BANFF NATIONAL PARK

Banff, perhaps Canada's premier tourist magnet, attracts more than three million visitors a year from every corner of the globe. Mountaineers, skiers, hikers, cyclists, horseback riders, fishermen, canoeists, nature lovers and those who just want to take in a hearty dose of Rocky Mountain air flock to the park each year.

Banff covers 6,641 km² (2,564 square miles) of mountains, valleys, glaciers, forests, alpine meadows, lakes and wild rivers along the Alberta flank of the Continental Divide.

There are many sights to see and things to do in and near the town of Banff. A visit to the Cave and Basin Centennial Centre for a swim in the outdoor mineral water pool and a look back at the history of Banff and of Canada's national park system is a pleasant way to spend an afternoon. Visitors also enjoy the Banff Park Museum and the Buffalo Paddock.

Lake Louise with glacier-clad Mount Victoria is one of the park's most popular stopping places. There are many trails for hiking and horseback riding in this area as well as canoeing on the lake and skiing in the winter.

The park contains at least 25 peaks which tower 3,000 metres (9,800 feet) or more. Scores of lakes are part of the natural backdrop and their turquoise hue begs to be captured on film. Geological oddities include hoodoos, plunging canyons and mineral hot springs.

BANFF

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

The largest of Canada's Rocky Mountain national parks, Jasper, spans 10,878 km² (4,200 square miles) of broad valleys and rugged mountains along the eastern slopes of the Rockies.

Many of the park's striking features are accessible by road — the Athabasca Glacier, Sunwapta and Athabasca Falls, Miette Hotsprings, glacier-clad Mount Edith Cavell and the limestone gorge of Maligne Canyon. Visitors can ride a tramway to the top of The Whistlers to view life above the treeline and the spectacle of surrrounding mountain peaks and many of the lakes that dot the wide Athabasca Valley. Day trails, overnight hiking trips, horseback rides and a boat trip down Maligne Lake are other ways to see the park.

Jasper joins Banff National Park to the south via the Icefields Parkway. This parkway is virtually unparalleled for beauty as it runs alongside a chain of massive icefields straddling the Continental Divide.

Large numbers of elk, bighorn sheep, mule deer and other large animals, as well as their predators, make Jasper National Park one of the last great wildlife ecosystems remaining in the Rocky Mountains.

The human history of the park includes stories of Indians, fur traders, geologists, railroad surveyors, mountaineers, naturalists and prospectors. The first explorers ventured into the Jasper region in the early 1800s in search of a fur trade route across the mountains. A local trading post became known as Jasper's House after the North West Company clerk Jasper Hawse. With the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line through the Yellowhead Pass in 1907, the federal government decided to preserve the area as a national park.

JASPER

KOOTENAY

KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK

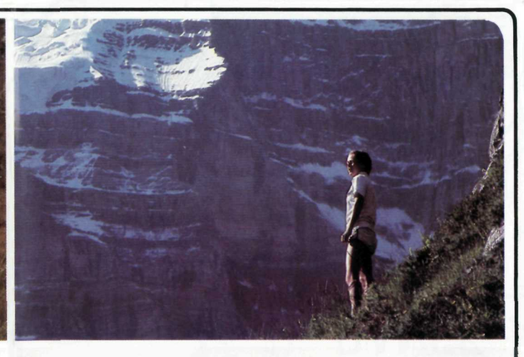
Kootenay National Park is a land of startling contrasts towering summits and hanging glaciers, narrow chasms and color-splashed mineral pools.

This 1,406 km² (543 square miles) mountain park is located in southeastern British Columbia on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains adjoining Banff and Yoho national parks.

Every twist and turn of the Banff-Windermere Highway reveals something interesting to explore — the limestone gorge of Marble Canyon, the ochre-tinted paint pots once used by the Kootenai Indians to make vermilion paint to decorate their bodies and teepees and the Redwall Fault with its red cliffs and shattered rock. The famous Radium Hot Springs at the southern end of the park are natural mineral springs heated deep in the earth's crust. The high peaks of the Rockies' Main Ranges cover the northern reaches of the park, while farther south the mountains become more gentle.

