

Natural Area Cautions

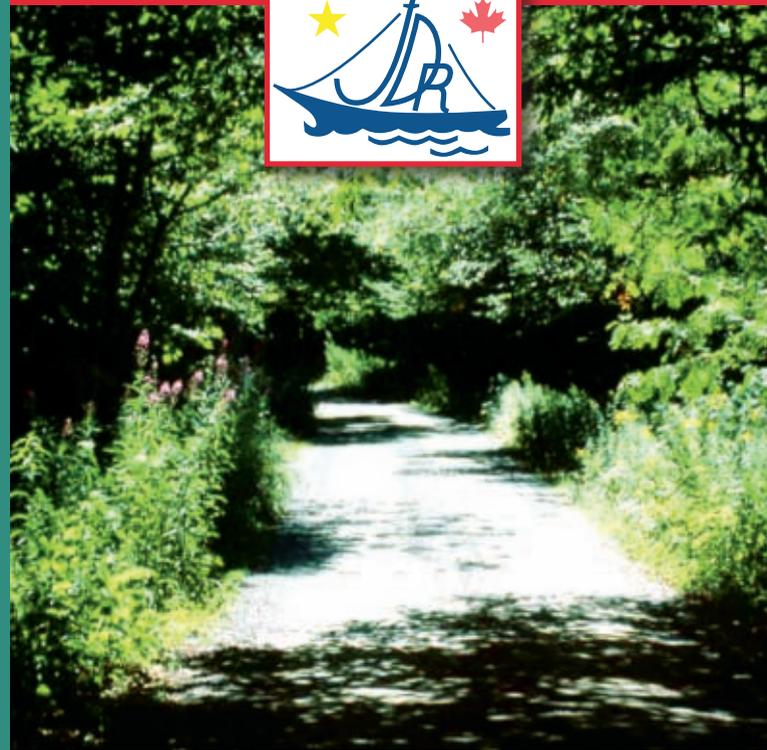
Although we have made efforts to keep your visit enjoyable and safe, please understand that hazards exist and that you are also responsible for your personal safety.

- Supervise children under your care.
- Obey posted speed limits and be ready to pull to the side to allow passing.
- For personal safety and to protect the environment, stay on identified trails, walk with caution, and wear appropriate footwear.
- Several Park observation areas and trails are near steep cliffs and ledges. Keep to identified paths and observation areas.
- Banks close to the shore may be undermined.
- Algae or moss-covered, muddy, or wet logs, rocks, foot bridges, steps, walkways, and decks can be slippery.
- Foot bridges are narrow and may be uneven.
- Roots and rocks may make trail surfaces uneven.
- Mosquito and blackfly repellent are recommended. Be aware that wasps, hornets, and bees may build nests near trails, observation areas, and picnic sites.
- Do not approach any wild animal that appears tame or acts in an unusual manner.
- Do not eat berries you cannot identify—plants with poisonous berries are present.
- Strong winds, currents, and large waves and tidal ranges can make boating and swimming hazardous. The ocean is cold and can induce hypothermia rapidly.

Roosevelt Campobello International Park

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Carriage Road Drives of Roosevelt Campobello International Park



Roosevelt Campobello International Park is a combination indoor/outdoor site that includes the FDR summer home and a 1,133-hectare (2,800-acre) natural area.

The Natural Area's gravel roads offer you an experience similar to that enjoyed by the Roosevelt family when they came to Campobello. During that era, a system of carriage and surrey drives provided access to points of interest in what is now Roosevelt Campobello International Park or Herring Cove Provincial Park. Park drives serve the same role today. Vegetation is allowed to remain close to the road to retain the original character of the drives.

There are a wide variety of scenic views as you drive along: soft and hardwood forests, salt water coves, sand and gravel beaches, cliffs, offshore islands, and an array of migratory birds and wildlife. There are numerous picnic sites on or a short distance off the drives, as well as observation decks that offer stunning panoramic views.

From the drives, you can further explore on foot via the numerous walking trails. See the brochure, *Trails of Roosevelt Campobello International Park*.



PLEASE NOTE: that the drives are NOT suitable for campers, buses, or recreational vehicles.

There are three carriage road drives.

All are off the gravel Glensevern Road, directly across Route 774 from the entrance to the Visitor Centre and the Roosevelt Cottage.

Cranberry Point Drive:

- Round trip distance is 8.7 km (5.4 mi)
- 4 picnic sites along this drive
- The drive starts by turning onto Glensevern Road and then by making a quick right turn

Second growth forest

Initially the drive passes through second growth woods of native trees and shrubs that have grown from logged-over areas. Along the first part of the drive, the forest has regenerated not from logging, but from a severe spruce budworm infestation in the mid-1980s.

