



NATIONALPARKSATLAS.COM

All of Canada's National Parks

48 protected areas between 42° and 81° North



INTRODUCTION

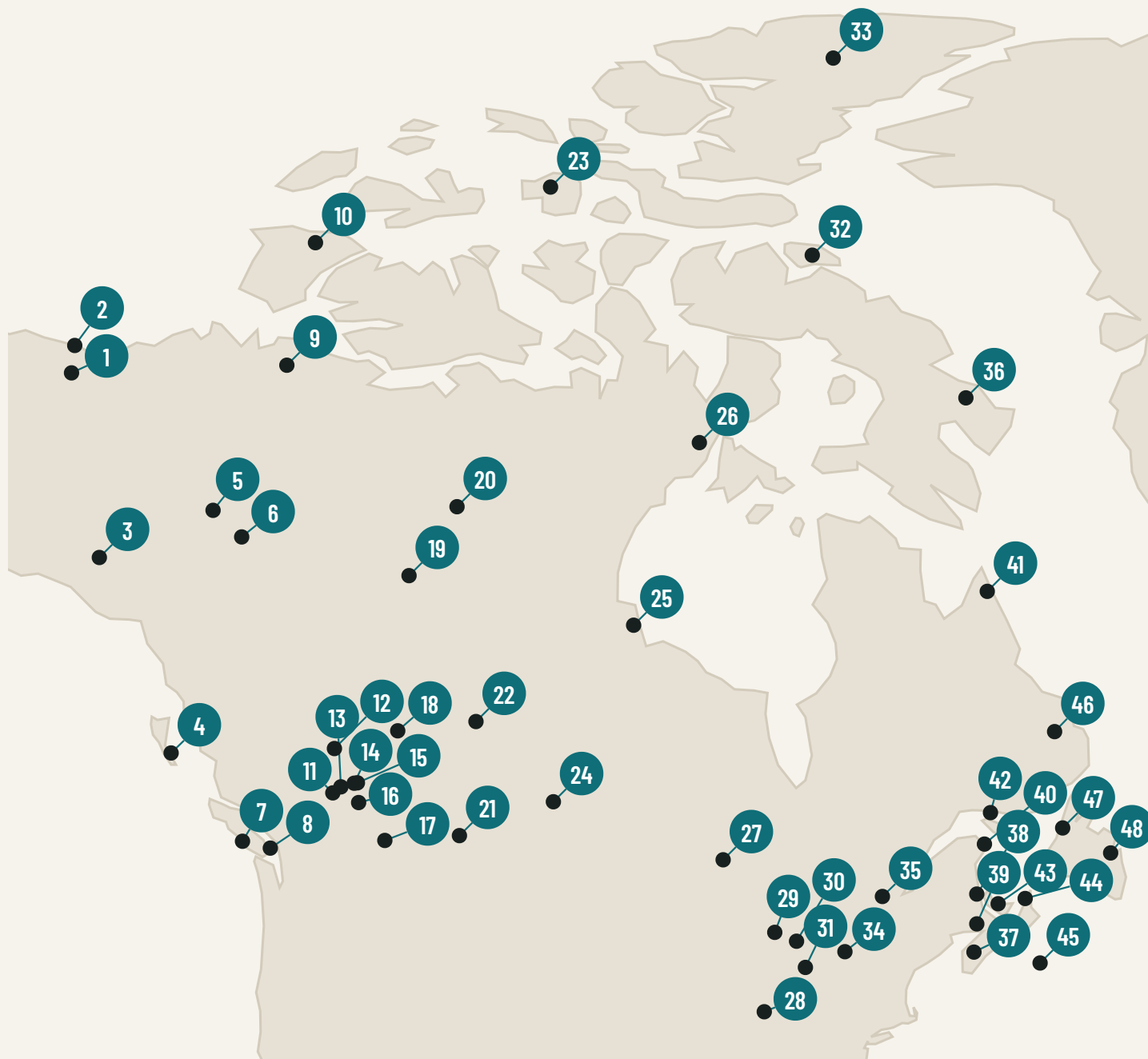
Forty-Eight Times Canada

In 1885 the Canadian government protected a handful of hot springs at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Two years later they became Banff, the country's first national park. Today Parks Canada manages 37 national parks and 11 national park reserves. Its official park finder lists 48 entries, including Rouge in Toronto, a national urban park. This book shows all 48.

A national park reserve is protected just like a national park. The difference lies in the land: Indigenous communities are still negotiating with the government over parts of it, or the park is explicitly run together with them. That is why many parks in the north carry names in Inuktitut, Gwich'in or Dene – and some lie so far out that only a handful of people visit them in a year.

The order follows the map, from west to east: from the Yukon across the Rockies and the prairies to the Atlantic. Each photograph carries its latitude in large type. It runs from 42° North on Lake Erie to 81° North on Ellesmere Island.

Prices, opening hours and reservation rules are deliberately left out, because they change every year. Instead, a QR code on every spread leads to nationalparksatlas.com, where these details are checked continuously. All photographs come from photographers who published their work under free licences; their names appear with each image and in the credits at the end.



THE NUMBERS FOLLOW THE ORDER OF THE BOOK, FROM WEST TO EAST.

CONTENTS

The 48 Parks

1	Vuntut YUKON	6	20	Thaidene Nënë NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	44
2	Ivvavik YUKON	8	21	Grasslands SASKATCHEWAN	46
3	Kluane YUKON	10	22	Prince Albert SASKATCHEWAN	48
4	Gwaii Haanas BRITISH COLUMBIA	12	23	Qausuittuq NUNAVUT	50
5	Nááts'ihch'oh NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	14	24	Riding Mountain MANITOBA	52
6	Nahanni NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	16	25	Wapusk MANITOBA	54
7	Pacific Rim BRITISH COLUMBIA	18	26	Ukkusiksalik NUNAVUT	56
8	Gulf Islands BRITISH COLUMBIA	20	27	Pukaskwa ONTARIO	58
9	Tuktut Nogait NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	22	28	Point Pelee ONTARIO	60
10	Aulavik NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	24	29	Bruce Peninsula ONTARIO	62
11	Mount Revelstoke BRITISH COLUMBIA	26	30	Georgian Bay Islands ONTARIO	64
12	Jasper ALBERTA	28	31	Rouge ONTARIO	66
13	Glacier BRITISH COLUMBIA	30	32	Sirmilik NUNAVUT	68
14	Yoho BRITISH COLUMBIA	32	33	Quttinirpaaq NUNAVUT	70
15	Banff ALBERTA	34	34	Thousand Islands ONTARIO	72
16	Kootenay BRITISH COLUMBIA	36	35	La Mauricie QUÉBEC	74
17	Waterton Lakes ALBERTA	38	36	Auyuittuq NUNAVUT	76
18	Elk Island ALBERTA	40	37	Kejimikujik NOVA SCOTIA	78
19	Wood Buffalo NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	42	38	Kouchibouguac NEW BRUNSWICK	80

68° N

140° W · YUKON





YUKON • OLD CROW FLATS

Vuntut

In the land of the People of the Lakes

Until around 1920 the Gwitchin hunted caribou with fences. Wooden drift fences several kilometres long steered the animals into a corral, where they were easy to kill. 46 such structures are known between Alaska, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, seven of them in Vuntut. Twice a year, in spring and autumn, the Porcupine herd, one of the largest caribou herds in North America, moves through this land.

Vuntut Gwitchin means “People of the Lakes”, after Van Tat, the Old Crow Flats: a web of over 2,000 shallow lakes. Their northern third is in the park, created in 1995 under the land claim agreement of the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation. Parks Canada, the Vuntut Gwitchin Government and a regional council manage it jointly. No one lives here year-round, yet the Gwitchin still hunt, fish and trap as for generations.

4,345

KM² AREA

7

CARIBOU FENCES

1995

FOUNDED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

70° N

140° W · YUKON



YUKON • NORTH COAST AND BRITISH MOUNTAINS

Ivvavik

A caribou nursery on the Arctic Ocean

When the Inuvialuit signed their land claim agreement with Canada in 1984, it included a national park. Ivvavik was the first in the country to be created this way. In Inuvialuktun the name means “a place for giving birth, a nursery”: part of the Porcupine caribou herd calves here. Together with Vuntut and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska, about 94,500 square kilometres are protected.