Since prehistoric times, this part of the central Rockies has served as a major north-south travel route. The Kootenai Indians settled in the region and pictographs found near the hot springs indicate this was a meeting place for plains and mountain bands.

Fur traders and explorers travelled the area in the 1800s, seeking suitable transportation routes through the high mountain passes. They were followed by homesteaders and entrepreneurs who realized the commercial potential of developing the hot springs. The first pool and bathhouse at Radium Hot Springs were built in 1911. The federal government then established Kootenay National Park in 1920.



YOHO

YOHO NATIONAL PARK

Yoho is a park of waterfalls and glacial lakes. It's a park with snow-topped mountain peaks, roaring rivers and deep silent forests. It's a park whose history is bound up with a railroad, spiral tunnels inside mountains and stories of runaway trains. No wonder Yoho National Park got its name from a Cree Indian word expressing awe.

The park spans 1,313 square kilometres (507 square miles) on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia and borders on Banff and Kootenay national parks.

Yoho's craggy peaks and steep rock faces, home to mountain goats, posed an enormous engineering problem for Canada's early explorers. The mountains that were the curse of railway workers are responsible for the park's many waterfalls including Laughing Falls, Wapta Falls, Twin Falls, and one of Canada's highest (254 m, 833 ft.) Takakkaw Falls. The water from melting glaciers high up in the mountains is also responsible for the color of Emerald Lake and famed Lake O'Hara.

Water is again responsible for creating a major park attraction, a natural rock bridge over the Kicking Horse River. Torrents have worn a hole through the middle of a solid rock-bed leaving a flat-rock bridge behind. Another marvel are the hoodoos which are pillars of glacial silt topped by precariously-balanced boulders creating long-stemmed toadstool shapes.

Many of British Columbia's plants and animals reach their eastern extension in Yoho. The high peaks of the Continental Divide wring out the precipitation remaining in clouds travelling eastward from the Pacific. This creates the pockets of wetbelt forest where species such as devil's club, western red cedar and western hemlock thrive.

One of the world's most interesting fossil beds, the Burgess Shale, is located in Yoho. Designated a World Heritage Site in 1981, the shale formation contains the fossilized remains of more than 120 marine animal species dating back 530 million years. The Burgess Shale World Heritage Site is now incorporated into the larger Four Rocky Mountain Park World Heritage Site.

WHERE TO STAY

Visitors may stay in any of the designated campgrounds listed in the camping section of this brochure (map side). Camping space is available at a fee on a first come, first served basis. Generally, a maximum stay of two consecutive weeks is allowed at these campgrounds which are normally open from mid-May to mid-September. Winter camping is available in a designated area in each park.

Commercial accommodation is available in and adjacent to the parks. Information on commercial accommodation is available from Parks Canada, Information Services, Box 2989, Station M, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3H8; from Travel Alberta, 10065 Jasper Ave., 12th Floor, Capitol Square Building, Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 0H4 and from Tourism British Columbia, 1117 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C., V8W 2Z2.

Facilities for the handicapped are available in the four parks. Please contact the park for locations and details.

WHAT TO DO

The national parks are open all year, although many services are not available from October to May. Many visitors see the park during the summer but each year an increasing number discover the variety of winter activities, including skiing at world-class resorts, cross-country skiing, ice-climbing, photography and wildlife viewing.

Hiking

The four parks have a combined total of 2,900 kilometres (1,749 miles) of hiking trails which include pleasant half-hour strolls to more adventurous trips into the parks' backcountry. Many of these hiking trails become cross-country ski trails in the winter. More details of the parks' hiking trails including brochures and topographic maps of backcountry areas can be obtained at the park information centres.

Backcountry campers in the parks require park use permits. The return of the permit at the end of the trip is not required. Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho control backcountry use by applying a quota system.

Banff issues backcountry use permits on a first come, first served basis. Visitors are advised to try areas where crowded conditions are rare.

If anyone is undertaking an activity which is hazardous, he may register. If a person registers in, he must, by law, register out by returning the safety registration on completion of the activity.

