

FUNDY

NATIONAL PARK
CANADA



FOREWORD

The National Parks of Canada are areas of natural beauty and special interest that have been "dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education, and enjoyment." Established primarily for the preservation of the unspoiled natural landscape and for the protection of the native wildlife, they are to be "maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The discovery of mineral hot springs, bubbling from the slopes of Sulphur Mountain, by engineers exploring the route for Canada's first transcontinental railway, led to the establishment of Canada's first national park. From this small area of ten square miles at Banff, Alberta, set apart in 1885, the national parks system has been extended until it embraces 27 separate areas totalling more than 29,000 square miles.

Although a few parks have been devoted chiefly to the conservation of certain species of big game animals once threatened with extinction, some contain sites memorable in the early history of Canada. Others have been developed so that park visitors may more conveniently view the magnificent scenery and relax in the enjoyment of the inspirational and peaceful environment. From the sea-girt hills on the Atlantic Coast across the rivers and lakes of Central Canada to the alpine vistas of the Rockies and Selkirks, these national playgrounds provide ideal areas for nature study and for recreation.

It is the responsibility of the National Parks Branch of the Department of Resources and Development to administer these natural areas for the enjoyment of Canada's present and future generations. By progressive stages the parks have been made more easily accessible, wildlife scientifically managed, public services provided, and accommodation and recreational facilities expanded. A staff of experienced wardens keeps constant vigilance throughout these park areas to ensure the protection of the flora and fauna, as well as the safety and convenience of park visitors. Conservation of the forests, the flowers, and the natural wildlife is their chief concern, and the co-operation of all visitors in this important work is greatly appreciated.

In marking, preserving, and restoring sites of national historic importance the National Parks Branch is advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body of recognized historians representing various parts of the country. From the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia to Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay, ten such sites are administered as National Historic Parks, and many other places of historical importance have been suitably commemorated.

The National Parks of Canada are part of a great national heritage, and under careful administration will continue as a perpetual asset—undiminished by use—for all future generations.

Published under the Authority of

THE HONOURABLE ROBERT H. WINTERS
MINISTER OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK NEW BRUNSWICK

Location and Description

Located between the Upper Salmon and Goose Rivers, Fundy National Park is in the southwest corner of Albert County in New Brunswick and contains an area of approximately 80 square miles. It skirts the Bay of Fundy for a distance of 8 miles and extends inland for more than 9 miles. The bold, irregular shoreline of the park is featured by numerous coves and inlets. The tides of the Bay of Fundy, known all over the world for their swiftness and height, have worn and carved the sandstone cliffs into sculptured rocky masses of rugged grandeur.

Several swift rivers and streams add to the scenic beauty of the park. Point Wolf River flows across the southwest corner of the area. Tumbling waters of Forty-five River, Laverty Brook, and the Upper and Lower Vault Brooks in the east section of the park add charm and variety to the scenery.

The land rises in steps from the Bay until, at an elevation of 1,000 feet it becomes rolling tableland, richly covered with forest. Highway 14 crosses the park diagonally. It winds through this wooded countryside beside quiet lakes where the traveller may glimpse beavers at work. From the top of Hastings Hill, the visitor has a commanding view of the coastal area. Looking up the Bay, over the Owl Head and Cape Enragé toward the narrowing waters of Shepody Bay at the mouth of Petitcodiac River, one can see the Nova Scotia hills on the horizon. Washed by the spray of Fundy tides, the salty tang of the air is refreshing and stimulating.

Reaching inland from the park the ridges are covered with maple groves. In the autumn these same ridges display one of nature's most brilliant spectacles when this great expanse of rolling hills becomes a sea of crimson and gold, rivalling the sunset's brightest hues.

The park is so chosen that it will preserve many of the characteristic features of this province by the sea. It serves to recall much of New Brunswick's early history and culture. Long before the days of Samuel de Champlain and Canada's recorded history, European fishermen knew of the rich resources of fish in the Bay; later when the wealth of Canada's furs and timber proved an incentive for exploration, the land adjacent to Fundy was the first to attract attention.

The village of Alma located just east of the park entrance received its name from the Battle of Alma, 1854, a British victory in the Crimean War.

