

A topographic map background with contour lines and elevation labels. The map shows various peaks and valleys, with contour lines labeled with values such as 500, 750, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1500, 300, 500, 750, 950, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1400, 250, 350, 550, 800, 900, 950, 1000, and 1050. A prominent peak is labeled 1400, and another is labeled 1250. The map is rendered in a light blue color on a white background.

APPENDICES

Glossary

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| Abutment | A foundation under both ends of a bridge to support the load of the bridge structure and the weight of loads travelling across it (i.e., people, recreation vehicles, horses, maintenance vehicles, etc.) and to make the bridge level. |
| Aggregate | Gravel or broken stone. |
| Blazing | Marking the route of a trail using paint marks or reflective squares on trees, marking posts, or marking cairns. |
| Clearing | Removing trees, branches, and limbs along the side and above the trail for a right of way. |
| Compaction | The consolidation of earth and/or aggregate material by tamping with hand tools or machinery (e.g., preparing the trail tread). |
| Community | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) All the people residing or working in one town, region, or county and everything that defines the area — neighbourhoods, businesses, recreation and interest groups, churches, etc.2) Any group of people sharing similarities or common interest — religious community, community of people with disabilities, snowmobiling community, etc. |
| Contour | The lines on a topographic or orthophoto map that join points at the same elevation to illustrate altitudes, slopes, and other terrain properties. |
| Corridor | Includes the tread, right-of-way, and all the area in immediate view of the users (exception of panoramic views, etc.) The corridor plays an important role in giving a particular impression or experience. |
| Corduroy | A structure used to elevate a trail across poorly drained or fragile soils, made of logs running parallel to each other and perpendicular to the trail. |
| Creosote | A wood preservative |
| Cribs | A type of abutment: a timber or log box filled with rock used as a foundation to support a bridge. |
| Cross-slope | The slope from one side of the trail across to the other side, measured at a right angle to the ground contour lines, expressed in percentage, degree, or ratio. |
| Crown | An arched or convexed tread having the highest point in the centre; it directs water off the tread by draining it to the ditches along the sides. |
| Culvert | A drainage structure made of wood, metal, plastic, or rock that is placed perpendicularly under the trail to channel water from one side of the trail to the other. |
| Decking | Wood boards fastened to stringers for the construction of bridges, boardwalks, or viewstations. |
| Degree of Difficulty | Refers to a rating system for skill and physical capability needed to participate on a trail. There is no widely accepted rating system currently in place for trails in Nova Scotia. The exception is cross-country ski trails, which are adopting the “easy,” “difficult,” and “very difficult” system. |

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| Duff | Natural/native ground surface material including soil, decomposed tree limbs and leaves, mosses, grass, weeds, etc. This is the preferred surface for wilderness and backcountry hiking trails. |
| Drainage Dip | A technique to direct water off the tread — a reverse in the grade of the tread with an outslope. |
| Fill | On-site or imported gravel or other fine granular material used in construction — for drainage, elevating surface, building up surface around bridge, stairs, etc. |
| Fines | The small particle by-product from crushing rock minerals. They bind the larger aggregate together for a firm tread. |
| Gabion | A basket made of steel wire mesh and filled with rock; used for building a retaining wall, abutment, or drainage structure. |
| Galvanize | Metal that is coated with zinc to resist rust. It prolongs the life of metal fasteners, rods and nails. |
| Geotextile | A woven or nonwoven engineering fabric used as a separation layer between soils or as a filter for removing sediment from flowing water. It is sometimes used for making a tread subbase and retaining walls. |
| Grade/ Gradient | The degree of rise (ascent) or fall (descent) of a slope of a tread, calculated in percentage as vertical distance ÷ horizontal distance = percentage grade. |
| Grade Dip | A short section of a trail which drops lower than the preceding and following sections to redirect water off the trail. |
| Grubbing | Removing of stumps, roots, and other organic materials from the ground, done in preparation for developing the tread. |
| In-Kind | Indirect funding and cost-saving ideas including contributions of work-time, exchange of services, etc. |
| Local Materials | Rocks, soils, gravel, logs, wood, and other resource materials native to the trail site or local vicinity. These on-site materials are ideal, provided they suit the purpose well, because they introduce no foreign materials to the environment and they cost nothing. Imported materials are resources that are transported from a distant area. These could potentially be foreign materials. |
| Pressure Treated Wood | Timber that has been pressurized with wood preservative to prolong the lifespan of the timber; guards against weathering, cracking, rotting, and twisting. |
| Puncheon | Two parallel logs positioned across a very small stream or a swampy area so hikers can cross without getting wet. |
| Rebar (or re-bar) | A steel rod used to reinforce concrete or secure a structure to the ground. |
| Right of way | The width and height across and above the tread of cleared growth and rock that allows safe passage of all trail users. |
| Run-off | The portion of precipitation on a drainage area that runs along the surface of the ground and that is discharged in streams and waterways. |
| Side slope | See Cross slope |
| Sight Distance | The distance a user can clearly see ahead. |
| Sill | See sleeper. |

