

# **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MANUAL**

## **ANTARCTIC PENINSULA SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS**



Second Edition  
EFFECTIVE 31 MAY 2021

# WAIVER

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## Wildlife Awareness Manual: Antarctic Peninsula, South Shetland Islands, South Orkney Islands

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# WILDLIFE AWARENESS MANUAL

## Purpose

The Wildlife Awareness Manual (WAM) provides aircraft pilots operating in the Antarctic Peninsula / South Shetland Islands / South Orkney Islands region with a practical guide to the main wildlife breeding site locations in a form suitable for field use. The manual enables pilots to plan and fly missions avoiding, as far as practicable, sites of elevated sensitivity.

## First Edition

The original Wildlife Awareness Manual (WAM) was an initiative taken by the Polar Regions Department of the United Kingdom Foreign & Commonwealth Office. The WAM was designed, first and foremost, as an aid for helicopter pilots because these operations have heightened potential to cause wildlife disturbance. In Antarctica, helicopters typically operate at lower elevations than fixed-wing aircraft and also have greater flexibility in where they can land, which raises their potential to interact with wildlife. The manual was therefore modelled on a Helicopter Landing Site manual in routine usage by the Royal Air Force in the United Kingdom (AIDU 2003), even though that manual was not designed around wildlife awareness. However, the flip-chart concept with maps of an appropriate size and scale had proven successful for in-flight use, so was adapted for the WAM. In addition, pilots from 212 Flight, 815 Royal Naval Air Squadron, operating on HMS *Endurance* and with extensive practical flying experience in Antarctica, were consulted when adapting the design for WAM.

It was recognised that pilots would find it beneficial to include a wider range of information relevant to operations into a single manual. For example, they needed information on stations and sites where special restrictions are in place such as protected areas. The WAM therefore gave special attention to station access, not just because they are focal points of activity, but also because on-site infrastructure such as masts, towers and aerial wires can pose flight hazards. Pilots from 212 Flight assembled this information for a number of stations that were regularly visited, and this was incorporated into the First Edition. It has not been possible to make a comprehensive revision of this information for the Second Edition, although most of the photographs from the original edition have been retained or updated where possible.

## Second Edition

The WAM found a broader audience than originally anticipated, including with scientists, tourists, expedition leaders and station personnel. While still focused on its primary purpose, the Second Edition has therefore been revised to include a wider range of information, such as Important Bird Areas (p.154) and sites with Visitor Site Guidelines (p.155), and also to show hydrography (recognising that most users are likely to be ship-based). This edition was jointly commissioned by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment and the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators with the aim of supporting this broader audience. The base maps have been comprehensively revised, with more detail provided on wildlife, offshore islands, topography and geographical names. New maps have been included for a number of areas not previously covered, and protected areas agreed since the First Edition have been added.

The region of Antarctica covered by this manual is changing rapidly as a result of climate change. As a result, even as this manual is published we know that some aspects – such as ice coastlines – will already be out of date. The wildlife populations are constantly fluctuating and even though breeding localities for the species included tend to persist over time, there is also evidence that populations are shifting in response to environmental drivers, with changes in sea ice being especially influential. In addition, regulations such as protected areas and Visitor Site Guidelines may also change from year to year.

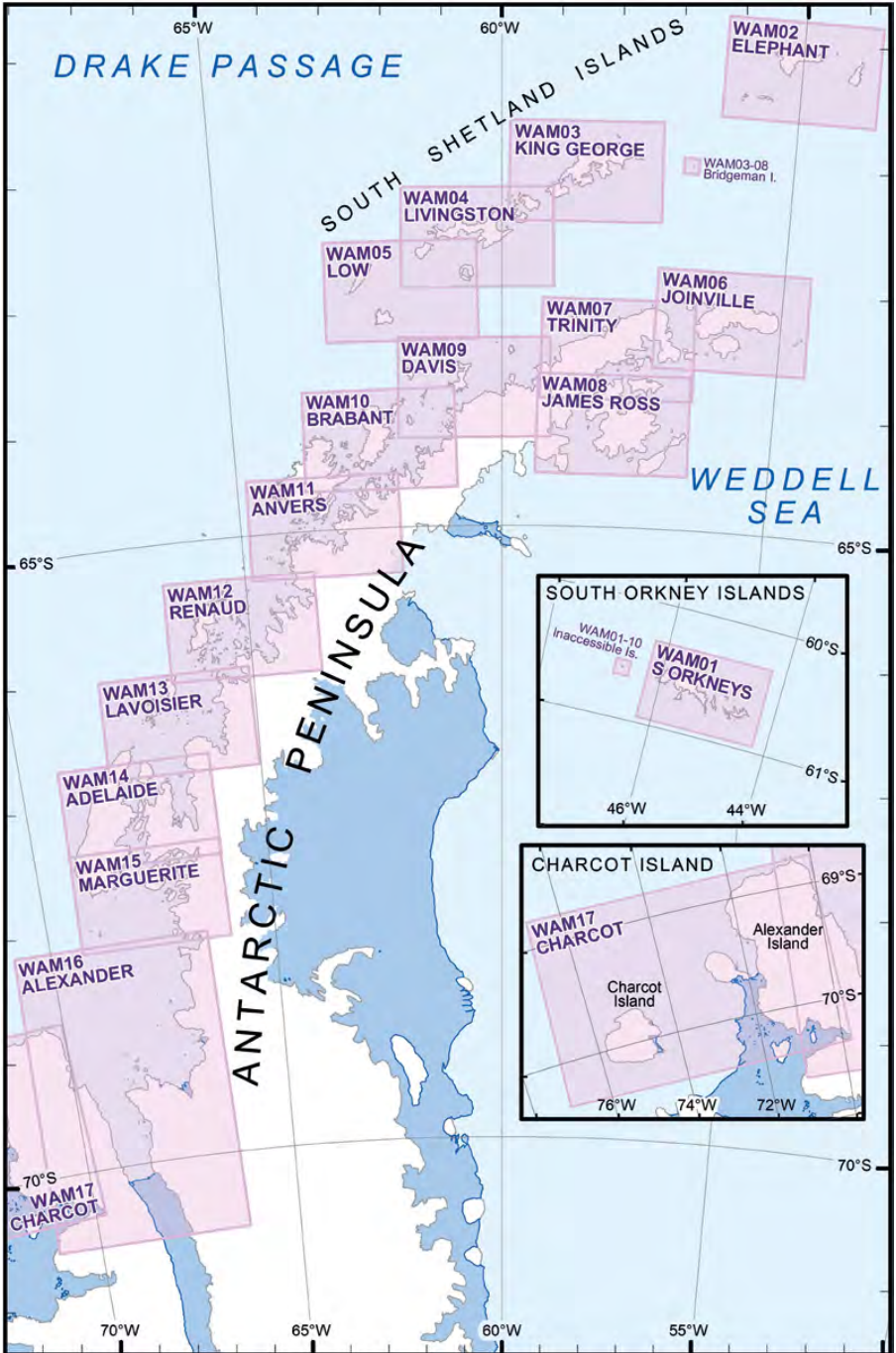
The WAM is therefore a guide to a dynamic environment, and it should not be assumed that because breeding wildlife is not identified in this publication that it is not necessarily present in the field. Moreover, only species for which data on breeding sites are readily available and philopatric species – those that habitually breed in the same localities each year – have been included. It is recommended, therefore, that visitors exercise caution at all times when operating in the region, and reliance should be made on prudent judgement gained from experience and information from other sources, as well as provided in this manual.

We hope the WAM will help you to protect this most remarkable part of our planet.

Dr Colin Harris, WAM Editor  
Cambridge, 12 April 2021

INDEX MAP OF WAM OVERVIEWS

WAM00





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# DATA & DESIGN

## 1. WILDLIFE INFORMATION

- 1.1 **THE ABSENCE OF CONCENTRATIONS OF WILDLIFE IN THE MANUAL DOES NOT NECESSARILY IMPLY THEIR ABSENCE IN THE FIELD. PILOTS SHOULD BE ATTENTIVE TO SIGNS OF WILDLIFE DISTURBANCE AT ALL TIMES AND TAKE CORRECTIVE ACTION WHERE PRACTICAL TO AVOID OR MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.**
- 1.2 All known breeding colonies of penguins (Chinstrap (*Pygoscelis antarcticus*), Adélie (*P. adeliae*), Gentoo (*P. papua*), Emperor (*Aptenodytes forsteri*), Macaroni (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*)), Southern giant petrels (*Macronectes giganteus*), Snow petrels (*Pagodroma nivea*), Antarctic petrels (*Thalassoica antarctica*), Antarctic shags (*Leucocarbo bransfieldensis*), Southern fulmars (*Fulmarus glacialisoides*), Southern elephant seals (*Mirounga leonina*) and Antarctic fur seals (*Arctocephalus gazella*) are included.
- 1.3 Southern giant petrels are particularly vulnerable to disturbance and are listed as of conservation concern under the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels (ACAP).
- 1.4 **Note:** Breeding locations of skuas (*Catharacta* sp.), Kelp gulls (*Larus dominicanus*), Antarctic terns (*Sterna vittata*), Snowy Sheathbills (*Chionis alba*), other petrels, etc. and other seals are generally **not shown** and are likely to be present in many locations.
- 1.5 Only previously confirmed breeding colonies are included for birds. However, some records are old and occasionally colonies may no longer exist, or colonies may now exist in previously unreported locations. In the case of seals, the sites identified are where larger concentrations have been reported, although these are not necessarily breeding colonies.
- 1.6 Bird counts refer to numbers of breeding pairs. Seal counts refer to numbers of individuals.
- 1.7 Colony locations have been mapped using best available information from a variety of sources and databases (see reference list below). In some cases it has proven impossible to determine precise colony location and/or numbers because of map and/or data limitations (e.g. some small islands are not shown, some numbers are outdated). In these cases colonies are placed as near to the correct location as the information / maps allow.
- 1.8 Wildlife information is drawn primarily from published sources listed in the References. Access to previously unpublished data was kindly provided by: Sally Poncet for Antarctic shags and Southern fulmars; Bill Fraser for data on Southern giant petrels breeding near Palmer Station; Mike Goebel for data on breeding locations of Antarctic fur seals.

## 2. PROTECTED AREAS AND SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

- 2.1 **Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs)** (see p153): permits are required for entry into ASPAs and their Management Plans must be followed. Overflight restrictions often apply at protected areas, particularly where breeding wildlife are present.
- 2.2 **Antarctic Specially Managed Areas (ASMAs)** (see p153): permits are not required for entry into ASMAs, although their Management Plans must be followed and a specific Code of Conduct may apply, including guidelines on landing sites / overflight.
- 2.3 **Historic Sites and Monuments** (see p153): included only where relevant to wildlife awareness / landing considerations for maintenance and / or inspection of UK historic bases / structures.
- 2.4 **Important Bird Areas** (see p154): identified by *Birdlife International* as of significance for breeding bird populations. IBAs have also been recognised by the Antarctic Treaty Parties.
- 2.5 **Visitor Site Guidelines** (see p155): sites frequently visited by tourists, and expeditions, where management guidelines have been agreed by the Antarctic Treaty Parties.

### 3. MAP DESIGN

- 3.1 WAM Maps are based on the SCAR Antarctic Digital Database (ADD) (v7.2, 2020) which is compiled from a wide variety of sources at maximum original scales of 1:250,000.
- 3.2 Maps are in Lambert Conformal Conic projections using the WGS84 Horizontal Datum.
- 3.3 Latitude and Longitude are in degrees, minutes and seconds or degrees and decimal minutes (customary for aircraft ops). Because of limitations to the spatial accuracy of the base mapping **GPS coordinates do not necessarily match map coordinates.**
- 3.4 Scale bars are in nautical miles and kilometres. Horizontal distances are given in yards and feet. Horizontal and coordinate accuracy varies across the region, ranging from approximately  $\pm 50$  m to  $\pm 200$  m.
- 3.5 **Contours are in metres**, and the contour interval is generally 250 m, with 100 m contours available in a few specific areas.
- 3.6 **Spot Heights** are in **feet** and *metres*.
- 3.7 **Horizontal and vertical distances in this manual are not considered reliable for aeronautical purposes.**
- 3.8 Site Maps are prepared at scales ranging between 1:200,000 and 1:400,000, depending on the surrounding geography, the amount of wildlife present, and human features such as stations. The majority of Site Maps are prepared at a scale of 1:250,000.
- 3.9 All Overview Maps are prepared at a scale of 1:750,000 except that for the South Orkney Islands (WAM01) which is at 1:600,000 and those for Marguerite Bay (South) / Alexander Island (WAM16) and Charcot Island / Rothschild Island (WAM17) which are at 1: 1.5M.
- 3.10 Maps are oriented with North consistently at the top of the map (not page).
- 3.11 General guidance on access routes etc. to stations is provided, where available, in order to reduce the risk of overflight of concentrations of wildlife.
- 3.12 **Refer to AFIM and other aircraft operation manuals for technical aeronautical information on station access procedures as appropriate. The WAM is not intended for technical aeronautical purposes.**
- 3.13 Place names used throughout (except station names) are those formally adopted by the UK Antarctic Place Names Committee (downloaded 2020 – 2021). Station names are as identified in COMNAP (2017).
- 3.14 Supplementary maps and photographs are provided in addition to the WAM maps in order to provide more detailed information at several sites.
- 3.15 In general, all data have been drawn from the references cited below. For very site-specific information, sources are noted under "Information sources and dates" in the site details.

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**This Manual is dedicated to the researchers who have spent countless hours over many years tirelessly cataloguing the wildlife records on which the Manual is based.**





## ABBREVIATIONS

~	approximately
ACAP	Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
ADD	Antarctic Digital Database
AGL	Above Ground Level
AFIM	Antarctic Flight Information Manual
ASMA	Antarctic Specially Managed Area
ASPA	Antarctic Specially Protected Area
BAH	Best Approach Heading
C.	Cape
CCAMLR	Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CEMP	CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Programme
Ch.	Channel
COMNAP	Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs
FT / ft	feet
FOD	Flying Object Debris
HLS	Helicopter Landing Site
Hbr	Harbour
HSM	Historic Site & Monument
I. / Is.	Island / Islands
IBA	Important Bird Area
nm	nautical mile
Pen.	Peninsula
Pt.	Point
PPR	Prior Permission Required
RPAS	Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems
SCAR	Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
Stn	Station
TWR / Twr	Tower
VSG	Visitor Site Guidelines
yds	yards

ISO	Country
AR	Argentina
BR	Brazil
BG	Bulgaria
CL	Chile
CN	China
CZ	Czech Republic

ISO	Country
DE	Germany
EC	Ecuador
ES	Spain
KR	Republic of Korea
PE	Peru
PL	Poland

ISO	Country
RU	Russia
UA	Ukraine
GB	United Kingdom
US	United States of America
UY	Uruguay

# GUIDELINES FOR THE OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT NEAR CONCENTRATIONS OF BIRDS IN ANTARCTICA

## RESOLUTION 2 (2004)

### ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING XXVII

Fixed and rotary wing aircraft operations have the potential to cause disturbance leading to changes in the behaviour, physiology and the breeding success of wildlife. The level of impact will vary according to the intensity, duration and frequency of disturbance, the species involved and the phase in their breeding season. Most species are particularly sensitive to disturbance between late September and early May – the period when Antarctic helicopter and fixed wing operations usually occur.

There are many variables affecting noise levels received on the ground during aircraft operations, including: flight height; the type of aircraft and engine; the flight profile; the weather; and the geography of the location. Pilots have to make the final judgement regarding aircraft operations based on the aircraft type, task and safety considerations. Such judgments should also pay due consideration to potential wildlife impacts, noting that Annex II of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty defines that 'harmful interference' means 'flying or landing helicopters or other aircraft in a manner that disturbs concentrations of birds and seals'.

Minimum recommended separation distances for aircraft operations close to concentrations of birds are set out below. These recommended distances should be maintained to the greatest extent possible, unless greater separation distances are specified for the area of operation, for example by an ASPA or ASMA management plan or guidelines already developed by national operators to suit their own particular needs and circumstances. These distances are only a guide and if wildlife disturbance is observed at any separation distance, a greater distance should be maintained wherever practical:

- Penguin, albatross and other bird colonies are not to be overflown below 2000 ft (~610 m) Above Ground Level, except when operationally necessary for scientific purposes.
- Landings within 1/2 nautical mile (~930 m) of penguin, albatross or other bird colonies should be avoided wherever possible.
- Never hover or make repeated passes over wildlife concentrations or fly lower than necessary.
- Maintain a vertical separation distance of 2000 ft (~610 m) AGL and a horizontal separation of 1/4 nautical mile (~460 m) from the coastline where possible.
- Cross the coastline at right angles and above 2000 ft (~610 m) AGL where possible.

### Location of aircraft operations (other considerations)

- Where practical, avoid overflying concentrations of birds.
- Be aware that concentrations of birds are most often found in coastal areas. Snow petrel and Antarctic petrel colonies are also frequently found inland on nunataks. Minimum vertical separation distances should be maintained in these areas.
- Where practical, landings near to concentrations of birds should be downwind and / or behind a prominent physical barrier (e.g. hill) to minimise disturbance.
- Avoid Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, unless authorised to over-fly and/or land by a permit issued by an appropriate national authority. For many ASPAs there are specific controls on aircraft operations, which are set out in the relevant Management Plans.
- Follow aircraft flight heights, preferred flight paths and approach paths contained in the Antarctic Flight Information Manual (AFIM), in station aircraft operation manuals and on relevant charts, maps and any Wildlife and Low Flying Avoidance Maps for the major airstrips in the Antarctic (e.g. Marsh, Marambio, Rothera, McMurdo).
- Particularly avoid flying toward concentrations of birds immediately after take-off and avoid steep banking turns in flight as these significantly increase the amount of noise generated.

### Timing of aircraft operations

- Most native bird species breed at coastal locations in Antarctica between September and May each season. During the planning of aircraft operations near to concentrations of birds, consideration should be given to undertaking flying activities outside of the main breeding and/or moulting periods.
- Where aircraft operations are necessary close to concentrations of birds, then the duration of flights should be the minimum necessary.
- To minimise bird strikes, especially in coastal areas, avoid flying after dark between September and May. At this time of year, prions and petrels are active. These birds are nocturnal when breeding and are attracted by lights.
- Aircraft operations should be delayed or cancelled if weather conditions (e.g. cloud base, winds) are such that the suggested minimum vertical and horizontal separation distances given in these guidelines cannot be maintained.

## USE OF REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT NEAR WILDLIFE IN ANTARCTICA

The use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) – or Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), or drones as they are commonly known – also has potential for wildlife disturbance.

There are strict rules about the use of RPAS in Antarctica, and so you should check with your tour operator or national permitting authority before planning any RPAS activities.

Flying or landing a RPAS in a manner that disturbs wildlife is prohibited, except in accordance with a permit issued by an appropriate authority under Annex II to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. Permits can be issued in recognition that RPAS, when used responsibly, can be incredibly useful as scientific tools, for example to gather data on the status of wildlife colonies themselves. For those with a permit, the *Environmental Guidelines for operation of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) in Antarctica* (v 1.1) (Resolution 4 (2018); available from the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat) provide guidance to minimise the risk of harmful interference with wildlife.

RPAS are also a potential danger to piloted aircraft, and it is critical that appropriate permissions are obtained before operating in proximity of vessels and piloted aircraft, especially near Antarctic stations. A guidance manual was issued by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) in 2015, and the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP) regularly updates and publishes its *Antarctic Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) Operator's Handbook* (v. 25 Oct 2019). Many National Programmes also have manuals for RPAS operation.

Preparation is essential for RPAS operation in Antarctica. Flying conditions are very different from those most pilots will have experienced, so it is important to simulate and practice techniques prior to flying in Antarctica. In particular, flying from moving vessels and sea ice require special practice as the Return to Home (RTH) point will change during flight. For safe take-off and landing ensure the Remotely Piloted Aircraft will move away from a vessel in the event of any loss of control.

Before flying, pilots should consult the environmental and operational guidelines for RPAS use in Antarctica, although a few key points relevant to wildlife are:

### PRIOR TO DEPLOYMENT TO ANTARCTICA

- Make sure the appropriate authorisation or permit is obtained for using RPAS in Antarctica;
- Undertake an environmental impact assessment, including of wildlife and site sensitivities, and detailed pre-flight planning with contingency plans for incidents;
- Design flight plans to avoid wildlife unless this is part of your research and you have a permit;
- Flying Remotely Piloted Aircraft into protected areas is prohibited unless you have a permit for entry;
- Carefully consider aircraft capabilities for use in extreme Antarctic conditions (e.g. wind, cold, etc);
- All pilots must be trained, including in all operational and environmental guidelines for RPAS use.

### ON-SITE AND IN-FLIGHT OPERATIONS

- Operate within Visual Line Of Sight at all times, unless specifically authorised otherwise.
- Select launch / landing sites away from wildlife, and avoid overflight unless you have a permit;
- Monitor any signs of wildlife disturbance and take corrective action / cease operations if necessary;
- Wildlife reactions to Remotely Piloted Aircraft vary extensively, for example depending on species, breeding status, flight altitude and whether flight approaches are either horizontal or vertical;
- Take special care operating near cliffs where hidden birds may be nesting;
- Pay close attention to changes in weather conditions which may affect RPAS capabilities.

## GUIDELINES FOR VISITORS TO ANTARCTICA

The Antarctic Treaty Parties have agreed *General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic*, which are available in full from the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat. These Guidelines provide general advice for visiting Antarctica, with the aim of ensuring visits do not have adverse impacts on the Antarctic environment, or on its scientific and aesthetic values.

*Visitor Site Guidelines* have also been agreed by the Antarctic Treaty Parties to provide additional site-specific advice at some locations (see the list of sites where *Visitor Site Guidelines* apply in the region covered by the WAM on p.155). The *Visitor Site Guidelines* are available in full from the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat. The most important of the *General Guidelines for Visitors to the Antarctic* provisions on protection of wildlife are:

### PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE

- The taking of, or harmful interference with, Antarctic wildlife is prohibited except in accordance with a permit.
- When in the vicinity of wildlife, walk slowly and carefully and keep noise to a minimum.
- Maintain an appropriate distance from wildlife. While in many cases a greater distance may be appropriate, in general don't approach closer than 5 m. Abide by any guidance on distances in site specific guidelines..
- Observe wildlife behaviour. If wildlife changes its behaviour stop moving, or slowly increase your distance.
- Animals are particularly sensitive to disturbance when they are breeding (including nesting) or moulting. Stay outside the margins of a colony and observe from a distance.
- Every situation is different. Consider the topography and the individual circumstances of the site, as these may have an impact on the vulnerability of wildlife to disturbance.
- Always give animals the right of way and do not block their access routes to the sea.
- Do not feed wildlife or leave food or scraps lying around.

In addition, entry into Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) is prohibited without a permit. Entry to Antarctic Specially Managed Areas (ASMAs) is allowed without a special permit, although Management Plans set out Codes of Conduct for activities in these areas, including restrictions at particular locations (e.g. ASMA No.7 Southwest Anvers Island & Palmer Basin has a number of Restricted Zones where access is restricted). See the list of designated ASPAs and ASMAs in the region covered by the WAM on p.153.

### RECENT ANTARCTIC WILDLIFE CHANGES

Major changes in the abundance and distribution of penguins (Adélie, Chinstrap, Gentoo, Emperor, King, and Macaroni) breeding in the Antarctic Peninsula / Scotia Arc region have occurred, prompting a remarkable effort to improve data in recent years. The region faces multiple threats, such as climate change and fishing, while historically the ecosystem was perturbed by whaling and sealing. Chinstrap penguins have declined throughout much of the western Antarctic Peninsula region, at many colonies by over 75%. Adélie penguins have also seen widespread declines, while many Gentoo colonies have increased – in some cases dramatically – and their range has also extended southwards. The pattern for Antarctic shags and South Polar and Brown skuas is mixed, with some colonies stable and others in decline or increasing, although data on which to assess trends are sparse. For other bird species, reliable data on which to base assessments are limited. There remains much work to do to understand the dynamics of Antarctic wildlife populations in our fast-changing world, and to make appropriate conservation responses. Responsible operations are essential to minimise, to the extent we can, any additional pressures on species that are already under strain.

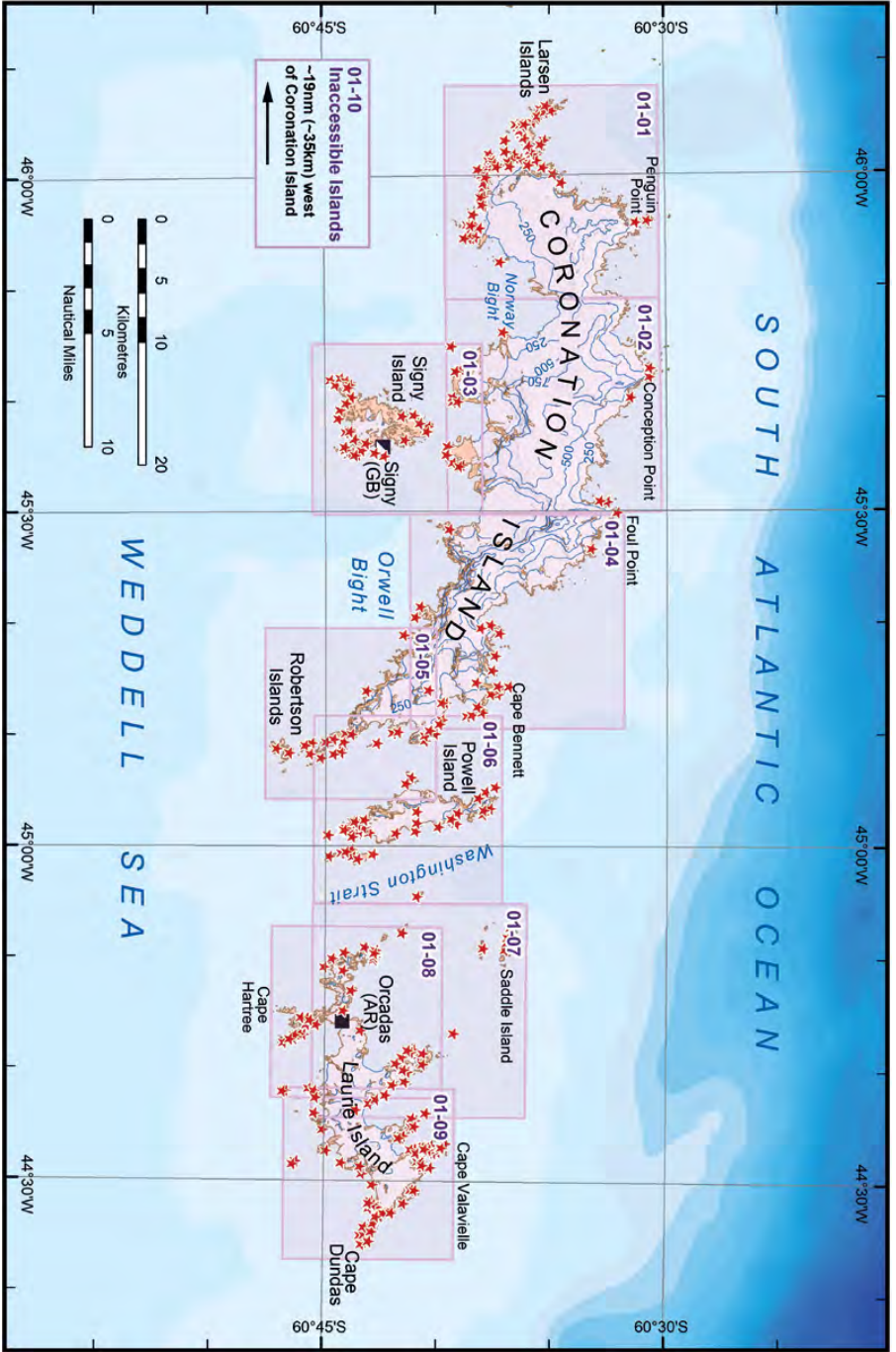
*Bill Fraser, Tom Hart, Heather Lynch, Donna Patterson, Richard Phillips, Phil Trathan:*  
March 2021.



## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

### **WAM01: SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS**

SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS OVERVIEW



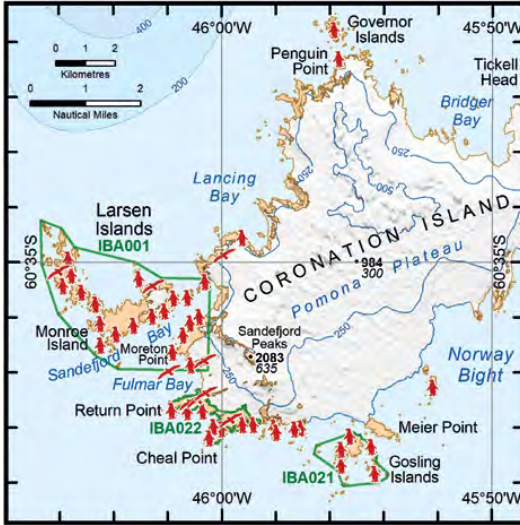
### CORONATION ISLAND, West

GRID REF  
GPS

### WAM01-01

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Western third of Coronation Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Major colonies of penguins and flying birds at ice-free coastal locations. Penguins appear to breed at Penguin Point and Governor Islands. Very large colonies (>100,000 pairs) of Chinstrap penguins on Larsen Islands, including Monroe Island. ~24,000 pairs at Moreton Point. ~38,000 pairs at Cheal Point. ~20,000 pairs of three penguin species on Gosling Islands and ~4000 Chinstrap pairs on an island in Norway Bight. Many 1000's Southern fulmars breed at Cheal Point and Return Point. Snow petrels and Cape petrels also breed along coast.

**HAZARDS:** Fog frequent on northern coast.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

### CORONATION ISLAND, Central

GRID REF  
GPS

### WAM01-02

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Central third of Coronation Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Location of ~5000 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed at Conception Point. Penguins appear to breed at and on the southwest coast of Foul Point. Petrels breed along northern coast. >10,000 penguins of several species breed along southern coast from Norway Bight to Marshall Bay. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Shingle Cove (VSG15).

**HAZARDS:** Fog frequent on northern coast.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

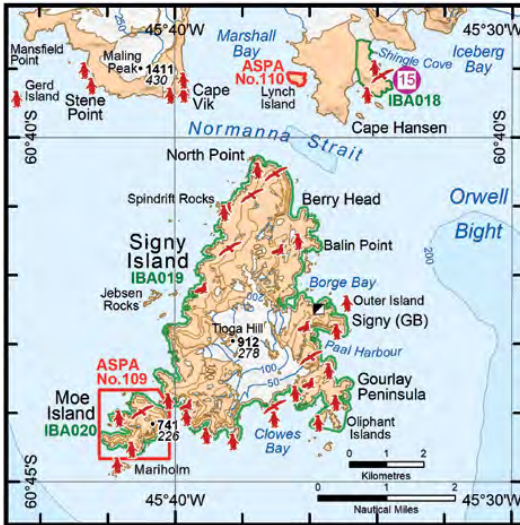
**SIGNY ISLAND**

GRID REF  
GPS

**WAM01-03**

ELEV Signy Stn ~23FT

**LOCATION:** 1.5 nm south of Coronation Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Signy Research Station operated by United Kingdom. ~10,000 pairs Adélie, Chinstrap and Gentoo penguins, skuas, petrels & Antarctic shags (100s) at North Point. Antarctic fur seals numerous (~15,000) on NE Signy Island mid-late summer. ASPAs nearby at Moe Island and Lynch Island. Large colonies of Chinstrap penguins on south coast of Signy Island and west coast of Moe Island. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Shingle Cove (VSG15).

**HAZARDS:** Station masts. Flying birds.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM.

**RESTRICTIONS:** ASPA entry PPR.  
Consult management plans.

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASPA No.109 Management Plan (2017)

ASPA No.110 Management Plan (2017).



Signy Research Station looking NE towards Coronation Island (Richard Phillips, BAS, 2008/09).



**CORONATION ISLAND, Northeast**GRID REF  
GPS**WAM01-04**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** NE Coronation Island.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~3000 pairs Chinstrap penguins at Purdy Point, ~5000 pairs at Crown Head and nearby peninsulas to east, and ~11,500 pairs around Cape Bennett. ~13,000 pairs at Rayner Point and along Gibbon Bay. Southern fulmars breed in the East Cape / Fulmar Crags region. ~2000 pairs of Chinstrap and ~4000 pairs Adélie penguins at Amphibolite Point.

**HAZARDS:** Fog frequent on northern coast.**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****CORONATION ISLAND, Southeast**GRID REF  
GPS**WAM01-05**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** SE Coronation Island and Robertson Islands.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~500 pairs Chinstrap penguins along Spence Harbour and on island in Petter Bay. ~60,000 pairs on Robertson Islands. Antarctic shags on Atriceps Island.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

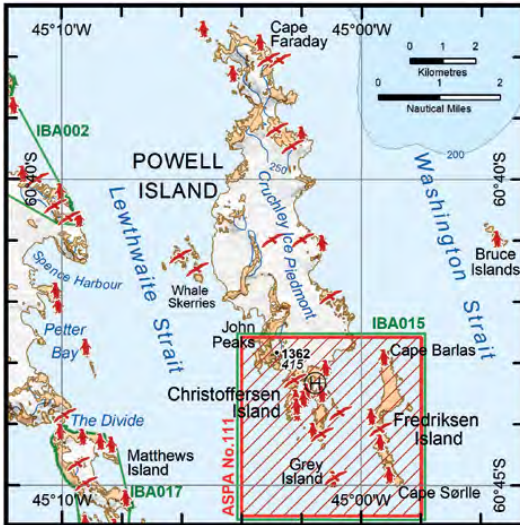
**POWELL ISLAND**

GRID REF 60°43'20"S, 45°01'32"W (landing site)  
GPS

**WAM01-06**

ELEV ~15FT

**LOCATION:** Approx midway between Coronation and Laurie Islands.



**DESCRIPTION:** Locality of ASPA No.111 at Southern Powell Island. ~5600 pairs Chinstrap penguins at Cape Faraday. ~2000 pairs along east coast. ~40,000 pairs of 3 penguin species on S. Powell and Christoffersen Island, ~41,000 pairs on Fredriksen Island. S. fulmars at Cape Faraday. S. giant petrels around S. Powell.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:** Landings within ASPA No.111 prohibited between 01 Nov - 15 Feb. Outside these times land only at designated site. **ASPA entry PPR. Consult management plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASPA No.111 Management Plan (2017).

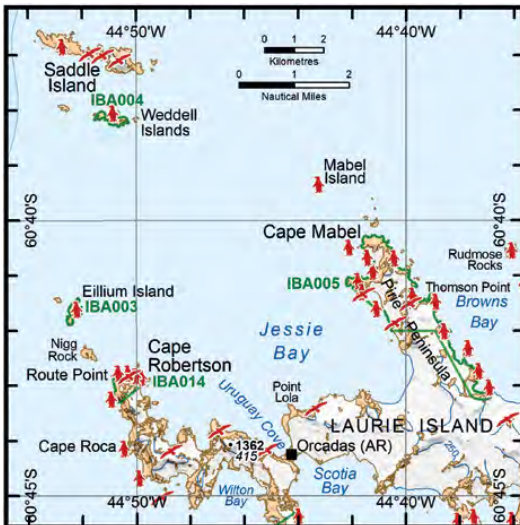
**SADDLE ISLAND / LAURIE I., West**

GRID REF  
GPS

**WAM01-07**

ELEV Orcadas Stn ~13FT

**LOCATION:** Saddle Island / Laurie Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Orcadas Station operated by Argentina. ~60,000 pairs Chinstrap penguins on Saddle Island and ~28,500 Adélie penguins on Weddell Island, with Gentoos also present. Snow and Cape petrels breed. ~21,400 pairs Chinstrap penguins at Eillium Island, ~30,000 pairs at Cape Robertson and ~5000 pairs along west coast of Mackenzie Peninsula. ~18,000 pairs around Cape Mabel and rest of Pirie Peninsula. Antarctic shags breed SW of Cape Mabel (~70-100 pairs).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

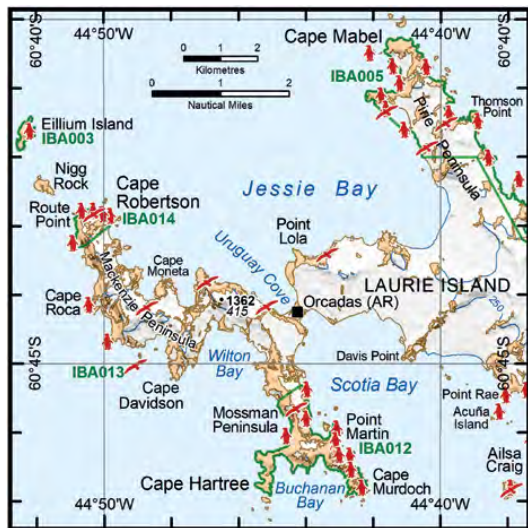
**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**ORCADAS / LAURIE ISLAND, West** **WAM01-08**  
 GRID REF: ELEV Orcadas Stn ~16FT  
 GPS: S 60° 44.2555' W 044° 44.2432' Orcadas HLS

**LOCATION:** Orcadas Station (AR),  
 Uruguay Cove, Western Laurie Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Orcadas Station operated by Argentina. ~21,400 pairs Chinstrap penguins at Eillium Island, ~20,000 pairs at Cape Robertson and ~5000 pairs along west coast of Mackenzie Peninsula. ~25,000 pairs around Cape Murdoch and Point Martin. ~14,000 pairs around Cape Mabel and rest of Pirie Peninsula. Antarctic shags breed near Cape Mabel (~230 pairs), and on small islet ~0.5 nm west of Cape Davidson (~180 pairs). ~14,000 pairs Chinstrap penguins in colonies around Point Rae.