GENERAL INFORMATION

How To Reach The Park

Fundy National Park is 50 miles from Moncton, via Highway 14. Crossing the Petitcodiac River into Albert County, the highway follows the banks of this river, famous for its tidal bore, skirting the Shepody and Chignecto Bays to the park entrance near Alma. The road is hard surfaced to Albert, a distance of 33 miles. A daily bus service is in operation between Moncton and Alma. Another route from Albert follows the Shepody River, joining Highway 14 at Dennis Beach.

The park may be reached from the west by following Highway 14, which connects with Highway 2 at Penobsquis, 56 miles from Saint John and 11 miles from Sussex. From Penobsquis to the western entrance of the park at Lake View, the route is gravel surfaced. It reaches an elevation of approximately 1,000 feet and passes through a wooded area for 15 miles. From the western entrance to park headquarters, a paved highway crosses the park diagonally for a distance of 12½ miles. As the road approaches the headquarters area the view of the Bay of Fundy is magnificent.

Registration

Visitors are requested to register for record purposes when entering the park. At each entrance there is a registration office. No admission fee is charged.

Park Administration

Fundy National Park is administered by the National Parks Branch. The local administration is carried out by a resident superintendent whose offices are in the park headquarters area (postal address Alma, N.B.). Literature descriptive of the park, and other information, may be obtained from the superintendent's office.

The park regulations are enforced by a park warden service, assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Wildlife Protection

The National Parks Act requires that all parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the use of future generations. Therefore, all wildlife within park boundaries is rigidly protected, and hunting and the possession of unsealed firearms are strictly prohibited. As the parks are game sanctuaries, visitors must not molest any wild animals or birds and their nests. Dogs or cats are not allowed in any national park except under special permission.

Accommodation

Twenty-nine cottages of French chalet design have been constructed by the National Parks Branch in the headquarters area. These cottages, of colourful appearance, are situated in a prominent location overlooking the golf course, swimming pool, and the Bay of Fundy. They are operated under lease by a concessionaire. The daily rate for Fundy Park Chalets is as follows:

2 person (adults)	\$6.00
Each additional adult	\$2.00
Children (4 to 16 years of age inclusive, accompanied by parent)	\$1.00

Visitors may obtain meals and lunches at the Recreational Building.

Hotel and other types of accommodation are available in the village of Alma, and at Moncton (50 miles), Sussex (36 miles) and Saint John (80 miles) respectively from park headquarters.

Camping

Delightful picnic and camping grounds are located in the park. In the headquarters area there is a combined picnic and camping ground equipped with tables, benches, kitchen shelters, stoves, and running water.

The fees for camping are as follows: Ordinary tent—1 day, 50 cents; more than 1 day and not exceeding 2 weeks, \$1.00; trailers—1 day, 50 cents; 2 days, \$1.00; more than 2 days and not exceeding 2 weeks, \$2.00.

At Lake View and Bennett Lake there are picnic grounds with limited camping facilities.

Recreation

Angling—Visitors may enjoy trout fishing in the lakes and streams in the park. The booklet entitled Anglers Guide to the Eastern National Parks, which contains up-to-date information about the most popular fishing waters and a list of the species to be caught, is obtainable at the Park Information Bureau.

As special fishing regulations are in force from time to time, visitors are requested to consult park officers concerning open waters, daily catch limits, and the procuring of fishing licences.

The co-operation of anglers in completing creel census cards is appreciated.

Bathing—Situated in an attractive sandy cove, and sheltered from the sea breeze by sandstone cliffs, is the park swimming pool. Alongside it is a building containing showers and dressing room facilities. Salt water pumped from the bay is heated and filtered before entering the pool.

Admission fee is 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children, with an additional charge of 10 cents each for towels and bathing suits.

The beach at Herring Cove provides invigorating sea bathing.

Golf—A nine-hole golf course follows the contours of the southern slope of the park within sight of the coast. Dickson Brook and its tributaries cross the course and provide interesting water hazards. A club house is at the disposal of visitors. The green fees are 75 cents for 9 holes, \$1.00 for 18 holes with comparable rates for daily, weekly, monthly, and seasonal periods.