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| Sleeper | A timber or log base for stringers or other structural members of a bridge, deck, or boardwalk. Also called a sill. |
| Slope | The incline/decline of terrain. It is mostly measured in percentage, calculated as the vertical distance divided by the horizontal distance, multiplied by 100. It is also expressed in a ratio or degrees. |
| Spur | A short linear trail jetting out from the main trail that leads to a destination (e.g., camping, viewpoint) or used to access the main trail. |
| Stringers | Timber beams rest on sleepers and span under a bridge decking. It carries and disperses the weight on bridge. |
| Switchback | A trail alignment crossing back and forth (zigzagging) across a steep slope to make it easier for the user to traverse up or down the slope. |
| Tamping | Packing soil down firmly (around metal culverts, in preparation of trail surface). |
| Topography | The outline or description of land and what is on it, including natural and artificial features. |
| Topographic Maps | A detailed and accurate graphic representation of cultural and natural features on the ground. |
| Trailhead | The beginning or ending point of a trail or trail segment that typically offers some combination of the following: restrooms, registration, water, information sign, picnic tables, interpretative centre, nordic ski chalet, etc. |
| Tread | The portion of the trail on which users travel. |
| Turning Radius | The calculated measurement of a curve around which someone can safely travel at a given speed. It is most applicable to biking, in-line skating, snowmobiling, motored riding, and cross-country skiing. |
| Waterbar | A log or a series of rocks partially buried across the trail that diverts groundwater to the downhill side of the trail. |
| Watercourse | Any part of a river, creek, stream, spring, brook, lake, pond, reservoir, canal or ditch that is open to the atmosphere that collects or flows water. |

Land Information Maps

Maps can be purchased at Regional Land Information Centres, a division of the Department of Housing and Municipal Affairs (see the Directory for addresses). The centres hold orthophoto maps, topographic maps, planometric maps, and aerial photos. Maps can also be purchased at the N.S. Government Bookstore and the Trail Shop, both in Halifax. Check your local Yellow Pages for other map dealers.

UNDERSTANDING MAPS

Scale

The standard scale of an orthophoto map is 1:10,000 and a topographic map is 1:50,000. The maps are available in other scales, however, these are recommended for trail planning purposes. The greater the ratio the less detail there is and the lower the ratio the more detail there is. For example, 1:50,000 topographic map shows much less contour detail than a 1:10,000 orthophoto map. For example, a 1:50,000 map means that roughly 1 inch on the map is equivalent to 50,000 inches of land (the unit of measurements are shown on the map). A 1:50,000 map covers an area approximately 40 km x 28 km. Pay attention to the units of measurement on the map because both metric and U.S. equivalents are used.

Grid

Topographic maps have horizontal and vertical lines that make a grid. Each horizontal and vertical line is assigned a reference number as part of the geographic reference system: degrees, minutes, and seconds (latitude and longitude). The numbered grid is used to precisely reference and locate a particular location. A reference point is located by reading the horizontal line first and the vertical line second.

Elevation

The measurements printed within or along the contour lines indicate the elevation of land above mean sea level.

Orientation

Maps are situated with the south at the bottom, the north at the top, the west at the left side, and the east at the right.

