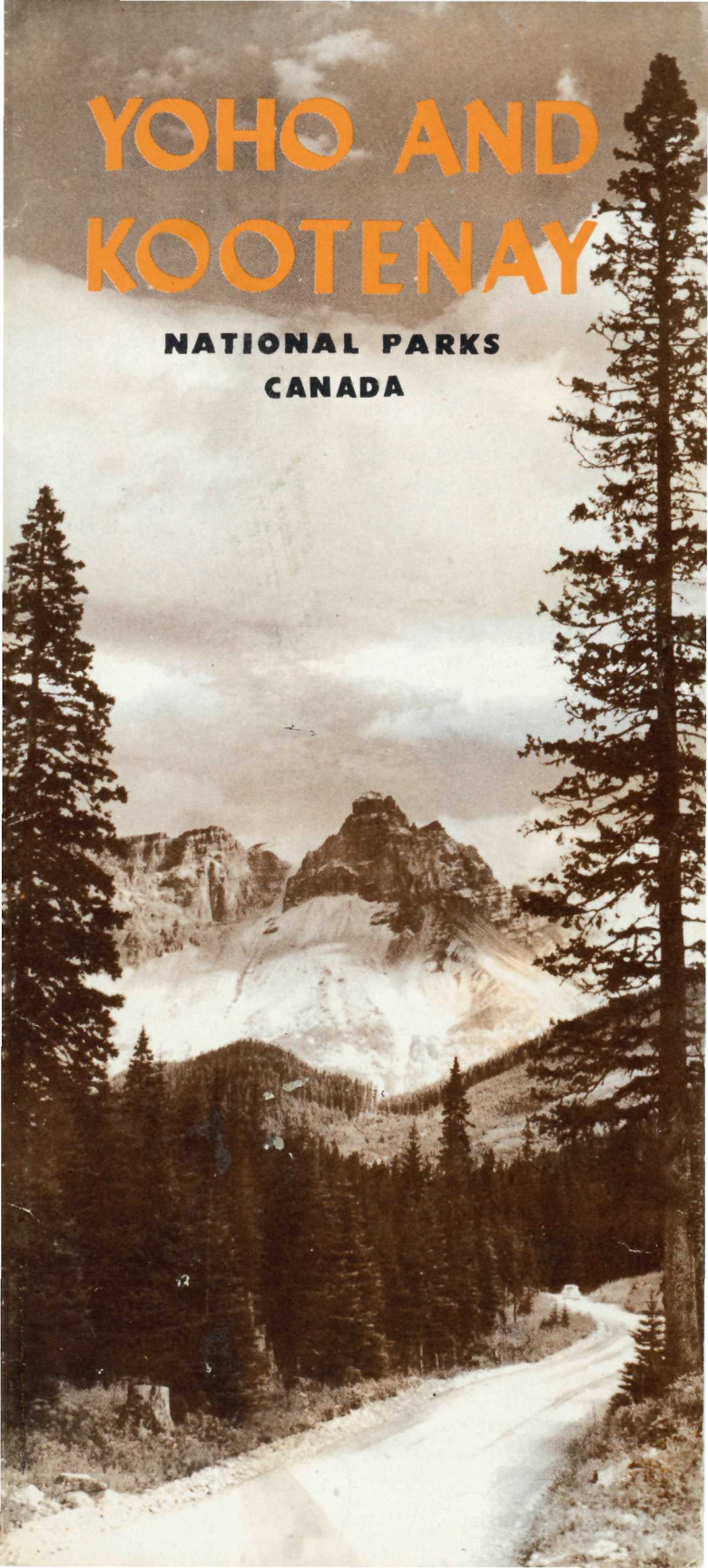


YOHO AND KOOTENAY

**NATIONAL PARKS
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:

Cathedral Mountain, Yoho National Park.

YOHO NATIONAL PARK BRITISH COLUMBIA

Location and Description

Yoho National Park was established in 1886 and has an area of 507 square miles. It lies along the western slope of the Canadian Rockies, its eastern boundary adjoining Banff and Kootenay National Parks along the continental divide. It is divided into two parts by the Kicking Horse River, which has its source in the Great Divide. The park derives its name from the Indian word "Yoho", an exclamation meaning "It is wonderful". The splendour of its wild valleys, the magnificence of its lofty snow-capped peaks, the unbelievable colour of its alpine lakes that sparkle like jewels, and its spectacular glaciers and waterfalls make the park a region of outstanding natural beauty, which fully justifies its name.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Yoho National Park is traversed by the western section of the Trans-Canada Highway and is linked with the other national playgrounds in the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks. The system of roads leading to and through this park is indicated on the accompanying map. Yoho Park is also accessible by rail, being served by the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The nearest airport is at Calgary, Alberta.

