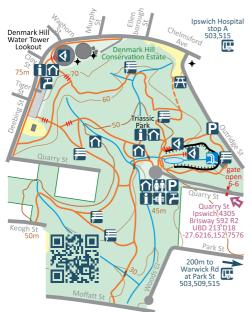
Denmark Hill



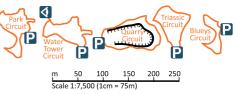
A coal seam about 9 metres below the surface was opened in 1912 and worked until 1952 leaving a maze of mining tunnels under the hill. The coal seam represents extensive periods of peat accumulation in the Triassic Age. Part of the walking track follows the former tramway along which coal skips were hauled and coal can be still seen beside the track near Quarry Street.

The Denmark Hill Fossil Site was first discovered in 1890 by Robin Tillyard. In the 1920s, eight tonnes of material were excavated and railed to the University of Queensland. Uncovered were thousands of fossils dating back to the Triassic Age 210-250 million years ago. Not far from the car park at Denmark Hill Conservation Estate is a Triassic Park display containing replicas of some of these fossils.

Due to mining operations the fossil site was covered in coal spoil and the exact location of the fossils has been lost.

The first evidence of Triassic dinosaurs in Australia was uncovered at Dinmore Colliery. 9km west of here, in 1964. A large three-toed footprint 430mm long of a Carnosaur or flesheating dinosaur was discovered. A sandstone relief replica of the footprint has been added to the Triassic Park display at Denmark Hill.





For a longer walk with the baby in a stroller take the Park Circuit as the sealed path has no steps. Triassic Park is a little worse for wear but the information signage is fascinating.

Take the opportunity to stand on top of the reservoir to gain a 360 degree view. A map provides names for all the mountains on the southern horizon: Mt Goolman, Mt Flinders, Mt Barney, Spicers Peak and Cunninghams Gap.



Quarry pond and sealed path