

Cobb Valley, Mt Arthur, Tableland



KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

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Introduction

Westwards from Nelson City in Kahurangi National Park lies the Arthur Range and its culminating peak, Mt Arthur (Wharepapa). Further to the west is a great uplifted plateau—the Mt Arthur Tableland and the Cobb valley. This region is one of the most interesting in the country for trampers and naturalists with its impressive mountain and bush scenery, remarkable botany and geology and interesting human story.

Rocks and landscapes

The Mt Arthur/Cobb area has many special geological features. Nowhere else in New Zealand has such a complex series of ancient rocks been eroded into such distinctively different landscapes.

Mt Arthur (Wharepapa) is made of hard, crystalline marble, transformed (hardened) from limestone, originally laid down under the sea some 450 million years ago. Below ground are some of the deepest shafts and most intricate cave systems in the country, and exploration of these is far from finished.

During the ice ages small glaciers carved smooth basins called ‘cirques’ high on Mt Arthur, polishing and scraping the tough marble. The floors of the cirques are studded with sinkholes where surface water is taken underground into extensive cave systems.

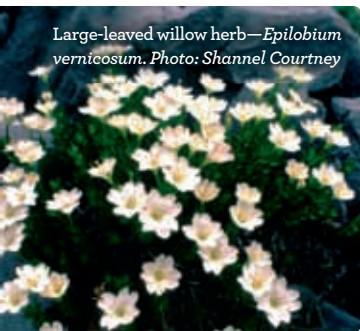
The gently rolling Tableland is a remnant of a once extensive sea-level plain which over 45 million years ago stretched across New Zealand. As the land sank below sea level, thick quartz gravels and then limestones were deposited on the ancient plain. In the last 14 million years the plain has been uplifted, mostly buckled and folded into mountains, its limestones and quartz gravels eroded away, but here and there remnants have survived, as with the Tableland.

The Cobb valley is marvellously different again. Rivers have cut down into the rising landscape from Aorere Peak; northwards the Burgoo, eastwards the Waingarō, westwards the Roaring Lion and southwards the Cobb. With the onset of the ice ages these valleys filled with glaciers, the largest was the Cobb. It carved a classic U-shaped straight valley, polishing and smoothing bedrock and dumping ridges of moraine as it went. Today’s empty valley cuts through a wide range of very old rocks, some volcanic in origin, some metamorphosed through

time. These include: sandstones, schists, undersea fan deposits, shales and quartzites. In one or two special localities, fossils from these dim ages lie preserved; trilobites and graptolites, the advanced life forms of those ancient seas.

Story in the plants

During the ice ages much of the north-west South Island escaped the severe climate which destroyed plant life elsewhere. In many places in this region, but particularly on warmer north-facing slopes, plants took refuge from snow and ice, and when the climate finally warmed, were able to re-colonise the land. Hence we have a beautiful and interesting array of plant life today with many species endemic to (found only in) the north-west South Island.



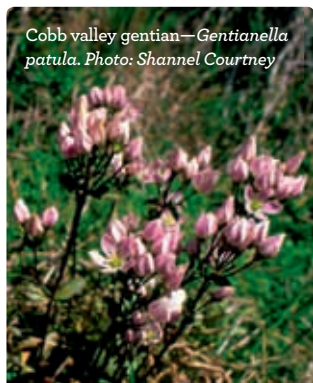
Large-leaved willow herb—*Epilobium vernicosum*. Photo: Shannel Courtney

The forests are red beech at lower altitude, thriving on good soils, where some enormous specimens are found. Silver beech grows higher up, forming the treeline in places where limestone is present. Mountain beech occupies the cold, dry, exposed ridges. The understorey is a scatter

of ferns and mosses, far more open than the jungle-like rainforests nearer the coast.

Above the treeline is the real glory of this area's plant life—the nation's richest alpine meadows. The complexity of landform, underlying geology, slope and aspect produces a wide variety of microclimates which in turn affects the vegetation.

The moor-like Tableland is dominated by red tussocks which shelter gardens of buttercups, gentians, daisies and herbs, often quite tiny and armoured against the climate. At Sylvester Lakes there are tangles of snow tōtara, pygmy pine and carpet-grass with the tough, flower-studded mats of alpine cushion plants in moist hollows. On the highest and most exposed ridges



Cobb valley gentian—*Gentianella patula*. Photo: Shannel Courtney

the marvellously adapted vegetable sheep cling to life on outcrops of bedrock. In the scatter of frost-heaved stones around them you may find the South Island edelweiss.

