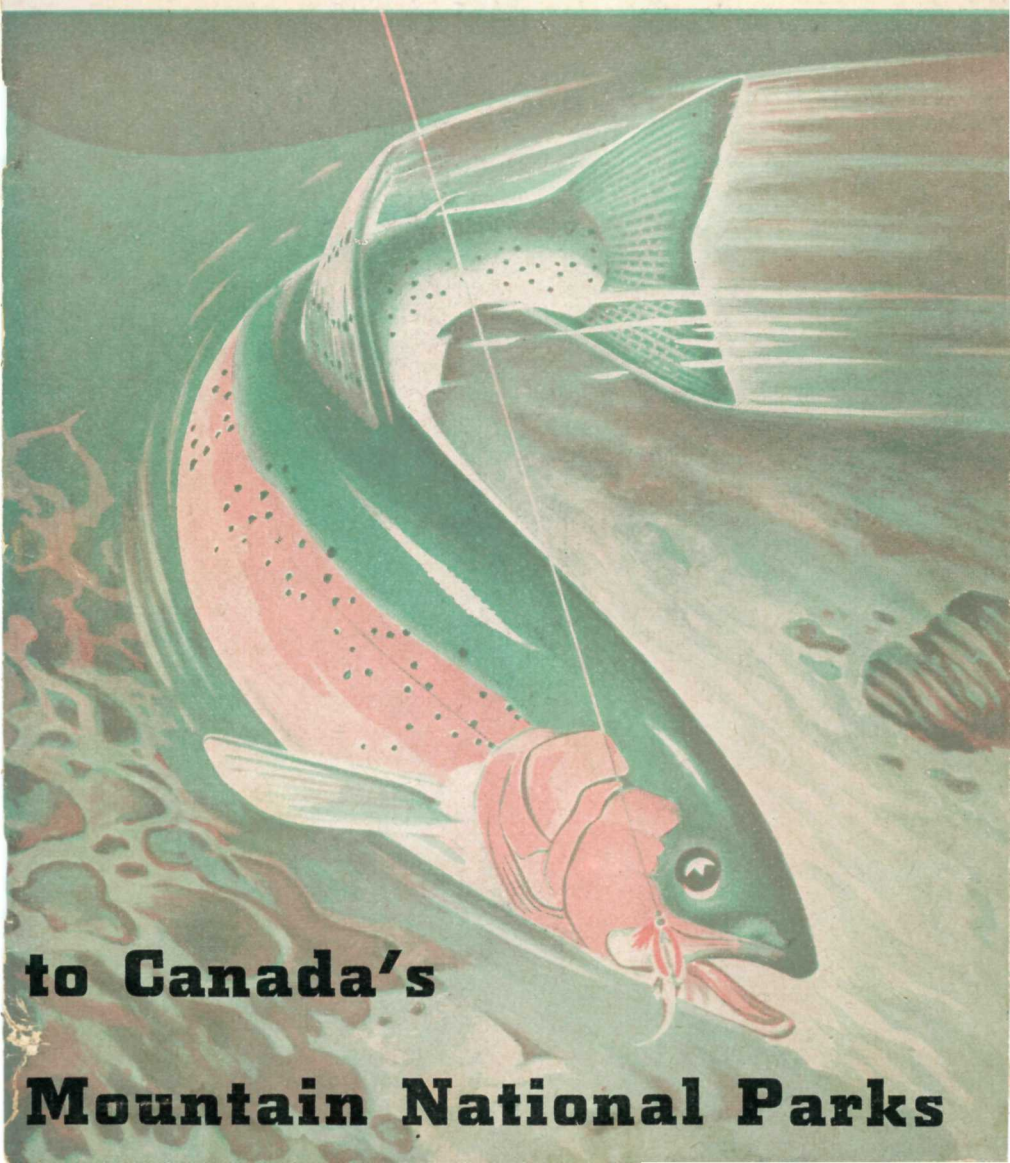
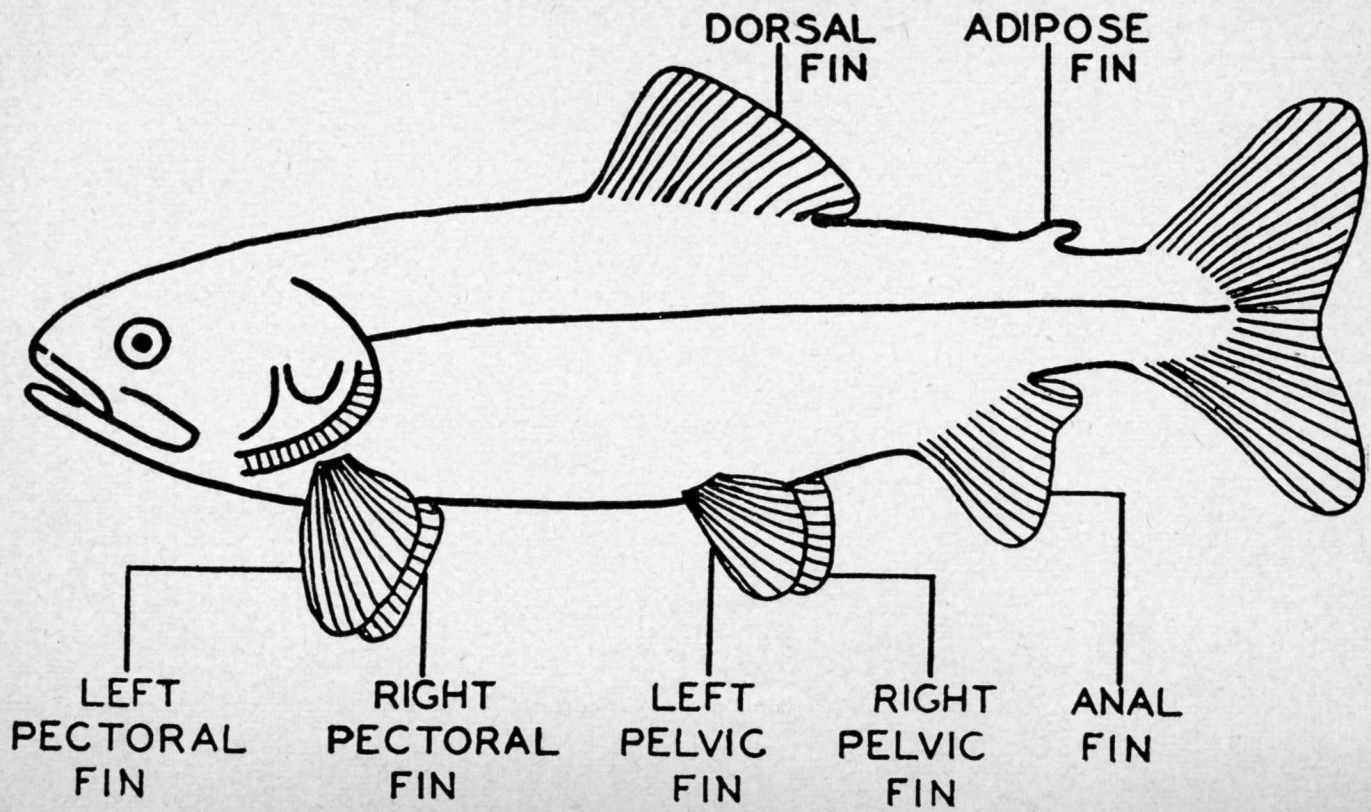


ANGLERS GUIDE



to Canada's

Mountain National Parks



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*Issued under authority of the
Honourable Jean Lesage, Minister of
Northern Affairs and National Resources*

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ANGLERS GUIDE
to
CANADA'S MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARKS

Of the many thousands who annually visit the National Parks of Canada none derives more complete satisfaction and lasting enjoyment from his sojourn than the angler. Not only can he pursue his favourite sport to his heart's content, but he does so amid surroundings of beauty and grandeur that are unexcelled throughout the world. Furthermore, the experienced fisherman can be assured of meeting finny foemen worthy of his cleverest artifices, and he may be confident that he will be well rewarded for his skill and patience. This desirable state of affairs has been brought about, to a very considerable extent, by the National Parks Branch. Constant supervision and management of the lakes and streams are carried on, and, where necessary, hatchery products are distributed. Conditions affecting game fish production are carefully checked and where suitable areas which lack fish are discovered, the species best adapted to these conditions may be introduced.

This booklet has been compiled in order that information concerning the waters of the Mountain National Parks, the species of fish to be found therein, and the best means of reaching them, may be available to visiting anglers. Altitudes of lakes are included for your information.

Hatcheries—Anglers are cordially invited to visit the national park fish hatcheries in Banff, Jasper, and Waterton Lakes National Parks. The staff will be glad to accompany visitors on tours of inspection and to answer inquiries relative to the work of the National Parks Branch in this connection.

