



# Herald

PROVINCIAL PARK

## Welcome to Herald Provincial

Park. Created in 1975, the Park is a popular destination campground and day use area. The park covers 79 hectares of beautiful beach and forested uplands, and boasts a 119-site campground, boat launch, and large day use area.

Swimming, fishing and bird-watching are popular activities, as is the self-guided nature walk to view the cool beauty of Margaret Falls. Just 14 kilometres from the Trans Canada Highway along the western shore of the Salmon Arm of Shuswap Lake, Herald is a great spot to use a base camp for visiting the many attractions of the Shuswap area.

Herald Park is a haven for recreationalists from May through September. The park is usually full on long weekends and mid-July to mid-August. Reservations, made well in advance, are recommended for these busy periods (call 1-800-689-9025). If you arrive without a reservation and the park is full, get a waiting list number at the gate office and then return each day for the number call-out until you get a site. For a quieter vacation, spring and fall are recommended.

**Thompson Region**

### A Special Message

When hiking to Margaret Falls, stay on the trail! Trampling of soil and vegetation is causing severe damage to the natural environment in the canyon.

**BC Parks is dedicated to preserving the natural state of parks while providing recreational access to their features. Here are a few simple rules and regulations to help make your stay more pleasant and minimize impacts on park resources.**

**Pets** must be kept on a leash while in the park, and are not permitted in the day use area. You may take your pet for a swim in the area below the sani-station. You must collect any feces your pet leaves anywhere in the park and deposit in garbage containers.

**Parking** is permitted only in the designated areas and on gravel portions of campsites. Parking is not permitted on roadsides.

**Swimming Areas** are within marker buoys. The park does not provide lifeguards.

**Boaters and Waterskiers** must stay outside the marked swimming area. Mooring of boats overnight is not permitted at Herald Park. Be prepared for sudden winds and rough water.

**Vehicles** used in the parks must be licensed and operated by licensed drivers.

**Excessive Noise** is not permitted. Please remember that sound travels farther in open air, especially music and loud talking.

**Liquor Consumption** is prohibited anywhere in the park with exception of your campsite.

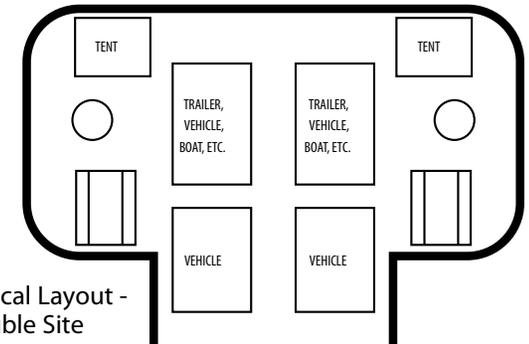
**Valuables** should not be left unattended. Note that coolers are sometimes stolen. Report all thefts to the Park Facility Operator as soon as possible.

**Visitors** must leave the campground prior to 11 pm.

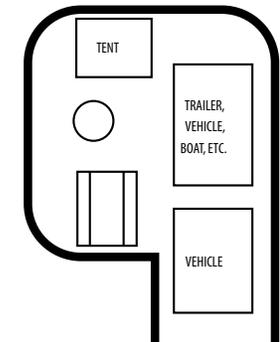
**HELP US PROTECT YOUR CAMPSITE AND THE VEGETATION IN THIS PARK.**

All vehicles and boat trailers must be parked so as to allow campers access to them without having to step off of the graveled portion of the campsite. All equipment including tents, bicycles, toys, etc. must be kept on the graveled portion of the campsite.

**Double Occupancy** A second camping unit must be approved by the Park Operator and will not be permitted unless it can meet the above standards.



Typical Layout - Double Site



Typical Layout - Single Site

### For More Information

[www.bcparks.ca](http://www.bcparks.ca)



BC Parks

## Campground Information

**Length of Stay** is limited to a total of 14 days per year.

**Check-out Time** is 11:00 am. If a campsite has not been re-registered by this time it may be reassigned, unless special arrangements have been made with park operators.

**Reservations** can be made by calling Discover Camping at 1-800-689-9025 (689-9025 in Greater Vancouver). Reservations cannot be made at the park.

**Camping Fees and Party Size** - Due to wear and tear, maintenance and conservation factors within our parks, limits must be placed on the party size, ie. the number of people and vehicles each campsite can accommodate.

Camping fees are on a "camping party" basis. "Party" means: one to four persons, 16 years of age or older, up to a maximum of 8 people (including children).

There is a maximum of one vehicle per party, (including a trailer). An additional vehicle will require payment of half the campsite fee.

Only one party is allowed per campsite unless authorized by the Park Facility Operator. Remember, if you arrive with more people or vehicles than you have reserved for, accommodations may not be available.

**Quiet Time** is from 10:00 pm to 7:00 am. Please do not operate equipment such as generators unless authorized.

**Tents and Equipment** must remain on the gravel portion of your campsite.

**Campfires** must not exceed half a metre in height and must not be unattended. Leave any dead trees, branches, etc. where they lay. Firewood can be purchased from the Park Facility Operator. Fires are not permitted in the day use area. Bring coals and use one of the pedestal barbecues.

**Barbecues, Hibachis and Campstoves** must be used on the ground, not on picnic tables.

**Trees and Shrubs** are easily damaged. Stay on roads and trails to avoid trampling of vegetation. Do not cut trees or shrubs for wiener sticks or use them for clothesline supports. Do not pick the flowers, berries, foliage etc.

**Grey Water** (sink water) must be dumped in the drains under the water taps at the woodpiles, or in the sani-station. It cannot be dumped on the ground, in the forest, in the creek, or in the lake.