The glaciers of the last ice age bypassed this land. That is why the Firth River is considered Canada’s oldest flowing river. Over 132 kilometres it cuts from Margaret Lake through the British Mountains to the Arctic Ocean, through canyons and Class IV rapids. Above the coastal plain rises Engigstciak. From this rock, hunters have scanned the horizon for more than 9,000 years.

9,750

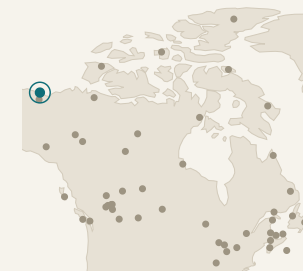
KM² AREA

132 km

FIRTH RIVER

1984

ESTABLISHED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

61°N

138° W · YUKON



YUKON • SAINT ELIAS MOUNTAINS

Kluane

A green fringe before the ice

From the Alaska Highway you see the Kluane Range, but not the mountains behind it. There, in the Icefield Ranges, stand seventeen of Canada's twenty highest peaks, including Mount Logan at 5,959 metres. According to the park, the interior is generally only accessible by flightseeing or on a serious expedition; a climb takes ten days to three weeks, depending on the route.

More than eighty per cent of its 21,980 square kilometres lies under ice, the most extensive icefields outside the polar regions. What remains is the Green Belt on the eastern edge: forest and tundra where Pacific and Arctic air meet and more than 200 plant species grow. Kluane lies in Southern Tutchone territory and, with three neighbouring parks in Alaska and British Columbia, forms a shared UNESCO World Heritage Site.

21,980

KM² AREA

5,959 m

MOUNT LOGAN

1976

ESTABLISHED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/kluane](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/kluane)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

53° N

132° W · BRITISH COLUMBIA



BRITISH COLUMBIA · HAIDA GWAII

Gwaii Haanas

Islands of beauty, managed together

In 1985 the Haida Nation declared the south of its archipelago a heritage site and blocked loggers on Lyell Island. This set in motion what led to the Gwaii Haanas Agreement in 1993. In it, Canada and the Council of the Haida Nation record that they disagree over who owns the land, yet manage it together, with equal seats on the Archipelago Management Board.

Gwaii Haanas means “islands of beauty”. It protects about 1,500 square kilometres of land on southern Moresby Island and over 200 smaller islands, plus the surrounding sea since 2010. Human history here goes back more than 12,500 years. At SḠang Gwaay, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the old village’s poles still stand. In 2013 the Haida raised the first new pole in over 130 years at Windy Bay.

1,500

KM² LAND

12,500

YEARS OF HISTORY

1993

GWAII HAANAS

AGREEMENT



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

A wide-angle landscape photograph of a mountain valley. In the foreground, a calm lake reflects the surrounding scenery. The middle ground features a lush green valley floor with patches of snow. The background is dominated by steep, rugged mountains with snow-dusted peaks under a clear blue sky.

63° N

128° W · NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES • MACKENZIE MOUNTAINS

Nááts'ihch'oh

A mountain as pointed as a porcupine quill

The mountain that gives the reserve its name is pointed at the top like a porcupine quill. That is exactly what its name describes in the language of the Shúhtaot'ine, the Mountain Dene. They believe Nááts'ihch'oh holds a powerful spiritual force that can pass to newborn children. Ten elders chose the name. On English maps the peak is Mount Wilson, named, like many places here, by surveyors and prospectors.

The national park reserve was established in 2014. It lies at the headwaters of the Tehjeh Deé, the South Nahanni River, and is managed together with the Sahtu Dene and Métis of the Tulita District. Together with neighbouring Nahanni it protects 86 per cent of the watershed. Elders have restored 13 Dene names to Canada's official map: Margaret Lake is now Dechibaa Tué, "open forest at the treeline".

4,895

KM² AREA

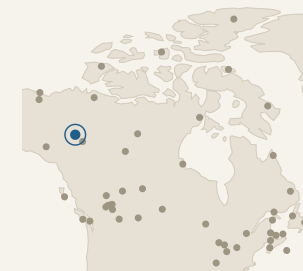
86%

OF THE SOUTH

2014

ESTABLISHED

NAHANNI PROTECTED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

62° N

126° W · NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES · MACKENZIE MOUNTAINS

Nahanni

A World Heritage Site without a single road

There is no public road. To reach Nahanni you charter a floatplane or hike in for days, so most people first see Náìlìcho, Virginia Falls, through the window of a small aircraft. According to the park, the South Nahanni drops there over a height twice that of Niagara Falls. The river then runs through canyons that the park describes as the deepest in Canada.

At 30,050 square kilometres the reserve is roughly the size of Belgium; it started with 4,766. According to the park, UNESCO made Nahanni the first place in the world on the World Heritage List in 1978. The Dene and their ancestors have used this land for up to 10,000 years. It is managed jointly by Parks Canada and the Dehcho First Nations.

30,050

KM² AREA

1978

UNESCO WORLD
HERITAGE

580 km

SOUTH NAHANNI RIVER



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/nahanni](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/nahanni)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

49°N

126° W · BRITISH COLUMBIA



BRITISH COLUMBIA · VANCOUVER ISLAND

Pacific Rim

A coastal trail built for shipwreck survivors

In 1906 the steamship Valencia sank off this coast, and more than 125 people died. Afterwards a telegraph line was turned into a rescue route, with a lighthouse, lifesaving stations and six shelter huts stocked with supplies. This Dominion Life Saving Trail became the West Coast Trail: 75 kilometres from Pachena Bay to the Gordon River, with ladders, cable cars and river crossings, taking six to eight days.

Pacific Rim is not one continuous park but a reserve made up of three separate areas on the exposed west coast of Vancouver Island: Long Beach with its sandy beaches and rainforest, the Broken Group Islands in Barkley Sound, reachable only by water, and the trail. The land is ḥaḥuuli, the ancestral territory of the Nuu-chah-nulth. Today nine nations manage the reserve together with Parks Canada.

75 km

WEST COAST TRAIL

9

NATIONS CO-
MANAGING

330 cm

RAINFALL PER YEAR



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/pacific-rim](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/pacific-rim)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

49°N

123° W · BRITISH COLUMBIA



BRITISH COLUMBIA · SALISH SEA

Gulf Islands

A park of island fragments in the Salish Sea

In 1886 William Haumea, a settler from Hawaii, was granted little Russell Island. Hawaiians, Kanaka in their own language, had come to this coast with the fur trade. Haumea cleared pastures and planted an orchard and a strawberry patch. His heir Maria Mahoi moved to the island with her family in 1902, and the house they built there still stands.

Created in 2003, the national park reserve is made of fragments: about 31 square kilometres of land and intertidal zone on 15 islands, plus some six square kilometres of sea. In the rain shadow of Vancouver Island's mountains the climate is almost Mediterranean. Garry oaks and red-barked arbutus grow almost nowhere else in Canada. On some beaches the Coast Salish built rock walls, called clam gardens, where four times as many clams thrive.

31

KM² LAND

15

ISLANDS

2003

ESTABLISHED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

69° N

122° W · NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Photo wanted – Wikimedia Commons has no print-quality image from this park.

Tuktut Nogait

Young caribou and hardly a visitor

Parks Canada records between none and fifteen visitors a year in Tuktut Nogait, 170 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle. The park was requested in 1988 not by the government but by Paulatuk, an Inuvialuit village of about 300 people. It wanted to protect the calving grounds of the Bluenose-West caribou that its hunters rely on. The name says it all: Tuktut Nogait means “young caribou” in Inuvialuktun.

Parliament established the park in 1998, and in 2005 it was extended south into the Sahtú settlement area. Today it covers 18,890 square kilometres of tundra and hill country. The Hornaday, Brock and Roscoe rivers have cut deep canyons into the rock; the gorges on the Hornaday with La Roncière Falls are closed to visitors. Over 400 archaeological sites – tent rings, cache pits, hunting blinds – line the valleys.

18,890

KM² AREA

0–15

VISITORS PER YEAR

1998

ESTABLISHED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and current notices
nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

74°N

120° W · NORTHWEST TERRITORIES





NORTHWEST TERRITORIES • BANKS ISLAND

Aulavik

Muskoxen, polar desert and an abandoned ship

Searching for the lost Franklin expedition, HMS Investigator was caught in the ice and sheltered in Mercy Bay on the north coast of Banks Island. The crew held out for more than two years until, in 1853, a sledge party found one of their messages. The men abandoned the ship. Their supply cache on the shore and the graves of three sailors now lie within the park; the wreck was only found in 2010.