Fox Farm

The first picnic site is Fox Farm, a former cultivated area where foxes were once raised for their pelts. Further down the road, the right fork leads to a second small picnic site and beach access. The left fork leads to a third picnic site in a small field on the left, and to Cranberry Point.

Cranberry Point

Further south is Cranberry Point, where a fourth picnic site and gravel beach offer views of the southerly portion of Campobello Island, Grand

Manan Channel, and West Quoddy Head, a Maine State Park. Continuing on, the drive arrives at Upper Duck Pond. The "Pond" is the salt water cove open to the ocean. Being sheltered, it is a favourite stopping place for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds. Islanders often dig soft-shelled clams here. A miniature estuary, exhibiting most of the features and vegetation of a typical larger estuary, opens into the cove.





Liberty Point Drive

- Round trip distance from the Park entrance to Liberty Point is 13 km (8 mi)
- 5 picnic sites along this drive
- 3 observation decks
- The drive starts by traveling about 3 km (1.9 mi) down Glensevern Road and then turning right onto Liberty Point Drive.

Con Robinson's Point

At the first picnic site, evidence of past glaciation, perhaps 12,000–14,000 years ago, is easily seen. On the beach, the exposed rusty-coloured outcrops were smoothed and polished by the scouring action of glacial ice. Today, the glacial deposits of sand and gravel play an important role in shaping impressions of the Park; their textural and colour differences present a striking contrast to the hard, polished surfaces of the bedrock. This great diversity is silent testimony to glacial processes that worked across great distances and over many rock types. Here, in addition to picnic tables, are steps to a fine beach, and an excellent view of the Wolf Islands.

Raccoon Beach

A short distance beyond is Raccoon Beach, where picnic tables invite visitors to stop for lunch and where steps allows easy access to the shore. The distant views, on a clear day, are of Point Lepreau (to the left) on Canada's mainland, the Wolf Islands, and to the right, the North Head of Grand Manan Island. Ninety-seven kilometers (60 miles) across the Bay of Fundy, too far to be seen from sea level, is Nova Scotia. Just offshore, visitors might see harbour seals, but are more apt to see waterfowl and gulls. Ducks seen here are likely common eiders. The males are black and white; the females and young are brown. The gulls are usually herring or black-backed gulls. Sightings of bald eagles or osprey are possible.

Lower Duck Pond

Continuing on, the drive passes through areas of both hardwood, mostly yellow birch, and spruce-fir softwood before arriving at the observation deck at Lower Duck Pond. Views here include Liberty Point, to the left, the southern tip of Grand Manan Island, in the distance at left, and West Quoddy Head Lighthouse in South Lubec.

Even on broiling summer days, the beach offers a cool, pleasant spot. Although the cobble "barrier" beach separates the ocean from a fresh-to-brackish pond behind it, Lower Duck "Pond" is actually the large salt water cove, another favourite stopping place during spring and fall migrations. Behind the barrier beach is Lower Duck Pond Bog, a sphagnum bog determined to be about 10,000 years old.

The "Fog Forest"

The drive continues to the Yellow Bank picnic site and its views of the Lower Duck Pond and Bog and West Quoddy Head. Beyond Yellow Bank, and just before Liberty Point, the drive passes through what has been called the "fog forest," named for the great number of days it is covered by cold fog. Fog forest trees are subjected to limited light, low temperatures, 100% humidity, and, at times, wind-driven salt spray. The forest floor is carpeted with mosses, not the ferns found in other sections of the Natural Area.

Liberty Point

Beyond the fog forest is Liberty Point and its two small observation decks. The view from the west deck, southwest across the Lubec Channel, includes the distant candy-striped West Quoddy Head Lighthouse. From the east observation deck are views of the cliffs of Grand Manan Island, some 10 kilometers (6.2) miles offshore, nearby Sugar Loaf Rock, and the broad sweep of Liberty Cove leading to the "Sunsweep" sculpture on Ragged Point. The rugged cliffs and blocky nature of Liberty and Ragged Points are the result of faulting and other earth movements. Alternate freezing and thawing of water combined with the relentless pounding of the sea to sculpt Sugar Loaf Rock, which to some viewers resembles a frog or a turtle. Bright patches of golden and yellow lichen add colour to the scene. You may see waterfowl and seabirds, and, on occasion, whales, porpoises, seals and dolphins.

Fox Hill Drive

- 3.5 km (2.1 mi) long
- This drive connects the Cranberry and Liberty Point Drives. It passes by and through scenic rock outcroppings, bogs, and hardwood and softwood forests and offers an alternate return route to the highway.