

# Shubenacadie Canal and River System

Ref 1 & B



**Shubenacadie Canal**  
PO Box 308 South  
M/R Spring Garden Road  
Halifax, N.S. B3J 3J8  
(905) 435-6480

Halifax Interpretive Centre  
24 Louis Road  
Southwest, N.S. B0Y 2P7  
Phone: (902) 482-1829

**New Scotia**  
Department of  
Sport and Recreation  
Commission  
PO Box 604  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3J 3J7

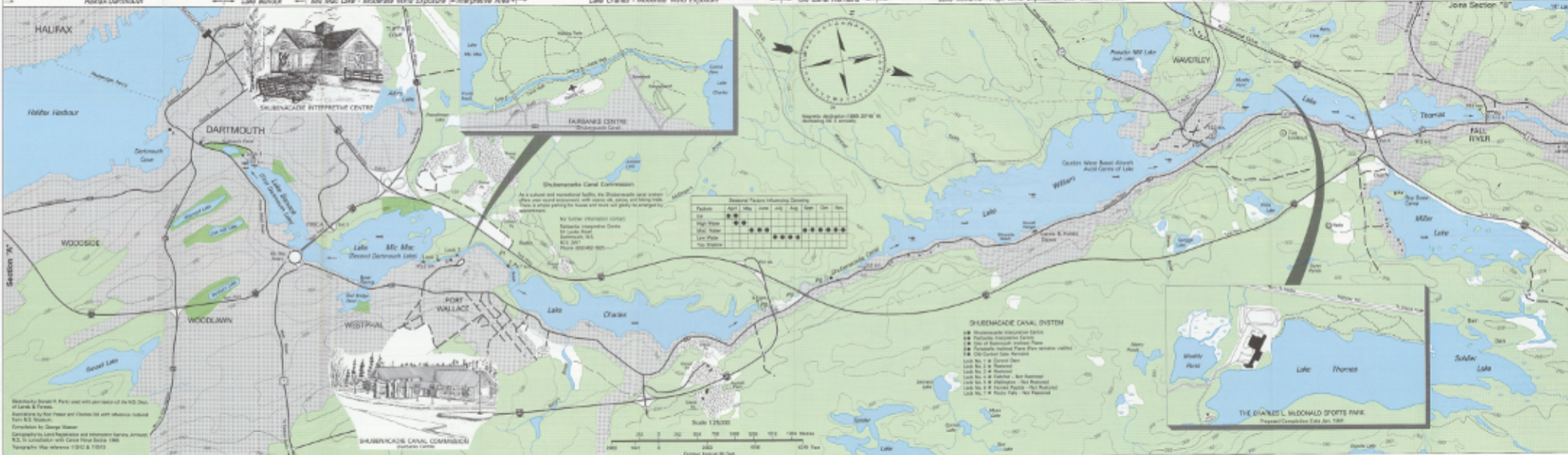
### MAP COVERAGE



- #### LEGEND
- Private Dwelling
  - Compass
  - Water Hole
  - Contour Line
  - Contour Interval
  - Portage Building
  - Water Level Alarm
  - Bridge
  - Portage Highway
  - All Weather Road
  - City Weather Road or Street
  - Unauthorized Track or Path
  - Existing Trail
  - Boundary Line
  - Canal
  - Portage
  - Access Point
  - Wharf
  - Very High Flood Plain
  - Forested Land
  - Subsided Area
  - Channel Land
  - Local or Historic Name
  - Portage Line

- #### CORRELATION NOTES
- Note 1: Information shall be obtained before entering open-day lands for the purpose of road or camping.
- Note 2: Check with the Dept. of Lands and Forests for the listing and zoning of open lands.
- Note 3: Boundary lines are approximate.
- Note 4: Use caution when approaching formlines.
- Note 5: Obtain permission before parking vehicles or any other vehicles or items on any lands or water in section 28 of the Water Control Act.
- Note 6: Areas along canal marked "Boggy" should be obtained before taking these up or to the lake.

- #### General Terms
- Joining**: Where portage is not possible with use of a rope the canoe may be used through rapids from above.
  - Air Water**: Lake water or fair water unless an aquatic water.
  - Rock Bank**: Rock above the water.
  - Sludge**: Projecting obstacle or partially covering stream flow.
  - Alley (W)**: Main body work, station water carrying out, grass or sand/stone (allowing freer flow at peak flow).
  - Right of Way**: Right of way water building work, some from existing structures existing, sometimes allowing work on built-up part (down).
  - Wet**: The falling water or stream without a drop.
  - Range**: Canal section, seasonal disturbance or otherwise any point.