In Inuvialuktun, Aulavik means “place where people travel”. The park protects 12,200 square kilometres of Arctic lowland, a polar desert with about 300 millimetres of precipitation a year. Through its centre runs the Thomsen River, 160 kilometres long without a single rapid. Nowhere in the world do muskoxen live more densely. Sites up to 4,000 years old tell of early travellers; today only about a dozen visitors come each year.

12,200

KM² AREA

160 km

THOMSEN RIVER

1992

ESTABLISHMENT

AGREEMENT



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

51° N

118° W · BRITISH COLUMBIA



BRITISH COLUMBIA · COLUMBIA MOUNTAINS

Mount Revelstoke

A summit the road almost reaches

In 1914 Mount Revelstoke became Canada's eighth national park, because local residents wanted to protect the wildflower meadows on the mountain. A trail to the summit had already been built in 1908; the road came later. Today the Meadows in the Sky Parkway winds 26 kilometres up from 470 to 1,835 metres. From the car park at Balsam Lake it is only one kilometre on foot to the top.

Along the way you pass through three vegetation zones: inland rainforest at the bottom, with cedars up to 1,000 years old and four metres across; above it subalpine meadows, in fullest bloom in August; and above 1,900 metres treeless alpine tundra. Moist Pacific air drops its rain here. At the foot of the mountain, Nels Nelsen set ski-jumping world records in 1916 and 1925.

260

KM² AREA

1914

FOUNDED

1,835 m

END OF THE PARKWAY



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/mount-revelstoke](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/mount-revelstoke)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

53° N

118° W · ALBERTA



ALBERTA · CANADIAN ROCKIES

Jasper

Glaciers by day, a protected starry sky by night

On 26 March 2011 the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada designated Jasper a Dark Sky Preserve. Since then the town, local businesses and remote lodges have limited their lighting, and every October the park holds a dark-sky month. It is the second-largest preserve of its kind in the world, because at more than 11,000 square kilometres Jasper is the largest national park in the Canadian Rockies.

Here lie the largest remaining bodies of ice in the Rockies; the park counted 392 glaciers in 2021. Their meltwater drains in three directions: to Hudson Bay, the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific. Spirit Island in glacier-fed Maligne Lake can only be reached by water. The 2024 wildfire hit parts of the park, and trails and areas have been reopening step by step since then.

392

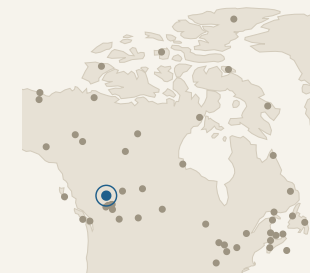
GLACIERS (2021)

2011

DARK SKY PRESERVE

1984

UNESCO WORLD
HERITAGE



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/jasper](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/jasper)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

51° N

118° W · BRITISH COLUMBIA



BRITISH COLUMBIA · SELKIRK MOUNTAINS

Glacier

Where snow defeated the railway

On 4 March 1910, half an hour before midnight, a work crew at Rogers Pass was clearing the tracks after an avalanche. Then a second one broke loose on Avalanche Mountain opposite. 58 men died. Since 1885 avalanches here had killed more than 200 people. The railway gave up the pass and, from 1916, ran beneath it through the eight-kilometre Connaught Tunnel.

Founded in 1886, Glacier protects the heart of the Selkirk Mountains. At treeline an average of 14 metres of snow falls each year. Since 1961 Parks Canada and the armed forces have therefore triggered avalanches deliberately, firing howitzers from 17 positions along the Trans-Canada Highway at 270 surveyed targets. Meanwhile the ice that named the park is shrinking: in 2018 there were 129 glaciers, forty years earlier 337.

14 m

OF SNOW A YEAR

129

GLACIERS (2018)

1886

ESTABLISHED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/glacier](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/glacier)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS



51° N

116° W · BRITISH COLUMBIA



BRITISH COLUMBIA · CANADIAN ROCKIES

Yoho

A pass named after a horse's kick

During the Palliser Expedition a horse kicked the explorer James Hector in the chest. He then named the nearby pass Kicking Horse Pass. The Canadian Pacific Railway built its transcontinental line through it and, at the foot of Mount Stephen, a hotel with a restaurant, so that heavy dining cars would not have to be hauled up the mountain. In 1901 the Mount Stephen Reserve became Yoho National Park.

At 1,313 square kilometres, Yoho is the smallest of the four Rocky Mountain national parks, but holds one of the world's premier fossil sites: in the Burgess Shale, more than 500 million years ago, not only shells were preserved but eyes, guts and even brains. Glacial meltwater feeds turquoise lakes such as Lake O'Hara. A park bus runs there by reservation only; otherwise it is eleven kilometres on foot.

1,313

KM² AREA

1901

CURRENT NAME

500 million

YEAR-OLD FOSSILS



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/yoho](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/yoho)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

51° N

116° W · ALBERTA



ALBERTA · CANADIAN ROCKIES

Banff

Where Canada's national parks began

In 1883 three railway workers came across hot springs at the foot of Sulphur Mountain and tried to claim them for themselves. The government refused, protected the springs in 1885 and, two years later, turned the area into the country's first national park.

Today Banff covers 6,641 square kilometres of valleys, glaciers and mountain forest. Its most famous view, Moraine Lake beneath the Valley of the Ten Peaks, can no longer be reached by private car: the road to the lake is closed to private vehicles all year. Visitors arrive on a Parks Canada shuttle or with a licensed tour operator.

6,641

KM² AREA

1885

PROTECTED SINCE

1984

UNESCO WORLD
HERITAGE



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/banff](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/banff)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS



51°N

116° W · BRITISH COLUMBIA



BRITISH COLUMBIA · CANADIAN ROCKIES

Kootenay

Fire, canyons and hot springs

On the Continental Divide, the watershed between the Pacific and the Atlantic, trailside panels tell of a fire in 1968. The bare trunks on the slopes are not seen as damage here: Kootenay burns regularly, and the park authority sometimes lets fires burn or sets controlled burns itself. In summer, fields of fireweed glow across the burns, providing habitat for bears, lynx and moose.

Highway 93 South crosses the park for 94 kilometres, and much of it lies close to the road: Marble Canyon, a water-carved gorge; the Paint Pots, where iron-rich springs stain the earth ochre; and in the south the hot springs in Sinclair Canyon. Across 1,406 square kilometres the park reaches from dry grassland to alpine tundra; at Stanley Glacier lie fossils more than 500 million years old.

1,406

KM² AREA

94 km

OF HIGHWAY 93 IN THE
PARK

1984

UNESCO WORLD
HERITAGE



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/kootenay](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/kootenay)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

49° N

114° W · ALBERTA





ALBERTA · PRAIRIE AND ROCKIES

Waterton Lakes

Where the prairie runs straight into the mountains

In July 1931 nearly a hundred Rotarians from Alberta and Montana met at the Prince of Wales Hotel above Upper Waterton Lake. They voted unanimously to call for a joint park across the border. A year later both countries passed it into law, and Waterton and Glacier National Park became the world's first international peace park. The idea came from ordinary citizens, not from governments.

At 505 square kilometres, Waterton is the smallest park in the Canadian Rockies. Here the prairie meets the mountain wall with no foothills in between, and grassland, conifer forest, steep peaks and deep lakes follow one another in a small space. According to the park, no other national park in Canada protects so much wildlife in so small an area. Cameron Lake reaches the border with the United States.

505

KM² AREA

1895

PROTECTED SINCE

1995

UNESCO WORLD
HERITAGE



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/waterton](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/waterton)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

54° N

113° W · ALBERTA





ALBERTA · BEAVER HILLS

Elk Island

A fence behind which the bison survived

Between 1907 and 1912 several hundred plains bison arrived at Elk Island by train from Montana. The Canadian government had bought one of the last large herds, and most of the animals moved on to Wainwright. About 40 stayed behind. Today's herd descends from them, and the park still sends animals from it to First Nations, to Montana and to Banff.

A fence makes this possible: Elk Island is Canada's only fully fenced national park. Animals that roam freely elsewhere can be counted, tested and relocated here. North of Highway 16 live plains bison, south of it wood bison, and in between lie aspen forest, spruce bogs and up to 350 active beaver lodges. At night the park, 35 kilometres east of Edmonton, is part of the Beaver Hills Dark Sky Preserve.

