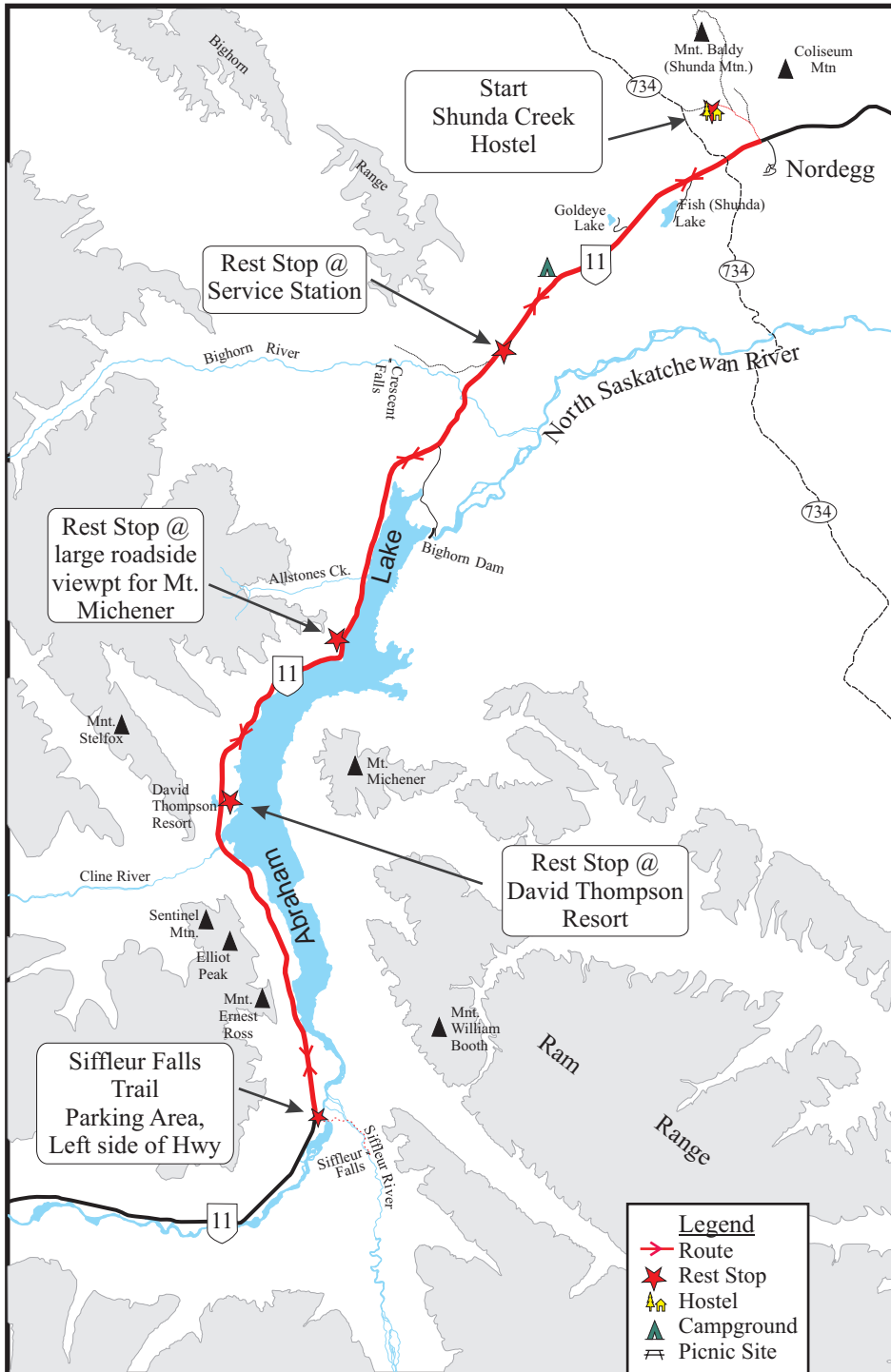


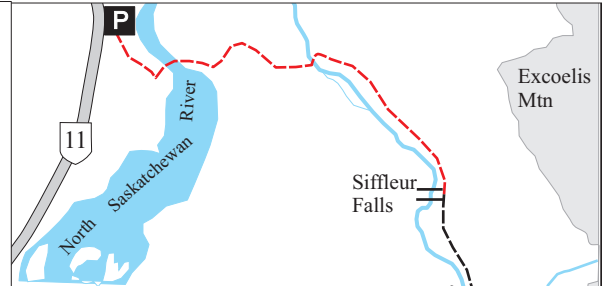
Shunda Creek Hostel to Siffleur Falls



-From the Hostel ride 3 km on the Shunda Ck. Recreation Rd to Hwy 11.	
Km0 -Turn RIGHT on Hwy 11 heading W toward the mtns.	124.4
1.9 -Junction with Hwy 734	122.5
8.0 -Goldeye center on the right.	116.4
12.3 -Access to campground on the N side of the Hwy.	112.1
17.3 - Rest Stop @ Service Station on the Hwy (Fuel, food...etc)	107.1
17.8 -Crescent Falls access on the right.	106.6
20.1 -Crossing the Bighorn River	104.3
22.8 -Bighorn Dam turnoff on the left	101.6
25.4 -Lake Abraham. The Hwy follows the shore for the next 30km.	99.0
31.0 -Allstones Creek crossing.	93.4
33.2 - Rest Stop @ large roadside turnout/viewpt – Mt Michener, elev. 2337m	91.2
45.5 - Rest Stop @ David Thompson Resort ; motel, camping, gas, food	78.9
47.7 -Cline River Crossing	76.7
57.5 -Preacher's Point. Access for launching boats or canoes	66.9
