be obtained, as well as literature and maps of the parks. This bureau, however, does not handle reservations.

The townsite of Banff lies 44 miles east of the continental divide, has a permanent population of about 2,500, and is a year-round resort. As a progressive community it contains all the services customarily found in a modern town, and is the centre from which radiate varied activities into the many interesting areas of the park.

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 game sanctuaries, visitors must not molest any wild animals or birds or their nests. Dogs or cats are not allowed in any national park except under special permission.

RECREATION

Banff National Park provides unique opportunities for outdoor recreation, quiet rest, and relaxation. Its crisp freshness contributes to the physical well-being of visitors, and its inspirational beauty stimulates esthetic appreciation and artistic expression.

Arts and Crafts—The appreciation of arts and crafts has assumed new importance in Canada. Students from Halifax to Vancouver and from South America to Alaska are coming in ever-increasing numbers to combine creative work in the arts with delightful recreation in the Canadian Rockies. Since 1933 the Banff School of Fine Arts, an extension of the University of Alberta, has held summer courses in the vicinity of Banff, and has gained an international reputation.

Bathing and Swimming—The mineral hot springs, which were the primary attraction when Banff National Park was originally set apart for public use, are still among its chief attractions.

There are several springs bubbling from the sides of Sulphur Mountain. So far two sites have been developed and are operated by the National Parks Service. They are Cave and Basin, one mile west of the Bow Bridge, and the Upper Hot Springs, two and a half miles by road along the mountain and 450 feet above the town.

Bathing in the outdoor pools at Banff is regarded as one of the most pleasant and healthful recreations. At the Cave and Basin Springs there are two fine swimming pools and a modern building equipped with showers and rest rooms. Dressing rooms, for more than a hundred persons, extend along one side of the main pool. Spectators may view this pool from wide terraces above. The two outdoor pools comfortably accommodate hundreds of bathers daily. Temperatures of the waters are usually around 90°F. The Upper Hot Springs establishment is well equipped with steam rooms, plunges, showers, and rest rooms for men, women, and children. The outdoor pool, which has a temperature of 112°F, is open summer and winter. Visitors coming to Banff to enjoy winter sports make good use of these mineral hot springs.

Admission to the pools is 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children, with additional charges of 5 cents each for towels and for bathing suits. Use of the plunges and steamrooms at the Upper Hot Springs is 50 cents, and from September 16 to May 31 swimming charges are reduced to 20 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. The Upper Hot Springs operates throughout the year and the Cave and Basin during summer months only.

Swimming facilities for guests at the Banff Springs Hotel include an indoor and an outdoor pool, both of which are supplied with water from the hot springs. A heated outdoor pool is also provided for guests at the Chateau Lake Louise.

Boating and Canoeing—Boating and canoeing are popular at Banff, Lake Minnewanka, and Lake Louise, where boats and canoes may be hired. The quiet reaches of the Bow River, and Echo Creek particularly, offer delightful opportunities for viewing the panorama of peaks on both sides of the valley. Scheduled launch trips are made from the townsite westward for eight miles.

Permission to operate motor propelled boats on park waters must be obtained from the Park Superintendent.

Climbing—Mountaineers come to Banff from all parts of the globe seeking "new heights to conquer". Many daring climbs have been recorded by the Alpine Club of Canada which has conducted annual camps in the Rockies and the Selkirks for many years. Amateur climbers are well advised to secure competent guides and proper equipment before attempting the more difficult mountain terrain. There are still many unconquered peaks in the Canadian Rockies to challenge the expert mountaineer, and the beginner finds numerous climbs to test his skill and endurance.

Cycling—Cycling in Banff National Park has become one of the popular exercises for visitors. A bicycle is a great convenience in sightseeing in the parks, as it can be used not only on the main park highways but on many of the fire roads and trails leading to exquisite scenic areas. Visitors to the park may hire bicycles locally.

Fishing—Numerous lakes and streams throughout the Park area afford first-rate angling. Consistent use of modern methods, including the operation of the Banff fish hatchery, has resulted in the maintenance of good fishing in many of the lakes and streams in the park. Visitors can obtain at the Park Information Bureau the publication entitled "Angler's Guide to the Mountain National Parks", which contains up-to-date information about the most popular fishing waters in the park and a list of the species to be caught.

A fishing licence is required for Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Kootenay, and Yoho National Parks, and is good in any

of these parks during the season. The co-operation of anglers in completing creel census cards is appreciated.