Some features identify closely with certain places. On the Tableland is a stunted forest of gnarled beech trees, festooned with hanging lichens. In the Cobb valley are dense patches, meadows even, of Māori onion, which provide a magnificent display of yellow late each spring. On the banks of Myttons Creek is a ferocious collection of giant spaniards, whose flower spikes top a metre in height. The best time to see the alpine flowers is generally December to January.



Mountain buttercup—*Ranunculus insignis*. Photo: Shannel Courtney

Aspects of the wildlife

For travellers across the tops, the kea is the best-loved and most obvious bird, known for its brilliant under-wing plumage, its insatiable curiosity and its typically parrot-like cunning. The kea is the world's only 'alpine' parrot.

Stoats and other predators have been at work from the tops down to the valley floors, and the forests in particular no longer abound with birdlife. However, bellbirds/korimako are still widespread, sometimes singing right at the treeline, while kākā may be heard occasionally. Look for elusive blue ducks/whio in rapidly-flowing mountain streams; robins/toutouwai or tomtits/ngirungiru will approach fearlessly when you stop for a rest and fantails/piwakawaka are never very far away.

Look for the giant powelliphanta land snails but remember that it is illegal to take them or their empty shells. For those interested in the smaller inhabitants of the area, a careful search under stones in the larger streams will reveal wonderfully-adapted insect larvae, perfectly at home in the cold, clear water. Please replace any stones you disturb.

Story of people past

In 1863, Thomas Salisbury was the first European to find the Tableland. Gold was discovered there in 1865. Diggers braved harsh conditions in their search but within a few years interest had waned. In 1886, 1909 and the 1930s gold

fever spread again, but always with little success as the area was never rich. In the clearing where Flora Hut now stands, Edward's Store was set up in tents to provide services to the diggers. Stock were driven up to the Tableland and slaughtered at Butchertown, just west of Salisbury Lodge.

West of Butchertown, beyond the Leslie valley turnoff, the Balloon Hut Track descends through Cundy Creek and passes Bishops' Cave. Two Nelson bishops, at different times late in the 19th century, camped here and preached to the diggers. Nearby there was a forge of sorts.

In 1875, John Park Salisbury (Thomas's brother) drove a mob of 100 sheep from the Graham valley and turned them out on the Tableland tussock. Later, cattle and another 400 sheep were driven out and grazed from Mt Arthur to the Cobb.

There was no track from the Takaka valley and stock were driven along the Flora Track across the Tableland and into the Cobb valley. The last mob of cattle was brought out in 1949 and the sheep a few years later.

In 1937 a private undertaking to harness the Takaka River for hydroelectric power was started. The Government took over the scheme in 1940 and set about providing road access to the Cobb valley. A 2.6 km tunnel from the valley was drilled through the range to meet the penstocks, some 596 m above the power station. This height difference between the tunnel intake and the power station—the highest of any New Zealand power station—permits the generation of a considerable amount of power from a relatively small water flow. The construction of a compacted earth-fill dam was completed in 1953. When full, the reservoir is 807 m above sea level, with a storage capacity of 25.6 million cubic metres.

Track categories

Tracks are developed to different standards to cater for a variety of experiences. Choose the type of track that matches your skills, fitness and the experience you want—be realistic. **Safety is your responsibility.**



Short walk ———

- Easy walking for up to an hour.
- Track is well formed, with an even surface. There may be steps or slopes.
- Suitable for people of most abilities and fitness.
- Stream and rivers crossings are bridged.
- Walking shoes required.



Walking track - - - -

- Easy to moderate walking from a few minutes to a day.
- Track is mostly well formed, some sections may be steep, rough or muddy.
- Suitable for people with low to moderate fitness and abilities.
- Clearly signposted. Stream and river crossings are bridged.
- Walking shoes or light tramping/hiking boots required.



Tramping track - - - -

- Challenging day or multi-day tramping/hiking.
- Track is mostly unformed with steep, rough or muddy sections.
- Suitable for people with good fitness. Moderate to high-level backcountry skills and experience required, including navigation and survival skills.
- Track has markers, poles or rock cairns. Expect unbridged stream and river crossings.
- Tramping/hiking boots required.