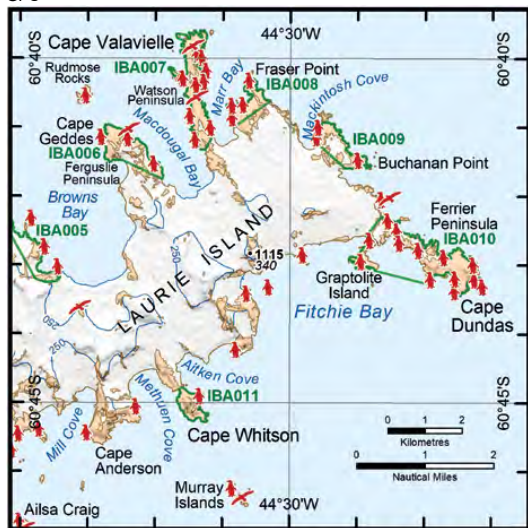
**HAZARDS:**  
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**  
**COMMS:** VHF 118.1  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**LAURIE ISLAND, East** **WAM01-09**  
 GRID REF: ELEV FT  
 GPS:

**LOCATION:** Eastern Laurie Island



**DESCRIPTION:** ~14,400 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed in in multiple colonies on Ferguslie Peninsula, with ~57,000 pairs from Cape Valaville to Buchanan Point; ~500 pairs Southern giant petrels. ~75,000 pairs of 3 penguin species on Ferrier Peninsula. ~16,300 pairs Adélies on Graptolite Island. ~17,000 pairs of 3 penguin species from Cape Anderson – Cape Whitson. Antarctic shags breed on Murray Islands (~74 pairs), Fitchie Bay (~20 pairs), N of Ferrier Peninsula (~120 pairs), on Watson Peninsula (~100 pairs) and on Rudmose Rocks (~20 pairs).

**HAZARDS:**  
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**  
**COMMS:**  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**



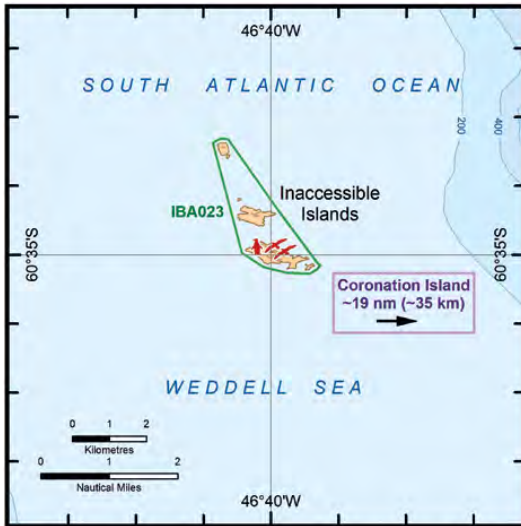
**INACCESSIBLE ISLANDS**

GRID REF  
GPS

**WAM01-10**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** ~19 nm west of Coronation Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~10,000 pairs Southern fulmars, ~1000 pairs Chinstrap penguins and ~100 pairs Antarctic shags breed on Inaccessible Islands.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

Antarctic fur seal. Photo: C.Harris, 28 Feb 2001.

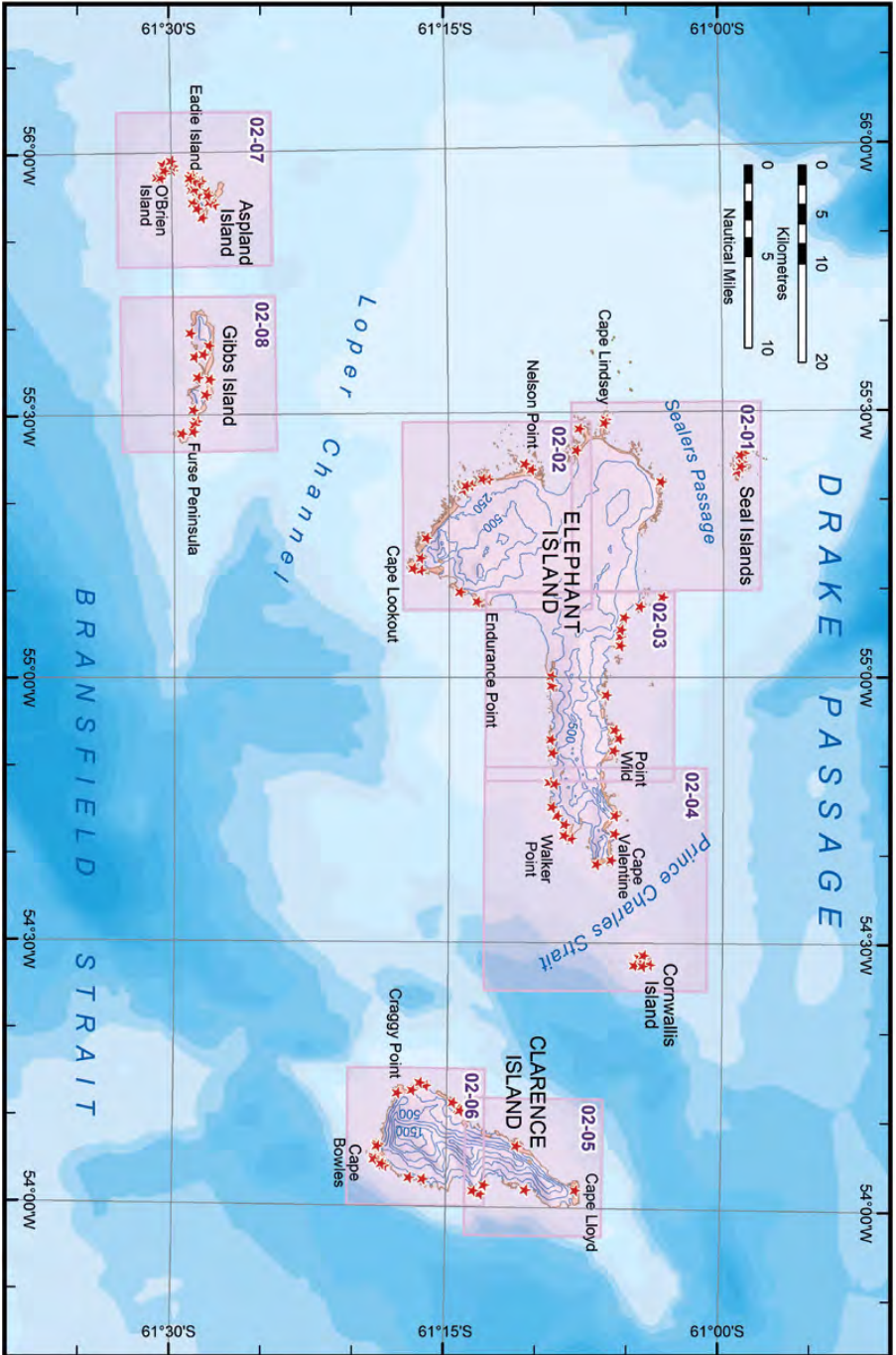


## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

### **WAM02: ELEPHANT ISLAND CLARENCE ISLAND**

ELEPHANT / CLARENCE ISLAND OVERVIEW

WAM02





## SEAL ISLANDS

GRID REF:

GPS:



## WAM02-01

ELEV FT

LOCATION: 5 nm NW of Elephant Island.

**DESCRIPTION:** Small island group with breeding colonies of seals, penguins and flying birds. ~1000 pairs Chinstrap penguins, also Macaroni penguins. Breeding colonies of Chinstrap penguins, fur seals and Antarctic shags at Cape Lindsey and Emma Cove.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

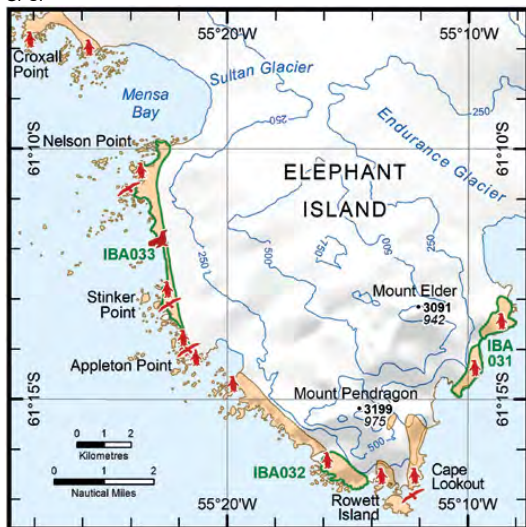
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## ELEPHANT ISLAND, Southwest

GRID REF:

GPS:



## WAM02-02

ELEV FT

LOCATION: SW Elephant Island.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~12,500 pairs Chinstrap penguins on coast near Stinker Point; also ~580 pairs Southern giant petrels, and ~1250 pairs Gentoo penguins south of Appleton Point. Antarctic shags and fur seals also present. ~7000 pairs Chinstrap and ~630 pairs Gentoo penguins in several colonies at Cape Lookout. ~40 pairs Southern fulmars and penguins observed on Rowett Island. ~3000 Chinstrap and ~120 pairs Gentoo penguins breed on coast east of Mount Elder.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**ELEPHANT ISLAND, Central**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM02-03 LOCATION:** Central Elephant Island.

ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** ~6200 Chinstrap penguins breed at Saddleback Point, ~6000 pairs at Cape Belsham and ~2600 pairs at Point Wild. ~5650 pairs breed in 5 colonies on north coast near The White Company and ~400 pairs on Buskin Rocks. ~2400 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed near Muckle Bluff, and ~1000 pairs Gentoo penguins in several colonies along coast east of Endurance Glacier. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Point Wild (VSG38).

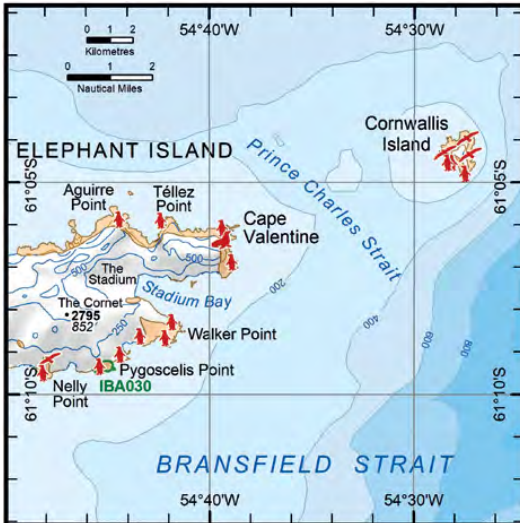
**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****ELEPHANT I., East / CORNWALLIS I.**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM02-04 LOCATION:** Cornwallis Island is 6 nm east

ELEV FT

of Elephant Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~6000 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed on Cornwallis Island; also ~550 pairs Southern fulmars nest along west coast. Several colonies of Chinstrap penguins (~530 pairs) and Antarctic fur seals breed at Cape Valentine. ~1150 pairs of Chinstrap penguins on north coast, ~700 at Walker Point and several large colonies on coast SW of Walker Point (1000 – 7350 pairs). Large Southern giant petrel colony (~240 pairs) at Nelly Point.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

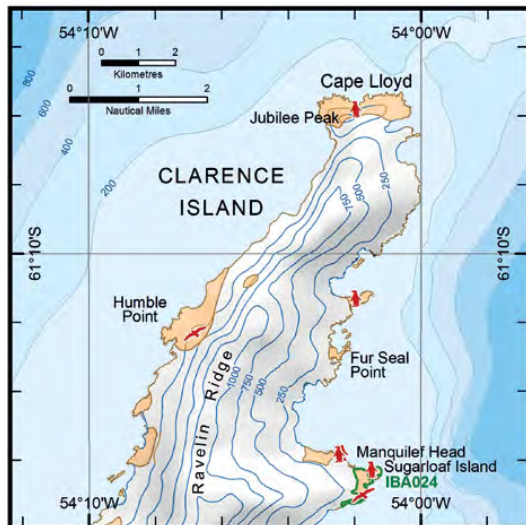
## CLARENCE ISLAND, North

GRID REF:  
GPS:

WAM02-05

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Eastern-most of Elephant Island group.



**DESCRIPTION:** Large Chinstrap penguin colonies around most of the ice-free coastal promontories of Clarence Island. Macaroni and Adélie penguins also present. Southern fulmars at Sugarloaf Island. ~20,000 pairs at Sugarloaf Island, ~8000 pairs north of Fur Seal Point, and ~400 pairs at Cape Lloyd.

**HAZARDS:**  
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**  
**COMMS:**  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

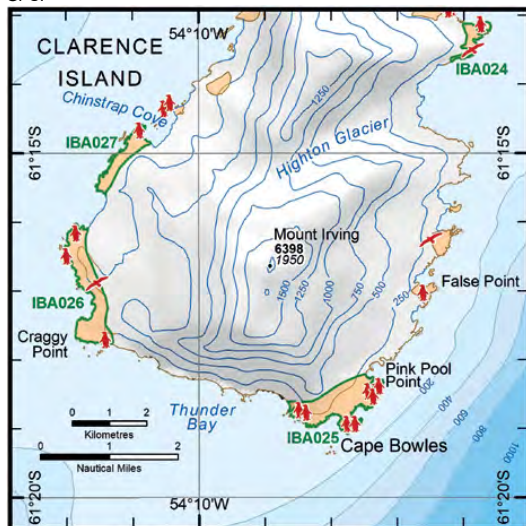
## CLARENCE ISLAND, South

GRID REF:  
GPS:

WAM02-06

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Eastern-most of Elephant Island group.



**DESCRIPTION:** Very large numbers of Chinstrap penguins in colonies around most of the ice-free coastal promontories of Clarence Island. Macaroni and Adélie penguins also present. Southern fulmars at Craggy Point. ~2300 pairs Chinstrap penguins near False Point, ~40,000 pairs in 3 colonies at Cape Bowles, up to ~11,000 pairs on coast near Craggy Point, and ~6000 pairs at Chinstrap Cove.

**HAZARDS:**  
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**  
**COMMS:**  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

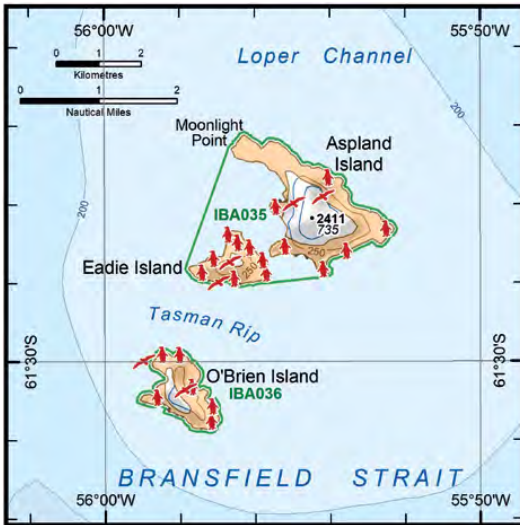
**ASPLAND ISLAND**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM02-07 LOCATION**

ELEV FT 21 nm southwest of Elephant Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~7000 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed on O'Brien Island, ~8650 pairs on Aspland Island and ~8000 pairs Eadie Island. Macaroni penguins also present. Southern fulmars breed on Aspland (~9800 pairs), Eadie (~7500 pairs) and O'Brien (~6500 pairs) islands.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****GIBBS ISLAND**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM02-08 LOCATION**

ELEV FT 14 nm southwest of Elephant Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~80,000 pairs Chinstrap penguins on Gibbs Island in several colonies mainly along the southern coast. Macaroni penguins also present. ~10,000 Southern fulmars breed on Furse Peninsula, ~7000 east of The Spit and ~2000 at the west of Gibbs Island.

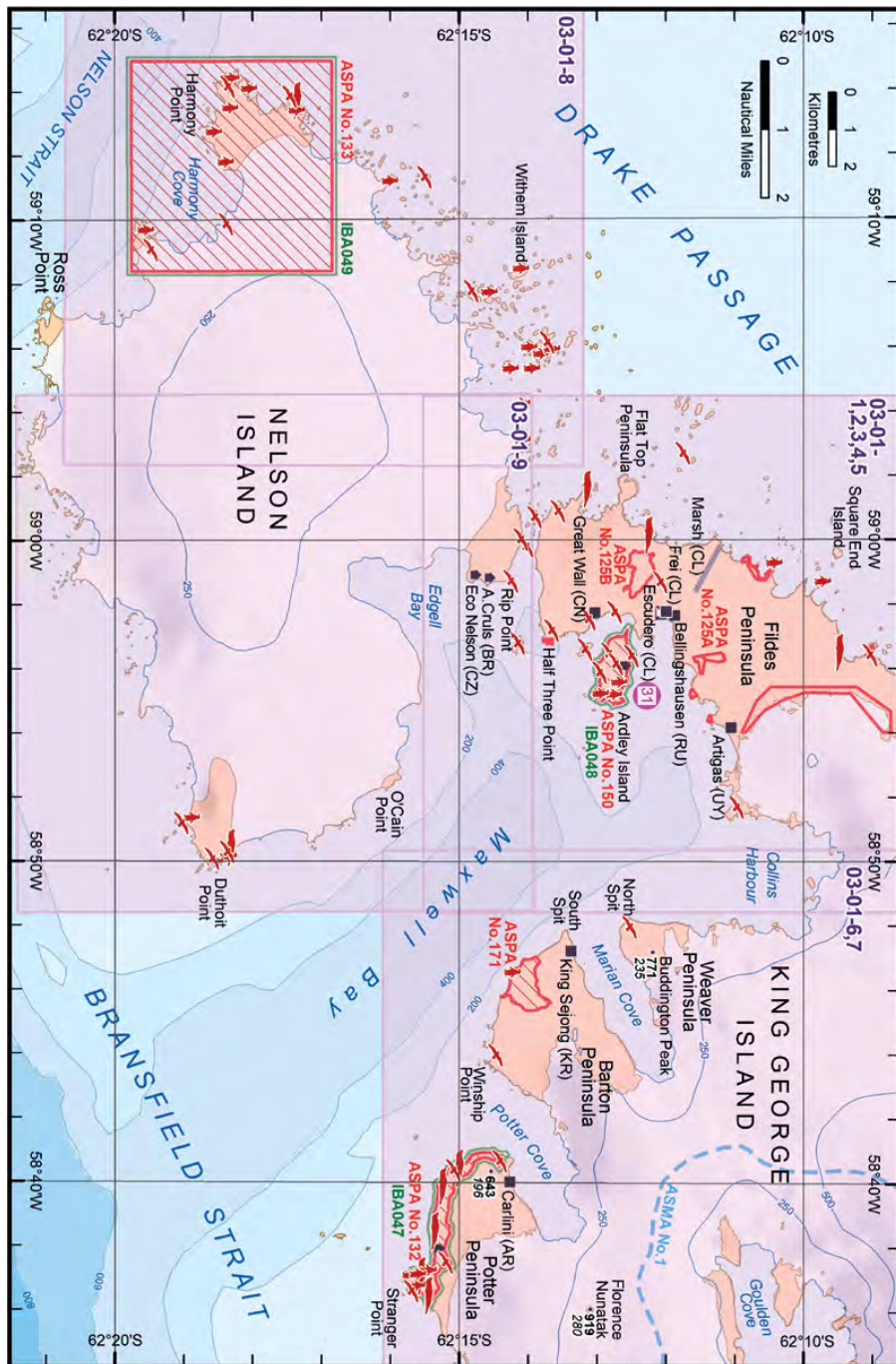
**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

### **WAM03: KING GEORGE ISLAND NELSON ISLAND**









**FREI / ESCUDERO STATIONS (Chile) WAM03-01-1**

GRID REF:  
GPS: S 62°11.577' W 58°58.849' (Marsh HLS)

ELEV HLS ~130FT



**LOCATION:** Central Fildes Peninsula.

**DESCRIPTION:** Presidente Frei and Escudero stations & Marsh airfield operated by Chile. Marsh airfield is formed gravel capable of HC130 aircraft. ~5000 pairs of three species of penguins on Ardley Island. Southern giant petrels breed close to Frei Station. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Ardley Island (VSG31).

**HAZARDS:** Flying birds. Aerials south of runway and buildings at airfield. Beware of FOD in bins west of re-fuel ISO.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** 120°T/300°T (Runway orientation) **Refer AFIM.**

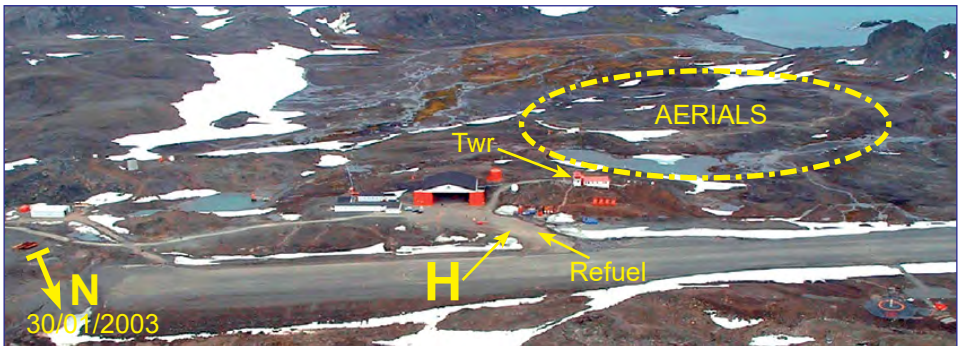
**COMMS:** App 119.7 Twr 118.1

**CONTACT:**

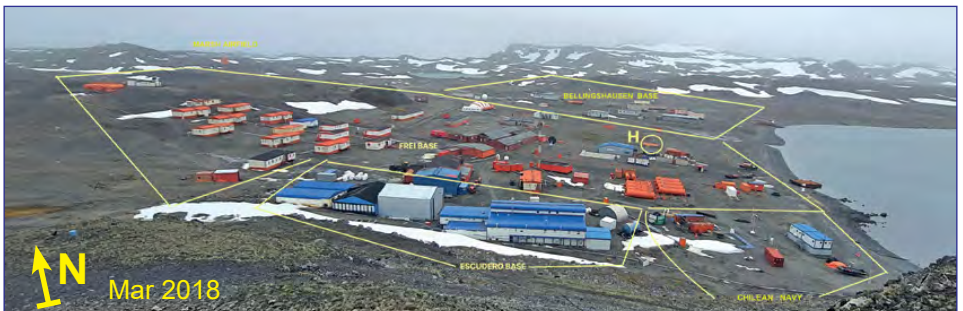
**REMARKS:** Separate HLS at Frei.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Landings and overflight below 2000 ft (~ 610 m) AGL at ASPA No. 150 Ardley Island is prohibited. Maintain a horizontal separation of at least 1/4 nautical mile (~ 460 m) from the coastline. **ASP entry PPR. Consult Management plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**  
ASPANo.150 Management Plan (2017).



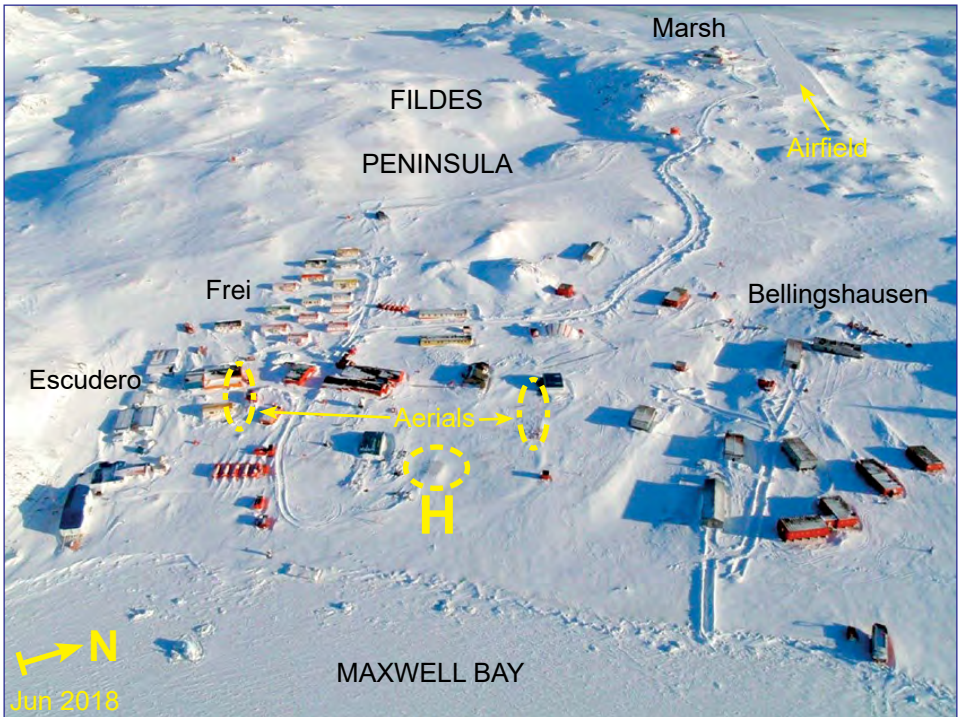
Above: Marsh Airfield (Chile), Fildes Peninsula. Photo: HMS *Endurance* (30 Jan 2003).



Above: Frei / Escudero (Chile) / Bellingshausen (Russia). Photo: courtesy of Chilean Navy.

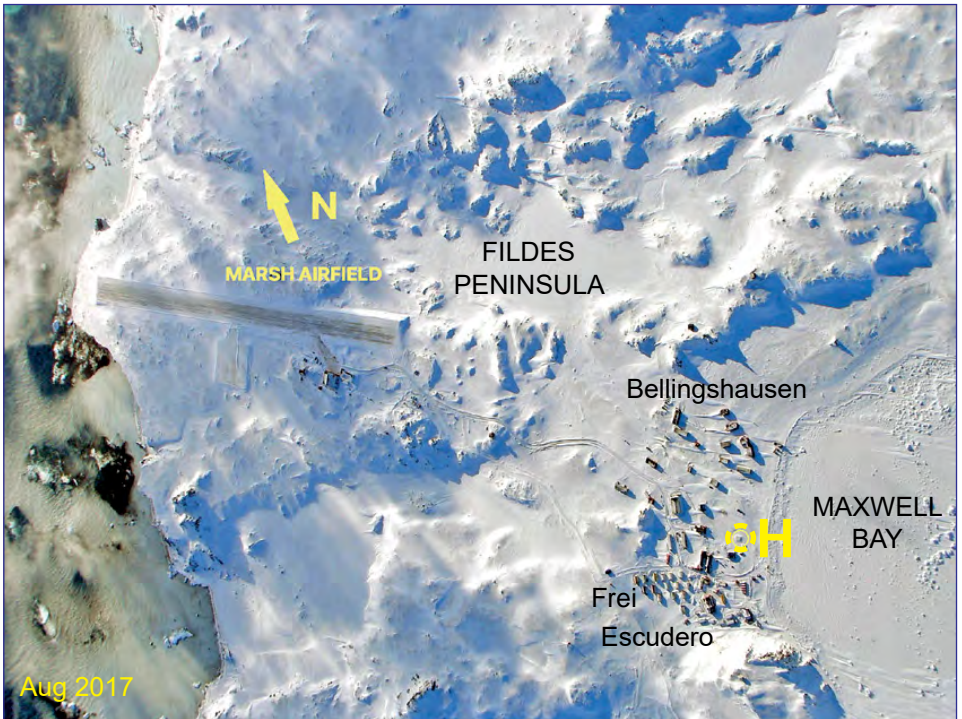


Above: Gravel runway at Marsh Airfield (Chile), looking southeast towards station complexes and Maxwell Bay. Photo: courtesy of Chilean Navy.



Above: Presidente Frei, Escudero stations and Marsh Airfield (Chile), Bellingshausen Station (Russia) on Fildes Peninsula. Photo: courtesy of Chilean Air Force.





Above: Aerial view of Frei / Escudero (Chile) / Bellingshausen (Russia) stations and Marsh Airfield (Chile), Fildes Peninsula. Photo: courtesy of Chilean Air Force.

#### BELLINGSHAUSEN STATION (Russia)

WAM03-01-2

LOCATION: Central Fildes Peninsula.

GRID REF:

ELEV Bellingshausen Stn ~52FT

GPS:

**DESCRIPTION:** Bellingshausen Station operated by Russia. Located below and east of Marsh airfield. Landings as per Marsh. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Ardley Island (VSG31).

**HAZARDS:** Flying birds.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

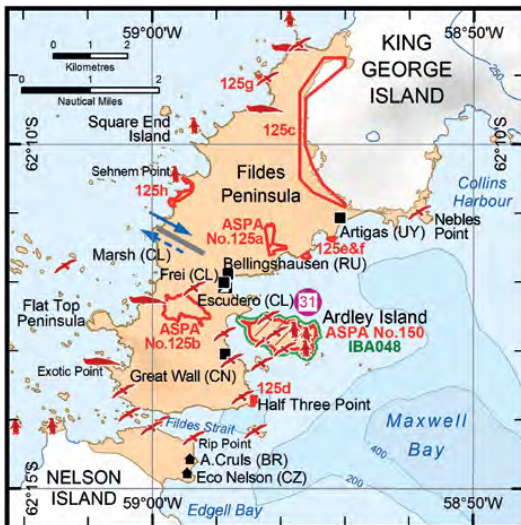
**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:** Landings and overflight below 2000 ft (~ 610 m) AGL at ASPA No.125a. No.150 Ardley Island is prohibited. Maintain a horizontal separation of at least 1/4 nautical mile (~ 460 m) from the coastline. **ASP entry PPR. Consult Management plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASP No.150 Management Plan (2017).



## ARTIGAS STATION (Uruguay)

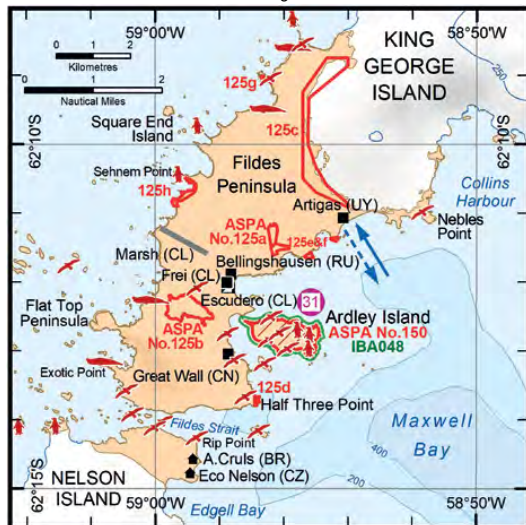
GRID REF:

GPS: S 62°11.073' W 058°54.165' Artigas HLS

WAM03-01-3

ELEV Artigas Stn ~56FT

LOCATION: NE Fildes Peninsula.



**DESCRIPTION:** Artigas Station operated by Uruguay. Southern giant petrels breed on Nebles Point east of station. HLS consists of a circle (approx. 50 ft diameter) situated south of the aircraft hangar surrounded by 1 ft high glims. HLS surface compacted stone surrounded by red painted rocks. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Ardley Island (VSG31).

**HAZARDS:** Flying birds. 1 large comms aerial 200 yds west of HLS.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** South (do not overfly Ardley Island). BAH W 320.

**COMMS:** Channels 16, 14, 12 VHF 128.9 / 118.1. HF3100, 4480, 6680.

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

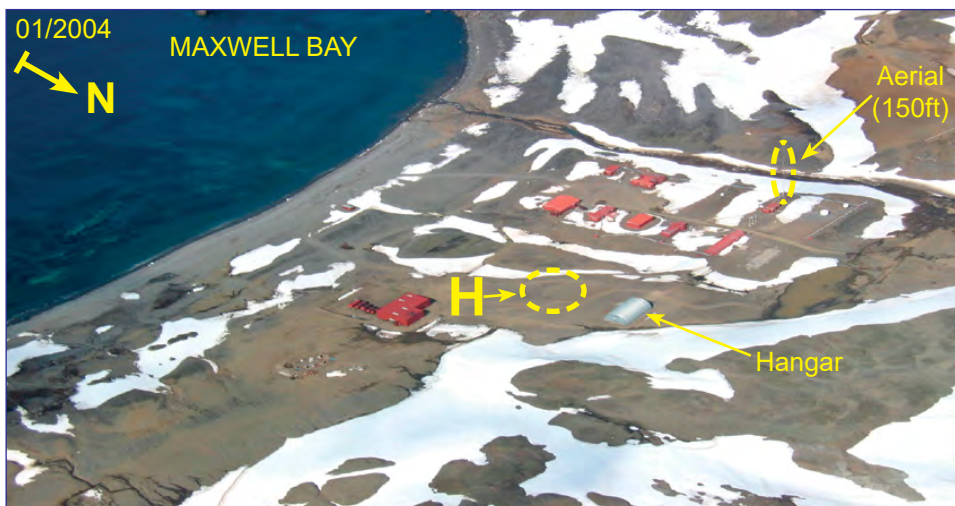
**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Landings and overflight below 2000 ft (~ 610 m) AGL at ASPA No. 150 Ardley Island is prohibited. Maintain a horizontal separation of at least 1/4 nautical mile (~ 460 m) from the coastline. **ASP** entry PPR. Consult Management plan.

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASP A No. 150 Management Plan (2017).

HMS *Endurance* (01/04)





**GREAT WALL STATION (China)****WAM03-01-4**

GRID REF: ELEV Great Wall Stn ~33FT  
 GPS: S 62 07.554 W 58 34.512 Great Wall HLS

**LOCATION:** SE Fildes Peninsula.

**DESCRIPTION:** Great Wall Station operated by China. HLS platform 15 ft square at centre of station. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Ardley Island (VSG31).

**HAZARDS:** Large aerals to south and north of base by approx 300 yds. Beware of FOD. Flying birds nesting close by.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** East. BAH 240°T (estimated). Do not overfly Ardley Island.

**COMMS:** VHF IMM Channel 12/16 HF 7775

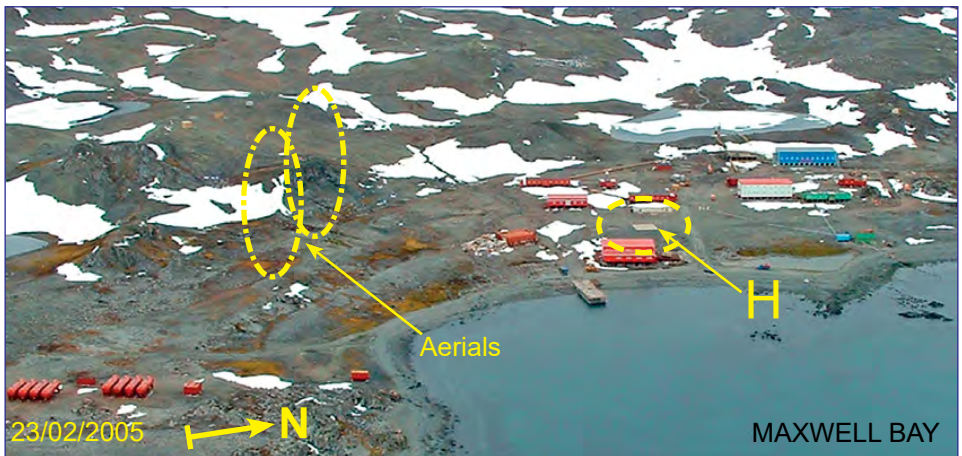
**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Landings and overflight below 2000 ft (~ 610 m) AGL at ASPA No. 150 Ardley Island is prohibited. Maintain a horizontal separation of at least 1/4 nautical mile (~ 460 m) from the coastline. **ASPA entry PPR. Consult Management plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

HMS *Endurance* (23/02/05). ASPA No. 150 Management Plan (2017).



## 'ECO NELSON' BASE

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM03-01-5**

ELEV HLS ~10FT

**LOCATION:** Stansbury Peninsula, north Nelson Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Small base consisting of several huts operated by private citizen from Czech Republic. Southern giant petrels breed in Fildes Strait area.

**HAZARDS:** Unknown, aerals not obvious from photo. Flying birds nest close by.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** 270°T East/West.