PARK ADMINISTRATION

Yoho National Park is administered by the National Parks Service of Canada. The local administration is carried out by a park superintendent whose office is located in Field, British Columbia. Information, maps, and literature concerning the park may be obtained from the superintendent's office or from the park officer stationed at Leancoil, the western entrance to the park.

The park regulations are enforced by the park warden service, assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation in Yoho National Park consists of hotels, chalets, lodges, and bungalow cabins. Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment it is advisable to arrange accommodations in advance. Rates quoted are the latest available but may be subject to minor revisions from time to time.

Accommodation Details

Name	Location	Capacity	Daily Rates
Monarch Hotel	Field	20 persons	\$2.00 up (E)
Y.M.C.A.	Field	15 persons	\$2.00 up (E)
*Emerald Lake Chalet	Emerald Lake	75 persons	\$8.00 to \$11.00 (A)
*Wapta Lake Lodge	Wapta Lake	52 persons	\$6.00 to \$8.50 (A)
*Lake O'Hara Lodge	Lake O'Hara	36 persons	\$6.00 to \$8.50 (A)
*Yoho Valley Lodge	Yoho Valley	35 persons	\$6.00 to \$8.50 (A)
*Mount Stephen Bungalow Camp	Mount Stephen	50 persons	\$3.50 to \$5.50 (E)

(E) indicates European Plan (without meals).

(A) indicates American Plan (with meals).

* indicates summer season only.

CAMPING

Many visitors to Canada's National Parks bring along their own camping equipment or arrive in cabin trailers. For their convenience, camp-grounds have been laid out and equipped in some of the choicest locations in the parks.

One of the most popular camping places in Yoho National Park is the Kicking Horse camp-ground, near the junction of Highway No. 1 and the Yoho Valley Road to Takakkaw Falls. This camp-ground is equipped with eight kitchen shelters, each with a cook stove and water supply. A community building with fireplace, also tables, benches, and adequate sanitary facilities have been provided. Other camp-grounds in Yoho National Park are situated near Field, with accommodations for sixteen campers, and near Chancellor, where eight overnight campers can be comfortably provided with cooking and other facilities.

Camping is permitted only at places designated for this purpose. For each period of two weeks or less, the camping fee is \$1.00 for ordinary tents. For automobile trailers the rate is 50 cents for one day, \$1.00 for two days, and \$2.00 for any period over two days up to two weeks. Permits may be secured from the camp attendants or from the office of the park superintendent.

KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Location and Description

Kootenay National Park was established in 1920 and has an area of 543 square miles. The park extends approximately five miles on each side of the Vermilion-Sinclair section of the Banff-Windermere Highway for a distance of 60 miles. It includes the valleys of the Vermilion and Kootenay Rivers, which form natural avenues for travel. Situated on the western slope of the Canadian Rockies, it contains, in addition to its superb mountain scenery, a number of other remarkable features. These include deep canyons, spectacular waterfalls, an iceberg lake, and mineral hot springs. The lower slopes of its valleys are well forested, and it is a noted wildlife sanctuary.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

The Banff-Windermere Highway, the first motor road constructed across the central Canadian Rockies, is one of the main approaches from the south leading to the mountain national parks. It traverses the park from north to south linking the Trans-Canada Highway with British Columbia Highway No. 4. Connection is thus provided with Banff, Yoho, and Jasper National Parks on the north and with Cranbrook, Kingsgate, and points in the United States to the south.

PARK ADMINISTRATION

Kootenay National Park is administered by the National Parks Service of Canada and the local administration is carried out by a park superintendent stationed at Radium Hot Springs. Information, maps, and literature may be obtained from the superintendent's office, which is located in the building forming the southern gateway to the park.

The park regulations are enforced by the park warden service, assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation in Kootenay National Park consists of hotels, lodges, and bungalow cabins. Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment it is advisable to arrange accommodation in advance. Rates quoted are the latest available, but may be subject to minor revisions from time to time.

Accommodation Details

Name	Location	Capacity	Daily Rates
*Radium Hot Springs Lodge	Radium Hot Springs	20 units	\$2.50 up (E)
Radium Hot Springs Hotel	Radium Hot Springs	14 rooms	\$2.00 up (E)
*Gateway Lodge	Radium Hot Springs	20 rooms	\$3.00 up (E)
*Kootenay Bungalow Camp	Radium Hot Springs	20 units	\$3.00 up (E)
Addison Bungalows	Radium Hot Springs	15 units	\$6.00 up (E)
*Rocky Mountain Bungalow Camp	Kootenay Flats	7 units	\$2.00 up (E)
*Vermilion Bungalow Camp	Vermilion Crossing	8 units	\$3.00 up (E)
*Marble Canyon Bungalow Camp	Marble Canyon	5 units	\$3.50 up (E)

(E) indicates European Plan (without meals).