As special fishing regulations are in force from time to time, visitors are requested to consult park officers concerning open waters, seasons catch limits, and the procuring of fishing licences.

Golf—The Banff Springs Hotel golf course in Banff National Park is 4,500 feet above sea-level. All around it are towering mountains whose lower slopes are clad with dense forests. Undulating terrain, well-placed hazards, and tricky crosswinds make it one of the sportiest courses on the continent. The clubhouse, parking area, and first tee are a short distance from Banff Springs Hotel. The green fee is \$3.

Hiking—The visitor to Banff Park, who spends a few days hiking over trails once trod by Indians, missionaries, explorers, fur traders, and hunters not only finds a temporary escape from the tempo of modern life, but also has the opportunity of studying the prolific display of floral splendor, and the wild creatures in their native haunts. The Sky Line Trail Hikers and the Canadian Youth Hostellers, two unique international organizations, which have done much to encourage hiking in the Canadian Rockies, conduct annual excursions.

Photography—Visitors have excellent opportunities to catch nature's breath-taking beauty with a camera in the majestic Canadian Rockies. Devotees of colour photography are stimulated particularly by the marvellous colouring of the landscape, often reflected in placid mountain lakes.

Tennis—Tennis courts, just west of Bow River bridge, are available to the public, and there are other courts for the use of guests at Banff Springs Hotel and Chateau Lake Louise.

Trail Riding—For many years Banff has been one of the principal starting points in the Canadian Rockies for trail-riding expeditions. In this park there are nearly a thousand miles of trails leading to such places as Mount Assiniboine, Spray Lakes, Simpson Pass, Skoki Valley, Lake Louise, Lake O'Hara, Snow Creek, Harrison Lake, Panther River, the marvellous Red Deer Valley, and many other scenic regions. Since 1924 the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, a Canadian organization with a cosmopolitan membership, holds annual "rides," usually in Banff Park. Guides, packhorses, mountain ponies, and supplies are available locally.

Winter Sports—Banff, one of the greatest summer playgrounds on the continent, is fast developing into a resort for thousands of visitors who are seeking recreational pleasure in the winter-time. Winter sports include skiing, skating, curling, sleighing, tobogganing, and outdoor swimming in hot sulphur springs. The great variety of mountain terrain affords splendid powder snow conditions similar to those in the Alps. On the slopes of Mount Norquay, within five miles of Banff, are located a spectacular ski jump and downhill and slalom courses.

A chairlift is now in operation to the top of the downhill course, and two rope tows serve the extensive practice slopes. A ski lodge with restaurant, and a ski rental and repair shop face the slopes and are available to visitors.

The Ptarmigan-Skoki region, north of Lake Louise, is marvellous for high-country skiing, and accommodation is available at Temple Chalet, at the entrance to the Ptarmigan Valley, and at Skoki Lodge, six miles to the north. Transportation is available as far as Temple Chalet, which is five miles from Lake Louise. Sunshine Lodge, 14 miles southwest of Banff, is also situated in a magnificent skiing region near Simpson Pass. Transportation is available to the door of this lodge, which is a modern building with accommodation for more than one hundred persons. A ski-tow is among the more recent improvements at Sunshine.

SIGHTSEEING

The majority of visitors to Banff National Park expect to do some sightseeing during their sojourn in the mountains. Few have time to cover the whole park in one visit, but all are anxious to see some of its most brilliant scenic gems, about which they have heard so much.

The Cascade Rock Gardens surrounding the Administration Building are charming and colourful.

A delightful short trip might embrace a number of places of special attraction in the immediate vicinity of the townsite. It is difficult to describe adequately the superb scenic setting of BANFF, but it is impossible to be unmoved by its irresistible charm. Within view of this famous mountain resort, nestled in the green valley of the Bow River, are several fine peaks—CASCADE, RUNDLE, NORQUAY, AYLMER, STONEY SQUAW, and SULPHUR. Peeping out from behind these are scores of glittering peaks beckoning, as it were, to the visitor. A motor tour of this area might also include such popular places as SUNDANCE CANYON, the GOLF COURSE, BOW FALLS, UPPER HOT SPRINGS, the WILD ANIMAL PADDOCK, the FISH HATCHERY, and those weird examples of nature's sculpture, the HOODOOS—to mention only a few nearby places of interest.

