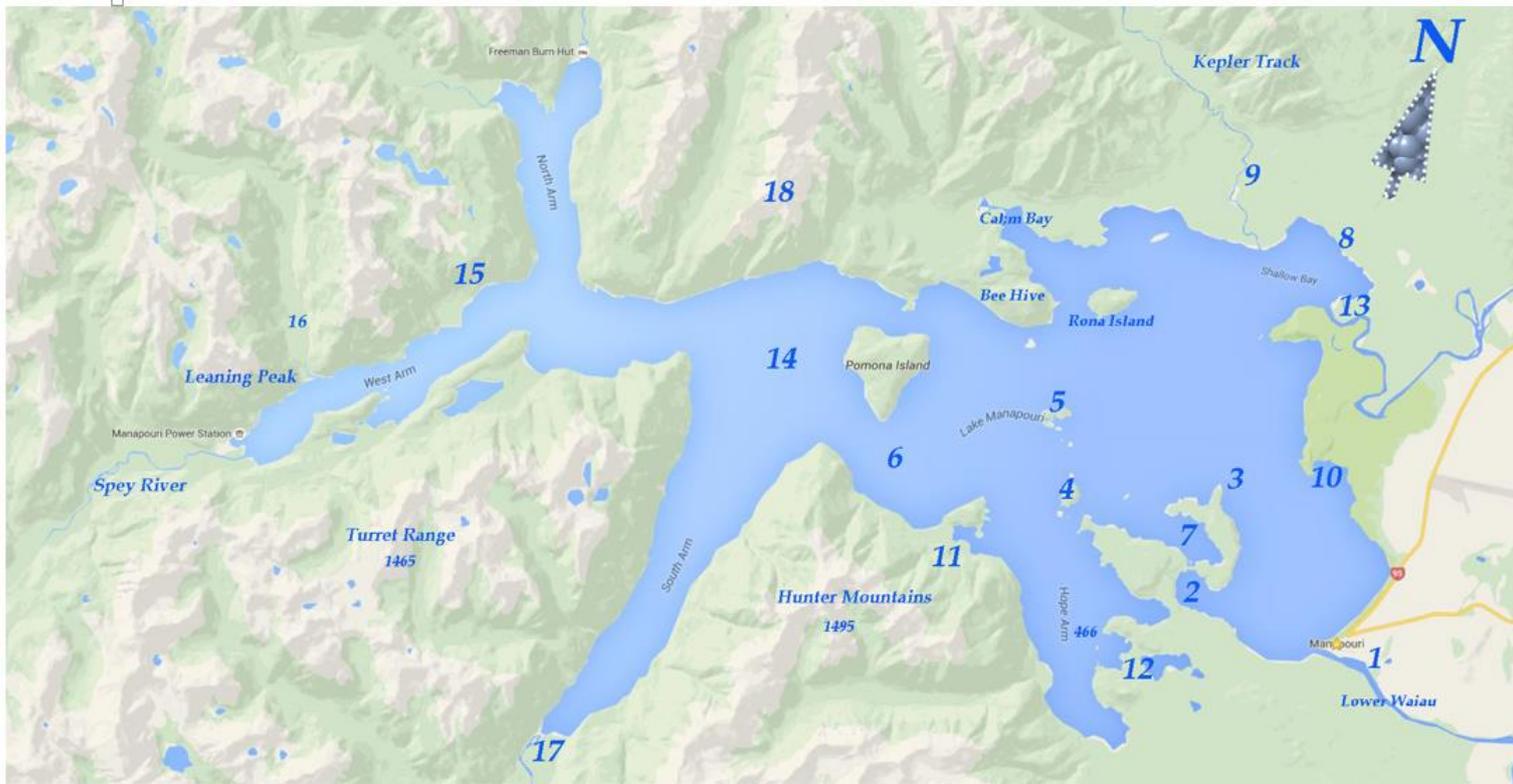


LAKE MANAPOURI



- 1 **PEARL HARBOUR:** Located on the Waiau River which before prior to the building of the Manapouri Power Station was one of the fastest flowing rivers in the Southern hemisphere. It was named in 1941 shortly after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour in the USA.
- 2 **SURPRISE BAY:**
- 3 **STONY POINT**
- 4 **MAHARA ISLAND:** This island has a channel cut through the centre of it which is believed to have been used by early Maori as an eel trap. The name Mahara is not Maori but is derived from the English language meaning 'Meditation'.
- 5 **HOLMWOOD ISLANDS:** Named by James McKerrow after small islands in the Orkney Group known as the 'Hols'.
- 6 **POMONA ISLAND:** - The largest island within an inland waterway in NZ. Considerable effort and expense has gone into making this a predator free area and a safe site for native birds. All of this work has been completed by a volunteer trust.
- 7 **CIRCLE COVE:** Named by James McKerrow due to its shape.
- 8 **SHALLOW BAY:** - The site of the Moturau Hut on the Kepler Track. This area was also believed to be occupied by Maori prior to the arrival of the European.
- 9 **KEPLER TRACK:** Starting at the Te Anau end of the Upper Waiau River this track follows the shores of Lake Te Anau before climbing up Mount Luxmore and then onto the Kepler Mountains. It descends again along the Iris Burn, through Shallow Bay and

ends at Rainbow Reach midway along the Upper Waiau River. This is normally a three or four day walk although runners can complete it in a day. Both the track and mountains are named after Johannus KEPLER a 15th Century astronomer and mathematician. Some of the development of the telescope has been attributed to his efforts.

- 10 **SUPPLY BAY:** Probably a modern name for this area as this is area us used to load and unload materials and equipment going to and from the power station or to West Arm.