Seasonal Factors Influencing Canyoning

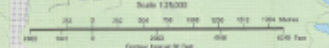
System	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
High Water								
Mid Water								
Low Water								
Too Shallow								

As a cultural and recreational facility, the Shubenacadie canal system offers year round recreation, with canoe, ski, canoe, and fishing trails. There is ample parking for trucks and cars and full gas and oil services.

No further information contact:  
Shubenacadie Interpretive Centre  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3J 3N7  
Phone: (902) 482-1829

### SHUBENACADIE CANAL SYSTEM

- Shubenacadie Interpretive Centre
- Portage Interpretive Centre
- Site of Shubenacadie National Park
- Formerly Industrial Plant (Now Rehabilitation)
- Old Canal Site (Revised)
- Lock No. 1 - Canal Dam
- Lock No. 2 - Reservoir
- Lock No. 3 - Reservoir
- Lock No. 4 - Water - Not Reservoir
- Lock No. 5 - Waterfall - Not Reservoir
- Lock No. 6 - Power Plant - Not Reservoir
- Lock No. 7 - Power Falls - Not Reservoir



Shubenacadie Canal Park: used with permission of the NS Dept. of Lands & Forests.

Illustrations by Ben Foster and Charles Lee with assistance and input from N.S. Museum.

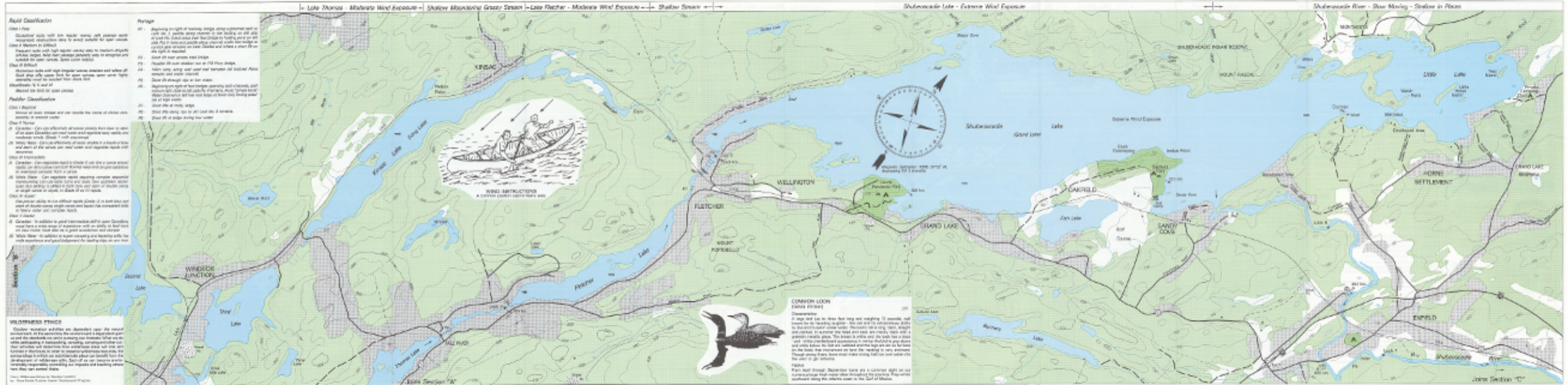
Compiled by George Walker.

Cartography: Land Information and Information Services, Atlantic N.S. in consultation with Canal Force Books 1988.

Cartographic Map references T30C & T30D.

SHUBENACADIE CANAL COMMISSION  
Shubenacadie, Canada

THE DONALD L. McDONALD SPORTS PAVILION  
Prepared/Construction Date Jan. 1987



- Rapid Classification**
- Class 1 (Easy)**
- Classical rapids with low regular waves, left channel with frequent obstructions easy to avoid, suitable for open boats.
- Class 2 (Moderate)**
- Frequent rocks with high regular waves, easy to maintain straight channel, rapids flow over regular primary easy to negotiate and suitable for open boats. Some water spilled.
- Class 3 (Difficult)**
- Irregular rocks with high irregular waves, waves and holes all about, deep side water flow for open boats, some white water, suitable for open boats. Some water spilled.
- Class 4 (Very Difficult)**
- Irregular rocks with high irregular waves, waves and holes all about, deep side water flow for open boats, some white water, suitable for open boats. Some water spilled.
- Class 5 (Extremely Difficult)**
- Irregular rocks with high irregular waves, waves and holes all about, deep side water flow for open boats, some white water, suitable for open boats. Some water spilled.
- Class 6 (Extremely Difficult)**
- Irregular rocks with high irregular waves, waves and holes all about, deep side water flow for open boats, some white water, suitable for open boats. Some water spilled.
- Class 7 (Extremely Difficult)**
- Irregular rocks with high irregular waves, waves and holes all about, deep side water flow for open boats, some white water, suitable for open boats. Some water spilled.
- Class 8 (Extremely Difficult)**
- Irregular rocks with high irregular waves, waves and holes all about, deep side water flow for open boats, some white water, suitable for open boats. Some water spilled.
- Class 9 (Extremely Difficult)**
- Irregular rocks with high irregular waves, waves and holes all about, deep side water flow for open boats, some white water, suitable for open boats. Some water spilled.
- Class 10 (Extremely Difficult)**
- Irregular rocks with high irregular waves, waves and holes all about, deep side water flow for open boats, some white water, suitable for open boats. Some water spilled.