(A) indicates American Plan (with meals).

* indicates summer season only.

CAMPING

The largest equipped camp-ground in this park, Red Rock, is located near Radium Hot Springs. It has eight kitchen shelters, each provided with a stove, wood fuel, tables and benches, and fresh water from the Radium system. It can comfortably accommodate sixty-four overnight visitors, providing all of them with kitchen and other facilities. Campers here make good use of the swimming pools at Radium Hot Springs.

There are several other camp-grounds strategically placed throughout this park in some of the choicest scenic settings. Sinclair Summit, McLeod Meadows, Dolly Varden Creek, Vermilion Crossing, Hawk Creek, Black's Camp, Marble Canyon, and Vermilion Summit are names which have an intriguing charm, especially for anyone who has spent a camping holiday in Kootenay Park.

Camping is permitted only at places designated for this purpose, and the fees are the same as in Yoho National Park. Permits may be secured from the camp attendants or from the office of the park superintendent.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Registration and Motor Licences

Motorists entering Yoho or Kootenay National Parks must register and obtain transient motor licences as required by regulations governing the use of national park highways.

Licence good for any number of trips during the fiscal year ending March 31st, which will be honoured in all national parks in Canada: Automobile \$2.00; auto with trailer attached \$3.00.

Single trip licence good for the period November 1st to March 31st inclusive: Automobile, 50 cents; auto with trailer attached \$1.00.

A special licence may be obtained for motor vehicles used for commercial purposes.

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. Therefore, 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 and their nests. Dogs or cats are not allowed in any national park except under special permission.

RECREATION

Bathing and Swimming—An outdoor pool at Radium Hot Springs in Kootenay National Park offers year-round bathing and swimming. The pool is fed by mineral hot springs situated just east of the gateway building. They are among the hottest on the continent, having a temperature of 114°F. where they issue from the rocks. Tests made by Government analysts indicate a very high radium content and radio-activity. A modern installation equipped with dressing rooms is under construction to replace a building destroyed by fire in 1948.

Boating and Canoeing—Boating and canoeing are popular in some of the lakes in these park areas. Permission to operate a motor-propelled boat on park waters must be obtained from the park superintendent.

Climbing—These parks, which are part of the "roof" of the Canadian Rockies, are a paradise for the mountaineer. The satisfaction of achievement which climbers feel in conquering challenging peaks, the thrilling experience of picking one's uncharted way through primitive mountain wilderness, and the impressive solitude of remote places have a strong appeal for the adventurous. Amateur climbers are advised to secure competent guides and proper equipment before attempting the more difficult mountain terrain.

Cycling—Cycling on some of the main highways is possible as an additional form of recreation, and gradually cyclists are taking advantage of this practical way of enjoying the parks at low costs.

Fishing—The publication entitled "Angler's Guide to the Mountain National Parks" is available free of charge. It contains up-to-date information about the most popular fishing places in the mountain parks and a list of the species to be caught.

A fishing licence is required for all mountain parks except Glacier and Mt. Revelstoke, and is good in any of these parks during the season. The fees for a licence are: Two-month licence \$1.00; season licence \$2.25.

The co-operation of anglers in completing creel census cards is greatly appreciated.

Hiking—Hundreds of miles of improved trails are open to hikers in these park areas. Park trails provide excellent opportunities for exploring the magnificent scenery in the region—much of which is not visible from either the highways or railways. Many lovers of nature make annual trail trips into remote areas to observe and photograph wildlife in its native habitat. Trail systems, radiating from Emerald Lake, Takakkaw Falls, and Lake O'Hara in Yoho Park, and from

Marble Canyon, the Paint Pots, and Kootenay Crossing in Kootenay Park lead to places of unforgettable beauty and interest. There are more than 400 miles of trails and fire roads in these two national parks.

Motoring—The Banff-Windermere Highway which traverses Kootenay National Park, and the Trans-Canada Highway which crosses Yoho National Park, are the two main highways in this mountain region. Side trips are available by the Emerald Lake and the Yoho Valley Roads in Yoho Park. These lead to Takakkaw Falls and some of the outstanding beauty spots of the region. There are 106 miles of motor roads within these parks.