Boating

Banff — Boating is allowed on many of the park's lakes and rivers. Power boats may be used only on Lake Minnewanka.

Jasper — Rowboats and canoes are allowed on all of the ponds and lakes in the park except Cabin Lake. Power boats may be used on Pyramid and Medicine lakes. Boats with electric motors without on-board generators are allowed on any lake where boats are permitted.

Kootenay — Only the Vermilion and Kootenay rivers are suitable for boating. Motorized boats may not be used. The degree of difficulty varies along the reaches of the rivers. Some sections are hazardous and it is advisable to contact the information centres or warden service before boating. Boating is not permitted on park lakes.

Yoho — Non-motorized boats are allowed on all park waters. Visitors interested in undertaking a river trip should first inquire at an information centre.

Fishing

Fishing permits are required by anglers in Canada's national parks. Permits are available at park information centres, the administration building, campground and warden offices and from some concessionaires. This fishing permit is valid in all Canadian national parks. Visitors wishing to fish in waters outside national park boundaries must obtain a provincial fishing licence covering that area.

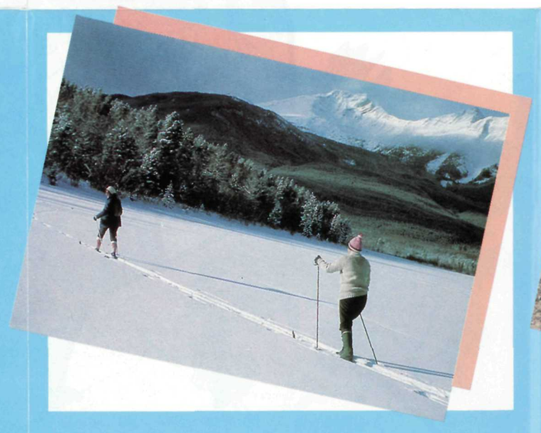
Swimming

Swimming in lukewarm mineral water is available at the Cave and Basin Centennial Centre in Banff National Park and at the cool pool at the Radium Hot Springs Aquacourt. Soaking in outdoor hot pools fed by natural mineral springs is available at the Upper Hot Springs in Banff, the Miette Hotsprings in Jasper and the Radium Hot Springs Aquacourt in Kootenay. The springs that sparked the formation of Banff, Canada's first national park, can be viewed at the Cave and Basin Centennial Centre near Banff townsite.

The sedimentary Rocky Mountains contain an extensive fossil record dating from the Precambrian period. Of special interest in the Main Ranges are the exquisitely preserved soft-bodied fossils found in the Burgess Shale layer of the Stephen Formation in Yoho National Park. As one of the most significant fossil sites in the world, the Burgess Shale shows evolution in action during Middle Cambrian times.

Although the last major glacial advance ended about 10,000 years ago, active glaciers and icefields still exist throughout the region, particularly in the Main Ranges. The most significant in the area is the Columbia Icefield. The Columbia Icefield is the largest in the Rocky Mountains and the largest in North America's subarctic interior.

Covering 325 km² (125 square miles) the Columbia Icefield spans the Continental Divide and the boundary between Jasper and Banff national parks. The Athabasca Glacier, located adjacent to the Icefields Parkway which links Banff and Jasper, provides unequalled opportunities for visitors to view ongoing glacial processes.



WILDLIFE

The four parks are home to an interesting and varied wildlife population. Fifty-six species of mammals are found in these parks, ranging in size from the impressive moose to the tiny pigmy shrew. The ungulates (moose, elk, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, woodland caribou, white-tailed deer and mule deer) are often seen in their natural habitat by visitors. Early morning and evening are the best times for viewing wildlife in the parks.

A population of about 200 grizzly bears, along with cougars, black bears and timber wolves also live in the parks and are more rarely seen by visitors.

More than 280 species of birds have been identified including golden and bald eagles.

Amphibians and reptiles are limited because of the relatively severe climate. One species of toad, three of frog, one salamander species and two types of snakes have been recorded.