1906

ELK PARK

ESTABLISHED

1930

NATIONAL PARK

350

BEAVER LODGES



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/elk-island](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/elk-island)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS



60°N

112° W · NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES/ALBERTA • BOREAL PLAINS

Wood Buffalo

Bison country between salt plains and karst lakes

Deep in the park, far from any road, a beaver dam holds back meltwater from the Birch Mountains. Almost 800 metres long, the world's largest, it shows up on satellite images. It suits a park whose size is hard to pin down: Wood Buffalo is Canada's largest national park, bigger than Switzerland, and even the park gives two areas, 44,741 and 45,561 square kilometres.

It was founded in 1922 to protect the last free-roaming bison in the region. It now holds the world's largest wood bison population. In 1983 the park became a UNESCO World Heritage Site, partly for the whooping crane's last natural nesting ground, the Peace-Athabasca Delta and its salt plains. Above gypsum karst and boreal forest lies the world's largest dark-sky preserve. In 2023 about a fifth of the park burned.

1922

FOUNDED

1983

UNESCO WORLD
HERITAGE

800 m

BEAVER DAM



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/wood-buffalo](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/wood-buffalo)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

63°N

108° W · NORTHWEST TERRITORIES





NORTHWEST TERRITORIES • EAST ARM OF GREAT
SLAVE LAKE

Thaidene Nënë

Land of the ancestors on Great Slave Lake

Long ago, people here say, the giant Hachoghe chased giant beavers from today's Artillery Lake towards Great Slave Lake. When he broke through their dam, the Lockhart River, Tsąkui Thedá Dezé, was formed. An old widow stayed behind along the way. The place where she sits is known as Tsąkui Thedá, "Lady of the Falls": Parry Falls is sacred and can only be visited with a guide.

Thaidene Nënë means "land of the ancestors". As early as 1970 Canada set aside land here for a park, but the Łutsël K'é Dene First Nation refused. Only in 2000 did its chief, Felix Lockhart, approach the government himself. Since 2019 the national park reserve has protected 14,070 square kilometres between boreal forest and tundra. Parks Canada and four Indigenous governments manage it together and decide by consensus.

14,070

KM² AREA

4

INDIGENOUS
PARTNERS

2019

ESTABLISHED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

49° N

108° W · SASKATCHEWAN



SASKATCHEWAN • MIXED-GRASS PRAIRIE

Grasslands

Prairie the plough never reached

In December 2005, 71 plains bison from Elk Island National Park arrived in southern Saskatchewan. On 24 May 2006 the park opened the gate, and after 120 years bison grazed this prairie again. Today the West Block herd numbers 400 to 500 animals. It roams land where the park has counted more than 20,000 tipi rings, traces of camps that once followed the herds.

Grasslands is the only national park in Canada that protects mixed-grass prairie, a landscape that has disappeared under the plough elsewhere. It consists of two separate blocks on the Montana border. The West Block holds the Frenchman River valley; in the East Block, the Rock Creek badlands expose the Cretaceous–Paleogene boundary, a thin white layer between the age of dinosaurs and the age of mammals.

729

KM² PROTECTED

2001

PROCLAIMED

20,000

TIPY RINGS



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/grasslands](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/grasslands)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

54° N

106° W · SASKATCHEWAN



SASKATCHEWAN • SOUTHERN BOREAL FOREST

Prince Albert

Where grassland gives way to boreal forest

In the 1930s a man known to the public as Grey Owl lived on Ajawaan Lake with his wife Anahareo and two tame beavers. Hundreds visited his cabin; his lecture tours of Britain were a hit. Only after his death in 1938 did it emerge that he was English and named Archibald Belaney. Meanwhile the park was preventing Cree and Métis from hunting and fishing on their land.

Prince Albert was founded in 1927 and covers 3,875 square kilometres in the heart of Saskatchewan, where aspen parkland and fescue grassland give way to mixed boreal forest. One of Canada's largest colonies of American white pelicans breeds on Lavallée Lake. On the Sturgeon River roams one of the few free-ranging plains bison herds in their historic range: over 450 animals by 2008, about 120 today, Parks Canada estimates.

3,875

KM² AREA

1927

ESTABLISHED

≈ 120

FREE-RANGING PLAINS

BISON



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

76° N

100° W · NUNAVUT





NUNAVUT · BATHURST ISLAND, HIGH ARCTIC

Qausuittuq

“The place where the sun does not rise”

In September 1953 Inuit families were moved from Hudson Bay to Resolute, to a cold, dark place whose animals they did not know. In the second winter five or six hunters set out for Bathurst Island and returned after about a week with eight caribou. Since then, according to a memory recorded in Resolute in 2010, the island has been called “the place where you hunt caribou”.

Founded in 2015 as Canada's 45th national park, it protects about 11,000 square kilometres of land and sea in northern Bathurst Island. In Inuktitut its name means “the place where the sun does not rise”: at 76 degrees north, the sun stays below the horizon for months in winter. Despite the surrounding sea, the area is a polar desert. Endangered Peary caribou calve and spend the winter here.

≈ 11,000

KM² LAND AND SEA

76° N

LATITUDE

< 130 mm

PRECIPITATION PER
YEAR



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

51° N

100° W · MANITOBA





MANITOBA • MANITOBA ESCARPMENT

Riding Mountain

An island of forest in Manitoba's farmland

In 1931, 20 bison were brought from Wainwright to Lake Audy. The plain was chosen because old bones and traces showed that bison had once lived here. But the herd was infected with bovine tuberculosis and had to be killed. In the 1940s ten animals arrived from Elk Island National Park. Their descendants, about 40 plains bison, now graze in a 500-hectare enclosure.

Riding Mountain is a forested upland in the middle of farmland. Aspen parkland, boreal forest and eastern deciduous forest meet here, with meadows, marshes and floodplains where wolves, moose, elk and black bears live. History belongs here too: when it was founded in 1930, an Ojibway First Nation's fishing station on Clear Lake was, in the park's own words, wrongly removed. In 1991 the land was returned.

1930

FOUNDED

400 km

HIKING TRAILS

500 ha

BISON ENCLOSURE



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/riding-mountain](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/riding-mountain)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

58° N

93° W · MANITOBA





MANITOBA · HUDSON BAY LOWLANDS

Wapusk

A polar bear nursery on Hudson Bay

When the ice on Hudson Bay breaks up between early June and late July, polar bears come ashore. Larger bears stay on the coast, while pregnant females move inland. They remain there through the winter, give birth to their cubs in dens and eat nothing for about eight months. Wapusk protects one of the largest known polar bear denning areas in the world.

The name is Cree and means “white bear”. Established in 1996, the park covers 11,475 square kilometres where the boreal forest meets the Arctic tundra, with bogs, peatland and tidal flats. At least 38 mammal species and more than 200 bird species have been recorded here. Every visit goes through licensed operators from Churchill; the management board includes representatives of the Cree communities of York Factory and Fox Lake.

11,475

KM² AREA

≈ 8 months 200+

PREGNANT FEMALES

BIRD SPECIES

FAST



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

65° N

88° W · NUNAVUT





NUNAVUT • WAGER BAY ON HUDSON BAY

Ukkusiksalik

Where the stone for pots and lamps is found

Parks Canada recorded seven visitors to Ukkusiksalik between the 2014/15 fiscal year and the 2018 management plan. The park is one of Canada's ten largest and one of its least visited. Yet the area was never empty: Thule Inuit reached northwestern Hudson Bay around 1200, and in 1742 drifting ice held the British captain Christopher Middleton and his ships in the bay for three weeks.

The Inuktitut name means “place where there is stone to carve pots and oil lamps”, referring to the region's soapstone. At its centre lies Wager Bay, an inland sea reaching more than 150 kilometres into the land and ending at the outlet of Ford Lake in a reversing tidal falls. Hundreds of archaeological sites tell of Inuit who hunted, fished and traded here.

20,885

KM² AREA

> 150 km 7

WAGER BAY INLAND

VISITORS 2014/15 TO

2018



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

48° N

86° W · ONTARIO





ONTARIO · NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR

Pukaskwa

A granite coast on the world's largest freshwater lake

Lake Superior's cobble beaches hold pits framed by carefully set stones, made by ancestors of the Anishinaabe, some long ago, some later. Their purpose is uncertain: perhaps hunting blinds, storage pits or places for vision quests. Archaeologists call them Pukaskwa Pits, in Anishinaabemowin Maandawaab-kinganan. The park's name is a puzzle too: the Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre says it is properly Pukasu, the cooking of marrow from bones over a fire.