Route

- Challenging day or multi-day tramping/hiking.
- Track unformed and natural, rough, muddy or very steep.
- Suitable for people with above average fitness. High-level backcountry skills and experience required, including navigation and survival skills.
- Complete self-sufficiency required.
- Track has markers, poles or rock cairns. Expect unbridged stream and river crossings.
- Sturdy tramping/hiking boots required.



View from Cobb Ridge
Shelter to Cobb Reservoir.



West-southwest view from Lodestone.

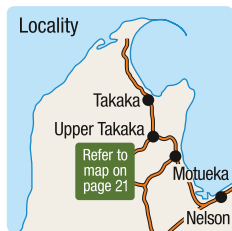
What to do: Mt Arthur (Wharepapa) and Tableland

How to get there


Roads from Nelson and Motueka meet the Motueka River at Ngatimoti where a bridge crosses to West Bank Road. The unsealed Graham Valley Road climbs steeply to Flora car park where there is a toilet and information kiosk. On-demand transport services are available to or from the car park.

Please contact your nearest DOC office for details. The last 5.8km of road is unsealed and turning a vehicle on the road can be difficult. In summer the road can become rough and in winter 4WD is recommended as there can be ice and snow.


Road distances to Flora car park: from Nelson 75 km, from Motueka 36 km.



Trips from Flora car park

 **Flora car park to Flora Hut**
30 min, 2 km, one way

This short path leads over Flora Saddle and down to Flora Hut (12 bunks), an ideal place for families.

 **Flora car park to Mt Arthur Hut**
1 hr 30 min, 4.2 km, one way

From Flora car park follow the track to Flora Saddle where a well-graded track follows the ridge towards Mt Arthur, winding through beech forest and groves of candelabra-like mountain neinei (*Dracophyllum* sp.). Mt Arthur Hut (8 bunks) is just on the tree line; please note that there are limited camping sites around this hut. It has a wood burner for heating, but no cooking facilities. Care is required around the many bluffs, sinkholes and caves; warm and waterproof clothing should be carried.


 **Mt Arthur Hut to Mt Arthur (Wharepapa) (1795 m)**
2–3 hr, 5 km, one way

The marked route from Mt Arthur Hut follows the Arthur Range and offers panoramic views and a good look at the rock formations that make this mountain special. Water is scarce and the route is quite exposed, particularly when hard snow is about—mountain experience and equipment is recommended in winter. Care is required around the many bluffs, sinkholes and caves; warm and waterproof clothing should be carried.


 **Ellis Basin Route: Mt Arthur Ridge to Ellis Hut**
1–2 hr, 2.5 km, one way to Ellis Hut

The poled route to Ellis Hut (6 bunks) is signposted from the Mt Arthur Ridge. This trip is exposed and trampers need to be prepared for adverse weather conditions.

From the Ellis Hut an arduous tramping track continues down the Ellis valley to the Baton road end. Numerous stream and rivers crossings are required. From the Ellis Hut to the road end is approximately 5 hours 30 minutes, 10.3 km.

 **Flora car park to Lodestone**
2 hr, 2 km, one way**Flora car park to Lodestone to Flora Hut
to Flora car park**
4–5 hr, 7.5 km, round trip

A tramping track leads steeply up the ridge north of the car park. From Lodestone summit return to the car park direct or via Flora Hut.

 **Flora car park to Cloustone Mine**
3 hr, 10 km, one way

From the mid-Flora Valley, a short distance on from Horseshoe Creek, a tramping track leads up to the old mine (1 hr 30 min, 4.2 km). From the mine a route (20 min) continues to Gordons Pyramid.



Mt Arthur and Balloon Hut.

Tableland circuit

This 2-day trip is a good introduction to tramping. It is recommended you keep to the lower Flora valley route in poor weather or if you are inexperienced.



Flora car park to Upper Junction to Salisbury Lodge

4 hr, 14 km, one way

Approximately 45 minutes walk from Flora Hut is a site, not signposted, that has in the past been referred to as Bishop's Pool, said to be where Bishop Suter of Nelson bathed while on a visit to the Tableland diggings in 1871. After a further 30 minutes, you will find the Gridiron Hut and Shelter—together they accommodate seven people.

