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<p>2</p>	<p>CLIFFS OF ETRETAT エトルタの断崖</p> <hr/> <p>https://www.european-traveler.com/france/see-white-chalk-cliffs-arches-etretat-normandy/</p>		<p>FRANCE</p>
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<p>9</p>	<p>AORAKI MT COOK</p> <hr/> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aoraki_Mount_Cook</p>		<p>New Zealand ニュージーランド</p>





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Aoraki / Mount Cook

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates : 43°35′42.2″S 170°8′31.7″E﻿ / ﻿43.595056°S 170.142139°E﻿ / -43.595056; 170.142139﻿ / -43.595056; 170.142139

"Mount Cook" redirects here. For other uses, see [Mount Cook \(disambiguation\)](#).

"Aoraki" redirects here. For other uses, see [Aoraki \(disambiguation\)](#).

Aoraki / Mount Cook is the highest mountain in [New Zealand](#) . Its height since 2014 is listed as 3,724 metres (12,218 feet), down from 3,764 m (12,349 ft) before December 1991, due to a rockslide and subsequent erosion.^[2] It lies in the [Southern Alps](#), the mountain range which runs the length of the [South Island](#) . A popular tourist destination,^[3] it is also a favourite challenge for [mountain climbers](#). Aoraki / Mount Cook consists of three summits, from South to North the Low Peak (3,593 m or 11,788 ft), Middle Peak (3,717 m or 12,195 ft) and High Peak. The summits lie slightly south and east of the main divide of the Southern Alps, with the [Tasman Glacier](#) to the east and the [Hooker Glacier](#) to the southwest.^[1]

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Location [edit]

The mountain is in the [Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park](#), in the [Canterbury region](#) . The park

Aoraki / Mount Cook



Aoraki / Mount Cook from [Hooker Lake](#)

Highest point

Elevation 3,724 m (12,218 ft)

Prominence 3,724 m (12,218 ft)
Ranked 39th

Isolation 3,140 kilometres (1,950 mi)

Listing [Country high point](#)
[Ultra](#)

Coordinates 43°35′42.2″S 170°8′31.7″E﻿ / ﻿43.595056°S 170.142139°E﻿ / -43.595056; 170.142139﻿ / -43.595056; 170.142139^[1]

Geography

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- हिन्दी
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- Íslenska
- Italiano
- עברית
- ქართული
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- Македонски
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- Suomi
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was established in 1953 and along with **Westland National Park**, **Mount Aspiring National Park** and **Fiordland National Park** forms one of the **UNESCO World Heritage Sites**. The park contains more than 140 peaks standing over 2,000 metres (6,600 ft) and 72 named **glaciers** , which cover 40 percent of its 700 square kilometres (170,000 acres).

The peak is located at the northern end of the Kirikirikatata / Mount Cook Range, where it meets with the main spine of the Main Divide, forming a massif between the Hooker Valley to the southwest and the Tasman Valley east of the mountain. These two valleys provide the closest easily accessible view points of Aoraki / Mount Cook. A lookout point at the end of the **Hooker Valley Track** located only 10 km from the peak offers spectacular views of the entire mountainside.^{[4][5]}

The settlement of **Mount Cook Village** , also referred to as "Aoraki / Mount Cook", is a tourist centre and base camp for the mountain. It is 7 km from the end of the Tasman Glacier and 15 km south of Aoraki / Mount Cook's summit.^[6]

On clear days, Aoraki / Mount Cook is visible from the West Coast as far north as Greymouth, some 150 kilometres away, and from most of State Highway 80 along **Lake Pukaki** and State Highway 6 south of Lake Pukaki. The near horizontal ridge connecting the mountain's three summits forms a distinctive blocky shape when viewed from an eastern or western direction. Another popular view point is from **Lake Matheson** on the West Coast, described as the "view of views", where on calm days, the peaks of Aoraki / Mount Cook and Mt Tasman are reflected in Lake Matheson.^[7]

Local climate

[edit]

Aoraki / Mount Cook receives substantial **orographic precipitation** throughout the year, as breezy, moisture-laden westerly winds dominate all year-round, bringing rainclouds from the **Tasman Sea** with them.