Creel Census—The importance of filling in and returning creel census cards cannot be too highly stressed. If you catch no fish, a report to that effect is just as valuable as another angler's report of a good catch. Steps can then be taken to investigate and, if necessary, restock the waters in question. Remarks concerning average size and conditions of fish will also be much appreciated. The creel census cards may be handed in at the Government Information Bureau at any of the park entrance gates, given to any member of the warden service, placed in a creel census card box provided for that purpose, or dropped in a mail box.

Marked Fish—In order to secure information regarding migration and rate of growth of trout in the national parks, some of the trout stocked in several areas have been "marked" by the removal of one or more fins, the application of a numbered metal tag, or both. Any angler catching a marked trout is requested to submit a report on a creel census card, being particularly careful to record accurately the length of the fish, the area from which it was taken, the name of the fin or fins which have been removed, and the date of capture. (See sketch of fish on inside front cover, showing names of fins.)

DESCRIPTION OF GAME FISH IN CANADA'S MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARKS

Lake or Gray Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*)—General colour grey to greyish-green with paler spots. Dorsal (back) and caudal (tail) fins marked with darker hue. Tail fin forked. Frequently attains a weight of 20 or more pounds.

Rainbow or Steelhead Trout (*Salmo gairdneri*)—Dark greenish back; irregularly covered with black spots or flecks, most of which are above the lateral line. There is a definite rosy band along each side from head to tail. Below the rosy band the colour may vary from silver to cream.

Cutthroat Trout (*Salmo clarki*)—Several sub-species occur which vary considerably in colour. Back generally dark, greenish to brownish-green, profusely covered with black spots, which usually are more numerous toward the tail. Lower half of body yellowish-white to yellowish-brown, with fewer black spots than upper half. The gill cover is usually rosy in colour and this colouring may extend along the sides as in the Rainbow trout. A red mark on the membrane of each side of the lower jaw gives the fish its name.

Hybrids—Rainbow-Cutthroat Cross—These hybrids are rapidly increasing in Banff Park and may be found in several locations. They are also found in Waterton Lake. They usually favour the Rainbow in colour and markings, but show the red or orange marks under the lower jaw characteristic of the Cutthroat trout.

Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta*)—Back and sides decidedly brown; the back is covered with large black spots and the sides with red or dark spots surrounded by light rings.

Eastern Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)—Dark back with olive green vermiculations or wormlike markings; blue-ringed red spots on the sides; back fin mottled black and olive-green; pectoral

and ventral fins pink with white edge; tail is square-cut. The colouring of this fish varies greatly with the environment and the season.

Hybrids—Eastern Brook and Lake trout cross—These hybrids favour the Eastern Brook trout vermiculations on the back and show orange spots on the side. The fins are yellowish with white edges. These fish, obtained by experimental crossing, have been planted in a few of the Banff and Jasper Park waters. They are called "Splake", also "Wendigo" or Moulac".

Dolly Varden or Bull Trout (*Salvelinus malma*)—Colour is brownish to olive-green, with large pink and sometimes orange spots on back and sides. Lower fins dusky with pale margins, followed by darker hue; well-forked tail.

American Grayling (*Thymallus signifer*)—Distinguishable by its long, high dorsal (back) fin, which is brilliantly coloured. Back is purple in colour and the underside white or greyish, with whitish-blue spots on body. Its occurrence is rare in the parks. (Please report any catch of this fish to Administration Office.)

Rocky Mountain Whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*)—A small fish, faintly bluish in colour with silvery sides. All fins tipped with black. Averages about one foot in length and has a small mouth. This is often confused with the grayling and referred to as such. It is not a grayling.

Pike (*Esox lucius*)—Dark olive back, shading through a yellowish-green to white on lower side; back and sides mottled with white. Long flattened snout; numerous, needle-like teeth; scales smooth; fins often rosy.

ADVICE TO ANGLERS

Time—Early morning and late afternoon and evening are usually the best times for near-the-surface angling. During hot, bright days, particularly during the middle of the summer, fish seek deep water and cool, shady spots.

Equipment.—Anglers should provide themselves with more than one kind of lure or fly. Fish may change their choice of food from time to time, and it will often be found that a lure or fly that worked well in the morning will not work at all later in the day. Many anglers lose fish because they lack a landing net. One should be carried on all angling trips.

Visitors who are not familiar with angling conditions in park waters should follow the advice of outfitters and experienced guides and anglers. Many anglers from distant points are known to have been disappointed with their fishing because they have used lures and methods peculiar to their own areas—and too often unsuccessful in these park waters.

General.—The inexperienced angler must not expect to take as many fish as those with experience. Very often anglers do not recognize a bite; if they do, they may jerk the line too quickly and frighten the fish or tear the hook out of its mouth, sometimes breaking the line or leader. Frequently inexperienced anglers “haul” a fish in, putting excessive strain on tackle; in this way many leaders are broken and much tackle is lost. Pit your wits and skill against the natural cunning of the fish. If the fish wants to take line, let him take it. **Play your fish and the thrill of landing him will be much greater.**

BANFF NATIONAL PARK

ANGLING AREAS AND SPECIES

Lakes North of Banff

Sawback Lake (6,600 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Thirty miles from Banff. Motor road 6 miles on Lake Minnewanka Highway, thence by trail up Cascade Creek and Sawback Creek.

Luellen Lake (6,400 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Sixteen miles west of Banff on Trans-Canada Highway, thence 11 miles up Johnston Creek. Trail starts directly behind camp at Johnston Canyon.

Ptarmigan Lake (7,571 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Eight miles from Lake Louise Station, 3 miles from Mount Temple Chalet.

Hidden Lake (7,600 feet)—Cutthroat trout. About 2 miles from Ptarmigan Lake and situated at the head of Corral Creek.

Redoubt Lake (7,500 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Eight and one-half miles from Lake Louise Station, 3½ miles from Mount Temple Chalet, 1 mile from Ptarmigan Lake.

Baker Lake (7,330 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Beyond Mount Temple Chalet, 10 miles from Lake Louise Station and 5 miles from the Chalet.

Red Deer Lakes (6,750 feet)—Rainbow trout. Thirteen miles by way of Skoki Lodge, from Lake Louise Station; 8 miles from Mount Temple Chalet, 2 miles from Skoki Lodge; 15 miles via Baker Lake. Horses may be secured at Lake Louise.

Herbert Lake (5,250 feet)—Eastern Brook trout and Lake and Eastern Brook trout hybrids. Forty miles north of Banff on the Banff-Jasper Highway. Deep, clear water along the west side of the lake.

Hector Lake (5,700 feet)—Dolly Varden, Eastern Brook, Cutthroat and Rainbow trout, as well as Rocky Mountain whitefish. Visible from the Banff-Jasper Highway, and about 2 miles from it.

starting from a fire sign in the vicinity of Mile 49. It is necessary to ford the Bow River just before the lake is reached. Shore or raft angling.

Lake Margaret (5,936 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Trail leads from west side of Hector Lake for ½ mile to this lake.

Bow Lake (6,500 feet)—Cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Sixty miles north of Banff Station on the Banff-Jasper Highway. Boats are usually available at the Lodge at the northern end of the lake.

Lake Helen (7,700 feet)—Rainbow trout. Five miles from the Banff-Jasper Highway on the east side, starting at picnic ground near Mile 56.5.

Lake Katherine (7,800 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Approximately 2 miles past Lake Helen by trail.

Peyto Lake (6,120 feet)—Cutthroat trout may be caught in cool weather. Lake on the west side of the Banff-Jasper Highway, just north of Bow Pass. May be reached by leaving the highway at Mile 65-75 and heading directly to the lake, a distance of approximately 1 mile.

Waterfowl Lakes (5,420 feet)—Rainbow and Cutthroat trout. The upper lake starts near Mile 74 on the Banff-Jasper Highway and the lakes are visible for the next 2 miles. Camping ground at Mile 75.

Cirque Lake (5,910 feet)—Rainbow trout. The Mistaya River must be forded between Upper and Lower Waterfowl Lakes. Take a southerly direction until Cirque Creek, which flows into Upper Waterfowl Lake, is reached, where the main trail follows up the creek for a short distance, then on to Cirque Lake, a distance of about 2 miles.

Chephren Lake (5,620 feet)—Rainbow and Cutthroat trout. Mistaya River is forded at the northern end (outlet) of the lower Waterfowl Lake, and a small stream followed (no trail) through swampy ground for about 1 mile to its source in the lake.

Glacier Lake (4,700 feet)—Dolly Varden and Lake trout. Lake is generally quite silty from glacial run-off. Horses are needed to reach the lake. Leaving the Banff-Jasper Highway near Mile 85, the Mistaya Canyon is crossed by a pony bridge and the trail taken to the old warden's cabin on the Howse River. It is generally necessary to go upstream 3 or 4 miles to ford this river, from the far bank of which a trail leads up Glacier Creek to the lake about 2 miles away. Farther up the Howse, on the west side of the river about 2 miles beyond the mouth of Glacier Creek, there is a small unnamed lake containing Dolly Varden.