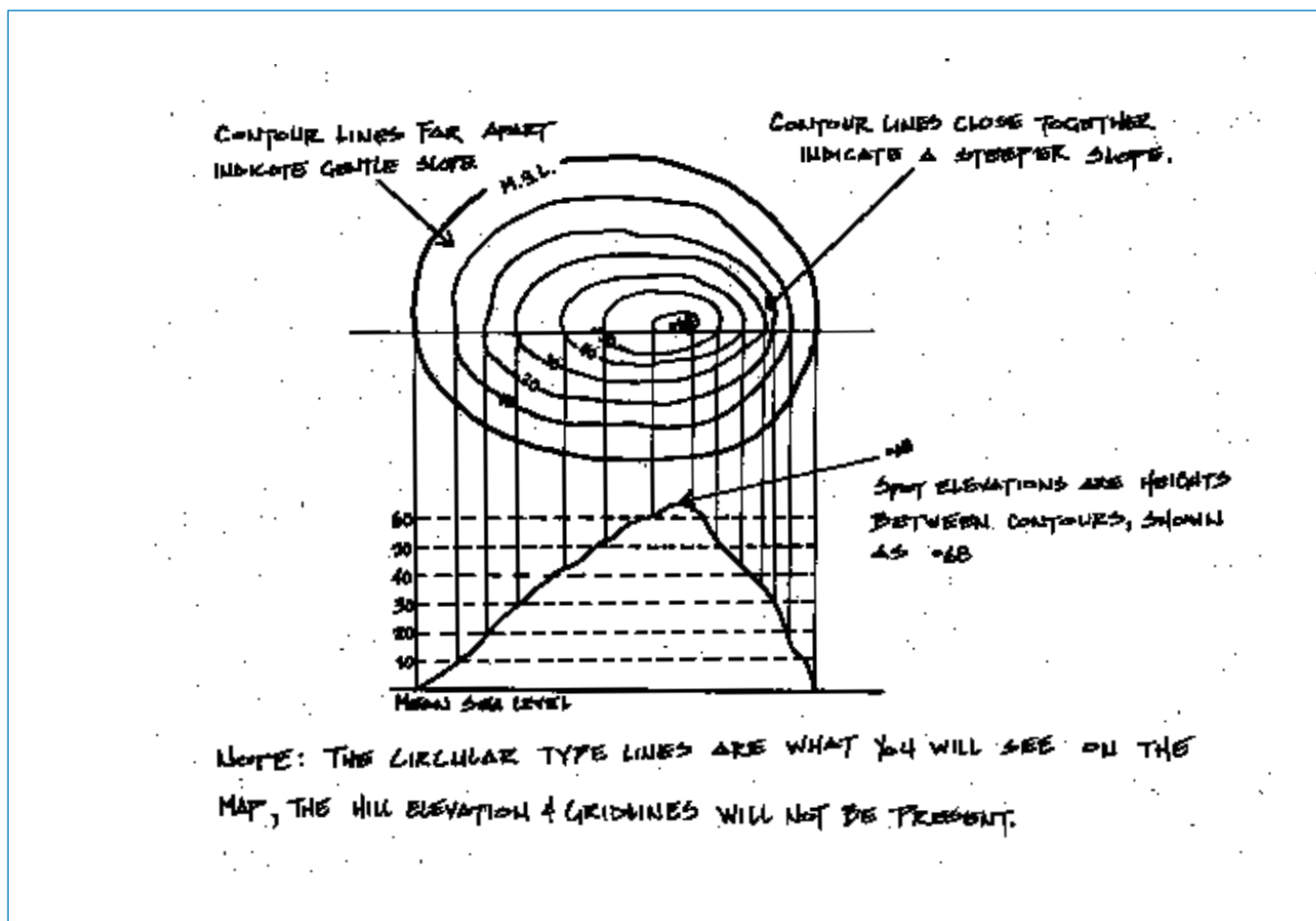
Symbols and Colour

Topographic maps use symbols to identify a wide range of both natural and human-made features. A symbol index is printed on the map, sometimes on the back. Green represents wooded areas and lightly tinted green represents areas with less trees, such as a farm field.

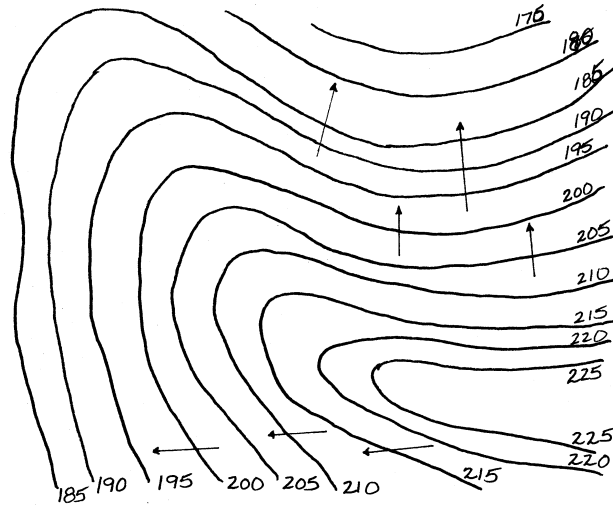
Contours

Contour lines connect a series of points of equal elevation; they are used to illustrate relief on a map. Contour lines outline the properties of the terrain such as elevations, slopes, ridges, streams, and the direction of surface water runoff. Understanding the characteristics of contours is essential for their interpretation.

