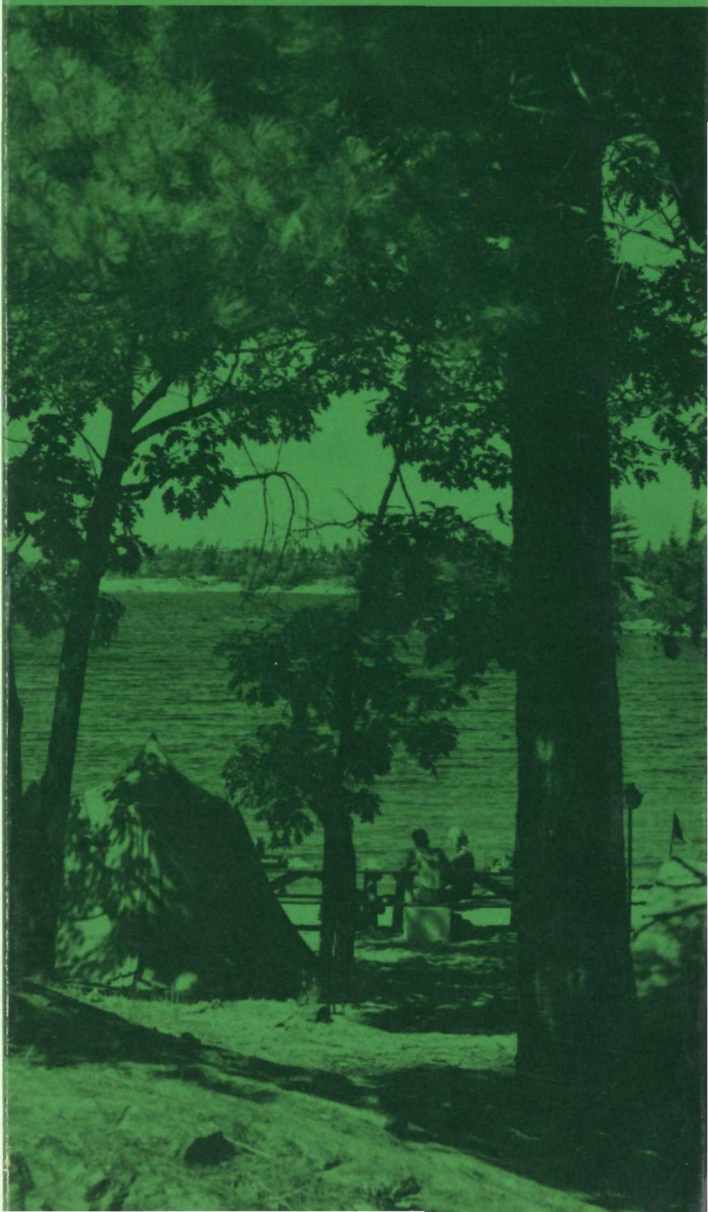


Canada's National Parks 1971



Canada's national parks are areas of unusual beauty, set aside to preserve the environment and its wildlife in their original forms. Administered for the federal government by the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, national parks are living museums of nature, belonging to all Canadians.

- 1 Pacific Rim** (British Columbia)
Fabulous Long Beach is the main part of this park on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Park includes historic Life Saving Trail and a number of islands. Opportunity of viewing sea lions and other marine life. Interpretive program just being started. Accessible by highway. Campground in park, other accommodation adjacent. Area 45 square miles. Address: Ucluelet, B.C.
- 2 Mount Revelstoke** (British Columbia)
Rolling mountain-top plateau on west slope of Selkirk Mountains. Colourful alpine meadows, sparkling lakes. Interpretive program. Accessible by Trans-Canada Highway, accommodation in nearby town of Revelstoke. Picnic facilities in park. Area 100 square miles. Address: P.O. Box 350, Revelstoke, B.C.
- 3 Glacier** (British Columbia)
Rugged alpine region in Selkirk Mountains. Towering peaks, rushing streams, avalanche slopes, over 100 glaciers and the interior Western Forest of large hemlock and cedar. Interpretive program. Accessible by Trans-Canada Highway. Motor hotel, campgrounds. Area 521 square miles. Address: P.O. Box 350, Revelstoke, B.C.
- 4 Yoho** (British Columbia)
On west slope of Rocky Mountains. Lofty peaks, glaciers, waterfalls, colourful lakes, Yoho and Kicking Horse Valleys. Interpretive program. Accessible by Trans-Canada Highway. Lodges, chalets, campgrounds. Area 507 square miles. Address: Field, B.C.
- 5 Kootenay** (British Columbia)
Spectacular area on west slope of Rockies. Two river valleys of different character, high glaciers and deep canyons, icy alpine lakes and hot springs. Interpretive program. Accessible by highway. Airstrip just outside park at Radium Hot Springs. Lodge, bungalows, campgrounds. Area 543 square miles. Address: P.O. Box 220, Radium Hot Springs, B.C.
- 6 Jasper** (Alberta)
One of the largest parks in North America. Striking alpine landscape with ice-capped mountains and great valleys. Majestic peaks, ice-fields, beautiful lakes. Famous resort town of Jasper. Noted ski area. Mineral hot springs. Interpretive program. Accessible by rail and highway. All types of modern accommodation, campgrounds. Area 4,200 square miles. Address: Jasper, Alberta.
- 7 Banff** (Alberta)
Canada's oldest (1885) national park, noted for its ice-capped peaks, deep valleys, glaciers and lakes. Well-known resorts of Banff and Lake Louise. Famed ski centre. Mineral hot springs. Park Museum. Interpretive program. Accessible by rail and Trans-Canada Highway. All types of modern accommodation, campgrounds. Area 2,564 square miles. Address: Banff, Alberta.

