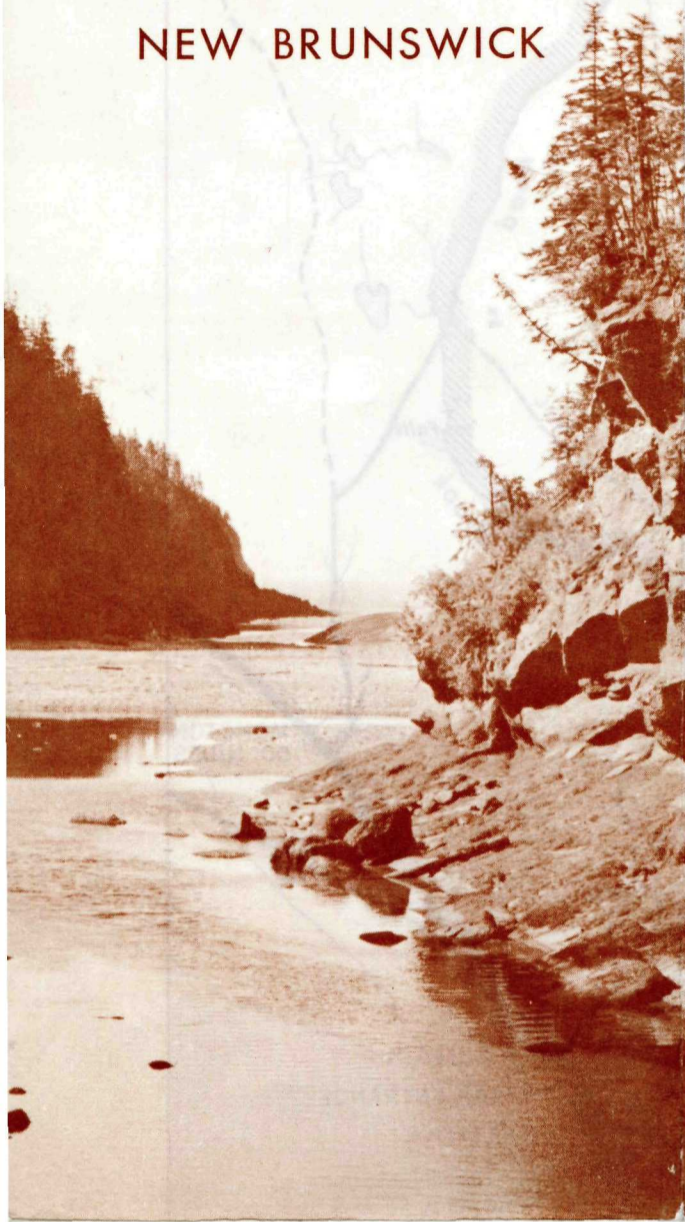


FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

NEW BRUNSWICK



FUNDY NATIONAL PARK

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 19 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 National and Historic Parks Branch, 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 halfway 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. 114 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, where the park administration office is, 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 large tides. Within the park the larger tides rise as high as 40 feet and the average tide is 29 feet.

Along much of the park shore these great tides wash against steep cliffs. However, between Herring Cove and Alma, and at river mouths, rocky or sandy flats are exposed at low tide. Here, under rocks and in pools, occur various forms of marine life. Periwinkles, limpets, barnacles, sea anemones and sand hoppers are some of the animals that can be seen.

Plantlife

The rounded hills and valleys of the park are covered by an attractive and varied vegetation. During the summer it retains a lush fresh greenness which is made more beautiful by the bright blossoms of field and woodland flowers. In fall, hues of scarlet, red, yellow, gold and green predominate, making the autumnal scene one of the finest in North America.

The forests belong in the Acadian Forest Region. Most of the woods are of mixed composition although in some areas soil, climate or past disturbance have led to stands of coniferous or broad-leaved trees.

Red spruce, balsam fir, sugar maple, beech, yellow birch and white birch are dominant. Associated with these are red maple, large tooth aspen, white spruce, pin cherry and mountain ash.

Typical shrubs are mountain maple, striped maple, red-berried elder, velvet-leaved blueberry, speckled alder, bush honeysuckle, juneberry, sheep laurel, hobblebush and rhodors.



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

Distinctive flowers are wild sarsparilla, twin-flower, small enchanter's nightshade, bunchberry, wood sorrel, bluebead lily, white snakeroot and various asters and goldenrods.

Various ferns, mosses, lichens and clubmosses are conspicuous and important components of the vegetation. Common ferns are the hay-scented, spinulose, cinnamon, ostrich, bracken and rock polypody.

The blooms of "foreign" plants that have colonized the park brighten fields and roadsides. Among these are orange and yellow hawkweeds, oxeye daisy, tall buttercup, dandelion, St. John's-wort and yarrow.

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

Many of the more than 300 species of bird found in New Brunswick should occur in the park.

On saltwater, common eiders and the occasional common or redthroated loon will be seen. During August, shorebirds frequent the beaches at park headquarters and Herring Cove. Both herring and great black-backed gulls are common. In

the woods you will see the warblers, slate-coloured junco, white-throated sparrow, blue jay, Canada jay, golden-crowned kinglet, hermit and Swainson's thrushes, winter wren, wood pewee, olive-sided flycatcher, boreal (brown-capped) chickadee, red-breasted nuthatch, yellow-bellied sapsucker and red-eyed vireo. The larger landbirds are the ruffed grouse, crow, raven, goshawk, red-tailed hawk and great horned and barred owls.