- A contour interval is the vertical distance between contours. The distance between contour lines represents a unit measurement of land. For a 1:10,000 map, the distance between each contour line represents five metres, no matter how far apart or close the lines are. Check the map for the interval unit of measurement.
- The degree of a slope is demonstrated by the closeness of contour lines. The closer the lines, the steeper the slope and the more distant the lines, the gentler the slope is over that contour interval. Contour lines on a 1:10,000 map 1 mm apart indicates a steep slope for 5 metres, while contour lines that are, say, 25 mm apart, means it is a gentler slope for a vertical 5 metres.
- A uniform slope is indicated by evenly spaced contour lines.



- Contour lines point upwards for valleys and downwards for ridges.
- Contour lines never cross, but do merge where there is a vertical wall or cliff.
- Contours along the highest points of ridges or lowest points of valleys are found in pairs, for each contour is a continuous line that closes on itself, either on or off the drawing.
- Water runoff flows downhill perpendicular to contour lines.



- A) THESE CONSECUTIVE CORNERED & DIPPING LINES SHOW A RIDGE.
- B) ARROWS DEMONSTRATE DIRECTION OF WATERFLOW. FOR DETERMINING BOTH A) & B) NOTE ORDER OF HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS. WATER FLOWS DOWNHILL, SO LOOK FOR DECREASING NUMBERS.

Identifying Soils

Colour-coded maps identify predominant soils in Nova Scotia. These are available from the Department of Agriculture and Marketing. Although they are helpful, they are not detailed enough to be used alone. Only on-site examinations will tell what soils are on the trail and their properties, like drainage, are. From these examinations you will know which are the “good” and “bad” soils for trail development. Ways to identify soils are described below. Checking at one spot is not sufficient, but *you need not check the soil along the entire length of the trail* because the earth composition changes from one spot to another.

COLOUR

The colour of the soil will reveal those with good or bad drainage. Good drainage is indicated by uniform brown, red, or yellow colour. Smoky-coloured soil having spots of colour throughout is a sign of poorly drained soil. Dark brown or black indicates an organic soil (peat, muck), which is always very wet.

TREE SPECIES

The trees on-site can give you a general idea. The following are tree species and the kind of soils they typically grow in.

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| Alder | Relatively wet situations, along streams, gullies, and swamps that have some drainage. Also nutrient-poor, exposed soils. |
| Beech | Moist, well-drained slopes and rich bottom lands. |
| Red Oak | Light or well-drained soils and on sandy or rocky uplands. |
| White Elm | Wet sites and alluvial flats, where water often lies in the spring; also on rich, moist, sandy or gravelly loams where the water table is close to the surface and drainage is good. |
| Witch Hazel | Moist shaded areas. |
| Sugar Maple | Deep, fertile, moist, well-drained soils. |
| Black Ash | Swampy woodlands. |
| White Ash | Deep, well-drained but moist soils. |
| Yellow Birch | Variety of soils; best growth on rich, moist soils |
| White Birch | Variety of soils: best growth on well-drained sandy or silty loams. |
| Grey Birch | Wet or dry, sandy or gravelly soils. Occupies old fields and recently cut or burnt areas. |
| Poplar | Moist, rich, low-lying land. |
| Hemlock | Variety of soils but mostly moist, cool locations |
| Back Spruce | Most often poorly drained soils, exposed bogs, and rocky headlands. |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| White Spruce | Best growth on moist, well-drained, silty soils along streams and lakes. Also on sandy soils along the coast. |
| Red Spruce | Ranges from well-drained uplands to bogs. Best growth on moist but drained soils. |
| Tamarack | Cold, wet, poorly drained sites. |
| Red Pine | Sandy or gravelly soils. |
| White Pine | Various soils. Best growth on moist sandy or loamy soils. |

DRAINAGE

A simple test helps track the permeability of a soil. The test must not be done in frozen ground or after a down-pour of rain: It must be done at several points on the entire trail. One test is not enough.

