

How To Reach The Park

Fundy National Park is reached by Highway No. 14 which connects with Highway No. 2 at Moncton. This road is hard surfaced as far as Albert, a distance of 33 miles. It follows the banks of the Petitcodiac River, Shepody and Chignecto Bays to the entrance of the park, passing through well cultivated farmlands. From Albert, a second, more direct, inland route follows up the Shepody River, joining Highway No. 14 at Denis' Beach.

A daily bus service operates between Moncton and Alma, a distance of 53 miles.

The park may also be reached from the west by following Highway No. 14 which joins route No. 2 at Penobsquis 11 miles from Sussex. This part of the route is not hard surfaced. It reaches an elevation of approximately 1,000 feet and passes through a wooded area for 15 miles to Lake View, the western entrance of the park. The road crosses the Park diagonally. The distance from this entrance to the headquarters site overlooking the Bay is approximately 12 miles.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Registration

Park visitors are requested to register for record purposes at the Park Registration Office situated on Provincial Highway No. 14 in the headquarters area. There is no registration fee.

Park Administration

Fundy National Park is administered by the National Park Service of Canada. 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.

Accommodation

Fourteen cottages of French chalet design have been constructed by the National Parks Service in the vicinity of Park Headquarters. These cottages, of colourful appearance, are situated in a prominent location overlooking Dickson Brook and the Bay of Fundy. They will be operated, under lease, by a concessionaire as low-rental accommodation for park visitors. Additional units will be added to this development as required.

Hotel and other types of accommodation are available in the village of Alma at the park entrance, and at Moncton (53 miles) Sussex (36) miles and St. John (80) miles respectively from park headquarters.

Camping

Delightful picnic and camping-grounds will be found in the park, especially in the headquarters area. Other campsites are being developed at Herring Cove, Lake View, and Bennett Lake.

Vacationists seeking an escape from the extreme heat of summer will find that living in the open in Fundy National Park will provide a pleasant change, as there is usually a fresh, cool breeze coming in from the sea.

Recreation

Angling—Visitors may enjoy trout fishing in the lakes and streams of the park and vicinity. Bennett Lake and Lake View, along the main highway, are easily reached. Trails are being cleared to provide easy access to some of the smaller lakes. Trout may also be taken in the Point Wolf River and streams in the eastern section of the park.

Bathing—An attractive sandy cove sheltered by sandstone cliffs has been chosen for the site of the swimming pool. Construction of the pool and the building containing dressing-room accommodation has now been completed. Water from the Bay will be pumped, filtered and heated before entering the pool. Children will have their own wading pool and may also enjoy the cool waters of Dickson Brook which enters the Bay at this point. The beach at Herring Cove provides invigorating sea bathing.

Golf—A nine-hole 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. Plans to extend the course to eighteen holes have been made.

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; a new wing was opened recently.

Tennis and Lawn Bowling—The large athletic field includes facilities for tennis and bowling, as well as softball and track sports.

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.

Fauna and Flora

Animals and Birds—Among the large game species found in Fundy National Park are moose, Virginia 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 were identified last year. 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, Shrubs, and Flowers—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.

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.

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.

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.

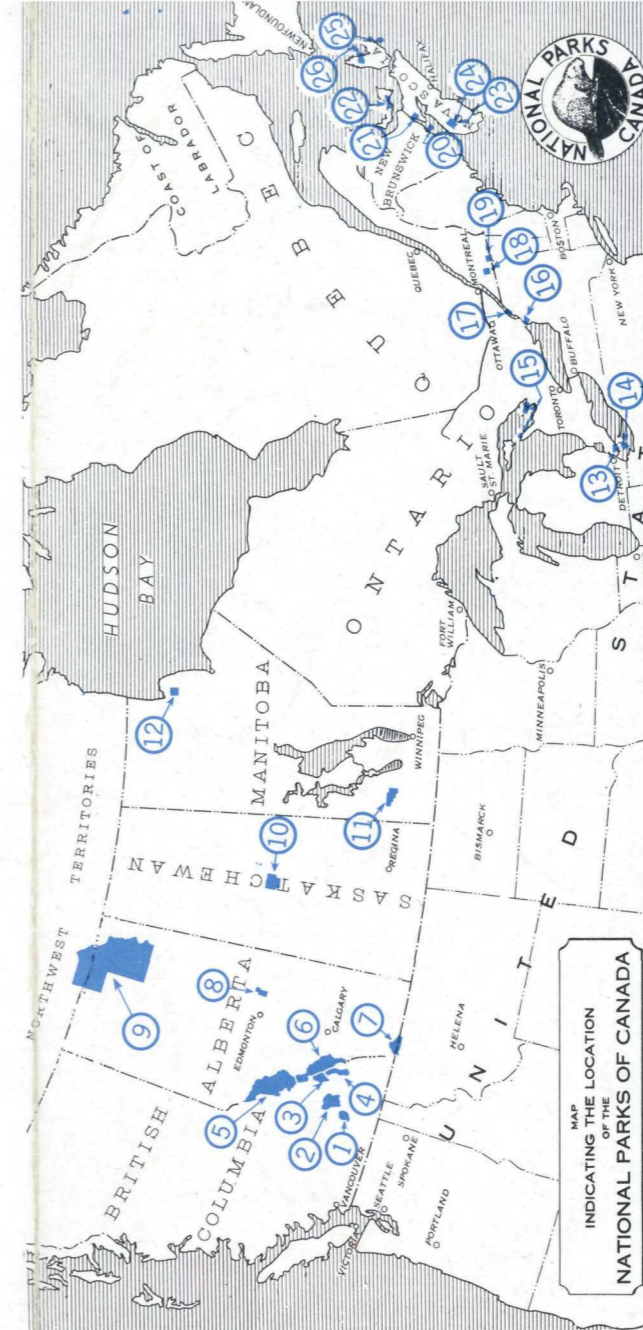
Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible. Fires which cannot be put out promptly should be reported to the nearest park officer. A fire in a national park may cause damage which cannot be repaired in a century.

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.



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. Fort Prince of Wales
13. Fort Maiden
14. Point Pelee
15. Georgian Bay Islands
16. St. Lawrence Islands
17. Fort Wellington
18. Fort Chambly
19. Fort Lennox
20. Fundy
21. Fort Beausejour
22. Prince Edward Island
23. Port Royal
24. Fort Anne
25. Fortress of Louisbourg
26. Cape Breton Highlands

Write for information to:
EDITORIAL AND INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, CANADA

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 26 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 Service of the Development Services Branch, 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 Service 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, nine 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.

Front Cover Photo:

Seascape near headquarters, Fundy National Park

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 Fortyfive River, Laverly 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 the 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.