Take the left fork at Upper Junction (about 2 hours down from Flora Hut) and begin a steady climb. The track passes Growler Shelter after about 30 minutes and the forest becomes ever sparser until you emerge suddenly on the tussocklands known as Salisbury's Open.

A short side track leads to Dry Rock Shelter that will accommodate four people. Salisbury Lodge (22 bunks) is 20 minutes further on, across the open tussock, where heating and a gas cooker are provided.



Salisbury Lodge to Gordons Pyramid to Mt Arthur Hut to Flora car park

5–6 hr, 14 km, one way

This route is strenuous and exposed, requiring good visibility. The views are superb. There is no water, so you must carry your own.

From Salisbury Lodge walk back to the Gordons Pyramid signpost. Follow the track through forest up to the bushline. A marked route then leads over Gordons Pyramid (1489 m) and follows a defined ridge before dropping into Horseshoe Basin. From here the route climbs up to the ridge above Mt Arthur Hut, then through forest to Flora car park. Cloustone Mine can also be accessed from this route by dropping down to the bushline from the top of Gordons Pyramid and following the track markers.

Side trips from Salisbury Lodge



Balloon Hut: this is 1 hr 30 min (4 km) by a tramping track from Salisbury Lodge; it has 14 bunks, and heating and a gas cooker are provided.



The Potholes: round trip 1 hr 30 min (3 km). From Salisbury Lodge walk back to the Gordons Pyramid signpost. Enter the forest and turn right at the Potholes sign. Poles lead through a chain of sinkholes, passing Sphinx Creek (which disappears into a cave), bringing you out in Sphinx Gully, not far below the lodge.



This map is a guide only. For more information consult Topo50 maps BP23 Goulard Downs, BP24 Takaka, BQ24 Tapawera

For mountain biking map information refer to page 21.

What to do: Cobb valley

How to get there

From Upper Takaka, at the base of Takaka Hill on the Golden Bay (Mohua) side, a narrow 28-kilometre road leads to Cobb Reservoir. The road is unsealed from the Cobb Power House—care is required and 4WD is recommended in winter due to ice and or snow.

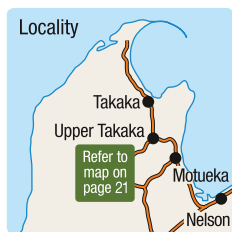
There is a lookout and information kiosk on Cobb Ridge, above the reservoir, and a telephone near the dam. The road follows the lakeside to Trilobite Hut (12 bunks). Nearby is a camping and picnic area. On-demand transport services are available to or from the Cobb. Please contact your nearest DOC office for details.

Road distances to Trilobite Hut: from Nelson 123 km, from Motueka 73 km, from Takaka 60 km.

From the access road

 **Asbestos Cottage**
2 hr, 6 km, one way

This track leaves the access road 2 km past the powerhouse and follows the old (now disused) asbestos mine access road. Initially it is a path, becoming a tramping track at the first slip.



At the old mine, rusting relics remind us of another era. Beyond the mine the track steepens and climbs for 30 minutes to rustic Asbestos Cottage (4 bunks), home for 40 years of Annie Chaffey and her intrepid, asbestos miner-husband, Henry.

 **Bullock Track: Asbestos Cottage to Cobb Reservoir**
2–3 hr, 6.8 km, one way

From Asbestos Cottage the track joins the Bullock Track after 30 minutes, then winds along the Cobb Ridge. It crosses the Peel Ridge Route at Peat Flat, and traverses part of the flat before descending steeply to the road beside Cobb Reservoir.

 **Cobb Ridge Route: Cobb Ridge Shelter to Myttons Hut**
6 hr, 13 km, one way

This route leaves the Cobb Dam Road near the information shelter and runs along the Cobb Ridge above the reservoir to meet the Bullock Track near Peat Flat. From here the route climbs onto Peel Ridge before descending on the Lake Peel Track to Myttons Hut (4 bunks), near the head of Cobb Reservoir.

December in Cobb valley; Māori onion (*Bulbinella hookeri*) in full bloom.



Tarn near Fenella Hut.

Short walks in the Cobb valley

Cobb Dam to Sylvester Hut 2 hr, 5 km, one way

The walking track zigzags up through beech forest and levels as it approaches the open tops. There are a number of lakes, all glacial in origin, within easy and not-so-easy reach of Sylvester Hut (12 bunks), which has a wood burner for heating. There are no markers beyond Lake Sylvester.

