Be Safe in the Backcountry

- Be prepared for backcountry travel! Travel with others.
- Bring extra clothing and gear such as food, matches, a first aid kit and an emergency blanket, even for a day trip.
- Be knowledgeable about your route. Keep track of where you are at all times by map and compass or GPS.
- Be cautious when fording streams or rivers. They may be dangerous, particularly at high water levels.
- Be respectful of wildlife you may encounter. Look for signs of bears; make noise to warn them of your presence.
- Be tidy at your campsite. Store food properly at all times. At night or when away from camp, store food and garbage in animal-proof containers, or put into a waterproof sack and hang from a tree out of reach of wildlife.
- Be watchful of your campfire at all times. Make sure it is out and cold to the touch before retiring, and before leaving camp.

Did you know...

- Kakwa is a Cree word for porcupine.
- About 40% of the park is above treeline.
- BC also has a Kakwa Park, just across the AB/BC boundary.
- Bull trout spawn in the cold mountain streams of Kakwa. You can identify bull trout by the absence of black spots on the dorsal fin. “No black, put it back.”
- Woodland caribou spend summers in alpine country, and migrate to lower elevations northeast of the park for winter.
- Woodland caribou are “At Risk” in Alberta.

For more information contact:
Alberta Community Development
Parks and Protected Areas
Grande Prairie, Alberta
1-780-538-5350

To report a fire, call (780) 310-FIRE (3475) collect or #FIRE on Telus Mobility

Significant Features
Peaks include Mount May and Kakwa and La Creche Mountains. Sulphur Ridge and Coal Ridge form north boundary. There are many more unnamed mountains and ridges in the park.

Spectacular Kakwa Falls on Kakwa River is a 50 meter drop. Further east is Lower Kakwa Falls. Francis Peak Creek Falls has a natural bridge over it.

Several emerald-colored kettle lakes are examples of glacial outwash.

The lower valleys are forested with lodgepole pine. Subalpine fir occurs in higher sites. Englemann spruce over 300 years old in some high southern valleys. Large stands of krumholz (stunted subalpine fir growing at treeline) occur around La Creche Mountain.

At least 450 vascular plant species grow in the park - 30 are considered rare in Alberta, 28 are at the extreme edge of their range.

The park is home to mountain goat, wolves, bighorn sheep, woodland caribou, moose, elk, mule deer, grizzly and black bear.

Cultural History
Native families from the Jasper area were the first to live and trap in the Kakwa and Two Lakes area. Trappers and outfitters from around Grande Prairie discovered its attractions in the 1930s. Since then, the Kakwa /Two Lakes area has been used by trappers, outfitters and recreationalists, mostly from the Peace Country, who appreciate its wilderness character.

A folk history project, capturing the memories of those who know the area well, was completed in 2002. Listen to audio tapes of recollections, stories and informal history of the area at the Grande Prairie Museum.
Keep Kakwa Wild

“Rocky Ridges and Sparkling Waters”