Dig a hole 45 cm deep and 13 cm wide and fill it with water. Fill it again after the water has totally drained. Over the next 18 hours, if the water does not empty again, this is a sign that the soil drains poorly or that there is a high water table. This means the area is not suitable for a long-lasting trail. Try to avoid these soils if you can, otherwise, develop the tread to accommodate the situation (elevated, filled treads, puncheons, boardwalks, drainage structures).

With this same hole, check the depth of the subsoil (soil below the top layer of duff). In the best case, the soil is 91 cm deep. Any less than 50 cm is manageable on dry and moderately sloped terrain, but more than 50 cm is preferred.

TEXTURE

The size of individual soil particles gives texture. The texture is a key indicator to what areas have poor drainage and are susceptible to erosion. Ideal soils for trails have an equal mixture of organic and inorganic particles and varied particle sizes. Loam soils that contain sand, silt, and clay are ideal. Sand or gravel are larger particles that enhance good drainage. Silt and clay are smaller particles that bind the larger particles together to make a stable soil which resists erosion. A simple hand test will help identify the soil texture. Take a sample (handful) of the soil, moisten it, work it between fingers to see how it feels in your fingers, and check the following table.

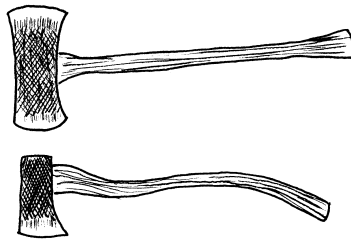
Hand Test For Soil Texture

| Texture: How it feels in fingers | Soil | Application |
|---|-------------|--|
| Gritty and fails to dirty fingers. Will not form a ball. | Sand | Largest sized particles — very unstable. Avoid. |
| Like flour, but gritty and soils fingers. Presses somewhat into ball but breaks easily. | Sandy-loam | Good for trail construction |
| Sticky, easily moulds to fingers. | Clay-loam | Not so good for trails construction |
| Sticky, smooth, stiff — rolls into a pliable strip. | Clay | Muddy when wet. Cracks & dusty when dry. Compacts & erodible. Avoid, especially on slopes. |
| Not sticky nor gritty. Smooth, Moulds but not cohesive. | Silty-loam | Silky. Good for trails construction |
| Not gritty, sticky, nor silky. | Medium-loam | Best for trail construction. |

Tools and Equipment

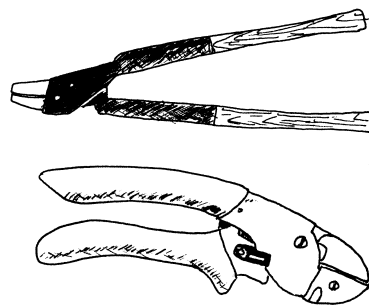
The following are descriptions of tools and equipment for some basic trail construction. Certainly there will be many more tools and equipment required as more complicated tasks arise.

Axe



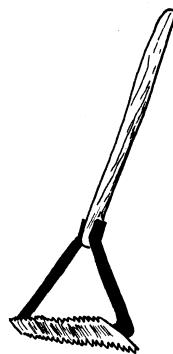
- Very common tool in initial trail work
- Used to cut logs and trees, remove windfalls, cut notches, make puncheons and waterbars.
- Lighter and less expensive than a saw
- Smaller persons need a light axe with a shorter handle (73 cm) whereas larger person needs a heavier axe with a larger handle (85 cm).

Lopping Shears and Pruners



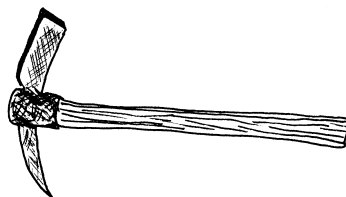
- Cuts limbs up to 4.4 cm in diameter.
- Available in either wood, steel, or aluminum for varied durability and weight.
- With shears, clip saplings flush to the ground and limbs flush to tree trunk.
- Pruners are held in one hand — used to clip twigs off trees.

Grass Whip/Swizzle Stick



- Clears light brush and low growth such as seedlings.
- Covers a large area in a short period.
- It cannot cut flush to ground, so there will be pointed stubs.
- Used in a similar swinging motion as a golf club, with two hands.
- Wear protective gear, especially around feet and legs. Maintain clear distance between workers.