Lake Peel Track 2 hr 30 min, 5 km, one way

From the head of Cobb Reservoir, a short walk (10 minutes) leads up to Myttons Hut (4 bunks). Beyond the hut, the tramping track winds steadily up to Peel Ridge (1 hr 30 min to 2 hr). It crosses the ridge and then drops down, before sidling around to the beautiful ice-sculptured basin that holds Lake Peel.

Cobb Valley Track

A well defined tramping track leads from the road end at Trilobite Hut (12 bunks) up the valley, alongside the Cobb River. Walk as far as you like—opportunities for picnicking, swimming and fishing abound.

Upper Cobb valley

Trilobite Hut to Fenella Hut 4–5 hr, 13 km, one way

Follow the walking track from Trilobite Hut up the Cobb valley for 1 hr 30 min to reach Chaffey Hut (3 bunks).

From there a tramping track continues up the valley floor. It takes about 2 hr 30 min to get to Cobb Hut (4 bunks) where a 30-minute walk will take you to Lake Cobb, with Round Lake a further hour on. These lakes provided water to the earlier hydroelectric development. Beyond Cobb Hut the track climbs

for about 30 minutes to a series of glacier-worn rocky steps to Fenella Hut (12 bunks), where heating and a gas cooker are provided. Fenella Hut was built as a memorial to Fenella Druce who was killed in 1977 when the Three Johns Hut was blown over a bluff in Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park.

Beyond Fenella

Marked and unmarked routes branch off in all directions from here. To the north lies the Douglas Range and a day trip to Kakapo Peak (1783 m) or a 4-day journey to Boulder Lake; to the west is the Tasman Wilderness Area and eastward the Lockett Range, an adventurous return route to the Cobb Dam via Lake Sylvester.

Connecting Flora car park and the Cobb valley

For those seeking a longer (3–5 days) round trip than the Tableland circuit, there are connections between the Flora car park and the Cobb valley. See Lake Peel Track (page 16).

Over the Tableland: Lake Peel to Salisbury Lodge 3 hr, 7 km, one way

From Lake Peel a tramping track sidles up on to a ridge and then descends slowly to Balloon Hut (14 bunks) (1 hr 30 min). Salisbury Lodge (22 bunks) is 1 hr 30 min further on.

Via the Takaka valley: Upper Junction to Cobb Road 3 hr, one way

From Upper Junction walk down to Lower Junction. Take the left branch of the track, cross Broken Bridge over the Takaka River and exit to the Cobb Road via the old asbestos works or Bullock Track and Cobb Ridge.

Accommodation

There are 13 huts and three shelters in this area. Backcountry Hut Tickets or a Backcountry Hut Pass are required to stay in them. Please contact your nearest DOC office for details of backcountry hut ticket and pass prices.

Camping is permitted, hut tickets are required if camping outside serviced huts, otherwise there is no fee. Please ensure you leave no trace of your stay.



Backcountry
Hut Tickets and
Backcountry Hut Passes can be
ordered by phone, fax, email, post or in
person from DOC Visitor and Information
Centres nationwide.

Hut categories

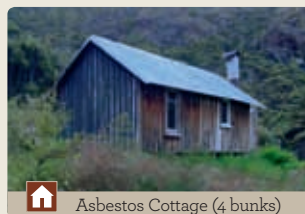
Home **Serviced huts** have mattresses, water supply, toilets, hand washing facilities and heating with fuel available. They may have cooking facilities with fuel, and a warden. The Backcountry Hut Pass or Backcountry Hut Tickets are required.

Home **Standard huts** have mattresses, water supply and toilet. Wood heaters are provided at huts below the bush line. The Backcountry Hut Pass or Backcountry Hut Tickets are required.

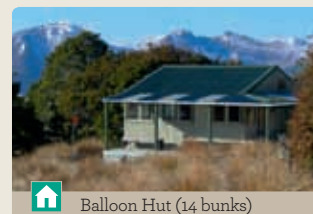
Home **Basic huts** provide very basic shelter with limited facilities. No charge.



