

**STIG ALBECK**

# **TRAVEL TO NEW ZEALAND**



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# New Zealand



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New Zealand

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Hello Auckland & Wellington

## A visit to New Zealand

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[www.aucklandnz.com](http://www.aucklandnz.com)

[www.wellingtonnz.com](http://www.wellingtonnz.com)

[www.northlandnz.com](http://www.northlandnz.com)

[www.newzealand.com](http://www.newzealand.com)

New Zealand, with its natural beauty and modern cities, is a particularly pleasant country for tourists. Most of the more than four million citizens reside on the northern island where the largest city, Auckland, and the capital, Wellington, are situated. Both cities offer the tourist an abundance of sights, not least the beautiful surrounding landscape, which almost makes people refer to New Zealand as its own mini-continent in terms of its nature.

Auckland is New Zealand's economic centre and includes many new attractions and shopping centres, but there are also fascinating museums, old beautiful buildings and atmospheric preserved areas.

Wellington is New Zealand's capital and it is beautifully situated in the middle of the country between the two large islands. The natural landscape has in many places shaped the city with its hilly terrain, which offers grand panoramic views of the area. Wellington also has a number of impressive public buildings, not least the Government Buildings, and the extraordinary National Museum, Te Papa.

Have a nice trip!

# Historical outline

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## Auckland

The Maori are thought to have settled in Auckland's volcanic areas around 1350. The original Maori population is estimated to have peaked at 20,000.

The Maori chief, Te Kawau, and the British, William Hobson, signed the Waitangi Treaty in 1840, and after having briefly used Russell as the main city, a new place was appointed to be the colony's capital. There Auckland was founded in 1840 and named in honour of George Eden, Earl of Auckland. Two years later, the first ships with settlers arrived.

The first Europeans settled to the south of Auckland, but in the 19th century the city grew to be New Zealand's largest, as well as becoming its commercial centre. The first gas lanterns were lit in the streets in 1865, and in 1872 the first train departed from the city's station. In the 1880s, a number of public institutions were established, including the city's art museum and a library.

Auckland's population growth continued in the 19th century, and the city expanded continuously with several new suburbs appearing. In the period 1913-1917, a number of villages were made part of Auckland, which doubled its population to 70,000, and the boom in the 1920s attracted even more people.

In the 1930s-1950s, the state started building new housing facilities in several areas to accommodate the many new citizens. In 1945 the population was almost 300,000.

After the end of the 2nd World War, a number of new projects were commenced in the city, among other things, the water supply and the infrastructure were enhanced, which laid the foundation of renewed population growth. During these decades, the city and the region's many parks and green areas were also created.

At the time of the City Council's 100th Anniversary in 1971, 700,000 people were living in the Auckland area, and it was estimated that the population would continue to grow in the following decades, so a continuing emphasis was placed on the development of infrastructure between the major housing areas. The estimations proved correct, and today more than a third a New Zealand's 4.1 million citizens live in Auckland.

In recent years, Auckland's commercial success has continued, and countless activities have developed for citizens as well as for tourists. A conspicuous sign of the city's capabilities and success was the opening of the southern hemisphere's tallest building, the Sky Tower, in 1997.

## Wellington

Wellington was originally founded by the Maoris under the name of Te Upoko o te Ika a Maui. Later they renamed it Whanganui-a-Tara. According to tradition, the first settlement would have occurred around the year 950

In 1773, British explorers entered the harbour of the Maori settlement for the first time. The first European settlement began in 1839, when the British ship Tory arrived. The following year, 150 settlers arrived with the Aurora. They called their settlement Britannia.

Wellington is located on and near several geological fault lines, which the European settlers were soon to feel the effect of. In 1848 and particularly in 1855, two powerful earthquakes changed the newly built town significantly. The shoreline moved several hundred metres. The original shoreline ran along the present Lambdon Quay-gade.

Wellington was named capital of New Zealand in 1865, a title Auckland had borne since 1841. The decision to move the capital to the Cook Strait was made to accommodate the inhabitants of the country's southern island because it was feared they would otherwise form an independent nation. At that time, Britannia's population was more than 4,900. Britannia was named after the English Duke of Wellington

Despite its status as a capital, Wellington was, for many New Zealanders, primarily one of the seaports for transporting goods between the north and south islands. But the city continued to grow, and its location between the hills has over the years resulted in still more reclaimed land, as well urban expansion on the hillsides. In the 1980s, the city began to focus on tourism, and through new construction projects and cultural activities, the basis was created for one of the most fascinating tourist destinations in the region.

## Attractions in Auckland

### 1. National Maritime Museum



Cnr Quay/Hobson Street

[www.nzmaritime.org](http://www.nzmaritime.org)

New Zealand's National Maritime Museum portrays the region's more than 1000 old maritime history via its fascinating exhibitions of sea-going vessels. The museum, which opened in 1993, is very modern.

