

# Nangar National Park

Mount Nangar  
(Photo: Ian Brown / NPWS)



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## WELCOME TO WIRADJURI COUNTRY

The dramatic peaks and ridges of Nangar National Park sit in Wiradjuri country. Within the park are individual places of potential significance to the Wiradjuri people; the Nangar Range is a likely important landmark in Aboriginal culture.

Surrounded by extensively farmed land, Nangar is an oasis for native bird and animal life. It abounds with native wildflowers in spring.

## FARMING HERITAGE

The park was formerly a combination of vacant crown land, crown lease land, state forest and freehold. The freehold section is known as Dripping Rock after a well-known local feature – the Dripping Rock is a small waterfall following rain and a dripping rock at other times. It was settled in 1928 and purchased by National Parks in 1988. It makes up what is now the western part of the park along Terarra Creek. The flats and lower slopes were cleared and used to run sheep while some parts were improved for dairying and cropping.

## GOLD MINING HERITAGE

Exploring Nangar reveals a fascinating gold rush and bushranger heritage. Discovery of gold in Eugowra in the 1860s brought significant population growth and encouraged bushranger activity. The Gardener and Ben Hall gangs operated adjacent to and within the park.

Chinese miners prospected for copper during the early 1900s. Remnants that can be discovered today include mine diggings, a fenced garden area beside Terarra Creek and a small weir. We believe that the garden was originally fenced with small timber slabs later replaced with chicken wire. Part of this fence exists today.

## GETTING HERE AND THINGS TO DO

The main entrance to the park is off the Escort Way. From Eugowra travel 11km or 70km if coming from Orange. You will see the National Park entrance sign. Cross the cattle grid and follow Dripping Rock Road for 2.5km to another cattle grid and a sign identifying the park.

This road leads into the former Dripping Rock property and

homestead site. Once past here, the track winds its way towards the Terarra Creek Camping and Picnic Area and reveals wonderful places to take time out to relax and enjoy the peace and tranquillity of the natural bush.

The Terarra Creek Camping and Picnic Area is set amongst a natural amphitheatre, with



Terarra Creek Picnic Area (Photo: Claire Davis NPWS)

facilities for walkers and campers. From here drive, walk or mountain bike up to Dripping Rock. A 4WD track winds its way up to the top of Mt Nangar via Goanna Trail and along Nangar Trail. During your stay tackle one of the many walking tracks on offer – ranging from easy rambles to a challenging 15.5km walking track loop. Horse riders are welcome once a permit is obtained from the local National Parks office.

# Nangar National Park



	Nangar National Park
	Highway
	Minor road
	Management trail (closed to vehicles)
	Walking track
	Camping area
	Picnic area
	Lookout
	Information
	Toilets
	Historic area
	Wood barbecue
	Caravan site
	Walk ID number
	Locked gate

0 1 2  
KILOMETRES



## WALKING IN NANGAR

### Mt Murga walking track

**Grade 5**  
8 km return  
5 - 6 hrs

Great for reasonably fit walkers. Start on the Terarra Creek Fire Trail, 1.2km west of the campground. Follow the trail past red stringybark and scribbly gum woodlands to the top of Mt Murga. Return the way you came, keeping an eye out for the park's many bird species. Experienced walkers can take the steep descent and along the Mt Murga-Nangar Link Track. Continue to Mt Nangar lookout or back to the campground via Chinamans Garden Walking Track.

### Chinamans Garden walking track

**Grade 4**  
6.6 km return  
5 hrs.

400m past Terarra Creek Camping and Picnic Area join

the Chinamans Garden Walking Track and follow the markers. Continue up the hill to meet up with the Mt Murga-Nangar Link Track. Return the way you came; or the Link track provides access to Mt Murga to the west or Mt Nangar to the south east.

### Mt Nangar Hiking Track

**Grade 5**  
6 km return  
6 hrs

Starting at Dripping Rock, follow the markers up the hill, along the road and then up to Mt Nangar Lookout and the best view in the park. Once there, sit for a while. Along the escarpment, watch for birds of prey – peregrines, brown falcons and wedge-tailed eagles.

A **15.5km walking track loop** links the walks, providing spectacular views and traversing through a variety of vegetation types including old growth forests in the higher altitudes. Starting at Terarra Creek Camping and Picnic Ground, the loop can incorporate the walk to

the top of Mount Murga, across to Mount Nangar and return via Dripping Rock, or follow the network of trails.

## STAYING SAFE IN PARKS

Many NSW parks are remote and rugged places, weather can change quickly and conditions in the bush may be unpredictable. When visiting a national park, be aware of the risks, remember to plan ahead, choose your walks and activities to match your stamina and fitness level, and tell someone where you're going and when you'll be back.



Dripping Rock (Photo: Ian Brown / NPWS)

## THE LANDSCAPES OF NANGAR

Nangar's landscapes reflect the park's location on the Lachlan Fold Belt. This massive landscape runs from Queensland through Midwestern NSW and into Victoria.

It is a zone of folded and faulted rocks of similar age formed between 450 to 340 million years ago. The spectacular cliff line and Mount Nangar are the principal scenic features of the park. The landscape can be divided into two.

The northern section is relatively rugged, with cliffs, ridges and narrow valleys, its principal feature is a long cliff line of red siltstone on the northern boundary, around Nangar Valley.

The cliff line rises to 770 metres at Mount Nangar, bringing extensive views across the surrounding park and farmland.

The western part of the Terarra Creek valley is relatively open, with wide creek flats and gentle slopes. There are also several natural springs in the upper tributaries of Mogong Creek.

## NANGAR'S WILDLIFE

Native birds and animals abound in Nangar National Park. The eastern grey kangaroo, common wallaroo, red-necked wallaby and swamp wallaby are seen throughout the park grazing in open forests and along creeks.

Small mammals recorded include the yellow-footed antechinus and common dunnart.

Seven species of bat have also been identified, including the charming little mastiffbat and chocolate wattled bat. The park has a great abundance of birds, both sedentary and migratory.

Many species return to the park in winter including the jacky

winter, red-capped robin and woodswallow.

Other birds commonly seen throughout the year include the white-winged chough, crested pigeon, apostle bird, red-rumped parrot and eastern rosella.

Birds of prey such as the peregrine falcon, wedge-tailed eagle and brown falcon, along with some species of owls, use the cliff face along the northern boundary for nesting and perching. These birds are relatively common within the park and adjacent lands.

## PLANT COMMUNITIES

Through natural regeneration, vegetation communities are gradually recovering from past agriculture and forestry.

Six woodland communities are found within Nangar National Park – Grey Box, White Box, Blakely's Red Gum/White Cypress Pine, Red Stringybark/Scribbly Gum, Mugga Ironbark/ Red Stringybark and Tumbledown Gum.

We are confident that two threatened plant species are found in the park, along with four species restricted to the region.

The threatened species are *Lepidium hyssopifolium* and *Swainsona recta* while the regionally significant species are *Macrozamia secunda*, *Allocasuarina diminuta* subsp. *diminuta*, *Baeckea cunninghamii* and *Melichrus erubescens*.

These latter species are reasonably common within the park.



Red-necked wallaby (Photo: Ian Brown NPWS)

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