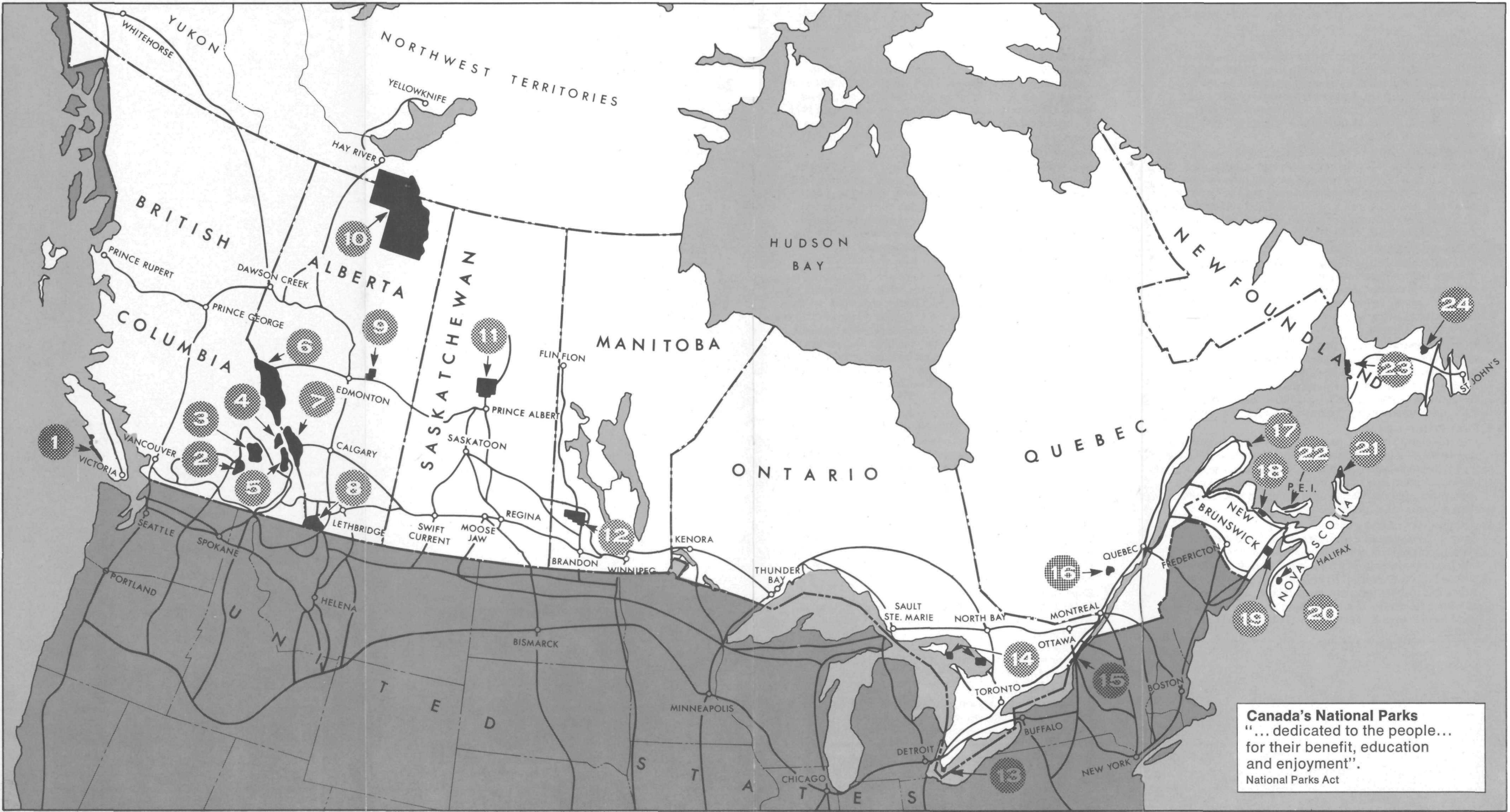
- 8 Waterton Lakes** (Alberta)
Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Colourful mountain park with charming lakes and many beautiful vistas. Spectacular contrast between mountains and grasslands. Interpretive program. Accessible by highway. Hotels, motels, chalets, campgrounds. Area 203 square miles. Address: Waterton Park, Alberta.
- 9 Elk Island** (Alberta)
Rolling landscape of aspen and spruce forest, in contrast with the surrounding flat farmlands, near Edmonton. Numerous small lakes. Large buffalo herd. Fine beach. Interpretive program. Accessible by highway. All-year accommodation in Edmonton. Campgrounds in park. Area 75 square miles. Address: Site 4, R.R. 1, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.
- 10 Wood Buffalo** (Alberta and Northwest Territories)
Immense region of forests and open plains straddling Alberta - N.W.T. border between Athabasca and Great Slave Lakes. Home of largest remaining herd of bison on continent. Nesting grounds of rare whooping crane. Accessible by highway. Campground. Area 17,300 square miles. Address: Fort Smith, N.W.T.
- 11 Prince Albert** (Saskatchewan)
Forested region dotted with lakes and interlaced with streams. Interesting transition between northern forests and prairie grassland. Interpretive centre. Interpretive program. Accessible by highway. Hotels, motels, bungalows, campgrounds. Area 1,496 square miles. Address: Waskesiu Lake, Saskatchewan.
- 12 Riding Mountain** (Manitoba)
On summit of Manitoba escarpment. Gentle blend of northern and eastern forests with western grasslands. Fine lakes. Interpretive centre. Interpretive program. Accessible by highway. Lodges, motels, bungalows, campgrounds. Area 1,148 square miles. Address: Wasagaming, Manitoba.
- 13 Point Pelee** (Ontario)
Canada's most southern mainland. Birdwatchers' paradise on two major migration flyways. Large cat-tail marsh, rare forest. Fourteen miles of beach. Interpretive centre. Interpretive program. Accessible by highway. Campground in park, other accommodation at Leamington and vicinity. Area 6 square miles. Address: Leamington, Ont.
- 14 Georgian Bay Islands** (Ontario)
Some 40 picturesque islands, forming a varied landscape of glacier-scraped rock, weathered pine and dense maple-beech-oak woodland. Small mainland area. Remarkable rock pillars on Flowerpot Island. Interpretive program. Accessible by boat from nearby mainland points, where accommodation also available. Campgrounds on Beau-soleil Island. Area 5.4 square miles. Address: Honey Harbour, Ont.