The country's oldest steamboat, the SS Puke, is among the exhibited ships, as well as several beautiful sailing ships. There is a special exhibition dedicated to the America's Cup, which New Zealand won with the exhibited boat, KZ1. The Museum offers boat trips on the harbour as well.

### 2. Sky Tower



Skycity, Victoria Street/Hobson Street

[www.skycity.co.nz](http://www.skycity.co.nz)

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The 328 metres tall Sky Tower opened in 1997 as the tallest structure in the Southern Hemisphere. In clear conditions, visibility from the top is more than 80 kilometres.

There are three observation decks in the Sky Tower. The Main Observatory Level, where information about the different sights from the tower is available, is situated at 186 metres. The outer sections of the deck have glass floor giving visitors the feeling of walking in thin air.

At 190 metres, lies the restaurant Orbit, and 4 metres above that the Observatory. Both places offer local specialities in the unique surroundings. The Sky Deck, at 220 metres, is the highest. Its walls are made of glass to give the visitor an impression of being outdoors. From the Sky Deck, the next step is a climb on the outside of the tower's antennae. This is the Vertigo Climb, where a height of 270 metres above ground can be reached.

For those who would like get off the tower in a hurry, it is possible to take the Sky Jump from 192 metres. The jump lasts about 16 seconds, and a maximum free-fall speed of around 75 kilometres can be reached.

### 3. Aotea Square



**Aotea Square**

Aotea Square is Auckland's central square, and the host of diverse cultural events. Auckland's Town Hall with its characteristic clock tower, which opened in 1911, is also situated on the square. The style is Italian Renaissance Revival with an Edwardian elegance to it.

The Town Hall is the city's political centre, with the Mayor's Office and City Council Chamber, but the building is best known for its concert hall, which is considered to have one of the finest acoustics in the world. It is modelled on the Gewandhaus in Leipzig, and it can hold 1,600 spectators.

### 4. Auckland Art Gallery



**Wellesley Street/Kitchener Street**

**[www.aucklandartgallery.govt.nz](http://www.aucklandartgallery.govt.nz)**

Auckland Art Gallery is considered to be New Zealand's principal art gallery. Its collection, which contains more than 10,000 works of art, is housed in two different buildings, the main Gallery and The New Gallery (Wellesley Street/Lorne Street).

The Main Gallery contains primarily historical art from New Zealand and Europe, dating back

to the 14th century. Among the artists are Caspar Netscher and William Blake.

The New Gallery shows contemporary art. It has, among other things, the McCahon Room, which contains the museum's collection of works by the internationally recognized artist from New Zealand, Colin McCahon.

## 5. Albert Park

### Albert Park

[www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/whatson/places/parks](http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/whatson/places/parks)

This Victorian park was founded in 1880. The many flower beds, fountains and statues make a lovely setting for a walk.

## 6. The Domain



### The Domain

[www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/whatson/places/parks](http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/whatson/places/parks)

The Domain is, with its 83 hectares, Auckland's largest park. It is beautifully situated partly within a former volcano. The present park, with its lakes, paths and flower gardens, is as serene as its origin was violent.

## 6a. Auckland Museum



[www.aucklandmuseum.com](http://www.aucklandmuseum.com)

The Auckland Museum is magnificent. It holds the world's largest collection of art and handicraft from the Maori and Polynesian cultures. At the Maori Treasure Gallery exhibition, there is a 25 metres long war canoe among the many beautiful items.

The Museum also shows New Zealand's history, nature and culture. The exhibition of natural history has everything, from dinosaur skeletons to samples of the country's diverse flora and fauna. New Zealand's history, including the rebellions in the 19th century, is also fascinatingly portrayed and gives the visitor an excellent overview of the country and the museum.

## 7. Holy Trinity Cathedral

**Parnell Road 446**

[www.holy-trinity.org.nz](http://www.holy-trinity.org.nz)

Auckland's Cathedral is New Zealand's principal church. It is the last in a succession of churches that have been built in this spot. Next to the Cathedral lies the previous St Mary's Church.

The Holy Trinity Cathedral was built in the middle of the 19th century in a curious mix of architectural styles: Classic European Gothic Revival style has been mixed with elements from the building style of the South Pacific region.

## 8. Ewelme Cottage (Ayr Street 14)

**Ayr Street 14**

[www.historic.org.nz](http://www.historic.org.nz)

Ewelme Cottage was built in 1863-1864 as a residence for the vicar Vicesimus Lush and his wife, Blanche.

The Cottage was added to in the 1880s, but even though Lush's descendants have lived there until 1968, it is mostly original, including the interior, which can be viewed by visitors. Thus, Ewelme Cottage still gives a good impression of the way of life in the 1880s.

