





Programme

UNESCO - MAB Biosphere Reserves Directory

Biosphere Reserve Information

Canada

SOUTHWEST NOVA

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General Description

Southwest Nova represents the natural region of southwestern Nova Scotia. This encompasses the five counties: Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby and Annapolis. The biosphere reserve comprises major landscapes of the province, which exist in a near-pristine condition with intact ecosystem structure, processes and functions. Located in the boreal needleleaf forest biogeographical region, it includes rolling plains, river plains, glacial plains, hills, drumlins and coastal cliffs. As a result of its unique southerly position in the Maritimes, the region contains significant disjunctive populations of Atlantic coastal Plain plant species, Blandings turtle (Emydoidea blandingi), ribbon snake (Thamnophis sauritus) and southern flying squirrel (Glaucomys volans).

Cultural heritage resources in the area depict the history of Mi'kmag use of the lands and waters of the area for travel, sustenance, medicine and trade. Several significant archaeological sites are preserved throughout the region. About 99,500 people live mostly in the transition zone of the biosphere reserve (Statistics Canada 2001 census). The traditional economic uses of the region include forestry, mixed agriculture, near-shore coastal fisheries, professional backcountry guiding for recreational angling and hunting, as well as mineral prospecting and mining. The biosphere reserve will promote and encourage experimentation with traditional and contemporary resource management and will identify opportunities for their enhancement.

Major ecosystem type

Boreal needleleaf forests or woodlands

Major habitats & land cover types

Natural Landscapes described as follows: rolling plain characterized by red spruce-white pine-eastern hemlock (red oak) and black sprucelarch: Shelburne River Plain dominated by semi-barren terrain and black spruce-white pine; Roseway River Glacial Plain characterized by red/black spruce-white pine-eastern hemlock; Lake Rossignol Hills with sugar maple-yellow birch-American beech and spruce-hemlockwhite pine; LaHave Drumlins characterized by sugar maple-yellow birch-beech and red spruce-eastern hemlock-white pine; Sable River Basin Natural Landscape dominated by black/red spruce-white pine-

eastern hemlock-balsam fir and black spruce-larch: North Ridge including red spruce-yellow birch-balsam fir; Annapolis Valley characterized by red spruce-eastern hemlock-red pine; St. Marys Coastal Cliffs dominated by white spruce-black spruce-balsam fir; Sissiboo Low Hills including mixed hardwoods and red spruce-eastern hemlock: Tusket River Drumlins with red spruce-white pine-eastern hemlock and mixed hardwoods; Tusket Islands characterized by white spruce-balsam fir; Shelburne Headlands (coastal environment composed of long bays, beaches, and spits) including white sprucebalsam fir; agroecosystems (small scale mixed agriculture); forestry systems; blueberry fields

44°13'N; 65°50'W Location

Area (hectares)

1.546.374 Total

141.900 Core area(s)

Buffer zone(s) 27,474

Transition area(s) when

given

1,377,000

Altitude (metres above

sea level)

0 to +190

2001 Year designated

Administrative authorities

Southwest Nova Biosphere Reserve Association (SNBRA)

Research and monitoring...

Long term air and water quality research and monitoring Brief description

LRTAP study site for Long Range Transport of Atmospheric

Pollutants

Ecological research and monitoring

SI/MAB long-term forest monitoring plots in core, buffer and transition

Research and monitoring with emphasis on interrelationships

between the projects and their results, thereby enhancing the ability to

carry out relational analysis and gap identification

Specific variables.

Abiotic Acidic deposition/Acid rain, air quality, hydrology,

monitoring/methodologies, pollution, pollutants.

Biodiversity, ecology, forest systems, methodologies. **Biodiversity**

Socio-economic

Monitoring/methodologies. integrated monitoring

Contact...

Contact address Bob Maher

Southwest Nova Biosphere Reserve

NSCC Annapolis Valley Campus, 295 Commercial St., Middleton

B0S 1M0 Nova Scotia

Canada

Telephone

(1.902) 825 5477

Fax

(1.902) 825 5479

E-mail

robert.maher@nscc.ca

Web site

www.snbra.ca

Related links...

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