Cutthroat, rainbow, lake and brook trout, Dolly Varden, northern pike and lake and mountain whitefish are found in the major watersheds of the parks. Some of the parks' lakes are stocked regularly for anglers.

A special note about wildlife

Most problems that arise between visitors and animals in national parks are caused by food. Feeding wildlife endangers both animal and man. Animals attracted to populated areas by frequent feeding or improperly stored food or garbage often become ill.

All wild animals are unpredictable and approaching them is dangerous. It is illegal to feed, entice or molest any animal in a national park. For information about bears, please obtain a copy of You Are In Bear Country from information centres.

The grass along road margins attracts many browsing animals. Please drive slowly and watch for these animals.

PLANT LIFE

Three different life zones can be seen easily by visitors: the montane zone in the lowest valleys; the subalpine zone at higher elevations; and the alpine zone above timberline, high on the shoulders of the mountains and bordering on the bare rock and permanent snow of the peaks. In Yoho, there are also pockets of interior rainforest.

The montane region is distinguished by grassy meadows and forests of Douglas fir, white spruce, trembling aspen and lodgepole pine. The montane region also includes some types of vegetation rare in the parks including the extensive wetland areas of Vermilion Lakes near Banff townsite and the sand and silt dune area of the Athabasca River in Jasper National Park.

The lower subalpine areas support closed coniferous forest dominated by Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir and lodgepole pine. Open meadows are also found.

The upper subalpine region has a greater snowfall and a shorter growing season and is characterized by mature forests with subalpine fir, krummholz (stunted trees) and Engelmann spruce. In summer, subalpine meadows are carpeted with wildflowers.

The alpine region cannot support trees. The plant life has had to adapt to the harsh region with its short growing seasons, extreme daily temperature fluctuations, high winds and intense ultra-violet radiation. This zone can be viewed without a long climb at The Whistlers in Jasper and at Sunshine, near Banff, where tramways take visitors to this region. Alpine meadows such as those above Lake O'Hara in Yoho are also typical of the high country.

CLIMATE

All four parks experience great seasonal and annual variation in precipitation and temperature. Generally, winters are long and the summers cool and short, with occasional hot spells. Temperatures can range from as high as 30°C in summer to lower than -30°C in the winter.

Average maximum and minimum temperatures for the four parks follow:
Jan. -7°C/-16°C (19°F/3°F), Feb. -1°C/-12°C (30°F/10°F), March 3°C/-9°C (37°F/16°F), Apr. 9°C/-4°C (48°F/25°F), May 15°C/2°C (59°F/36°F), June 19°C/6°C (66°F/43°F), July 22°C/8°C (72°F/46°F), Aug. 21°C/7?C (70°F/45°F), Sept. 16°C/3°C (61°F/37°F), Oct. 10°C/-1°C (50°F/30°F), Nov. 1°C/-9°C (34°F/16°F), Dec. -5°C/-14°C (23°F/7°F). These temperatures apply to valley bottoms. At higher elevations temperatures will be five to seven degrees cooler.

Annual precipitation in the parks ranges from less than 380 mm at lower elevations to greater than 1,250 mm in regions along the Continental Divide (25 mm = 1 inch).

WHERE TO GET MORE INFORMATION

More detailed information and many publications are available at park information centres or can be obtained by writing to the individual parks.

BANFF
Information Centres
Lake Louise — mid-May to mid-October
Banff — year-round
Warden Offices
— for emergencies, 24 hours a day — public inquiries 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Lake Louise — year-round
Banff — year-round
Superintendent
Banff National Park
Box 900
Banff, Alberta T0L 0C0
(403) 762-3324

KOOTENAY
Information Centres
Marble Canyon — June - Labour Day
West Park Gate — year-round
West Gate Information Centre — June - Labour Day
Superintendent
Kootenay National Park
Box 220
Radium Hot Springs, B.C.
V0A 1M0
(604) 347-9615

JASPER
Information Centres
Jasper Townsite — year-round
Icefield Centre — May - Sept.
Warden Offices
— year-round
Superintendent
Jasper National Park
P.O. Box 10
Jasper, Alberta T0E 1E0
(403) 852-6161