Annual precipitation around the mountain ranges varies greatly as the local climate is dominated by the eastward movement of depressions and anticyclones from across the Tasman Sea. The Aoraki / Mount Cook massif is a major obstacle to the prevailing westerly winds as they push depressions and associated cold fronts of moist air from the subtropics in the northwest against the mountain range. As the air rises towards the peaks, it expands and cools, and forms clouds. Rain and snowfall is often heaviest around the 1,200 m (3,900 ft) level and can last for several days if the front is slow-moving.^[8]



South Island , New Zealand

Parent range Southern Alps

Climbing

First ascent 1894 by Tom Fyfe, George Graham, Jack Clarke

Easiest route glacier/snow/ice climb

As a result of the local weather patterns, the western slopes of Aoraki / Mount Cook can receive well over 10,000 mm (394 in)^[8] of annual precipitation, whereas the nearby Mount Cook Village, only 15 km (9 mi) south of the mountain receives 4,484 mm (176.5 in) of rain or snowfall.^[9] While the weather on the eastern side of the mountain is generally better, rain or snow can quickly become widespread on that side as well if the wind turns to the south or southeast. This brings with it a rapid drop in temperature and poor visibility,^[8] adding to the difficult climbing conditions on Aoraki / Mount Cook.^[10]

Temperatures at the mountain's base in the Hooker Valley around 800 metres (2,600 ft) range from −13 °C (9 °F) to 32 °C (90 °F), and generally fall just over 1 °C for every 200 metres of altitude.^[11]

From about 1,000 m (3,300 ft) and higher, semi-permanent snow and ice fields exist during winter. Winter and spring are usually less settled than summer and autumn. Anticyclones often bring days of settled weather in summer, or clear cold conditions in winter with severe frost.^[12]

Naming and European discovery [edit]



Aoraki / Mount Cook seen from the south, taken from a glider flying at 4,000 metres (13,000 ft)

Aoraki is the name of a person in the traditions of the [Ngāi Tahu](#) iwi; an early name for the South Island is *Te Waka o Aoraki* (Aoraki's Canoe). In the past many believed it meant "Cloud Piercer",^[13] a romantic rendering of the name's components: *ao* (world, daytime, cloud, etc.) and *raki* or *rangi* (day, sky, weather, etc.).^[14] Historically, the Māori name has been spelt *Aorangi*, using the standard Māori form.

Aoraki / Mount Cook has been known to Maori since their arrival in New Zealand some time around the 14th Century CE. The first Europeans who may have seen Aoraki / Mount Cook were members of [Abel Tasman](#)'s crew, who saw a "large land uplifted high" (probably some part of the Southern Alps)

while off the west coast of the South Island, just north of present-day Greymouth^{[15][16]} on 13 December 1642 during Tasman's first Pacific voyage. The English name of *Mount Cook* was given to the mountain in 1851 by Captain [John Lort Stokes](#) to honour Captain [James Cook](#) who surveyed and circumnavigated the islands of New Zealand in 1770. Captain Cook did not sight the mountain during his exploration.^[17]

Following the [settlement](#) between Ngāi Tahu and the Crown in 1998, the name of the mountain was officially changed from Mount Cook to Aoraki / Mount Cook to incorporate its historic Māori name, Aoraki.^[18] As part of the settlement, a number of South Island placenames were amended to incorporate their original Māori name. Signifying the importance of Aoraki / Mount Cook, it is the only one of these names where the Māori name precedes the English. Under the settlement the Crown agreed to return title to Aoraki / Mount Cook to Ngāi Tahu, who would then formally gift it back to the nation.^[18] Neither transfer has yet occurred; Ngāi Tahu can decide when this will happen.^[19]

Geology [edit]