Norman Lake (6,300 feet)—Eastern Brook trout are in both the lake and the creek above the falls. The trail leaves the Banff-Jasper Highway at Mile 99 and follows the same route as taken for Pinto Lake, but branches off above the second falls on Norman Creek. Thence follow the stream which joins Norman Creek above this point in a northwesterly direction. Norman Lake is about 4 miles from the Banff-Jasper Highway.

Upper Warden Lake (4,500 feet)—Eastern Brook trout and Lake and Eastern Brook hybrids. Small lake on the south side of the North Saskatchewan River, 1 mile downstream from warden's cabin by trail.

Egypt Lake (6,600 feet)—Cutthroat trout in this and the adjacent lakes are of good size and great fighters. This lake, and the others in the chain of which it is a part, may be reached either by way of Healy Creek, or via Redearth Creek and Pharaoh Creek. In the former case the motor road to Sundance Canyon is taken for 3 miles, thence the trail to Healy Creek bridge and up Healy Creek to its source, thence over the ridge west of the head of Healy Creek, a total distance of 20 miles. Taking the alternative route, the Trans-Canada Highway is left at Massive, 12 miles west of Banff. The bridge over the Bow River at this point is crossed and a first-class trail followed up Redearth Creek to its junction with Pharaoh Creek; this latter creek leads directly to the lake. By this route the lake is about 14 miles from the motor road.

Scarab Lake (6,900 feet)—Cutthroat trout. About three quarters of a mile by trail above Egypt Lake, connected by a creek on which there is a beautiful cascade.

Haiduk Lake (6,700 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Some 2 miles west of Scarab Lake at the upper end of Whistling Valley. An easy trip through magnificent scenery. May also be reached from Shadow Lake, 7 miles.

Shadow Lake (5,900 feet)—Cutthroat trout. The same route is followed from Massive as in going to Egypt Lake, but instead of turning up Pharaoh Creek, continue up Redearth Creek to its source in Shadow Lake. This is one of the loveliest lakes in the Canadian Rockies, lying at the foot of Mount Ball (10,865 feet), 11 miles from Massive.

Smith Lake (5,050 feet)—Cutthroat trout are plentiful, although the lake is small. Trans-Canada Highway to Mt. Eisenhower Junction thence 0.8 mile on the Banff-Windermere Highway to the intersection of the old road. Turn left on the old road and continue as far as the Little Vermilion bridge. A sign at the eastern end of the bridge points to a trail which, followed for about 1 mile, brings one to the lake.

Twin Lakes (6,750 feet)—Cutthroat trout. The same route as the above is taken as far as the Little Vermilion (Altrude Creek) bridge. A trail to the lakes starts on a small flat to the left of the road immediately at the bridge. A walk of 7 miles along this well-marked trail brings one to the Upper Lake. Branching off the trail to this lake, and about 1 mile below it, is a side trail which leads to the Lower Lake. As a rule fish are larger in the Lower Lake, but more plentiful in the Upper Lake.

Boom Lake (6,200 feet)—Excellent angling for Cutthroat and some Rainbow. Five and three-tenths miles beyond the Mt. Eisenhower Junction on the Banff-Windermere Highway, Boom Creek is crossed and the highway intersects the old road. There is a sign at this point and a parking area for cars. A well-defined trail leaves the old road at this point to the lake, a distance of about 4 miles.

Vista Lake (5,270 feet)—Cutthroat, Rainbow and Speckled trout, and Dolly Varden. Six and one-half miles beyond Mt. Eisenhower Junction on the Banff-Windermere Highway, Vista Lake is visible below the highway. A trail leads for one-half mile down the hillside to the lake from this point.

Altrude Lakes (5,350 feet)—Cutthroat trout of good size, although wary. Two small lakes on the eastern side of the Banff-Windermere Highway, about 7 miles from Mt. Eisenhower Junction. One is about 40 yards and the other about 150 yards from the highway. Well-worn game trails lead along the shores of both lakes.

Taylor Lake (7,000 feet)—Cutthroat trout. At 0.8 mile from Mt. Eisenhower Junction on the Banff-Windermere Highway, a warden's fire trail leads off to the right. Follow this trail as far as Taylor Creek, then follow up the creek to the lake, a distance of about 7 miles from the highway.

Lake O'Brien (Larch Lake) (6,700 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Follow the Taylor Lake trail up Taylor Creek to where a tributary joins the left bank. The lake can be reached by following this stream which flows out of it. The lake is situated over a mile east of Taylor Lake and slightly below it.

Moraine Lake (6,200 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Good motor road for 10 miles from Lake Louise. Boats usually available at the lodge. Best angling during the early morning or late evening.

Consolation Lake (6,300 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Good trail leaves the Valley of the Ten Peaks at the moraine at the north end of Moraine Lake, and parallels Consolation Creek for 2 miles to the lake. Best angling will be found off the rock-slides on the western

shore of the lake. Best results for a few hours before and after noon.

Lake Louise (5,680 feet)—Cutthroat and Rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. Boats usually available.

Lakes South of Banff

Marvel Lake (5,900 feet)—Some of the finest angling for Cutthroat trout obtainable in Banff Park. Lies in Banff Park, about 4 miles from Mount Assiniboine Lodge, and may also be reached by leaving the Assiniboine trail on Allenby Creek, going down Bryant Creek to Bryant Creek warden's cabin and thence 1 mile over a small ridge to the lake.

Lake Leman (6,250 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Leaving Lower Spray Lake at its southern end, Spray River is followed to its farthest headwaters. The lake can also be reached from the Mount Assiniboine area by way of Marvel Lake, Bryant Creek, and Spray River. Distance from Banff about 45 miles.

Lakes East of Banff

Lake Minnewanka—(4,840 feet)—Lake trout, Rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. The occasional Eastern Brook trout may be taken. Seven miles northeast of Banff, reached by an excellent motor road. Outboard motors and rowboats are usually available at the lake.

Ghost Lakes (4,840 feet)—Lake trout, Dolly Varden, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. These lakes are connected with Lake Minnewanka at the east end.

Two Jack Lake (4,840 feet)—Lake and Rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish. One-half mile from Lake Minnewanka on the road from Banff.

Johnston Lake (4,650 feet)—Rainbow trout. Leave the Anthracite-Minnewanka Road about one-quarter mile from the Anthracite railway crossing, thence about one-quarter mile east by trail to the lake. Boats usually available by arrangement at Banff boat-house.

Rivers and Streams in Banff Park

Because motor highways parallel the Bow and North Saskatchewan Rivers, these two most important rivers in Banff National Park are fairly extensively fished and it is more difficult to make large catches than in the park lakes. As an offset to this, however, fish inhabiting the rivers are generally sturdier and better fighters than the dwellers in the lakes. There are also numerous spots, more remote from the roads, where the angler may find excellent sport, especially during the early summer and the autumn when the rivers are not in flood as the result of melting snows or heavy rains.

Bow River—Cutthroat, Brown, Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout, Dolly Varden, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. The Trans-Canada and Banff-Jasper Highways follow the course of this river, to a very great extent, from the Eastern Gateway of the park to the river's source on the Bow Pass. There are many good fishing spots throughout its length, especially north of Lake Louise. By inquiring at the Government Information Bureau in Banff the visitor may obtain directions as to the locations most likely to provide sport.

Cascade River—Cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. The occasional Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout may be taken. The river has its outlet in Lake Minnewanka. There is good fishing above Stewart Canyon (near outlet). It is advisable to go up the Cascade Trail, beginning near Mile 6 on the Minnewanka Road, about 4 miles to its junction with the river.

Stoney Creek—Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. Flows into Cascade River, 11 miles from Lake Minnewanka. Excellent fishing at the junction of the two streams.

Cuthead Creek—Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. A tributary of Cascade River, flowing into it 17 miles up Cascade Trail, which leave Minnewanka Road at Mile 6.

Wigmore Creek—Dolly Varden. A small creek flowing north to Panther River and following the trail.

Panther River—Dolly Varden and Rocky Mountain whitefish. A tributary of Red Deer River, and reached by way of Cascade River, it is 28 miles up Cascade River Trail, Cuthead Creek, and Wigmore Creek.

Red Deer River—Dolly Varden, Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Can be reached either from its source in the Red Deer Lakes or via Cascade River, Cuthead Creek, Wigmore Creek, Snow Creek, and Canyon Creek. Very good fishing 40 miles from the start of Cascade Trail. A visit to this and the preceding streams entails camping out for several days but makes a most enjoyable trip.

Spray River—Cutthroat, Rainbow, and Eastern Brook trout, Dolly Varden, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. This is the chief tributary of the Bow River, which it joins 1 mile from Banff. Follows the trail beyond Banff Springs Hotel.

Johnston Creek—Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. Sixteen miles west of Banff on the Trans-Canada Highway. Good fishing in the upper reaches of the creek beyond the second falls, 2 miles from the highway.

Redearth Creek—Cutthroat, Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout, and Dolly Varden. The route to Shadow Lake follows this creek fairly closely. The best fishing is found in the canyon near the outlet. The going is rather tough off the trail but the results will justify the effort.

Baker Creek—Cutthroat and Eastern Brook trout, Dolly Varden, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Creek is crossed by the Trans-Canada Highway 28½ miles west of Banff. Splendid sport can be obtained by fishing 5 miles and farther up the creek from the bridge to the source in Baker Lake.

