



Atlantic Maritime Ecozone

The Atlantic Maritime Ecozone extends from the mouth of the St. Lawrence River southeasterly across New Brunswick, and into Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The area is dominated by the interior Appalachian upland and the Northumberland coastal plain.

The Atlantic Ocean and its current have created a moderating and cool-moist maritime climate. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 1000 mm inland to 1425 mm along the coast. The mean daily January temperatures range between -2.5°C and -10°C and mean daily July temperatures of about 18°C.

Forest stands are mixed coniferous-deciduous, characterized by red spruce, balsam fir, yellow birch and sugar maple, with red and white pine and eastern hemlock. Some boreal species are present, including black and white birch.

Characteristic mammals of the Atlantic Maritime Ecozone include white-tailed deer, moose, black bear, raccoon, striped skunk, bobcat and eastern chipmunk.

Representative birds include whip-poor-will, blue jay, eastern bluebird and rose-breasted grosbeak.

In the marine environment, representative species include grey seal, hooded and harp seals, and Atlantic pilot, killer, and northern bottlenosed whales.

This ecozone includes:

- [Cape Breton Highlands National Park of Canada](#)
- [Forillon National Park of Canada](#)
- [Fundy National Park of Canada](#)
- [Kejimikujik National Park of Canada](#)
- [Kouchibouguac National Park of Canada](#)
- [Prince Edward Island National Park of Canada](#)

Reference: Lands Directorate, *Terrestrial Ecozones Of Canada*, Ecological Land Classification No. 19, 1986, p. 26.