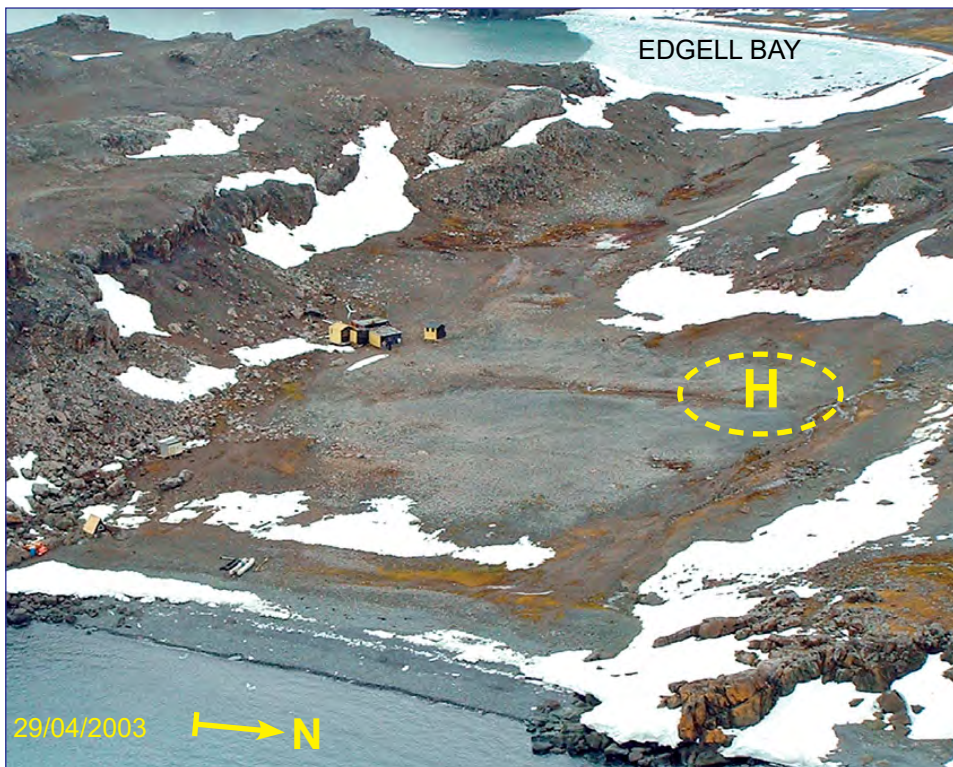
**COMMS:** VHF IMM Channel 16-Blind Call (limited power so not normally on).

**CONTACT:** Base personnel.

**REMARKS:** No helipad. HLS is northern flat area of upper beach, away from facility.

**RESTRICTIONS:** See WAM03-01-4 for restrictions at ASPA No.150 Ardley Island.

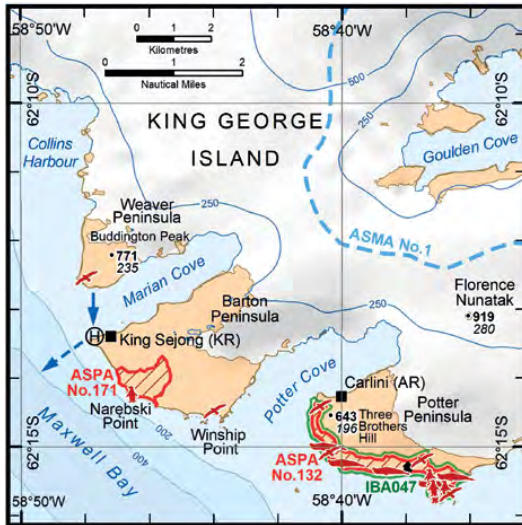
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** HMS *Endurance* (29/04/03).





**KING SEJONG STATION (Rep Korea) WAM03-01-6**

GRID REF: ELEV King Sejong HLS ~20FT  
 GPS: S 62°13.382' W 58°47.416' King Sejong HLS



**LOCATION:** Barton Peninsula, Maxwell Bay.

**DESCRIPTION:** King Sejong Station operated by Republic of Korea. Raised brick helipad 15x15 ft. ~250 pairs Southern giant petrels breed at Winship Point, and ~45 pairs breed on Weaver Peninsula. ~2500 pairs Chinstrap and ~2400 pairs Gentoo penguins breed at Narebski Point. Other bird species also breed on Barton Peninsula.

**HAZARDS:** None noted.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** 120°T (Can be approached from 120°T - 060°T). West / North.

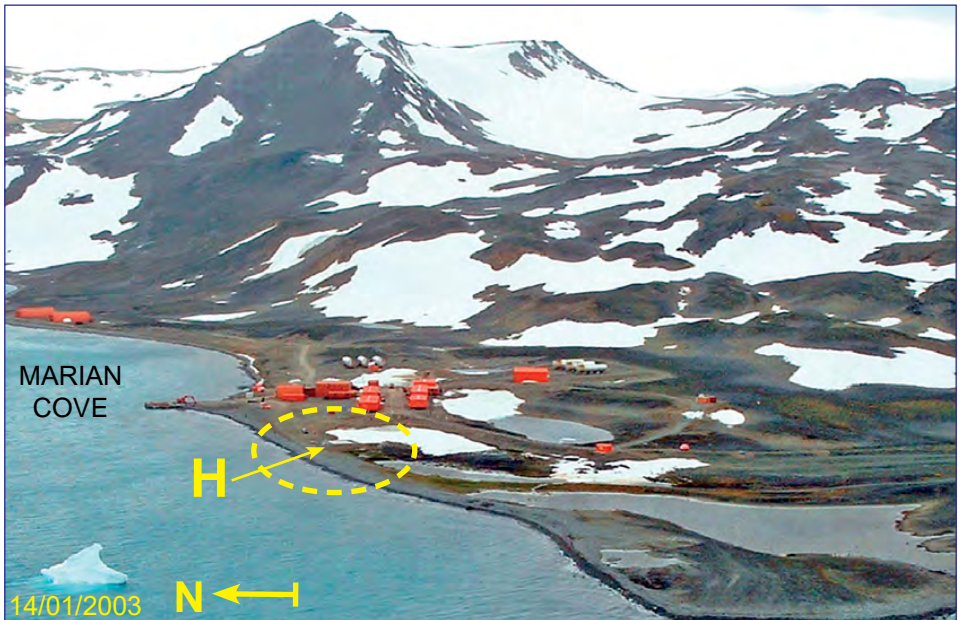
**COMMS:** VHF IMM Channel 16 (or 8 / 14).

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM. Avoid overflight of Weaver Peninsula.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Landing in and overflight of ASPA No. 171 Narebski Point prohibited. **ASPAs entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** HMS *Endurance* (14/01/03). ASPA No. 171 Management Plan (2019).



## CARLINI STATION (Argentina)

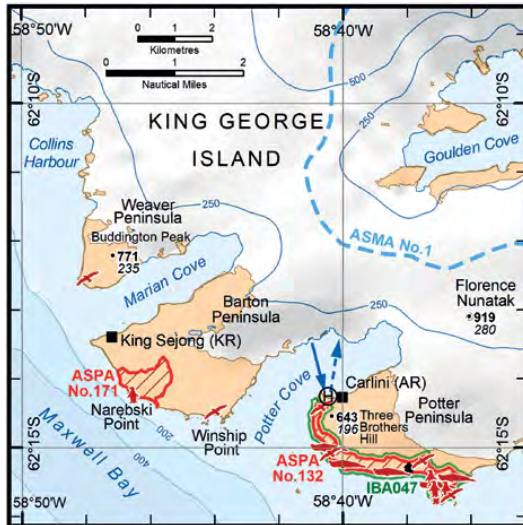
GRID REF

GPS: S 62°14.274' W 58°40.0105' Carlini HLS

**WAM03-01-7**

ELEV Carlini HLS ~10FT

**LOCATION:** Potter Peninsula, north of Three Brothers Hill (270 yds).



**DESCRIPTION:** Carlini Station operated by Argentina. Helipad 15 ft diameter. Southern giant petrels breed on Winship Point and within ASPA No.132 on Potter Peninsula. ~3000 pairs Adélie and ~3300 pairs Gentoo penguins at Stranger Point. Other bird species also breeding. Up to ~800 Southern elephant seals on beaches in ASPA No.132.

**HAZARDS:** Flying birds.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** Only from northeast.

**COMMS:** IMM Channel 16. VHF 118.1.

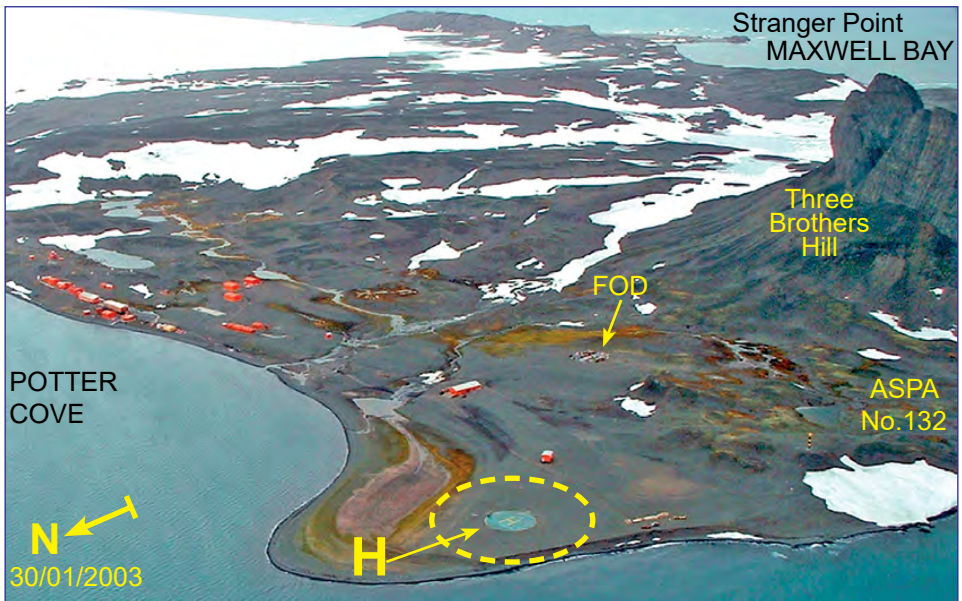
**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Landing in and overflight of ASPA No.132 Potter Peninsula prohibited. **ASP entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

HMS *Endurance* (30/01/03). ASPA No.132 Management Plan (2018).



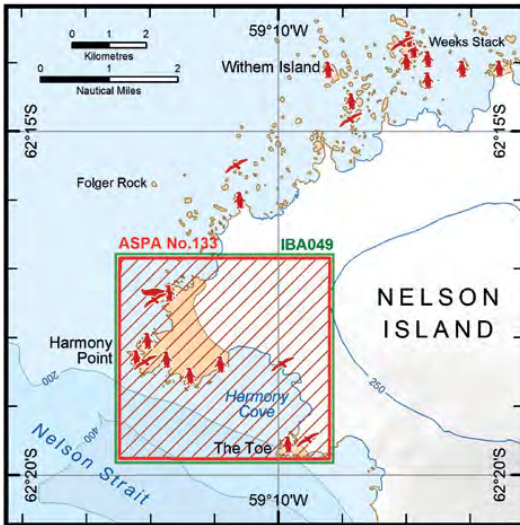
**HARMONY POINT**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM03-01-8 LOCATION:** SW Nelson Island.

ELEV



**DESCRIPTION:** ~13,000 pairs of Chinstrap and ~4000 Gentoo penguins breed in several colonies at Harmony Point and The Toe, although much larger numbers have previously been reported. ~750 pairs of Southern giant petrels are present, along with Antarctic shags, Antarctic terns, Cape petrels, Kelp gulls and other species.

**HAZARDS:** Flying birds. Crevasses may be present on Nelson Island glaciers.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:** Air access at ASPA No.133 Harmony Point permitted only when access by sea not possible. Helicopter landings only when necessary. Small aircraft may land on Nelson Island glacier, but overflight of ice-free areas is prohibited during landing. **ASPA entry PPR. Consult Management plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASPA No.133 Management Plan (2012).

**DUTHOIT POINT**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM03-01-9 LOCATION:** SE Nelson Island.

ELEV



**DESCRIPTION:** ~1800 pairs of Gentoo penguins breed in several colonies on Duthoit Point. ~60 pairs of Southern giant petrels are present, along with Antarctic shags (~55 pairs), Antarctic terns (~30 pairs), Cape petrels, Kelp gulls (~5 pairs) and several other species.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

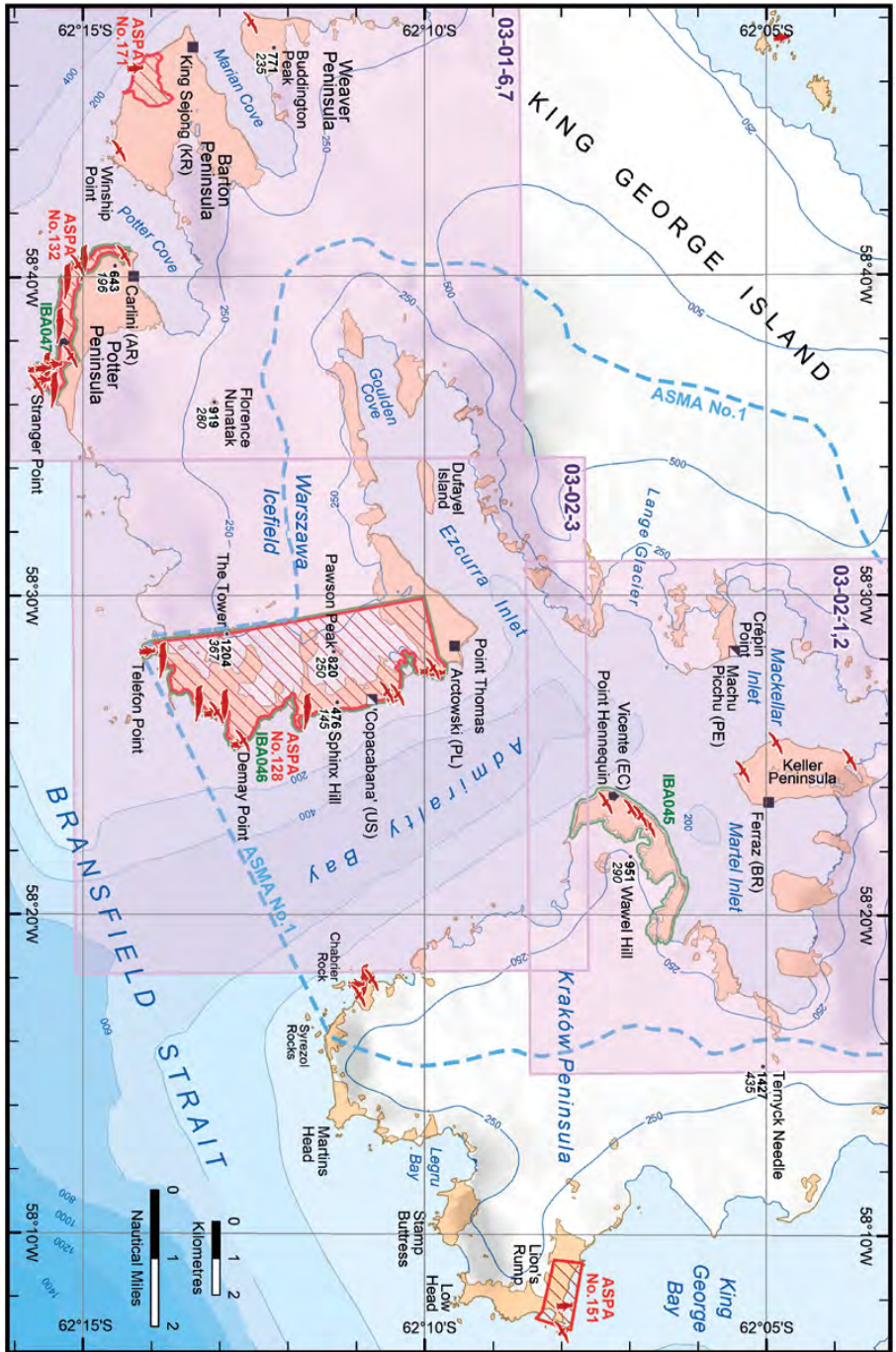
**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**





**FERRAZ STATION (Brazil)**

**WAM03-02-1**

**LOCATION:** Keller Peninsula E shore.

GRID REF:

ELEV Ferraz HLS ~11FT

GPS: S 62° 05.1283' W 58° 23.9233' Ferraz HLS

**DESCRIPTION:** Comandante Ferraz Station operated by Brazil. HLS platform made of concrete blocks, near coast south of station. Kelp gulls breed on western coast of Keller Peninsula. A range of species of flying birds breed at Point Hennequin and near Chabrier Rock to the south (see WAM03-02), where ~1100 Chinstrap penguins also breed.

**HAZARDS:** Comms towers, antennae, guy wires, fuel tanks. Eight wind turbines immediately west of station.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:** VHF Channel 11 / 16

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM. Avoid wildlife at Point Thomas.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

Photo: PROANTAR/SECIRM (Brazilian Antarctic Programme), 21 Apr 2019.



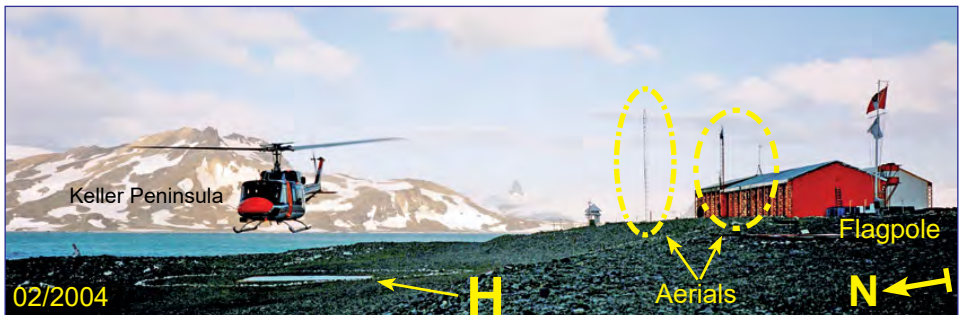
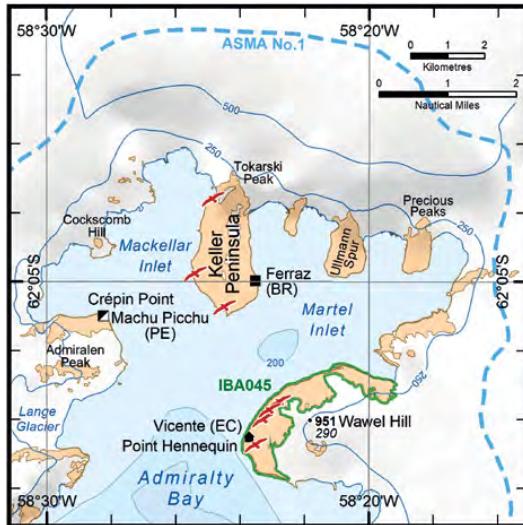


**MACHU PICCHU STATION (Peru)**GRID REF:  
GPS:**WAM03-02-2**

ELEV Machu Picchu HLS ~10FT

**LOCATION:** Crépin Point, Mackellar Inlet.**DESCRIPTION:** Machu Picchu Station operated by Peru. Circular HLS ~30 ft diameter on beach gravel north of station. A range of species of flying birds breed at Point Hennequin and near Chabrier Rock to the south (see WAM03-02), where ~1100 Chinstrap penguins also breed.**HAZARDS:** Aerials and flagpole near station buildings.**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** Unknown.**COMMS:** Unknown.**CONTACT:** Station Commander.**REMARKS:** Avoid wildlife at Point Thomas.**RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

Photos: February 2004, © J. de Pomereu.





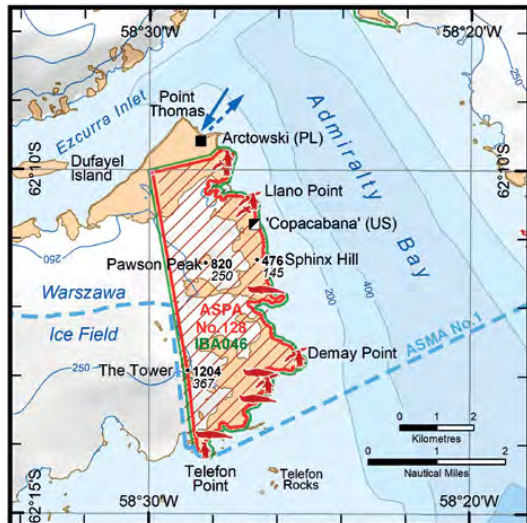
**ARCTOWSKI STATION (Poland)**

GRID REF

GPS 62°09.5864'S 58°28.3993'W Arctowski HLS

**WAM03-02-3**

ELEV Arctowski Stn ~7FT

**LOCATION:** South of Point Thomas.

**DESCRIPTION:** Henryk Arctowski Station operated by Poland. Two helipads, primary 15x15 yds, north pad preferred (2003). ~12,300 pairs of penguins breed at sites south from station to Liano Point, within ASPA No.128. Skuas present near station on Point Thomas. Large groups of Southern elephant seals on coast between Demay and Telefon (Patelnia) Points.

**HAZARDS:** Flying birds.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** 150°T. NE.

**COMMS:** VHF Channels 10 / 16.

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

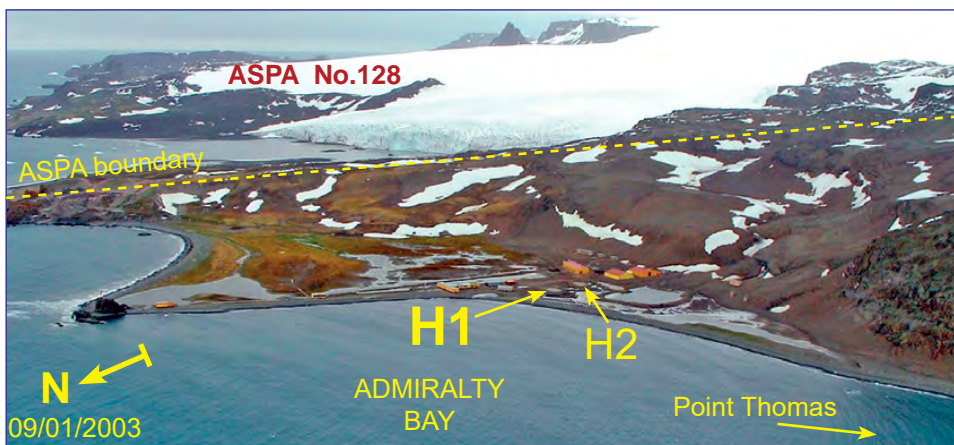
**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM. Skuas common in wet areas near station.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Aircraft restrictions in ASPA No.128: maintain horizontal and vertical separation distance 2000 ft (~610 m) from coast; Landing permitted only on glaciers. **ASPA entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.** Avoid ASPA No.128 during approach to / departure from Arctowski.

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASPA No.128 Management Plan (2019).

HMS *Endurance* (09/01/03).



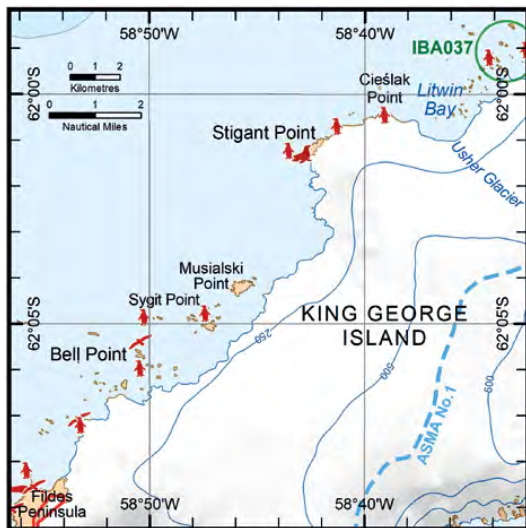
## STIGANT POINT

GRID REF:

GPS:

WAM03-03

ELEV FT



**LOCATION:** King George Island northern coast.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~8000 pairs Chinstrap penguins on coast and islands near Bell Point, and ~1500 pairs near Stigant Point. Small colony Antarctic shags near Bell Point.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:** .

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

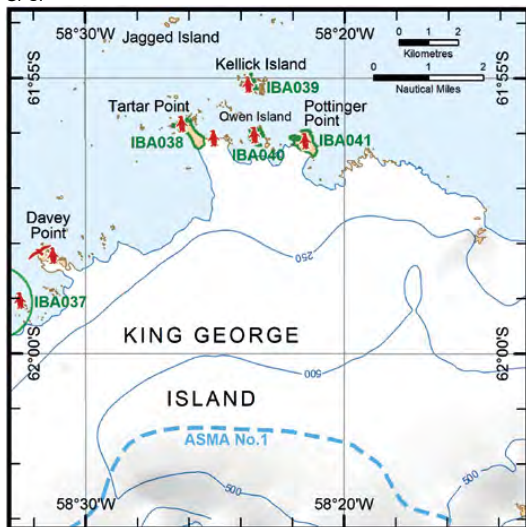
## KELLICK ISLAND

GRID REF:

GPS:

WAM03-04

ELEV FT



**LOCATION:** King George Island northern coast.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~2300 pairs Chinstrap penguins on islands south of Davey Point, ~4000 pairs in Tartar Point - Owen Island area, ~4000 pairs at Kellick Island, and perhaps more than ~56,000 pairs at Pottinger Point. Numbers substantially lower than earlier reports.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**RIDLEY ISLAND**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM03-05**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** King George Island northern coast.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~4200 pairs Chinstrap penguins at Ridley Island, and more than ~50,000 pairs at False Round Point area.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

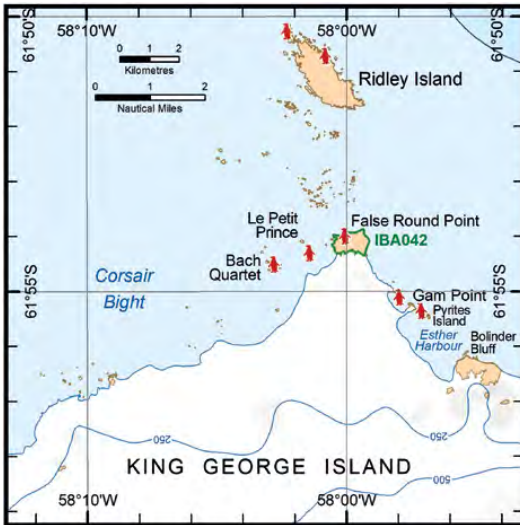
**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**PENGUIN ISLAND**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM03-06**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** King George Island southern coast, east of Admiralty Bay.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~500 pairs Adélie penguins and ~200 pairs Southern giant petrels at Three Sisters Point. ~2600 pairs Chinstrap and Adélie penguins and ~500 pairs Southern giant petrels on Penguin Island. ~100 pairs Chinstrap and Adélie penguins at Turret Point. ~20 pairs Antarctic shags and ~200 pairs Southern giant petrels at Turret Point. ~7262 pairs of Adélie and Gentoo penguins at Lions Rump. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Penguin Island (VSG1) and Turret Point (VSG11).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

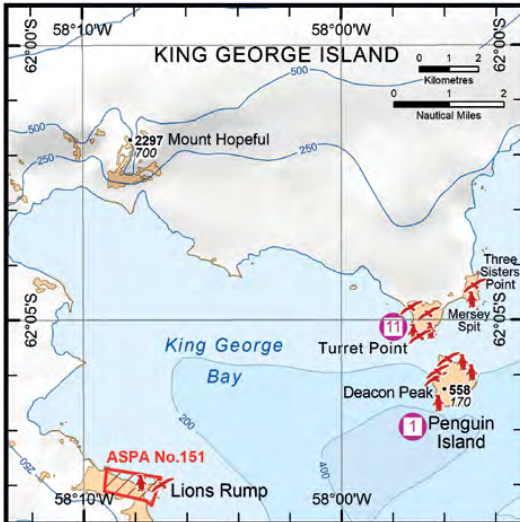
**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:** Avoid overflight / landings at Penguin Island / Turret Point area.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Overflight restrictions apply at ASPA No.151 Lions Rump. **ASPA entry PPR. Consult Mangement Plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**  
ASPA No.151 Management Plan (2019).



## NORTH FORELAND

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM03-07** LOCATION: King George Island eastern  
ELEV FT coasts.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~4700 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed coast and islands west of Emerald Cove. >20,000 pairs at North Foreland and ~4000 at Caroline Bluff. Small colony at Taylor Point and ~6200 pairs breed in the Cape Melville area including Trowbridge Island. ~250 pairs Southern giant petrels breed at North Foreland. Cape petrels reported to breed at Cape Melville.

**HAZARDS:**  
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**  
**COMMS:**  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:**

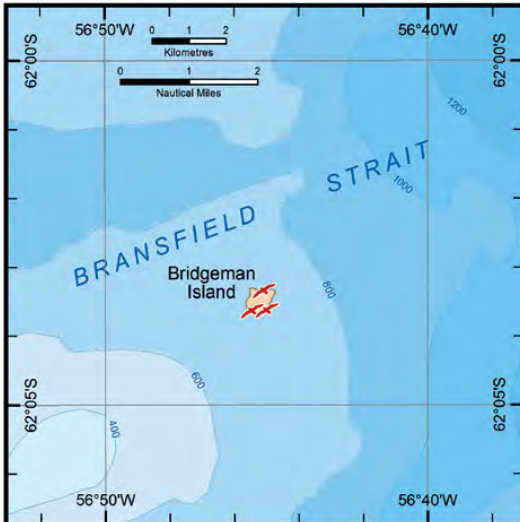
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## BRIDGEMAN ISLAND

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM03-08** LOCATION: Central Bransfield Strait 29 nm  
ELEV FT east of King George Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Southern fulmars breed on the south coast of the island. Cape petrels have also been reported as breeding on the island.

**HAZARDS:**  
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**  
**COMMS:**  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:**

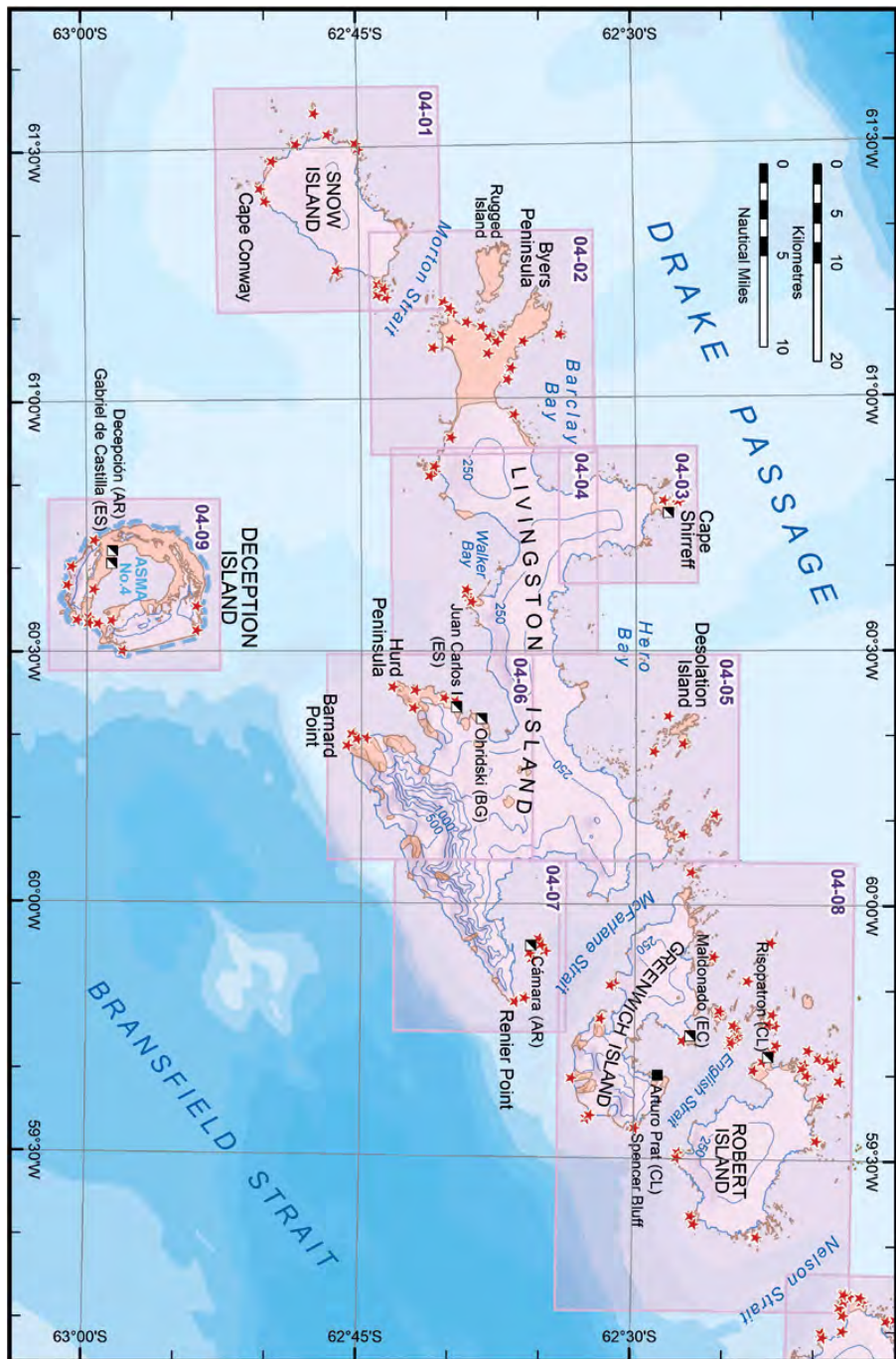
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

**WAM04: ROBERT ISLAND  
GREENWICH ISLAND  
LIVINGSTON ISLAND  
DECEPTION ISLAND**





**SNOW ISLAND**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM04-01**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** ~40 nm SW of Livingston Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Several breeding colonies of Chinstrap penguins around coastline, particularly at Byewater Point (~400 pairs) and ~2000 pairs on the point ~2 km to the south, ~2000 pairs on Castle Rock, ~7000 pairs at Monroe Point, and ~1200 pairs at Cape Conway. ~2500 pairs Chinstrap penguins on Hall Peninsula in two colonies. Gentoo penguins also present at a number of these localities. Southern giant and Cape petrels breed at President Head with ~70 pairs of Chinstrap penguins.

**HAZARDS:**  
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**  
**COMMS:**  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

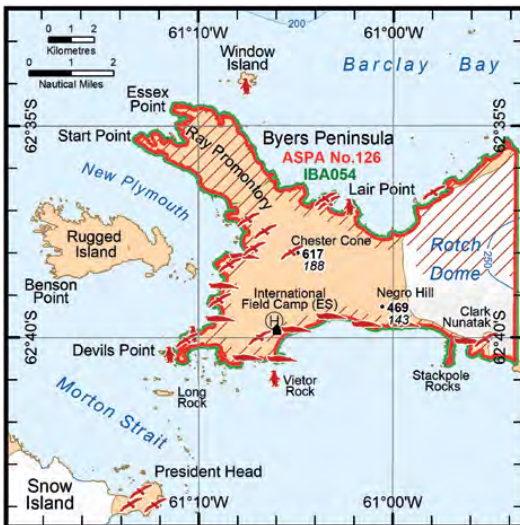
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**BYERS PENINSULA**

GRID REF:  
GPS: S 62° 39.61', W 61° 05.81' International Field Camp HLS

**WAM04-02**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Western Livingston Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** ASPA No.126 Byers Peninsula is a large ice-free area with important ecological / geological values. The International Field Camp is maintained by Spain. Substantial and varied colonies of birds and seals present, especially around coastline.

**HAZARDS:**  
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** Keep high when crossing coastal area.  
**COMMS:**  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:** Avoid landing within 500 yds of coast 30 October - 1 April. Landings prohibited over Ray Promontory and northern Rutch Dome. Other landing / overflight guidelines apply. Designated HLS at International Field Camp. **ASP entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**  
ASPANo.126 Management Plan (2016).

# CAPE SHIRREFF

GRID REF: ELEV Cape Shirreff HLS 'A' ~150FT  
 GPS: S 62°28.26', W 60°46.44' Cape Shirreff HLS 'A'

# WAM04-03

**LOCATION:** Northern coast Livingston Island, between Barclay - Hero Bays.

**DESCRIPTION:** Large colony of ~22,000 Antarctic fur seals breed at ASPA No.149 Cape Shirreff, particularly on Telmo Island and coastal northern peninsula. ~4000 pairs Chinstrap and Gentoo penguins breed near cape. Important CCAMLR long-term monitoring site.