Mattock



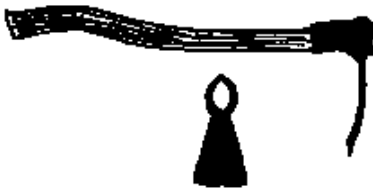
- Important tool for grubbing and tread preparation
- Digs through roots, prys rocks loose, and breaks wet rock

Shovel



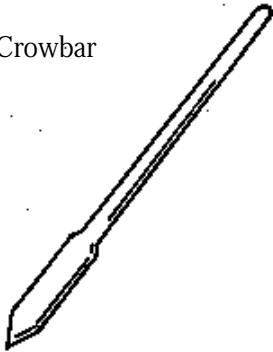
- Used to move or remove soil for tread construction, dig ditches, build up fill, etc.
- Has long or short handle — the best depends on personal preference.
- Do not use to pry very heavy objects, use a prybar instead.

Grub Hoe



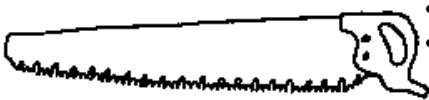
- For hillside grubbing (cutting into side) and digging deep in soil.
- Not so great for rocky soils.
- Also for moving soil when positioning waterbars. Cleans waterbars and ditches.
- The blade is usually about 10 cm wide. The wider blade digs and moves soil, unlike the mattock, which picks away at the soil.

Crowbar



- A lever for lifting large boulders from the earth.
- Used to remove boulders from tread, to build stone steps and stepping stone crossing.

Crosscut Saw



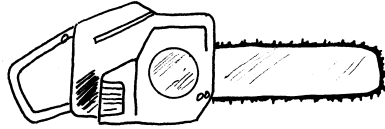
- Cuts large diameter timber
- Saw is generally 150 cm to 400 cm in length.
- Takes two persons to operate. Lightweight and inexpensive.

Bow Saw



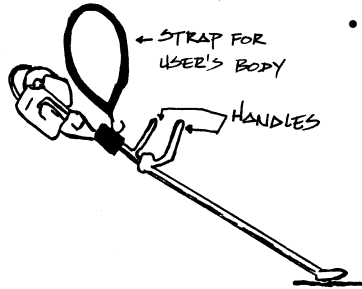
- Good when limbs are too big for pruners.
- Larger ones are as big as to 90 cm, which cuts small-diameter timber and removes hanging windfalls.
- Smaller ones are roughly 60 cm which make stakes for waterbars, corduroy, etc.

Chainsaw



- For major timber felling jobs.
- Heavy, thus difficult to lug around.
- Needs someone skilled to operate it.
- Wear all protective gear.

Power Brush Saw



- Cuts young, heavy growth and overgrown areas.
- Clears large area in short period.
- Wear protective gear.

Symbols

Symbols are used on signs and in pamphlets. They effectively relate simple messages to the trail user. Maintain a symbol system for the trail so that there will be no inconsistencies. The symbols included here are from Department of Canadian Heritage and are provided as examples for what works well for their parks. Trails are not required to use these exact symbols, however, operators are encouraged to at least have something similar. Symbols that conform across the province will be much easier for users to benefit from.

Note: The symbols shown here convey affirmative messages. They can have a prohibitive sense if placed in a circular border with one diagonal bar crossing over the symbol. See “No Hunting” and “No Fires” for an illustration of this.

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|---------------|
|  | Hiking |  | Hunting |  | First Aid |
|  | Tobogganing |  | No Hunting |  | Telephone |
|  | Back-packing |  | All Terrain Vehicles |  | Potable Water |
|  | Playground |  | Fishing |  | Restaurant |
|  | Cross Country Skiing |  | Viewing |  | Accommodation |
|  | Nature Talk |  | Youth Hostel |  | Parking |
|  | Snowmobiling |  | Camping |  | Canteen |
|  | Swimming |  | Washrooms |  | Firewood |
|  | Snowshoeing |  | Group Camping |  | Fires |
|  | Canoeing |  | Women's Showers |  | No Fires |
|  | Horseback Riding |  | Picnic Shelter |  | RCMP/GRC |
|  | Portage |  | Women's Washrooms |  | Ice Skating |
|  | Bicycling |  | Men's Showers |  | Gasoline |

Contacts Directory

NON-GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

Adventure Tourism Association

c/o TIANS
1800 Argyle St., Suite 402
Halifax, NS B3J 3N8
P: 423-4480

ATV Association of N.S.

c/o Safetyminded ATV Association
Lorne Johnstone, Pres.
Head St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.
B0J 1R0
P: 826-2113