Handicrafts—The New Brunswick School of Arts and Crafts holds summer courses in the park headquarters area.

Hiking—The roads and trails radiating from park headquarters provide special interest for the visitor who likes to explore on foot. One may follow the leafy trails along the shore or take a circular route which winds up to the hillside behind the athletic field for an unexcelled view of the coastal area.

Motoring—In addition to the main highway in the park, the motorist may drive to Point Wolf River, a distance of five miles, or down to Herring Cove, an attractive spot a few miles below park headquarters.

There are many points of interest, both scenic and historical, outside the park but within convenient driving distance.

Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park, one of the most notable historic places in New Brunswick, is located in this corner of the Province. Visitors en route to Nova Scotia, via Sackville, pass quite close to this old fortress. A fine stone museum has been erected on the site, housing many interesting exhibits.

Outdoor Entertainment—An amphitheatre overlooking MacLaren Pond and a large community building nearby provide facilities for motion pictures and other forms of entertainment throughout the summer.

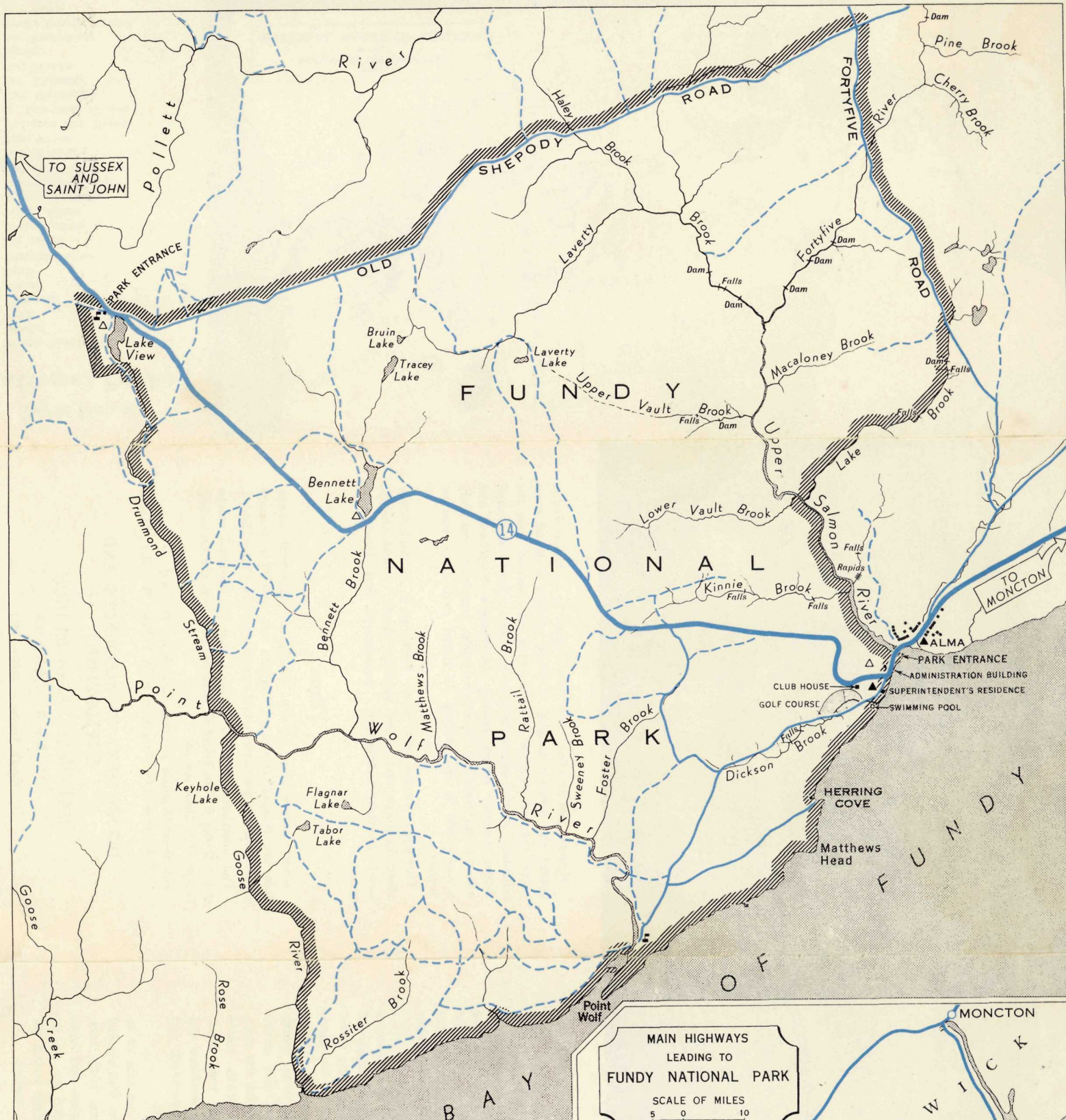
Playing Fields—A large athletic field in the headquarters area provides opportunities for softball, baseball, and track sports.