The Southern Alps on the South Island were formed by [tectonic](#) uplifting and pressure as the [Pacific](#) and [Indo-Australian Plates](#) collided along the island's western coast. The uplifting continues, raising Aoraki / Mount Cook an average



Aoraki / Mount Cook from LandSat

of 7 millimetres (0.28 in) each year. However, erosive forces are also powerful shapers of the mountains. The severe weather is due to the mountain's jutting into powerful westerly winds of the **Roaring Forties** which run around approximately 45°S latitude, south of both Africa and Australia. The Southern Alps are the first obstacle the winds encounter after South Africa and Australia, having moved east across the Southern Ocean.

The height of Aoraki / Mount Cook was established in 1881 by G. J. Roberts (from the west side) and in 1889 by T. N. Brodrick (from the Canterbury side). Their measurements agreed closely at 12,349 feet (3,764 m). The height was reduced by 10 metres (33 ft) when approximately 12–14 million cubic metres of rock and ice fell off the northern peak on 14 December 1991.^{[20][21]} Two decades of erosion of the ice cap exposed after this collapse reduced the height by another 30 m to 3724 m, as revealed by new GPS data from a University of Otago climbing expedition in November 2013.^{[22][23]}

Mt Cook lies in the centre of the distinctive alpine fault, a 650 km long active fault in the Southern Alps. It is responsible for the uplift of Mt Cook and is believed to move every 100 to 300 years. It last moved in 1717.^[24]



Aoraki / Mount Cook as seen from the end of the [Hooker Valley Track](#), with the Hooker Glacier's [moraine lake](#) in the foreground.

Surrounding forests and glaciers [[edit](#)]

The average annual rainfall in the surrounding lowlands, in particular to the west, is around 5 to 10 metres (200 to 390 in).^[8] This very high rainfall leads to temperate **rainforests** in these coastal lowlands and a reliable source of snow in the mountains to keep the glaciers flowing. These include the **Tasman Glacier** to the east of the mountain and the smaller **Hooker Glacier** immediately to its south.

The vegetation in the valleys to the east, in particular the Tasman Valley, is noticeably less lush than that on the western slopes of the mountain. Forest would normally grow to about 1,300 m in this area, but a lack of soil due to scree, rock falls and the effects of glaciation prevent this in most localities around the mountain. **Snow tussock** and other alpine plants cling to as high as 1,900 m. Above the snowline, only **lichen** can be found amongst the rock, snowfields and ice that dominate the highest parts of Aoraki / Mt Cook.^[25]

Climbing history [edit]

The first recorded European attempt on the summit was made by the Irishman Rev. **William S. Green** and the Swiss hotelier Emil Boss and the Swiss mountain guide Ulrich Kaufmann on 2 March 1882 via the Tasman and Linda Glaciers.^[26] Mt Cook Guidebook author Hugh Logan believe they came within 50 metres of the summit.^[27]

The first known ascent was on 25 December 1894, when New Zealanders **Tom Fyfe** , John Michael (Jack) Clarke and George Graham successfully reached the summit via the Hooker Valley and the north ridge.^[28] Despite an earlier failed attempt on 20 December, the local climbers were spurred on by their desire for the first ascent to be made by New Zealand mountaineers amid reports that the American mountaineer **Edward FitzGerald** had his eye on the summit.^[29] The party reached the summit at approximately 1:30pm after bounding up the last leg of the mountain full of excitement at reaching the top.^[30] The route they had successfully traversed was not repeated again until the 100th ascent over 60 years later in 1955.^[29] Swiss guide **Matthias Zurbriggen** of FitzGerald's party made the second ascent on 14 March 1895 from the Tasman Glacier side, via the ridge that now bears his name. This is credited as the first solo ascent, although Zurbriggen was accompanied part of the way up the ridge by J Adamson. After Zurbriggen's ascent it was another ten years before the mountain was climbed again. In February 1905 Jack Clarke with four others completed the third ascent following Zurbriggen's route. So Clarke therefore became the first person to do a repeat ascent.