**Recycling Containers** are located at the garbage corrals for all your refundable containers. If you wish to recycle other items such as paper, tin, or clear glass there is a station at the shower building.

## Reinecker Creek Self-Guiding Nature Trail

This self-guiding nature trail takes you from the outlet of Reinecker Creek to Margaret Falls. The map in this handout shows the locations of the interpretive stops. Information corresponding to each stop is given below.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR TRAIL USERS:

Severe damage is being done to the ground cover vegetation and trees in the canyon by foot traffic off the trail. This is resulting in increased erosion and will soon permanently alter the environment along the trail. **Stay on the trail! Failure to comply will result in prosecution and eviction from the park.**

#### Stop 1. Getting Around Shuswap Lake

Canoes carried the first Europeans here, but by the 1870's paddle wheelers frequently transported people between Kamloops and communities on the lake. The Canadian Pacific railway, and later an expanded road system, resulted in a much easier movement of people and goods. Starting in the 1950's, the increase of private cars brought a new industry to Shuswap Lake: summer recreation.

#### Stop 2. A Tree Called Douglas

The Douglas-fir is best distinguished by its cone with the three forked bracts that stick between each cone scale. Seeds are released when the cone dries and opens. On older trees such as this, the bark becomes thick and deeply furrowed, the tough, thick bark making them fire resistant. Specimens of this large size are now rarely seen because they are so valuable as timber.

#### Stop 3. Sunshine, Shade and Trees

In the drier, sunny places, such as along the lake shore, grow trees like the ponderosa pine, typical of the valleys south and west of the park. Most of the park is in the lee of Bastion Mountain, where protection from the afternoon sun allows growth of trees typical of the wetter, cooler Columbia Mountains east of here: western hemlock, western red cedar and western white pine.

#### Stop 4. Shuswap Homestead Life

In the late 1800's, Dr. Herald, a young Vancouver physician, realized his health was suffering from the wet coastal weather and decided to settle in the Shuswap area. In the fall of 1905, he bought this farm from the Reinecker family. The Herald family grew tomatoes, potatoes, onions, raspberries and apples. They also grew grains to feed 10 Jersey cows. One year spoiled milk was dumped on the vegetable garden, and the result was a 360 pound pumpkin! The Herald's sold any surplus produce in the town of Canoe, a short trip across the lake (a good road did not reach the farm until 1954). They shipped some produce, like raspberries, by rail to Calgary.

#### Stop 5. Family Life

Dundas and Edith Herald prospered and raised three children: Jessie, James and Arthur. They were educated at home and took piano lessons. (A piano was brought in from Alberta, shipped by rail to Canoe and across the lake by scow, then hauled up the hill). Jessie, the oldest child, lived here all her life. She loved animals and compiled a list of over 70 species of birds that she saw on the farm. The Herald family sold the 66 hectare farm to the government of British Columbia in 1975 and it became Herald Provincial Park.

#### Stop 6. Entering the Canyon

We are about to enter a spectacular canyon. Three plant species, Douglas-maple, gooseberry and red osier dogwood, flourish in the stable but damp conditions along this creek bank.

#### Stop 7. Cedars and Water Power

The canyon's calcium-rich soils are a perfect growing medium for cedars and have resulted in these mighty trees dominating the area. Below the bridge are the remains of a dam built by the Herald family. The water (carried to the farm by flume) was used to irrigate crops, to cool a root cellar where dairy supplies were stored and to power various labour-saving machines for chores such as sawing planks and sharpening tools.

#### Stop 8. The Bedrock Story

The limestone bedrock of this canyon originated at the bottom of a prehistoric ocean. Skeletal remains of small organisms accumulated on the ocean floor 550 million years ago and gradually hardened into limestone, now 300 to 600 metres above sea level. How did this happen? The earth's surface is divided into rock "plates", that move, very slowly, over millions of years. The plate containing the limestone collided with another plate about 128 million years ago, forcing the limestone up to its present position. Cracks were filled with calcite that was dissolved into limestone. The calcite crystallized to become the white veins you see today.

#### Stop 9. A Wet World

Plants that thrive in the moist, humid shade now begin to dominate. The plants include thimbleberry, foamflower, mosses, tiger lily and northern bedstraw. Some, like the foamflower, are found in drier areas in the park but they bloom longer and grow more luxuriantly in the canyon.

#### Stop 10. Devil's Playground

A common plant of the interior wetbelt, devil's club is named for the many spines found along the stems and underside of the leaves. Getting these spines in your skin can cause irritation or even allergic reaction. The large leaves trap as much light as possible, an important asset in the shady forest understory. White flowers bloom in the last two weeks in June with clumps of bright red berries appearing later in the summer.

#### Stop 11. Margaret Falls

Margaret Falls is named after the first white woman to see this impressive falls. The water originates at the top of Bastion Mountain that lies directly to the west, and follows a fault in the limestone. The spray of the falls keeps the vegetation moist and allows the mosses that adorn many of the cedars to survive.

**CAUTION: STAY ON THE TRAIL! ATTEMPTING TO CLIMB BESIDE THE FALLS WITH ITS STEEP, WET CONDITIONS COULD RESULT IN INJURY AND, IT DAMAGES THE SOIL AND VEGETATION. FAILURE TO COMPLY WILL RESULT IN PROSECUTION AND EVICTION FROM THE PARK.**

# HERALD PROVINCIAL PARK

-  Shower Building
-  Telephone
-  Campground Host
-  Interpretive Stop
-  Toilets
-  Fence
-  Water, Garbage