Trail Riding—An ever-increasing number of visitors to these park areas are adding the trail trip to their vacation experiences. Trails unseen from the railway or highway wind through fragrant forests carpeted with pine and fir needles, along narrow gorges and canyons, around the rim of flower-bedecked valleys, to placid lakes of different hues, into the territory of the bighorn sheep and the mountain goat, past glittering peaks, melting glaciers, foaming cataracts, and mighty waterfalls.

Trail riders, hikers, climbers, and others making extended trips into park areas away from railroads or park highways should register with the district park warden before departure.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Wild animal and bird life is very abundant in the parks. Among the species of big game found in the Rockies are moose, elk, deer, Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, black, brown, and grizzly bear, and numerous fur-bearing animals including beaver, mink, lynx, and fox. Bird life includes grouse, ptarmigan, and many song birds of bright plumage.

The flora of Kootenay and Yoho Parks include such species as the lodgepole or Western jack pine, spruce, balsam fir, poplar, cottonwood, mountain maple, and larch. The wild flowers are also of delight to the visitor. Their colour, fragrance, and delicate loveliness add a touch of enchantment to the region. They grow in profusion in the valleys and on the slopes of the mountains, and are even found above timberline at the edge of the eternal snows.

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 should be kindled only at places provided for the purpose, and must be completely extinguished before being left. Persons using the park trails unaccompanied by a licensed guide should acquaint themselves with the park regulations and secure particulars concerning suitable camp-sites and other related information.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible. Fires which cannot be put out promptly should be reported to the nearest park officer. A fire in a national park may cause damage which cannot be repaired in 100 years. Not only are the trees in the park a joy and inspiration, but they afford sanctuary for many forms of wildlife that add beauty and interest to these areas. It is virtually impossible to protect these national playgrounds without the close and constant co-operation of all who frequent them.

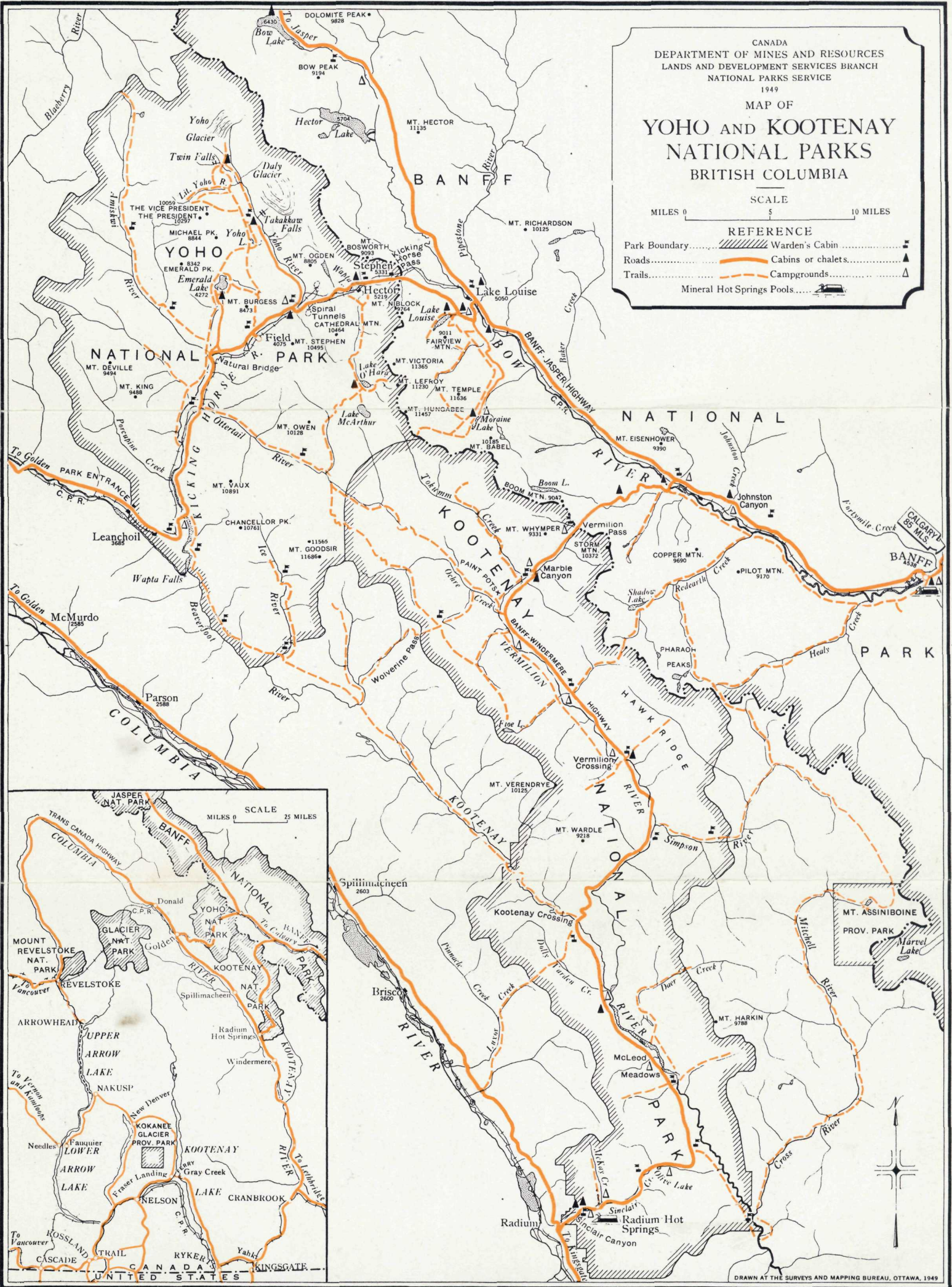
CANADA
 DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
 LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BRANCH
 NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE
 1949

