

# FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

NEW BRUNSWICK



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NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

### Location

Fundy National Park lies in a corner of Albert County in New Brunswick, 50 miles southwest of the City of Moncton. It skirts the Bay of Fundy for a distance of approximately eight miles and extends inland for more than nine miles, containing an area of about 80 square miles. The Park is typical of the bold irregular shoreline along the Bay of Fundy which features steep perpendicular sandstone cliffs indented by many coves and inlets which have cut deep gulleys through the landscape.

The detailed map of the Park in this folder has been prepared especially to help visitors readily identify the various features of the Park.

### Purpose

Fundy National Park is one of Canada's 18 National Parks which form a chain of nature sanctuaries extending from Mount Revelstoke in British Columbia to Terra Nova in Newfoundland. These parks have been established for the preservation of selected areas in their natural state for the benefit, education, and enjoyment of present and future generations of Canadians.

This vast area of more than 29,000 square miles is administered by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

## NATURAL FEATURES

### Geological

Fundy National Park faces the sea along a line of steep cliffs which extends from near Alma on the northeast some nine miles southwest to the mouth of the Goose River. From where they begin near Alma to Point Wolfe, about half-way to the other boundary of the Park, the

cliffs consist of red sandstone and khaki sandstone with some silty and shaly layers. From Point Wolfe to Goose River they are made up of a group of ancient lava flows and ash beds which have been very much changed during their long geological history. They now appear grey and greenish-grey, fine grained rocks that bear little resemblance to the ones from which they began. The cliffs are divided at intervals by streams that enter the Bay of Fundy through deep valleys extending northward into the interior of the Park.

Back from the cliffs the land in the Park area is part of an undulating plateau about 1,000 feet above sea-level. The highest point on No. 14 Highway, which runs diagonally across the Park, is 1,200 feet and is marked by a sign. The highest point in the Park is approximately 1,350 feet above sea-level and is a short distance northeast of Laverty Lake, which can be seen on the map.



Dense forests of hardwoods and evergreens cover the shores of Bennett Lake

The stream valleys throughout the Park are marked by steep, rocky walls and waterfalls. These indicate that they are in a youthful stage of development. In actual years the valleys are not very new as the main valleys were apparently established before the last Pleistocene ice sheet moved across the area. This mass of moving ice, part of a vast ice cap covering almost all of

what is now Canada and the northern United States, left many of the valleys full of rock debris called "glacial till". This bouldery material you can see in open fields through the Park area, in road cuts and in the valleys of the brooks.

The bedrock exposed in road cuts and brook valleys is mainly of an ancient series of volcanic rocks which have been very much altered in the millions of years since they were ejected onto the surface of the earth. In much more recent times, though still many million years ago, masses of hot molten rock were injected into the ancient volcanic rocks. These may be seen in outcrops along roads or in the brooks as masses of dense, crystalline, grey diorite and pink granite. In still later times the wearing away of the land produced red and grey sands, gravels and muds which later hardened to form the red and grey rocks now exposed in the Alma-Point Wolfe area. The flat terrace-like area, on which we find the Park Office and various installations, consists of water-washed glacial till containing many boulders of granite, diorite and sandstones mixed with finer sand and clay. These are exposed by wave action between Alma and the swimming pool area and contribute boulders and sand to the beach there.

The Bay of Fundy is noted for its high tides which in the vicinity of the Park rise as high as 42 feet.

### Plantlife

The rounded hills and valleys of the Park are covered by an attractive, abundant, and varied vegetation. During the entire summer months it retains a lush, fresh, greenness which is made more beautiful by the bright-coloured blossoms of field and woodland flowers.

In autumn the vegetation takes on hues of scarlet, red, yellow, gold, and green. The hill-sides now give the effect that has been described as being covered with a huge mosaic of bright coloured zinnias. This display is among the best in North America.

The forests of the Park belong to the mixed wood section of the Acadian forest region of Canada. Here broad-leaved deciduous trees (hardwoods) grow with evergreen or coniferous ones (softwoods). In some sections of the Park, especially where the soil is deep and well drained, broad-leaved trees predominate. In other areas, where soil is poor or wet, the coniferous trees are more plentiful.

The trees which dominate the forest and determine its character and development are red spruce, sugar maple, beech, balsam fir, white birch, and yellow birch. Associated with these trees, but of minor importance in the life of the forest, are red maple, trembling aspen, pin-cherry, large-toothed aspen, mountain ash, hemlock, white spruce, white pine, and white cedar.

The Acadian forest is noted for the large number of smaller plants that are associated with it. These grow either in the fields between the forest areas, around their edges or under their canopy and shade.

