



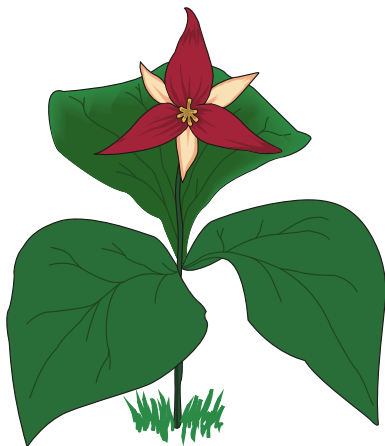
Fundy National Park of Canada

Climate

The park's climate is moderated by the bay waters, which help produce breezy summers with average temperatures of 21°C, and cool winters with average temperatures of -1.4°C. During the summer, coastal temperatures can be as much as 6°C cooler compared to inland areas, while during the winter they are about 3°C warmer. Mean annual precipitation averages to 1 408 mm, with overcast and cloudy days accounting for 55-60% of the year.

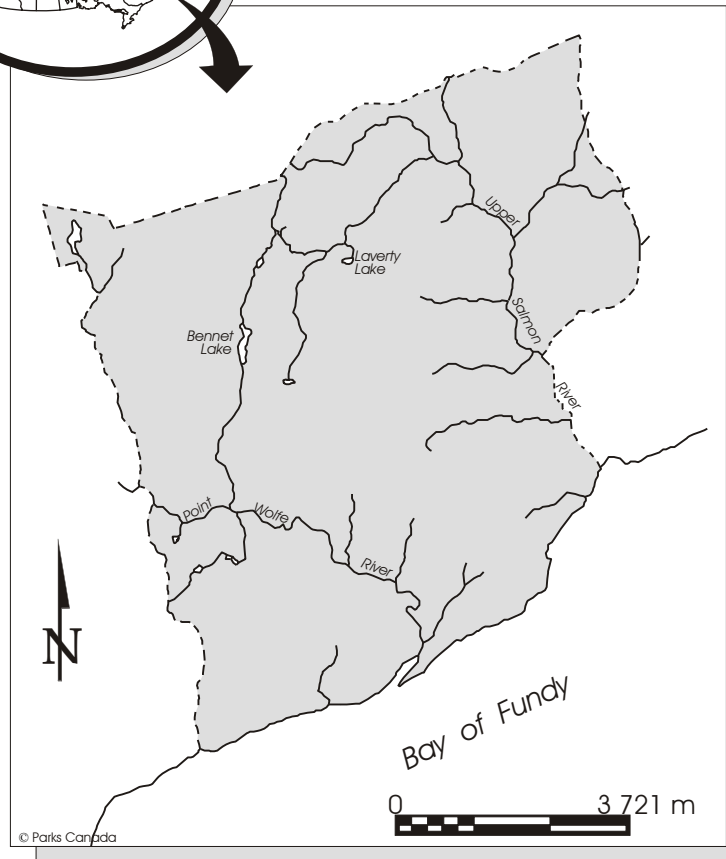
Geology

The parklands are situated on a rolling plateau that is connected to the large Appalachian mountain chain running along the eastern side of the continent. The uplands have deeply cut valleys. The plateau drops quickly onto the tidal shores of the bay. These shores are a combination of tidal flats and rocky shoreline habitats.



Location

Fundy National Park sits on the southern shores of New Brunswick looking out over the Bay of Fundy. This site became Canada's 17th national park in 1948. The park is located about 80 km southwest of Moncton, and is one of only two national parks in the province. The Bay of Fundy has the distinction of possessing the highest tides in the world, with a 16 m record at Minas Basin near the park. On the shores of the national park, tides reach 12 m. Fundy National Park protects 206 km² of Canada's Maritime Acadian Highlands Natural Region. The park is an "island" of wilderness in an area of intensively managed forest land. Fundy is located in the Atlantic Maritime Ecozone.



Vegetation

Located in the Acadian Forest region, the trees of Fundy National Park form a lush mixedwood forest dominated by spruce and fir. Pure stands of these conifers provide habitat for mosses and ferns, while mixedwood forests allow for a blend of species from both forest regions. Species include bunchberry, wood sorrel, purple trilliums, and club mosses. Glades of bracken, hay-scented, and wood fern can be found where fallen trees have created light openings. More than 20 rare species of ferns have been noted in the park.

Wildlife

The park's animals include a number of large mammals. The most common are moose, white-tailed deer, red fox, bobcat, black bear, beaver, porcupine, raccoon and coyotes. Timber wolves, caribou, and martens became extirpated at the turn of the century. Every year one or two reports of a cougar sighting are made to park wardens. No photos have ever been taken, and documentation consists entirely of a few track casts and descriptions. The shoreline is a bird migration route. Almost 190 species of birds have been recorded in the park, and 100 of these are known to nest here. There is a breeding population of sharp-shinned hawks in the park. Kestrels, redtail hawks, and owls, including the tiny saw-whet owl, are other known birds of prey. There are 18 species of reptiles and amphibians found in the park. Re-introduction programs at the park include peregrine falcons, martens, and Atlantic salmon.



Activities

The park offers a number of recreational opportunities for visitors. Facilities include four campgrounds, 73 chalets, 2 information centres, an outdoor theatre, various scenic lookouts, a golf course, and tennis courts. Popular activities include camping, lawn bowling, lake swimming, boating, fishing, hiking, picnics, interpretive programs and scenic driving and cycling tours.

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