For the motorist bent on seeing more of this world-renowned mountain playground, LAKE MINNEWANKA, meaning "Lake of the Water Spirit", lies eight miles northeast of Banff, and the trip may be enhanced by a motor launch cruise down this 11-mile lake. Of course no motor trip to the Canadian Rockies is complete without seeing LAKE LOUISE, extolled in song and verse. En route to Lake Louise it is well worth while to stop 16 miles west of Banff for a walk up JOHNSTON'S CANYON to view its colourful cliffs and tumbling waterfalls.

From EISENHOWER FORKS, 20 miles west of Banff, the Banff-Windermere Highway may be followed into Kootenay Park on the southern side of the VERMILION SUMMIT and west of the continental divide. Here MARBLE CANYON (35 miles from Banff) and other lovely spots along the road make this trip a delightful experience, which may be climaxed by a swim in the hot mineral waters of RADIUM HOT SPRINGS within sight of the great red cliffs of SINCLAIR CANYON.

From Lake Louise there is a 9-mile motor trip to MORaine LAKE in the wild and beautiful VALLEY OF THE TEN PEAKS, which were originally named after the ten numerals of the Stoney Indian language.

West of Lake Louise, following the Trans-Canada Highway, lies Yoho National Park. Yoho is an Indian word for "Wonderful" and the narrow precipitous valleys, white-water rivers, and towering peaks of this park make it truly a place of wonder. LAKE WAPTA, Yoho VALLEY, TAKAKKAW FALLS, EMERALD LAKE, and the NATURAL BRIDGE are the high points in a visit to this park—all to be seen from 31 miles of highway west of Lake Louise.

BANFF-JASPER HIGHWAY

Longest and perhaps the most exciting motor trip in the park is over the BANFF-JASPER HIGHWAY, an interpark motor road built along the trench immediately east of the main chain of the Rockies. The road follows in turn the BOW, MISTAYA, NORTH SASKATCHEWAN, SUNWAPTA and ATHABASKA RIVERS, and discloses some of the most outstanding alpine scenery in the world. The glaciers constantly seen on mountains west of the road are either remnants of, or connected with ice-fields, chief of which are the WAPUTIK ICE-FIELD just north of Lake Louise, and the GREAT COLUMBIA ICE-FIELD, the eastern section of which lies partly in Banff Park and partly in Jasper Park. The climax of this highway is reached when a half-mile spur road takes the motorist to the tongue of the ATHABASKA GLACIER, which is part of the Columbia Ice-field. This is 83 miles north of the junction east of Lake

Louise Station, 119 miles from Banff and 66 miles south of Jasper townsite.

The breath-taking spectacle of Panther Falls, dropping 600 feet from the side of the highway to the floor of the valley, the emerald-hued Peyto Lake, at the foot of Peyto Glacier, and the thrilling sight of the Mistaya Canyon are among the outstanding attractions along this great scenic highway.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Animals and Birds—One of the greatest attractions of Banff Park is its wildlife. Within its boundaries will be found specimens of nearly all big game animals native to the Rocky Mountains, many of which may be seen from the park trails and even from the highways. Included are Rocky Mountain sheep—the picturesque "bighorn"—Rocky Mountain goat, elk, moose, mule deer, black and grizzly bear, cougar, and coyote. Among the smaller mammals found are the Columbian ground squirrel or picketpin gopher, mantled ground squirrel which looks like a large chipmunk, yellow-haired porcupine, snow-shoe rabbit, red squirrel, marten, muskrat, pika, and hoary marmot or "whistler". Beaver are also numerous, particularly in the vicinity of Banff.

Birds are abundant in the park. More than 100 species are found in numbers and are either migrants or common residents. Among the most interesting are the golden eagle, white-tailed ptarmigan, magpie, Clarke's crow, Canada jay, rufous hummingbird, Franklin's grouse or "fool-hen", mountain bluebird, western tanager, and Townsend's solitaire. Many other song-birds and birds of brilliant plumage may also be observed during the summer months.

Trees and Flowers—The forests of Banff Park form one of its most beautiful physical features. The lodgepole pine is the most abundant species, and white and black spruce, balsam fir, Engelmann spruce, Douglas fir, lumbur or Rocky Mountain pine, Lyall's larch, white birch, Alpine fir, and aspen or poplar are found in the park. Many varieties of shrubs also grow on the mountain slopes.

