SNo	National Park	Area	Established	Location	Description
1	Te Urewera National Park	2,127 km²	1954		Together with neighbouring Whirinaki Forest Park, Te Urewera is the largest remaining stand of native forest in the North Island. Lake Waikaremoana, within the park, is noted for its scenic shoreline.
2	Tongariro National Park*	796 km²	1887	39.200°S 175.583°E	New Zealand's first national park, recognised as one of the 27 World Heritage Sites that are of both outstanding natural and cultural value. Gifted to the Crown by Te Heuheu Tūkino IV, the park includes several sacred Māori sites and three active volcanoes, Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe and Tongariro.
3	Egmont National Park	335 km²	1900	39°16′S 174°6′E / 39.267°S 174.100°E	This park comprises the land about a nine-kilometre radius of Mount Taranaki/Egmont and some outlying areas to the north. The symmetrical cone of the dormant volcano is a provincial landmark.
4	Whanganui National Park	742 km²	1986	39°35′S 175°5′E / 39.583°S 175.083°E	Bordering the Whanganui River, it incorporates areas of Crown land, former state forest and a number of former reserves.
5	Abel Tasman National Park	225 km²	1942	40°50'S 172°54'E / 40.833°S 172.900°E	The smallest national park, this popular tourist destination has numerous tidal inlets and beaches of golden sand along the shores of Tasman Bay. "Doing the Abel Tasman" as a tramping or kayaking journey is a popular activity.
6	Kahurangi National Park	4,520 km²	1996	41.230 S	Situated in the north-west of the South Island, Kahurangi contains spectacular and remote country, including the well-used Heaphy Track. Ancient landforms and unique flora and fauna add to the value of New Zealand's second largest national park.
7	Nelson Lakes National Park	1,018 km²		41°49'9"S 172°50'15"E / 41.81917°S 172.83750°E	A rugged, mountainous area in Nelson Region. It extends southwards from the forested shores of Lake Rotoiti and Rotoroa to the Lewis Pass National Reserve.
8	Paparoa National Park	306 km²	1987	42°5'S 171°30'E / 42.083°S 171.500°E	On the West Coast of the South Island between Westport and Greymouth. It includes the celebrated Pancake Rocks at Punakaiki.
9	Arthur's Pass National Park	1,144 km²	1929	42°57'S 171°34'E / 42.950°S 171.567°E	A rugged and mountainous area straddling the main divide of the Southern Alps.
10	Westland Tai Poutini National Park*	1,175 km²	1960	43°23'S 170°11'E / 43.383°S 170.183°E	Extends from the highest peaks of the Southern Alps to a wild remote coastline. Included in the park are glaciers, scenic lakes and dense rainforest, as well as remains of old gold mining towns along the coast.
11	Aoraki/Mount Cook National	707 km²	1953	43°44′S 170°6′E / 43.733°S	An alpine park, containing New Zealand's highest mountain, Aoraki/Mount Cook (3,754 m) and its longest glacier, Tasman Glacier (29 km). A hotspot for

	Park*			170.100°E	mountaineering, ski touring and scenic flights, the park is an area of outstanding natural beauty.
12	Mount Aspiring National Park*	3,555 km ²	1964	44°23'S 168°44'E / 44.383°S 168.733°E	A complex of impressively glaciated mountain scenery centred on Mount Aspiring/Tititea (3,036 m), New Zealand's highest peak outside of the main divide.
13	Fiordland National Park*	12,519 km²	1952	45°25'S 167°43'E / 45.417°S 167.717°E	The largest national park in New Zealand and one of the largest in the world, the park covers the southwest corner of the South Island. The grandeur of its scenery, with its deep fiords, its glacial lakes, its mountains and waterfalls, make it a popular tourist destination.
14	Rakiura National Park	1,500 km²	2002	46°54'S 168°7'E / 46.900°S 168.117°E	Covering about 85% of Stewart Island/Rakiura, this is the newest of the national parks.

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