Tennis and Lawn Bowling—Three double tennis courts have been constructed on the athletic field and are available to park visitors at reasonable rates. Adjacent to the tennis courts is a newly-constructed bowling green.

Fire Prevention

Visitors are urged to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Smoking materials and camp-fires should be completely extinguished. Camp-fires should be kindled only at places provided for the purpose. Persons using the park trails unaccompanied by a licensed guide should acquaint themselves with the park regulations and secure particulars concerning suitable camp-sites and other related information. Parties making extended trips into park areas, which involve camping out overnight, must register with a park warden, or at the superintendent's office.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible. Fires which cannot be put out promptly should be reported to the nearest park officer. A fire in a national park may cause damage which cannot be repaired in a century.



CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH
1951

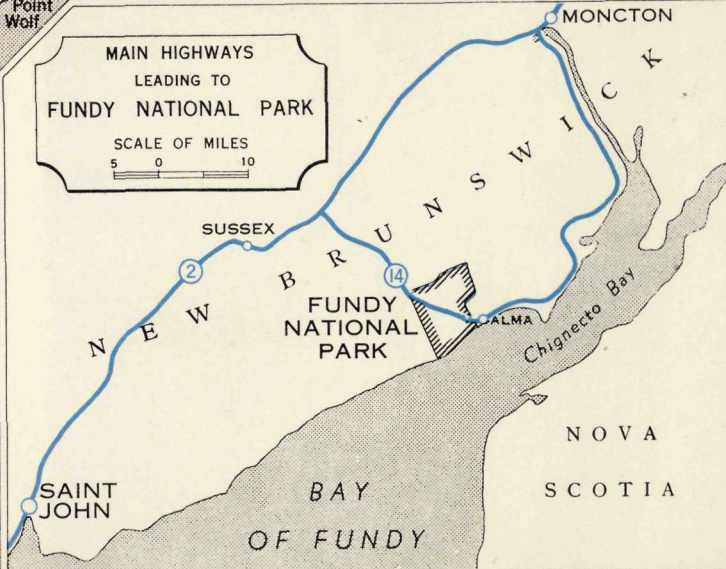
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