Typical shrubs are mountain maple, striped maple, red-berried elder, mountain-holly, black huckleberry, velvet-leaved blueberry, speckled



Largest member of the deer family—the moose is often called "The Monarch of the Forests".

alder, bush honeysuckle, juneberry, sheep laurel, hobblebush, northern wild-raisin, Labrador tea, high-bush cranberry, and Canada azalea or rhodora (a rhododendron).

Distinctive wildflowers are wild sarsaparilla, twinflower, small enchanter's nightshade, Canada dogwood or bunchberry, wood sorrel, painted trillium, northern miterwort, bluehead lily and, of course, various asters and goldenrods.

Various ferns, mosses, lichens and club-mosses are conspicuous and important members of the vegetation. Among the ferns the following are common:—hay-scented fern, spinulose wood fern, cinnamon fern, ostrich fern, bracken, and rock polypody.

All plants mentioned so far have been native to the area. Foreign plants that have become naturalized brighten the scene and give a wonderful display of colour on hillsides and roadsides, during the summer months. Included among these are orange and yellow hawkweeds, oxeye daisy, blueweed, red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, common dandelion, tall buttercup, several vetches, and pearly everlasting.

### Wildlife

The Park is a wildlife sanctuary in which all wild animals are protected from hunting and trapping, consequently many have become accustomed to association with man and can be observed at close range. Because they are still wild animals they should be viewed and photographed with caution.

The larger mammals characteristic of the Park are black bear, bobcat, virginia deer, and moose. Some of the smaller mammals inhabiting this area are red fox, varying hare, beaver, otter, mink, raccoon, porcupine, skunk, woodchuck, red squirrel, flying squirrel, chipmunk, little brown bat, jumping mice and meadow mice.

### Birds

The birds of the Park have never been studied to any extent and very little is known about them. It is known, however, that over

300 kinds have been seen in the Province of New Brunswick and many of these should occur in the Park.

There are many good habitats in the Park and all should be watched for birds. Some of the more common birds that might be seen are common raven, double-crested cormorant, black duck, olive-sided flycatcher, winter wren, red-eyed vireo, gray jay, black and white warbler, white-throated sparrow, chipping sparrow, hermit thrush, and red-breasted nuthatch.

### Fish

Speckled trout may be caught in practically all of the streams and lakes in the Park and a regular stocking program is carried out in certain of the larger lakes each year. Within the last few years rainbow trout have been introduced to Wolfe, Bennett, and Marven Lakes and the lower section of the Point Wolfe River. Rainbow trout have done very well and many up to 16 inches in length have been taken. Fishing Bulletins with up-to-date information are issued regularly and are available at the Park Information Office. Fishing licences and current information concerning seasons and bag limits may be obtained from Park Wardens, Gatekeepers, Campground Officers, and the Park Information Office.

### How You Can Learn More About the Park

To help you know the Park better and obtain greater enjoyment from your visit, the



Many kinds of sea-birds frequent these coastal waters.

National Parks provide an Interpretation Service. This includes an Interpretive Officer during the summer months who conducts tours and campfire talks to explain the purposes and natural features of this National Park. Well-marked nature trails of a self-guiding type are established in various areas.

Programs are offered in the outdoor amphitheatre during summer evenings, consisting of nature talks, illustrated by colored slides and motion pictures. Further details are available at the Park Information Centre.

### How to See the Interesting Features

While the roads in the Park lead to some of the interesting Park features, the recommended way to gain a full appreciation of nature in the Park is to use the trails. A large number of people derive considerable satisfaction from walking over the many well kept trails. Many areas of exceptional natural interest are within a short distance of the Park Office.

Most popular of the routes, with the average walking time one way, are—Kinnie Brook (1 hour); Herring Cove (1 hour); Coppermine (1½ hours); Tracey Lake (½ hour); Dickson Brook Falls (¼ hour); and Goose River Trail (2½ hours). All of these trails lead through wooded areas where many species of birds, and frequently animals, may be seen.

The Herring Cove and Coppermine trails reward the visitor with excellent views of the Bay of Fundy. Looking south approximately nine miles away the coast of Nova Scotia may be seen on clear days. To the southwest, approximately 24 miles away, is Isle Haute, said to have been visited by the early French explorers in 1604.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Park Administration

A resident Superintendent is in charge of the Park. The protection of the Park and the visitor is in the hands of the Warden Service

assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Visitors may obtain detailed information from the nearest Park Warden.