## 9. Highwic (Gilles Avenue 40)

**Gilles Avenue 40**

[www.historic.org.nz](http://www.historic.org.nz)

Alfred Buckland, who owned large plots of land in Auckland, built Highwic House in a beautiful Gothic style in 1862. Alfred Buckland lived there with his wife Eliza and their 21 children. The house remained in the Buckland family until 1978.

Highwic House is furnished with many beautiful antiques, and the pretty park-like garden is also worth a visit. The place is a lovely oasis in Auckland.

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## 10. Alberton (Mount Albert Road 100)

### Mount Albert Road 100

[www.historic.org.nz](http://www.historic.org.nz)

Alberton House is an impressive private home from Auckland's Victorian period. The building is from 1863, and was originally a simple farmhouse, but during the following decades it was expanded to become a stately mansion. Alberton House was a private home until 1972, when it was turned into an exhibit representing Auckland in the period around the year 1900.



## Attractions in Wellington

### 11. Te Papa Tongarewa/ The Museum of New Zealand



#### Cable Street

[www.tepapa.govt.nz](http://www.tepapa.govt.nz)

Te Papa is New Zealand's National Museum. The prestigious project has resulted in an incredibly fascinating experience, which combines the museum's collections with new interactive technology. The museum recreates the formation of New Zealand, and there are fascinating exhibitions of both the Maori and the European settlers' cultures.

New Zealand's natural environment is also portrayed in magnificent exhibitions. The skeleton of a 21 metres long Blue Whale is among the many exhibits.

### 12. Civic Square

#### Civic Square

Civic Square is Wellington's modern, central square. The square, elegantly built in red stones, has a large central space with public buildings surrounding it, including City Hall, a museum and a library

The tall sculpture found on the square was made in wood by the Maori artist Para Matchitt in 1993.

### 13. City Gallery

**Wakefield Street 101**

[www.city-gallery.org.nz](http://www.city-gallery.org.nz)

At Wellington's City Gallery, contemporary art of all kinds is exhibited. It gives the visitor a good impression of the contemporary art scene in New Zealand, since the works of new as well as more established artists are shown.

### 14. Museum of Wellington City & Sea

#### Queens Wharf

[www.museumofwellington.co.nz](http://www.museumofwellington.co.nz)

The Museum of Wellington City & Sea is constructed in one of the city's characteristic historical buildings, the Bond Store, former seat of the Port Authorities. The building was built in 1892 in a French renaissance style.

The museum has a very modern and engaging exhibition on New Zealand's, more specifically Wellington's history. The exhibition includes artwork, handicraft, historic written sources, etc. Among those events that grabbed the world's attention was the ferry Wahine, which capsized in 1968.

### 15. Wellington Cable Car



**Lambton Quay, 1 Upland Road**

[www.cablecarmuseum.co.nz](http://www.cablecarmuseum.co.nz)

The charming 4-5 minutes ride in the Wellington Cable Car takes the visitor to a place with a fantastic view of Wellington and the surrounding landscape. The cable line opened in 1902. It is 785 metres long with an ascent of 192 metres.

At the top lies the Cable Car Museum, which details the history of the line, and the part it has played in Wellington's expansion.

## 16. Botanic Garden



### With Wellington Cable Car, or Tinakori Road

[www.wellington.govt.nz/services/gardens](http://www.wellington.govt.nz/services/gardens)

Wellington Botanic Garden was founded in 1863, and the 25 hectare park contains both new garden facilities and original native forest. Among the new facilities are Lady Norwood Rose Garden, which blooms from November until May, The Begonia House, orchids and lakes.

### 16a. Carter Observatory

[www.carterobs.ac.nz](http://www.carterobs.ac.nz)

In this National Observatory, visitors can view the phenomena of the Southern Hemisphere's skies close-up.

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## 17. Parliament Buildings



### Molesworth Street

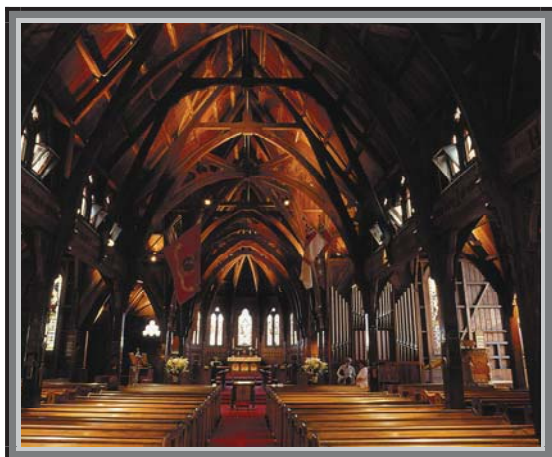
[www.parliament.nz](http://www.parliament.nz)

New Zealand's Parliament is located in a building complex in Wellington.

The Government Offices are located in a building from 1982 called the Beehive owing to its distinctive shape. The other, more classic, buildings are the Parliament House, built in Edwardian Neo-Classic style, and the library, built in Victorian Gothic style.