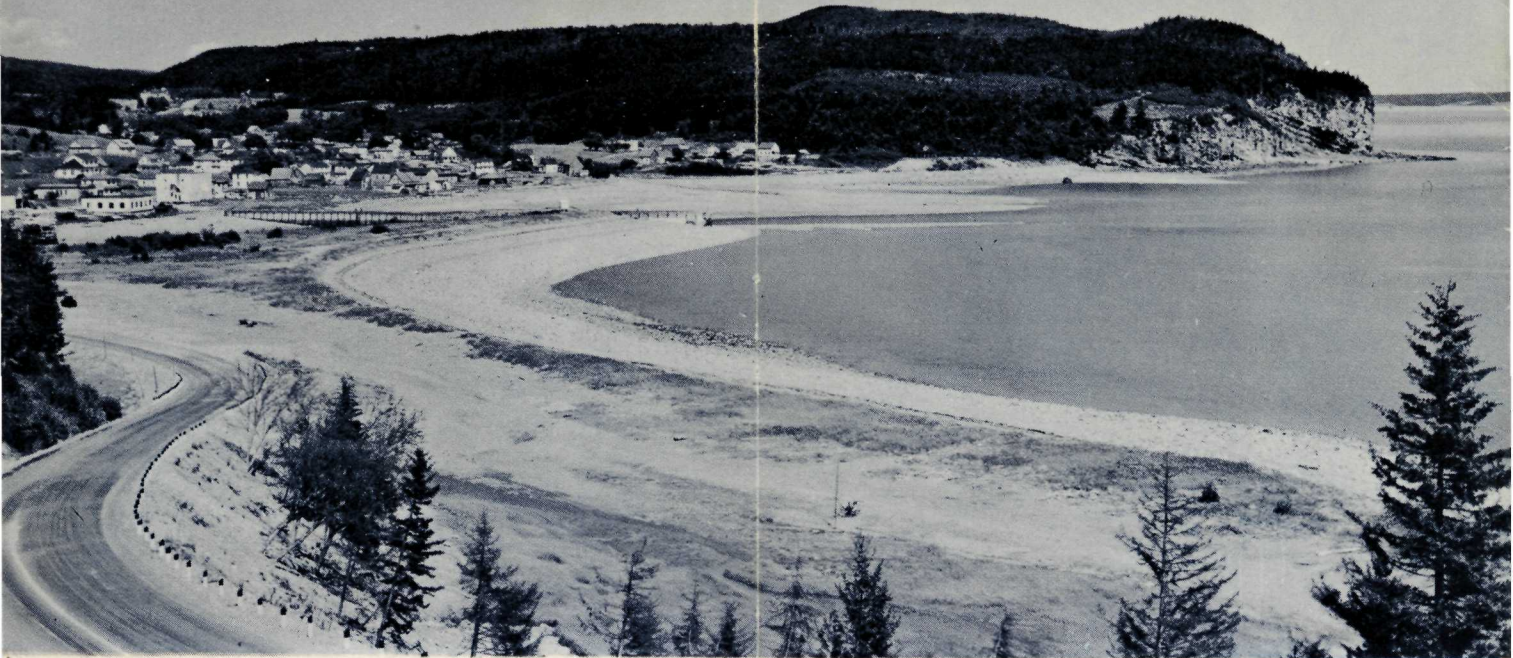
NEW BRUNSWICK

SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2

REFERENCE

Hotel or Bungalow Cabin	▲	Park Boundary	▨
Picnic or Camp-Ground	△	Main Highway	—
Warden's Cabin	■	Secondary Road	- - -
		Trail	⋯





Fauna and Flora

Animals and Birds—Among the large game species found in Fundy National Park are moose, white-tailed deer, and black bear. Red fox, rabbit, and a number of small fur-bearers are common. Mink are numerous and muskrat have established their colonies in the area. Bobcat, lynx, and weasels occur. The beaver in Bennett Lake are thriving but the limited supply of food will not support any great number of them.

Bird life is abundant and interesting. Seventy-seven species have been identified. Included in the wide variety observed were a great blue heron on the tidal flats near Herring Cove, and a pair of peregrine falcons that nested in the area. Black duck and the common eider frequent the coast. Among the predatory birds are the goshawk, red-tailed hawk, marsh hawk, great horned owl, and osprey. Ruffed and spruce grouse, woodcock, and ringnecked pheasant inhabit the area. Other birds include the nighthawk, chimney swift, belted kingfisher, downy and hairy woodpecker, and tree, bank, barn, and cliff swallows. A large number of warblers and many sparrows including the chipping, white-throated, and song sparrow add to the large bird population.

Trees—The forests of Fundy National Park are one of its attractive features. No fires have eaten into the well-wooded hills where balsam fir, white and black spruce, birch, rock and red maple are common. Red spruce, jack pine, and larch are also found. White pine, once highly prized for use in ships' spars, grew on these hills but the relentless search for this valuable lumber has all but depleted the species.

Flowers and Shrubs—Wild flowers grow in profusion during spring and summer months. Trailing arbutus is found even before the last patches of snow have disappeared from the hillsides. Purple, yellow, and white violets carpet the ground. Adder tongue, spring beauty, Dutchman's Breeches, and trilliums are plentiful. Jack-in-the-pulpit, bloodroot, and lady slippers add to the variety of spring and early summer flowers.