YOHO
Information Centres
Townsite — Administration Building, — year-round
East Information Centre — mid May - mid October
West Information Centre — mid May - mid October
Superintendent
Yoho National Park
Box 99
Field, B.C.
V0A 1C0
(604) 343-6324

Parks Canada
Information Services
Western Regional Office
Room 520, 220 - 4th Ave. S.E.
Box 2989, Station M
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8 (403) 292-4440
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Published by authority of the Minister of the Environment
© Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1986
QS-W192-000-EE-A1

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Environment Canada Parks
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Banff • Jasper Kootenay • Yoho National Parks

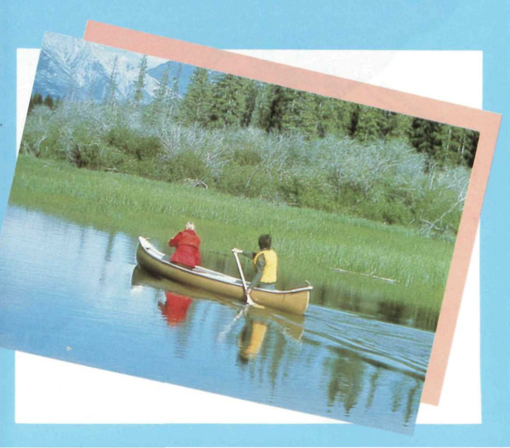
Alberta/British Columbia

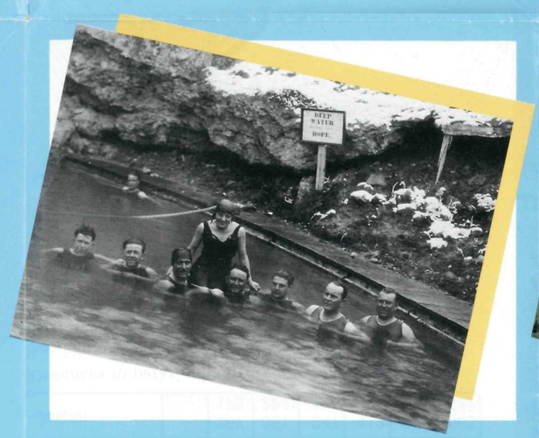
INTRODUCTION

The four Rocky Mountain national parks of Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho share boundaries, scenery, geology, plant and animal life, human history and importance to the world.

These four parks were declared a World Heritage Site in 1985 by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). World Heritage sites and monuments are considered to be of such exceptional interest and of such universal value that protecting them is a concern of all mankind.

The four Rocky Mountain parks were chosen for this honor because they include all four geological zones of the Rocky Mountains in an outstanding setting of exceptional beauty. These characteristics, exemplified by the Burgess Shale fossils, the Columbia Icefield and the Maligne Valley, give the parks world value.





HISTORY

The human history of the four mountain parks likely began about 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. For most of this period, Indians entered and settled in the Rockies in search of sources of food and clothing. In certain places in the parks, Indians quarried tool materials. In areas now in Kootenay National Park, they collected ochre or iron oxide for decorative use. There is also some evidence of native use near the parks' hot springs.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Rockies were viewed by early explorers as a major obstacle in the effort to find a western route to the Pacific Ocean. With the assistance of Indian guides familiar with mountain passes, early explorers such as Mackenzie, Thompson, McGillivray and Simpson overcame this obstacle. The fur trade era of the mid-1800s brought traders and merchants to the area.

The coming of the transcontinental railway marked the beginning of the national parks system in Canada. In 1883 three railway workers chanced upon the Cave and Basin hot springs, now a part of Banff National Park. For the enjoyment and healthful benefit of all Canadians, the hot springs and an area around them were set aside by the Canadian government in 1885 as a park reserve. Two years later, the federal government formally established Rocky Mountains Park as Canada's first national park, later to be known as Banff National Park.

Yoho and Jasper national parks have also been closely associated with railway construction. A small reserve around Mount Stephen, British Columbia, was set aside near the Canadian Pacific Railway line in 1886, marking the beginning of Yoho National Park. Jasper became a national park in 1907 in association with the construction of Canada's second and more northerly transcontinental railway.