The previous Parliament Building is across from the present Parliament and it is one of the world's largest wooden buildings. Today, it is the home of the University of Wellington's Faculty of Law.

## 18. St. Pauls Cathedral



### Molesworth Street/Corner Hill

<http://cathedral.wellington.net.nz>

St. Paul's Cathedral is New Zealand's largest cathedral. It was designed in the 1930s as a brick

building, but because of the many earthquakes in the area it was eventually built in concrete. In 1954, Queen Elizabeth II laid the foundation stone to the modern Gothic-style-inspired Cathedral, whose ground plan measures 65 by 22 metres. The 24-metres tall bell tower was finished in 1984.

The work of art behind the altar is a large tapestry portraying the Ascension of Christ. On the outside of the church building, there is a large cross, symbolizing the Crucifixion and Resurrection of Christ.

## 19. National Archives

### 10 Mulgrave Street

[www.archives.govt.nz](http://www.archives.govt.nz)

New Zealand's National Archives were built in 1987. In addition to the many archival functions, visitors can view a number of historical documents, such as New Zealand's Declaration of Independence.

## 20. Old St. Pauls

### 34 Mulgrave Street

[www.oldstpauls.co.nz](http://www.oldstpauls.co.nz)

Wellington's former cathedral was built as a parish church in Thorndon in 1866. It is one of the country's most elegant churches, built in wood and with beautiful stained-glass windows.

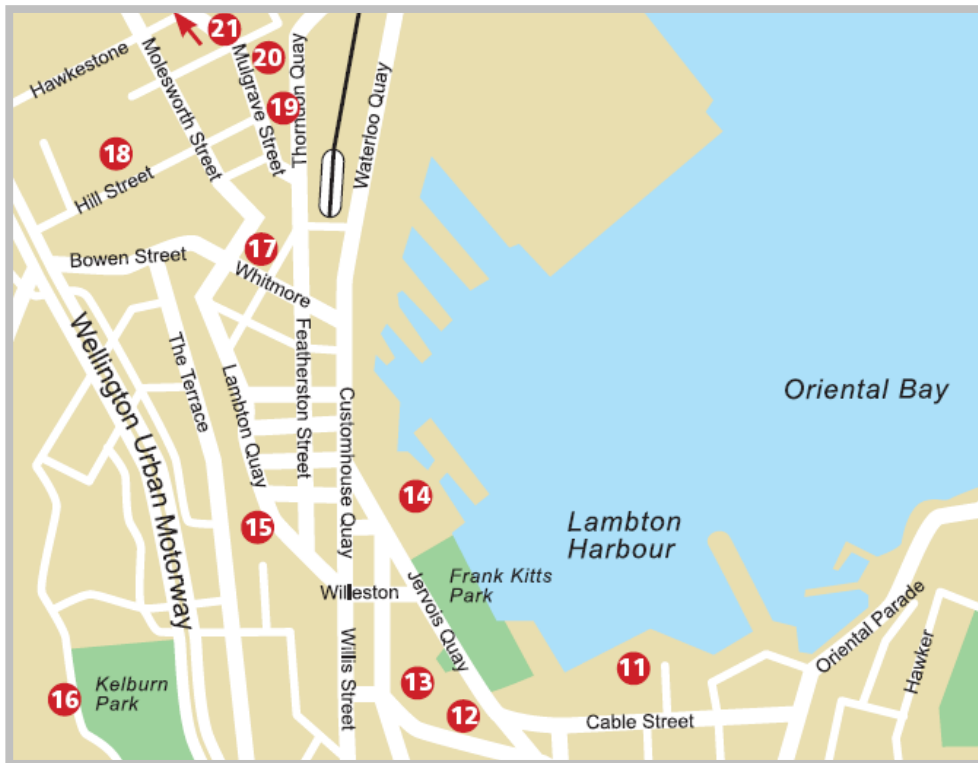
## 21. Katherine Mansfield Birthplace

### 25 Tinakori Road

[www.katherinemansfield.com](http://www.katherinemansfield.com)

This is the internationally famous author Katherine Mansfield's birthplace. Mansfield was born in 1888, and she lived in New Zealand until, at the age of 19, she went to Europe, where she met Virginia Woolf and T.S. Eliot, among others.

Katherine Mansfield's birthplace was the residence of the Beauchamp family, and visitors to the house will recognize the atmosphere from several of the author's stories.



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# Day Tours from Auckland

## 22. Boat trips from the harbour



### Auckland Harbour

Several interesting islands can be reached by boat from Auckland as the central point of departure.

The town of Devonport to the North is very cozy, and it has many historical buildings in Victorian style.

Rangitoto is one of New Zealand's volcanic islands, which has one of the country's most youngest volcanoes. It is 260 metres tall, and it is possible to walk around the island and to the top of the volcano, from which there is an excellent panoramic view.

