

YOHO NATIONAL PARK

BRITISH COLUMBIA



LOCATION

Yoho National Park lies along the west slope of the Canadian Rockies, and the Continental Divide forms its eastern boundary with Banff National Park. Yoho Park covers 507 square miles of mountainous terrain and lies wholly within the Province of British Columbia.

The detailed map in this folder has been prepared especially to help visitors readily identify the various features of the Park.

PURPOSE

Yoho National Park is one of Canada's 18 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 29,350 square miles is administered by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

NATURAL FEATURES

GEOLOGICAL

The surface of the land in the Park presents an extremely rugged and varied scenic picture. Mountains of many different shapes and elevations stand high above deeply cut valleys. The highest point is the south tower of Mount Goodsir, in the southeast corner of the Park, at an altitude of 11,686 feet. The lowest point, 3,300 feet, is in the bottom of the valley of the Kicking Horse River at the west boundary near Leancoil, thus making a relief of 8,386 feet within the Park.

Yoho National Park is essentially the drainage basin of the Kicking Horse River and its tributaries from Lake Wapta near the east entrance to beyond Leancoil. The principal tributary rivers include the Yoho, Amiskwi, and Otterhead Rivers and Porcupine Creek from the north and west, and the Ottetail and Beaverfoot Rivers from the east and south. These waters flow westward out of the Park to join the Columbia River and thence to the Pacific Ocean.

The valley of the Yoho River, in the northern end of the Park, provides a breathtaking panorama of canyons and gorges, cliffs and waterfalls. The meltwater from Daly Glacier plunges a vertical distance of 1,248 feet in its short course which culminates in Takakkaw Falls just above the turbulent Yoho River. Twin Falls, in the upper Yoho Valley, rivals Takakkaw Falls in beauty and Laughing Falls adds its curtain of mist to the wonders of this scenic valley.

Wapta Falls, the largest in the Park, occurs where the Kicking Horse River changes its course from a southwesterly arc sharply to the northwest, about a half mile below its junction with the Beaverfoot River. The Falls, which are 200 feet wide and more than 90 feet high, are formed in steeply dipping rock formations and are unusual in that the falling waters have a natural rock screen. If the sun is shining one is sure to see brilliant rainbow colours in the swirling veils of spray. Another unusual falls on the Kicking Horse River is about two miles southwest of the village of Field. Here eroding waters have cut underneath the rock, which at one time made the lip of the falls, to form a "Natural Bridge".

There are very few lakes in the area but what they lack in numbers is compensated for by exquisite beauty of colour and setting. Emerald Lake and Lake O'Hara, with their translucent green waters and magnificent mountain bowls are classed with the beautiful lakes of the world.

An extensive ice-field covers much of the Waputik Mountains, northeast of Takakkaw, and sends many large glaciers far down bordering



A wild lynx feasts on the photographer's bait and snaps his own flashlight picture.

valleys. Another large area of permanent ice and snow is found near the northern end of the Park. Yoho Glacier, which can be seen from many parts of Yoho Valley, comes from this area. Many of the summit areas of the President, Van Horne, and Ottetail Ranges are ornamented by cliff glaciers. The work of former glaciers is evidenced by the deeply sculptured landforms for which the Park is celebrated. These include high rugged peaks, ice-carved passes or cols, cirques or amphitheatre-like depressions, rock basins which contain vividly coloured lakes, and endless cataracts and waterfalls in the rushing meltwater streams.

The moving glaciers of an earlier day formed moraines between Wapta Lake and Sherbrooke Creek, near the eastern entrance to the Park, which still contain permanently frozen gravel and masses of ice not many feet below the surface.

The mountainous scenery of the Park has been hewn from sandstone, shale and limestone which were deposited in seas which covered this area in lower, middle and upper Cambrian time. These rocks, which have a total thickness within the Park of over 10,000 feet, have been bowed into a series of northwesterly-southeasterly trending folds. In addition they have been broken by numerous faults and uplifted many thousands of feet. From the road you can see the faulted crest of a broad anticline or upfold, capped by middle Cambrian rocks, between Mount Stephen and Cathedral Mountain. The mountains of the Chancellor group and the towers of the Goodsirs are composed of rocks which lie in shallow synclines or down-folds.