Home Chaffey Hut (3 bunks)



Home Asbestos Cottage (4 bunks)



Home Balloon Hut (14 bunks)



Home Cobb Hut (4 bunks)



Home Ellis Hut (6 bunks)



Home Fenella Hut (12 bunks)



Home Flora Hut (12 bunks)



Home Mt Arthur Hut (8 bunks)



Home Myttons Hut (4 bunks)



Home Salisbury Lodge (22 bunks)



Home Sylvester Hut (12 bunks)



Home Trilobite Hut (12 bunks)



Home Upper Gridiron Hut (3 bunks)

Flora Saddle to Barron Flat mountain bike track

About the ride

This 36.8 kilometre one-day ride traverses through a variety of landscapes and terrains following a historic pack track connecting Flora car park (Graham Valley Road end, Motueka River valley) with Barron Flat (Upper Takaka, Golden Bay). The full trip offers a challenging ride for intermediate riders with a mixture of technical, single track and cross-country riding experiences. The track is mostly downhill if you start at the Flora Saddle end, and is best ridden when dry.

At the Barron Flat end, please park your motorised vehicle at the end of the legal road located off Cobb Valley Road adjacent to the Waitui Stream, approximately 200 m from the junction of the Waitui and Cobb Valley roads. There is clear on-site signage indicating where to park your vehicle.

The ride

Flora car park to Upper Junction 8.7 km

An easy (grade 2) ride on a well formed, 4WD benched track, suitable for families and less experienced riders.

Upper Junction to Grecian Stream 6.2 km

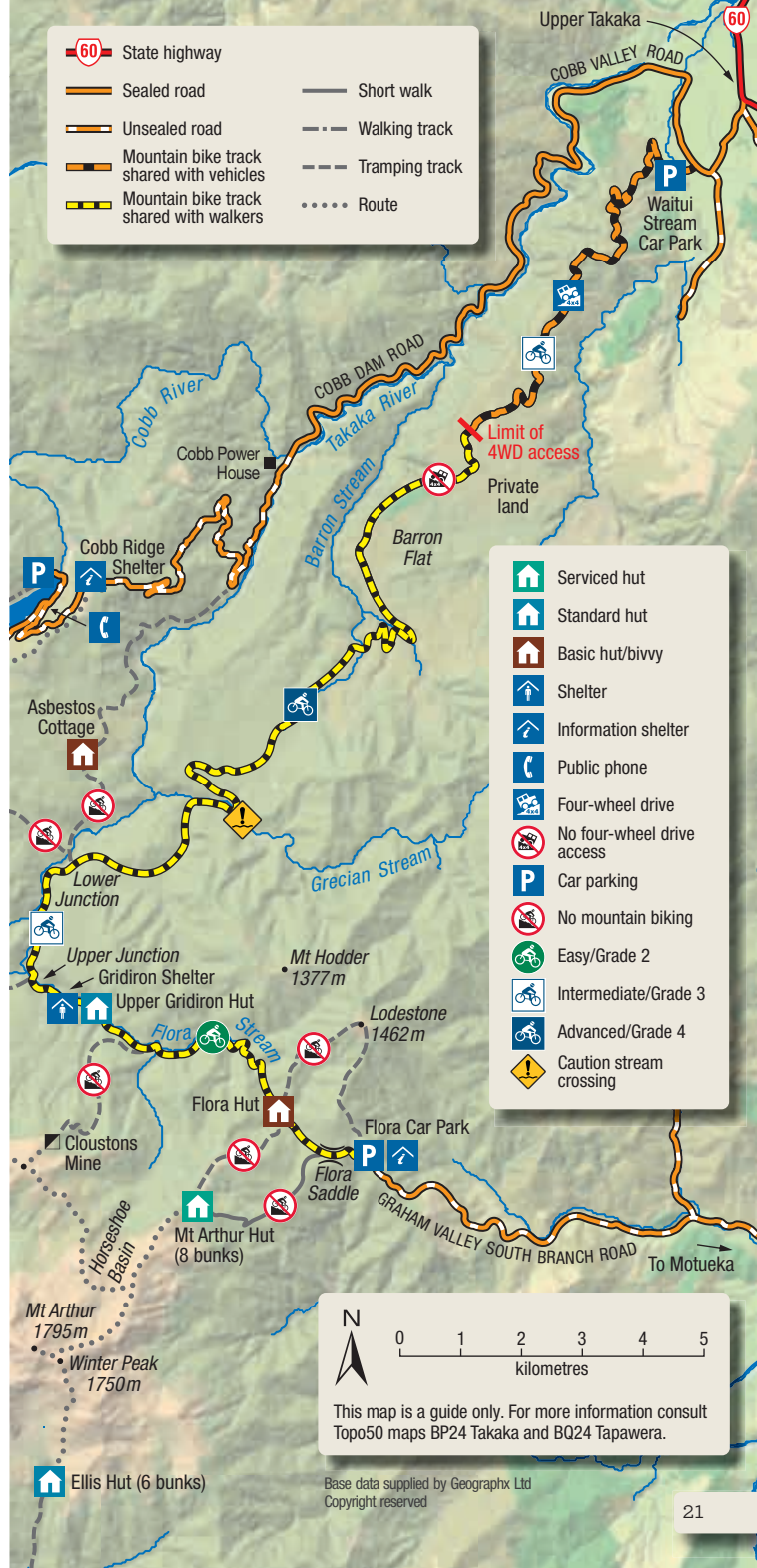
This section is more suited to intermediate (grade 3) and advanced (grade 4) riders. It is technically challenging, on rough, remote terrain, and you may need to walk or carry your bike at various points. From Upper to Lower Junction the track starts as a benched tramping track, then it changes to a narrow single track from Lower Junction to Grecian Stream. Be prepared for wet, boggy, erosion-prone stream crossings and scree slopes along the track.

