

Sl. No	National Park	Area km ²	Established	Location	Number of DOC huts	Description
1	Te Urewera National Park (disestablished 2014)	2127	1954	38°45'S 177°9'E / 38.750°S 177.150°E	29	Together with neighbouring Whirinaki Te Pua-a-Tāne Conservation Park, Te Urewera is the largest remaining stand of native forest in the North Island. Lake Waikaremoana, is noted for its scenic shoreline.
2	Tongariro National Park	796	1887	39°12'S 175°35'E / 39.200°S 175.583°E	10	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 Tukino IV, the park includes several sacred Māori sites and three active volcanoes, Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe and Tongariro.
3	Egmont National Park	335	1900	39°16'S 174°6'E / 39.267°S 174.100°E	8	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	1986	39°35'S 175°5'E / 39.583°S 175.083°E	5	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	1942	40°50'S 172°54'E / 40.833°S 172.900°E	7	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	1996	41°15'S 172°7'E / 41.250°S 172.117°E	51	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	1956	41°49'9"S 172°50'15"E / 41.81917°S 172.83750°E	20	A rugged, mountainous area in Nelson Region. It extends southwards from the forested shores of Lake Rotoiti and Rotorua to the Lewis Pass National Reserve.
8	Paparoa National Park	306	1987	42°5'S 171°30'E / 42.083°S 171.500°E	0	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	1929	42°57'S 171°34'E / 42.950°S 171.567°E	28	A rugged and mountainous area straddling the main divide of the Southern Alps.
10	Westland Tai Poutini National Park	1,175	1960	43°23'S 170°11'E / 43.383°S 170.183°E	12	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 Park	707	1953	43°44'S 170°6'E / 43.733°S 170.100°E	16	An alpine park, containing New Zealand's highest mountain, Aoraki/Mount Cook (3,724 m) and its longest glacier, Tasman Glacier (29 km). A hotspot for mountaineering, ski touring and scenic flights, the park is an area of outstanding natural beauty.
12	Mount Aspiring National Park	3,555	1964	44°23'S 168°44'E / 44.383°S 168.733°E	19	A complex of impressively glaciated mountain scenery centred on Mount Aspiring/Tititea (3,033 m), New Zealand's highest peak outside of Aoraki/Mt Cook National Park.
13	Fiordland National Park	12,519	1952	45°25'S 167°43'E / 45.417°S 167.717°E	51	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	2002	46°54'S 168°7'E / 46.900°S 168.117°E	24	Covering about 85% of Stewart Island/Rakiura, this is the newest of the national parks.

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