The only igneous mass exposed in the Park lies astride the valley of the Ice River, near the southern tip of the Park. This mass of unusual rocks, called the Ice River Complex, contains veins and irregular masses of the blue mineral sodalite.

Hoodoo Valley, near Leancoil, is widely known for the unusual erosional forms which are cut into partly cemented boulder clay. These tall spires on the side of a very steep valley commonly have large boulders balanced on the tops of them and present a most interesting sight.

Unusual fossil beds occur in middle Cambrian strata above the 7,000-foot level on the west side of Mount Stephen and again between Mount Wapta and Mount Field above Emerald Lake. At both these places the calcareous shales, thought to be



Years of erosion by water and wind have formed this glacial till into pillars called "hoodoos".

about 500 million years old, contain thousands of fossils of trilobites, animals which have been extinct for millions of years. In addition to these the rocks have achieved world-wide fame for their imprints of soft-bodied creatures like jellyfish and worms which are not found elsewhere in the world.

PLANTLIFE

The plantlife of the Park is rich and varied. About 600 kinds of plants have already been recognized from the area. Both the alpine and subalpine vegetational zones, each with its characteristic plants, are intensely interesting and in the flowering season exhibit patterns of vivid colours which enhance the beauty of the mountains.

Some of the many alpine areas are of easy access and may be conveniently visited. Here one may wander among the brilliantly coloured flowers of the alpine meadows or tundra instead of admiring their mosaic effect from a distance. Both experiences are rewarding.

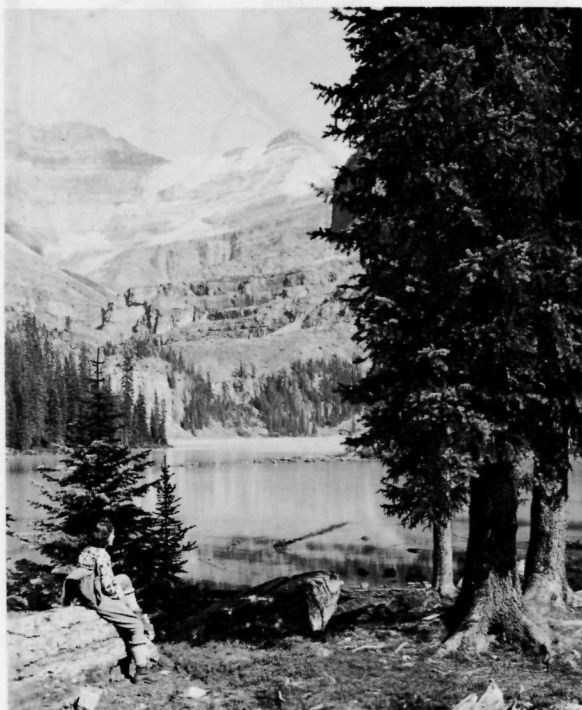
The forest, which clothes the base and middle areas of the mountains, is largely made up of evergreen trees of the pine family. Blue Douglas fir, white spruce, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce,

alpine fir and western red cedar are probably the most common trees. At higher elevations alpine larch and limber pine may be present.

Trees usually ascend the mountains to about 7,000 feet altitude. Above timberline are the alplands and tundra with their low but usually highly coloured flowers and bushes.

Although the forest trees are the most conspicuous plants, there are many other kinds including shrubs and small herbaceous plants which are attractive and form many interesting plant communities. White mountain rhododendron, willow, dwarf birch, common bearberry, alpine bearberry, white mountain-heather, red and pink mountain-heath are just a few of the shrubs.

The herbaceous plants or wildflowers include the attractive glacier lily, the wild onion with its beautiful pink blossoms, the white bluehead lily, and many kinds of wild orchids, anemones, saxifrages, louseworts, arnicas, asters, goldenrods, and buttercups.