The island of Waiheke is known for its lovely beaches, and there are also a few vineyards. The island of Kawai also has good beaches as well as the beautiful Mansion House, which was the residence of New Zealand's former Governor General, Sir George Grey. Today, Mansion House is a museum.

## 23. Waitakere Ranges National Park

### 20 km West

[www.destination-waitakere.com](http://www.destination-waitakere.com)

This 16,000 hectare Regional Park has a well-preserved native temperate rain-forest, with streams

cutting through the landscape and forming several waterfalls on their way towards the park's beautiful coastline.

There are 250 kilometres of hiking tracks in the park, as well as different activities, such as canoeing, fishing and horseback riding.

## 24. Sheepworld

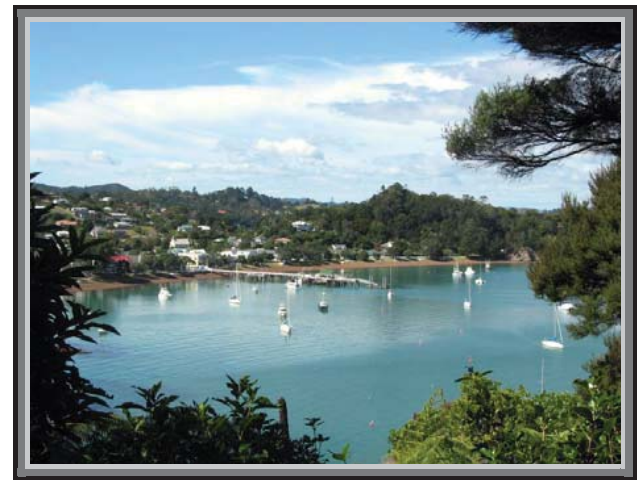
### 55 km North

[www.sheepworld.co.nz](http://www.sheepworld.co.nz)

New Zealand is renowned for its delicious lamb. At Sheepworld, visitors can learn about aspects of sheep farming, such as sheep shearing for wool.

Sheepworld was built in 1988 in the right surroundings, on a sheep farm. The place demonstrates how shepherds and dogs work together to herd the flock, how to feed a lamb and other daily chores.

## 25. Bay of Islands



### 150 km North

There are more than 140 islands scattered throughout the Bay of Islands. The climate is warm and pleasant, making it a very popular holiday destination.

### 25a. Russell

Russell, formerly Kororeka, was New Zealand's first capital. It was originally a Maori village, but

when the Europeans arrived, there were many clashes between the two people, which finally led to the Waitangi Treaty.

Along the Strand, a waterside promenade, there are many elegant wooden houses from the 19th century. The Russell Museum in York Street details the history of the place. It holds, among other things, a model of the British explorer James Cook's ship Endeavour. It is also possible to visit Christ Church from 1835, which is the country's oldest church.

**25b. Waitangi Treaty Grounds**

[www.waitangi.net.nz](http://www.waitangi.net.nz)

In this very place, New Zealand was born as a nation through the creation of the Waitangi Treaty between Maori chiefs and Great Britain in 1840. The ceremony was held in the still-preserved house from 1834 which used to belong to James Busby, the first British person in New Zealand. At the Waitangi Treaty Grounds, visitors can also view the world's longest ceremonial Maori canoe.

**26. Waitomo Glowworm Caves**

**150 km South**

[www.waitomocaves.co.nz/home](http://www.waitomocaves.co.nz/home)

The large Waitomo Caves are an underground adventure. There are fantastic limestone, stalagmite and stalactite formations in the large cave system, but the caves are perhaps best known for their glowworms, which look like starry galaxies as they move around in search of food.

The two-story caves were formed around 30 million years ago. The upper caves are dry whereas the lower ones are moist and wet.

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## 27. Coromandel Peninsula



### 100 km East

The Coromandel peninsula, named after the British ship HMS Coromandel, which landed there in 1820, is a perfect example of New Zealand's magnificent nature. There are small bays, volcanoes, hot springs and vast nature areas.

In 1852, gold was discovered here, which created a massive wave of immigration. Hotels and housing were built to keep up with the rapidly multiplying population, and the cities of Thames and Coromandel grew relatively large. However, the gold deposits were not as rich as expected and many people eventually left again.

The East coast has some beautiful and fascinating beaches. Hahei Beach is one of New Zealand's most beautiful, and at the nearby Hot Water Beach, hot water springs from underground through the sand.

There are several places of interest near the town of Coromandel; Waiau Falls and the volcano, Castle Rock, are but a couple of them. It is highly recommended to go exploring by car; one is constantly met with new beautiful sights.

## 28. Rotorua

### Rotorua, 170 km Southeast

[www.rotoruanz.com](http://www.rotoruanz.com)

The town of Rotorua is a popular destination because of its hot sulphurous springs. The town is one of the earliest Maori settlements and a large part of the present population is descended from the original Maori settlers.