Moraine Creek—Cutthroat and Eastern Brook trout and Dolly Varden. Follow Moraine Lake Road to Lookout Point at the entrance of the Valley of the Ten Peaks. Fish up to Moraine Lake.

Louise Creek—Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. Runs from Lake Louise to Bow River.

Corral Creek—Rainbow and Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. Enters the Bow River at Mile 34 on the Trans-Canada Highway. The creek is shallow near its outlet, apparently flowing partially underground, but deepens considerably upstream.

Pipestone River—Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. Enters the Bow River one-half mile east of Lake Louise Station. Good pools for several miles, especially at the mouth of Pipestone Canyon about 1 mile from the outlet.

Mistaya River—Cutthroat and Rainbow trout. Runs from the northern slope of the Bow Pass to the North Saskatchewan River and is never far from the Banff-Jasper Highway. Several excellent camping grounds.

Saskatchewan River—Dolly Varden, Lake trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Eighty-seven miles from Banff on the Banff-Jasper Highway. Probably the best fishing on this river is at the junction with the Mistaya River. This river and other rivers draining glaciers are too silty during hot weather for good fishing, but improve in the autumn and spring. Bungalow camp at Mile 87.5.

Alexandra River—Dolly Varden, Lake trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Flows into the North Saskatchewan River near Mile 97. North Saskatchewan must be forded with horses to reach the Alexandra. This is a glacial river.

Angling Spots Near Banff

Fortymile Creek—Eastern Brook trout. Open for fishing from its confluence with the Bow River up to the town water supply intake. Beyond this point is the Fortymile Creek watershed, a restricted area. When Bow River is high and muddy, there is good angling for any of the species found in this river.

Whiskey Creek—Eastern Brook trout. A small creek situated almost within Banff townsite. The same remarks apply to this creek as to Fortymile Creek.

Vermilion Lakes—Eastern Brook trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish. The use of a boat is desirable for angling in these lakes as the water inshore is very shallow. For the first and second lakes, proceed one-half mile up Bow River, and take Echo Creek and Willow Creek for another three-quarters of a mile to the first lake. All these lakes are located near the Trans-Canada Highway, 3½ miles west of Banff. Boats are usually kept there and may be hired at the boat-house in Banff.

Seven Mile West Beaver Pond—Eastern Brook trout. Arrangements can usually be made at the boat-house to obtain a boat kept on the Bow River below the 7-Mile West sign-post. The Bow River is crossed at this point to a small creek flowing into it. Proceed up this creek for about 200 yards to a dam around which a portage is made to enter these angling waters.

Healy Creek or Sundance Beaver Pond—Eastern Brook trout. Situated about three-quarters of a mile above the Cave and Basin on the south side of Bow River. A fairly large area of water held by a series of beaver dams. A row-boat is most satisfactory as the shores are very swampy. A number of easy portages may be made around the dams.

NOTICE TO ANGLERS — BANFF NATIONAL PARK

Boats having inboard or outboard power of any kind are not permitted on the lakes in Banff Park, with the exception of Lake Minnewanka, without the permission of the Park Superintendent.

Boats are available for rental on the Bow River at Banff town-site, Lake Minnewanka, Bow Lake, and at several other lakes in the park.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK ANGLING AREAS AND SPECIES

Small Lakes near Jasper and East of Athabasca River

Lake Edith (3,339 feet)—Rainbow trout and Lake and Eastern Brook trout hybrids. Five miles from Jasper on the highway to Maligne Canyon.

Lake Annette (3,344 feet)—Eastern Brook and Brown trout. Three and a half miles from Jasper on the Maligne Canyon road. Boats are available.

First Trefoil Lake (3,351 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. A small lake 4 miles from Jasper and one-half mile south of Lake Annette. Boats are available.

Second Trefoil Lake (3,351 feet)—Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout. A small lake about 4 miles from Jasper and half a mile south of Lake Annette. It lies to the left of the road just inside the gate to Jasper Park Lodge. A good foot-path encircles the lake.

Lac Beauvert (3,356 feet)—Eastern Brook trout and occasional Dolly Varden, Rainbow, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Four miles from Jasper.

Mildred Lake (3,351 feet)—Eastern Brook trout and occasional pike. Four miles from Jasper adjacent to Jasper Park Lodge. Boats available.

Small Lakes West of Jasper Townsite

Mina Lake (3,996 feet)—Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout. A small lake 3 miles from town. A wagon road, passable for cars, branches off from Pyramid Lake road at a point 2 miles from Jasper. The wagon road leads to Cabin Lake and the road to Mina Lake branches off to the right.

Riley Lake (3,800 feet)—Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout. Approximately 3 miles from town. Wagon road to lake branches off Cabin Lake road about 1 mile from Pyramid Lake road.

Marjorie Lake (3,766 feet)—Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout. Two miles from Jasper by trail which starts just beyond the Government horse corrals.

Hibernia Lake (3,954 feet)—Rainbow trout. Over same trail as to Marjorie Lake and three-quarters of a mile farther on.

Cabin Lake (3,992 feet)—Closed to angling. Domestic water supply.

Saturday Night Lake (4,500 feet)—Rainbow trout. The first part of the journey to this lake can be made by car to Cabin Lake (see Mina Lake) and thence by trail about 3½ miles. Rafts usually available.

Caledonia Lake (3,810 feet)—Rainbow trout. From Jasper by car to 3-Mile Post on the Geikie road, thence by trail over the railroad track about half a mile. Can also be reached via Marjorie Lake Trail. Rafts and boats usually available.

Minnow Lake (4,500 feet)—Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout. See route to Caledonia Lake, thence by trail 2½ miles. Also accessible by trail from Jasper townsite.

Dorothy Lake (4,383 feet)—Rainbow trout and Lake and Eastern Brook trout hybrids. From Jasper 9 miles by road to Geikie and thence by trail 3½ miles. Boats usually available.

Christine Lake (4,391 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. Adjacent to Dorothy Lake.

Iris Lake (4,285 feet)—Rainbow trout. Adjacent to Dorothy Lake.

Lakes North of Jasper Townsite

Patricia Lake (3,840 feet)—Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout. Three miles from Jasper via Pyramid Lake road. Boats usually available.

Pyramid Lake (3,867 feet)—Lake, Rainbow, and Eastern Brook trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Four miles from Jasper via Pyramid Lake road. Lake trout provide angling in shallow water in spring and autumn, and deep trolling in summer. Accommodation and boats usually available. Records of all catches of Lake and Rainbow trout are of particular importance and should be submitted on creel census cards in all cases.

Small Lakes up the Athabasca Valley

The Five Lakes (3,700 feet)—Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout. About 6 miles from Jasper. The trail, 5 miles long, commences at Old Fort at the east end of the bridge on the old road to Jasper Park Lodge. Best angling in first and fifth lakes.

Leach Lake (3,800 feet)—Rainbow trout. Near mile 17½ on the Banff-Jasper Highway. Boats usually available.

Horseshoe Lake (4,100 feet)—Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout. Three miles by trail from just south of Athabasca Falls (Mile 20½ on the Banff-Jasper Highway).

Moab Lake (4,000 feet)—Rainbow and Lake trout and Dolly Varden. Four and one-half miles by trail from Mile 15 on the Banff-Jasper Highway.

Geraldine Lakes (5,300 feet to 6,400 feet)—Rainbow trout. Six miles by trail from Mile 20 on the Banff-Jasper Highway. Anglers who intend to camp overnight are advised to take their equipment in by pack-horse. Rafts and boats usually available.

Hardisty Lake (5,700 feet)—Dolly Varden. Difficult lake to reach. For trail directions inquire at Athabasca Falls Bungalow Camp.

Buck Lake (4,650 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. Two hundred and fifty yards from the east side of Jasper-Banff Highway between Miles 33 and 34.

Honeymoon Lake (4,650 feet)—Rainbow trout. Approximately Mile 32½ on the Banff-Jasper Highway. Boats are available for hire by arrangement with Sunwapta Bungalow Camp at Mile 35.

Osprey Lake (4,500 feet)—Rainbow trout and Lake and Eastern Brook hybrids. A small lake adjacent to Buck and Honeymoon Lakes. Rafts usually available.

Dead Man's Hole (3,430 feet)—Brown and Rainbow trout. A small deep lake at Mile 1 on the Banff-Jasper Highway.

Lakes in the Lower Athabasca Valley

Edna Lake (3,287 feet)—Pike. Mile 17 on the east entrance road.

Talbot Lake (3,287 feet)—Pike and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Small hooks should be used for the latter species. Lake is located at Mile 19 north, adjacent to the East Entrance road.

Celestine Lake (4,100 feet)—Rainbow trout. About 30 miles from Jasper, 19 miles being over a fire trail. A permit must be obtained from the park superintendent to use the fire trail, and travel thereon is at traveller's own risk. Boats usually available.

Jacques Lake (4,950 feet)—Dolly Varden. Seven miles beyond Beaver Lake (see route to Beaver Lake).