- 15 St. Lawrence Islands** (Ontario)
Small mainland area, 17 heavily treed islands and 80 rocky islets in famous Thousand Islands region. Captivating scenery, ideal for all water sports. Mainland accessible by highway, islands by boat. Accommodation in various near-by communities. Campgrounds at Mallorytown Landing and on Grenadier Island. Area 260 acres. Address: P.O. Box 69, Mallorytown, Ont.
- 16 La Mauricie** (Québec)
This heavily wooded, largely unspoiled section of the Laurentian Mountains near Trois-Rivières is almost equidistant between Montreal and Quebec City. Numerous lakes. Temporary facilities may be operating by late 1971. Accessible by highway. Accommodation nearby. Area 160 square miles. Address: P.O. Box 758, Shawinigan, P.Q.
- 17 Forillon** (Québec)
Scenic tip of Forillon Peninsula on Gulf of St. Lawrence. Now open to public, although only some temporary facilities in operation. Park's development will reflect both unique coastal environment and rich human history of famous Gaspé region. Interpretive program just being started. Accessible by highway. Campground. Other accommodation nearby. Area 90 square miles. Address: Gaspé, P.Q.
- 18 Kouchibouguac** (New Brunswick)
A new park soon to be developed on Kouchibouguac Bay, along northern section of Northumberland Strait. Its most outstanding feature will be the 15½-mile sweep of off-shore sand-bars. Quiet lagoons and bays will provide excellent, protected swimming. Temporary facilities, including a campground, will be in operation by summer 1971. Accessible by highway. Area 90 square miles. Address: Kouchibouguac National Park, New Brunswick.
- 19 Fundy** (New Brunswick)
Fine example of Bay of Fundy's rugged shoreline. Sandstone cliffs, coves, inlets. Highest tides in the world. Rolling, forested landscape with waterfalls, streams and small lakes. Interpretive program. Accessible by highway. Motel, chalets, campgrounds. Area 79.5 square miles. Address: Alma, N.B.
- 20 Kejimikujik** (Nova Scotia)
Superb example of inland Nova Scotia, rolling landscape, numerous lakes, with countless islands and concealed coves. Indian petroglyphs (rock etchings). Interpretive program. Accessible by highway. Campgrounds in park, other accommodation nearby. Area 145 square miles. Address: P.O. Box 36, Maitland Bridge, N.S.
- 21 Cape Breton Highlands** (Nova Scotia)
Huge tableland over 1,700 feet above sea level. Rugged Atlantic coastline with forested hills in background. Fine seascapes from the Cabot Trail. Interpretive program. Accessible by highway. Campgrounds in park, other accommodation in adjacent communities. Area 367 square miles. Address: Ingonish Beach, Cape Breton, N.S.
- 22 Prince Edward Island** (P.E.I.)
Coastal strip 25 miles long on Gulf of St. Lawrence. Scenic area of dunes, cliffs, salt marshes and fine bathing beaches. Interpretive program. Accessible by highway. Lodge, bungalows, campgrounds. Area 7 square miles. Address: P.O. Box 487, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