**HAZARDS:** Flying birds. Fog banks / low cloud frequent on icecap.

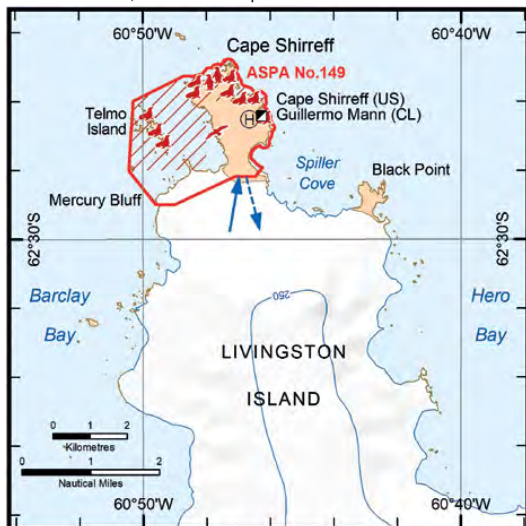
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** South.

**COMMS:**

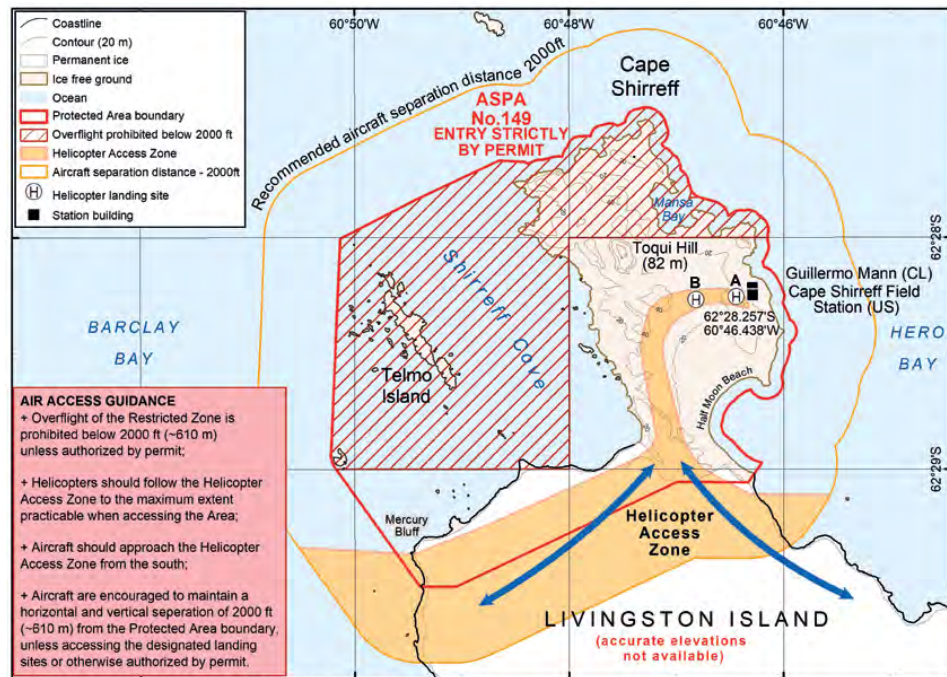
**CONTACT:** Station Commander Cape Shirreff Field Station (US) and Guillermo Mann (Chile).

**REMARKS:**

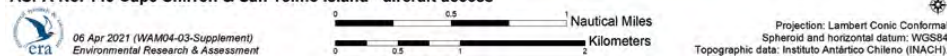
**RESTRICTIONS:** Overflight prohibited over western and northern part of ASPA No.149. Access from south over Livingston Island icecap, along central peninsula ridge, turning east to HLS 'A' on top of hill above field huts. Do not overfly field huts. **ASP entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.**



**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** ASPA No.149 Management Plan (2016).



**ASP No. 149 Cape Shirreff & San Telmo Island - aircraft access**





**HANNAH POINT**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM04-04**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Livingston Island southern coast.

**DESCRIPTION:** Several penguin species breed at Hannah Point (~3600 pairs) and Elephant Point (~2400 pairs). ~120 pairs Southern giant petrels and a small colony of Antarctic shags breed at Hannah Point. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Hannah Point (VSG6).

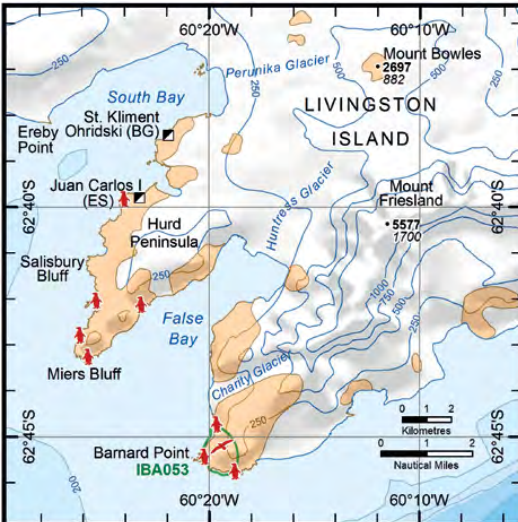
**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****HURD PENINSULA**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM04-05**

ELEV Juan Carlos Stn ~40FT

**LOCATION:** Livingston Island southern coast.

**DESCRIPTION:** Location of Juan Carlos I (Spain) and St. Kliment Ohridski (Bulgaria) stations. ~2300 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed at Miers Bluff, with several smaller colonies on Hurd Peninsula. ~13,600 pairs Chinstrap / Gentoo penguins and small colony of Southern giant petrels at Barnard Point.

**HAZARDS:** Unknown.**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:** Unknown.**CONTACT:** Station Commanders.**REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

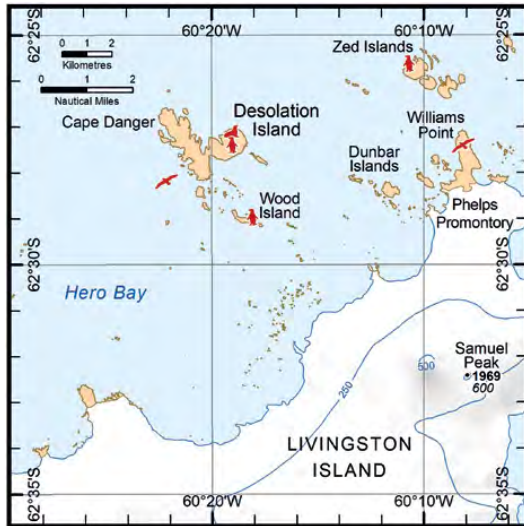
## DESOLATION ISLAND

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM04-06** LOCATION: NE Livingston Island.

ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** ~7000 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed on ice-free Desolation Island; also breeding Antarctic fur seals. Chinstrap penguins breed on Wood Island (~4000 pairs) and Zed Islands (~20,000 pairs). Southern giant petrels suspected to breed on Williams Point. Small colony Antarctic shags (~40 pairs) breeds on rock ~2 nm east of Williams Point in Macfarlane Strait.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** .

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

*Chinstrap penguins, Elephant Island. Photo: © N. Strycker, 09 Jan 2020.*

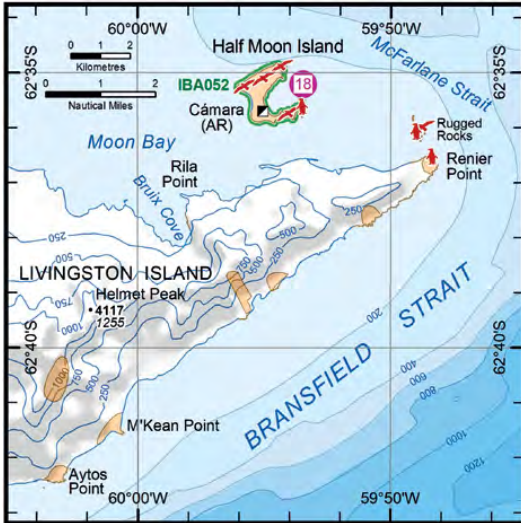




**HALF MOON I. / CÁMARA STATION (AR) WAM04-07**

GRID REF: ELEV Cámara Stn ~72FT  
 GPS: S 62° 35.6' W 059° 55.2' Cámara Stn

**LOCATION:** Half Moon Island, Livingston Island SE coast.

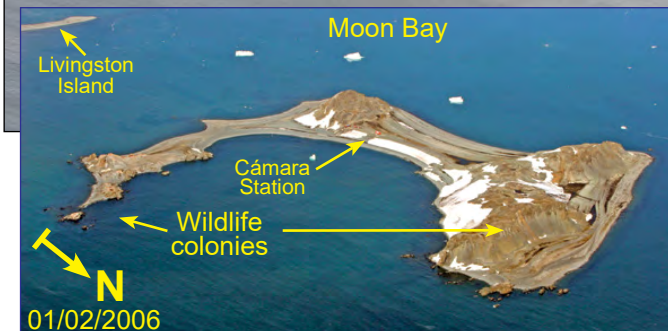
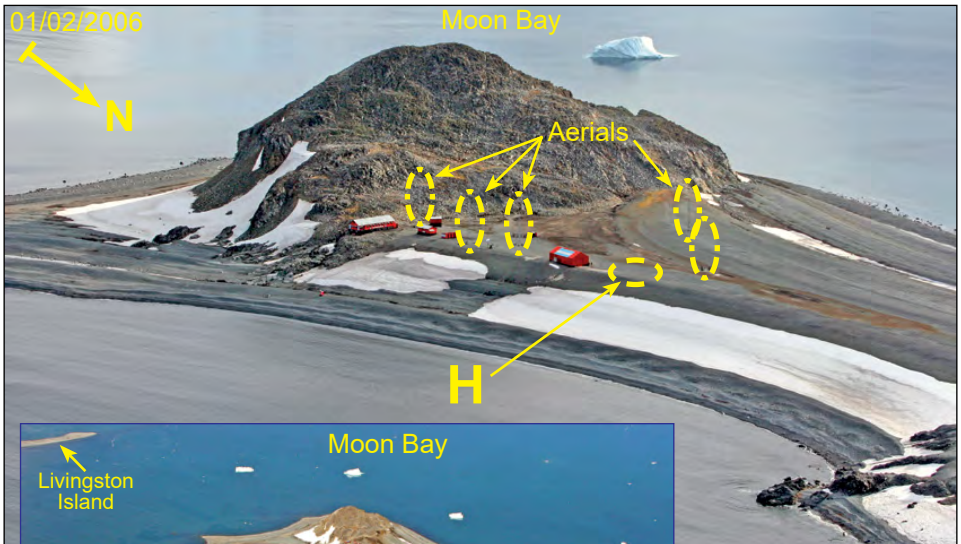


**DESCRIPTION:** Cámara Station operated by Argentina. HLS concrete pad north of station buildings. ~1200 - 2000 pairs Chinstrap penguins at SE point of Half Moon Island, with ~1500 pairs at Rugged Rocks and ~30 pairs at Renier Point. Small Antarctic shag colonies at SE Half Moon Island and Rugged Rocks. Kelp gulls and skuas at NW Half Moon Island. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Half Moon Island (VSG18).

**HAZARDS:** Aerials.  
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** From NE. BAH SW ~245°T.  
**COMMS:** IMM Channel 16. VHF 118.1.  
**CONTACT:** Station Commander.  
**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM.

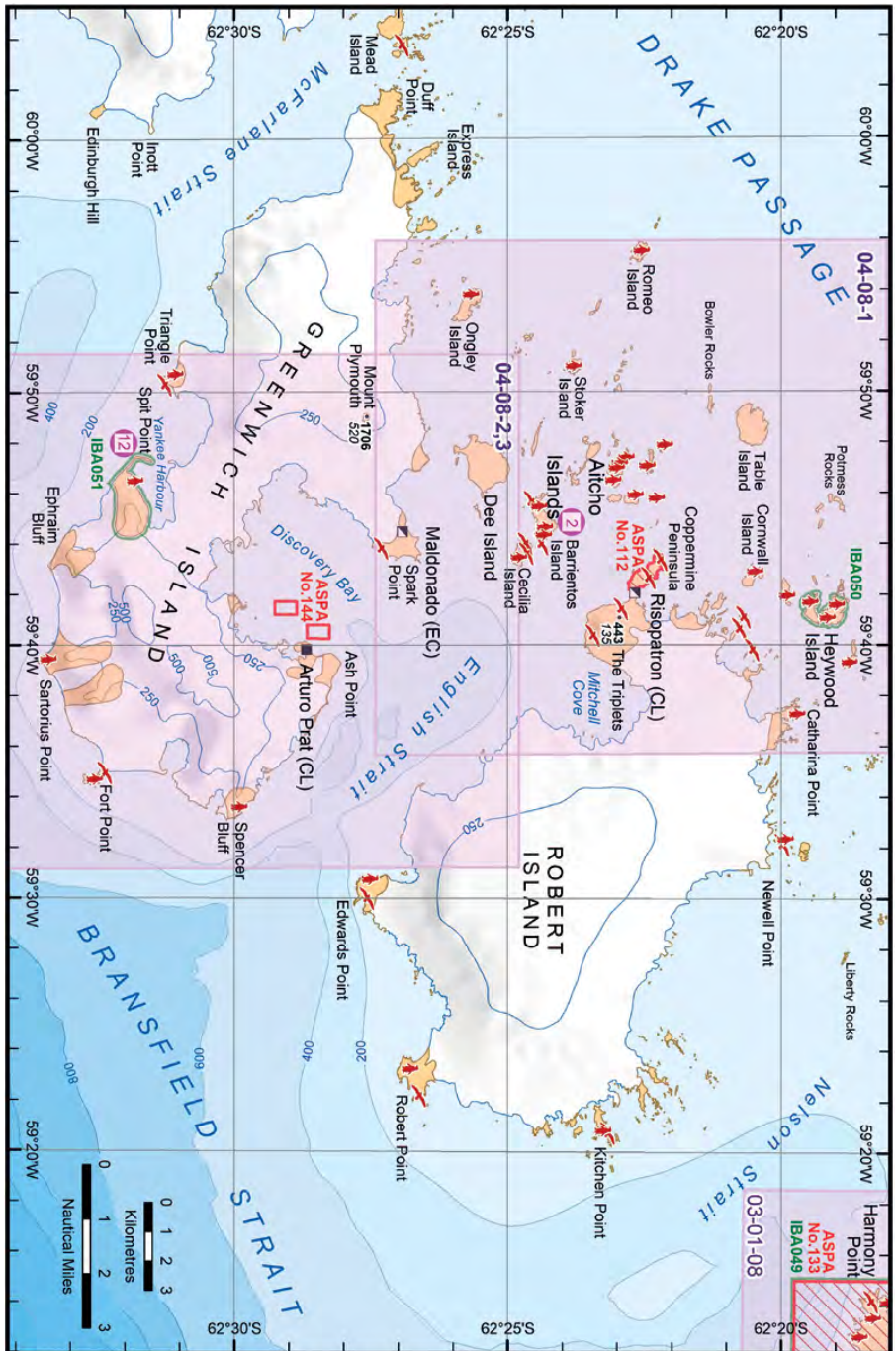
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** HMS *Endurance* (01/02/06).



Above: Cámara Station.

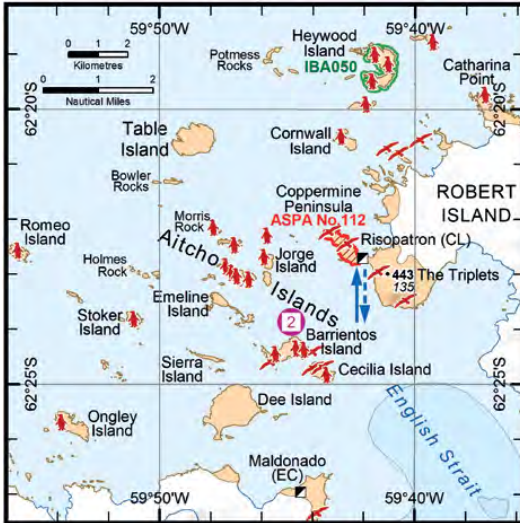
Left: Half Moon Island.



**RISOPATRON STATION (Chile)****WAM04-08-1**

GRID REF: ELEV Risopatron HLS ~10FT  
 GPS: S 62° 22.686' W 059° 41.374' Risopatron HLS

**LOCATION:** Coppermine Peninsula, NW Robert Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Risopatron Station operated by Chile. HLS sloping area south of huts, approx 20 ft sq. Southern giant petrels breed on Coppermine Peninsula and surrounding islands. Up to ~30,000 pairs of Chinstrap penguins breed on and in the vicinity of Heywood Island, and almost 15,000 pairs on Stoker Island. Numerous colonies of Gentoo / Chinstrap penguins, Southern giant petrels and other species on Aitcho Islands. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Barrientos Island (VSG2).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** South. BAH North.

**COMMS:** Unknown.

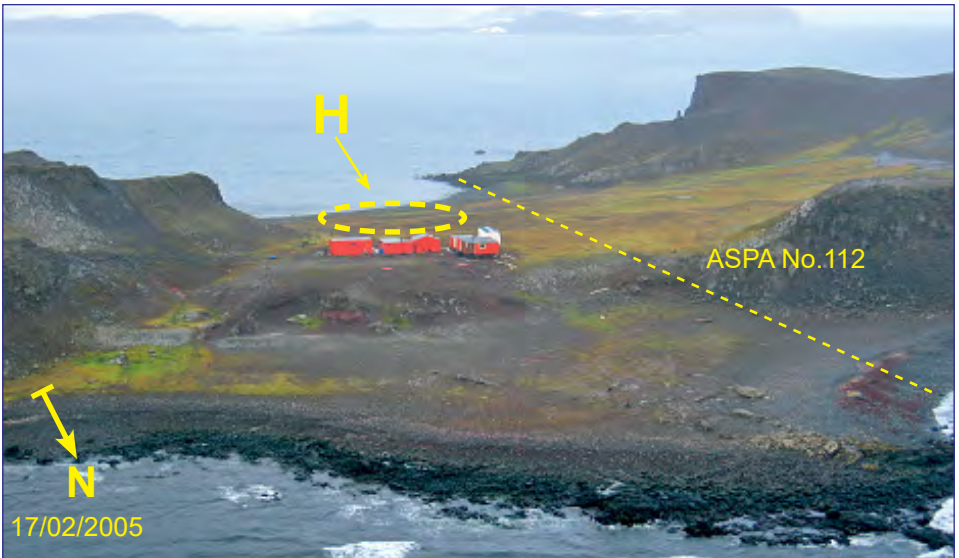
**CONTACT:** Station commander.

**REMARKS:** Avoid overflight / landings at Barrientos Island and Heywood Island.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Landings prohibited within ASPA No.112 Coppermine Peninsula. **ASPA entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASPA No.112 Management Plan (2012), HMS *Endurance* (17/02/05).





**MALDONADO STATION (Ecuador)** **WAM04-08-2**  
 GRID REF: ELEV Maldonado HLS ~10FT  
 GPS: S 62° 26.76' W 059° 44.15' Maldonado HLS

**LOCATION:** Spark Point, Greenwich Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Pedro Vicente Maldonado operated by Ecuador. 3 circular HLS, well maintained (gravel, though no FOD on approach). The 2 smaller HLS are ~20 ft diameter, and the larger ~30 ft. Southern giant petrels (~40 pairs) breed on Spark Point near station. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Yankee Harbour (VSG12).

**HAZARDS:** Aerial directly north of main building.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** North / NW. BAH South / SE.

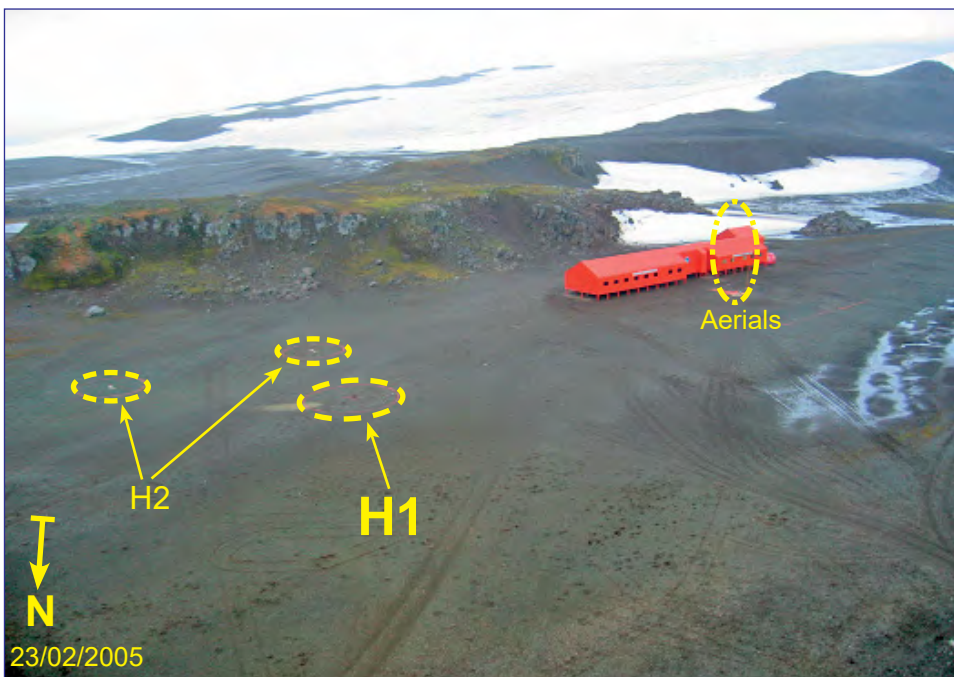
**COMMS:** VHF Channels 12 / 14 / 16.

**CONTACT:** Station commander.

**REMARKS:** ASPA No.144 is marine and has no specific overflight restrictions. For additional information see WAM04-08-3.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

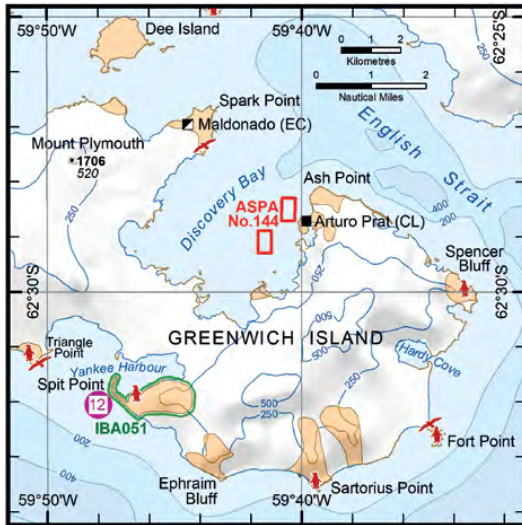
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**  
 HMS *Endurance* 23/02/05.





**ARTURO PRAT STATION (Chile)****WAM04-08-3**

GRID REF: ELEV Arturo Prat Stn ~10FT  
 GPS: S 62° 28.75' W 059° 39.86' Arturo Prat HLS

**LOCATION:** Ash Point, Greenwich Island.

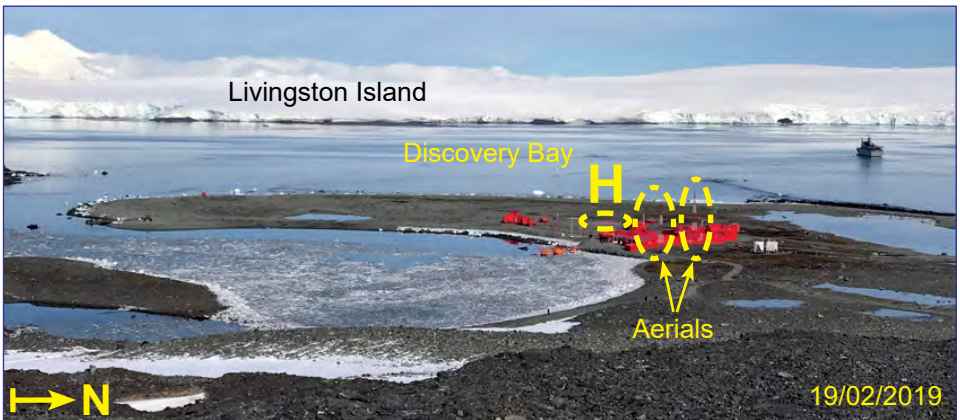
**DESCRIPTION:** Capitán Arturo Prat Station operated by Chile. 3 HLS present: 2 concrete pads (~10 yds sq) and 1 elevated wooden platform (~15 ft sq). Southern giant petrels breed at Spark Point. ~5500 pairs Gentoo penguins at Yankee Harbour and ~4200 pairs at Triangle Point (where Antarctic shags also breed). ~2500 pairs of Chinstrap and Gentoo penguins breed at Fort Point, with Southern fulmars. ~300 pairs of Chinstrap penguins at Sartorius Point. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Yankee Harbour (VSG12).

**HAZARDS:** Large aerals N and S of HLS.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** North / NW.  
 BAH South / SE.

**COMMS:** VHF Channels 14/16. VHF 118.1**CONTACT:** Station commander.

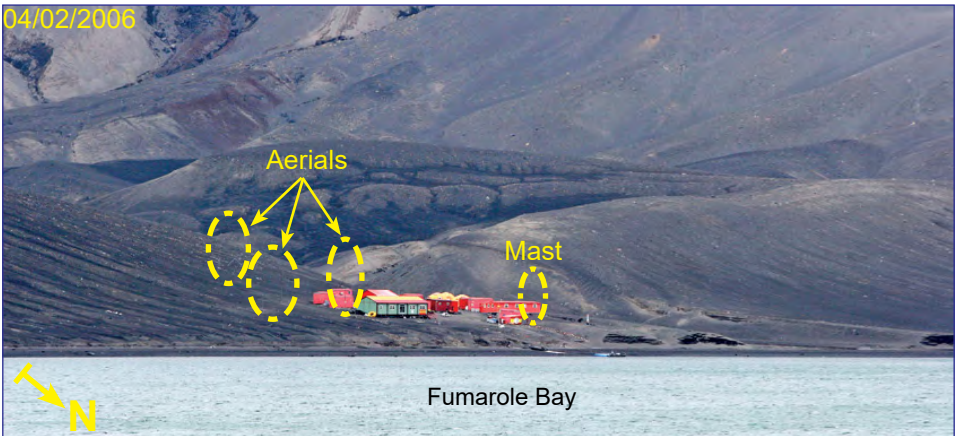
**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM. ASPA No. 144 is marine and has no specific overflight restrictions.

**RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

Arturo Prat Station looking west across Discovery Bay. Photo: courtesy of Chilean Navy.



Arturo Prat Station, Greenwich Island, looking northwest. Photo: courtesy of Chilean Navy.



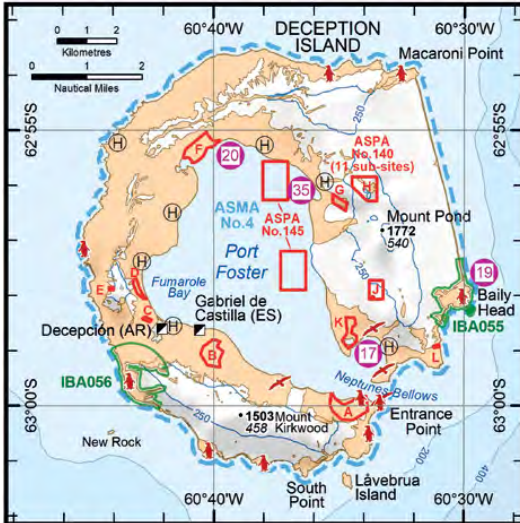
Decepción Station, south shore Fumarole Bay, Port Foster, Deception Island - see following pages.

**DECEPTION ISLAND, ASMA No. 4**GRID REF:  
GPS:**WAM04-09**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** ~16 nm S of Livingston Island.**DESCRIPTION:** Orientation map: see detailed map next page. Decepción (Argentina) and Gabriel de Castilla (Spain) stations located on south shore of Fumarole Bay. Station access HLS located at Decepción Station. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at four sites (VSG17, VSG19, VSG20, VSG35).**HAZARDS:** See details following.**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** Site-specific.**COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:** Refer AFIM.**RESTRICTIONS:** See details following.**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

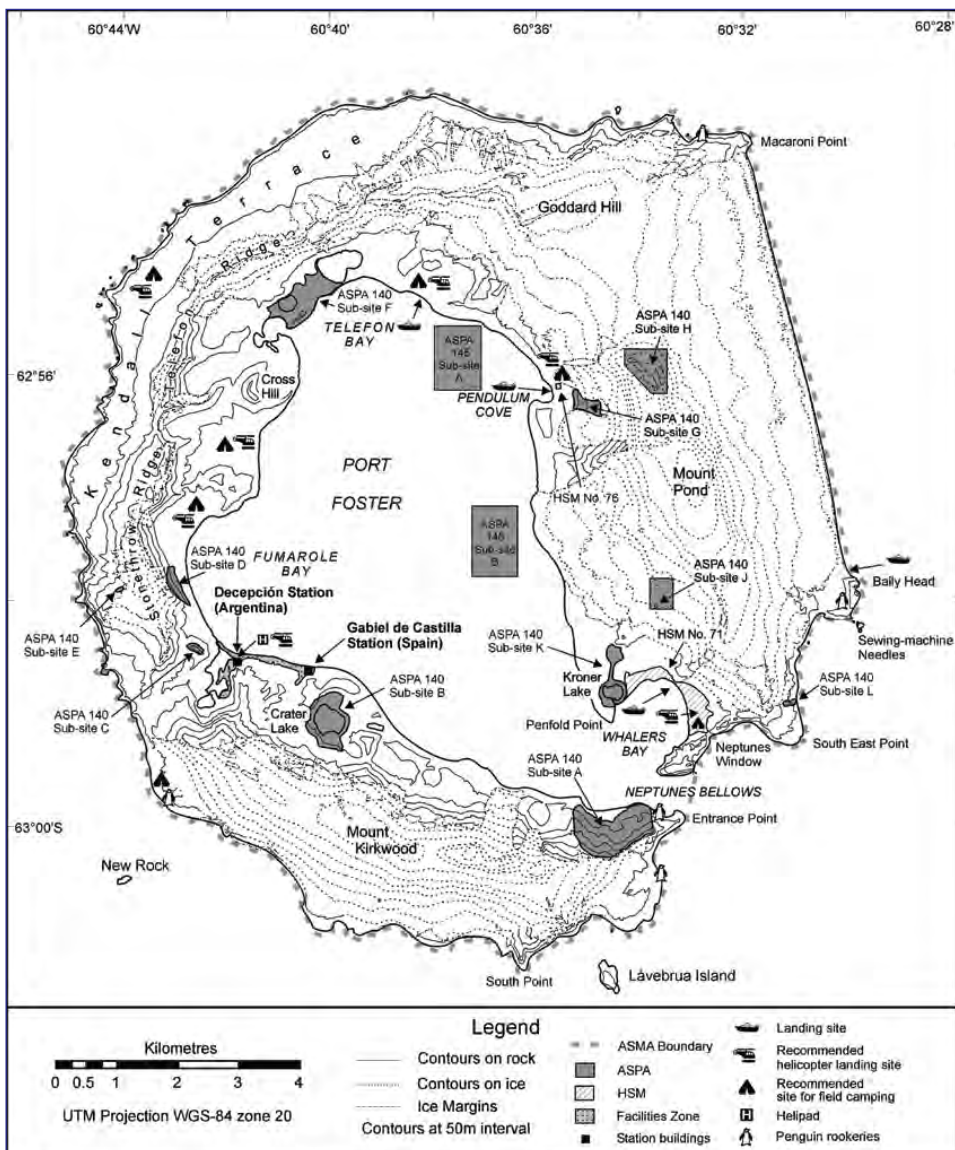
ASMA No.4 Deception Island Management Package (2019) including: Management Plans for ASMA and ASPAs; Code of Conduct for Deception Island Facilities Zone; Code of Conduct for Visitors; and Alert Scheme &amp; Escape Strategy for Volcanic Eruptions on Deception Island.



Above: Deception Island ASMA No.4 from the SE (Photo: J. Smellie, BAS)

Left: Designated HLS at Whalers Bay lies south of photo limit (Photo: HMS Endurance).





**LOCATION:** Deception Island, ASMA No. 4. Map based on Figure 3 ASMA No.4 Management Plan (2019).

**DESCRIPTION:** Major colony of ~40,000 pairs Chinstrap penguins at Baily Head; ~30,000 pairs in several colonies around southern coast. Several smaller colonies at Macaroni Point.

**HAZARDS:** Potential danger of eruption clouds. FOD.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** Site-specific.

**COMMS:** Unknown.

**CONTACT:** Station Commanders.

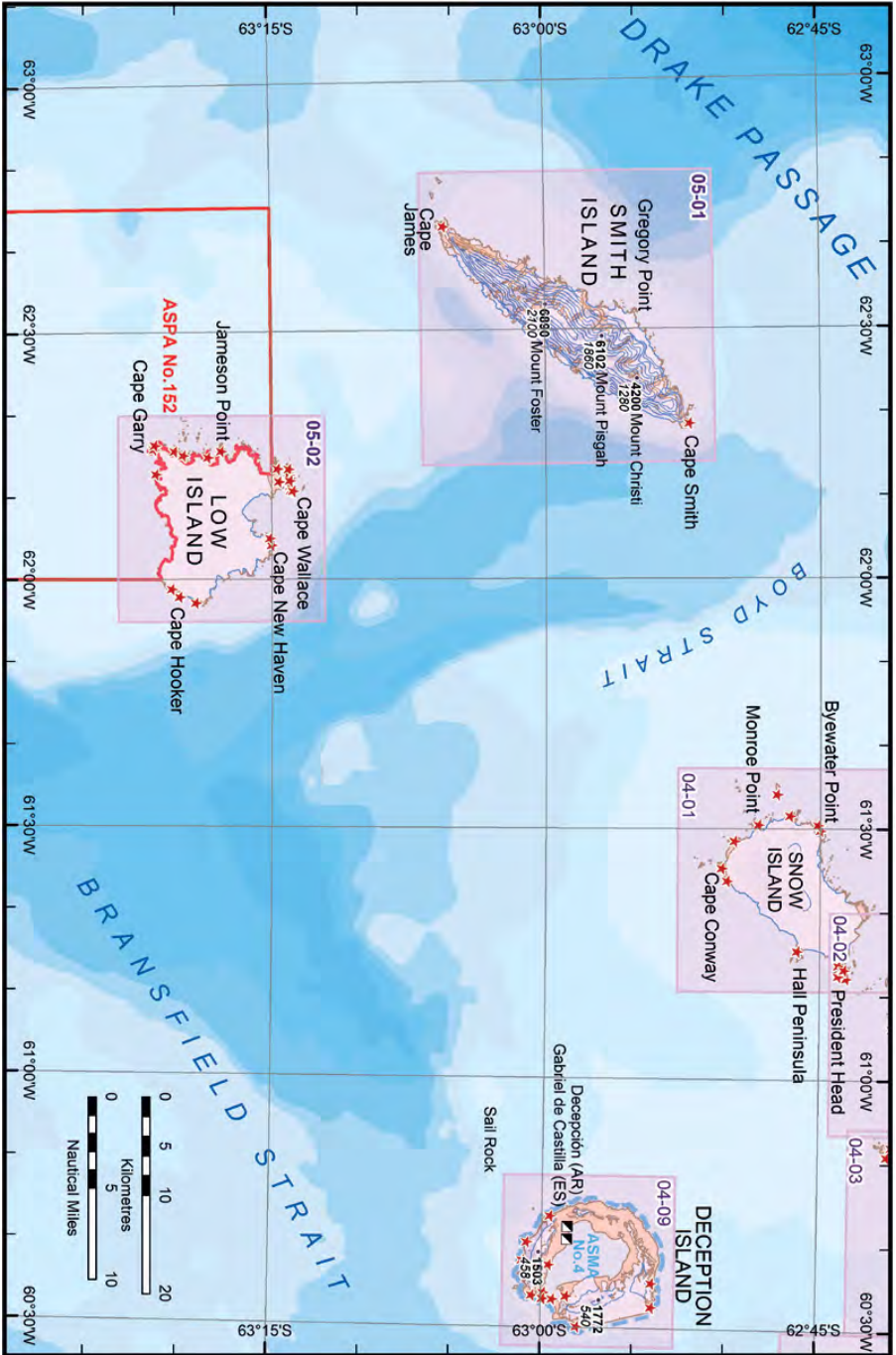
**REMARKS:** Refer to Deception Island ASMA No.4 Management Package for detailed information.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Helicopters should land only at the recommended landing sites. **Landing prohibited within ASPA No. 140 (11 sub-sites as shown). ASPA entry PPR.** Landing at Whalers Bay see Conservation Strategy for HSM No.71 & photo. **Consult Management Plans.**



## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

### **WAM05: SMITH ISLAND LOW ISLAND**



**SMITH ISLAND**

GRID REF  
GPS

**WAM05-01** LOCATION: Western South Shetland  
ELEV FT Islands.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~4500 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed at Cape Smith and ~10,000 pairs at Cape James. Antarctic fur seals breed at Cape Smith.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**  
**COMMS:**  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:**

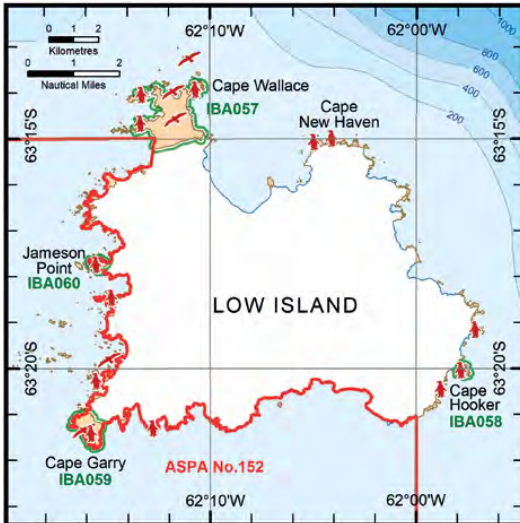
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**LOW ISLAND**

GRID REF  
GPS

**WAM05-02** LOCATION: Western South Shetland  
ELEV FT Islands 16 nm SE of Smith Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Some of the largest Chinstrap penguin colonies in the region breed on Low Island. ~40,000 pairs near Cape Wallace, ~210,000 pairs at Cape Garry, ~33,000 near Jameson Point, 15,200 pairs near Cape Hooker and ~2000 pairs along the coast at Cape New Haven. Antarctic shags also present on SW coast and on an island ~1 nm north of Cape Wallace.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:** ASPA No.152 is marine and there are no special overflight restrictions within the marine area. Avoid colonies.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**  
ASPANo.152 Management Plan (2015).