Amethyst Lake (6,450 feet)—Rainbow trout. Fly or trolling. In the Tonquin Valley, about 15 miles by trail from the Lookout on Mount Edith Cavell Road. Two trails lead to the Valley. One commences at the Lookout on Mount Edith Cavell Road and follows the Astoria River. The other, commencing at Portal Creek, follows Maccarib Pass and Maccarib Creek into the Valley. Each of these trails is approximately 15 miles long. Accommodation and boats available.

Moat Lake (6,380 feet)—Rainbow trout. One mile west of Amethyst Lake.

The Maligne System—Eastern Brook trout and some Rainbow. This area has become favourably known to anglers from all parts of the world and many make the trip to Maligne Lake an annual pilgrimage.

Special regulations are in force in this System. (See Fishing Regulations in Canada's National Parks.)

25. (1) No person shall angle in Maligne waters without first reporting to the park officer named by the Superintendent to maintain a creel census.

(2) Each person who takes any fish in Maligne waters shall report his angling results to that park officer.

Medicine Lake (4,750 feet)—Eastern Brook and Rainbow trout. Twenty miles from Jasper via Maligne Canyon road. Accommodation and boats available.

Beaver Lake (4,900 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. By boat to south end of Medicine Lake, then by trail, 1½ miles. Boats available.

Maligne River—Eastern Brook and occasional Rainbow trout. This river connects Maligne Lake with Medicine Lake. The journey from the north end of Medicine Lake to Maligne River may be made by boat or trail. Angling with fly only is allowed in the river and boats or rafts are not permitted. Accommodation available.

Maligne Lake (5,490 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. You may travel from north end to south end of Medicine Lake by boat or trail. From the south end of Medicine Lake it is 12 miles to Maligne Lake over an excellent trail. Accommodation and boats available.

Mona Lake (5,750 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. A small lake about 1 mile west of Maligne Lake, reached by a good trail. Boat usually available.

Lorraine Lake (5,750 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. On the same trail and adjacent to Mona Lake. Boat usually available.

Other Lakes in Jasper Park

Adolphus Lake (5,414 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. Proceed from Jasper to Mount Robson Station and thence by horse to the lake, a distance of 18 miles. Parties travelling on the pack horse trip around the north boundary of the park pass the lake and come out at Robson. Anglers are advised not to attempt this trip on foot. Hargreaves Bros. and George Dennison at Mount Robson outfit parties travelling over the route.

Beatrix Lake (5,400 feet)—Rainbow trout. Accessible by trail from Adolphus Lake. Half a mile north from the outlet of Adolphus Lake.

Topaz Lake (5,765 feet)—Rainbow trout. Accessible from Blue Creek trail which branches from the North Boundary trail at Blue Creek Cabin.

Twintree Lake (5,345 feet)—Rainbow trout. Lies along the main trail followed by parties making the North Boundary tour.

Blue Lake (6,460 feet)—Rainbow trout. Source of Blue Creek, near the north boundary of park.

Dolly Lakes (6,200 feet)—Dolly Varden. Accessible by trail from Blue Creek Cabin.

Brazeau Lake (6,000 feet)—Rainbow trout. Near the south-east boundary of the park, 21 miles by trail over Poboktan Pass from Mile 45 on the Banff-Jasper Highway. From Camp Parker in the north end of Banff Park, it is 18 miles by trail over Nigel Pass, and the trail continues to Maligne Lake.

Rivers and Streams in Jasper Park

Many anglers prefer stream fishing. Stream fish are usually smaller and more vigorous than those living in lakes. It is difficult to designate any particular spot on rivers and streams where angling may be good. The number of fish inhabiting "holes" varies from time to time. During much of the summer most of the rivers and larger streams which have glacial origin, become "milky". Fish can be taken in them in spite of this. The highways in the park border or cross most of the main streams at numerous points.

Athabasca River—Dolly Varden, Rocky Mountain whitefish, Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout and Pike. Adjacent to the east entrance road. Several miles of the Banff-Jasper Highway also follow this river.

Astoria River—Rainbow, Dolly Varden, and a few Eastern Brook trout. Tributary to Athabasca River. Lower reaches adjacent to Astoria River Bridge at Mile 9, Banff-Jasper Highway. Upper reaches accessible from View Point on Mount Edith Cavell road, 17½ miles from Jasper.

Maligne River—Dolly Varden, Rainbow and some Eastern Brook trout, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. From the fifth bridge on Maligne Canyon to Athabasca River. Use the road to the Fish Hatchery.

Miette River—Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout, Dolly Varden, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Tributary to Athabasca River. Road to Geikie follows this river.

Snaring River—Dolly Varden, Rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Tributary to Athabasca River. The east highway crosses the river at Mile 10½.

Sunwapta River—Mile 54. Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout above Sunwapta Falls. In main stream Dolly Varden may also occur. Tributary to Athabasca River. Adjacent to Banff-Jasper Highway.

Whirlpool River—Rainbow and Eastern Brook trout, Dolly Varden, and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Tributary to Athabasca River. Adjacent to Banff-Jasper Highway at Mile 13½.

Poboktan Creek—Rainbow trout. Tributary to Sunwapta River. Banff-Jasper Highway crosses the creek at Mile 45.

Ranger Creek—Rainbow, Dolly Varden, and occasional Eastern Brook trout. Mile 32 on Banff-Jasper Highway.

Portal Creek—Occasional Dolly Varden. Mile 7 on Banff-Jasper Highway.

Rocky River—Rocky Mountain whitefish, occasional Dolly Varden and Rainbow trout. Mile 22 on east entrance road.

Sulphur Creek—Rainbow trout. Adjacent to Miette Hot Springs.

Caledonia Creek—Rainbow trout in creek and beaver ponds. Between Caledonia and Minnow Lakes.

Tekarra Creek—Rainbow, Dolly Varden and some Eastern Brook trout. Tributary of Athabasca River. Route via trail to Old Fort Point.

Wabasso Creek—Rainbow trout. Trail to Valley of the Five Lakes.

Vine Creek—Rainbow trout in beaver pond. Approximately four and one-half miles from entrance on Celestine Lake road.

Saturday Night Creek—Rainbow trout in beaver ponds. On trail to Saturday Night Lake.

Buck Creek—Eastern Brook trout. Tributary to Sunwapta River, Mile 33 to Mile 34½, Banff-Jasper Highway.

Hardisty Creek—Dolly Varden, occasional Rainbow trout. From Athabasca Falls on Banff-Jasper Highway by trail three-quarters of a mile. By Horseshoe Lake Trail 1½ miles to Hardisty Creek Bridge. (See route to Horseshoe Lake.)

Meadow Creek—Rainbow trout. Tributary to Miette River, a short distance up river from Geikie, near railroad bridge 9 miles from Jasper.

Minaga Creek—Rainbow trout. Tributary to Miette River. Enters river a short distance from Geikie, 9 miles from Jasper.

Fiddle Creek—Rainbow trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish, and Dolly Varden. Adjacent to Miette Hot Springs Road which leaves Edmonton Highway at Pocahontas (Mile 27).

Cottonwood Creek—Beaver Dam—Eastern Brook trout and Rainbow trout. One mile east of Jasper on East Entrance Highway.

Snake Indian River—Dolly Varden and occasional Rainbow trout. On the North Boundary route. Accessible from trail to Celestine Lake.

Blue Creek—Rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. Tributary of Snake Indian River, on the route around the North Boundary. One of the most beautiful valleys in the park and well worth a visit. Topaz Lake is in Blue Creek Valley.

Deer Creek—Dolly Varden. Tributary to Snake Indian River.

Mud Creek—Rainbow trout. Near Devona, on Celestine Lake Trail.

Pyramid Creek—Eastern Brook and Rainbow trout. Inflowing to Pyramid Lake on west side opposite Pyramid Pines Chalet.

Pyramid Creek—Rainbow trout. Outflowing from east end of Pyramid Lake.

NOTICE TO ANGLERS—JASPER NATIONAL PARK

Boats having inboard or outboard power of any kind are not permitted on the lakes in Jasper Park without permission of the superintendent, with the following exceptions: Maligne Lake, Medicine Lake, and Pyramid Lake.

Boats are available for rental on many of the lakes in the park. For information on rates and conditions of rentals and lists of lakes on which boats are available, the following should be consulted:

Brewster's Camps, c/o Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper; Maligne Tours, Jasper; Pyramid Pines Chalet, Pyramid Lake; Mr. J. J. Raeside, c/o Raeside Hardware & Electric, Jasper; Rainbow Tours, Jasper; Mr. D. Webster, c/o "Jasper Sports", Jasper; J. B. Smith, Jasper; and Y.M.C.A. Camp, Lake Edith.

Anglers desiring the services of a guide are requested to employ only guides licensed under National Parks Regulations.

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

ANGLING AREAS AND SPECIES

Lakes and Streams

Alderson Lake (6,000 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Five miles southwest of the townsite by trail, starting at Cameron Falls. Can be reached by saddle-horse or on foot in less than 2 hours. Area approximately 50 acres, maximum depth 175 feet. Shoreline favourable for angling with fly.

