

# History of Tenterfield Park

Gazetted in 1888 as a public park, it was developed into the town's first golf course from 1913 through to 1934.

During WWII areas of the Park were used by the army for camping and training.

Over the years gravel has been quarried, rubbish dumped, cattle and horses grazed and rabbits trapped.

More recently the lower Park was used for horse trail rides and by the local pony club.

In 2004 the Tenterfield Naturalists Inc. was formed and members have taken on the challenge of changing an unattractive area into a focal point for local woodland flora and fauna.

The old quarries and rubbish tips have been transformed into water features to attract wildlife. Nesting boxes were installed to encourage the habitation of birds and small mammals.

We intend to provide an attractive setting for visitors, who will leave the area with a greater appreciation of the local natural environment and our ongoing interaction with it.

For further information please contact:



**LANDCARE**  
GRANITE BORDERS  
Granite Borders  
Landcare Office  
**02 6736 3500**

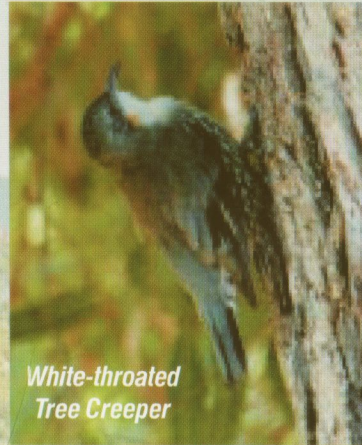


**Tenterfield Tourist  
Information Centre  
02 6736 1082**

# TENTERFIELD PARK

The work done so far would not have been possible without the generous assistance of the many volunteers.

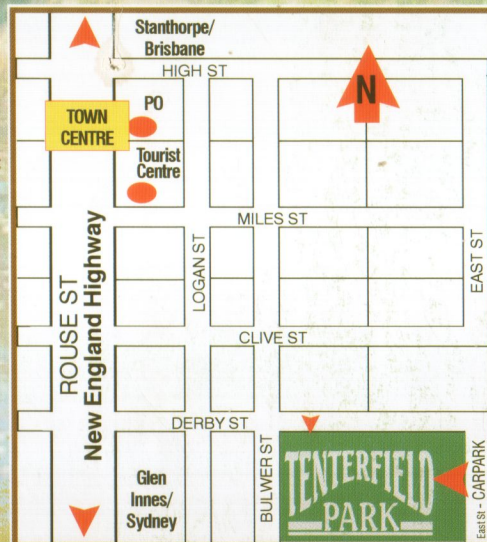
We thank the Border Rivers—Gwydir Catchment Management Authority for funding this brochure and the interpretive signage.



*White-throated  
Tree Creeper*

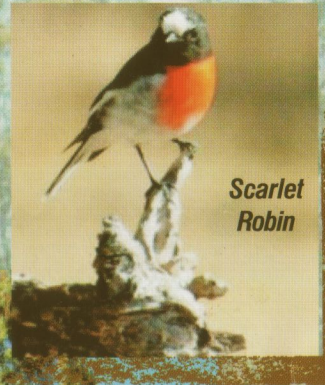
Nearest public  
toilets -  
Tourist Centre.

Limited wheel  
chair access.



# TENTERFIELD PARK

**“GETTING  
BACK  
TO  
NATURE”**



*Scarlet  
Robin*



**A community based  
regeneration project**

# THE AIM OF THE TENTERFIELD PARK DEVELOPMENT IS TO INCREASE BIODIVERSITY.

## Important ecosystems in the park are:

**Open Woodland**—there are 6 species of mature trees within this area—Blakely's Red Gum, Apple Box, Yellow Box, Broad Leaved Apple, New England Woolly Butt and New England Peppermint. Although many are large, they are relatively young and consequently have few nesting hollows. To assist our smaller fauna, nesting boxes have been installed.



Left - Guinea Flower

**Shrub Understorey**—*Banksia*, *Acacia*, *Grevillea* and groundcovers have been planted. These provide food and habitat for honeyeaters, other small birds and mammals.

**Open Grassland**—is important for ground nesting and foraging birds, such as quails and finches. A control program is underway to remove African Lovegrass in order to regenerate native grasses.

**Wetlands with ponds**— are vital to retain birds in the area and provide habitat for aquatic life and other organisms at the bottom of the food chain.

## ENTRY IS FREE

Do take the time to visit the Park today.

The top park is 5.6ha, the lower park 22.5ha.

Whilst enjoying the easy walking tracks meandering through the landscape, keep an eye out for the interpretive signs and the 'high rise residents'



Above - Glycine



Below - Spiral Orchid



Left - Swamp Isotome

Transformed from a weed and rabbit infested, degraded landscape to an evolving native environment, Tenterfield Park is on its way to displaying a wide range of ecological communities indigenous to the Northern New England Region.

A rapid repopulation of native birdlife has occurred with over 90 species documented to date.

Extensive plantings of over 77 species of flora have boosted natural regeneration.

In addition, several bird species, sugar gliders and tree frogs have been observed in some of the nesting boxes.

Below - Slug Herb

# TENTERFIELD PARK