The wild flowers of the park clothe the valleys and alpine slopes in a riot of colour and are a revelation to the visitor. More than 500 varieties have been identified in the Rocky Mountains, and they are found even on high passes, near the snow line, blooming in waves of blue, rose, white and yellow. Among the best known species are larkspur, violet, columbine, Indian Paint brush, alpine anemone, harebell, snow lily, gentian, aster, everlasting, mountain heather, hellebore, saxifrage, dryas, vetch, wintergreen, and fireweed.

FIRE PREVENTION

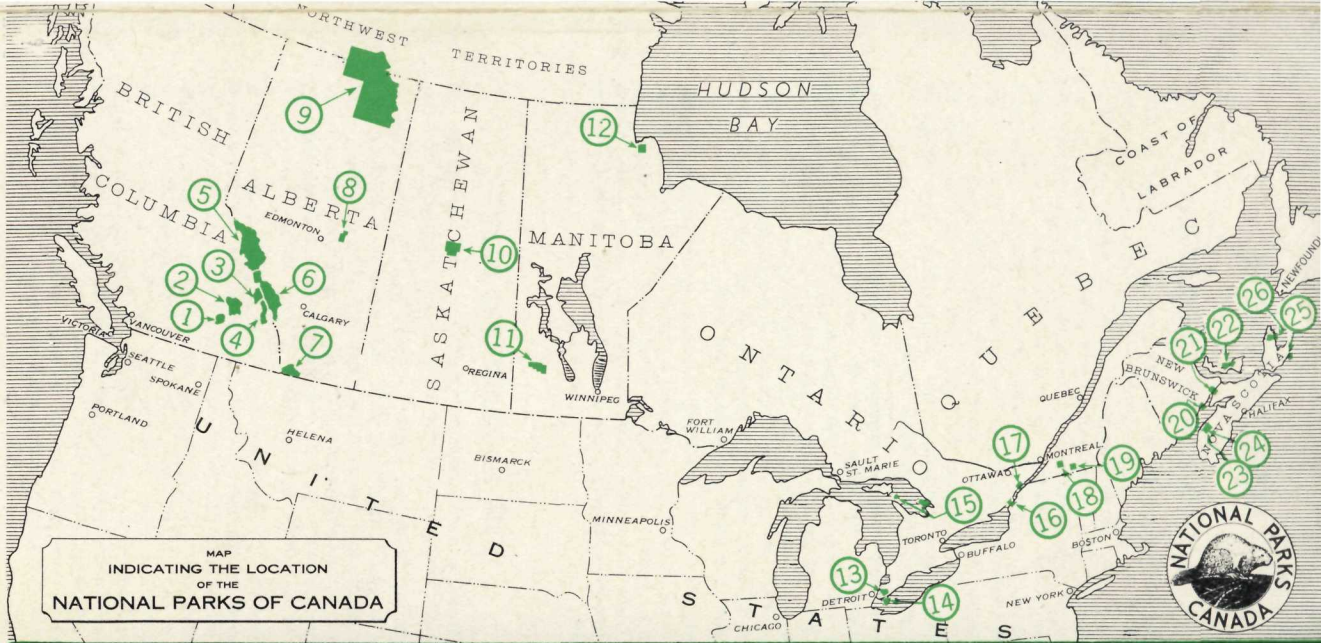
Visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Smoking materials should be completely extinguished before being thrown away, and then dropped only on bare soil.

Camp-fires in the vicinity of park highways must be confined to public camp-grounds where stoves or grills are provided for the visitor. Persons using park trails unaccompanied by a licensed guide should acquaint themselves with the park regulations, and secure particulars concerning suitable campsites and other related information; camp-fires on the trails may be lit only under special permit and, of course, must be extinguished before being left. Parties making extended trips into park areas away from railroads or park highways should register with the District Warden or the Chief Warden of Banff National Park.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible. Fires that cannot be put out promptly should be reported to the nearest park officer. A fire in a national park may cause damage that cannot be repaired in a hundred years.

Key to map of National Parks

1. Mount Revelstoke
2. Glacier
3. Yoho
4. Kootenay
5. Jasper
6. Banff
7. Waterton Lakes
8. Elk Island
9. Wood Buffalo
10. Prince Albert
11. Riding Mountain
12. Fort Prince of Wales
13. Fort Malden
14. Point Pelee
15. Georgian Bay Islands
16. St. Lawrence Islands
17. Fort Wellington
18. Fort Chambly
19. Fort Lennox
20. Fundy
21. Fort Beausejour
22. Prince Edward Island
23. Port Royal
24. Fort Anne
25. Fortress of Louisbourg
26. Cape Breton Highlands



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