Carthew Lakes (7,100 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Three miles beyond Alderson Lake. Lower lake comprises 30 acres, maximum depth 37 feet. Upper lake similar, one-half mile farther along the trail and a little higher than the first lake. Both have shorelines suitable for fly casting. Also accessible by trail, 6 miles from Cameron Lake over Carthew Summit, passing Summit Lake along the way.

Cameron Lake (5,445 feet)—Rainbow, Cutthroat and Eastern Brook trout. Ten miles from townsite by auto road. Area 400 acres, length 1½ miles, maximum depth 112 feet, mean depth 60 feet. Boats usually available.

Crypt Lake (6,500 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Southeast from the townsite at the head of the valley of Hell Roaring Creek in a small crater-like basin. Maximum depth 145 feet, average depth more than 100 feet. Five miles by trail from main Waterton Lake if the latter is crossed by boat, and roughly 7 miles from the town, where it can be reached by swimming the horses across the Bosphorus. Area 45 acres.

Bertha Lake (5,800 feet)—Rainbow trout. Four miles southwest of the townsite over a picturesque though fairly steep trail. Length 1 mile, depth 160 feet at the south end, and 45 feet at the north. The fish in this lake will challenge the skill of the best angler. Shoreline favourable for fly casting.

Crandell Lake (4,975 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. Area about 20 acres, maximum depth 50 feet. Reached by travelling an unimproved side road about 2 miles, which cuts off from the Pass Creek (Blakiston Brook) road about 5 miles up. Ideal location for picnics.

Goat Lake (6,800 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Area 6 acres. Reached by about 11 miles of motor road from the town. Turn west on the north side of Pass Creek Bridge, following the road to Red Rock Canyon. From here follow Twin Lakes trail for about 2½ miles from Red Rock, thence the trail to the lake heads off to the right for a distance of about 2 miles. A rather stiff climb, but well worth the effort.

Linnet Lake (4,200 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. Close to Waterton Park townsite.

Lost Lake (6,150 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Area 5 acres; upper portion of 2 acres is shallow; lower 3 acres has maximum depth of 22 feet. Lake lies at foot of high ridge which is the watershed and the interprovincial boundary. Follow Twin Lakes trail from Red Rock for about 6 miles to Snowshoe Cabin, then turn up to the right for 2½ miles. Trail to Castle River follows this valley for part of the distance.

Twin Lakes (6,450 feet and 6,300 feet)—Rainbow trout. Three miles farther along trail than Snowshoe Cabin (see Lost Lake). Upper lake area 8 acres, Lower 6, maximum depth 35 feet. Both lakes favourable for fly casting. The trail from Red Rock to the lakes is the easiest riding or hiking trip in the park.

Lone Lake (6,650 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Reached by following the trail along Blakiston Brook from Red Rock Canyon for about 11 miles. Direction signs are placed along the trail. Area 8 acres.

Lineham Lakes (7,000 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Three lakes 10 to 20 acres; 2 smaller lakes. Lakes have not been sounded but appear to be of considerable depth. Source of Lineham Creek and reached from the Akamina (Cameron Lake) road by trail of about 4 miles. The last 2 miles are difficult as a steep cliff has to be climbed, making it hazardous for anyone not an experienced climber.

Rowe Lakes (6,600 feet and 7,100 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Five miles along Rowe Creek from the Akamina (Cameron Lake) road. Three lakes with areas of 7, 8 and 20 acres respectively lie in a picturesque valley. An easy climb from the upper lake to the summit will reward the visitor with a magnificent view of the surrounding peaks.

Waterton Lakes (4,190 feet)—Rainbow, Cutthroat, Lake and Eastern Brook trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish. Two lakes easily accessible. Upper and middle lakes provide best angling, either trolling or fly casting from boat or shore. Upper lake area 3.7 square miles, length 7 miles, width one-half mile, average depth over 300 feet. Middle lake maximum depth 84 feet, area 1.8 square miles. Boats usually available for rental.

Maskinonge Lake (4,185 feet)—Pike. A large slough-like area, comprising approximately 200 acres, situated at the northern end of the chain of lakes in the Waterton Valley. The outlet from this lake is a short distance south of the large bridge crossing Waterton River and is reached by automobile 5 miles north of the townsite. The best angling is available in or near the outlet of the lake.

Belly River—Rainbow, Cutthroat and Eastern Brook trout, Dolly Varden, and occasional grayling. Flows through east end of Waterton Lakes Park. Accessible from Chief Mountain Highway 7 miles from Registration Office. This is a fast-flowing stream with a number of deep pools along its banks.

Waterton River—Rainbow and Cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, Rocky Mountain whitefish and Pike. Flows northerly from outlet of lower Waterton Lake. Best angling in August and September.

Pass Creek or Blakiston Brook—Rainbow, Cutthroat and Eastern Brook trout and Dolly Varden. About 2½ miles from the townsite on the main highway. Provides 10 miles of fairly good angling.

Cameron Creek—Eastern Brook and Rainbow trout. Flows from Cameron Lake to upper Waterton Lake.

YOHO NATIONAL PARK

ANGLING AREAS AND SPECIES

Lakes and Streams

Amiskwi Lake (6,850 feet)—Dolly Varden. Approximately 18 miles by trail which leaves motor road to Emerald Lake about one-half mile from the Trans-Canada Highway.

Emerald Lake (4,272 feet)—Dolly Varden, Eastern Brook and Rainbow trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish. On motor road 7 miles northwest from Field. Boats usually available for rental.

Linda Lakes (6,680 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Three and one-half miles by trail northwest from Lake O'Hara.

Marpole Lake (5,800 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Eight miles by trail from Takakkaw Falls.

Morning Glory Lakes (6,450 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Three miles by trail northwest from Lake O'Hara.

Narao Lakes (5,610 feet)—Rainbow and Cutthroat trout. One and a half miles from Hector Station on trail to Lake O'Hara.

Lake O'Hara (6,674 feet)—Cutthroat and Rainbow trout. Seven miles by trail starting at Hector. Boats usually available for rental.

Ross Lake (5,664 feet)—Rainbow trout. One and a half miles by trail starting from Trans-Canada Highway near Stephen.

Schaffer Lake (6,700 feet)—Cutthroat and Rainbow trout. Two hundred yards south of Lake O'Hara.

Sherbrooke Lake (5,918 feet)—Lake and Rainbow trout. Three miles by trail starting from Highway near Wapta Lake.

Wapta Lake (5,203 feet)—Rainbow and Cutthroat trout. Adjacent to Hector Station, paralleling Trans-Canada Highway.

Amiskwi River—Dolly Varden. Enters Kicking Horse River approximately 3 miles downstream from Field. Accessible from Amiskwi Lake trail for a distance of several miles.

Sink Lake (5,310 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. On Trans-Canada Highway, one mile west of Great Divide.

Beaverfoot River—Dolly Varden. Two miles by trail beginning at a point 18 miles west of Field on the Trans-Canada Highway, near Leancoil.

Cataract Creek—Rainbow and Cutthroat trout. Running from Lake O'Hara to Wapta Lake. Accessible at several points from trail to Lake O'Hara.

Emerald River—Rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. From Emerald Lake to Kicking Horse River, entering the latter at a point 3 miles west of Field.

Yoho (Summit) Lake (5,956 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Accessible by four-mile trail from Emerald Lake and three-mile trail from Takakkaw Falls.

Kicking Horse River—Dolly Varden. Follows along Trans-Canada Highway from Kicking Horse Summit to Leancoil.

Otterhead River—Dolly Varden. Four miles by trail which leaves the Trans-Canada Highway 3 miles west of Field.

KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK

ANGLING AREAS AND SPECIES

Lakes and Streams

Cobb Lake (4,250 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. Eight miles by trail by way of Settler's road which leaves Banff-Windermere Highway 11 miles north of Radium.

Dog Lake (3,900 feet)—Eastern Brook trout. Four miles by trail from McLeod Meadows on Banff-Windermere Highway, 16½ miles north of Radium.

Floe Lake (6,500 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Four miles west of the Banff-Windermere Highway.

Olive Lake (4,850 feet)—Eastern Brook and Cutthroat trout. On Banff-Windermere Highway, 6½ miles north of Radium.

Dolly Varden Creek—Cutthroat and Dolly Varden. Enters Kootenay River 23 miles north of Radium on Banff-Windermere Highway.

Kootenay River—Dolly Varden and Rainbow trout. Accessible from Banff-Windermere Highway from Kootenay Crossing for a distance of 15 miles south to a point 12 miles north of Radium.

Simpson River—Cutthroat and Dolly Varden. Reached by crossing the Vermilion River at a point on the Banff-Windermere Highway, 36 miles north of Radium.

Tokumm Creek—Dolly Varden. Enters Vermilion River at Marble Canyon on Banff-Windermere Highway, 56 miles north of Radium.