62.2 - Siffleur Falls trailhead on the LEFT , S side of Hwy.	62.2

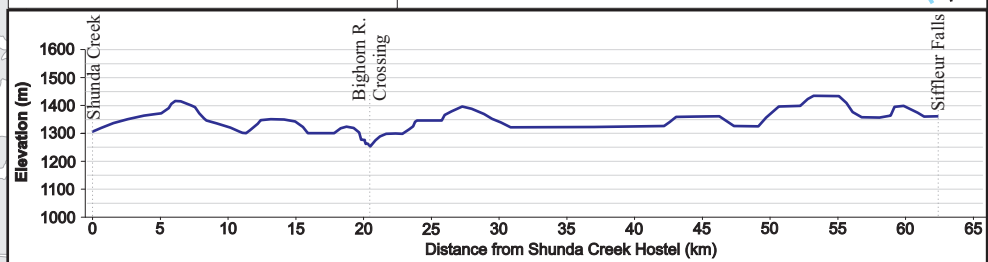
Did You Know That...

- Siffleur is a French word meaning "whistler". The "whistlers" are the marmots that live in the Siffleur River canyon. They communicate with each other (especially when alarmed) by making a whistling sound.
- Lake Abraham is an artificial lake created in 1972 by the damming of the North Saskatchewan River by the Big Horn Dam.
- Lake Abraham is named after Silas Abraham, a Stoney Indian guide who was very active in the Kootenay Plains area in the late 1800's and early 1900's.
- The Brazeau Collieries (coal mine) in Nordegg was once the largest producer of coal briquettes in Canada. The mine was in operation from just after WW1 to the mid 1950's when coal prices collapsed. Many of the buildings remain in good shape despite the passage of half a century. In 2002 the Brazeau Collieries were declared a National Historic Site.