MAP OF
YOHO AND KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARKS
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE
 MILES 0 5 10 MILES

REFERENCE

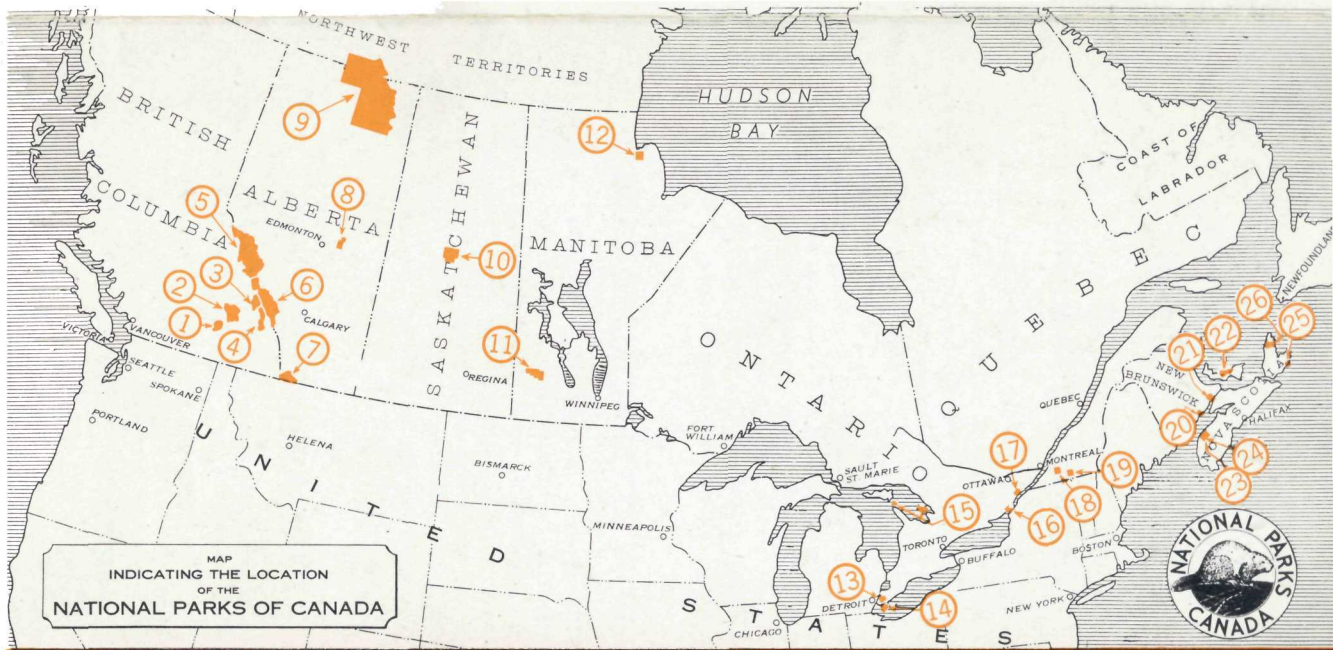
Park Boundary.....	Warden's Cabin.....
Roads.....	Cabins or chalets.....
Trails.....	Campgrounds.....
Mineral Hot Springs Pools.....	



DRAWN AT THE SURVEYS AND MAPPING BUREAU, OTTAWA, 1949

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



Write for information to:

EDITORIAL AND INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

OTTAWA, CANADA