Transportation also sparked the establishment of Kootenay National Park in 1920. The province of British Columbia began construction of the Banff-Windermere Road in 1910 but ran out of funds before its completion. In return for land on both sides of the route, the federal government completed the road and the park was established in 1920.

The transportation theme dominated the history of these parks and continues to play an important role. There are a transcontinental highway (Trans-Canada), a trans-provincial highway (Yellowhead) and two major parkways (Bow Valley and Icefields) and the Banff-Windermere Highway passing through the parks as well as the two railway routes. Banff and Jasper townsites developed in the early days to service the railway and to provide essential services to many park visitors.

Some mineral and forest exploitation was allowed in the parks until about the 1930s and until the 1960s in Yoho. Since then, the parks have been virtually free of resource extraction and industry.

GEOLOGY

Geological formations in the four mountain national parks are composed largely of shale, dolomite, sandstone, limestone and slate spanning time periods from the Precambrian to the Cretaceous. Forces have resulted in faulting, folding and uplifting of these rock layers to produce mountain ranges which form the continental spine.

The Canadian Rocky Mountains consist of the Western Ranges, the Main Ranges, the Front Ranges and the Foothills, all of which are represented in the four parks. Glaciers carved these ranges and the climate has worn them to create a variety of landforms.

The Western Ranges, found in the southern part of Kootenay National Park and in the western part of Yoho, include formations of thick shales that folded intricately when the mountains were formed.

The Main Ranges are found in all four of the parks. These ranges are made up of limestone, sandstone, and shale and include the oldest rock found in the four mountain parks. These ranges contain the highest mountains in the four parks and form the Continental Divide. Castle Mountain in Banff National Park, Mount Edith Cavell in Jasper and Mount Stephen in Yoho are dramatic examples of the many Main Range peaks.

The Front Ranges are found in Banff and Jasper and are composed of thick layers of limestone and shale. These mountains often have a tilted, tooth-like appearance and in places, the rock layers have been folded. Mountains such as Mount Rundle in Banff and Roche Miette in Jasper are characteristic of these ranges.

The Foothills are the easternmost extension of the Rockies. A small area in the southeastern portion of Jasper provides the only representation of the rounded rolling Foothills in the four parks.

Kilometres / Miles	Jasper	Banff	Kootenay	Yoho	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver
Vancouver	865 537	1128 701	886 550	1047 650	1266 787	1227 762	
Edmonton	362 225	649 403	723 450	609 378	294 183		1227 762
Calgary	412 256	138 86	264 164	220 137		294 183	1266 787
Yoho	247 153	82 51	160 99		220 137	609 378	1047 650
Kootenay	361 224	133 83		160 99	264 164	723 449	886 550
Banff	287 178		133 83	82 51	138 86	649 403	1128 701
Jasper		287 178	361 224	247 153	412 256	362 225	865 537

(Distances to parks' administration buildings.)

One kilometre equals 0.625 mile
One mile equals 1.6 kilometre

Park/Campgrounds	Total Sites	Full Services	Semi-serviced	Unserviced	Showers	Walk-in	Winter
BANFF							
1 Tunnel Mountain trailer court	322	X			X		X
2 Village I	622		X		X		X
3 Village II	189	X	X		X		
	35					X	
4 Two Jack Main	381		X				
5 Two Jack Lakeside	80		X				
6 Johnston Canyon	140		X		X		
7 Castle Meadows**	300		X			X	
8 Castle Mountain	44		X				
9 Protection Mountain	89		X				
10 Lake Louise Trailer	163	X					
11 Lake Louise Tent	220		X				
12 Mosquito Creek	32			X			X
13 Waterfowl	116		X				
14 Rampart Creek	50			X			
15 Cirrus Mountain	16			X			
JASPER							
16 Pocahontas	140		X			X	
17 Snaring River	66			X		X	
18 Whistlers	781	X			X		
19 Wapiti	340	X			X		X
20 Wabasso	238		X			X	
21 Mt. Kerkeslin	42			X			
22 Honeymoon Lake	35			X			
23 Jonas Creek	25			X		X	
24 Columbia Icefield	33			X		X	
25 Wilcox Creek	46			X			
26 Marmot Meadows**	100*			X			
27 Ranger Creek**	25*			X			
28 Whirlpool**	25*			X			
KOOTENAY							
29 Redstreak	242	X	X		X	X	
30 Marble Canyon	61		X				
31 McLeod Meadows	98		X				
32 Crooks Meadow**	75*			X			
33 Dolly Varden				X			X
YOHO							
34 Kicking Horse	92	X			X		
35 Hoodoo Creek	106		X				
36 Chancellor Peak	64			X			
37 Takakkaw Falls	35			X		X	
38 Lake O'Hara**	30			X		X	
39 Finn Creek Picnic Site				X			X
40 Ottertail**	50*			X			