The bubbling hot springs are found everywhere, and there are countless providers of hot baths and other wellness services. The present Tudor Towers in the Government Gardens was originally the principal bath of the town, but now it functions as a fascinating town museum. The Gardens also contain a beautiful orchid garden and a water organ.

In the Maori Village and outdoor museum of Tamaki South of the city Centre, visitors can learn about the Maori culture and way of life.



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## With children in Auckland

Auckland Zoo (Motions Road):

[www.aucklandzoo.co.nz](http://www.aucklandzoo.co.nz)

Kelly Tarlton's Antarctic Encounter & Underwater World (23 Tamaki Drive):

[www.kellytarltons.co.nz](http://www.kellytarltons.co.nz)

Museum of Transport & Technology (805 Great North Road):

[www.motat.org.nz](http://www.motat.org.nz)

Rainbow's End (Great South/Wiri Station Road):

[www.rainbowsend.co.nz](http://www.rainbowsend.co.nz)

## Shopping in Auckland

Queen Street, High Street, Chancery Street, Parnell, Ponsonby

Atrium on Elliott (21-25 Elliott Street):

[www.atriumonelliott.co.nz](http://www.atriumonelliott.co.nz)

Botany Town Centre (Cnr Ti Rakau & Te Irirangi Drives):

[www.botanytowncentre.co.nz](http://www.botanytowncentre.co.nz)

Dress-Smart (151 Arthur Street):

[www.dress-smart.co.nz](http://www.dress-smart.co.nz)

Royal Oak (691 Manukau Road):

[www.royaloakmall.co.nz](http://www.royaloakmall.co.nz)

Victoria Park Market (Victoria Park):

[www.victoria-park-market.co.nz](http://www.victoria-park-market.co.nz)

Westfield St. Lukes (80 St Lukes Road):

[www.westfield.com/stlukes](http://www.westfield.com/stlukes)

## Public transportation in Auckland

Auckland city transport:

[www.rideline.co.nz](http://www.rideline.co.nz)

Auckland Airport:

[www.auckland-airport.co.nz](http://www.auckland-airport.co.nz)

New Zealand railways:

[www.tranzscenic.co.nz](http://www.tranzscenic.co.nz)

## With children in Wellington

Museum of Wellington City & Sea (Queens Wharf):

[www.museumofwellington.co.nz](http://www.museumofwellington.co.nz)

Wellington Cable Car Museum (1 Upland Road):

[www.cablecarmuseum.co.nz](http://www.cablecarmuseum.co.nz)

Wellington Zoo (200 Daniell Street):

[www.wellingtonzoo.com](http://www.wellingtonzoo.com)

## Shopping in Wellington

Lambton Quay, Willis Street, Victoria Street, Manners Street, Cuba Street

Courtenay Central (Courtenay Place):

[www.courtenaycentral.co.nz](http://www.courtenaycentral.co.nz)

Dress-Smart (24 Main Road):

[www.dress-smart.co.nz](http://www.dress-smart.co.nz)

Lambton Square (Lambton Quay/The Terrace):

[www.lambtonsquare.co.nz](http://www.lambtonsquare.co.nz)

Old Bank Arcade (233-237 Lambton Quay):

[www.oldbank.co.nz](http://www.oldbank.co.nz)

## Public transportation in Wellington

Wellingtons city transport:

[www.stagecoach.co.nz/wellington](http://www.stagecoach.co.nz/wellington)

Wellingtons Airport:

[www.wellington-airport.co.nz](http://www.wellington-airport.co.nz)