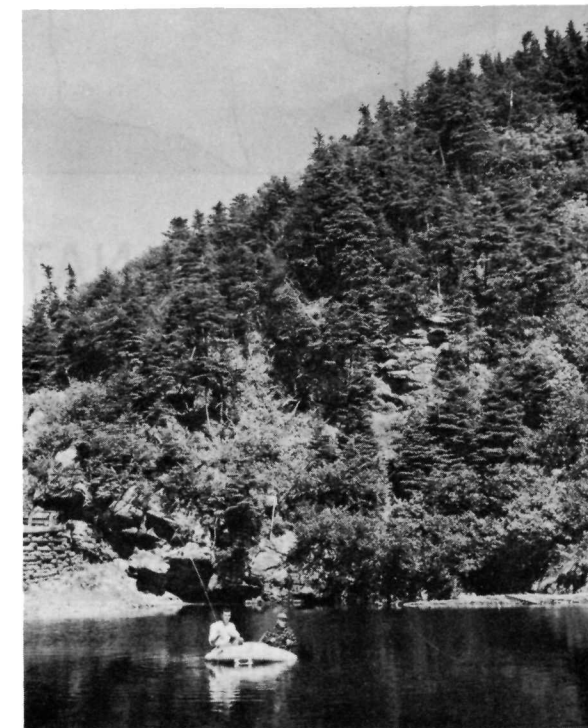
### Season

While the highway through the Park is open all year it is only from May to September inclusive that all visitor facilities are provided in the townsites.

### Camping

There is one serviced campground and trailer area readily accessible to motoring visitors. One other serviced campground is now under construction.

A serviced campground is completely equipped with kitchen, laundry, and washroom facilities with showers. A modern trailer area is nearby and a nominal fee is charged for the use of this particular campground for periods up to two weeks.



Rivers like the Point Wolfe pierce the steep cliffs providing secluded reaches for fishermen.

Semi-serviced campgrounds are available at Wolfe and Bennett Lakes, the Bogle Farm, Houston Place and Herring Cove where campstoves, five kitchen shelters, and sanitary facilities are available free.

Visitors who wish to camp away from the road must register their overnight trip with the Warden Service prior to leaving, and check in with the Warden when they return.

Picnic shelters are located at various points throughout the Park as indicated on the map. The majority of these free picnic sites have a picnic shelter with firewood, water, and sanitary facilities.

### Preservation

National Parks are selected areas set apart as nature sanctuaries and special care is taken to maintain them in their natural state. For this reason all birds, animals, wildlife, trees, rocks, and fossils are to remain undisturbed. Even the wildflowers are not to be picked; they are to be left for others to enjoy. Feeding, touching or molesting wild animals is not permitted. This is in the interests of the animal, as well as the human who could receive serious injury.

Please help protect your own park for future enjoyment. It is part of your national inheritance.

### Prevent Fire

Campfires may be kindled only in fireplaces provided for this purpose and must be completely extinguished before campers leave the site. Visitors observing an unattended fire should attempt to extinguish it if possible and promptly report it to the nearest Park Warden. Fire in a National Park can cause damage which cannot be repaired in a hundred years.

### Pets

Dogs and cats may accompany visitors into the Park. For the protection of park animals however, dogs must be kept on leash.



**Motor-Boats**

Motor-boats are not permitted on any lakes or streams in Fundy National Park. This regulation is maintained to increase the enjoyment of visitors using row-boats or canoes in these waters. All the lakes in the Park are small, and the use of any powered craft would endanger the life of people using row-boats and canoes.

The use of motor-boats however is permitted in waters in the Bay of Fundy forming the southern boundary of the Park.

**How to Reach the Park**

Fundy National Park may be reached by Provincial Highway No. 14 which leads to either of the entrances. Approaching from the east the Park is 50 miles from Moncton by this Highway. A daily bus service also operates between Moncton and the village of Alma, near the eastern entrance.

The Park may also be reached from the west by Highway No. 14 which branches off Highway No. 2 at Penobsquis, 15 miles from the western entrance to the Park.

**A Brief History of the Park**

Fundy National Park derives its name from the Bay of Fundy which forms its southern boundary for a distance of approximately 8 miles. It was established in 1948 to preserve the natural features of a representative area of the Fundy coast.

The history of this area begins in the early days of white settlement in North America. Since the coming of the French under Samuel de Champlain in 1604, the Bay of Fundy has been closely associated with the development of Canada. It was visited by French, Basque, and Portuguese fishermen in the 16th century and is marked on maps of that period. Few attempts at settlement either by the English or French were made until the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists in 1783 which resulted in the establishment of the Province of New Brunswick in 1784. The City of Saint John, 85 miles from the Park, was incorporated on May 18, 1785, and became the first city in the new Province and the first incorporated city in Canada.

**Other Facilities**

Although the Park has been set apart primarily to preserve its natural features for the enjoyment of present and future generations, the Park Service has provided such recreation facilities as a nine-hole golf course, tennis court, heated salt-water swimming pool, a lawn bowling green, and a Community Hall.

Visitors will find all the usual services in the Park including accommodation, food, and gasoline. A Provincial School of Arts and Crafts offers short courses in hand-crafts.