* Number of people
** Reservation required

Campfires

Campfires may be lit in fireplaces or metal fireboxes provided or in outdoor portable stoves. Barbecues may be used only in campgrounds and picnic areas. Please dump used coals into park fireplaces or hot ash receptacles.

Although fireplaces are located at many backcountry campsites, firewood is often scarce and campers may not cut or gather their own. Backcountry users are strongly encouraged to carry fuel-burning stoves as campfires are prohibited in some areas.

Other Activities

Horseback riding, boat and bus tours, mountaineering lessons, interpretive events, mountain guide services, golf, tennis, gondola rides, glacier tours, boating, canoeing, picnicking, cycling, rafting, photography and many other activities are available in the parks. For more details, ask at park information centres.

Safety

Safety is the personal responsibility of each park visitor. The parks are managed as natural areas and as such, the natural hazards that are part of the wilderness are also part of the parks. Please be careful and consult park staff for more information about public safety.

Pets

For the safety of pets and park animals, pets must be kept on a leash at all times in the parks.

Litter

To keep the parks in as natural a state as possible, a "pack in-pack out" policy has been adopted: therefore litter must be packed out from the backcountry. Deposit all garbage in the receptacles provided throughout the park. It is important to keep campsites free of all litter and to pack all food items away to help prevent problems with wildlife.

Drinking Water

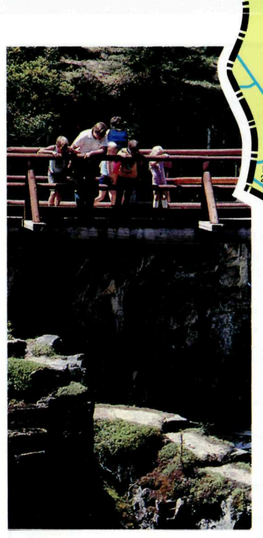
Giardia lamblia is a parasite carried by humans and some domestic and wild animals. These parasites can get into any surface water (lakes, streams, rivers) and may contaminate water supplies that come from these sources. Water quality problems are often caused by humans practising unhealthy backcountry hygiene.

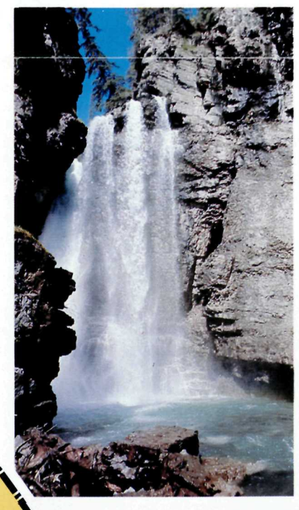
Backcountry travellers should always boil water for at least two minutes before drinking it or brushing teeth.

Understanding leads to greater enjoyment

Free park interpretive programs are provided in the parks to help visitors discover more about Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho. The programs include evening campfire talks, presentations in campground theatres and special events. Self-guided nature trails and publications are also available. Significant roadside exhibits in the parks are identified by e.

A schedule of events is available at information centres and campground kiosks. Organized groups wishing to arrange special programs should write to the superintendent of the park well in advance of their visit.