The first woman to ascend the mountain was **Freda Du Faur** , an Australian, on 3 December 1910. Local guide George Bannister, a nephew of another guide, **Pahikore Te Koeti Turanga** of **Ngāi Tahu**,^[31] was the first **Māori** to successfully scale the peak in 1912.^[32] A traverse of the three peaks was first accomplished in 1913 by Freda Du Faur and guides **Peter and Alex Graham** . This 'grand traverse' was repeated in January 1916 by **Conrad Kain** , guiding the 57-year-old Mrs. **Jane Thomson** , considered at the time "a marvellous feat unequalled for daring in the annals of the Southern Alps".^[33]

Sir Edmund Hillary made his first ascent in January 1948. In February 1948 with Ruth Adams, Harry Ayres and Mick Sullivan, Hillary made the first ascent of the South Ridge to the Low Peak.^[34] In order to celebrate the life of Hillary the South Ridge was renamed as Hillary Ridge in August 2011.^[35]



View of Aoraki / Mount Cook from the Tasman Lake south of the mountain.

Aoraki / Mount Cook is a technically challenging mountain with a high level of glaciation. Its level of difficulty is often underestimated and can change dramatically depending on weather, snow and ice conditions. The climb crosses large crevasses, and involves risks of ice and rock falls, avalanches and rapidly changing weather conditions.^[10]

Since the early 20th century, around 80 people have died attempting to climb the mountain,^[36] making it New Zealand's deadliest peak. The climbing season traditionally runs from November to February, and hardly a season goes by without at least one fatality.^[10]

Māori history, legends and traditions [[edit](#)]

According to [Māori](#) legend, Aoraki was a young boy who, along with his three brothers, were the sons of [Rakinui](#), the Sky Father. On their voyage around the [Papatuanuku](#), the Earth Mother, their canoe became stranded on a reef and tilted. Aoraki and his brothers climbed onto the top side of their canoe. However, the south wind froze them and turned them to stone. Their canoe became the Te Waka o Aoraki, the [South Island](#), and their prows, the [Marlborough Sounds](#). Aoraki, the tallest, became the highest peak, and his brothers created the [Kā Tiritiri o te Moana](#), the [Southern Alps](#).^{[37][38][39]}



Aoraki / Mount Cook at sunset from Hooker Valley

The [Ngāi Tahu](#), the main iwi (tribe) of New Zealand's southern region, consider Aoraki as the most sacred of the ancestors that they had descended from. Aoraki brings the iwi with its sense of community and purpose, and remains the physical form of Aoraki and the link between the worlds of the supernatural and nature.

History [[edit](#)]

- 1642 - Aoraki possibly sighted by [Abel Tasman](#) and crew members^[40]
- 1770 - Captain Cook named the Southern Alps
- 1851 - Captain Stokes of the survey ship [HMS Acheron](#) gave the name Mount Cook to Aoraki
- 1894 - First ascent of Aoraki / Mount Cook, on Christmas Day, by [Jack Clarke](#), [Tom Fyfe](#) and [George Graham](#)
- 1910 - [Freda du Faur](#) became the first woman to climb Aoraki / Mount Cook
- 1913 - First ascents of the footstool and Mt Sefton made by Freda du Faur's climbing party
- 1914 - First fatal accident, when three men were caught in avalanche on Linda Glacier
- 1982 - [Mark Inglis](#) trapped in [snow cave](#)
- 1991 - Avalanche of 10 million cubic metres of snow and rock causes 10 metres to be lost off the top of Aoraki / Mount Cook^[20] Two decades of erosion of the ice cap exposed after this collapse reduced the height by another 30 m to 3,724 m, as revealed by new GPS data from a University of Otago climbing expedition in November 2013.^{[41][42]}
- 1998 - The [Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act](#) officially recognises the original name, renaming the mountain Aoraki / Mount Cook^[18]

See also [[edit](#)]

- List of mountains of New Zealand by height



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