The park covers 1,878 square kilometres of Canadian Shield and boreal forest and protects part of the longest undeveloped shoreline on the Great Lakes. The only road is the access road to Hattie Cove. From there the 60-kilometre Coastal Hiking Trail follows the shore; a suspension bridge spans the White River 23 metres above Chigamiwinigum Falls. At 646 metres, Tip Top Mountain is among the highest points in Ontario.

1,878

KM² AREA

60 km

COASTAL HIKING TRAIL

23 m

SUSPENSION BRIDGE

OVER THE WHITE

RIVER



Fees, access and
current notices

[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

42° N

83° W · ONTARIO





ONTARIO · LAKE ERIE, CAROLINIAN ZONE

Point Pelee

The southern tip of mainland Canada keeps moving

In March 2006 storm waves wore away Point Pelee's 800-metre sand spit; a mild winter had left Lake Erie free of ice. By October 2007 the spit was back, curving and newly built up. The southernmost point of mainland Canada is not a fixed place. Aerial photographs show that the park's beach area shrank by 79 per cent between 1931 and 2017, from 82 to 17 hectares.

Founded in 1918 at birdwatchers' urging, Point Pelee was Canada's first national park created for conservation. It lies where two major migration routes meet; over 390 bird species are recorded, and spring migration peaks in May. Monarch butterflies rest here in autumn. Marsh, sand savannah and forest make Canada's second-smallest national park one of its most species-rich. In 2006 it became the first dark-sky preserve among Canada's national parks.

390+

BIRD SPECIES

1918

ESTABLISHED

-79%

BEACH AREA 1931-2017



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

45° N

82° W · ONTARIO



ONTARIO · NIAGARA ESCARPMENT

Bruce Peninsula

Limestone cliffs, turquoise water and booked access

A park pass alone does not guarantee access here, the park administration warns. To reach the Grotto, a sea-worn cave in the limestone on the shore of Georgian Bay, you need a parking spot booked in advance for a fixed time slot in the main season. Once the spots are gone, there is no other way in, not even on foot: the access road is closed to pedestrians, and dropping off passengers is not allowed either.

Established in 1987, the park is the core area of the Niagara Escarpment UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. Here the dolomite escarpment that runs from Niagara Falls across southern Ontario drops into Georgian Bay. Old, twisted cedars cling to the cliffs, the globally rare alvars hold barely any soil, and 34 species of orchid grow in the park, two thirds of all those found in Ontario.

1987

ESTABLISHED

34

ORCHID SPECIES

1 km

TO THE GROTTO



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/bruce-peninsula](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/bruce-peninsula)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

45° N

80° W · ONTARIO





ONTARIO • GEORGIAN BAY, 30,000 ISLANDS

Georgian Bay Islands

Canada's smallest national park, by boat only

An Anishinaabeg story tells of two supernatural beings who fought over a girl picking berries here. Both died, and their bodies became Beausoleil Island and Giant's Tomb. The Anishinaabeg call Beausoleil Bimadinaagogi, "a ridge that stretches and grows". The island is closely tied to women and their ceremonies and has been a National Historic Site since 2011. Human traces go back 5,500 years.

Founded in 1929, the park is Canada's smallest according to its management plan: 14 square kilometres spread over islands in the world's largest freshwater archipelago, reachable only by boat. Here the bare granite domes and wind-bent pines of the Canadian Shield, painted by the Group of Seven, meet sugar maple and beech forest. More than 30 species of reptiles and amphibians live here, more than in any other national park.

14

KM² AREA

1929

ESTABLISHED

30+

REPTILE AND
AMPHIBIAN SPECIES



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

44°N

79° W • ONTARIO



ONTARIO · ROUGE VALLEY, GREATER TORONTO AREA

Rouge

Farmland, marsh and forest in the big city

Beside Canada's largest metropolitan area, more than 60 farmers work about 9,000 acres of prime farmland – protected by the federal government. Rouge is the country's first protected area that explicitly preserves farming. Since 15 May 2015 the valley of the Rouge River has been Canada's first national urban park: not a national park in the classic sense, but a category of its own for nature, farms and history together.

The park links the shore of Lake Ontario with the Oak Ridges Moraine. Some 1,700 species have been recorded on about 79 square kilometres, 42 of them at risk. Carolinian trees grow in the south, while plants with Arctic relatives grow on the moraine's northern slopes. People have lived here for 10,000 years; Bead Hill preserves the remains of a 17th-century Seneca village where trade took place with French voyageurs.

79.1

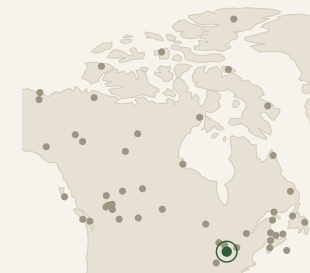
KM² AREA

1,700

SPECIES

2015

URBAN PARK SINCE



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

73°N

79° W · NUNAVUT



NUNAVUT • BYLOT ISLAND AND BORDEN PENINSULA

Sirmilik

“Place of glaciers” above Lancaster Sound

Bylot Island was protected long before a national park was created here: in 1965 it was declared a bird sanctuary for its seabird colonies, which it still is to-day. Bylot has the largest breeding colony of greater snow geese in the Canadian High Arctic, and 74 Arctic bird species have been recorded. Seabirds crowd the cliffs, while narwhals and belugas pass through the waters below.

Sirmilik means “place of glaciers” in Inuktitut, and high peaks and icefields cover much of the park. Since 2001 it has protected 22,200 square kilometres in northeastern Baffin Island: Bylot Island, the fiord of Oliver Sound and the Borden Peninsula with its red rock towers, the hoodoos. There are no facilities. Visitors come with outfitters from Pond Inlet or Arctic Bay, by snowmobile in spring and by boat in summer.

22,200

KM² AREA

74

BIRD SPECIES ON
BYLOT ISLAND

2001

ESTABLISHED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

81° N

77° W · NUNAVUT



NUNAVUT · ELLESMERE ISLAND

Quttinirpaaq

“Land at the top of the world”

That is what the name means in Inuktitut, and it is no exaggeration. At 37,775 square kilometres, the park on Ellesmere Island is the second largest in Canada. More than a third of it lies under ice, and the icefields are up to 900 metres thick. Barbeau Peak reaches 2,616 metres – no mountain in eastern North America is higher.

There is no road, no scheduled flight and no maintained trail. Visitors charter a small plane and register with the park in advance. Even Parks Canada does not give a consistent figure for the length of the flight: one page says 800 kilometres from Resolute Bay, another 720, the management plan more than 900.

37,775

KM² AREA

2,616 m

BARBEAU PEAK

1988

ESTABLISHED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/quttinirpaaq](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/quttinirpaaq)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

44°N

76° W · ONTARIO





ONTARIO • ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Thousand Islands

Granite knolls the river turned into islands

In 1904 the Mallory family gave Ottawa a waterfront lot on the St. Lawrence River on one condition: it was to be used as a park. With nine federal islands added, it became the first Canadian national park east of the Rockies. Until 2013 it was called St. Lawrence Islands National Park. To this day the islands can only be reached by boat.

The park counts them inconsistently: depending on the page, “more than 20” or 26 islands and 89 to 90 islets belong to the park, plus mainland properties. They sit on the Frontenac Arch, an 80-kilometre-wide band of granite knolls between the Canadian Shield and the Adirondacks. When the river flooded the basin after the Ice Age, the knolls became islands, a chain of stepping stones for plants and animals.

1904

FOUNDED

80 km

FRONTENAC ARCH

2002

UNESCO BIOSPHERE



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices

[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/thousand-islands](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/thousand-islands)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

47° N

73° W · QUÉBEC



QUÉBEC · LAURENTIANS

La Mauricie

A hundred and fifty lakes between Montréal and Québec City

Rock paintings on Lac Wapizagonke include a turtle. In Algonquin tradition the earth was formed on the back of the turtle Mékinac. Some forty sites show that people have travelled across these lakes for about 5,000 years, and the Saint-Maurice basin has been home to the Atikamekw for millennia. Later, log drivers and private fishing and hunting clubs ruled the area, above all the Laurentian Club of 1886.