Persons wishing additional information concerning the Park may address their inquiries to:

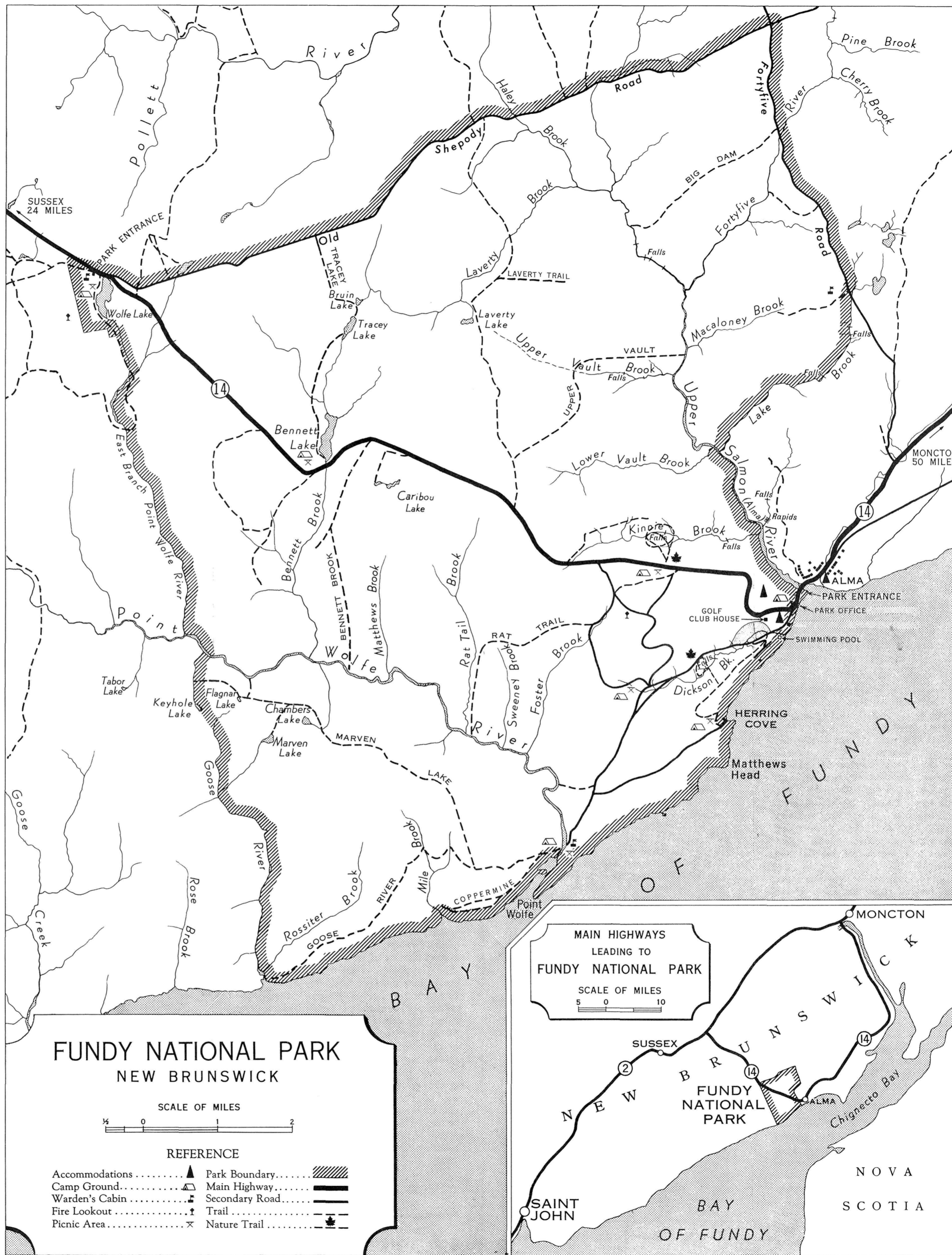
THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK,  
ALMA, NEW BRUNSWICK.

OR  
NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH  
DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND  
NATIONAL RESOURCES,  
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued under the authority of  
HONOURABLE ARTHUR LAING, P.C., M.P., B.S.A.,  
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources



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MAIN HIGHWAYS  
LEADING TO  
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK  
SCALE OF MILES  
5 0 10

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK  
NEW BRUNSWICK

SCALE OF MILES  
1/2 0 1 2

REFERENCE

- |                      |   |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Accommodations ..... | ▲ | Park Boundary .....  | ▨ |
| Camp Ground .....    | △ | Main Highway .....   | — |
| Warden's Cabin ..... | ⬮ | Secondary Road ..... | — |
| Fire Lookout .....   | ⚡ | Trail .....          | — |
| Picnic Area .....    | ⊗ | Nature Trail .....   | — |