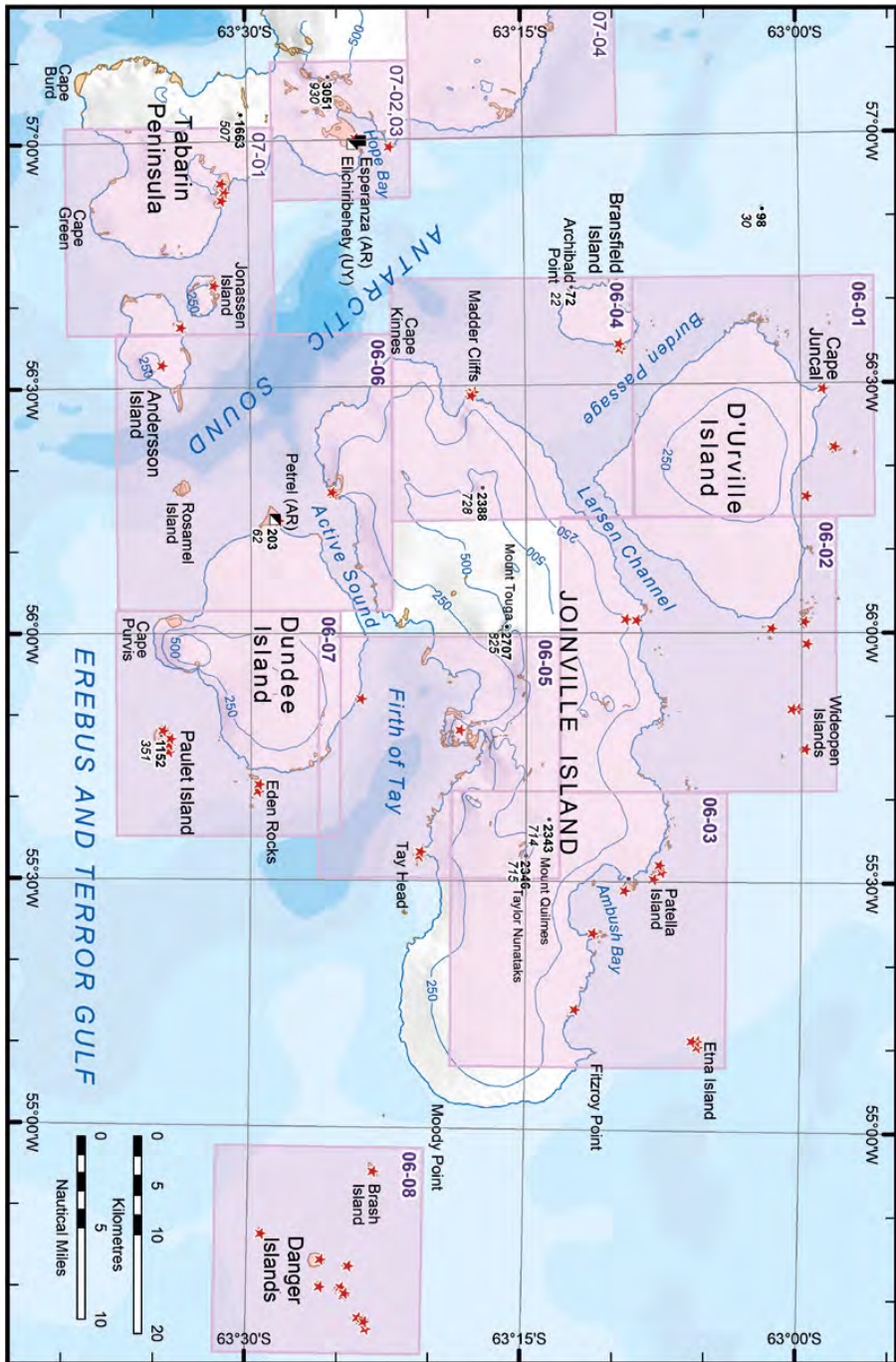
## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

**WAM06: JOINVILLE ISLAND  
D'URVILLE ISLAND  
DUNDEE ISLAND**



JOINVILLE / D'URVILLE / DUNDEE ISLANDS OVERVIEW

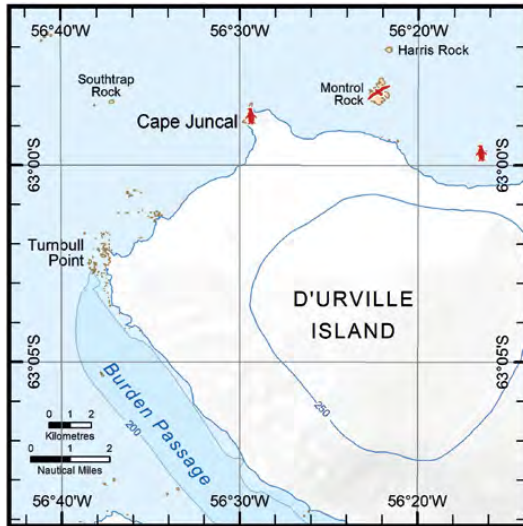
WAM06



## CAPE JUNCAL

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM06-01** LOCATION: NW D'Urville Island.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** ~70 pairs Adélie penguins breed at Cape Juncal. ~20 pairs Antarctic shags breed on Montral Rock. ~2800 pairs of penguins (species unknown) breed on an island ~1 nm from the northern coast of D'Urville Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

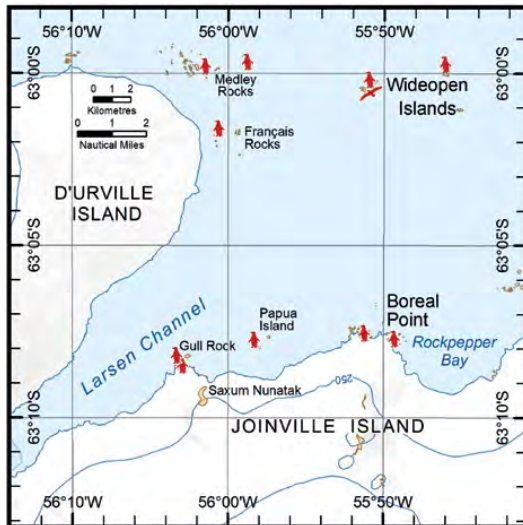
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## WIDEOPEN ISLANDS

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM06-02** LOCATION: 5 nm east of D'Urville Island.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** Chinstrap penguins breed in the area NE of D'Urville Island, with ~15,000 pairs on the western group of the Wideopen Islands, and ~3000 pairs on Medley Rocks. Adélie penguins also present. ~1400 pairs of penguins (species unknown) on Français Rocks. Cape petrels have been reported to breed in the Wideopen Islands. Gentoo and Adélie penguins (~700 pairs) breed along coast near Saxum Nunatak from Gull Rock to Boreal Point, with ~7900 pairs Gentoos at Papua Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

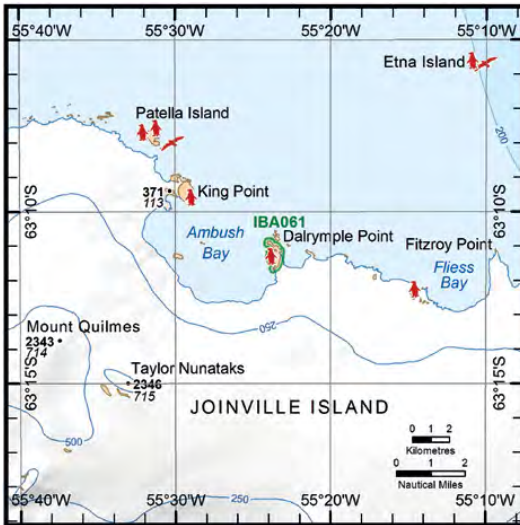
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**AMBUSH BAY**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM06-03** LOCATION: NE Joinville Island.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** >1000 pairs Adélie penguins breed on Patella Island. ~17,600 Adélie breed at Dalrymple Point, with a small group at King Point, ~200 pairs on Etna Island and ~80 pairs near Fliess Bay. ~650 Gentoo penguins also breed in Dalrymple Point and ~60 pairs at King Point. Cape petrels have been reported to breed on Etna Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**MADDER CLIFFS**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM06-04** LOCATION: Western coast Joinville Island.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** A large colony of ~34,000 Adélie penguins and ~550 Gentoo penguins is located at Madder Cliffs. A group of up to ~1500 pairs of both species breed on a small offshore island near the entrance to Kinnes Cove. Adélie (~100 pairs) and Gentoo (~3000 pairs) penguins breed at Knobble Head on Bransfield Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

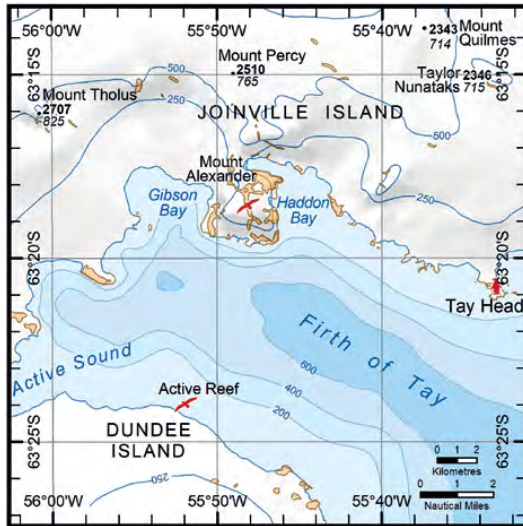


## TAY HEAD

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM06-05**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 7 nm NE of Dundee Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~4150 pairs Adélie penguins breed at Tay Head. A small group of ~20 pairs of Antarctic shags breed at Active Reef. Snow petrels possibly breed around coast of Joinville Island near Mount Alexander.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

Antarctic shag. Photo: © T. Hart / Penguin Watch, 26 Jan 2011.



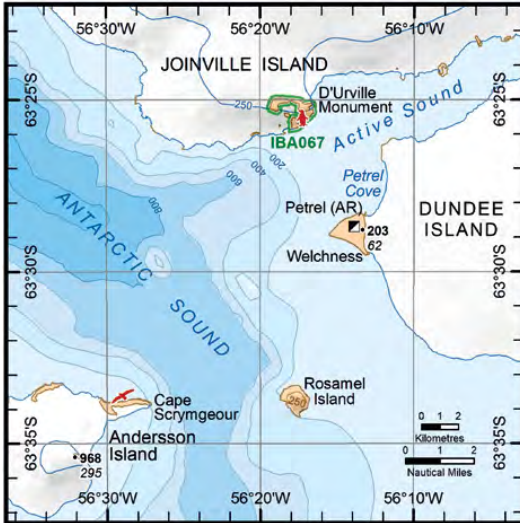


**DUNDEE I. / PETREL STATION (AR)****WAM06-06**

GRID REF:

ELEV Petrel HLS ~59FT

GPS: S 63° 28.704' W 56° 13.8' Petrel HLS

**LOCATION:** Welchness, western Dundee Island.

**DESCRIPTION:** Petrel Station operated by Argentina. HLS concrete platform. Some Gentoo penguins may nest near station. ~18,400 pairs Adélie and ~960 pairs Gentoo penguins breed at D'Urville Monument. ~330 pairs Antarctic shags breed on rocks near Cape Scrymgeour.

**HAZARDS:** Aerials 200 yds SE and 400 yds east of station.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** North. BAH South.

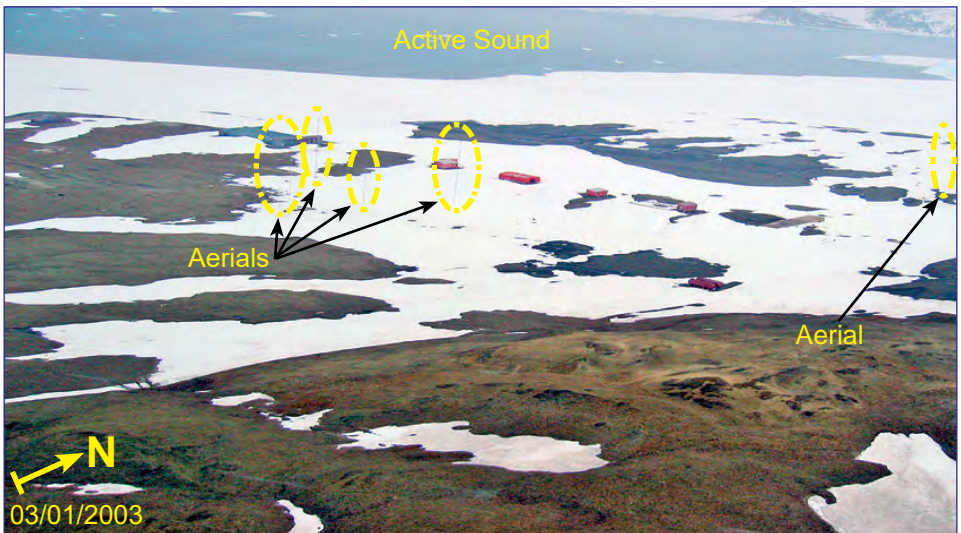
**COMMS:** Channel 16. VHF 118.1

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM.

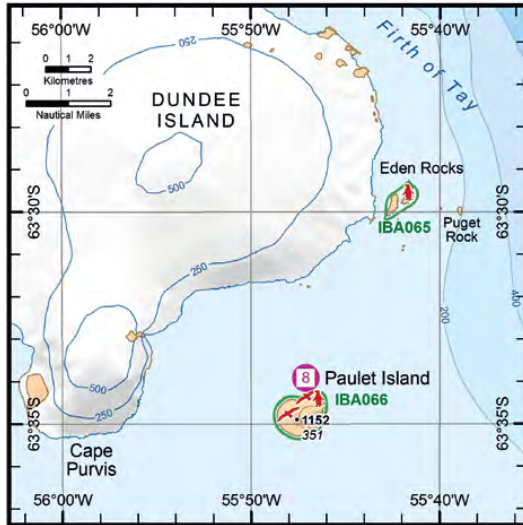
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** HMS *Endurance* 03/01/03.



**DUNDEE I. East / PAULET ISLAND**GRID REF:  
GPS:**WAM06-07**

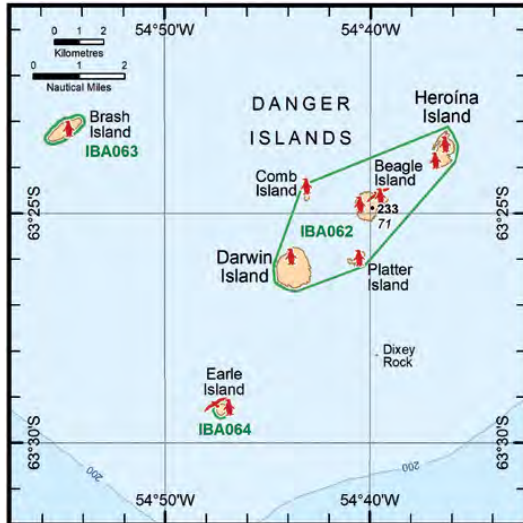
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 3 nm SE of Dundee Island

**DESCRIPTION:** ~107,000 pairs Adélie penguins and ~550 pairs Antarctic shags breed on Paulet Island. Large numbers of Antarctic fur seals often present on Paulet Island in late summer. ~45,000 pairs Adélie penguins breed at Eden Rocks. Cape petrels also reported to breed. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Paulet Island (VSG8).

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****DANGER ISLANDS**GRID REF:  
GPS:**WAM06-08**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 12 nm SE of Moody Point, Joinville Island.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~750,000 pairs of mostly Adélie penguins breed in a number of colonies on Brash, Earle, Darwin, Comb, Platter, Beagle and Heroína islands. The majority breed on Beagle and Heroína islands, with ~300,000 pairs Adélie penguins breeding on each, and ~95,000 pairs breeding on Brash Island. Small colonies of Gentoo penguins also present. ~160 pairs Antarctic shags breed on Earle Island.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:** Very large concentration of breeding penguins in the Danger Island. Avoid overflight and landings.

**RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

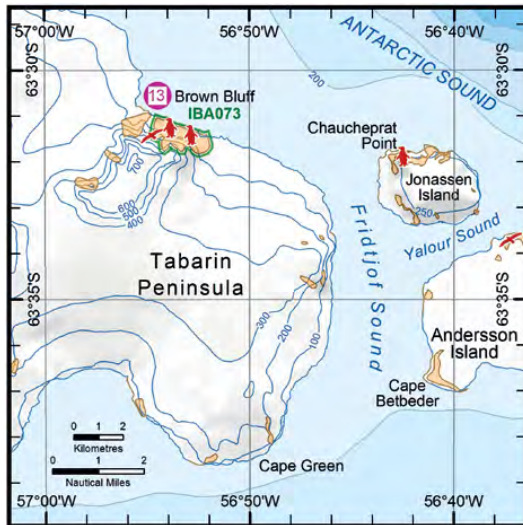
### **WAM07: TRINITY PENINSULA**





**JONASSEN I. / ANDERSSON I.**GRID REF:  
GPS:**WAM07-01**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** ~2 nm E of Tabarin Peninsula.

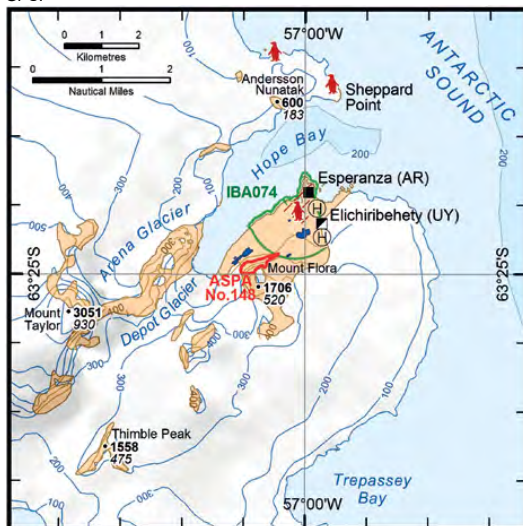
**DESCRIPTION:** ~18,630 pairs Adélie and ~800 pairs Gentoo penguins breed at Brown Bluff. Antarctic shags, Kelp gulls, South polar skuas and other species also breed. Up to ~50 pairs of Gentoo penguins breed on Jonassen Island. ~100 pairs Antarctic shags breed on rocks in Yalour Sound. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Brown Bluff (VSG13).

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****HOPE BAY / ELICHIRIBEHETY STN (UY)**GRID REF:  
GPS:**WAM07-02**

ELEV Elichiribehety HLS ~100FT

**LOCATION:** Hope Bay, Antarctic Sound.

500 yds south of Esperanza Station.



**DESCRIPTION:** Teniente Elichiribehety Station operated by Uruguay. Primary HLS concrete pad adjacent south of station - details not available. Large colony of ~105,000 pairs Adélie penguins breed NW of station and ~4700 pairs breed in several colonies at Sheppard Point. Small numbers of Gentoo penguins also present.

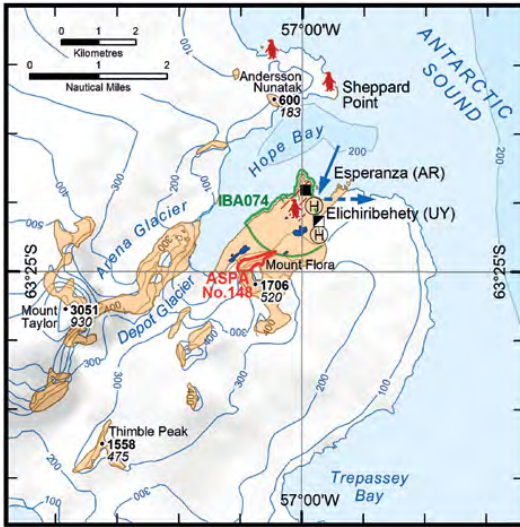
**HAZARDS:** Unknown.**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:** Station Commander.**REMARKS:** See Esperanza (WAM07-03).

**RESTRICTIONS:** ASPA entry PPR.  
Consult Management Plan.

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**HOPE BAY / ESPERANZA STATION (AR) WAM07-03**  
 GRID REF: ELEV Esperanza HLS ~13FT  
 GPS: S 63°14.124' W 56°35.688' Esperanza HLS

**LOCATION:** Hope Bay, Antarctic Sound.



**DESCRIPTION:** Esperanza Station operated by Argentina. Primary HLS 15x15 ft concrete pad approx 100 yds south of station. Secondary HLS is ice runway on glacier south of station (refer AFIM). ~105,000 pairs Adélie penguins SW of station and ~4700 pairs in several colonies at Sheppard Point. Small numbers of Gentoo penguins also present.

**HAZARDS:** Aerials north of HLS near northerly buildings. Flying birds.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** 180°T. East  
**COMMS:** VHF IMM Channel 16. VHF 118.1/118.5 or HF 4090 (Dial Set).

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM. Adélie colony one of the largest on the Antarctic Peninsula. Recommend high approach over peninsula west of station to avoid wildlife, or up channel immediately east of station. ASPA No. 148 Mount Flora designated for geology.

**RESTRICTIONS:** ASPA entry PPR.  
 Consult Management Plan.

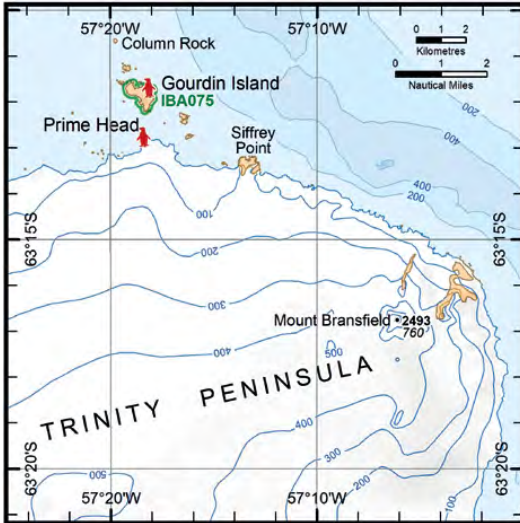
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**  
 HMS *Endurance* (26/01/03). More detailed map in ASPA No. 148 Mount Flora Management Plan (2015).



**PRIME HEAD**

GRID REF:

GPS:

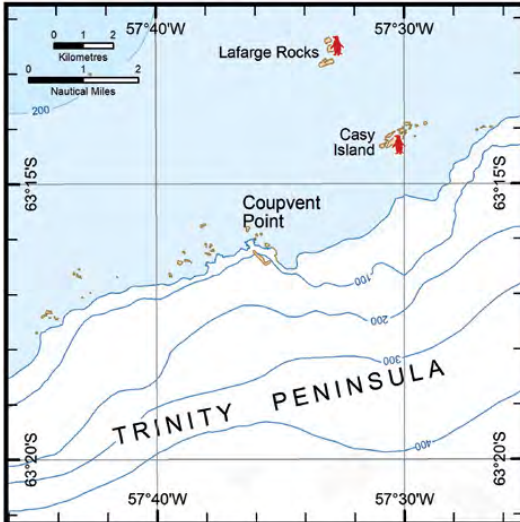
**WAM07-04** LOCATION: Northern extremity of Trinity Peninsula.  
ELEV FT

**DESCRIPTION:** ~24,200 pairs Adélie, ~4800 pairs Chinstrap and 1320 pairs Gentoo penguins breed on Gourdin Island, with a smaller group of ~565 pairs of Gentoo penguins at Prime Head.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****COUVENT POINT**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM07-05** LOCATION: ~8 nm NE of O'Higgins Station.  
ELEV FT

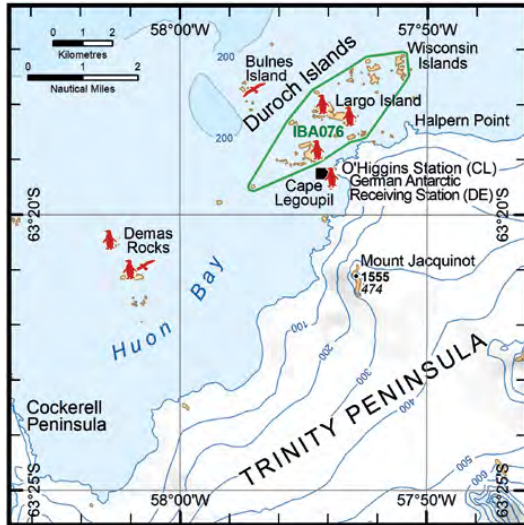
**DESCRIPTION:** ~4000 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed on Lafarge Rocks, with a small number breeding on Casy Island.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**



**DUROCH IS. / O'HIGGINS (CL) / GARS (DE) WAM07-06**

GRID REF: ELEV O'Higgins HLS ~33FT  
GPS: S 63°15.8894' W 057°58.1545' O'Higgins HLS



**LOCATION:** Huon Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Duroch Islands ~0.5 nm NW of O'Higgins Station.

**DESCRIPTION:** O'Higgins Station operated by Chile. German Antarctic Receiving Station (GARS) operated by German Aerospace Agency. HLS ~100 m SE of station. ~9400 pairs Chinstrap and ~800 pairs Adélie penguins breed in the Duroch Islands. Gentoo penguins breed adjacent to stations on Schmidt Peninsula (~780 pairs). ~2800 pairs of (probably Chinstrap) penguins at Demas Rocks. Small numbers of Antarctic shags breed on Demas Rocks (~10 pairs) and on Bulnes Island (~30 pairs).

**HAZARDS:** Aerials.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** Unknown.

**COMMS:** VHF 118.5 / 129.9

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

Artemenko, R. 2020. Penguin nest counting Peninsula Schmidt. German Aerospace Agency (DLR) UPM-DLR-RP-0007.



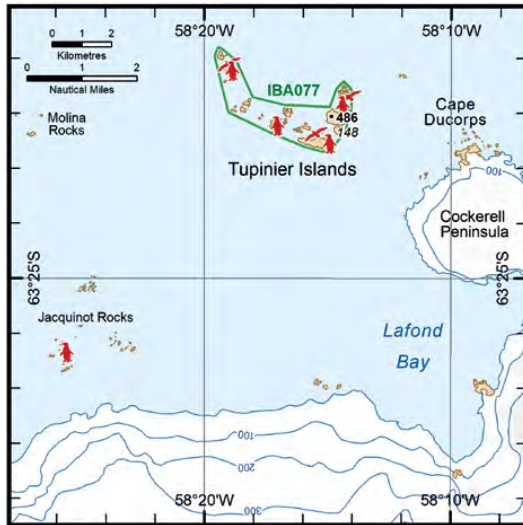
O'Higgins Station and German Antarctic Receiving Station (white buildings in foreground), located on Schmidt Peninsula (now an island), Huon Bay. Photo: courtesy of Chilean Navy.



**TUPINIER ISLANDS**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM07-07 LOCATION:** 2 nm NW of Cape Ducorps.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** Up to ~15,000 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed in ~23 colonies at Tupinier Islands. ~68 pairs Antarctic shags breed near penguin colonies. ~35 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed on Jacquinot Rocks.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

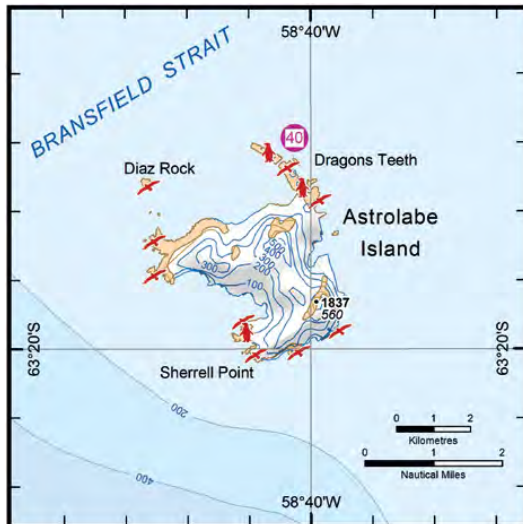
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**ASTROLABE ISLAND**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM07-08 LOCATION:** 10 nm N of Trinity Peninsula.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** ~3400 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed on northern peninsula of Astrolabe Island. ~20 pairs Antarctic shags breed close east of Dragons Teeth, ~70 pairs at Diaz Rock, and ~65 pairs near Sherrell Point. Many 1000's of Southern fulmars breed all around coast. Visitor Site Guidelines apply on the peninsula near Dragons Teeth (VSG40).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

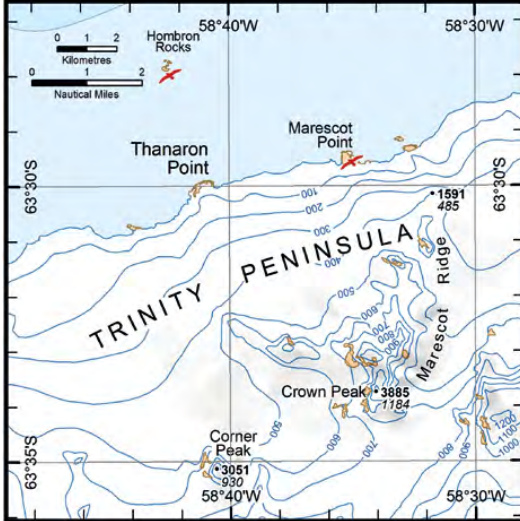
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## THANARON POINT

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM07-09**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 10 nm SW of Astrolabe Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~30 pairs Antarctic shags breed on Hombron Rocks. Snow petrels may breed at Marescot Point.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

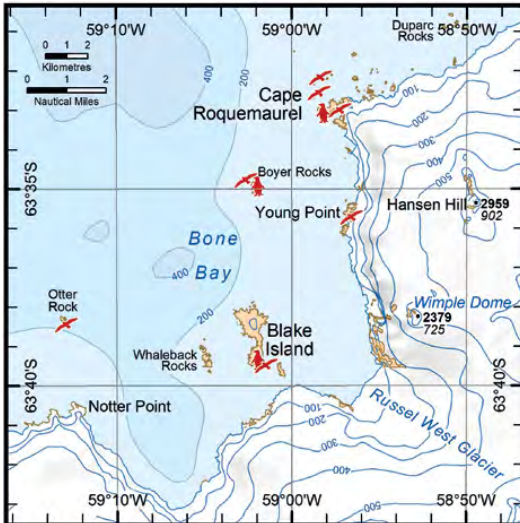
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## CAPE ROQUEMAUREL

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM07-10**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 15 nm SW of Astrolabe Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~300 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed at Cape Roquemaurel and small colonies may be present at Boyer Rocks and Blake Island. Small numbers of Antarctic shags breed on Blake Island, Boyer Rocks and north of Cape Roquemaurel. 1000's Southern fulmars breed at Cape Roquemaurel, 100's at Young Point and probably breed at Otter Rock.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

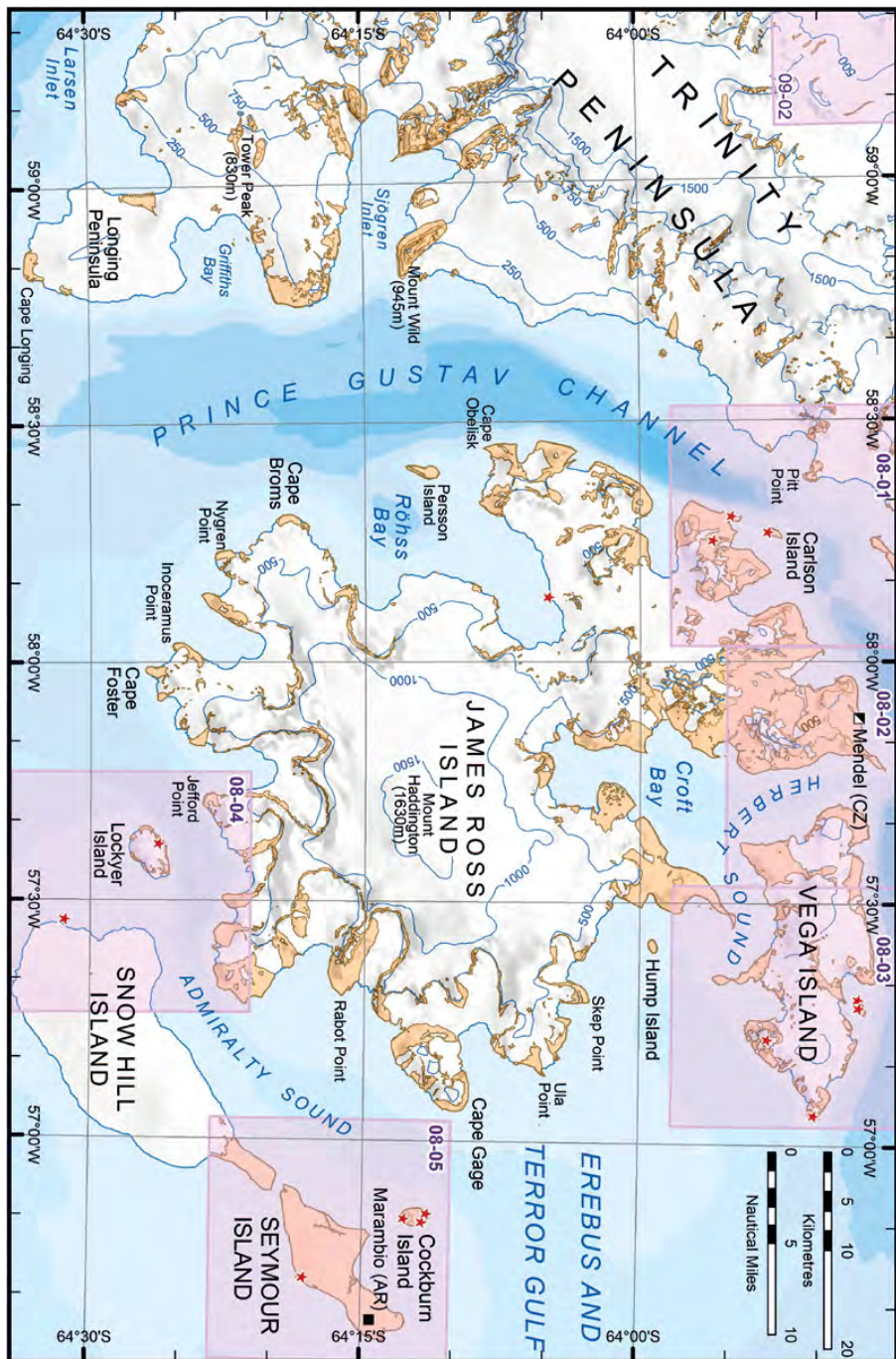
**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

**WAM08: JAMES ROSS ISLAND  
SEYMOUR ISLAND  
SNOW HILL ISLAND**





**CARLSON ISLAND**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM08-01**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Northwestern extremity of James Ross Island, in Prince Gustav Channel.

**DESCRIPTION:** Snow petrels reported to breed in cliffs at NW James Ross Island and Carlson Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**MENDEL STN (CZ) / VORTEX ISLAND**

GRID REF:  
GPS: S 63°48.0375' W 057°52.9555' Mendel HLS

**WAM08-02**

ELEV ~33FT

**LOCATION:** ~25 nm SW of Esperanza Station.

**DESCRIPTION:** Johann Gregor Mendel Station operated by Czech Republic. Located approx. 25 yds above the shoreline. ~2700 pairs Adélie penguins breed on Vortex Island and ~1000 pairs on Red Island. Snow petrels may breed on Red Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:** VHF Channels 10 / 14 / 16.