Protected since 1970, the area became in 1977 Canada's 22nd national park. About 150 lakes lie here in the Laurentian mixed forest; around thirty can be reached by canoe, and twelve of them have a total of 132 campsites. A 63-kilometre paved parkway crosses the park. The best-known sight lies away from it: to reach the 27-metre Waber Falls, you paddle across the lake and then hike uphill.

150

LAKES, ABOUT

63 km

PARKWAY

1970

PROTECTED SINCE



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/la-mauricie](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/la-mauricie)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

67° N

66° W · NUNAVUT



NUNAVUT · CUMBERLAND PENINSULA, BAFFIN ISLAND

Auyuittuq

“The land that never melts”

Around 1900 the hunter and whaler Akshayuk travelled through a valley that Inuit then rarely used to cross the Cumberland Peninsula. Today the 97-kilometre corridor bears his name. Akshayuk Pass leads between granite peaks such as Overlord, Odin, Thor and Asgard, over moraines and across rivers. There is no marked trail, only nine emergency shelters, each roughly a day’s walk apart.

In Inuktitut, Auyuittuq means “the land that never melts”: glaciers, ice caps like the Penny Ice Cap and steep fjords shape the park. With 19,089 square kilometres of land, ice and water, it is Canada’s fifth-largest national park. It was created in 1976 as the first park reserve in today’s Nunavut, backed in part by the Inuit organisation now called Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami. Between 2010 and 2025 it averaged just 319 visitors a year.

19,089

KM² AREA

97 km

AKSHAYUK PASS

319

VISITORS A YEAR

(AVG. 2010-2025)



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

44°N

65° W · NOVA SCOTIA



NOVA SCOTIA · MERSEY RIVER WATERSHED

Kejimikujik

Waterways with four thousand years of history

On smooth slate outcrops along the lakeshores lie more than 500 petroglyphs, over 60 of them showing the peaked hats of Mi'kmaw women. The earliest traces in the area go back 3,000 to 4,000 years. That is why Kejimikujik has also been a National Historic Site since 1995, the first national park in Canada with this dual role. The petroglyphs lie in a restricted area and can only be seen on a guided tour.

The park is a network of water: 46 lakes and ponds and more than 30 streams and rivers, almost all in the Mersey River watershed, stained brown by tannins from the bogs. More than 80 per cent of the area can only be reached by canoe or on foot, along the same rivers and portages the Mi'kmaq have travelled for thousands of years. Kejimikujik is also Nova Scotia's only Dark Sky Preserve.

1974

NATIONAL PARK

1995

NATIONAL HISTORIC
SITE

46

LAKES AND PONDS



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/kejimikujik](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/kejimikujik)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

47° N

65° W · NEW BRUNSWICK





NEW BRUNSWICK · ACADIAN COAST

Kouchibouguac

“Kouchibouguac”: “river of long tides”

That is how the name translates from the language of the Mi'gmaq, whose traces here go back about 4,000 years. Before the park was created, some 1,200 people lived on its land in 228 households and seven communities; they were expropriated. Jackie Vautour, whose house was demolished in November 1976, was the only one to stay in the park with his family, living there until his death in 2021.

Today the park protects 238 square kilometres of salt marshes, bogs, Acadian forest, lagoons and estuaries. Offshore lie dunes and barrier islands where the endangered piping plover nests. Canada's largest common tern colony breeds here, and in summer grey seals hunt in the coastal waters. At night it stays dark: Kouchibouguac is a Dark Sky Preserve recognised by the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada.

238

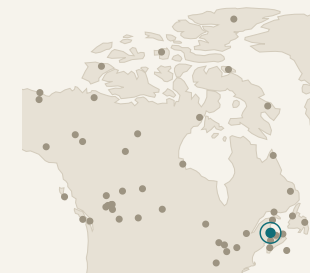
KM² AREA

1969

FOUNDING AGREEMENT

26

INDIGENOUS SITES



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

46°N

65° W · NEW BRUNSWICK



NEW BRUNSWICK • BAY OF FUNDY

Fundy

Where the sea sets the day's schedule

In the harbour at Alma, right on the park boundary, fishing boats sit upright on dry ground at low tide. A few hours later they float level with the quay wall again. Twice a day the water in the Bay of Fundy rises and falls by up to twelve metres, about the height of a four-storey building. At low tide you walk over mud, sand and seaweed where at high tide you paddle.

The park lines 20 kilometres of this coast. Directly behind it the Caledonia Highlands plateau rises 300 metres, with more than 25 waterfalls in its valleys. In 1948 New Brunswick's first national park was created here, explicitly to boost the economy and preserve the landscape. Since then the park has been repairing damage from logging and dams, partly for the endangered inner Bay of Fundy salmon.

12 m

TIDAL RANGE, UP TO

207

KM² AREA

1948

ESTABLISHED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/fundy](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/fundy)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

49° N

64° W · QUÉBEC



QUÉBEC · GASPÉSIE

Forillon

Where the Appalachians fall into the sea

Forillon became Québec's first national park in 1970, and about 225 families had to leave their homes for it. Almost 1,200 landowners lost forests and fields, and the Mi'gmaq lost free access to their land. Today Parks Canada works with the descendants of those expropriated to keep the memory alive, and a 2024 agreement provides for the Micmac Nation of Gespeg to share in managing the park through a joint committee.

Forillon is the northern tip of the Appalachians on the North American mainland. On just under 245 square kilometres, mountains meet the Gulf of St. Lawrence: cliffs, pebble coves, mountain forest and rock holding fossils from three geological eras. At Cap Gaspé the lighthouse stands on a 95-metre cliff. Spearheads on the Penouille peninsula show that people camped here 6,000 to 9,000 years ago.

245

KM² AREA

1970

ESTABLISHED

225

FAMILIES

EXPROPRIATED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

59°N

64° W · NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR



NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR · NORTHERN
LABRADOR

Torngat Mountains

“Torngait” – a “place of spirits”

That is how the Inuit read the name, from Torngarsoak, a spirit who ruled over the sea animals and took the form of a huge polar bear. The mountains are Inuit homeland: hundreds of sites date back up to 7,000 years, with tent rings, stone caribou fences and graves. A board made up only of Inuit advises the government on all park matters, and Inuit still hunt and fish here.

The gneiss at Saglek Bay is 3.9 billion years old; older rocks are known only from the Northwest Territories and Australia. Above it rise the highest mountains in Canada east of the Rockies, led by 1,652-metre Mount Caubvick, called Mont D'Iberville in Québec. More than 40 small glaciers cling on in the cirques. There are no roads, only boats, planes or helicopters.

9,700

KM² AREA

1,652 m

MOUNT CAUBVICK

3.9 bn

YEAR-OLD ROCK



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

50° N

64° W · QUÉBEC



QUÉBEC · CÔTE-NORD

Mingan Archipelago

Limestone islands carved into pillars by the sea

In 1924 the botanist Brother Marie-Victorin found a thistle on these islands that grows nowhere else in Québec. Elsewhere in Canada the Mingan thistle occurs only in the far south of Alberta and British Columbia, thousands of kilometres to the west. It is one of many rarities: more than 490 vascular plants have been recorded on about 100 square kilometres of island land, including orchids in lime-rich fens.

The archipelago has the largest concentration of erosion monoliths in Canada, pillars of limestone almost 450 million years old. About 20 islands and some 1,000 islets stretch for more than 150 kilometres along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Much of it lies within the Nitassinan of the Innu of Nutashkuan; because land rights are still being negotiated, it has been a national park reserve since 1984.

1,000

ISLETS

150 km

LENGTH OF

ARCHIPELAGO

1984

ESTABLISHED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

A photograph of a rugged coastline featuring prominent, layered red sandstone cliffs. The rock formations are characterized by distinct horizontal strata and are partially submerged in the ocean. The water is a deep blue-grey, with white foam from breaking waves visible at the base of the cliffs. The sky is not visible, as the cliffs fill the upper portion of the frame.

46° N

63° W · PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND • NORTH SHORE

Prince Edward Island

Red cliffs, wandering dunes, three stretches of coast

The cliffs are red because the rock rusts: iron-bearing minerals in the sandstone have oxidised. The sand was laid down about 285 million years ago, and it is worn away every day. From the eroded material the sea builds beaches, spits and dunes, and marram grass holds them in place with its roots. According to the park, ten steps on a dune are enough to kill one of these plants.