Bicycle Nova Scotia

P.O. Box 3010, South
5516 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, NS B3J 3G6
P: 425-5450 ext.316
F: 425-5606

Canadian Paraplegic Association

National Office
1101 Prince of Wales Dr., Suite 320
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3W7
P: 613-723-1033
F: 613-723-1060

Canoe Nova Scotia

P.O. Box 3010, South
5516 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, NS B3J 3G6
P: 425-5450 ext.316
F: 425-5606

The Clean NS Foundation

1675 Bedford Row
Halifax, NS B3J 3N5
P: 420-3474

Climb Nova Scotia

P.O. Box 3010 South
5516 Spring Garden Rd.
Halifax, N.S. B3J 3G6
P: 425-5450

Ecology Action Center

1568 Agricola St., Suite 31
Halifax, N.S. B3J 2B3
P: 429-2202
F: 422-6410

Equestrian Federation

P.O. Box 3010 South
5516 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, N.S. B3J 3G6
P: 425-5450, ext. 333

Girl Guides of Canada

Provincial Office
1871 Granville Street
Halifax, NS B3J 1Y1
P: 423-3735
F: 423-5347

Hostelling International, Nova Scotia

P.O. Box 3010, South
5516 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, NS B3J 3G6
P: 425-5450
F: 425-5606

Nordic Ski Nova Scotia

P.O. Box 3010, South
5516 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, NS B3J 3G6
P: 425-5450 ext.316
F: 425-5606

Nova Scotia Trails Federation

P.O. Box 3010, South
5516 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, NS B3J 3G6
P: 425-5450 ext.325
F: 425-5606

Recreation Association of NS

P.O. Box 3010, South
5516 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, NS B3J 3G6
P: 425-5450 ext.324
F: 425-5606

Scouts Canada

Provincial Office
6232 Quinpool Road
Halifax, NS B3L 1A3
P: 423-9227
F: 423-7989

Snowmobilers' Association of N.S.

P.O. Box 3010 South
5516 Spring Garden Rd
Halifax, N.S. B3J 3G6
P: 425-5450, ext. 324

Tourism Industry Ass. of NS (TIANS)

1800 Argyle Street, Suite 402
Halifax, NS B3J 3N8
P: 423-4480 or 1-800-498-4267
F: 422-0184

Trans Canada Trail

P.O. Box 3010, South
5516 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, NS B3J 3G6
P: 425-5450 ext.325

Regional Development Authorities

Antigonish County Steering Committee

133 Church Street
Antigonish, NS
B2G 2E3
P: 863-1596
F: 863-9244

RDA - Cape Breton County Economic Development Authority

338 Charlotte Street, 3rd Flr.
Sydney, NS
B1P 1C8
P: 562-2201
F: 562-2866

RDA - Colchester Regional Development Agency

P.O. Box 181
922 Prince Street
Truro, NS
B2N 5C1
P: 893-0140
F: 897-1157

RDA - Cumberland Regional Economic Development Association

35 Church Street
P.O. Box 546
Amherst, NS
B4H 4A1
P: 667-3628
F: 667-2270

RDA - Lunenburg/Queens Regional Development Authority

557 King Street
Bridgewater, NS
B4V 1B3
P: 543-0491

RDA - Pictou Regional Development Commission

980 East River Road
New Glasgow, NS
B2H 3S5
P: 752-6159
F: 755-2722

RDA - Greater Halifax Economic Development Partnership

1595 Bedford Highway, Suite 234
Bedford, NS
B4A 3Y4
P: 490-6000
F: 490-6010

RDA - Guysborough County Development Authority

46 Main Street
P.O. Box 49
Guysborough, NS
B0H 1N0
P: 533-3731
F: 533-2064

RDA -Halifax County Regional Development Authority

34 Glendale Avenue, Unit 1
Lower Sackville, NS
B4C 3M1

RDA -Hants Regional Development Authority

2361 Highway #2
P.O. Box 190
Shubenacadie, NS
B0N 2H0
P: 758-3338
F: 758-3497

RDA - Kings CED Agency

28 Aberdeen Street
Kentville, NS
B4N 2N1
P: 678-2298
F: 678-2324

RDA - South West Shore Development Authority

P.O. Box 131
368 Main Street, Suite #203
Yarmouth, NS
B5A 4B1
P: 742-3021
F: 742-3107