Points of Interest

BANFF NATIONAL PARK

1. Lake Minnewanka — fishing, power boating, picnicking, tour boats.
2. Lake Louise — canoeing, horseback riding, hiking, sightseeing.
3. Banff townsite — full range of tourist services and attractions.
4. Moraine Lake — shoreline walking, photography, spectacular vistas.
5. Johnston Canyon — walk in canyon, water falls.
6. Bow Summit and Lake — blue water, white ice, alpine lake.
7. Bankhead — old coal mining site.
8. Cave and Basin Centennial Centre — swimming in summer, year-round interpretive facility.
9. Banff Park Museum — restored building, representative animals of park.
10. Sulphur Mountain — overview of townsite, Upper Hot Springs pool.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

11. Athabasca Glacier (Icefield Interpretive Centre) — information, exhibits, slide show.
12. Sunwapta Falls — few minutes' walk from highway, falls tumble into limestone gorge.
13. Athabasca Falls — bridge and platforms for watching falls.
14. The Whistlers — commercial tramway goes to Alpine Meadow. Aerial views of townsite.
15. Maligne Canyon — Maligne River plunges 23 m into a steep-walled gorge.
16. Maligne Lake — largest lake in Canadian Rockies. Many trails, boat tours.
17. Miette Hotsprings and Pocahontas — waterfall, viewpoint, pool and picnic grounds.
18. Townsite area (Lakes Edith, Annette, Beauvert, Pyramid and Patricia and townsite) — picnicking in open woods, swimming from sandy beaches, hiking trails. Townsite has full visitor services.

KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK

19. Sinclair Canyon — geological point of interest.
20. Radium Hot Springs/Aquacourt — natural hot springs diverted into major swimming pool complex.
21. Redwall Fault/Iron Gates Tunnel — geological point of interest.
22. Kootenay Viewpoint — overlooks Kootenay River Valley and Mitchell and Stanford Ranges.
23. Banff/Windermere Highway Exhibit — depicts relationship of highway construction to park establishment.
24. Animal licks — moose, elk, mule deer can be observed.
25. Paint Pots — geological and historic point of interest, ochre beds, mineral springs.
26. Marble Canyon — geological point of interest, water fall, deep canyon, trail.
27. Stanley Glacier — four-hour hike to hanging valley, alpine glacier.
28. Vermilion Pass Burn/Continental Divide — short loop trail through area burned over in 1968, marker for Continental Divide.

YOHO NATIONAL PARK

29. Great Divide — Located on 1A Highway.
30. Lower and Upper Spiral Tunnel Viewpoints — railway historical points of interest, display.
31. Emerald Lake — 8 km drive off Trans-Canada Highway.
32. Burgess Shale — exhibit at East Information Centre, hiking trails to fossil beds of world significance.
33. Takakkaw Falls — short walk to spectacular 254 metre waterfall.
34. Natural Bridge — geological point of interest with nearby animal salt lick.
35. Lake O'Hara — check at Information Centre on access to this pristine alpine environment.
36. Town of Field — historical railway town, park administration centre.
37. Wapta Falls — short hike to magnificent falls on Kicking Horse River.
38. Twin Falls and Yoho Valley — network of hiking tails, backcountry campsites.

Kilometers 10 0 20
Miles 5 0 10

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Miles 5 0 10

LEGEND

- Highway
- Secondary Road
- Railroad
- Accommodation
- Hostel
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaques and monuments.
- Picnic Area
- Self-guiding Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Warden Station
- Mountain
- Lake, River, Creek
- Glacier
- Park Boundary
- Information Centres
- Campground
- Viewpoint

Fossil, Burgess Shale

Winter Driving

Snow tires or chains are required by law in winter on the highway in Yoho and on the Icefields Parkway and Banff-Windermere Highway. Snow tires or chains are also required on any other highway in Banff, Jasper and Kootenay parks on roads signed to that effect, during any period the highway is covered with snow or ice. They are mandatory on the access roads to all ski areas in the parks.

Any tire marked Snow Tire, Mud and Snow, or M/S meets the standard. Some manufacturers may use a snowflake symbol instead. Any tire, whether winter or all season, that bears these markings is acceptable provided it is in good condition.