Since 1937 the park has protected 40 kilometres of this north shore and six more on the Greenwich peninsula, in three sections separated by bays. Greenwich was added in 1998 for its wandering parabolic dunes with counter-ridges, which are very rare in North America. The park is replanting the Acadian forest, once largely cleared, with 54,000 trees so far. It is managed together with the Mi'kmaq.

1937

FOUNDED

40 km

NORTH SHORE

54,000

TREES PLANTED



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and current notices

[nationalparksatlas.com](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/prince-edward-island)

[/en/canada/prince-edward-island](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/prince-edward-island)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

47° N

61° W · NOVA SCOTIA



View from the Skyline Trail over the Cabot Trail - Photo: Tony Webster from San Francisco, California, CC BY-SA 2.0, Wikimedia Commons



NOVA SCOTIA · CAPE BRETON ISLAND

Cape Breton Highlands

A high plateau between the Gulf and the Atlantic

Most people come for a road. The Cabot Trail loops around northern Cape Breton Island for almost 300 kilometres, and 106 of them lie inside the national park. Anyone driving the loop needs a park pass, whether they planned a visit or not. Which coast comes first, the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the west or the Atlantic to the east, depends only on the direction you drive.

Since 1936 the park has protected about 950 square kilometres, roughly a fifth of northern Cape Breton. Steep cliffs and deep canyons cut into a forested plateau. According to the park, the cool maritime climate supports a mix of Acadian, boreal and taiga habitats found nowhere else in Canada. Arctic-alpine plants have survived here since the last ice age, and at the Lone Shieling sugar maples stand 350 years old.

950

KM² AREA

1936

ESTABLISHED

106 km

OF THE CABOT TRAIL

IN THE PARK



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and current notices
nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/cape-breton-highlands

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

44°N

60° W · NOVA SCOTIA





NOVA SCOTIA · OPEN ATLANTIC

Sable Island

A crescent of sand, 290 kilometres off Halifax

By the usual account, the Boston minister Andrew Le Mercier brought the first horses to the island in 1737 and 1738; a settlement was meant to help shipwreck survivors. After 1755 came horses of deported Acadians, along with cows, sheep, goats and pigs. The plan was a herd that would fend for itself and occasionally be sold. Only the horses lasted: about 420 now live wild on the island.

Sable Island is 42 kilometres long and 1.3 kilometres wide at its widest point; wind, waves and storms constantly reshape it. More than 350 wrecks lie in the surrounding waters, hence its nickname “Graveyard of the Atlantic”. The world's largest grey seal colony breeds on its beaches, and a sweat bee lives nowhere else. The island has been a national park reserve since 2013.

42 km

LENGTH OF THE
ISLAND

420

WILD HORSES

2013

NATIONAL PARK
RESERVE



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

54° N

59° W · NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR





NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR · LAKE MELVILLE

Mealy Mountains

“White mountains on the other side”

That is what Akami-Uapishk^u, the Innu name for these mountains, means; KakKasuak is the Labrador Inuit word for mountain. The bare, ice-rounded summits of the Mealy Mountains rise to 1,180 metres above Lake Melville. Innu, Inuit and Parks Canada manage the reserve together, and people from the surrounding communities continue to pursue their traditional activities on the land here.

At 10,700 square kilometres it is the largest national park in eastern Canada, established in 2015. Boreal forest falls away from the mountains towards the Labrador Sea, crossed by salmon rivers with rapids and waterfalls. Along the coast runs a 50-kilometre sandy beach, the Wonderstrands – probably the Furðustrandir of the Saga of Erik the Red. An endangered caribou herd lives in the forests.

10,700

KM² AREA

1,180 m

SUMMIT HEIGHT

50 km

SANDY BEACH



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS



50° N

58° W · NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR



NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR · WEST COAST

Gros Morne

Where the Earth's mantle lies open to the sky

In the Tablelands, rock that formed deep in the Earth's mantle lies at the surface. About half a billion years ago colliding continents pushed it upwards, and more than 400 million years of erosion laid it bare. What remains is a barren, orange landscape. Not far away, in the cliffs at Green Point, fossils define the boundary between the Cambrian and the Ordovician.

Gros Morne became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987 for this exposed history of the Earth. The park was created in 1973 and covers 1,805 square kilometres on Newfoundland's west coast. At Western Brook Pond, a glacier-carved fjord cut off from the sea, waterfalls plunge from about 600 metres and often blow away before reaching the lake. Arctic tundra grows on the 806-metre summit of Gros Morne.

1,805

KM² AREA

806 m

GROS MORNE

1987

UNESCO WORLD
HERITAGE



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada/gros-morne](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada/gros-morne)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

49° N

54° W · NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR





NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR · BONAVISTA BAY

Terra Nova

Boreal forest on rugged ocean inlets

Moose were introduced to Newfoundland in 1878 and 1904. By the mid-1990s five to six hundred of them lived in Terra Nova National Park, mowing down young growth like a lawnmower. 73 square kilometres of forest were damaged, and 13 of them turned into open grassland. Since then licensed hunters have helped reduce the population. Young trees are now growing back on the bare patches.

Terra Nova was founded in 1957 as the first national park in Newfoundland and Labrador. It protects 402 square kilometres of spruce forest, bogs, ponds and a rocky coastline cut by ocean inlets on Bonavista Bay. Of the 21 land mammal species in the park, only twelve are native to the island, among them the endangered Newfoundland marten. Since 2018 the park has been the province's first dark-sky preserve.

402

KM² AREA

1957

FOUNDED

73 km²

FOREST DAMAGED BY
MOOSE



ONE OF CANADA'S 48 NATIONAL PARKS



Fees, access and
current notices
[nationalparksatlas.com
/en/canada](https://nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada)

ALL OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

PICTURE CREDITS

- Cover** Moraine Lake from the Rockpile · Photo: DXR, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons
- p. 2** Nachvak Fjord · Photo: Paul Gierszewski, public domain, Wikimedia Commons
- p. 6** **Vuntut** British Mountains in the north of the park · Photo: Paul Gierszewski, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vuntut_National_Park.jpg
- p. 8** **Ivvavik** Firth River at Sheep Slot Rapids · Photo: Daniel Case, CC BY-SA 3.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Firth_River_landscape_at_Sheep_Slot_Rapids,_Ivvavik_National_Park,_YT.jpg
- p. 10** **Kluane** Evening at Kathleen Lake · Photo: Jakub Fryš, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Evening_on_Kathleen_Lake.jpg
- p. 12** **Gwaii Haanas** Poles at SGang Gwaay Llnagaay · Photo: Yvrsigmatech, public domain, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Totem_pole_ruins_in_Haida_Gwaii.jpg
- p. 14** **Nááts'ihch'oh** Níonep'ene? Tué in the backcountry · Photo: Paul Gierszewski, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Níonep'ene_Lake_in_Naats'ihch'oh.jpg
- p. 16** **Nahanni** South Nahanni River, The Gate · Photo: Paul Gierszewski, public domain, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nahanni_River_-_The_Gate.JPG
- p. 18** **Pacific Rim** Driftwood on Wickaninnish Beach · Photo: Kyla Duhamel, CC BY 2.0, Wikimedia Commons · [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pacific_Rim_National_Park_-_Wickaninnish_Beach_\(3671170690\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pacific_Rim_National_Park_-_Wickaninnish_Beach_(3671170690).jpg)
- p. 20** **Gulf Islands** Arbutus tree at sunset on Sidney Island · Photo: Michal Klajban, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Trees_during_the_sunset_in_Gulf_Islands_National_Park_Reserve,_Sidney_Island,_BC,_Canada.jpg
- p. 24** **Aulavik** Thomsen River on Banks Island · Photo: Stephan Sprinz, CC BY 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thomsen_River_\(Banks_Island,_NWT,_Canada\)_08.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thomsen_River_(Banks_Island,_NWT,_Canada)_08.jpg)
- p. 26** **Mount Revelstoke** Subalpine meadow near the summit · Photo: Phil Whitehouse, CC BY 2.0, Wikimedia Commons · [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Meadows_in_the_Sky_\(3865620481\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Meadows_in_the_Sky_(3865620481).jpg)
- p. 28** **Jasper** Spirit Island in Maligne Lake · Photo: Bernd Thaller, CC BY 2.0, Wikimedia Commons · [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maligne_Lake_in_Jasper_National_Park_\(50868104786\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maligne_Lake_in_Jasper_National_Park_(50868104786).jpg)
- p. 30** **Glacier** Mount Sir Donald in winter · Photo: The Cosmonaut, CC BY-SA 2.5 CA, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mount_Sir_Donald_panorama.jpg
- p. 32** **Yoho** Lake O'Hara · Photo: jokin.lacalle, CC BY 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lake_O%E2%80%99Hara,_British_Columbia.jpg
- p. 34** **Banff** Moraine Lake from the Rockpile · Photo: DXR, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Moraine_Lake,_north_view_from_Rockpile_s.20240823_1.jpg
- p. 36** **Kootenay** Marble Canyon · Photo: Chris Woodrich, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Marble_Canyon,_Kootenay_National_Park,_British_Columbia,_2025-07-11_03.jpg

The photographs are published under the Creative Commons licences named or are in the public domain. Licence texts: creativecommons.org/licenses · Images under CC BY-SA were cropped and colour-adjusted for print; the adapted versions are available under the same licence. Maps: Natural Earth (public domain), park locations after OpenStreetMap contributors (ODbL) and Parks Canada.