- Class 1 (Easy)**
- Can be paddled with a canoe or kayak, some white water, suitable for open boats.
- Class 2 (Moderate)**
- Can be paddled with a canoe or kayak, some white water, suitable for open boats.
- Class 3 (Difficult)**
- Can be paddled with a canoe or kayak, some white water, suitable for open boats.
- Class 4 (Very Difficult)**
- Can be paddled with a canoe or kayak, some white water, suitable for open boats.
- Class 5 (Extremely Difficult)**
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**WILDERNESS ETHICS**

Outdoor recreation activities are dependent upon the natural environment. As the environment is degraded, the enjoyment of these activities is diminished. It is the responsibility of all users to leave the environment as they found it. This includes not littering, staying on designated trails, and respecting the privacy of other users. The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is a public land, and it is the responsibility of all users to respect the rights of other users. The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is a public land, and it is the responsibility of all users to respect the rights of other users.



**COMMON LOON**  
(Galea media)

Characteristics: A small loon with blue feet long and weighing 12 pounds, well known for its haunting wailing - the call and its extraordinary ability to swim underwater. The loon is a bird, but it is a waterfowl. It is a bird, but it is a waterfowl. It is a bird, but it is a waterfowl.

**Notes:**

From north through Shulavacah Lake as a common sight in our summer months. The loon is a bird, but it is a waterfowl. It is a bird, but it is a waterfowl. It is a bird, but it is a waterfowl.



Magnetic variation: 1990 declination 12.5 degrees

# Shubenacadie Canal and River System

Ref 1 C-D



8886-4th Street  
 4th Floor, 4000 Highway 102  
 Halifax, N.S. B2L 2G9  
 (902) 423-0452

Fisheries Interpretive Centre  
 74 Lantz Road  
 Shelburne, P.E.I. B12 2B1  
 Phone: (902) 482-1025



Open and Recreational  
 Commission

P.O. Box 309  
 1450 St. John's  
 St. John's

### MAP COVERAGE



- LEGEND**
- House Dwellings
- Contours
- Power Line
- State Road
- County Road
- Power Station
- Water Main Intake
- Bridge
- Road Highway
- All Weather Road
- On Weather Road (2 Season)
- Intermittent Park or Trail
- Hilly Terrain
- Boundary Lines
- Ditch
- Drainage
- Roadway Trench
- Waterway
- Very High Risk Wetland
- Coastal Land
- Salting Area
- Coastal Land
- Local or Private Farm
- Low Area
- Aquatic Zone
- Waterway Line
- 
- CONCRETE NOTES**
1. Reviewer shall be advised before entering water any lands for the purpose of travel or camping.
  2. Check with the Dept. of Lands and Forests for tree falling and handling regulations.
  3. Boundary lines are approximate.
  4. One courtesy when approaching fishermen.
  5. Water permission before parking vehicles on any lands and ensure mooring tabs are placed to sustain 10% of the Motor Vehicle G.C.
  6. Note along the waterway "Boats" should be observed before turning back on the road.
- 
- COMMON WOODS**
- Living - Where canopy is not possible with use of a map the canopy may be absent through gaps from other trees.
- Car Mass - Road across fall trees.
- Road Station - Road across fall trees.
- Single - Intersecting canopy or canopy partially covering stream flow.
- Single (N) - Substantially north westerly water running over ground or sand bottom. (Showing thickness of peat layer.)
- Single (S) - South flowing water running with more forest canopy. (Showing canopy thickness. Showing more or less in peat layer.)
- Side - Side flowing water in almost vertical gorge.
- Falls - Water falling into a stream or pool.
- Roof - Down under ground stream or dammed stream.