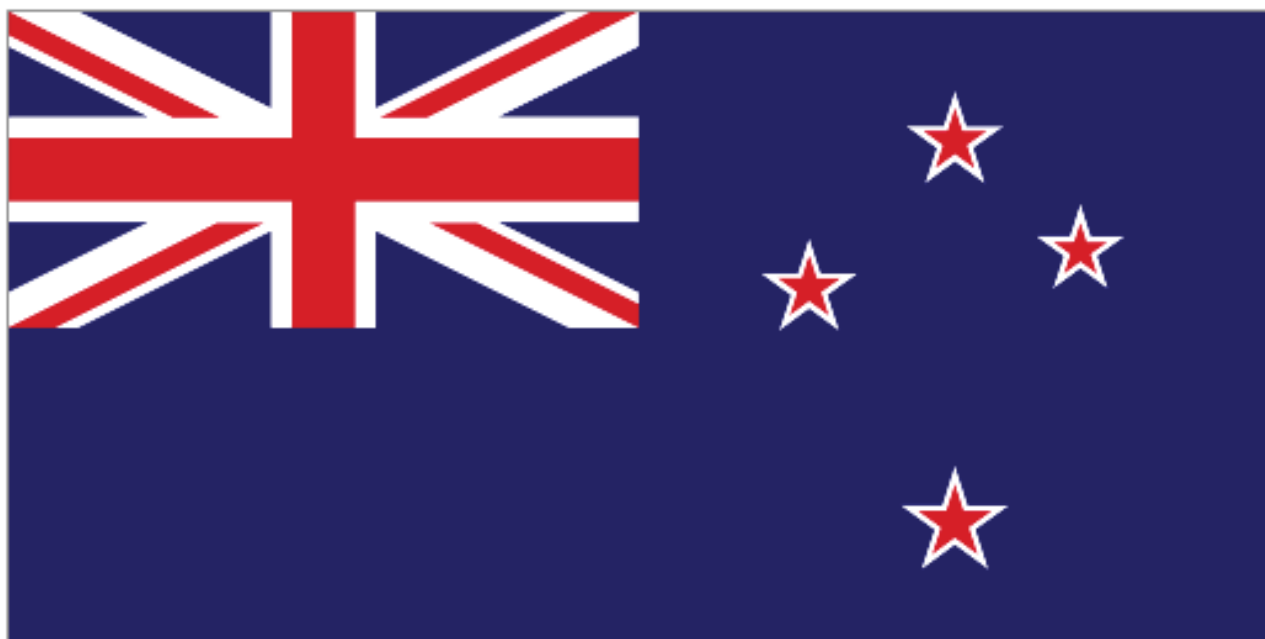
Nya Zeelands railways:

[www.tranzscenic.co.nz](http://www.tranzscenic.co.nz)

# Train Map



## Facts about New Zealand



### Politics

Official name	New Zealand (maori: Aotearoa)
Capital	Wellington
System of government	Constitutional Monarchy
Head of state	Queen Elizabeth II
Head of government	Prime Minister Helen Clark
National Holiday	6 February
Independence achieved	Independent Dominion 26. september 1907
Primary religion	Christianity
Language	English and Maori
Area	268,680 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	4,143,000 (2006)

### Borders on

North	The Pacific Ocean
South	The South Sea
East	The Pacific Ocean
West	The Tasmanian Sea

**Tallest Mountains**

Mount Cook	12,316 ft (3.754 m)
Mount Tasman	11,482 ft (3.500 m)
Mount Dampier	11,285 ft (3.440 m)
Mount Silberhorn	10,758 ft (3.279 m)
Mount Lendenfeld	10,502 ft (3.201 m)
Mount Hicks	10,443 ft (3.183 m)
Mount Malte-Brun	10,420 ft (3.176 m)
Mount Torres	10,377 ft (3.163 m)
Mount Teichelmann	10,367 ft (3.160 m)
Mount Sefton	10,357 ft (3.157 m)

**Largest Lakes**

Lake Taupo	616 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Te Anau	344 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Wakatipu	291 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Wanaka	192 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Ellesmere	180 km <sup>2</sup>
Te Whanga Lagoon	180 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Manapouri	142 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Hawea	141 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Tekapo	83 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Pukaki	80 km <sup>2</sup>

**Longest Rivers**

Waikato	425 km
Clutha	322 km
Wanganui	290 km
Taiari	288 km
Rangitikei	241 km
Mataura	240 km
Waiau	217 km
Waitaki	209 km
Clarence	209 km
Oreti	203 km



Largest Cities	
Auckland	1,134,600
Wellington	348,000
Christchurch	345,100
Hamilton	174,100
Dunedin	111,400

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Inés Aréizaga Esteva (Spain), 25 years old  
Education: Chemical Engineer

– You have to be proactive and open-minded as a newcomer and make it clear to your colleagues what you are able to cope. The pharmaceutical field is new to me. But busy as they are, most of my colleagues find the time to teach me, and they also trust me. Even though it was a bit hard at first, I can feel over time that I am beginning to be taken seriously and that my contribution is appreciated.

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<b>Administrative division</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>Administrative Capital</b>	<b>Area</b>
Auckland	Auckland	16 140 km <sup>2</sup>
Bay of Plenty	Tauranga	12 447 km <sup>2</sup>
Canterbury	Christchurch	45 845 km <sup>2</sup>
East Cape	Gisborne	8 351 km <sup>2</sup>
Hawke's Bay	Napier	14 164 km <sup>2</sup>
Manawatu-Wanganui	Palmerston North	22 215 km <sup>2</sup>
Marlborough	Blenheim	12 484 km <sup>2</sup>
Nelson	Nelson	445 km <sup>2</sup>
Northland	Whangarei	13 941 km <sup>2</sup>
Otago	Dunedin	31 476 km <sup>2</sup>
Southland	Invercargill	30 753 km <sup>2</sup>
Taranaki	New Plymouth	7 273 km <sup>2</sup>
Tasman	Richmond	9 786 km <sup>2</sup>
Waikato	Hamilton	25 598 km <sup>2</sup>
Wellington	Wellington	8 124 km <sup>2</sup>
West Coast	Greymouth	23 000 km <sup>2</sup>