- p. 38** **Waterton Lakes** Morning mist on Cameron Lake · Photo: Philippe Cabot, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Waterton_Park_-_Cameron_Lake.jpg
- p. 40** **Elk Island** Bison in Elk Island National Park · Photo: Natulive Canada, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bison_in_Elk_Island_National_Park_04.jpg
- p. 42** **Wood Buffalo** Salt plains in Wood Buffalo National Park · Photo: Melinaguene, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Salt_Plains,_Wood_Buffalo_National_Park.jpg
- p. 44** **Thaidene Nënë** Muskox tracks on an esker · Photo: Paul Gierszewski, CC BY 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thaidene_Nene_National_Park_Reserve,_NWT,_Canada.jpg
- p. 46** **Grasslands** View from 70 Mile Butte in the West Block · Photo: Cephas, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grasslands_National_Park_GNP_25.jpg
- p. 48** **Prince Albert** Waskesiu Lake · Photo: Viktor Birkus, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Waskesiu_Lake_in_Prince_Albert_National_Park_Saskatchewan,_Canada.jpg
- p. 50** **Qausuittuq** Peary caribou on Bathurst Island, looking west · Photo: Paul Gierszewski, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Peary_caribou_-_looking_west_towards_Evan%E2%27s_Bay.jpg
- p. 52** **Riding Mountain** Plains bison in the enclosure at Lake Audy · Photo: Norm Andreiw, CC BY 3.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bison_herd_-_Lake_Audy_-_Riding_Mountain_National_Park.JPG
- p. 54** **Wapusk** Polar bear in the snow, Wapusk National Park · Photo: wirestock / Envato Elements · <https://elements.envato.com/>
- p. 56** **Ukkusiksalik** Mouth of the Sila River on Wager Bay · Photo: Ansgar Walk, CC BY-SA 2.5, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sila_River_%26_Wager_Bay_1996-07-26.jpg
- p. 58** **Pukaskwa** Rocky shore near Hattie Cove on Lake Superior · Photo: Hirgax, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hattie_Cove_Pukaskwa_Park.jpg
- p. 60** **Point Pelee** Marsh Boardwalk across the Point Pelee marsh · Photo: The Cosmonaut, CC BY-SA 2.5 ca, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Marsh_Boardwalk_panorama.jpg
- p. 62** **Bruce Peninsula** Indian Head Cove beside the Grotto · Photo: Makeworldpedia, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Indian_Head_Cove_wide-angle.jpg
- p. 64** **Georgian Bay Islands** East shore of Beausoleil Island looking towards Severn Sound · Photo: Explorers' Edge, CC0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Beausoleil_Island_east_shore.jpg
- p. 66** **Rouge** Trail between 19th Avenue and Reesor Day Use Area · Photo: The Cosmonaut, CC BY-SA 2.5 CA, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rouge_park_trail_panorama.jpg
- p. 68** **Sirmilik** Sirmilik Glacier on the south coast of Bylot Island · Photo: Ansgar Walk, CC BY-SA 2.5, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sirmilik_Glacier_3_1997-08-06.jpg

- p. 70** **Quttinirpaaq** Gull Glacier on Tanquary Fiord · Photo: Ansgar Walk, CC BY-SA 2.5, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tanquary_Fiord_16_1997-08-05.jpg
- p. 72** **Thousand Islands** Wooded granite island in the St. Lawrence River · Photo: Mykola Swarnyk, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thousand_Islands_NP3.jpg
- p. 74** **La Mauricie** Forest lake in the Laurentian mixed forest · Photo: Chloe Fox, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:La-Mauricie_National_Park,_Quebec,_Canada_03.png
- p. 76** **Auyuittuq** Highway Glacier and Penny Ice Cap · Photo: Ansgar Walk, CC BY-SA 2.5, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Auyuittuq_NP_8_2001-07-25.jpg
- p. 78** **Kejimikujik** Boardwalk at Big Dam Lake · Photo: Z3lvs, CC0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Big_Dam_Lake_Trail_-_Kejimikujik_National_Park_6.jpg
- p. 80** **Kouchibouguac** Beach and dunes on the park's coast · Photo: Larry from Charlottetown, CC BY 2.0, Wikimedia Commons · [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kouchibouguac_National_Park,_NB_\(14385781493\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kouchibouguac_National_Park,_NB_(14385781493).jpg)
- p. 82** **Fundy** Herring Cove on the Bay of Fundy · Photo: The Cosmonaut, CC BY-SA 2.5 ca, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Herring_Cove.jpg
- p. 84** **Forillon** Cap Gaspé in autumn mist · Photo: Simardbn, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Forillon_National_Park_Gasp%C3%A9.jpg
- p. 86** **Tornгат Mountains** Nachvak Fjord · Photo: Paul Gierszewski, public domain, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nachvak_Fjord_Labrador_2008.JPG
- p. 88** **Mingan Archipelago** Monoliths on Île Nue in the morning mist · Photo: Marc-Lautenbacher, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Parc_national_de_l'Archipel-de-Mingan,_Monolithes.jpg
- p. 90** **Prince Edward Island** Red sandstone cliffs on the north shore · Photo: CP Hoffman from Washington, DC, United States, CC BY-SA 2.0, Wikimedia Commons · [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Red_Cliffs,_Prince_Edward_Island_National_Park_\(3639717975\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Red_Cliffs,_Prince_Edward_Island_National_Park_(3639717975).jpg)
- p. 92** **Cape Breton Highlands** View from the Skyline Trail over the Cabot Trail · Photo: Tony Webster from San Francisco, California, CC BY-SA 2.0, Wikimedia Commons · [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Skyline_Trail_on_the_Cabot_Trail_-_Cape_Breton_Highlands_National_Park_\(22742668662\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Skyline_Trail_on_the_Cabot_Trail_-_Cape_Breton_Highlands_National_Park_(22742668662).jpg)
- p. 94** **Sable Island** Wild horses and grey seals on the beach · Photo: Paul Gierszewski, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Horses_and_seals.jpg
- p. 96** **Mealy Mountains** Flight over Memekueshu-nipi (Gods Pocket) · Photo: Paul Gierszewski, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mealy_Mountains_Labrador_1.jpg
- p. 98** **Gros Morne** Ten Mile Pond · Photo: Slimguys, CC BY-SA 3.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gros_Morne_NP_tennmilepond.jpg
- p. 100** **Terra Nova** Landscape in Terra Nova National Park · Photo: rcheng30, CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia Commons · https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Terra_Nova_National_Park,_Central_Newfoundland,_Canada.jpg

READ ON

Every park online

This book grew out of nationalparksatlas.com, an independent guide to national parks worldwide. For every park it covers what a printed book cannot: fees and passes, getting there without a car, trails, maps, closures and current notices from the park authority – with sources and the date of the last check.



nationalparksatlas.com/en/canada

Imprint

All of Canada's National Parks

An illustrated book by nationalparksatlas.com · Draft, October 2026

Publisher: Rauch Media · owner Kai-Michael Rauch

Schlegelstraße 24 · 10115 Berlin · Germany

kai@kai-rauch.de

Text: nationalparksatlas.com. All information was checked against sources from Parks Canada and other documented sources; research as of October 2026. For current rules, fees and closures, only the park authority is authoritative.