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.



The Park headquarters area

How You Can Learn More About the Park

To help you know the Park better and obtain greater enjoyment from your visit, a Park Naturalist conducts a program to explain the purposes and natural features of the Park. Well-marked nature trails of a self-guiding type are established in various areas. Further details are available at the Park Information Centre and are posted on notice boards.

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 (¾ 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.

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 are three fully serviced campgrounds and one trailer area with kitchens and washrooms, including showers. Fees are charged for the use of these campgrounds. Semi-serviced campgrounds, which are free, are at Wolfe and Bennett



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

Lakes, Micmac and Herring Cove. Limit of stay in campgrounds is two weeks. Those who wish to camp away from the road must register with a park warden on leaving and on return. Picnic areas, the majority with firewood, water and sanitary facilities, are located throughout the park and are shown on the map on the reverse side.

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. 114 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.

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.

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.

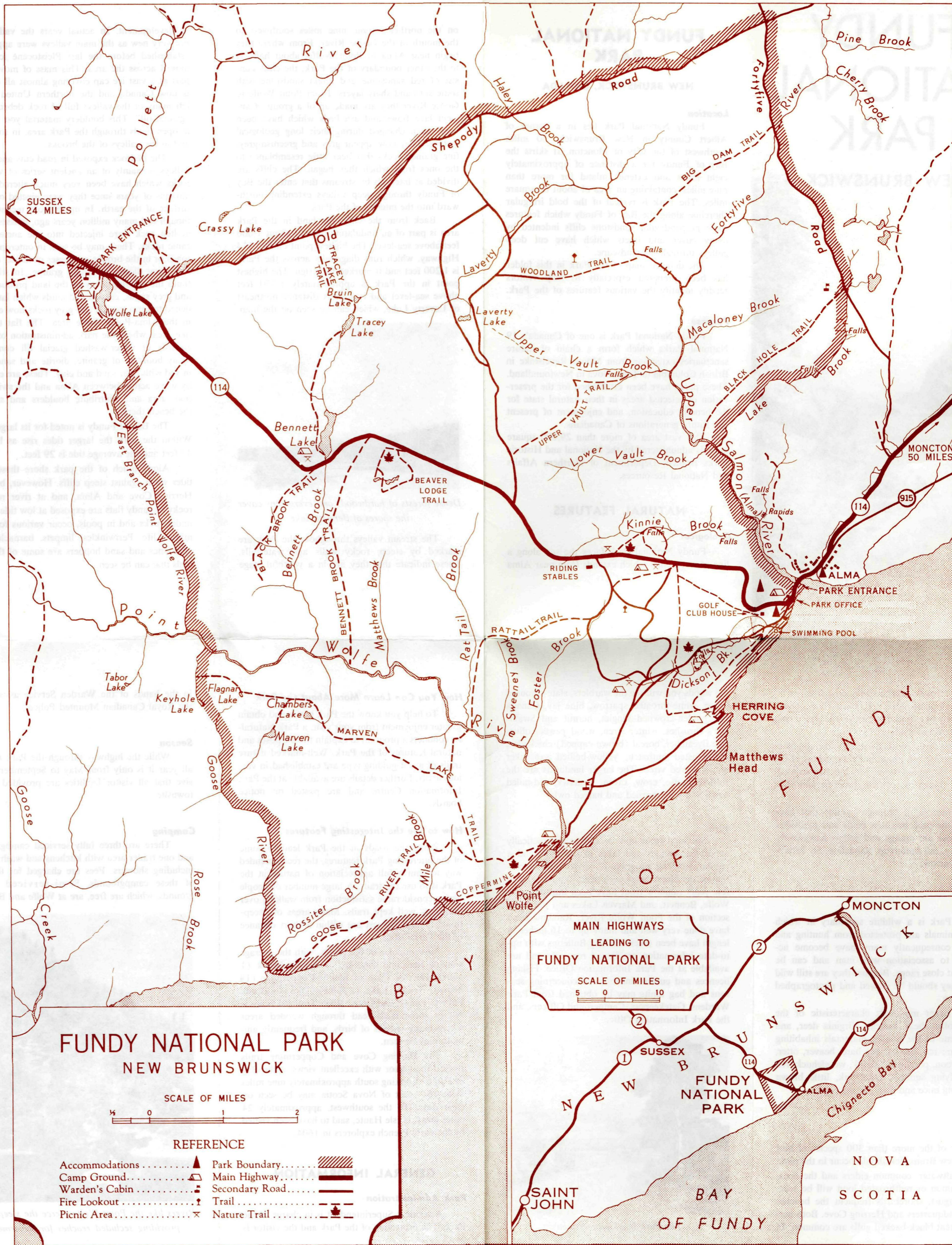
Requests for single copies of this folder and inquiries about the park may be sent to the Superintendent, Fundy National Park, Alma, N. B., or the Director, National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.

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**FUNDY NATIONAL PARK
NEW BRUNSWICK**

SCALE OF MILES



REFERENCE

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