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**



**VEGA ISLAND, East / DEVIL ISLAND**GRID REF:  
GPS:**WAM08-03**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** ~25 nm SW of Esperanza Station.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~7100 pairs Adélie penguins breed on the northern coast of Devil Island. Antarctic terns, Kelp gulls and South polar skuas also breed. Snow petrels may breed on Devil Island and at Cape Gordon. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Devil Island (VSG16).

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****SNOW HILL ISLAND**GRID REF:  
GPS:**WAM08-04**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** ~28 nm SW of Marambio Station.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~2200 pairs Emperor penguins breed on sea ice near the western shore of Snow Hill Island. Snow petrels may breed in the vicinity of Lockyer Island, although the observation dates from the early 1900s (the Andersson expedition).

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**SEYMOUR I. / MARAMBIO STATION (AR) WAM08-05**

GRID REF: ELEV Marambio HLS ~686FT  
 GPS: S 64°14.5061' W 056°37.3935' Marambio HLS

**LOCATION:** Seymour Island ~14 nm east of James Ross Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Marambio Station operated by Argentina. Runway oriented 23/05 with parking NW of tower. Running rabbit positioned on approach to 23 running up hillside with prominent red marker arrows. ~16,000 pairs Adélie penguins breed at Penguin Point on Seymour Island and ~15,700 on Cockburn Island. Large colony of ~800 pairs Antarctic shags breed on north coast of Cockburn Island. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Snow Hill Hut (VSG14).

**HAZARDS:** Aerials in central base area.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** In sector between N and 090. BAH 230 (to pick up runway approach markers). Refer AFIM.

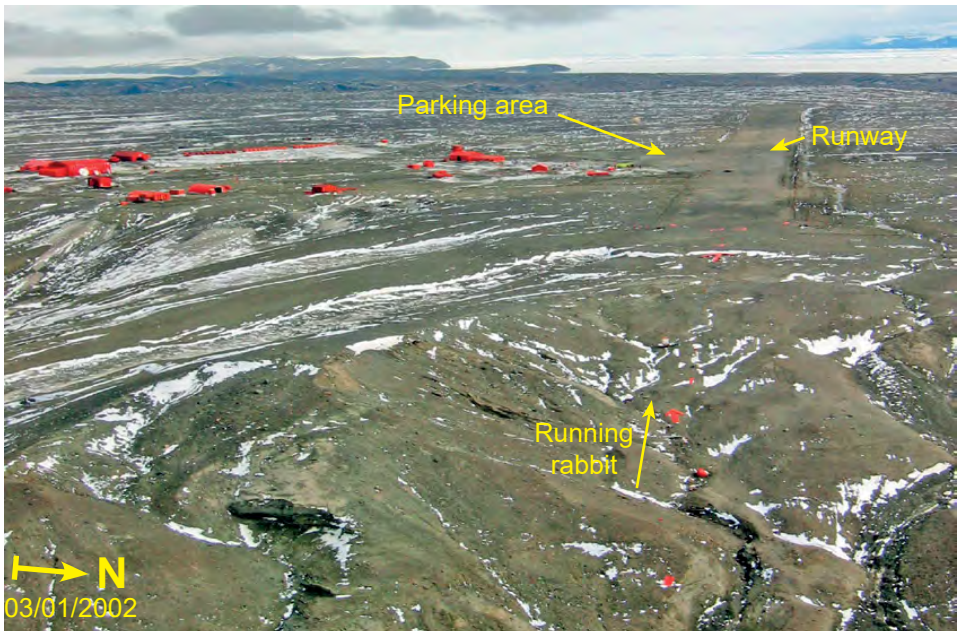
**COMMS:** APP / TWR 118.1

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** HMS *Endurance* (03/01/02).



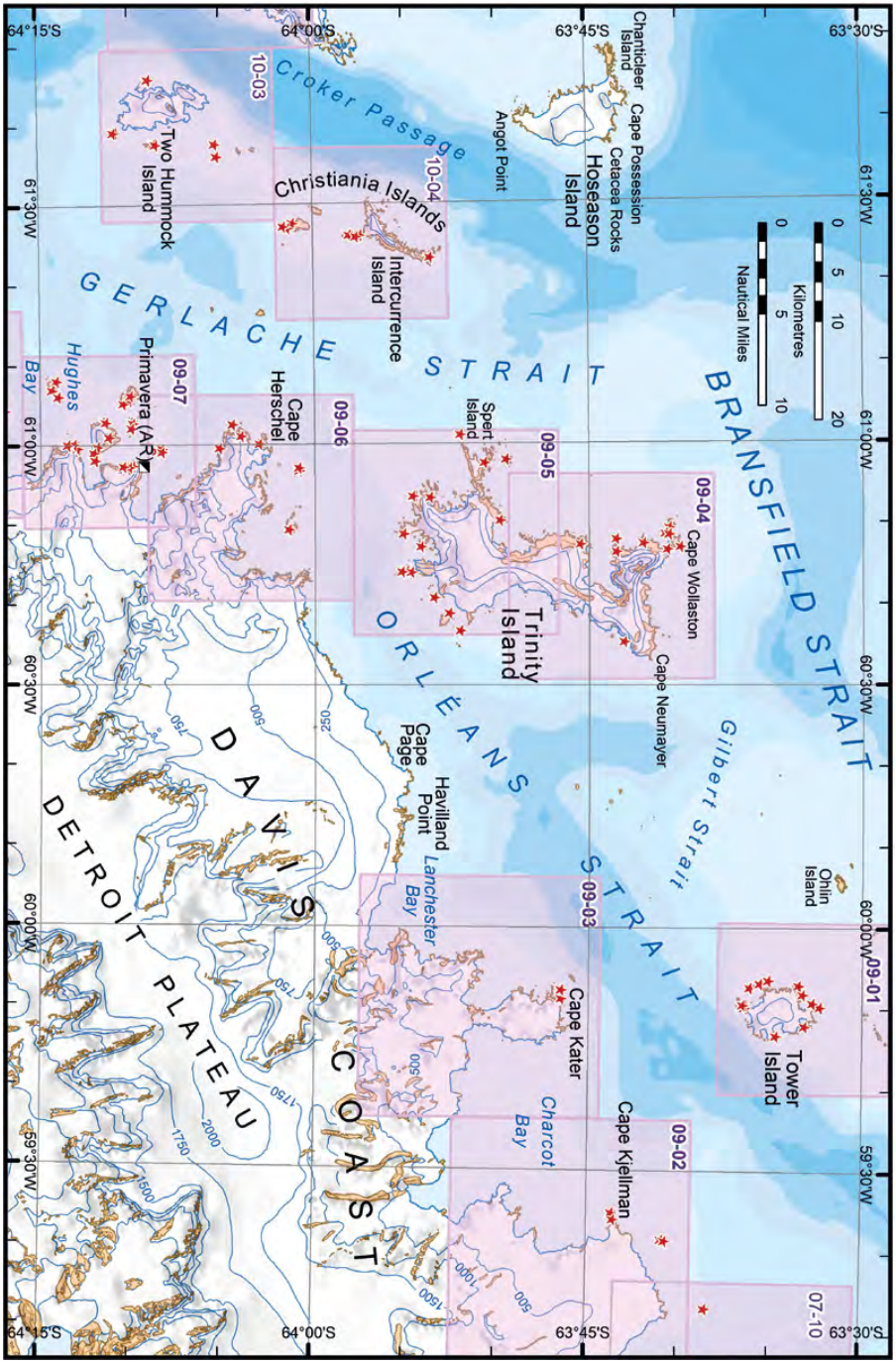
## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

### **WAM09: DAVIS COAST TRINITY ISLAND**



DAVIS COAST OVERVIEW

WAM09



## TOWER ISLAND

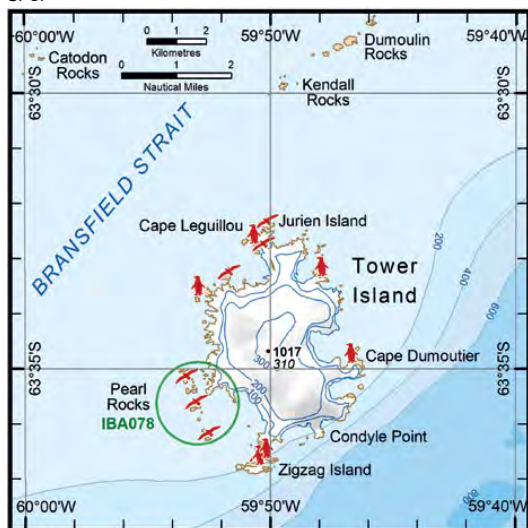
GRID REF:

GPS:

## WAM09-01

ELEV FT

LOCATION: 14 nm NW of Cape Kjellman.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~1500 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed on the northwest coast of Tower Island, with several small colonies on the east coast. ~1200 pairs breed on Zigzag Island, the southern cape of Tower Island and nearby. A few pairs of Gentoo penguins and up to 100 pairs Southern fulmars breed at Cape Leguillou, mixed with Cape petrels. ~300 pairs Antarctic shags breed on Pearl Rocks and ~100 pairs on rocks north of Zigzag Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## CAPE KJELLMAN

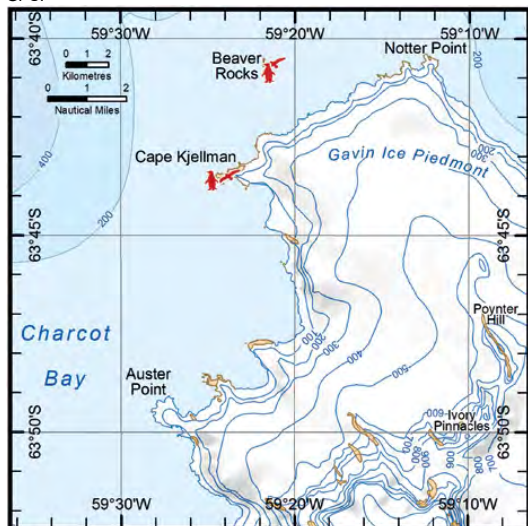
GRID REF:

GPS:

## WAM09-02

ELEV FT

LOCATION: On Davis Coast 47 nm NE of Cape Herschel.



**DESCRIPTION:** Small colony of ~50 pairs of Chinstrap penguins, ~72 pairs Antarctic shags in four groups, and small numbers of Southern fulmars breed on Cape Kjellman. Chinstrap penguins (~100 pairs) and Antarctic shags (~36 pairs) breed on Beaver rocks.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

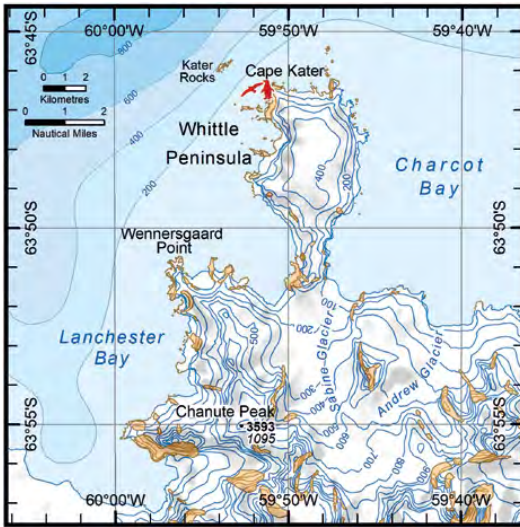
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**CAPE KATER**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM09-03** LOCATION: 35 nm NE of Cape Herschel.  
ELEV FT**DESCRIPTION:** Colony of ~100 pairs Antarctic shags breed on small islet close off Cape Kater. Small colony of Chinstrap penguins (~10 pairs) breed at Cape Kater.**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:***Gentoo penguins. Photo: © N. Strycher, 25 Dec 2013.*



## TRINITY ISLAND, North

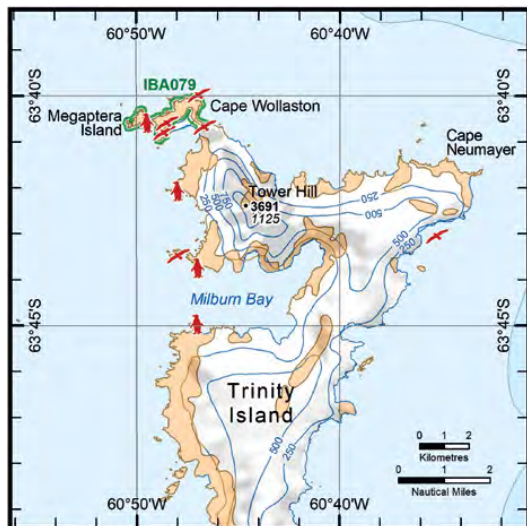
GRID REF:

GPS:

WAM09-04

ELEV FT

LOCATION: ~20 nm NE of Cape Herschel.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~670 pairs of Chinstrap penguins in 3 colonies breed along northwest coast. ~900 pairs breed on Megaptera Island. Several thousand pairs Southern fulmars breed on Megaptera Island and Cape Wollaston, mixed with Cape petrels. Small colonies of Antarctic shags (30-50 pairs) on east and west coast of Trinity Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## TRINITY ISLAND, South

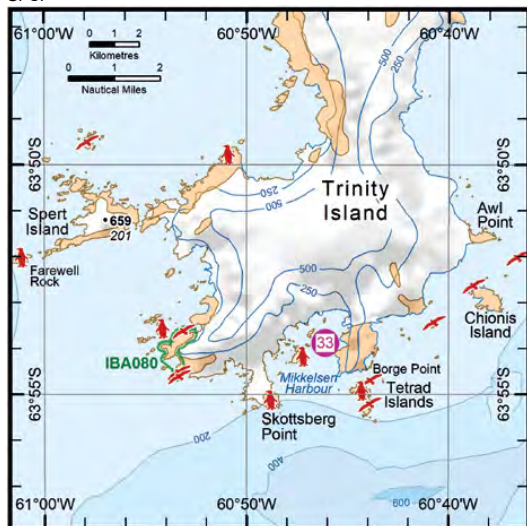
GRID REF:

GPS:

WAM09-05

ELEV FT

LOCATION: 10 nm north of Cape Herschel.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~900 pairs Gentoo penguins on D'Hainaut (Bombay) Island, Mikkelsen Harbour, and ~300 pairs at Skottsberg Point. ~300 pairs Chinstrap penguins and ~100 pairs Antarctic shags breed on Tetrad Islands and ~160 pairs near Chionis Island. ~1600 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed on southwest coast of Trinity Island, and ~170 pairs Antarctic shags on SW point. ~70 pairs Chinstrap penguins on Farewell Rock and possibly Spert Island. ~50 pairs Antarctic shags on small island NW of Spert Island. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at D'Hainaut (Bombay) Island, Mikkelsen Harbour (VSG33).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**



**CAPE HERSHEL**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM09-06**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** On Davis Coast 35 nm east of Brabant Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Two separate colonies of Chinstrap penguins breed near Cape Herschel, on small islands south of Cape Herschel (~650 pairs) and to the north (~450 pairs), and ~180 pairs breed on Monument Rocks. Antarctic shags breed on Monument Rocks (~40 pairs), Roe Island (~50 pairs) and on a small island SW of Cape Herschel (~50 pairs).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:** ASPA No.134 Cierva Point - see WAM09-07. **ASP A entry PPR.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**PRIMAVERA STATION (AR)**

GRID REF:  
GPS: GPS: S 64° 09.3512' W 060° 57.2554' Primavera HLS

**WAM09-07**

ELEV ~16 FT

**LOCATION:** Northern Hughes Bay.

**DESCRIPTION:** Primavera Station operated by Argentina. Ten species of breeding birds present, including penguins, skuas, petrels, Antarctic shags, Kelp gulls, Antarctic terns and other species. Several large colonies within ASPA No. 134, including ~7000 pairs Gentoo penguins breeding on Cierva Point and Sterneck Island, with ~800 pairs near Charles Point. ~3400 pairs Chinstrap penguins on 'Pinguino Islet' 1 nm NW of station, ~1100 pairs on Alcock Island, and ~180 pairs on Midas Island. Small colonies of Antarctic shags near Charles Point and Alcock Island. Southern giant petrels breed on Sterneck Island and Moss Islands.

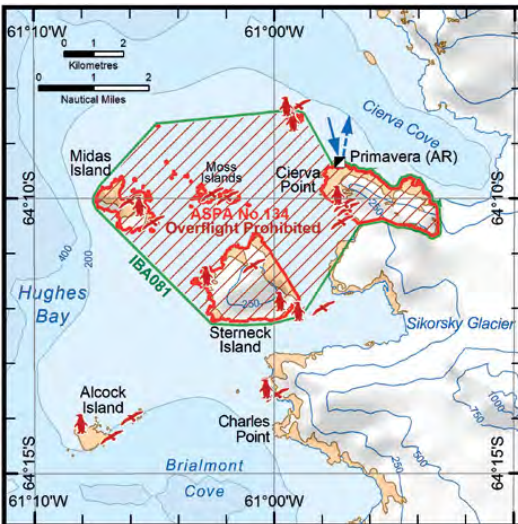
**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** North.

**COMMS:** VHF 118.1

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM.



**RESTRICTIONS:** Overflight and landing in ASPA No.134 Cierva Point prohibited. **ASP A entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.**

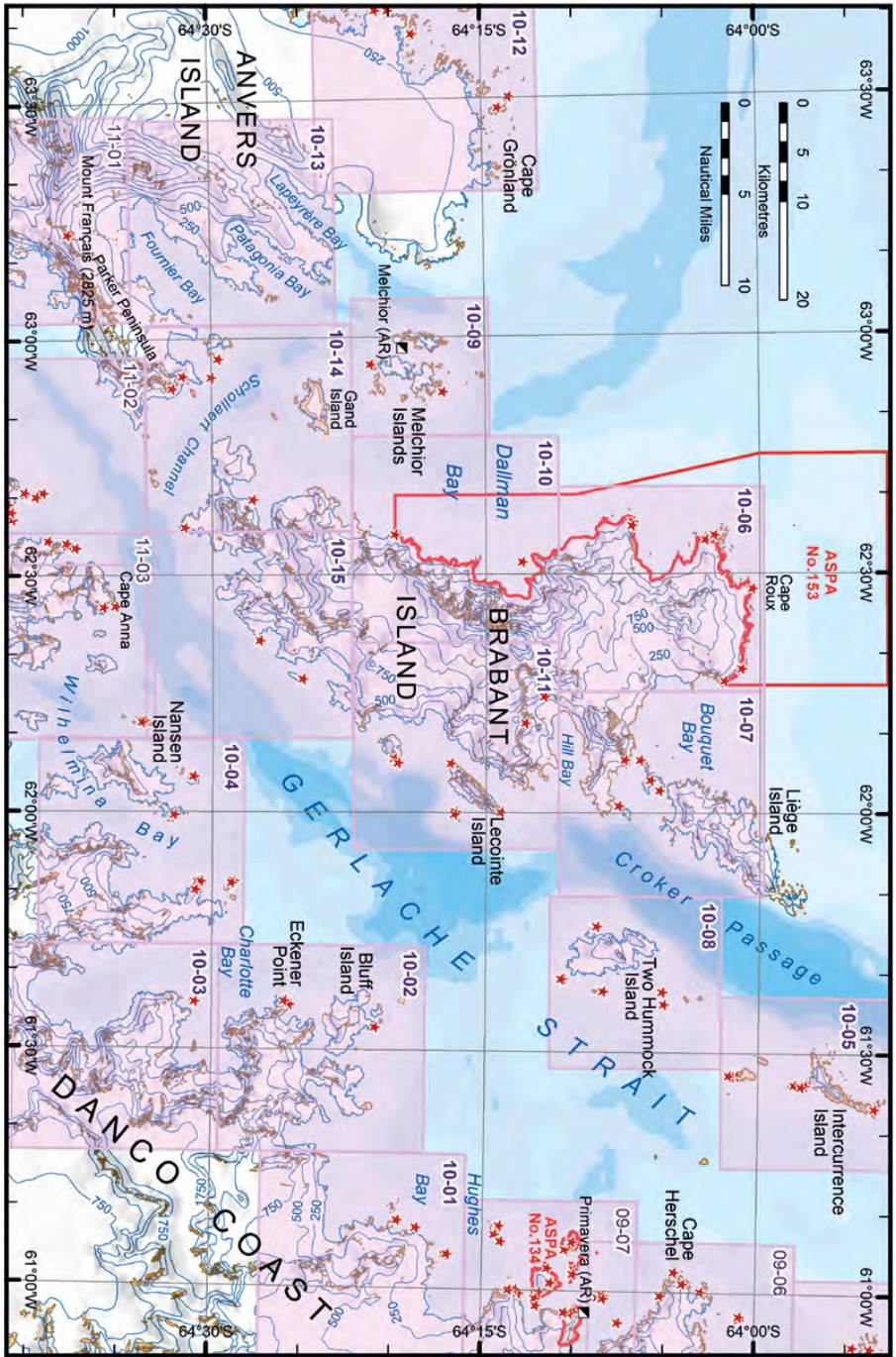
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASP A No.134 Management Plan (2013).

## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

### **WAM10: BRABANT ISLAND DANCO COAST**

BRABANT ISLAND / DANCO COAST OVERVIEW



## SPRIGHTLY ISLAND

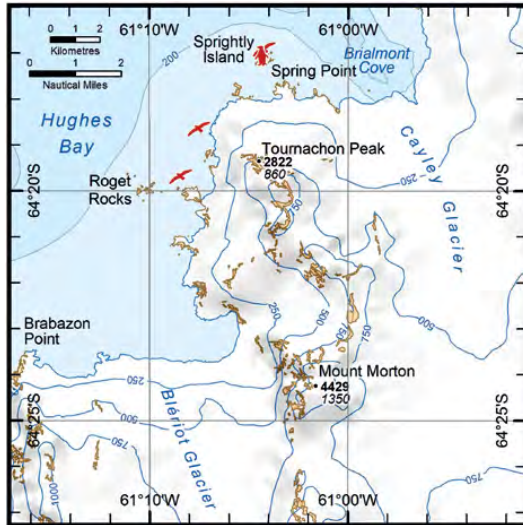
GRID REF:

GPS:

## WAM10-01

ELEV FT

LOCATION: Central Hughes Bay.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~110 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed in the vicinity of Sprightly Island. ~25 pairs Antarctic shags on islets close off northern coast. Small Antarctic shag colonies on rocks 0.7 nm east (~50 pairs) and 2 nm NE of Roget Rocks (~15 pairs).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## ECKENER POINT

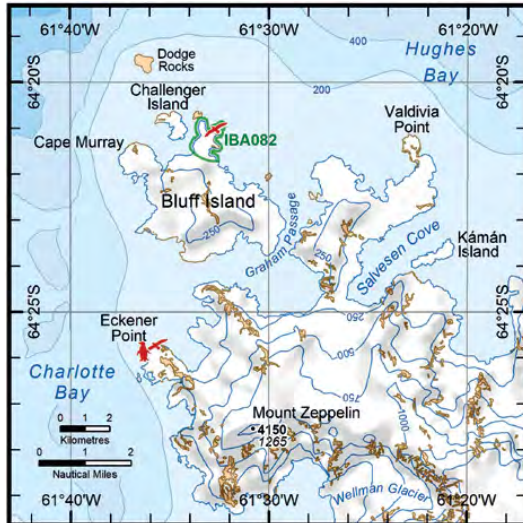
GRID REF:

GPS:

## WAM10-02

ELEV FT

LOCATION: Between Charlotte Bay and southern Hughes Bay.



**DESCRIPTION:** Large colony of Antarctic shags (~180 pairs) on northern peninsula of Bluff Island, and a smaller colony of ~60 pairs on Eckener Point. ~40 pairs of Chinstrap penguins breed at Eckener Point.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**



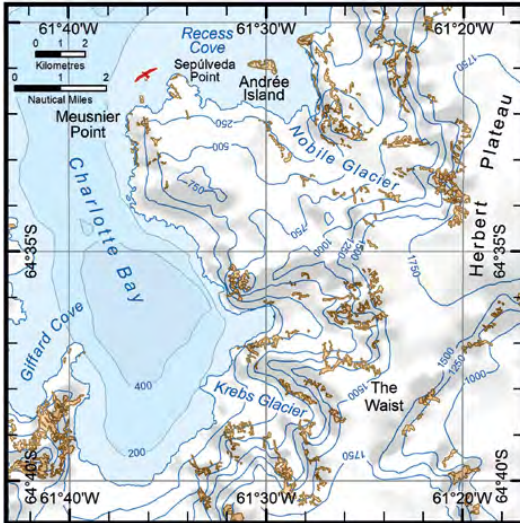
**MEUSNIER POINT**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM10-03**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Between Charlotte Bay and Recess Cove.**DESCRIPTION:** ~70 pairs Antarctic shags breed on islet 1 nm NE of Meusnier Point.**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****WILHELMINA BAY / PORTAL POINT**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM10-04**

ELEV FT

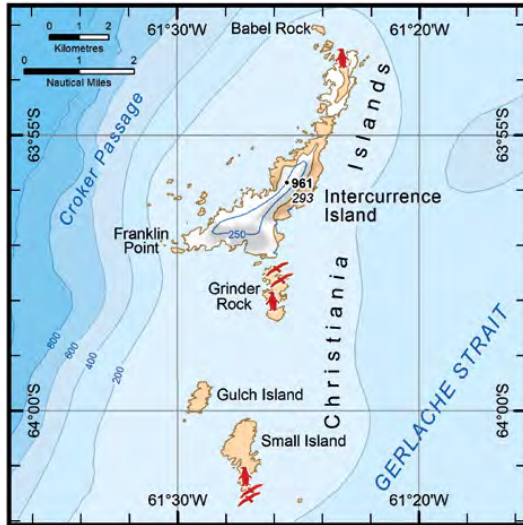
**LOCATION:** Between Nansen Island and Reclus Peninsula.**DESCRIPTION:** ~400 pairs Chinstrap penguins and ~43 pairs Antarctic shags breed on east coast of the southernmost of the Gaston Islands. ~36 pairs Antarctic shags and ~60 pairs of Chinstrap penguins breed on coast near Jaques Peaks. ~90 pairs Antarctic shags breed on the west coast of the largest of the Racovitza Islands, and ~5 pairs on the east coast of Enterprise Island. Antarctic terns breed at Foyen Harbour. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Portal Point (VSG42).**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## CHRISTIANIA ISLANDS

GRID REF:  
GPS:

WAM10-05  
ELEV FT

LOCATION: Midway between Liège and Trinity Islands.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~500 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed on northern coast of Intercurrence Island. ~1000 pairs Chinstrap penguins on Small Island, and ~120 pairs on Grinder Rock. Colonies of Antarctic shags on north coast of Grinder Rock (~110 pairs), and on islets south of Small Island (~40 pairs).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

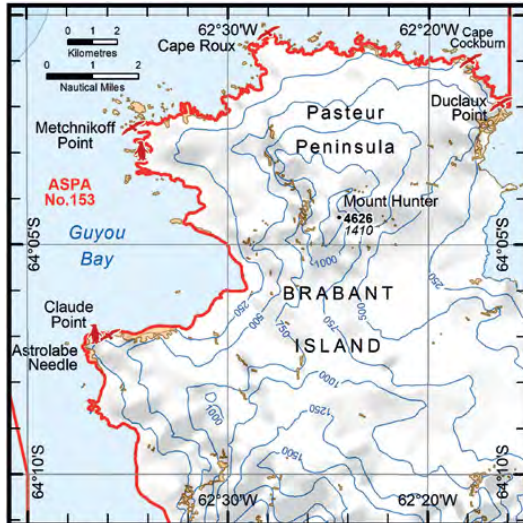
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## BRABANT ISLAND, Northwest

GRID REF  
GPS

WAM10-06  
ELEV FT

LOCATION: Northwest Brabant Island and Dallmann Bay.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~5000 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed at Metchnikoff Point, ~200 pairs at Claude Point. Small numbers of Southern fulmars and Antarctic shags breed around the coast. Small numbers of Southern fulmars breed at Cape Roux and Cape Cockburn.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

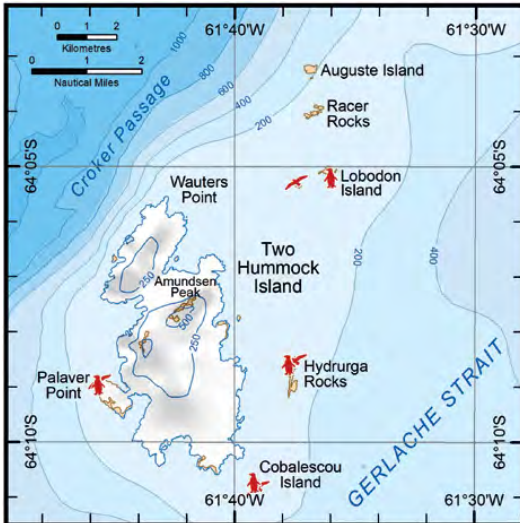
**REMARKS:** ASPA No.153 is marine and there are no special overflight restrictions.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** ASPA No.153 Management Plan (2015).

**BRABANT ISLAND, Northeast**GRID REF  
GPS**WAM10-07** LOCATION: NE Brabant Island and Liège Island.  
ELEV FT

**DESCRIPTION:** Large numbers of Southern fulmars breed on cliffs on SW coast of Davis Island; also small numbers on NE coast of Brabant Island (directly opposite Davis Island). Antarctic shags breed on small islets off NE coast of Davis Island (~50 pairs) and on Bernard Rocks ~0.3 nm SW of Harry Island (~100 pairs).

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****TWO HUMMOCK ISLAND**GRID REF:  
GPS:**WAM10-08** LOCATION: ~7 nm east of NE Brabant Island.  
ELEV FT

**DESCRIPTION:** ~450 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed on Palaver Point, ~850 pairs on Hydrurga Rocks, ~380 pairs at Cobalescou Island and ~10 pairs on Lobodon Island. Small colonies of ~30 pairs Antarctic shags close to the penguin colonies at Palaver Point and Hydrurga Rocks, with ~90 pairs on Cobalescou Island and ~33 pairs on islets east of Lobodon Island.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**



## MELCHIOR ISLANDS

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM10-09 LOCATION:** Dallmann Bay between Anvers and Brabant Islands.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** Melchior Station operated by Argentina. Located at Gallows Point, Gamma Island. Colony of ~75 pairs Antarctic shags on islets 0.8 nm NE of NE point of Eta Island. ~60 pairs Antarctic shags on 3 islets 0.4 nm south of Omega Island.

### HAZARDS:

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** Unknown.

### COMMS:

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

### REMARKS:

### RESTRICTIONS:

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

*Clockwise from top left: Antarctic tern, Southern fulmar, Chinstrap penguins, Kelp gull.*  
Photos: © Noah Strycker; 2017–2020.





**BRABANT ISLAND, West**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM10-10**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** West Brabant Island and Dallmann Bay.**DESCRIPTION:** Small colonies of 30-35 pairs Antarctic shags at Driencourt Point and Fleming Point.**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:** ASPA No.153 is marine and there are no special overflight restrictions.**RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** ASPA No.153 Management Plan (2015).**BRABANT ISLAND, East**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM10-11**

ELEV FT

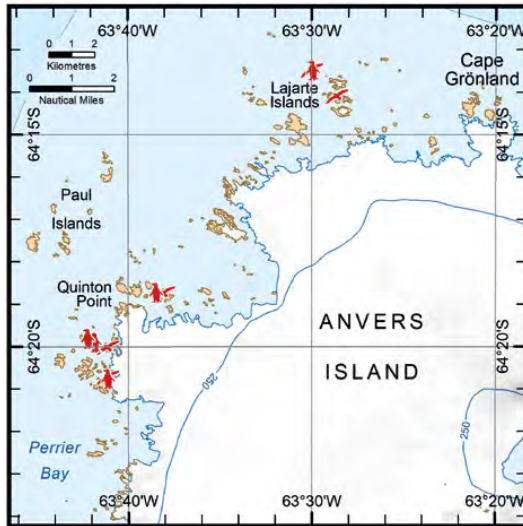
**LOCATION:** East Brabant Island.**DESCRIPTION:** ~500 pairs Chinstrap penguins breed on NE Hunt Island, together with ~20 pairs Antarctic shags. ~100 pairs Antarctic shags and a small group of Chinstrap penguins breed on Bell Island. Antarctic shags also breed on SW coast of Leconte Island (~50 pairs). Southern fulmars and Snow petrels likely to breed on cliffs inland from Mitchell Point on Brabant Island.**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## ANVERS ISLAND, Northwest

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM10-12**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** NW Anvers Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~3500 pairs Chinstrap and ~130 pairs Gentoo penguins breed in the Quinton Point region, with ~800 pairs Chinstrap penguins at the Lajarte Islands. Small colonies Antarctic shags (20-50 pairs) in close association.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

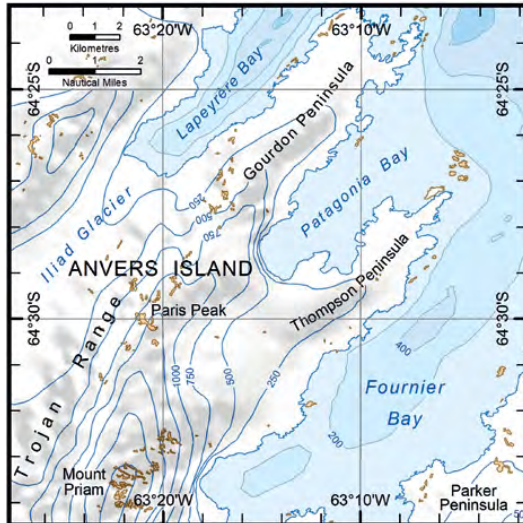
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## FOURNIER BAY

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM10-13**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** NE coast of Anvers Island ~9 nm south of Melchior Islands.



**DESCRIPTION:** The heavily ice-dominated coastline in the Fournier Bay region offers little habitat suitable for breeding birds. Breeding colonies not yet identified in this region.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**SCHOLLAERT CHANNEL**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM10-14 LOCATION:** Southwest Brabant Island.

ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** Colony of ~220 Antarctic shags on Guépratte Island. Small colonies (20-25 pairs) of Antarctic shags on Strath Point and at Duperré Bay. Large colony (1000s) of Southern fulmars nesting on inland cliffs on the east coast of Anvers Island, south of Andrews Point.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****BRABANT ISLAND, Southeast**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM10-15 LOCATION:** Southeast Brabant Island and

ELEV FT

Gerlache Strait.



