

CULTURAL HERITAGE

A rare pocket of serene native vegetation is preserved in Conimbla National Park. It's a refuge for people as well, providing opportunities for birdwatching, bushwalking, self-sufficient camping and photography, and spectacular spring wildflowers.

Intensive clearing for agriculture on the NSW western slopes has meant that few natural areas remain, many of which have also been affected by grazing.

The park's importance centres on its protection of threatened species.

The park lies within the territory of the Wiradjuri people and signs of their long occupation can be found.

Most of the known Aboriginal sites are along the rivers in the central west of the ranges, where the dry ranges were probably visited mainly to gather stone for tools and hunting during good seasons.

European use of the area came on the heels of the early surveyors and by the 1830s squatters had introduced livestock into the region.

In the period 1867-1871 a gold rush in the Grenfell area just west of the park brought a booming population and increased demand for firewood and timber.

Some sections of the park were logged for mainly mugga ironbark. During the early part of the 20th century, the adjacent village of Bumbaldry was a centre for sleeper cutting.

EXPLORING THE PARK

Conimbla National Park is part of the Lachlan Fold Belt. Discover the hidden treasures of this peaceful, beautiful place, an oasis in a region dominated by agriculture.

With little development and relatively low visitation, it's one of the few naturally vegetated areas in the district, valuable for both recreation and educational activities. It's an important scientific resource.

Yambira Mountain, the highest peak in the district rising approximately 760m above sea level, stands sentinel over the park.

Cliff lines along the Warrumba Range are also a fascinating landscape feature.

Cherry Creek is one place of particular beauty, lying within small gorge headed by a waterfall.

A great base for exploring is Wallaby Picnic Area in the eastern section. There are picnic tables, campfire rings, a toilet and camping is permitted. A bushwalking trail starts from here.

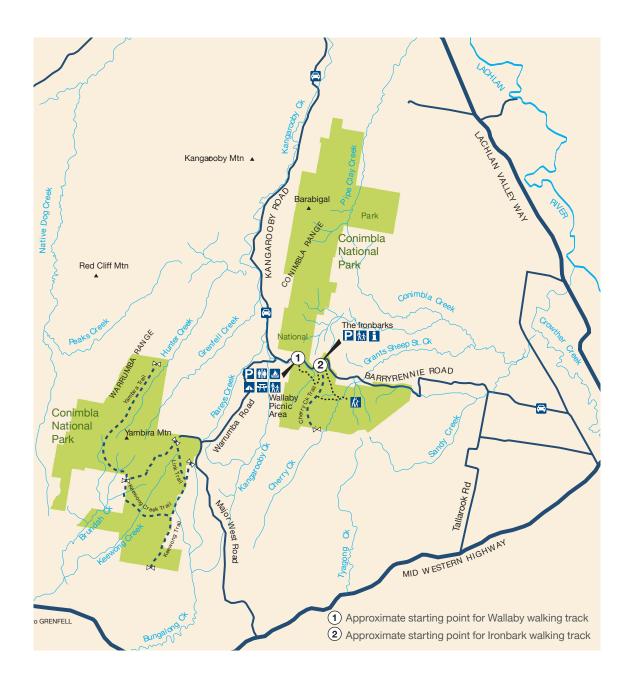
Before setting off, check the NPWS website for any closures due to fires, floods or other conditions.

Conimbla National Park









WALKING IN CONIMBLA

Wallaby walking track



Grade 4 3km return 45min - 1.5hrs

This is a walk linking the Wallaby and Ironbark Picnic Areas. It takes you through a variety of forest types – stands of ironbarks, scribbly gum and stringybarks.

Keep an eye out for the track's namesake, red-necked and swamp wallabies, as well as grey kangaroos. At night the track makes a good spotlighting route to search for possums and sugargliders out on a nocturnal forage.

Ironbark walking track



Grade 4 4km loop 1.5hrs - 2hrs

Set aside a couple of hours to stroll this loop walk that winds along a ridge onto a broad flat plateau overlooking pretty Cherry Creek. It links up with the management trail for the return section back to The Ironbarks. The track offers views east to Cowra and over the escarpment sections of the creekline. Birds are abundant; you may see a brown or white-throated treecreeper, turquoise parrot, yellow thornbill, white-eared honeyeater or eastern yellow robin.

© 2017 Office of Environment and Heritage Published by:

Office of Environment and Heritage 59 Goulburn Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Email: info@environment.nsw.gov.au Website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au ISBN 978-1-76039-738-8 OEH 2017/0143 March 2017

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION VISIT WWW.NATIONALPARKS.NSW.GOV.AU

13000 PARKS BATHURST OFFICE FORBES OFFICE (13000 72757) 02 6332 7640 02 6851 4429