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**Geoheritage as permanent geoscience outreach**

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Geoheritage, in its broadest context, is a continuation of geoscience outreach but on a more permanent basis. By formally establishing geoheritage locations we increase the exposure of the public to rocks, fossils and geological processes, how geoscientists weave a story of past events and the way predictions for the future may be made. Linking cultural and biological information with geological data at a geoheritage site provides a deeper and more integrated understanding of the site. Outreach activities such as talks to various groups and walking tours of geological sites provide hands on insight into earth history but depend on a continuing group of volunteers to lead, animate and narrate. Designated geoheritage sites may offer a systematic source of information, examples and self-guided study without the continuing need of volunteers. Locations available in Nova Scotia such as the Joggins UNESCO World Heritage Site, Arisaig and Taylor Head provincial parks and Peggys Cove offer a wealth of information about geological history, climate change and the methodology of science. Sites for future development need not be on the scale of Joggins or the Stonehammer Geopark in Saint John, NB; these potential sites need to meet the criteria of the, Friends of Canadian Geoheritage, to be on public land and to be safe. The benefits of good geoheritage sites are clear: (1) a feeling of having constructive, quality time during a visit, (2) increased awareness of geological history and the role of geoscientists, (3) integration of biological and cultural heritage with geological information, (4) construction of knowledge, and (5) skills of observation and analysis that are transferable, for some, to other societal questions.