**DESCRIPTION:** Small colonies of Antarctic shags breed on Buls Island (~20 pairs) and on an islet at the entrance to Avicenna Bay (~8 pairs). Cape petrels reported breeding in Gerlache Strait.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

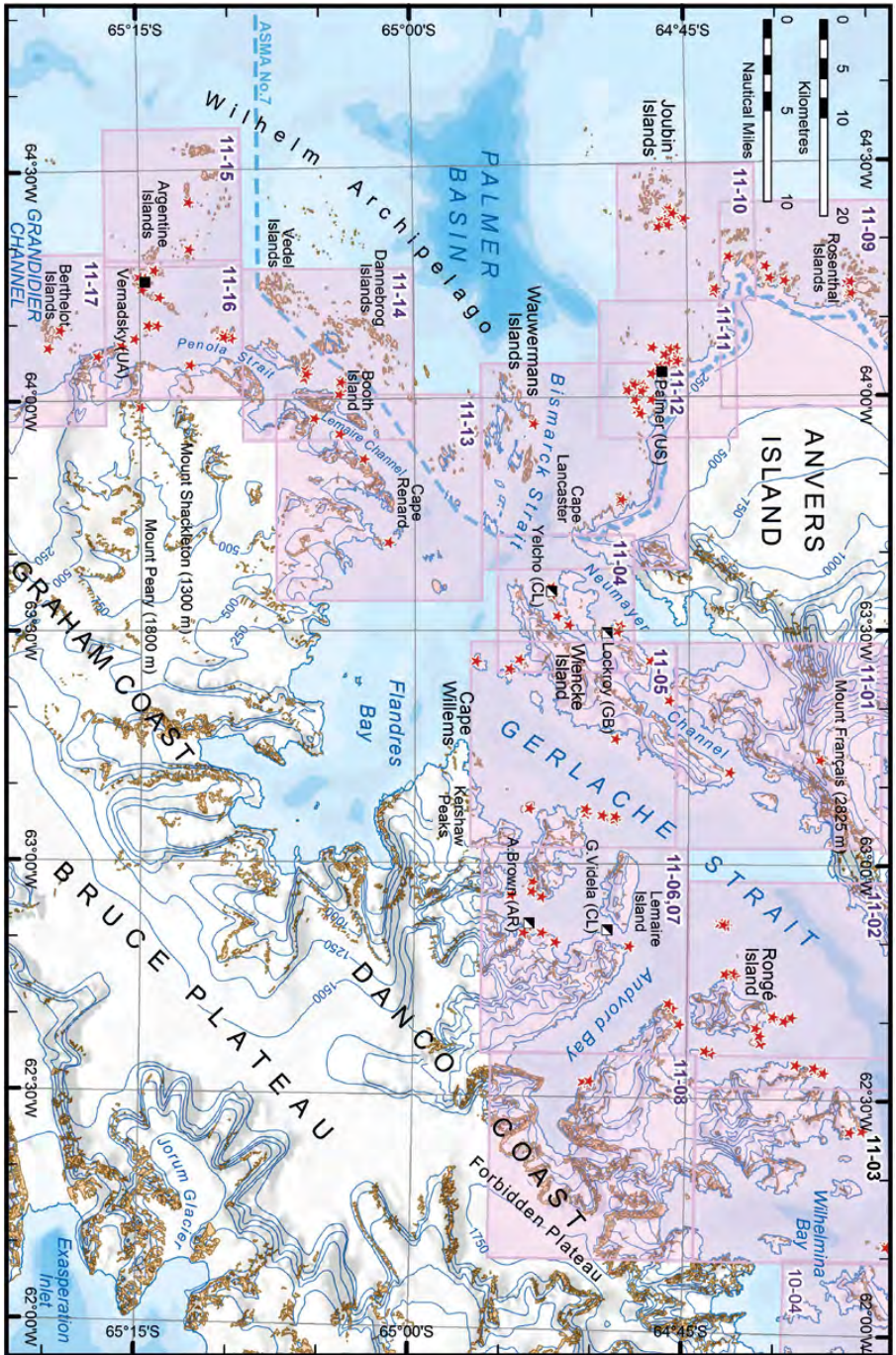
## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

### **WAM11: ANVERS ISLAND DANCO – GRAHAM COASTS**



ANVERS ISLAND / DANCO – GRAHAM COASTS OVERVIEW

WAM11

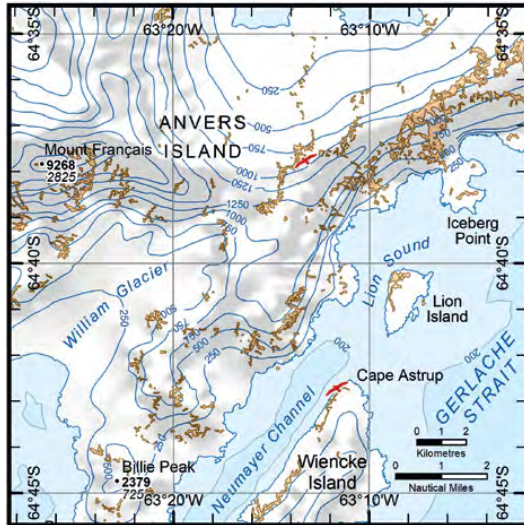


**CAPE ASTRUP / NEUMAYER CHANNEL WAM11-01**

GRID REF:

ELEV FT

GPS:

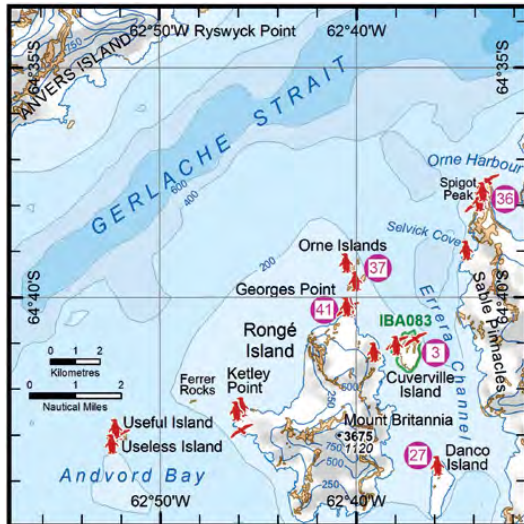
**LOCATION:** Neumayer Channel / eastern coast of Anvers Island.**DESCRIPTION:** Small colony of ~20 pairs Antarctic shags breeds at Cape Astrup. Snow petrels reported to breed in cliffs on Anvers Island near Mount Français.**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****RONGÉ ISLAND**

GRID REF:

**WAM11-02**

ELEV FT

GPS:

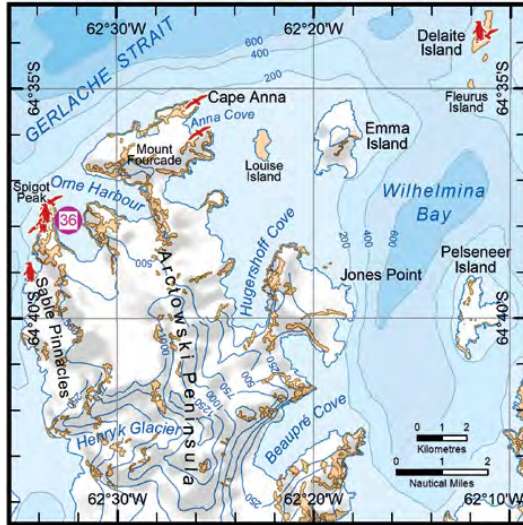
**LOCATION:** Islands lying in Errera Channel region on east side of Gerlache Strait.**DESCRIPTION:** Substantial wildlife in region, with main colonies of Gentoos penguins breeding at: Cuverville Island (~5600 pairs), Georges Point (~2300 pairs), Useful / Useless islands (~1800 pairs), Danco Island (~1570 pairs) and Orme Islands (~400 pairs). Smaller numbers (up to 300 pairs) of Chinstrap penguins at some of these sites, and ~1000 pairs at Ketley Point. Southern giant petrels and Antarctic shags on Cuverville Island. Former British station on Danco Island now removed. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Orme Islands (VSG37) Georges Point (VSG41), Cuverville Island (VSG3) and Danco Island (VSG27).**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**



**CAPE ANNA**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM11-03**

ELEV FT

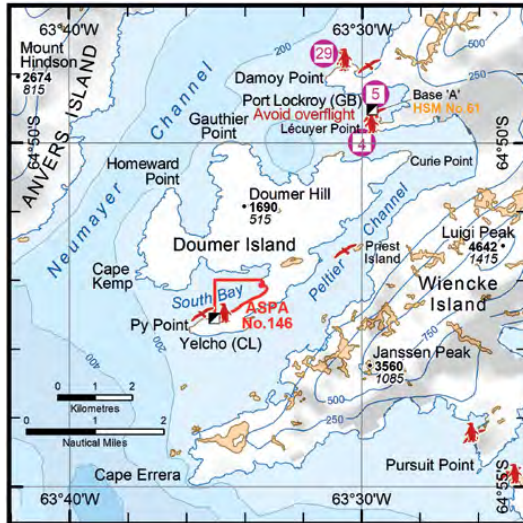
**LOCATION:** Arctowski Peninsula, west of Wilhelmina Bay

**DESCRIPTION:** Colonies of Antarctic shags on coast near Spigot Peak (~88 pairs) and at Cape Anna (~66 pairs). ~1000 pairs of Chinstrap penguins breed in several colonies at Spigot Peak, with some Gentoo penguins also breeding. ~100 pairs of Chinstrap penguins breed on Delaite Island with a similar number of Antarctic shags. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Orne Harbour (VSG36).

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****PORT LOCKROY / WIENCKE I. Southwest**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM11-04**

ELEV

**LOCATION:** Southern Neumayer Channel, ~4 nm east of southern Anvers Island.

**DESCRIPTION:** Base 'A' Station (HSM No.61) operated by Antarctic Heritage Trust, United Kingdom. Wildlife in region includes colonies of Gentoo penguins breeding at: Damoy Point (~1500 pairs), Py Point (~2350 pairs), and Pursuit Point (~570 pairs). Small colonies of Antarctic shags at Priest Island and Pursuit Point. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Damoy Point (VSG29), Goudier Island (Port Lockroy) (VSG5) and Jougla Island (VSG4).

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Avoid overflight / landings at colonies, including historic site Base 'A' on Goudier Island (Port Lockroy).

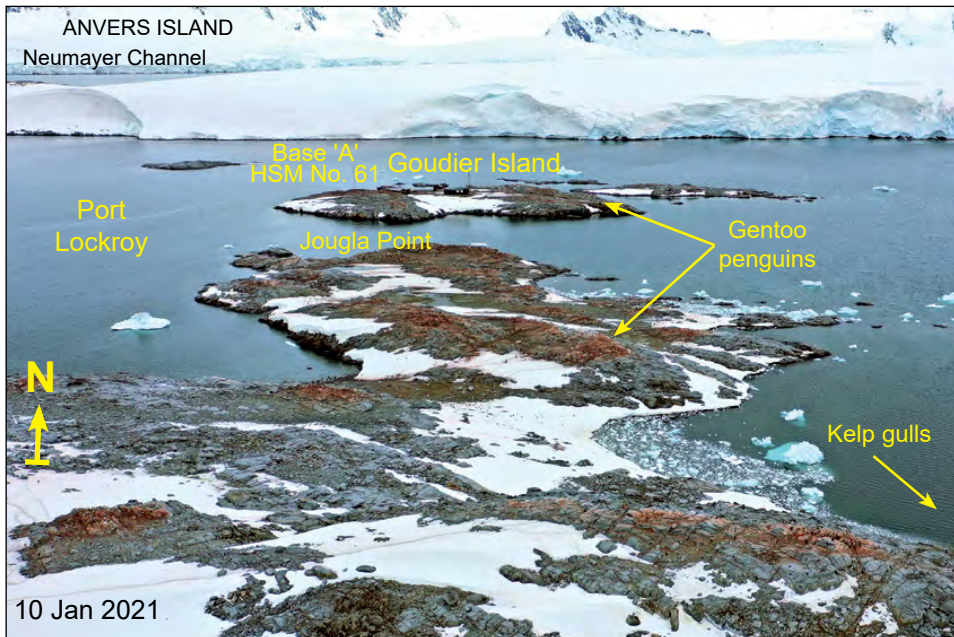
**RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**PORT LOCKROY (GB) GOUDIER I. see WAM11-04**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

ELEV

**LOCATION:** Southern Neumayer Channel,  
~4 nm east of southern Anvers Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Base 'A' is a former British station located on Goudier Island, Port Lockroy. Now designated Historic Site and Monument (HSM) 61 and operated by the United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust. Gentoo penguins breed at Jougla Point / Lécuyer Point (~1000 pairs) and Goudier Island (~610 pairs). A small colony of ~30 pairs of Antarctic shags and also Kelp gulls breed at Jougla Point. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Goudier Island (Port Lockroy) (VSG5) and Jougla Point (VSG4).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Follow Visitor Site Guidelines.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

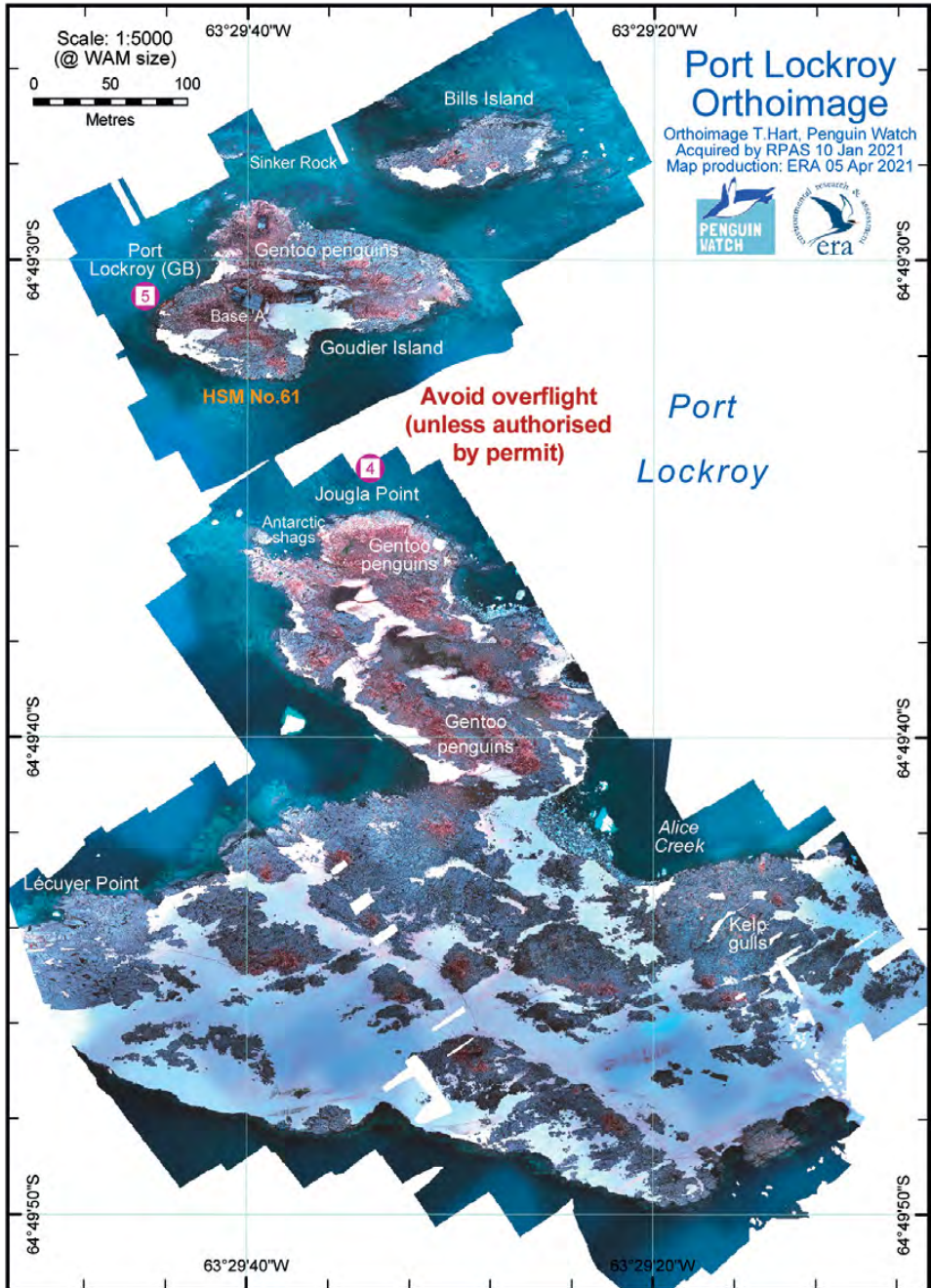
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** Photo T. Hart / Penguin Watch, 10 Jan 2021.

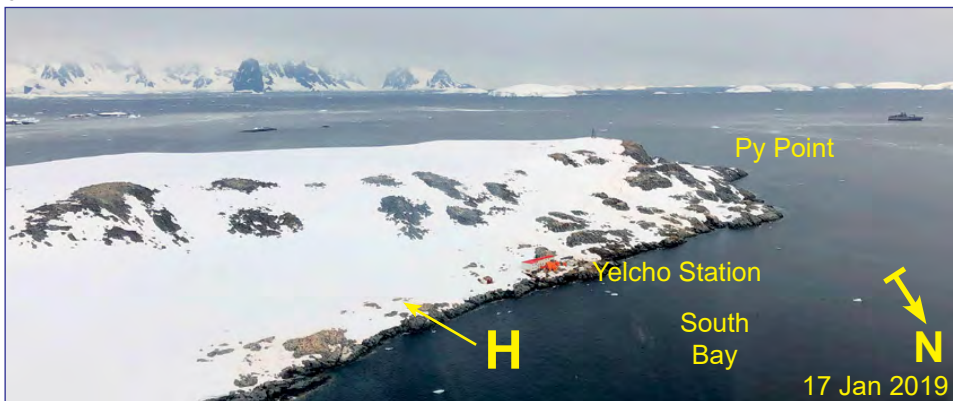
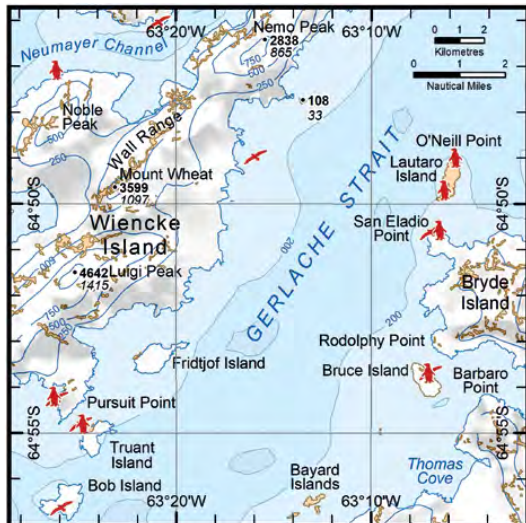
*Gentoo chicks. Photo: © N. Strycher, 23 Jan 2020.*





## PORT LOCKROY (GB) GOUDIER ISLAND see WAM11-04

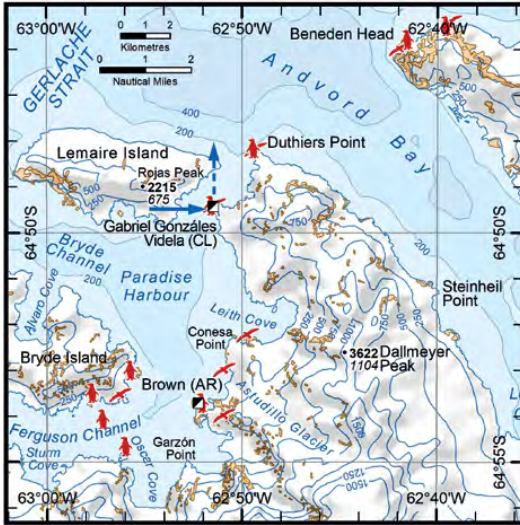


**YELCHO STATION (Chile)**GRID REF:  
GPS:**see WAM11-04**  
ELEV Yelcho Stn ~10FT**LOCATION:** South Bay, Doumer Island, ~4 nm east of southern Anvers Island.**DESCRIPTION:** Yelcho Station operated by Chile. ~1000 pairs Gentoo penguins breed at Py Point, close to Yelcho Station.**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:** Station Commander.**REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:** ASPA No.146 is marine and has no specific overflight restrictions.**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** Photo courtesy of Chilean Navy.**WIENCKE ISLAND / BRYDE ISLAND**GRID REF:  
GPS:**WAM11-05 LOCATION:** Wiencke Island, SW Gerlache Strait.  
ELEV FT**DESCRIPTION:** Gentoo penguins breed at Truant Island (~920 pairs), near Pursuit Point (~570 pairs), Lautaro Island (several colonies of 200 - 300 pairs), and at San Eladio Point, Gerlache Strait, and below Noble Peak, Neumayer Channel (small colonies). Antarctic shags breed on Truant Island (a few pairs), near Pursuit Point (~20 pairs), at San Eladio Point (16 pairs), and at Bruce Island (~20 pairs).**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**PARADISE HARBOUR / VIDELA STN (Chile) WAM11-06**

GRID REF: ELEV Videla Stn ~30FT  
 GPS: S 64°48.996' W 62°51.996' Videla Stn

**LOCATION:** Waterboat Point, NE Paradise Harbour.



**DESCRIPTION:** Gabriel Gonzáles Videla Station operated by Chile. HLS small concrete pad 5 yds square. Gentoo penguins breed at: Waterboat Point (Videla Station) (~3850 pairs); Brown Station (~165 pairs); SE coast of Bryde Island (~1100 pairs); in Ferguson Channel (~720 pairs); Duthiers Point (~350 pairs; also some Chinstraps); and Beneden Head (~1300 pairs). Antarctic shags breed at Beneden Head (~85 pairs), Duthiers Point (~80 pairs), Leith Cove, and on cliffs to the south of Brown Station (~115 pairs).

**HAZARDS:** Aerials.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** West / North.  
 BAH: East.

**COMMS:** VHF IMM Channel 16 then 14 or VHF 118.5 (Call sign Paradise Radio).

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**



Paradise  
 Harbour

Mar 2019

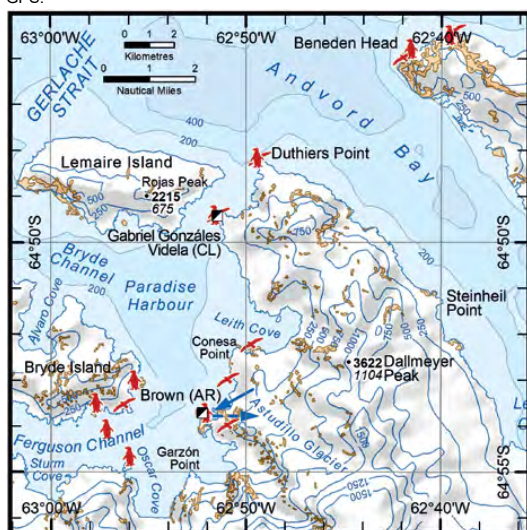
Gabriel Gonzáles Videla Station looking east. Photo: courtesy of Chilean Navy.



**PARADISE HARBOUR / BROWN STN (AR) WAM11-07**

GRID REF: ELEV Brown Stn ~33FT  
GPS:

**LOCATION:** Paradise Harbour, south.



**DESCRIPTION:** Brown Station operated by Argentina. No obvious HLS. Gentoo penguins breed at: Brown Station (~165 pairs); Waterboat Point (Videla Station) (~3850 pairs); SE coast of Bryde Island (~1100 pairs); in Ferguson Channel (~720 pairs); Duthiers Point (~350 pairs; also some Chinstraps), and Beneden Head (~85 pairs), Duthiers Point (~80 pairs), Leith Cove, and on cliffs to the south of Brown Station (~115 pairs).

**HAZARDS:** Aerials.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** East.

**COMMS:** VHF IMM Channel 16.

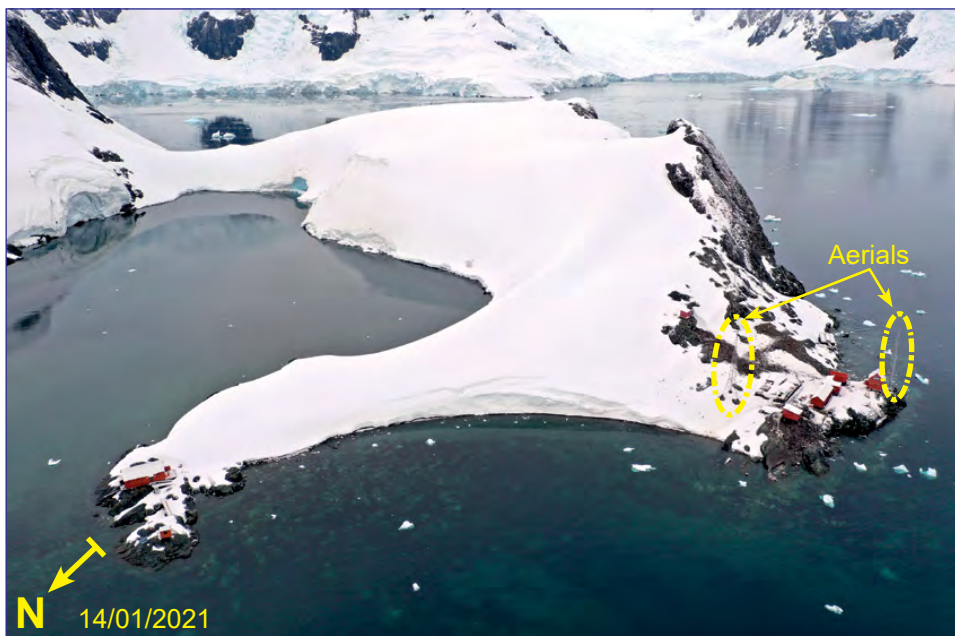
**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

Photo courtesy Tom Hart / Penguin Watch (14 Jan 2021).



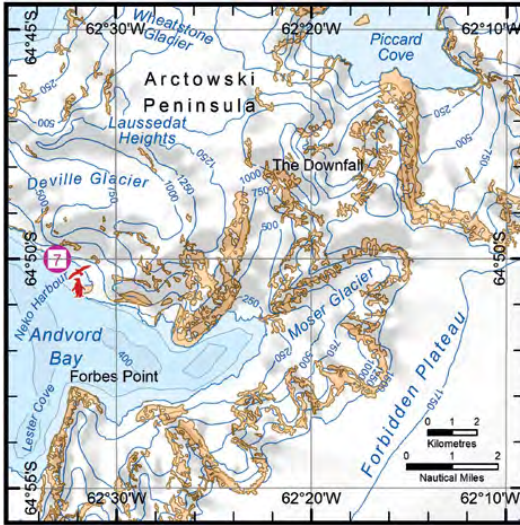
**NEKO HARBOUR**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM11-08**

ELEV FT

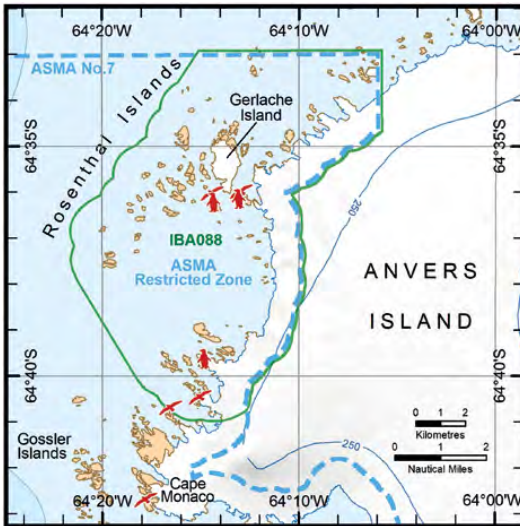
**LOCATION:** ~1 nm south of Rongé Island in Andvord Bay.**DESCRIPTION:** ~1050 pairs Gentoo penguins breed at Neko Harbour. Kelp gulls and South polar skuas also breed. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Neko Harbour (VSG7).**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****ROSENTHAL ISLANDS**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM11-09**

ELEV FT

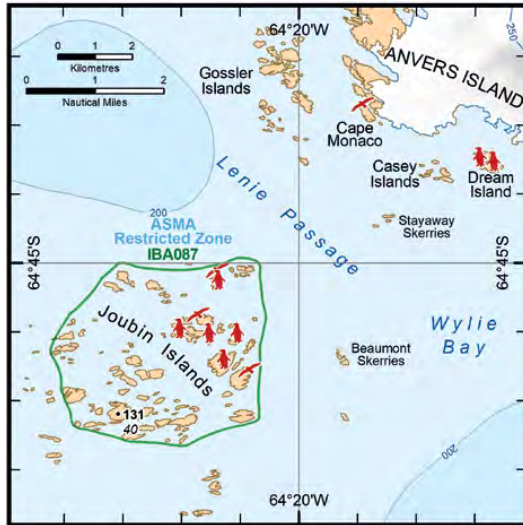
**LOCATION:** 1.5 nm off SW coast of Anvers Island.**DESCRIPTION:** Rosenthal Islands designated a Restricted Zone in ASMA No.7 (this is proposed as an ASPA in 2021). Three species of penguin breed in several colonies: Chinstrap and Gentoo (each ~4500 pairs) and Adélie (~100 pairs). Several colonies of Antarctic shags (~65 pairs). Southern giant petrels (~350 pairs) along coast to Cape Monaco (WAM11-10). Kelp gulls, Antarctic terns, South polar skuas, Snowy sheathbills and other petrels also breed.**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:** Rosenthal Islands are a Restricted Zone under ASMA No.7. Access restrictions apply. **Consult management plan.****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASMA No.7 SW Anvers Island and Palmer Basin Management Plan (2019).

## JOUBIN ISLANDS

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM11-10 LOCATION:** 4 nm SW from SW coast of Anvers Island.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** Joubin Islands designated a Restricted Zone in ASMA No.7. Several Adélie, Gentoo and Chinstrap penguin colonies are present on the Joubin Islands (up to ~2000 pairs, mainly Adélie). Southern giant petrels breed on NE aspect of ridges on many of the Joubin Islands, and at Cape Monaco. Antarctic shags (~50 pairs), Kelp gulls, and South polar skuas also breed. Several thousand pairs of Adélie, Gentoo and Chinstrap penguins breed on Dream Island, with Kelp gulls, South polar skuas, Antarctic terns and petrels.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:** Joubin Islands are a Restricted Zone under ASMA No.7. Access restrictions apply. **Consult Management Plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** ASMA No.7 SW Anvers Island and Palmer Basin Management Plan (2019).

*South polar skua, Limitrophe Island, Arthur Harbour. Photo: © C. Harris, 09 Dec 2016.*



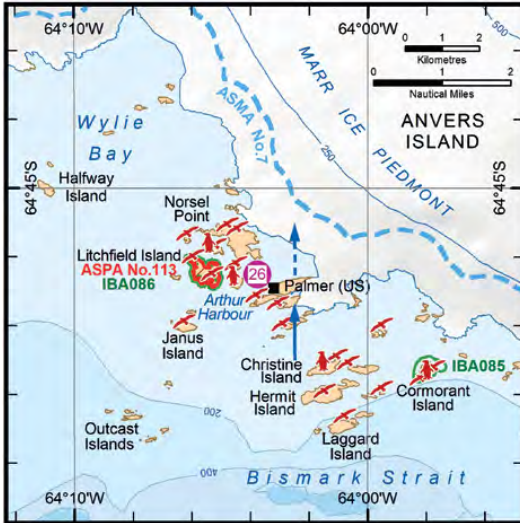


**PALMER STATION (US)**

GRID REF: ELEV Palmer HLS ~90FT  
 GPS: S 64° 46' 28.4761" W 64°02' 44.4827" Palmer HLS

**WAM11-11**

**LOCATION:** Arthur Harbour, south coast of Anvers Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Palmer Station operated by United States. Primary HLS ~¼ nm north of station on flat, well drained, bouldery site in a 'bowl' of 100x200 yds. Secondary HLS is on glacier to NE. Multiple bird colonies on offshore islands: ~7500 pairs penguins, ~500 pairs Southern giant petrels, Kelp gulls, skuas and other species breed in Arthur Harbour area. Antarctic shags breed on Cormorant Island. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Torgersen Island (VSG26).

**HAZARDS:** Aerials with wires between. Slight turbulence. HLS rocky. Flying birds.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** 000°T. North/South. High approach over peninsula east of station or up channel from SE helps avoid wildlife.

**COMMS:** VHF IMM Channels 16 / 27.

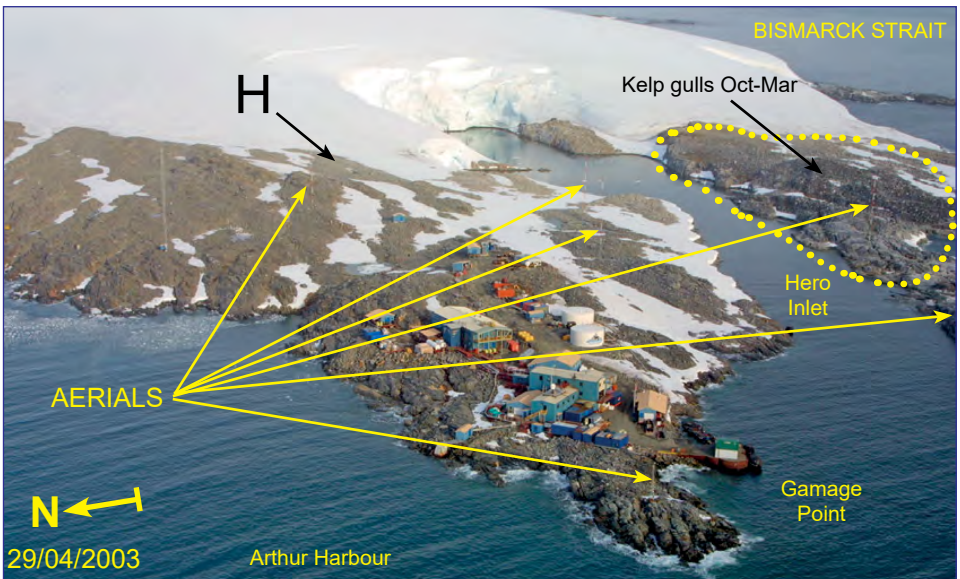
**CONTACT:** Station Commander:

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:** Landing prohibited at ASPA No.113 Litchfield Island and overflight restrictions apply. Most islands in Arthur Harbour are Restricted Zones. **ASP entry PPR. Consult Management Plans.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

Management Plans: ASMA No.7 (2019), ASPA No.113 (2014). HMS *Endurance* (29/04/03).



**CAPE LANCASTER**

GRID REF: ELEV HLS 'A' ~7FT, HLS 'B' ~40FT  
 GPS: HLS 'A' S 64°48.59', W 63°46.82', HLS 'B' S 64°48.37', W 63°46.4'



**WAM11-12**

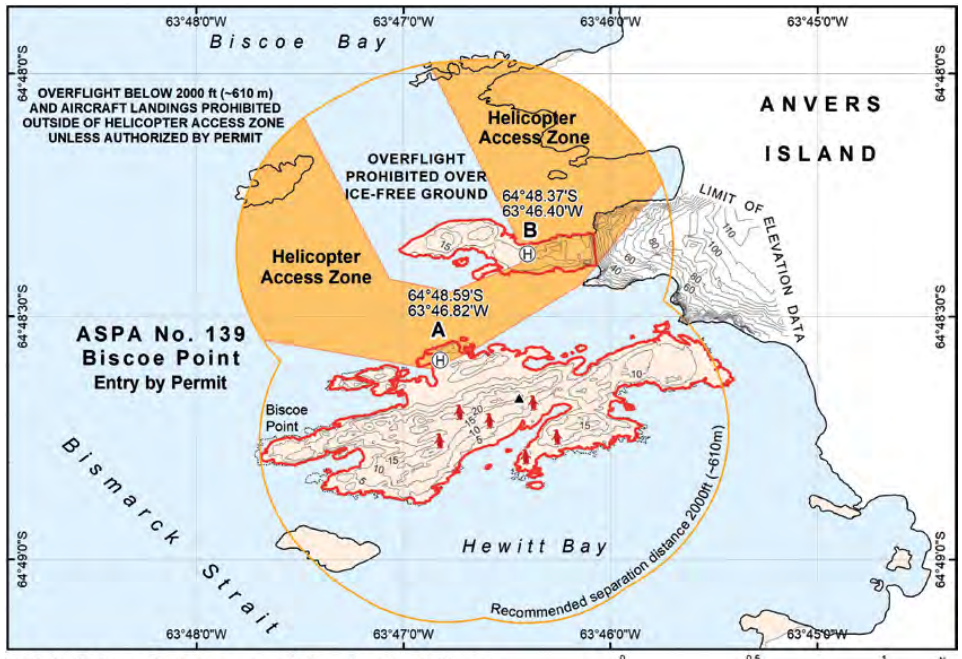
**LOCATION:** Anvers Island south coast.  
**DESCRIPTION:** ASPA No.139 Biscoe Point is protected for its plants and bird colonies. ~3200 pairs Gentoos and ~550 pairs Adélie penguins breed on south side of Biscoe Point. Two designated HLS - 'A' and 'B' shown on map below.

**HAZARDS:**  
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**  
**COMMS:**  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:**

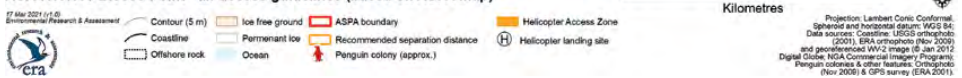
**RESTRICTIONS:** Aircraft may access ASPA No.139 according to strict observance of overflight heights, HLS restrictions and Access Zone. **ASP entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**  
 ASPA No.139 Management Plan (2014).

ASPANo. 139 Biscoe Point Management Plan air access guidelines.



ASPANo.139 Biscoe Point - air access guidelines (based on ASPA map)

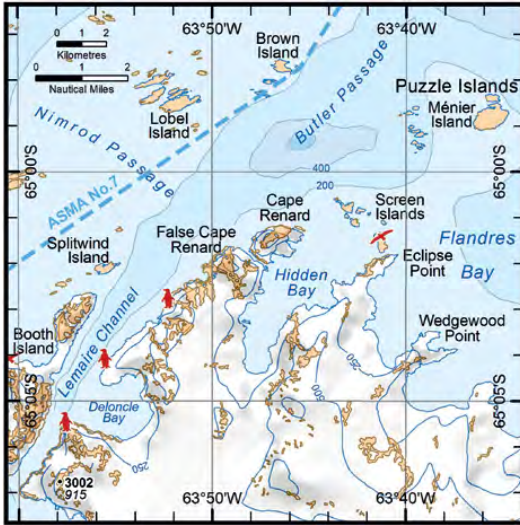


Projection: Lambert Conformal, Spheroid and Mercator datum: WGS 84. Data sources: Coastline: USGS orthophoto (2011), ERA orthophoto (Nov 2009) and georeferenced WW-2 image (6 Jan 2012). Digital Elevation Model: USGS National Elevation Dataset (2011). Penguin colonies and other features: Orthophoto (Nov 2009) & GPS survey (ERA 2011).