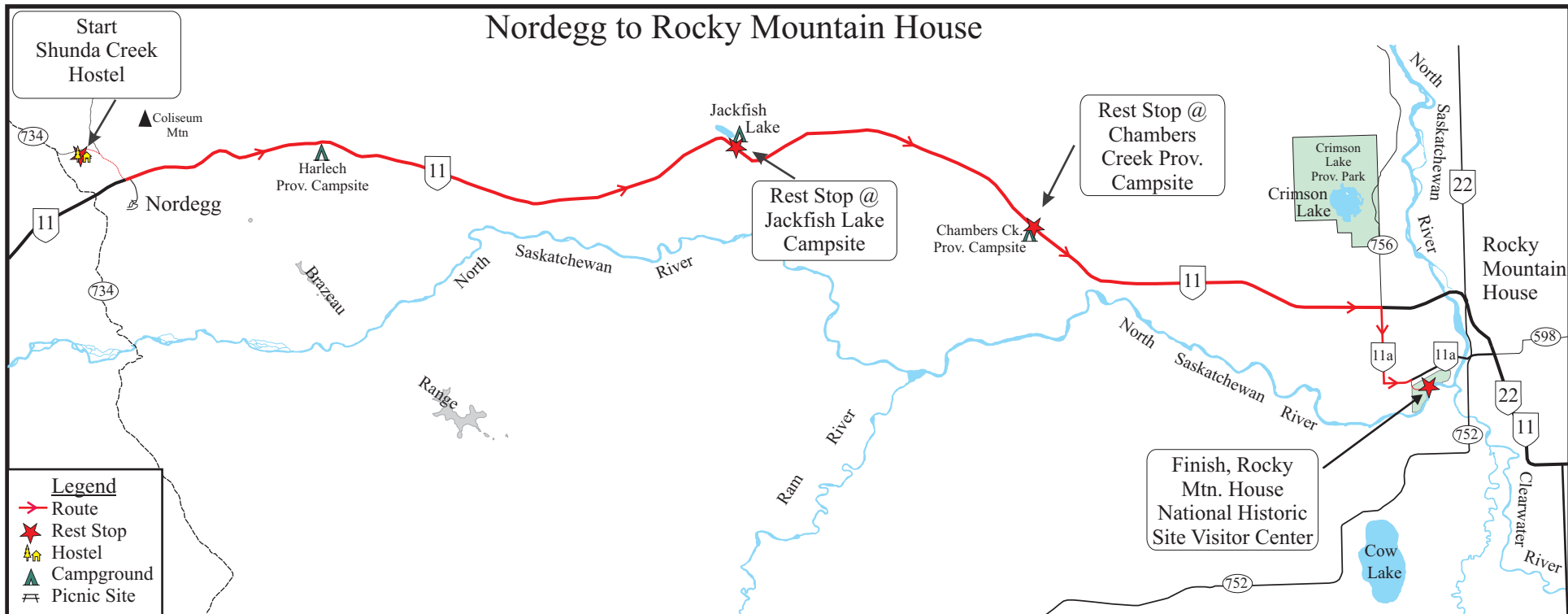


Siffleur Falls Trail - 8km return(to 1st falls); allow 2hrs return

The trail crosses the North Saskatchewan River via a blue suspension bridge, then at the two-km mark crosses the Siffleur River, reaching the falls after four km; allow 1 hr. one-way. These are the official Siffleur Falls, but a 2nd falls lies farther upstream at the 6.2-km mark and the 3rd falls at the 6.9-km mark.



Nordegg to Rocky Mountain House



- From Shunda Creek Hostel, ride 3 km on the Shunda Creek Recreation Road to the junction with Hwy 11.
- Km 0 -Jct. of Hwy 11 and Shunda Creek Recreation Road. Turn **LEFT**, heading **East** on **Hwy 11**.
- 11.6 -Harlech provincial campsite (unserviced)
- 23.1 -Saunders Canoe launch, river access on the right.
- 38.2 -Rest Stop @ Jackfish Lake turnoff** on the **LEFT**. Unserved campsites
- 56.5 -Rest Stop @ Chambers Creek provincial campsite** on the **RIGHT**. Unserved campsites. Pump water.
- 68.3 -Table Top Raceways. Access north side of highway.
- 79.1 -Jct. with Hwy 11a. Turn **RIGHT** on **Hwy 11a** to the **South**. Hwy 756 heads North at this junction.
- 83.5 -Hwy 11a turns east. Turn **LEFT** and continue on **Hwy 11a**. Straight ahead is RR80.
- 85.2 -Entrance to **Rocky Mountain House Historic Site** Turn **RIGHT**.
- 86.5 -Finish, Rocky Mountain House Historic Site Visitor Centre. Note: There is an entry fee of \$2.45 per adult at the Historic Site.**

Did You Know That...

-Rocky Mountain House came into being because of the fur trade. The 1st Rocky Mountain House Trading post was established by the North West Company in 1799. The rival Hudson's Bay Company built Acton House close by. The trading posts were built in the hopes of opening up trading relationships with the Kootenay Indians west of the Rockies and tapping into the west coast fur trade. However, the posts were in the Blackfoot territory, enemies of the Kootenay, so most of the trade was with the Blackfoot bands.

-After the merger of the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, the North West post was abandoned and Acton House was renamed Rocky Mountain House. The post continued to operate sporadically until 1875.

-David Thompson(1770 - 1857), explorer, fur trader, surveyor and map maker, used Rocky Mountain House as a base for exploring and setting up trade routes over the Rocky Mountains. His fur trading and surveying assignments took him as far south and west as Astoria, Oregon and as far east as Lake Superior and as far north as Lake Athabasca.