Many evergreens thrive in this montane zone and some survive up to timber-line.

WILDLIFE

As in all National Parks, the area is a wildlife sanctuary where nature is left undisturbed. Among the larger animals of the Park which are usually seen are wapiti or American elk, black bear, moose, grizzly bear, mule deer, whitetailed deer and Rocky Mountain goat. Some of the smaller animals which are generally of interest to the visitor are the hoary marmot, pika, golden-mantled ground squirrel, and beaver. This is by no means the entire list of wild animals of the Park as there are probably at least 40 kinds living within its boundaries.

BIRDLIFE

The Park also supports a considerable variety of birdlife. Although no adequate study has been made, there should be at least 170 kinds of birds using the Park during some part of the year. Many of them remain during the summer. The birdlife is one of the great attractions of the park. A few of the birds likely to be seen are whitetailed ptarmigan, dipper, Clark's nutcracker, raven, ruby-crowned kinglet, gray or Canada jay and several kinds of chickadees. What you see will depend upon the time of year you make your visit and the various habitats in which you make your observations. There is ample scope for many pleasant hours searching out the animals and the birds of the Park.

FISH

Nearly all Park waters offer opportunity to the angler to exercise his skill. Various species, including Dolly Varden, Eastern Brook, cutthroat, rainbow and lake trout and some hybrids are found in the lakes and streams of the Park.

All anglers over 15 require a licence which can be obtained from Park offices or the nearest Park Warden. As fishing regulations change occasionally visitors are advised to consult the Park Information Bureau or a Park Warden concerning licences, seasons, and bag limits.

HOW YOU CAN LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PARK

To help you know the Park better and obtain greater enjoyment from your visit, the National Parks provide an Interpretation Service. This

includes 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 by an Interpretive Officer usually in the campgrounds and sometimes at other locations. Well marked nature trails of a self-guiding type are indicated on the accompanying map. Trailside exhibits are also provided at points of interest. Detailed information is available at the Park Information Bureau.

HOW TO SEE THE INTERESTING FEATURES

Since the early days of the Park when the horse-drawn "tally ho" transported guests from Field to Emerald Lake, a network of roads has been constructed to make most of the Park's interesting features accessible to visitors.

A highway up the scenic Yoho Valley reaches Takakkaw Falls. Trails continue from there into the high country of the Little Yoho. Another highway, recently reconstructed, brings the visitor to Emerald Lake and en route a short branch road leads to the "Natural Bridge".

The extensive system of trails shown on the map totals over 250 miles. They lead to many of the outstanding points of interest in all corners of the Park. A network of circuit trails radiates from Lake O'Hara offering convenient access to alpine environment.

Still another trail system provides access throughout the Yoho Valley to major points of interest and such geological phenomena as Laughing Falls, Twin Falls, Yoho Glacier and to small lakes and tarns, cataracts, and canyons. This trail system connects with the Emerald Lake circuit which includes trails over Burgess Pass and to Hamilton Falls and Hamilton Lake.

The Amiskwi Valley is accessible by trail through its entire length, as are the Ottertail and Otterhead Valleys. The "hoodoos" are reached by a short trail up Hoodoo Creek. Another trail takes one to Wapta Falls, and the famous Ice River Valley is also accessible. Trails ascend to three look-outs, Mount Hunter, Mount King and Mount Paget, the latter branching off to Sherbrooke Lake.

The inspiring panorama of Yoho, its colorful lakes and its sparkling glaciers, provide an enriched park experience to those who use these trails.

PARK ADMINISTRATION

A resident Superintendent at the Park office in Field is in charge of the Park. He is assisted by the Warden Service and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the protection of the Park and its visitors.

A Park Information Bureau is operated on a seasonal basis, usually the months of June to September. Park Wardens in four separate districts will also assist by answering the visitor's questions about the Park.

SEASON

The Park is open all year, but facilities such as campgrounds and picnic areas are in use from May until October, depending on weather conditions.