Flowering shrubs and small fruits grow in abundance along the roads and on the southern slopes. Choke cherry, hazel, cranberry, raspberry, gooseberry, and blueberries abound.

Films

Motion picture films, 16 mm., mostly in colour with sound, depicting National Parks of Canada are available through various distribution outlets in Canada and the United States.

Full information can be obtained from all regional offices of the National Film Board in Canada, and from the Canadian Travel Film Libraries at:

400 West Madison Avenue, CHICAGO, Ill., and
1270 Avenue of the Americas, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., U.S.A.

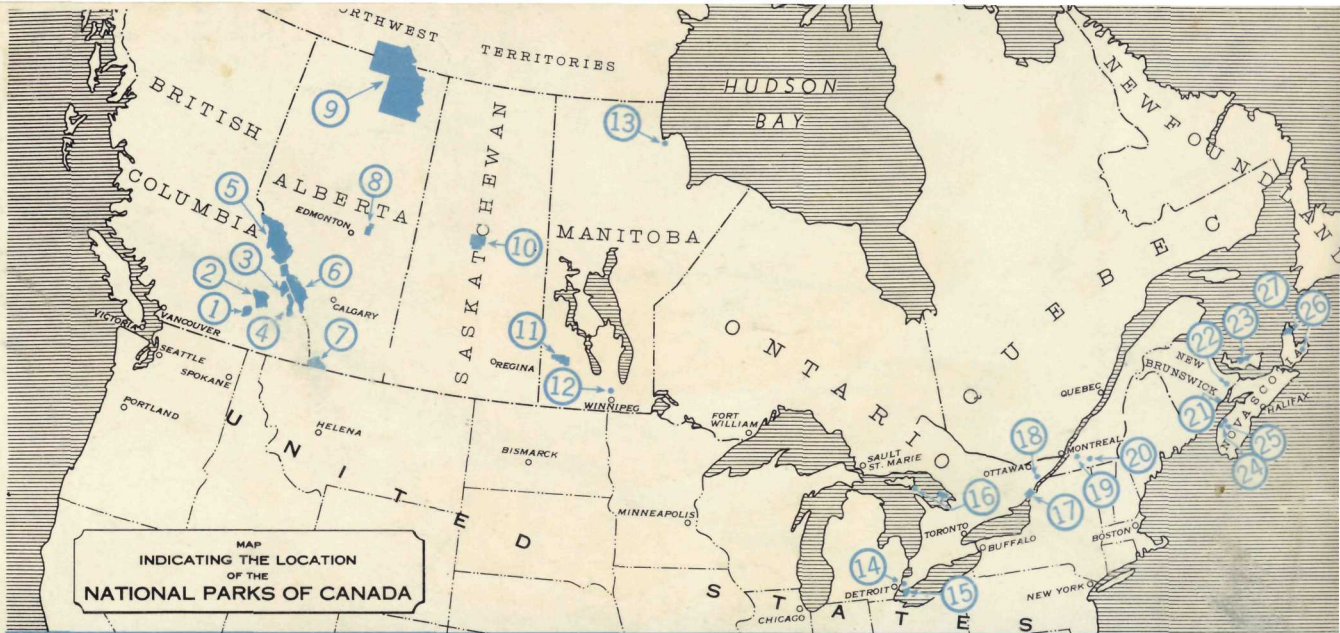
**DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND
DEVELOPMENT**

**NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA**

King's Printer — 3262 — 1951

Key to Map of National Parks

1. Mount Revelstoke
2. Glacier
3. Yoho
4. Kootenay
5. Jasper
6. Banff
7. Waterton Lakes
8. Elk Island
9. Wood Buffalo
10. Prince Albert
11. Riding Mountain
12. Lower Fort Garry
13. Fort Prince of Wales
14. Fort Malden
15. Point Pelee
16. Georgian Bay Islands
17. St. Lawrence Islands
18. Fort Wellington
19. Fort Chambly
20. Fort Lennox
21. Fundy
22. Fort Beausejour
23. Prince Edward Island
24. Port Royal
25. Fort Anne
26. Fortress of Louisbourg
27. Cape Breton Highlands



Write for information to:

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

OTTAWA, CANADA

