Welcome. Mount Robson Provincial Park consists of 224,866 hectares of rugged snow-capped mountains, winding valleys, steep canyons, glacier-fed lakes, rivers and streams and sub-alpine forests. Mount Robson is one of the most impressive and beautiful sights in British Columbia. With the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, the park was given status as a World Heritage Site in 1990.

Special Regulations
- Help us protect this parkland. Enjoy your visit to Mount Robson Provincial Park, but leave it as you have found it so that future visitors may enjoy the park as you have.
- Be extremely careful with fire. If you place aluminum foil under your campstove or hibachi, it will help protect our tables. Lightweight stoves should be used for all cooking in the back-country areas.
- Do not litter.
- You will need a British Columbia angling license if you plan on fishing.
- For your safety, firearms are prohibited.
- Motor vehicles, including motorcycles, ATVs, trail bikes, and similar conveyances, are restricted to motor vehicle roads and parking areas. Snowmobiles and other over-the-snow vehicles are prohibited.
- Park and camp only in designated areas. Great damage can be done to the park by careless vehicle parking or tent location.
- Keep pets on a leash and under control at all times.
- To help preserve the park’s ecology, rock hunting and collecting are not permitted. Flowers, trees and shrubs are part of the park’s natural heritage. Do not damage them.
- Horses are not permitted in the park except when authorized by a park-use permit or a letter of permission. Contact the Mount Robson Park Area Supervisor for details and further information.
- Only experienced mountaineers, properly roped and equipped with ice axes, climbing boots, crampons, prusiks, or ascenders and emergency overnight equipment, should attempt mountain climbing or venture onto glaciers and snowfields.
- Contact park staff for further information about the park, or about other parks in the vicinity. If at any time park staff are not available, refer to the information posted on the notice boards at the campgrounds or on the website.

Development
In recent years, BC Parks has been developing and refining management plans to deal with the park’s fragile resources. The challenge lies not only in trying to ensure that resources within the park are maintained in a natural and diverse manner, but to look at the whole landscape with a broader perspective. By considering the needs and objectives of our various neighbours in the management of naturally occurring events such as wildfire, forest disease and insect infestations, we will be better able to have our neighbours, be they National Parks or part of the working forest, consider the needs of the park’s resources. By working together, we can ensure places like Mount Robson Provincial Park do not simply become islands in a sea of development, while still encouraging sustainable, out of park development.

For More Information
BC Parks
http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/bcparks

Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection

Getting There
The Yellowhead Route (Hwy 5 and Hwy 16) provides easy access to the park from Jasper and Edmonton to the east, from Prince George and Prince Rupert to the west, and from Kamloops and Vancouver to the south.

Commercial Facilities
Mount Robson Motor Village: The Cache Store (250) 566-4200, souvenirs, food, gas, oil; 120 seat Cafe Mount Robson (250) 566-4332.

Emperor Ridge Campground (250) 566-8438, showers, drive-thru sites. Located adjacent to Mount Robson Viewpoint. For information, contact Box 549, Valemount, BC V0E 2Z0.

Mount Robson Lodge/Robson Shadows Campground: Located five kilometres west of the park on Hwy 16, has cabins, campsites, showers, a store, coffee shop/dining room, fishing licenses and whitewater rafting. For reservations, contact Box 157, Valemount, BC V0E 2Z0, (250) 566-4821, Fax (250) 566-9190.

Mount Robson Adventure Holidays: Guided river rafting, canoeing and hiking. Located at the Mount Robson Viewpoint. Phone (250) 566-4386 or 1-800-882-9921, Fax (250) 566-4351.

A variety of guided services and air transportation are available within the park (hiking, horse trips, rafting, canoeing and aircraft charters). These services are posted on the website.
Mount Robson Provincial Park, established in 1913, is the second oldest park in British Columbia’s park system and is truly one of the world’s crown jewels. The mountain for which the park is named guards the park’s western entrance. At 3,954 metres, Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, towers over the surrounding peaks. Just as the early trappers, hunters and explorers felt in awe at the mountain's magnificence, travellers today experience the same feeling.

With Alberta’s Jasper National Park as its easterly neighbour, Mount Robson Provincial Park comprises a portion of one of the world’s largest blocks of protected areas. Designated as a part of the Rocky Mountains World Heritage Site of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1990, Mount Robson provides everything from developed, vehicle-accessible camping to remote valleys that seldom see a human footprint.

Moose, Yellowhead and Berg lakes are the largest and most significant lakes within the park. Kinney Lake, on the trail to Mount Robson, provides a mirror for the mountains that surround it. In the southeast corner of the park are the headwaters of the Fraser River, a trickle that gains a thousandfold in volume through more than 1,280 kilometres of canyon, gorge, valley and placid delta before emptying into the Pacific Ocean near Vancouver.

It has never been officially recorded for whom Mount Robson was named. Indians called it “Yuh-hai-has-hun,” the Mountain of the Spiral Road. As early as 1863 the mountain was known as “Robson’s Peak” which might indicate that it was named for Colin Robertson, onetime Hudson’s Bay Company factor and later a member of Parliament, who sent Iroquois fur hunters into the area in 1820. Some suggest that it might have been named after John Robson, Premier of British Columbia from 1889 to 1892.

Wildlife

All wildlife indigenous to the Rocky Mountains can be found here. Mule and whitetail deer, moose, elk and black bear call the lower elevation home while grizzly bear, caribou, mountain goat and mountain sheep inhabit the higher elevations. Over 180 species of birds have been documented in the park. With 224,866 hectares of mostly undisturbed wilderness available, wildlife populations are allowed to interact with minimal intervention by humans. There are excellent wildlife viewing opportunities throughout the park. From mountain goats on the many cliffs and rockslides to moose in Moose Marsh, the patient observer will be suitably rewarded.