RDA - Strait Highlands Regional Development Agency

609 Church Street
P.O. Box 2200
Port Hawkesbury, NS
B0E 2V0
P: 625-3929
F: 625-1559

RDA - Western Valley Development Authority

151 Highway #303
P.O. Box 1478
Digby, NS
B0V 1A0
P: 245-2412
F: 245-4551

GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

Economic Development and Tourism

P.O. Box 519
1800 Argyle Street
Halifax, NS
B3J 3N8
P: 424-8920, 424-2720 or
1-800-880-661

Business Service Centres

Amherst:
Church Street
P.O. Box 458
Amherst, NS
B4H 4A1
P: 667-3223

Antigonish:
Bergengren Credit Union Bldg.
2nd Floor
Antigonish, NS
B2G 2C1
P: 863-7380

Bridgewater:
77 Dufferin Street
Bridgewater, NS
B4V 3W8
P: 543-0515

Halifax:
Canada/NS Business Center
1575 Brunswick Street
Halifax, NS
B3J 2G1
P: 426-1227

Kentville:
28 Aberdeen Street
Kentville, NS
B4N 3X3
P: 679-6116

New Glasgow:
980 East River Road
New Glasgow, NS
B2H 5N8
P: 755-7040

Port Hawkesbury:
32 Paint Street
Port Hawkesbury, NS
BOE 2V0
P: 625-3200

Sydney:
338 Charlotte Street, 2nd Flr.
Sydney, NS
B1P 1C8
P: 563-2070

Truro:
35 Commercial Street, Suite 101
Truro, NS
B2N 3H9
P: 893-6150

Yarmouth:
Centre Town Square, Suite 10
328 Main Street
Yarmouth, NS
B5A 1E4
P: 742-8404

Department of Education and Culture, NSLinks

Trade Mart Building, 4th Floor
2021 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 578
Halifax, NS
B3J 2S9
P: 424-2625

Nova Scotia Department of the Environment

Head Office
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B3J 3B7
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F: 424-0501, 424-0503

Central Region Office
Suite 224, Mezzanine Level
Sunnyside Mall
1595 Bedford Highway
Bedford, N.S.
B4A 3Y4
P: 424-7773
F: 424-0597

Northern Region Office
P.O. Box 824
Truro, N.S.
B2N 5G6
P: 893-5880
F: 893-0282

Eastern Region Office
P.O. Box 714
Sydney, N.S.
B1P 6H7
P: 563-2100
F: 563-0502

Western Region Office
136 Exhibition Street
Kentville, N.S.
B4N 4E5
P: 679-6086
F: 679-6186

Government Bookstore, Nova Scotia

1700 Granville Street
Halifax, NS
B3J 2T3
P: 424-7580

**Department of Housing and
Municipal Affairs**

Nova Scotia Geomatic Center
16 Station Street
Amherst, NS
B4H 3E3
P: 667-7231

Land Information Center
610 East River Road
Upper Level, Aberdeen Mall
New Glasgow, NS
B2H 5S2
P: 752-1331

Land Information Center
500 George Street
Sydney, NS
B1P 1K0
P: 563-2281

Land Information Center
5151 Terminal Rd., 2nd floor
Halifax, NS
B3J 1A1
P: 424-2735

Land Information Center
Lawrencetown, NS
B3J 2M4
P: 584-2266

Department of Natural Resources

Parks and Recreation Division
RR #1 Belmont
B0M 1C0
P: 662-3030
F: 662-2160

**Nova Scotia Sport and Recreation
Commission**

Coordinator, Outdoor Recreation
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F: 893-6108
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257 Main Street
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F: 863-7477
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Western
99 High Street
Bridgewater, N.S.
B4V 1V8
P: 543-5000
F: 543-0676
email: debsmith@fox.nstn.ca

**Nova Scotia Department of
Transportation and
Communications**

Central
P.O. Box 4414
Bedford, NS
B4A 3X5
P: 424-2129

Northern
P.O. Box 218
Truro, NS
B2N 5C1
P: 893-5780
F: 893-8175

Eastern
P.O. Box 1180
Sydney, NS
B1P 6J9
P: 563-2250
F: 563-0540

Western
P.O. Box 409
Bridgewater, NS
B4V 2X6
P: 543-4121
F: 543-5596

**Municipal/County Recreation
Departments**

To contact your municipal or county recreation office, look in the Blue pages of your telephone book or contact a regional office of the N.S. Sport and Recreation Commission.

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