Vermilion River—Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. Parallels and lies adjacent to the Banff-Windermere Highway from Vermilion Pass to a point 29 miles north of Radium.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

ANGLING AREAS AND SPECIES

Angling in Glacier National Park is largely confined to streams. These streams are mostly of rapid flow, and consequently the fish populations are not large. Dolly Varden and Rocky Mountain whitefish are present in most streams in the park and are usually taken with bait such as grubs or grasshoppers on hooks of the smaller sizes.

Accommodation in the park is very limited, and anglers should therefore come equipped with camping outfits.

Angling is best in autumn when streams in the park are freer of silt than earlier in the season.

MOUNT REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARK

ANGLING AREAS AND SPECIES

Lakes

Eva Lake (6,700 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Four and a half miles by trail from summit of park highway which extends 18 miles from park entrance.

Jade Lakes (6,250 feet and 5,900 feet)—Rainbow trout. Seven and a half miles by trail from summit of park highway which extends 18 miles from park entrance.

Millar Lake (6,500 feet)—Cutthroat trout. Four miles by trail from summit of park highway which extends 18 miles from park entrance.

MAPS OF THE PARKS

The maps included in this publication are not intended to be detailed guides to the various lakes, rivers and streams in the parks. A map of each park indicating all topographical features, as well as roads and trails, may be obtained at a nominal cost from the offices of the park superintendents or the park information bureaus.

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.

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.

FISHING REGULATIONS

IN

CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

A brochure containing information on the procuring of fishing licences and the regulations which apply to angling in the national parks may be obtained from the park superintendents concerned or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

NOTES








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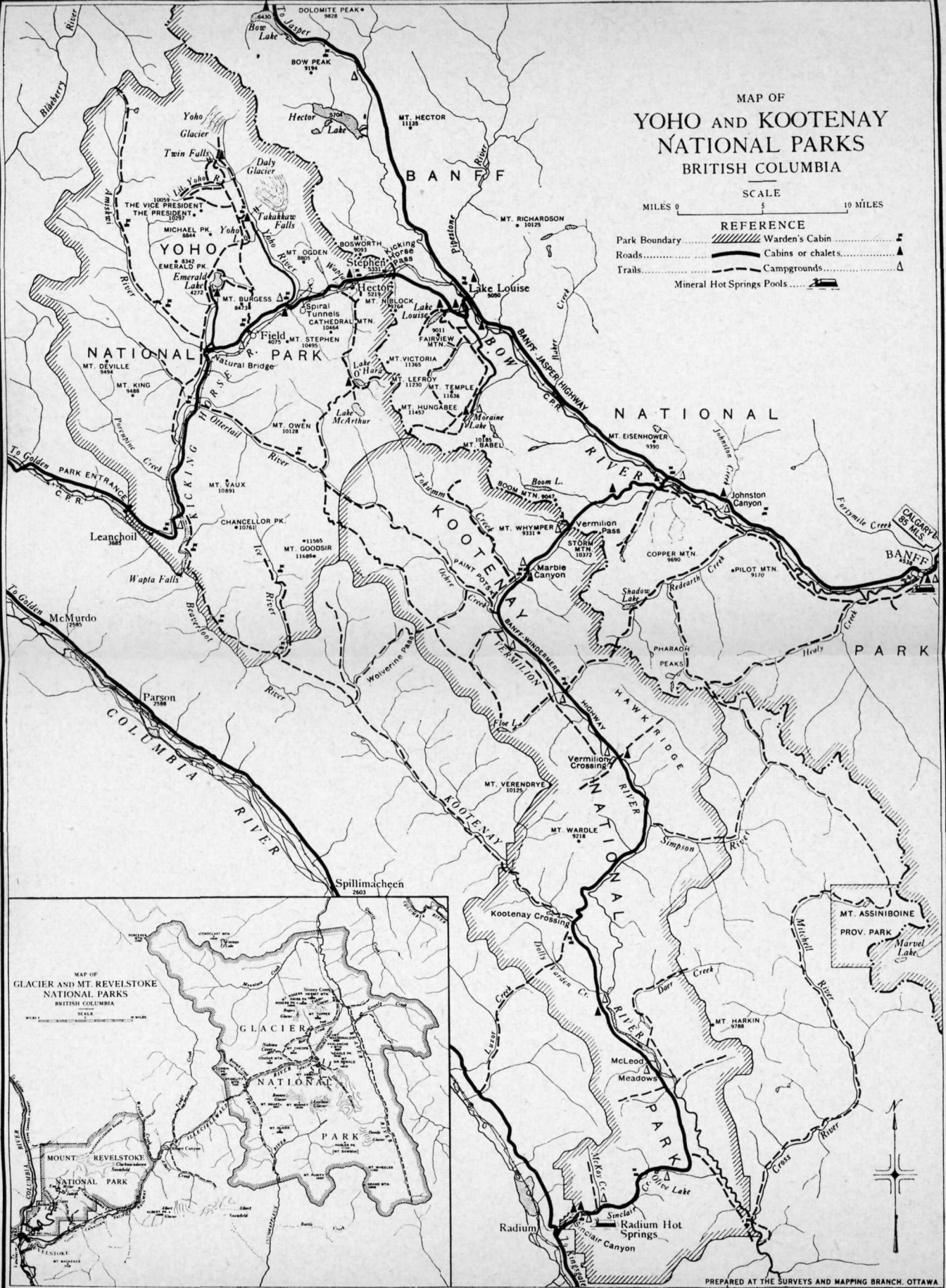
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU

OTTAWA, CANADA

MAP OF
**YOHO AND KOOTENAY
 NATIONAL PARKS**
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