Grecian Stream to Barron Flat 8.5 km

This section is a former stock route/bridle path (grade 4 advanced).

Barron Flat to Cobb Valley Road

This section of the track (grade 3 intermediate) is not in Kahurangi National Park. It is a 4WD track on various different pieces of land, including conservation land, private land and formed legal road. An easement agreement across the private land provides access for mountain bikes to Cobb Valley Road.



Track signs and other markers clearly identify where mountain bikes can be ridden and where they are not allowed. Towards the Barron Flat end there are several side roads, access driveways and tracks leading off the main route out of the national park and off the legal road across private land. Please stay on the marked route and respect the various land tenures, particularly private land.

Please remember

You can ride mountain bikes on this track:

- all year round and in both directions
- in a group, provided there are no more than six riders in the group
- during the day only (from half an hour before sunrise to half an hour after sunset), to protect two threatened nocturnal species found on parts of the track: powelliphanta snail and roa/great spotted kiwi.

You are sharing the track with walkers and trampers and other bikers who may be coming the other way, so ride in accordance with the 'Mountain Bikers Code'.

You are not permitted to take a mountain bike:

- into or out of the national park by helicopter
- into any huts or shelters
- off the formed and designated track.

Mountain bike track grades



Easy/Grade 2

Mostly flat with some gentle climbs on smooth track with easily avoidable obstacles such as rocks and potholes.



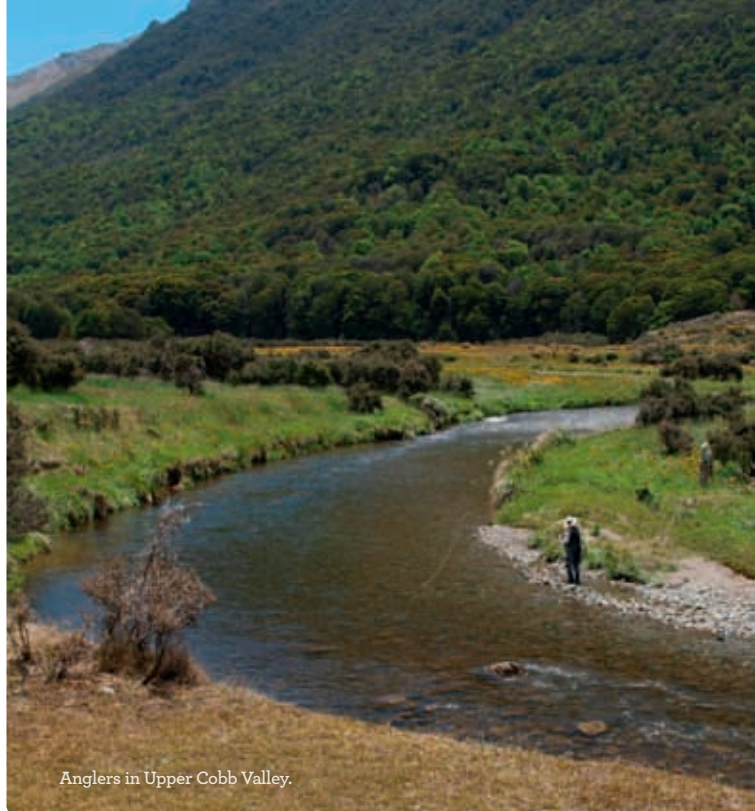
Intermediate/Grade 3

Steep slopes and/or avoidable obstacles possibly on narrow track and/or with poor traction. There may be exposure at the track's outside edge.