<b>Territories</b>	<b>Administrative Capital</b>	<b>Area</b>
Chatham Islands	Waitangi	966 km <sup>2</sup>
Cook Islands	Avarua	240 km <sup>2</sup>
Kermadec Islands	-	33 km <sup>2</sup>
Niue	Alofi	260 km <sup>2</sup>
Sub-Antarctic Islands	-	-
Tokelau	-	10 km <sup>2</sup>

<b>Regents since 1907</b>	
Edward VII	1907–1910
George V	1910-1936
Edward VIII	1936-1936
George VI	1936-1952
Elizabeth II	1952-

**Prime Ministers since 1969**

Peter Fraser	1940-1949
Sidney Holland	1949-1957
Keith Holyoake	1957-1957 och 1960-1972
Walter Nash	1957-1960
Jack Marshall	1972-1972
Norman Kirk	1972-1974
Bill Rowling	1974-1975
Robert Muldoon	1975-1984
David Lange	1984-1989
Geoffrey Palmer	1989-1990
Mike Moore	1990-1990
Jim Bolger	1990-1997
Jenny Shipley	1997-1999
Helen Clark	1999-

**Holidays and Memorial Days**

1-2 January	New Yearr
Waitangi Day	6. februar
Date varies, March-April	Good Friday
Date varies, March-April	Easter Sunday
Date varies, March-April	Easter Monday
25 April	Anzac Day
4th Monday of October	Labour Day
25 december	Christmas Day
26 december	Boxing Day

**Miscellaneous Information**

Currency	Dollar
Currency code	NZD
Time zone	New Zealand Standard Time (UTC+12)
Contry postcode	NZ
Internet domain	.nz
Telephone country code	+64

Climate Auckland	Avg. Temperature (°C)	Precipitation (millimetre)
January	19.2/66.6	70/2.8
February	19.5/67.1	86/3.4
March	18.4/65.1	77/3.0
April	16.3/61.3	96/3.8
May	13.7/56.7	115/4.5
June	11.7/53.1	126/4.9
July	10.8/54.1	131/5.2
August	11.3/52.3	112/4.4
September	12.6/54.7	94/3.7
October	14.1/57.4	93/3.7
November	15.8/60.4	82/3.2
December	17.8/64.0	78/3.1

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

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Climate Wellington	Avg. Temperature (°C/°F)	Precipitation (millimetre/inch)
January	16.6/61.9	79/3.1
February	16.7/62.1	80/3.1
March	15.6/60.1	85/3.4
April	13.6/56.5	98/3.9
May	11.2/52.2	121/4.8
June	9.3/48.7	124/4.9
July	8.5/47.3	139/5.5
August	9.0/48.2	121/4.8
September	10.5/50.9	99/3.9
October	12.0/53.6	105/4.1
November	13.5/56.3	88/3.5
December	15.4/59.7	90/3.5

**Source:** WorldClimate ([www.worldclimate.com](http://www.worldclimate.com))

Climate Christchurch	Avg. Temperature (°C/°F)	Precipitation (millimetre/inch)
January	16.5/61.7	53/2.1
February	16.2/61.2	45/1.8
March	14.6/58.3	52/2.1
April	12.0/53.6	50/2.0
May	8.7/47.7	68/2.7
June	6.2/43.2	65/2.6
July	5.7/42.3	66/2.6
August	6.9/44.4	54/2.1
September	9.3/48.7	45/1.8
October	11.6/52.9	45/1.8
November	13.5/56.3	48/1.9
December	15.4/59.7	55/2.2

**Source:** WorldClimate ([www.worldclimate.com](http://www.worldclimate.com))

Climate Invercargill	Avg. Temperature (°C/°F)	Precipitation (millimetre/inch)
January	13.8/56.8	103/4.0
February	13.7/56.7	77/3.0
March	12.6/54.7	92/3.6
April	10.3/50.5	105/4.1
May	7.7/45.9	110/4.3
June	5.6/42.1	100/3.9
July	5.2/41.4	75/3.0
August	6.4/43.5	61/2.4
September	8.3/46.9	78/3.1
October	9.8/49.6	88/3.5
November	11.3/52.3	87/3.4
December	12.8/55.0	89/3.5

**Source:** WorldClimate ([www.worldclimate.com](http://www.worldclimate.com))

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A man wearing a wide-brimmed hat, a tropical print short-sleeved shirt, and shorts stands on a brick-paved platform next to a silver train car. He is looking towards the right. The background shows a clear blue sky and the side of the train with several windows.

## About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to [travelstig@gmail.com](mailto:travelstig@gmail.com) (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit [www.stigalbeck.com](http://www.stigalbeck.com).

*Bonne Voyage!*