

Cruise Map and Information

1. Cruise Milford - Milford Sound Visitor Centre (Milford Wharf Terminal) and Boat Harbour.

2. Bowen Falls (Lady Bowen Falls) - Named after the wife of Sir George Bowen, one of New Zealand's early governors in the 1870's. This spectacular waterfall is one of only two permanent falls and drops 160 metres from a classic hanging valley in the Darren Mountain Range.

3. Sinbad Gully - This classic U-shaped valley formed by the slopes of Mt Phillips, the Llawrenny Peaks, Mitre Peak and Milford's smallest mountain, the Footstool, is where the once thought extinct Kakapo bird was rediscovered.

4. Mitre Peak - One of the tallest mountains in the world to rise directly from the sea floor. Rising to a height of 1692 metres, Mitre Peak forms one of the most dominant and photographed landmarks of Milford Sound. So named due to the top 450 metres closely resembling the shape of a Bishop's headpiece.

5. Copper Point - Named for the presence of copper in the rock. At 620 metres wide it is Milford's narrowest and windiest point. By the afternoon on sunny days, the warming air inside the fiord rises and is replaced by cooler air drawn from the Tasman Sea which can gust up to 100 knots through this point. The breeze then dies away again in the evening.

6. Fairy Falls - One of the few waterfalls to drop straight into the fiord.

7. Bridal Veil Falls - So named as it resembles a brides veil. This is a semi-permanent waterfall that is most impressive after heavy rain.

8. Dale Point

Marks the northern entrance into Milford Sound. Beyond this point is the Tasman Sea, from where it is almost impossible

to see Milford Sound. This is why it was missed by Captain Cook and many other vessels for so long.

9. Seal Rock - The New Zealand Fur Seal inhabits Milford Sound all year round. This rock is one of the few points that these seals are able to climb out of the water and are almost always present here.

10. Stirling Falls - Drops 146 metres from a beautiful U-shaped hanging valley carved out between Elephant and Lion Mountains. Stirling Falls is the second largest permanent waterfall in the fiord and is fed by glaciers situated in the mountains behind. Named after Captain Stirling when he brought the HMS Cleo into Milford Sound during the 1870's.

11. Mt Kimberley - This rock formation also known as Lion Mountain, rises to a height of 1302 metres. Aptly named as it resembles a crouching lion.

12. Harrison's Cove - The only natural and most importantly, sheltered, anchorage in Milford Sound and home to Milford Underwater Observatory. The Underwater Observatory is a great stop for those interested in seeing the unique aquatic conditions and marine life of Milford Sound and Black Coral growing at 9 metres below the surface.

13. Mt Pembroke - The Pembroke glacier is over 1 million years old and sits on the tallest mountain to look down to the fiord at just over 2000 metres high. It was once one of the great glaciers over successive glacial advances that carved out Milford Sound.

14. Cascade Range - During heavy rain this mountain range comes alive with waterfalls.

15. Milford Airport - On a sunny day the Milford Air Strip becomes a very busy airport providing sightseeing flights between Milford, Queenstown, Wanaka and Te Anau.