Advanced/Grade 4

A mixture of long, steep climbs, narrow track, poor traction and obstacles that are difficult to avoid or jump over. Generally exposed at the track's outside edge. Most riders will find some sections easier to walk.



Anglers in Upper Cobb Valley.

Other activities



Hunting

Two species of deer, red and fallow, are found in the Mt Arthur/Cobb area. All hunters must have a permit from DOC. Only centre-fire rifles are permitted—no shotguns or .22 rifles. Shooting waterfowl is prohibited.



Fishing

The Cobb area is popular for brown, and especially rainbow trout. The Cobb Reservoir is open all year but the rivers are seasonal only. All anglers must have a licence from Fish & Game New Zealand.



Boating

The Cobb Reservoir is ideal for canoeing. Powerboats are prohibited.

Please remember



Mountain biking

Mountain biking is generally not allowed in national parks but in Kahurangi National Park there is an exception. Mountain biking is permitted on the following tracks: Flora car park to Barron Flat; Kill Devil Track to Waingaro Forks Hut and return; and the Heaphy Track from 1 May to 30 September.

Flora to Barron Flat is described in this publication on page 20.

For further information on mountain biking in national parks, go to www.doc.govt.nz/kahurangi.



Dogs

Dogs are prohibited in Kahurangi National Park. Day access only is permitted for hunting dogs on the front faces of the Arthur Range, providing a dog permit is obtained. Dogs must not be taken on overnight stays in the park.



Cooking

Salisbury Lodge, Balloon and Fenella Huts are the only huts with cooking facilities. All visitors should carry portable stoves.



Fire

Fires should only be lit in the fireplaces provided at huts and campsites. Burn only dead wood and make sure your fire is out when you leave.



Rubbish

No rubbish facilities are provided in the backcountry or at picnic areas. Please take your rubbish with you when you leave.



Water

The purity of water in Kahurangi National Park cannot be guaranteed. All drinking water should be boiled, filtered or treated.



Flooding

In normal flows unbridged streams and rivers are easily crossed, however in flood they can become impassable and you will need to be prepared to wait until floodwaters recede.



leave no trace
NEW ZEALAND

- Plan ahead and prepare
- Travel and camp on durable ground
- Dispose of waste properly
- Leave what you find
- Minimise the effects of fire
- Respect wildlife and farm animals
- Be considerate of others

South Island robin
toutouwai



Safety and weather

Sudden, adverse weather changes are possible in Kahurangi National Park. Snow falls frequently during winter and may remain through to early summer, particularly around Lake Peel. Ensure you are well equipped and have the experience for what you intend doing. Take warm, waterproof clothing and plenty of food.

Safety is your responsibility so remember to leave details of your trip (return date and time, planned route, party member names and vehicle license plates) with a trusted contact. Don't forget to let them know when you return, and fill in hut books. Information on the Outdoor Intentions System can be found at www.adventuresmart.co.nz.



Wasps

Wasps are a known hazard and are particularly common from December until April. Carry antihistamine in your first-aid kit, or as an extra precaution, carry an EpiPen.



Check, Clean, Dry

Stop the spread of didymo and other freshwater pests. Remember to Check, Clean, Dry all items before entering, and when moving between, waterways. To report a suspected find of didymo, please call the Ministry for Primary Industries on 0800 80 99 66. More information is available at www.biosecurity.govt.nz.

To find out more

For more information visit the DOC website www.doc.govt.nz or contact:

Department of Conservation

Nelson Visitor Centre

Millers Acre/Taha o te Awa
79 Trafalgar Street, Nelson 7010
PO Box 375, Nelson 7040
Ph: (03) 546 9339
Email: nelsonvc@doc.govt.nz

DOC HOTline
0800 362 468

Report any safety hazards
or conservation emergencies
For Fire and Search and Rescue Call 111



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