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



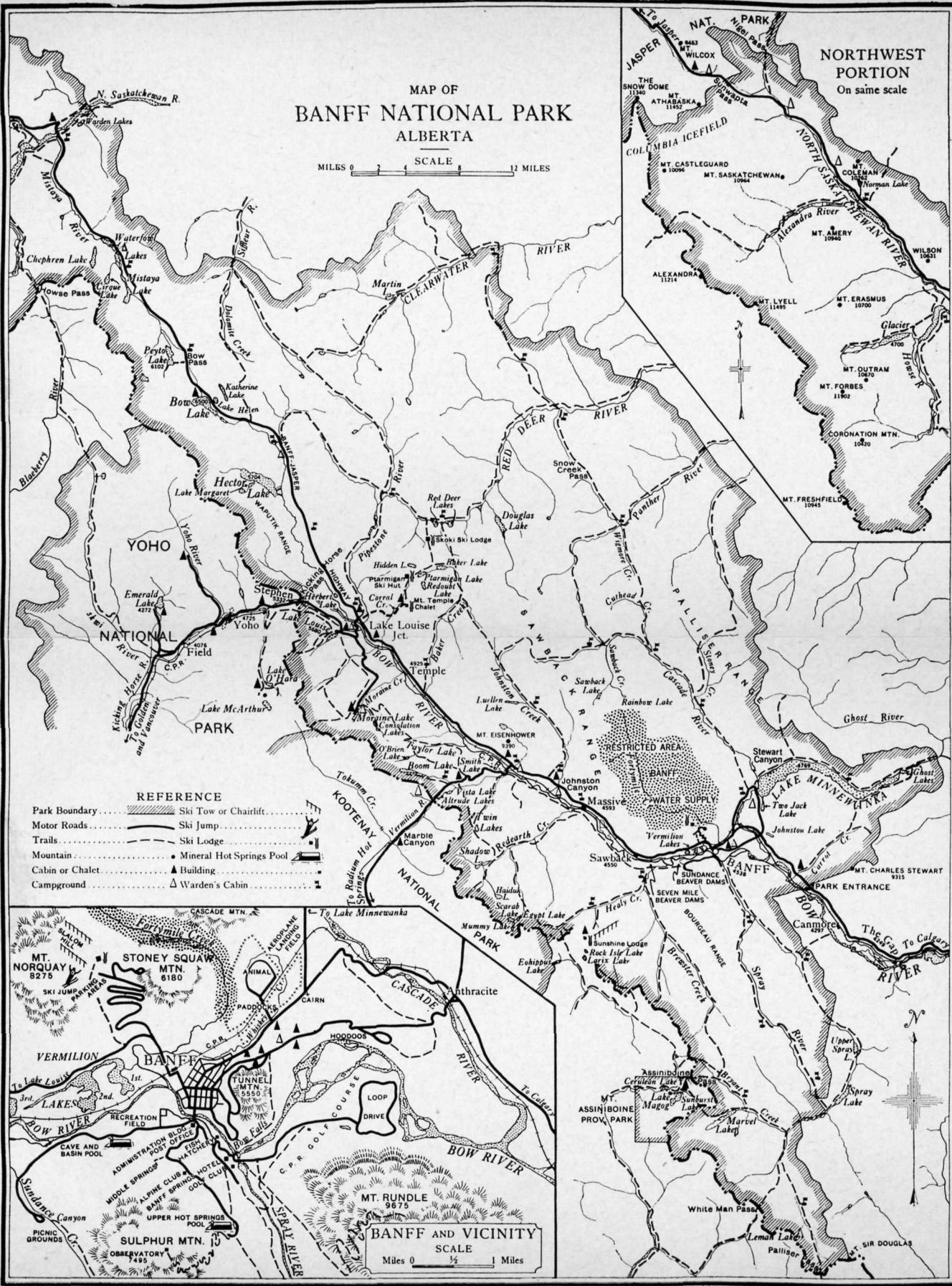
MAP OF
 GLACIER AND MT. REVELSTOKE
 NATIONAL PARKS
 BRITISH COLUMBIA



MAP OF BANFF NATIONAL PARK ALBERTA

MILES 0 SCALE 12 MILES

NORTHWEST
PORTION
On same scale



REFERENCE

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

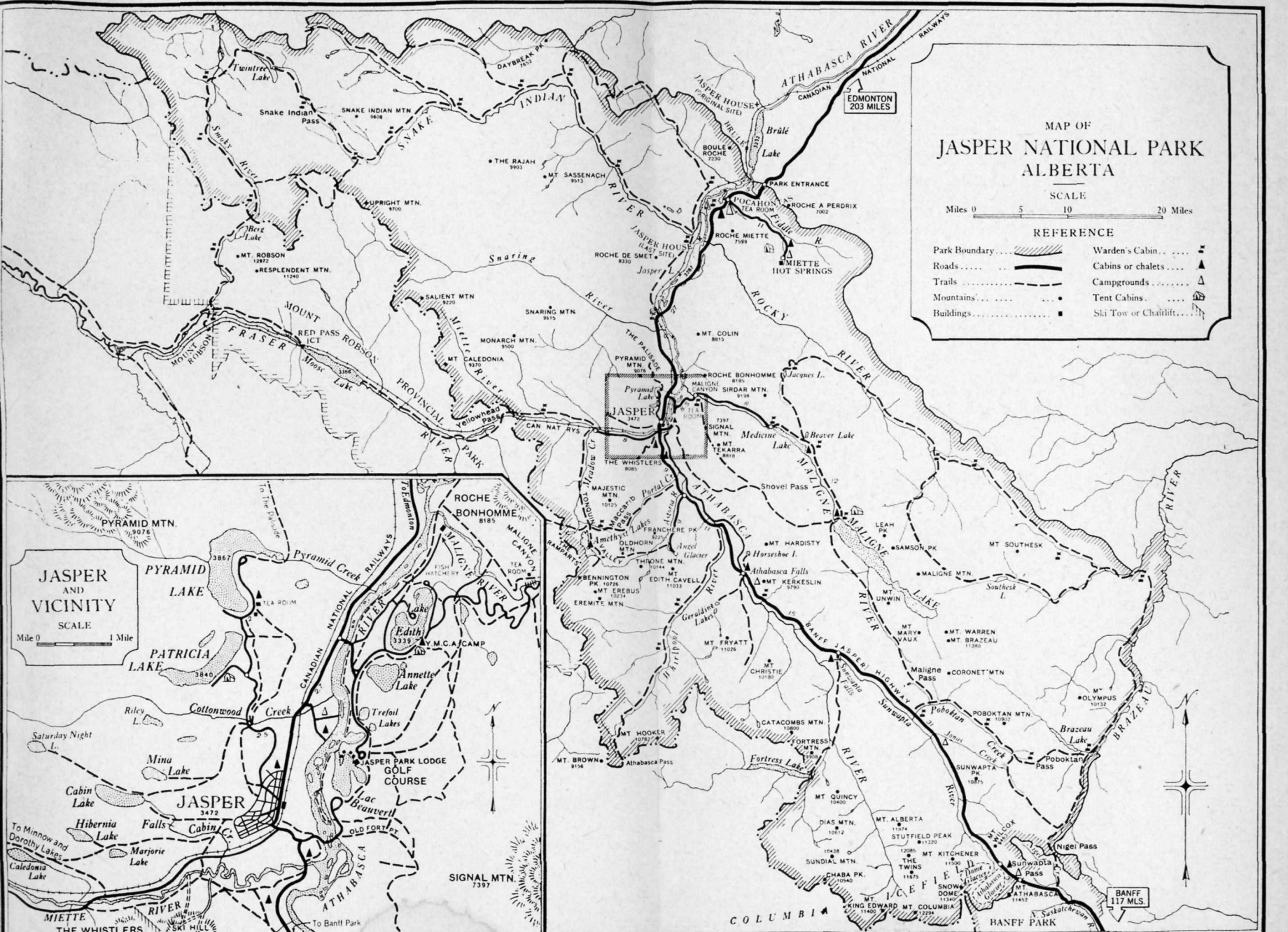
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MAP OF
JASPER NATIONAL PARK
ALBERTA

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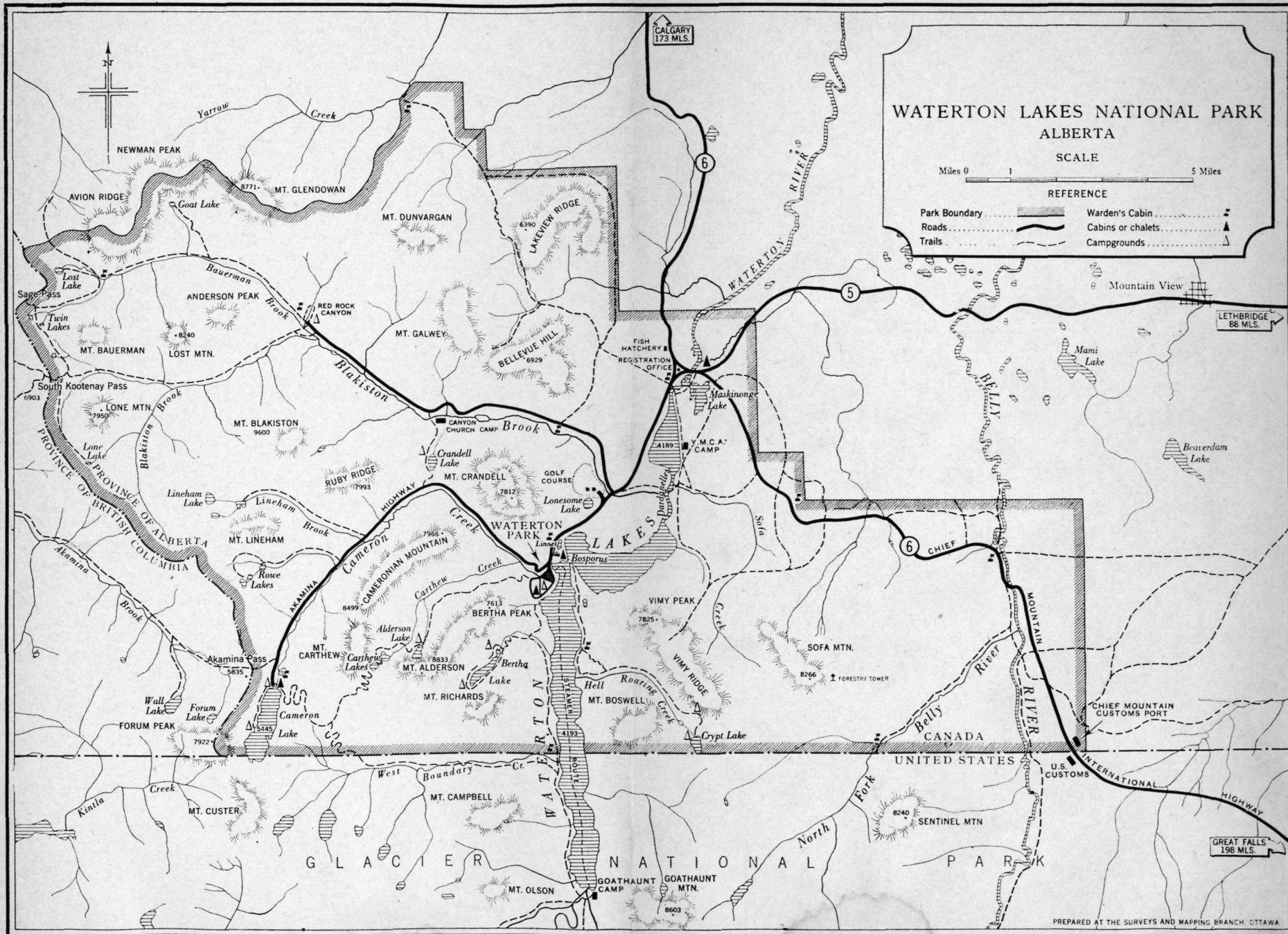
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|---------------|---------------------|
| Park Boundary | Warden's Cabin |
| Roads | Cabins or chalets |
| Trails | Campgrounds |
| Mountains | Tent Cabins |
| Buildings | Ski Tow or Chalfitt |



JASPER AND VICINITY
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This publication was compiled with the co-operation of the Canadian Wildlife Service of the National Parks Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Any suggestions for the improvement of angling in the waters of the national parks will be welcomed by the Director, National Parks Branch, Ottawa, Canada.

OTTAWA

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