Park users should always be aware of bears and other wildlife in our park environment. All wild animals are potentially dangerous and may be encountered at any time. Be careful when near wildlife and never feed or approach them. Bears are particularly unpredictable. They are extremely powerful animals that can cause serious injury or death.

Mountains

Mount Robson Viewpoint, houses both park information and park offices. The centre provides basic tourist information for the province of British Columbia and details about attractions within Mount Robson Provincial Park. Visit the centre and see special displays on natural and human history and daily audio-visual programs. Berg Lake camping permits must be obtained at the centre.

Facilities

The Mount Robson Visitor Centre, located at the Mount Robson Viewpoint, houses both park information and park offices. The centre provides basic tourist information for the province of British Columbia and details about attractions within Mount Robson Provincial Park. Visit the centre and see special displays on natural and human history and daily audio-visual programs. Berg Lake camping permits must be obtained at the centre.

There are three campgrounds: Robson Meadows (125 units) and Robson River (19 units) both near the western boundary, and Lucerne (36 units), 10 kilometres west of the Alberta boundary. Water, toilets and firewood are located near each unit. No hook-ups are provided. Robson Meadows and Robson River have showers and paved wheelchair access sites. See the brochures Visitor Centre & Viewpoint Area and Highway Corridor for more information on these campgrounds.

Wilderness camping is provided.

Group camping facilities with tent sites, RV sites (limited), picnic shelter, toilets, fire ring and firewood are provided at the Robson Meadows Campground. This area can be reserved by calling BC Parks, (250) 566-4325.

Picnic areas are located at the eastern entrance, Yellowhead Lake, Mount Robson Viewpoint and at various other sites along the highway.

A sani-station is located at Robson Meadows Campground.

Boat launching ramps are located at the east end of Moose Lake and at Yellowhead Lake.

Mooe River Route: Length: 66 kilometres; suggested time: six days; elevation change: 770 metres. Five hundred metres west of the Moose River, a road leads to the route head on the north side of the CN Rail tracks. This route should be attempted only by well-equipped, experienced hikers. River crossings and route finding are required. Refer to the Mount Robson Provincial Park (Berg Lake Trail) brochure for more information.

Note: Hikers should check with park staff regarding conditions of trails and other pertinent information. Anyone travelling through Mount Robson Provincial Park by trail into Jasper National Park must register with information centre personnel in Jasper Park.

Visitors who intend to hike or venture far from developed campgrounds and high-use areas should be properly equipped. Climbers and wilderness campers are encouraged to fill out voluntary registration forms at the Berg Lake trailhead.

Playgrounds, Horseshoe Pits: Playgrounds for children’s activities are located near the Visitor Centre and at Robson Meadows Campground. Lucerne, Robson River and Robson Meadows Campgrounds all have horseshoe pits.

Rearguard Falls: Located 12 kilometres west of the Visitor Centre on Hwy 16 is just a short 300-metre walk from the parking area to the falls.

Overlander Falls: Located 1.6 kilometres east of the Visitor Centre. A 500-metre walk from the parking area provides a view of these scenic waterfalls. An alternative access trail starts at the Robson Meadows Campground and follows the Fraser River to the falls.

Fishing: Angling is generally poor. The glacial lakes and rivers do not support large fish populations. Dominant species are Dolly Varden, kokanee and rainbow trout.

Fraser River Nature Walk: A great walk for nature viewing, this 30-minute, 2-kilometre walk begins beside site 39 in the Robson Meadows Campground. The trail circles through fragrant forests and fields to views of the Fraser River.

Lookout Trail: This 4-kilometre round trip walk starts at the eastern end of the viewpoint parking lot. The winding trail takes visitors up a forest knoll for wonderful views of the surrounding countryside. This trail joins up with the Overlander Falls Trail.

Porta Lake Trail: A scenic loop trail skirts the lakeshore of Portal Lake near the eastern park boundary.

Mount Fitzwilliam Trail: Length: 7 kilometres to serviced campground at Rockingham Creek crossing; 14 kilometres to alpine lakes. Suggested times: three hours to campground, one day to alpine lakes. Elevation change to alpine lakes: 1,000 metres. Trail head is across the highway from the Yellowhead Lake boat launch parking lot. Refer to the Mount Robson Provincial Park (Mount Fitzwilliam Trail) brochure for more information.

Berg Lake Trail: Length: 22 kilometres; suggested time: three days; elevation change: 725 metres. The trail starts at a park- ing lot beside the Robson River 2 kilometres from the Visitor Centre. Visitors intending to hike the trail must register and pay camping fees at the Visitor Centre prior to departure. No dogs are permitted overnight on the Berg Lake Trail. Open fires are not permitted. Refer to the Mount Robson Provincial Park (Berg Lake Trail) brochure for more information.

It is possible to make a loop via the Berg Lake and Moose River Trails, a distance of about 90 kilometres in approximately seven days (see Moose River Route section).

Yellowhead Mountain Trail: Length: 8.5 kilometres; suggested time: one day for round trip; elevation change: 800 metres. A road about a kilometre in length leads north to the trailhead from Hwy 16 at the east end of Whitney Lake. The trail starts just across the CN Rail tracks and switchbacks steeply up the mountain. This is a day-use trail only.

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More Than Just Trails

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