CAMPING

Four campgrounds can be reached by the motoring visitor. Kicking Horse Campground, the only serviced campground, has space for trailers, and kitchen shelters are available. Nominal camping fees are charged. The remaining campgrounds are smaller, but no less inviting in secluded park areas.

Visitors wishing to camp overnight away from an established campground must register with the District Warden before departure and upon returning. A fire permit should also be obtained.

Picnic areas are also provided at convenient locations near travelled routes.

ACCOMMODATION

Alternative accommodation is offered in the Park details of which are listed in the *Accommodation Directory—Canada's National Parks* available in all Park Information Offices.

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.

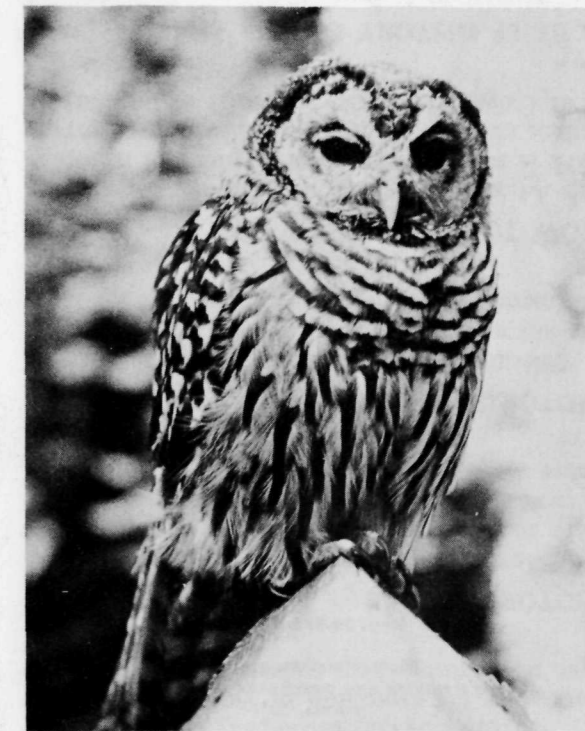
PREVENT FIRE

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 employee.

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 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 qualified guide and full information concerning the necessary equipment.



A night-hunting barred owl rests during daylight.

PETS

Dogs or cats may accompany visitors into the Park. For the 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 the National Parks for the entire season.

MOTOR-BOATS

Because lakes in Yoho are small, motor-boats are not used. Rowboats, however, may be rented at Emerald Lake, and Lake O'Hara.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

As shown on the accompanying map, the Park is served by all usual methods of transportation, rail, air, bus, and car. The nearest airport is at Calgary 130 miles southeast of the Park.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PARK

"YOHO!" is an exclamation of wonder and astonishment in the Cree Indian tongue. The Park was first established by Order-In-Council on October 10, 1886, at that time comprising only 10 square miles near Mount Stephen. This area has been enlarged on several occasions and now totals 507 square miles.

The Kicking Horse Pass was discovered by Dr. James Hector, geologist of the Palliser Expedition of 1857-60. Near the junction of the Beaverfoot and Kicking Horse Rivers, he was kicked by a pack-horse and laid up for a day. This incident gave the name "Kicking Horse" to the pass and the river flowing from Lake Wapta.

The Canadian Pacific Railway chose this route for its transcontinental line and more recently it has become part of the route for the Trans-Canada Highway.

The townsite of Field was named after a visit to the area in 1884 by Cyrus West Field, promoter of the first Atlantic Cable. The origin of Field was due to the construction of the Railway through the Pass in 1884. In 1909 a tremendous snowslide thundered down from Mount Burgess opposite Field causing extensive damage to the buildings on the north side of the Kicking Horse River. Since that time most of the townsite was located on the south side of the river at the base of Mount Stephen.

The high country of this Park challenged the minds of early Canadian mountaineers and the first climbing camp of the Alpine Club of Canada was held in Yoho Pass, where this organization was founded in 1906. Every year since, mountaineers from many countries have come to the Little Yoho and the Lake O'Hara areas to explore the peaks and valleys of this Park.

