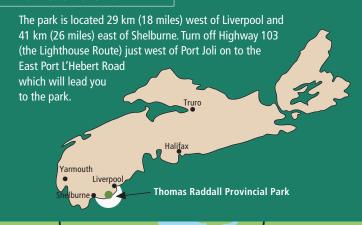
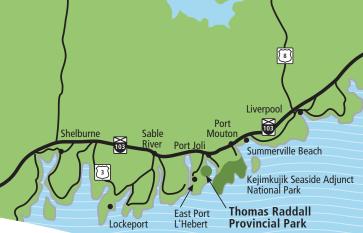
## To Reach the Park





## RESERVATIONS

1-888-544-3434

9:00 am to 11:00 pm AT (7 days a week) www.novascotiaparks.ca (24 hours)

## FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**Parks and Recreation Division Department of Natural Resources** RR # 1. Belmont.

Colchester County Nova Scotia, BOM 1CO (902) 662-3030 www.novascotiaparks.ca



**Department of Natural Resources** 

Milton, Nova Scotia, BOT 190 (902) 354-3462

**Thomas Raddall Provincial Park** (902) 683-2664

# Thomas Raddall



Nova Scotia

**Provincial Parks** 

Discover our nature

Folklore and History The park is named for Thomas H. Raddall, one of Canada's most popular authors. Raddall combined a passion for history with a love of fiction to create his works,

many of which incorporated Port Joli and its surroundings.

Thomas Raddall Provincial Park overlooks Port Joli Harbour on Nova Scotia's scenic Lighthouse Route. The park protects and preserves 678 hectares (1,675 acres) of history and natural wonders for

your experience. Search for evidence of the province's first people and earliest settlers – you may meet

some other natural inhabitants along the way, such as mink, snowshoe hare or Canada geese. Énjoy a

wealth of activities: hiking the nature trails, swimming at the beaches, picnicking, or spend the night

camping. And be sure to explore the nearby Kejimkujik Seaside Adjunct National Park.

Thanks in part to Raddall's local research, 2,500-year-old shell middens (refuse piles) were discovered along Port Joli Harbour, proving that the Mi'kmaq had used this area for their summer encampments. In 1604, the famed explorer Samuel de Champlain landed on this shore and named the harbours of Port Mouton, Port Joli, and Port L'Hebert. In 1786, the first permanent European settler, Alexander MacDonald, arrived. You can still see the foundation of his home and a small cemetery, evidence of a family that lived here for almost 200 years. The MacDonald house – built by later generations – is still standing.

The ice age, fire, temperate climate, and everpounding ocean have created four distinct natural habitats for you to explore. Coastal - A walk along the park's 5 km (3 miles) of coastline will lead you from white-sand beaches to rugged, cobbled shores. A 5,000-year-old drowned forest created the dunes behind some of the beaches. Freshwater – Huge glaciers gouging the bedrock formed the small, shallow lakes within the park.

Watch for eels swimming in the acidic waters. Nearby fens (grasscovered wetlands) are ideal growing grounds for cranberries. At Moody Bog, look for orchids and the carnivorous pitcher plant. **Forested** – Much of the park was burned by forest fires in the early 20th century. Today, maple, oak, birch, spruce and fir dominate the forested areas. If you come to an area rich in white spruce, that's a sure sign you're on abandoned farm fields. **Non-Forested** – Fires, glaciers, and a 'hardpan' foundation conspired to create Moody Barrens. Blueberries are plentiful on this rocky heathland, which covers much of the park interior.

Birds and Animals The park's diverse landscapes mean you'll discover an equally diverse range of wildlife within. The very rare and endangered piping plover nests along the park's beaches, while ducks and geese, especially Canada geese, can be found in abundance in the local harbour. The forested areas are home to songbirds, porcupine, raccoons, deer, snowshoe hare and covotes. Watch the lakes and streams in the freshwater habitats for beaver, otter, and even mink. Of course, where there are berries there are always bears; black bears frequent the bogs and fens, as do moose. Circling above it all are numerous predatory birds, including eagle, osprey, and several species of hawk.



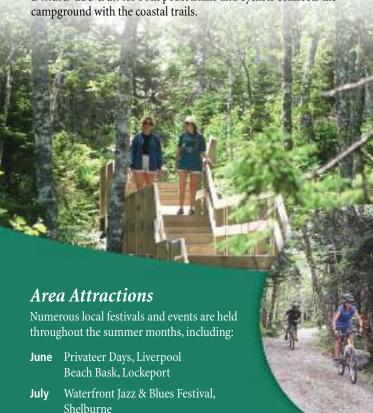
PO Box 190

(mid-May to mid-October)

Photos courtesy Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources and Nova Scotia Tourism, Culture and Heritage

**Trails** The park's 11.2 km (7.5 miles) trail system provides you with easy access to all the natural wonders, historic sites and scenic vistas within.

The **Port Joli, Sandy Bay** and **Herring Rock trails** offer a leisurely opportunity to explore the coastline. Bring your bike – **a multi-use trail** for both pedestrians and cyclists connects the campground with the coastal trails.



- Aug Sea Derby, Lockeport
- Kejimkujik Seaside Adjunct National Park protects an undisturbed coastline with rugged headlands, beautiful white-sand beaches and several hiking trails to the park's many natural attractions.
- The Port Joli National Migratory Bird Sanctuary protects important feeding grounds for migrating ducks and Canada geese. Read the interpretive panels along the St. Catherines River Road to get full information on the sanctuary.
- Port L'Hebert Pocket Wilderness features a 3 km (2 mile) walking trail that will lead you to the viewing platforms overlooking the local bird sanctuary.
- For information on these and other attractions please consult the Nova Scotia Doers and Dreamers Guide, visit a Visitor Information Centre or the website at www.novascotia.com

## A Special Message to Park Visitors

### PARK SAFETY

- Help preserve and protect this beautiful park for the enjoyment of future generations. Plants, animals and rocks are an important part of its natural heritage. Please do not damage or remove them.
- Please keep pets on a leash at all times.
- Firearms are prohibited in the park.
- The dunes are fragile and are home to the endangered piping plovers.
  Please remain on established trails or walk close to the water's edge.
- Much of the beach at Sandy Bay is privately owned. Please use these lands with care and respect the rights of the owners.

## **PERSONAL SAFETY**

- Please practice safe swimming as the beach is unsupervised.
- Contact park staff for further information about the park.
  They want to make your visit as enjoyable as possible.