- 11 **STOCKYARD COVE:** A safe anchorage for small boats located near the entrance of Hope Arm. This area was also occupied by Maori in the early days. Probably the name comes from the fact that the bay is almost fenced in on all sides by land except for a relatively small entrance.
- 12 **THE MONUMENT:** Located in Hope Arm. This area was the site of the first red deer being released in 1901. Named by James MCKERROW it reaches a height of 466 meters.
- 13 **MOUTH OF UPPER WAIU RIVER:** This river connects both Lake Te Anau to the North East and Lake Manapouri.
- 14 **DEEP POINT:** This area is believed to be the deepest part of Lake Manapouri at 444 meters.
- 15 **GIRAFFE SLIP:** This tree avalanche which came down in a period of bad weather recently has the shape of a giraffe. Tree avalanches are formed when one tree loses its grip on the rock and falls causing other trees below it to fall which in turn knock down other trees.
- 16 **OONAH BURN:** A Small wet valley favoured by deer hunters.
- 17 **SOUTH ARM:** On a clear day the first visible power pylon leading from the power station to Tiwai Point can be seen. When the winds are strong and from the South crossing the entrance of South Arm can be quite rough.
- 18 **CATHEDRAL PEAKS:** These beautiful peaks were named by James McKerrow as they resembled cathedral towers.
- 19 **BEEHIVE:** Named obviously due to its shape, this hill is visible long before visitors to the area leave the Invercargill – Te Anau highway.

HOPE ARM: Named by James McKerrow after the family name of the Earls of Hopetoun near Ayrshire.

HUNTER MOUNTAINS: Named by James McKerrow after the anatomist John Hunter. The highest of these mountains is approximately 1495 meters high.

TURRET RANGE: Mountain in this range reach a height of 1465 meters.

LAKE STATISTICS:

HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. – 220 Meters

AREA: 142 Square Kilometers

DEPTH: 444 meters

LENGTH: 28 Kilometers

ISLANDS: 33

5TH LARGEST LAKE

2ND DEEPEST LAKE.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Some information contained above has been sourced from Fiordland Place Names – by John Hall-Jones, Fiordland National Parks Board 1973.