- 23 Gros Morne** (Newfoundland)
On Newfoundland's western coast about 50 miles northwest of Corner Brook. Contains the most spectacular section of the Long Range Mountains, which rise dramatically and abruptly from the low coastal plain. Fjord-like lakes, dense forests, seacoast with shifting sand dunes. Temporary facilities, including campground, may be in operation by 1972. Accessible by highway. Area 775 square miles. Address: c/o Regional Director, NHPB, 6009 Quinpool Rd., Halifax, N.S.
- 24 Terra Nova** (Newfoundland)
Rugged, deeply indented coastline with spectacular inlets. Typical boreal forest of spruce and bogs. Icebergs off shore in spring. Interpretive program. Accessible by Trans-Canada highway. Bungalows, campgrounds. Area 153 square miles. Address: Glovertown, B.B., Newfoundland.

National parks guarantee that Canadians will always have special places of beauty and quiet

National and Historic Parks Branch
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development



These Special Places
Canadians and visitors from abroad are flocking to Canada's national parks in greater numbers than ever before. In 1970 alone, more than 13 million people visited the parks.

Such popularity both delights and disturbs the Canadian government. The National Parks Act declares that the parks are "dedicated to the people . . . for their benefit, education and enjoyment", but it also prescribes that they must remain "unimpaired for future generations."

This means that the National and Historic Parks Branch must walk the fine line between conservation and use. On the one hand there are more and more visitors demanding more and more roads, campgrounds, picnic sites, parking lots and other facilities; on the other hand there is only so much room for development in the parks if they are to remain the havens of natural environment they are today.

To accommodate the increasing demand without endangering wilderness values, the Branch has embarked on a program to create 35 to 55 new national parks within the next three decades. New parks will not only take the pressure off the existing ones but also provide diversification. The national parks system will thus become both more representative of all the varied types of landscape found in Canada and more evenly distributed by province and region.

The Branch is moving as quickly as it can to acquire new park lands before they are lost to industrialization and urbanization, or priced beyond the public pocketbook.

The accompanying map shows the 24 special places that form Canada's national parks system today. The oldest park is Banff, Alberta, created in 1885. The newest is Gros Morne, Newfoundland, acquired in November 1970.

How to Get the Most out of a Park Visit
Visitors are urged to gain a deeper understanding of their natural environment by taking advantage of the interpretive programs presented by park naturalists. The programs consist of conducted outings, illustrated evening talks, nature trails and exhibits. They are free.

Additional copies of this map and further information on a particular park may be obtained from any park information office or by writing to the superintendent of the park concerned.