Joins Section 'B'

Section 'C'

Joins Section 'D'

**Water Quality Monitoring Frequency**

Month	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Water	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Water	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Water	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Water	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Water	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Water	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Water	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



**LADY SLIPPER**  
 Common in wetlands



**KAYAKING**  
 A common sport on the Shubenacadie Canal System

North by David H. Smith and Christopher J. Smith, U.S. Dept. of Lands & Forests.  
 Illustrations by Paul Treane and Charles Hill with reference material from N.S. Museum.  
 Cartography by Jason Ferguson and Information Services Atlantic, N.S., in consultation with Carol Anne Smith, N.S.  
 Cartography Map reference: 30D, 107H, 102 & 108

These plants are very slow growing and are difficult to grow in wildflower gardens. For these reasons they should not be taken.



Joins Section 'E'

Section 'D'

Joins Section 'A'



**FERRY**  
The ferry to South Maillard or Miller via the Shubenacadie Canal  
Operates in 1987

**CAUTION:**  
Due to the extreme turbulence caused by the changing tidal conditions, this section of Shubenacadie River should not be paddled in a canoe or kayak, unless the paddler has Expert White Water Skills. (The river experiences two high tides and two low tides per day.)



**RAFTING**  
Approved rafting groups can use the section of river immediately  
downstream of the dam.



**LAWRENCE HOUSE**  
Private Bldg.

**WILDPASSAGE BYWAY**

Outdoor recreation activities are dependent upon the natural surroundings. As the surrounding forest is important to the ecosystem, we ask that you be responsible in your use of the area. What we do while participating in hiking, camping, and other outdoor activities will determine the wilderness area we leave behind. In order to ensure a wilderness area, we ask that you be responsible in your use of the area. What we do while participating in hiking, camping, and other outdoor activities will determine the wilderness area we leave behind. In order to ensure a wilderness area, we ask that you be responsible in your use of the area.

**Report Classification**

- Class I Easy**  
Obvious route with few regular waves and passage easy, regardless of stream flow.
- Class II Medium or Difficult**  
Frequent rapids with high regular waves over to moderate difficulty, rapids, holes, ledges, and boulders, but passage is possible for open areas. Spray over helpful.
- Class III Difficult**  
Numerous rapids with high regular waves, medium and many on bank drops with upper limit for some areas. Some large boulders, holes, and ledges. Spray over helpful.

**Paddler Classification**

- Class I Beginner**  
Some of basic strokes and can handle the pace of stream comfortably in smooth water.
- Class II Novice**
  - Class II Beginner** - Can use effectively all basic strokes for slow to fast or in open channels; can use water and regulate wave height and maintain stroke. Class II with assistance.
  - Class II Novice** - Can use effectively all basic strokes for fast to slow and can use of the canoe, can read water and regulate stroke with assistance.
- Class III Intermediate**
  - Class III Beginner** - Can regulate rapid to Grade II rapids in a narrow stream; some necessary skills in smooth flow; occasional spray assistance in occasional currents from a canoe.
  - Class III Novice** - Can regulate rapid rapids, irregular rapids, irregular rapids, holes, ledges, and boulders, but passage is possible for open areas. Spray over helpful.
- Class IV Expert**  
No person able to run difficult rapids (Class IV) in both down and up of double canoe, single canoe and kayak; for completed set of kayak or canoe with complete rigging.
- Class V Expert**  
In addition to good intermediate skill in open channels, must have a wide range of experience with an ability to determine an easy route that also be a good downstream and upstream.
- Class VI Expert**  
In addition to expert knowledge and knowledge of the wide experience of good judgment for leading rope in any class beyond the limit for open areas.



**BALD EAGLE**  
*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

**Characteristics:**  
One of the largest of New World's birds in terms of size, wings are about 150 cm long, and may have a wingspan of up to 200 cm and a tail fan. Bald eagles collectively white head and tail. The crown is a dark brown, except for the large size of the female immature birds which have a white crown. The crown is dark brown with some white streaking. The plumage is dark and tail is not fully developed until the birds are about four years old.

**Habitat:**  
Bald eagles commonly inhabit riparian areas or large bodies of water. They are also found in marshes, swamps, and bays. They are also found in open areas, such as fields and meadows. They are also found in urban areas, such as parks and golf courses. They are also found in rural areas, such as farms and ranches. They are also found in coastal areas, such as estuaries and bays. They are also found in mountainous areas, such as the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. They are also found in the Great Plains and the Great Basin. They are also found in the Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Southwest. They are also found in the Southeastern United States and the Caribbean. They are also found in Central and South America, and in the West Indies.