Additional information concerning the Park may be obtained from:

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
YOHO NATIONAL PARK,
FIELD, B.C.,

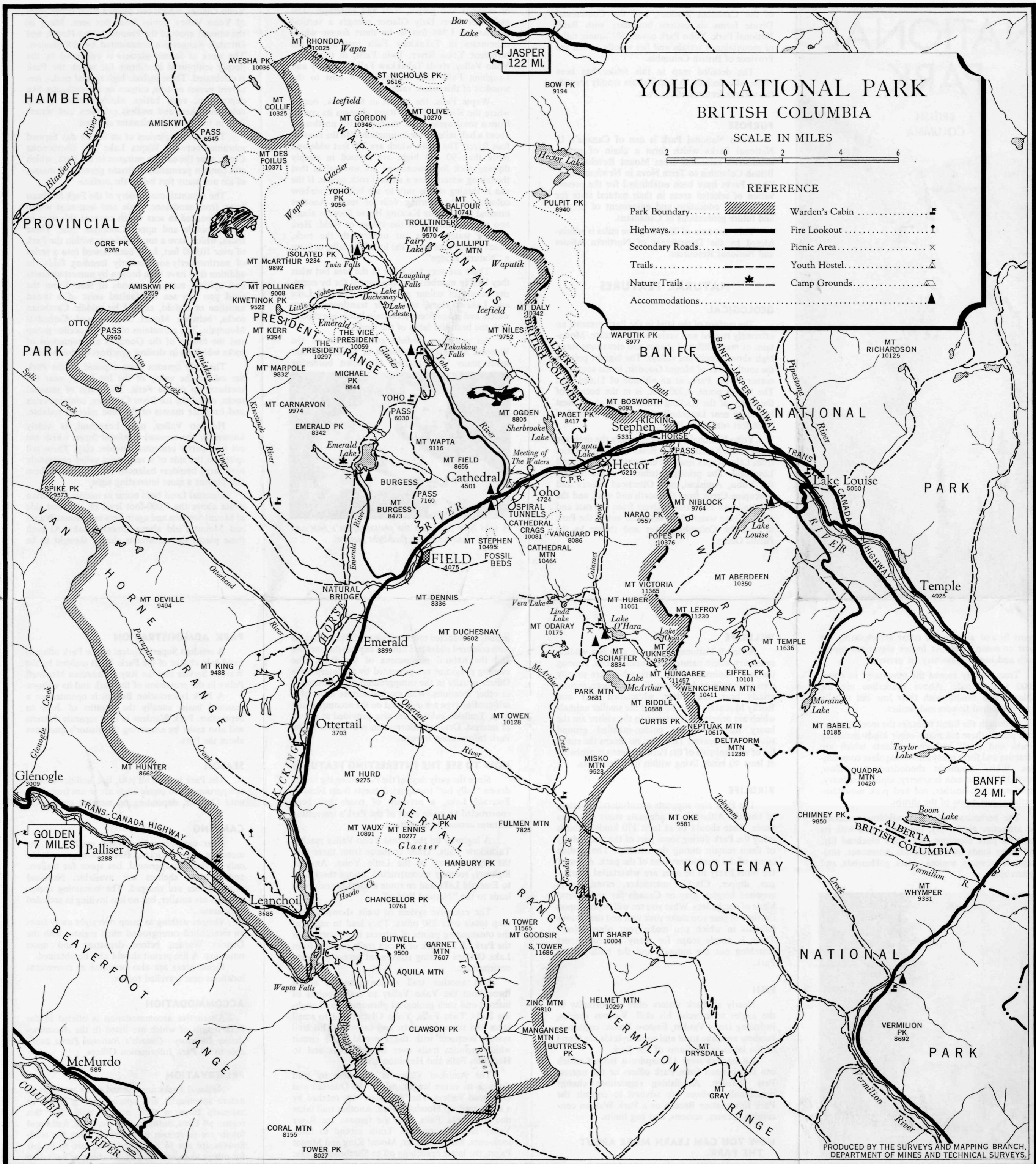
or

NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS
AND NATIONAL RESOURCES,
OTTAWA, CANADA.



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