**CAPE RENARD**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM11-13** LOCATION: Northern Lemaire Channel.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** Several small Gentoo penguin colonies (~30-570 pairs) on eastern shore of northern Lemaire Channel. Antarctic shags (~50 pairs) breed in the Screen Islands ~0.5 nm NW of Eclipse Point.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

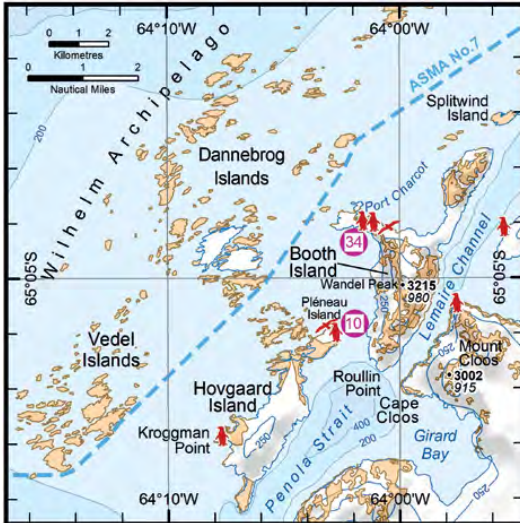
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**LEMAIRE CHANNEL**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM11-14** LOCATION: Lemaire Channel and Wilhelm Archipelago.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** ~1500 pairs penguins of three species at Port Charcot (mostly Gentoo), with small colony of Antarctic shags (~20 pairs). ~3000 pairs Gentoo penguins and ~50 pairs of Antarctic shags at northern Pléneau Island. ~2000 pairs of Gentoo penguins breed near Kroggman Point. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Port Charcot (VSG34) and Pléneau Island (VSG10).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

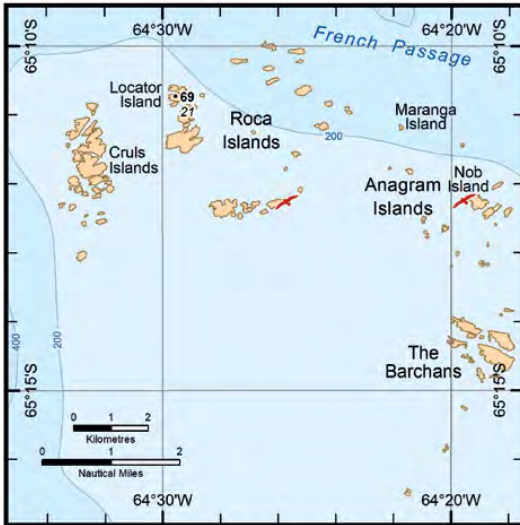


**FRENCH PASSAGE / ROCA ISLANDS**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM11-15**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Southern Wilhelm Archipelago.



**DESCRIPTION:** Colony of ~20 pairs Antarctic shags breed on small island ~1 nm east of Locator Island, Roca Islands, with ~7 pairs breeding on island west of Nob Island, Anagram Islands.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

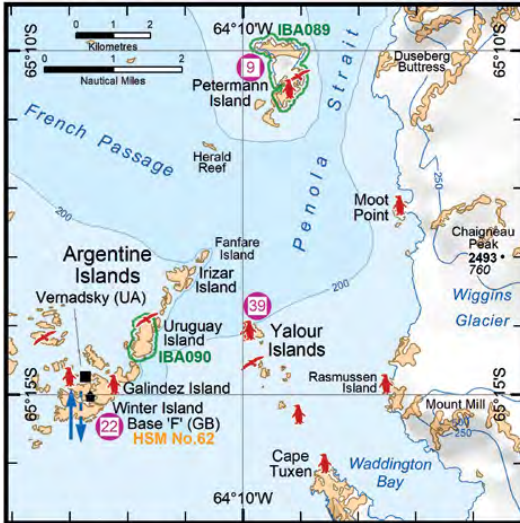
*Southern giant petrel, near Anvers Island. Photo: © C. Harris, 11 Dec 2016.*



**ARGENTINE IS. / VERNADSKY STATION (UA) WAM11-16**

GRID REF: ELEV Vernadsky Stn ~23FT  
 GPS: S 65°14.766' W 064°15.234' Vernadsky HLS

**LOCATION:** Argentine Islands 7 nm south of Lemaire Channel, Penola Strait.



**DESCRIPTION:** Vernadsky Station, Galindez Island, operated by Ukraine. HLS is on eastern side of station, 15x15 yds sq. Penguins breed at several colonies: Petermann Island (Gentoo ~3500 pairs and Adélie ~300 pairs); Yalour Islands (Adélie ~3500 pairs and Gentoo ~30 pairs); Moot Point (Gentoo ~925 pairs); Galindez Island (several groups 50-400 pairs); Cape Tuxen (Gentoo ~300 pairs). Antarctic shags breed at Petermann Island (~40 pairs), Uruguay Island (~30 pairs) and Yalour Islands (~8 pairs). Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Petermann Island (VSG9), Yalour Islands (VSG39) and Winter Island (VSG22).

**HAZARDS:** Aerials with wires between.

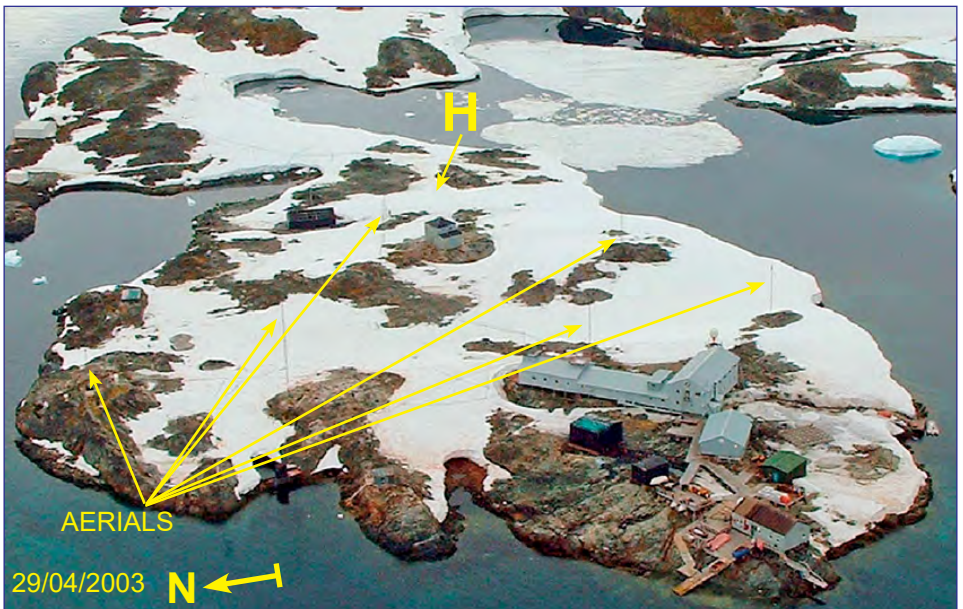
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** 025°T. South.  
**COMMS:** VHF IMM Channels 14 / 16, HF 6224

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**  
 HMS *Endurance* (29/04/03).



## WINTER ISLAND / BASE 'F'

GRID REF:

GPS:

See map: **WAM11-16**

ELEV Base 'F' ~15FT



**LOCATION:** Winter Island SE coast, southern Argentine Islands 0.3 nm south of Vernadsky Station.

**DESCRIPTION:** Base 'F' (HSM No.62) ('Wordie House') maintained by United Kingdom. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Winter Island (VSG22).

**HAZARDS:** Aerials.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

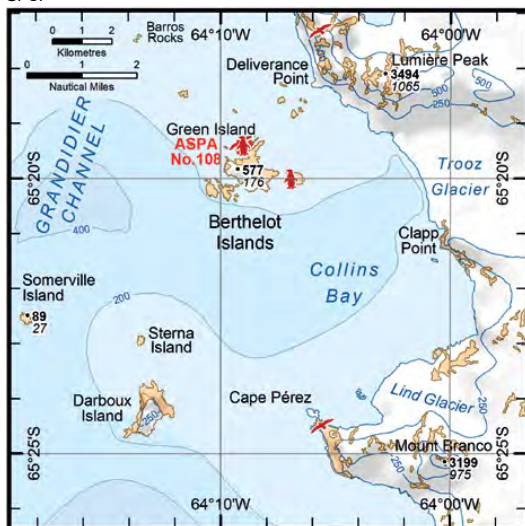
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

Photo: Antarctic Treaty Inspection carried out 01/03/05, source United Kingdom, Australia & Peru, 2005.

## BERTHELOT ISLANDS

GRID REF:

GPS:



**WAM11-17**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Northern Grandièr Channel ~6 nm SE of Vernadsky Station (see WAM11-16).

**DESCRIPTION:** ~300 pairs Adélie penguins breed on eastern-most of Berthelot Islands. A small colony of Gentoo penguins (~17 pairs) on Green Island is the most southerly confirmed for this species (2019), and are also recently reported on Berthelot Islands. ~90 pairs Antarctic shags on NW point of ASP A No. 108 Green Island. Snow petrels possibly breed at Cape Pérez.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:** Overflight below 2000 ft and landings should be avoided at ASP A No. 108 Green Island. **ASP A entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.**

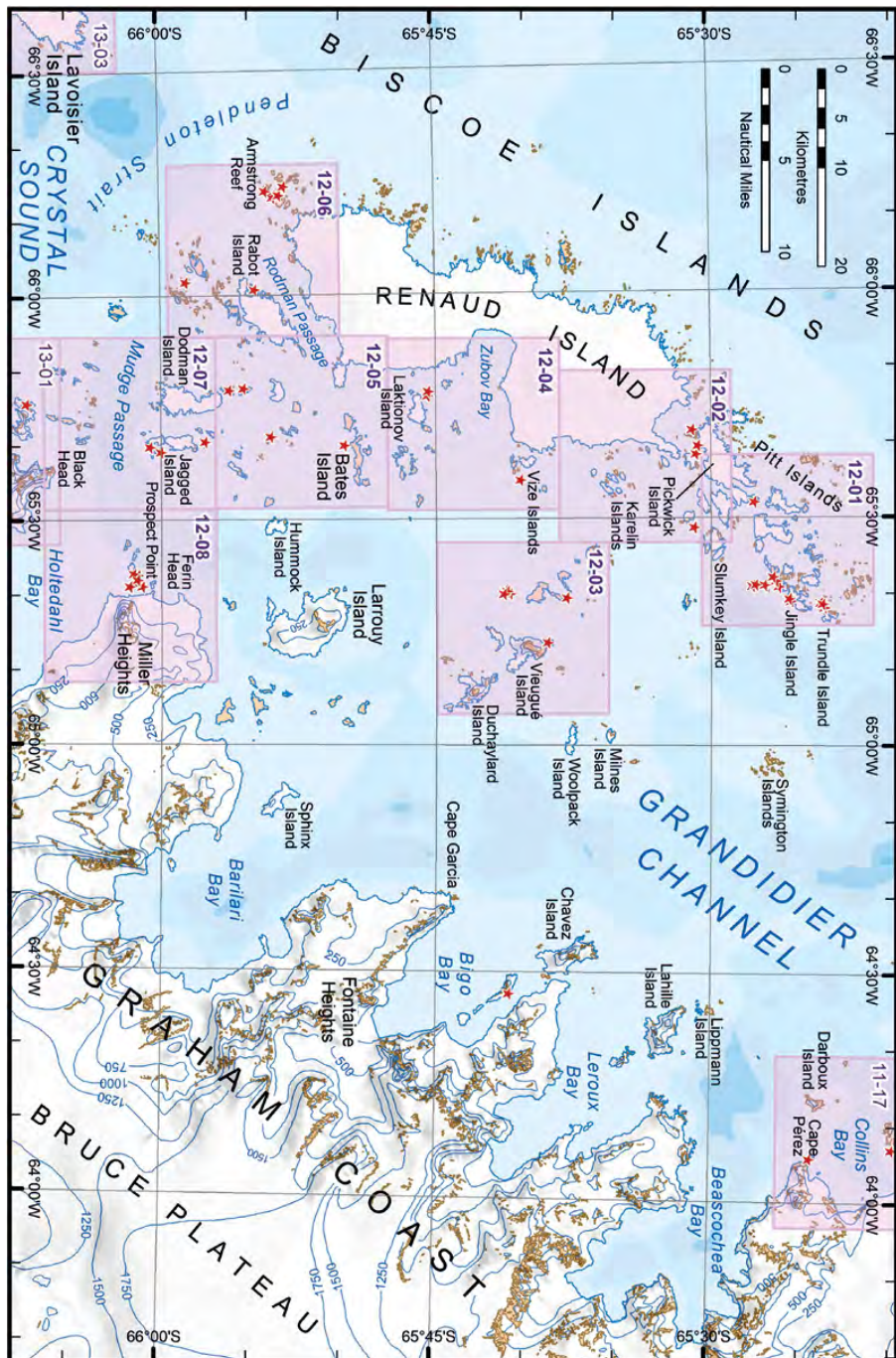
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASP A No.108 Management Plan (2018).



## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

### **WAM12: RENAUD ISLAND GRAHAM COAST**

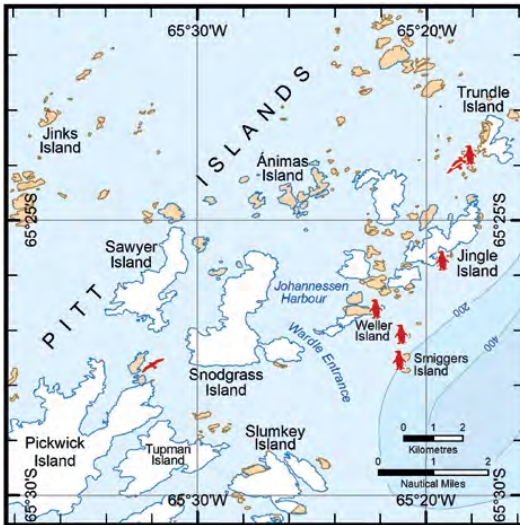


**PITT ISLANDS**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM12-01**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** North of Renaud Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Adélie penguins breed in several colonies in eastern Pitt Islands: Trundle Island (~350 pairs); Jingle Island (~600 pairs); Weller Island (a few pairs); and in two groups near Smuggers Island (~450 pairs). Antarctic shags (80 pairs) breed on several small islands SW of Trundle Island and ~100 pairs on a small island close north of Pickwick Island. A few pairs of Chinstrap penguins are also present at some of these sites.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

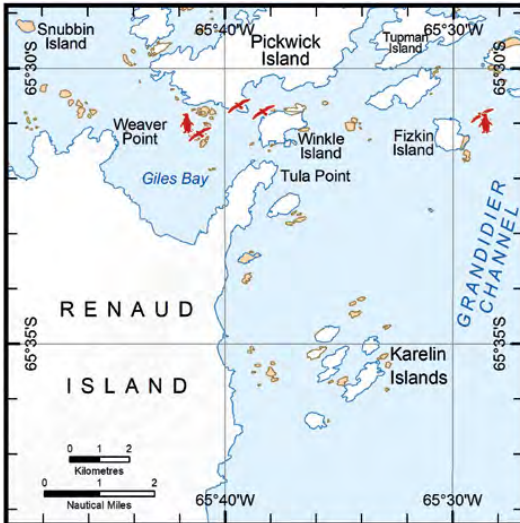
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**RENAUD ISLAND, Northeast**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM12-02**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** West Grandidier Channel.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~250 pairs of Adélie penguins breed on an island 0.4 nm NE of Fizkin Island, and ~30 pairs ~1 nm west of Winkle Island. Antarctic shags breed on an islet close to Winkle Island (~15 pairs), NE of Fizkin Island (~40 pairs), on a point at the SW extent of Pickwick Island (~60 pairs), and on an islet in the north of Giles Bay (~40 pairs).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**



## VIEUGUÉ ISLAND

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM12-03**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 10 nm east of Renaud Island  
in Grandidier Channel.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~360 pairs of Adélie penguins breed on NW point of Vieugué Island. Up to ~500 pairs on small island ~2 nm SW of Vieugué Island. ~50 pairs Antarctic shags breed on the northern extremity of the largest of the Martin Islands and ~30 pairs on an island ~2 nm west of Holmes Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

## ZUBOV BAY

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM12-04**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 1 nm east of Renaud Island,  
west Grandidier Channel.



**DESCRIPTION:** A small colony of Adélie penguins (~40 pairs) and Antarctic shags (~60 pairs) breed on an island ~0.5 nm NW of Laktionov Island. Around 20 pairs of Antarctic shags also breed in the Vize Islands.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

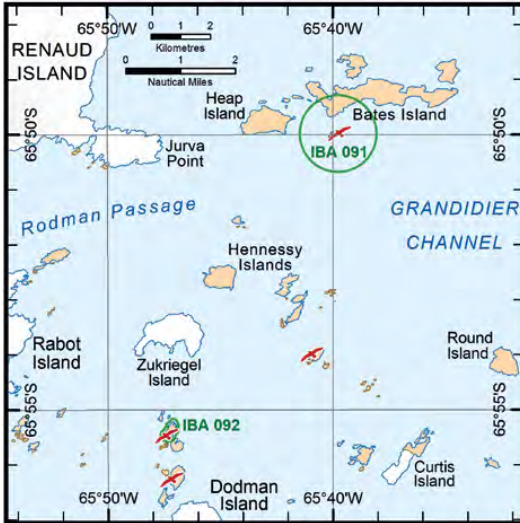
**BATES / HENNESSY ISLANDS**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM12-05**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 2 nm east of Renaud Island,  
SW Grandidier Channel.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~150 pairs of Antarctic shags breed 0.5 nm south of Bates Island, ~50 pairs on island 1 nm SE of Hennessy Islands and ~180 pairs on islands north of Dodman Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

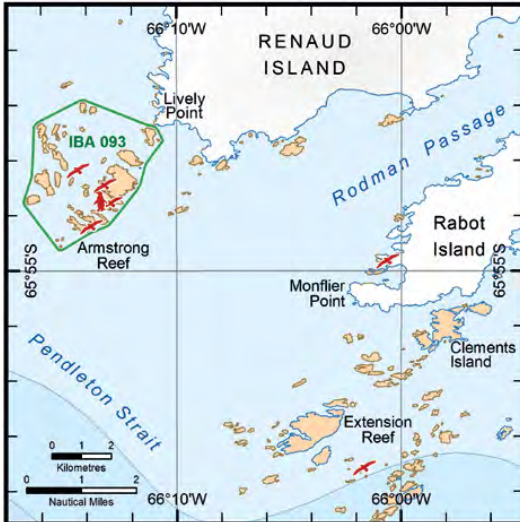
**ARMSTRONG REEF**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM12-06**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 2 nm SW of Lively Point,  
Renaud Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~2800 pairs of Adélie penguins breed on central part of Armstrong Reef with a total of ~140 pairs of Antarctic shags which breed north and south of the penguin colony and elsewhere on the reef. A further ~60 pairs breed on Extension Reef. Southern giant petrels breed on Armstrong Reef (~125 pairs), and small numbers at SW Rabot Island. A few pairs of Chinstrap penguins also present.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

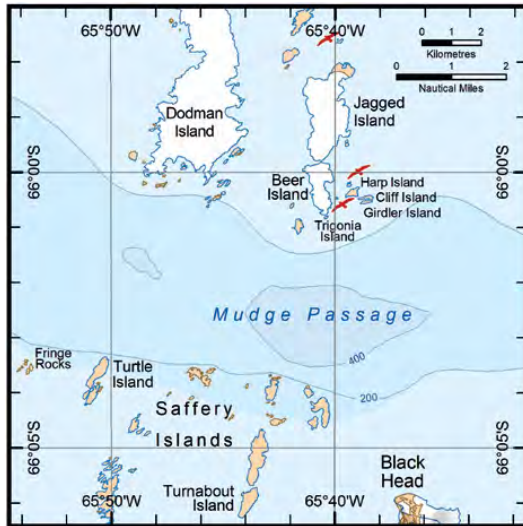
**DODMAN ISLAND**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM12-07**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 7 nm SE of Renaud Island.



**DESCRIPTION:** Small colonies of Antarctic shags breed near Harp Island (~30 pairs), Girdler Island (~30 pairs) and north of Jagged Island (~60 pairs).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**FISH ISLANDS / PROSPECT POINT**

GRID REF: ELEV Prospect Point HLS ~15FT  
GPS: S 66° 00.432' W 65° 20.347' Prospect Point HLS

**WAM12-08**

**LOCATION:** North side of Prospect Point.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~1600 Adélie penguins breed in several colonies on Fish Islands, mostly on The Minnows. ~80 pairs of Antarctic shags breed among this colony, and several pairs of Kelp gulls also breed. The former UK base at Prospect Point has been removed and cleaned up. The HLS at the former base site is an open area of higher ground on the NW side of Prospect Point ~100 yds from the coast.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

British Antarctic Survey, 2005.

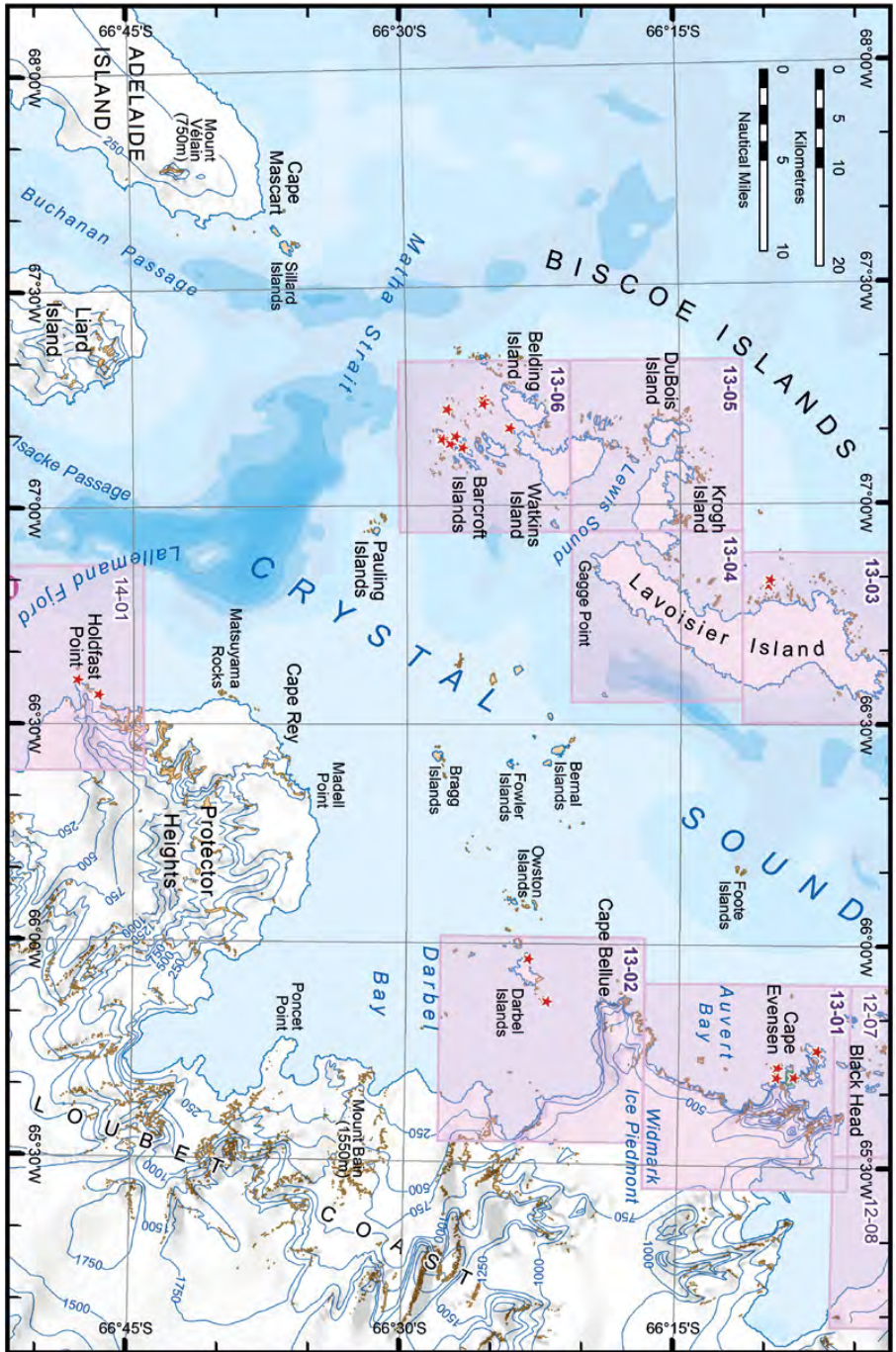


## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

### **WAM13: LAVOISIER ISLAND LOUBET COAST**

# LAVOISIER ISLAND / LOUBET COAST OVERVIEW

WAM13



**CAPE EVENSEN**

GRID REF:

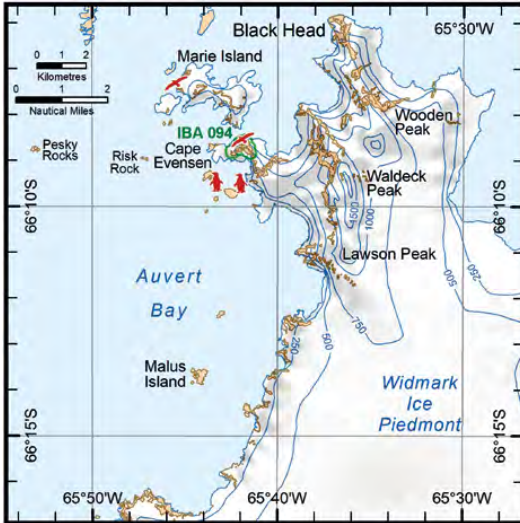
GPS:

**WAM13-01**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** East side of Crystal Sound.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~500 pairs Adélie penguins breed in several groups south of Cape Evensen. ~180 pairs Antarctic shags breed NE of Cape Evensen and ~15 pairs on the western coast of Marie Island.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****CAPE BELLUE / DARBEL ISLANDS**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM13-02**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 4 nm SW of Cape Bellue.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~520 pairs Adélie penguins breed on a small island in the NW of Darbel Islands. ~40 pairs of Antarctic shags breed on north-facing slopes on the west coast of the largest of the Darbel Islands.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**



### LAVOISIER ISLAND, North

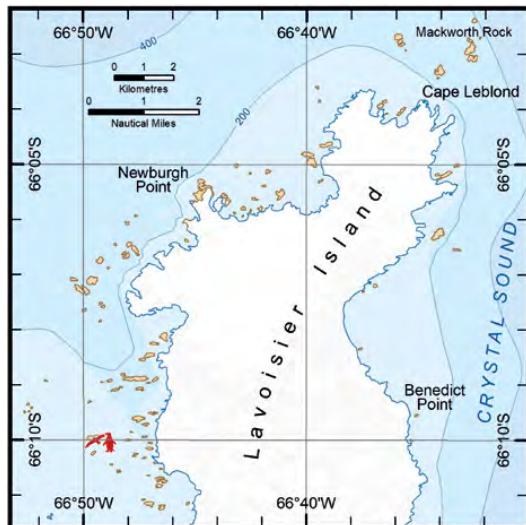
GRID REF:

GPS:

WAM13-03

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Northern island of the Biscoe Islands group, west Crystal Sound.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~20 pairs Adélie penguins and a few Antarctic shags breed on a steep-sided island 0.5 nm off west coast of Lavoisier Island 4.5 nm south of Newburgh Point.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

### LAVOISIER ISLAND, South

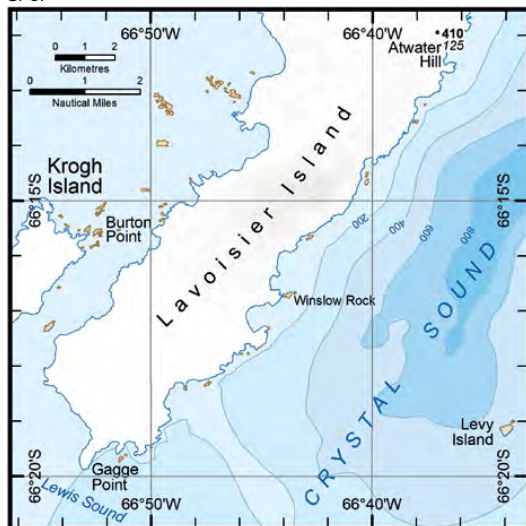
GRID REF:

GPS:

WAM13-04

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Crystal Sound.



**DESCRIPTION:** Southern half of Lavoisier Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

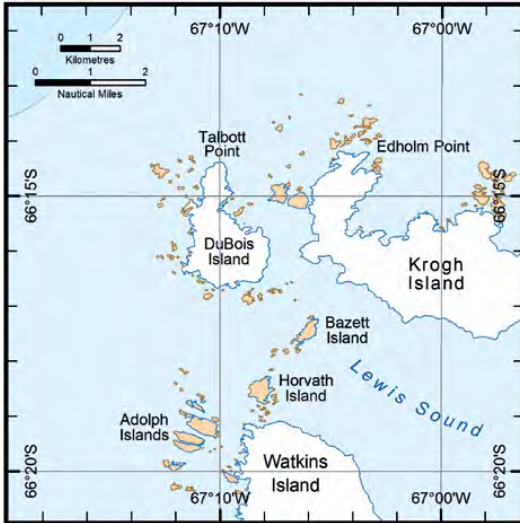
**DUBOIS ISLAND / KROGH ISLAND**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM13-05** LOCATION: Lewis Sound.

ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** Ice-covered islands west of Lavoisier Island. Wildlife not reported breeding in this area, although may be present on ice-free islands.

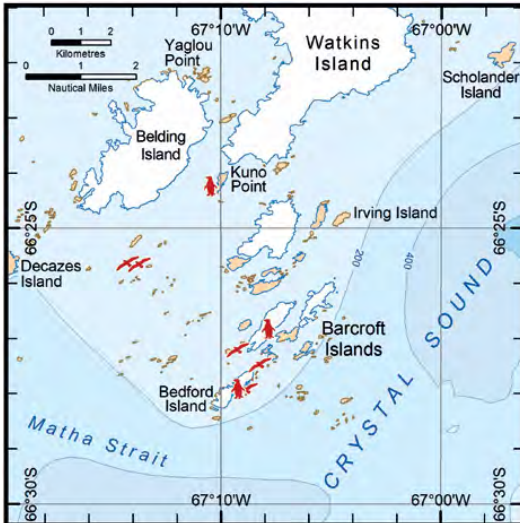
**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****WATKINS ISLAND / BARCROFT ISLANDS**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM13-06** LOCATION: Matha Strait, Crystal Sound.

ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** Small colonies of Adélie penguins breed south of Watkins Island: on a small island 0.5 nm south of Kuno Point (~235 pairs); Bedford Island / Barcroft Islands (~200 pairs), associated with Antarctic shags (~300 pairs in the Barcroft Islands area). A small number of Antarctic shags also breed on islets lying 1 nm south of Belding Island (33 pairs).

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

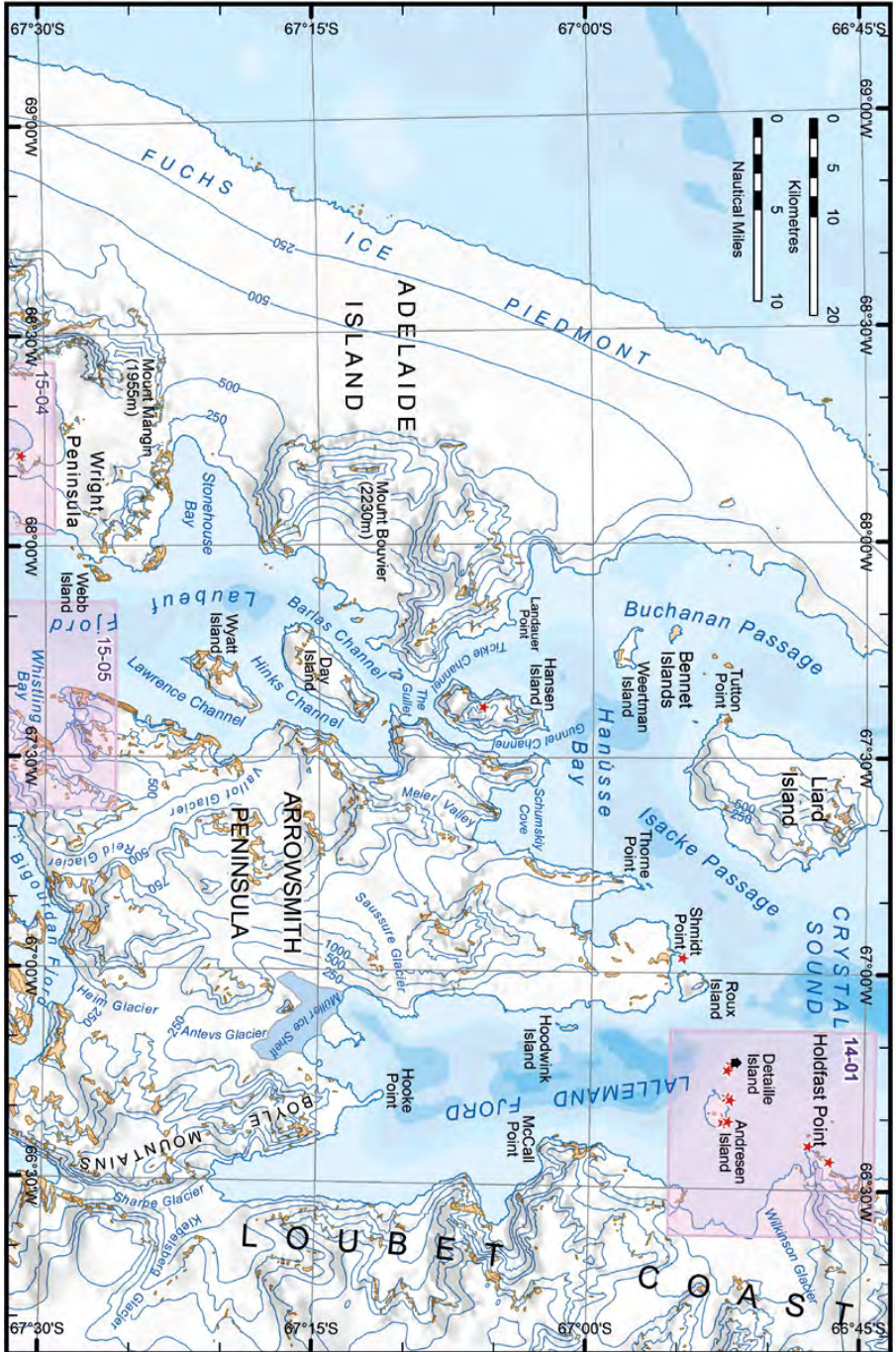
## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

### **WAM14: ADELAIDE ISLAND LOUBET COAST**



ADELAIDE ISLAND / LOUBET COAST OVERVIEW

WAM14



## DETAILLE ISLAND

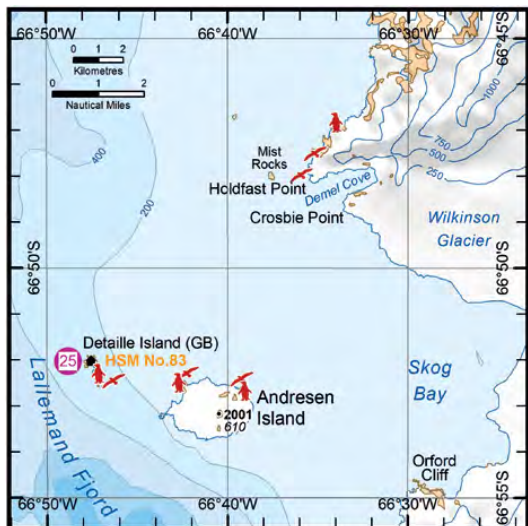
GRID REF:

GPS: S 66° 52.012' W 66° 47.479' Detaille HLS

## WAM14-01

ELEV Detaille HLS ~20FT

**LOCATION:** 6 nm SW of Holdfast Point, 11 nm east of Liard Island, Lallemand Fjord.



**DESCRIPTION:** Former Base 'W' (GB) on north end of Detaille Island (HSM No.83). HLS is on the northern side of the main island. Adélie penguins breed on southern Detaille Island (~430 pairs), on the east side (~1100 pairs) and west side (~270 pairs) of Andresen Island, and NE of Holdfast Point (~435 pairs). Small colonies of Antarctic shags on Andresen and Detaille islands, with ~60 pairs near Holdfast Point, and probably also on Mist Rocks. Snow petrels may breed at Holdfast Point, and near Shmidt Point and Hansen Island (see WAM14). Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Detaille Island (VSG25).

**HAZARDS:** Three masts on the southern side of Detaille Station and FOD may be present in the area.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** BAH 090°T

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

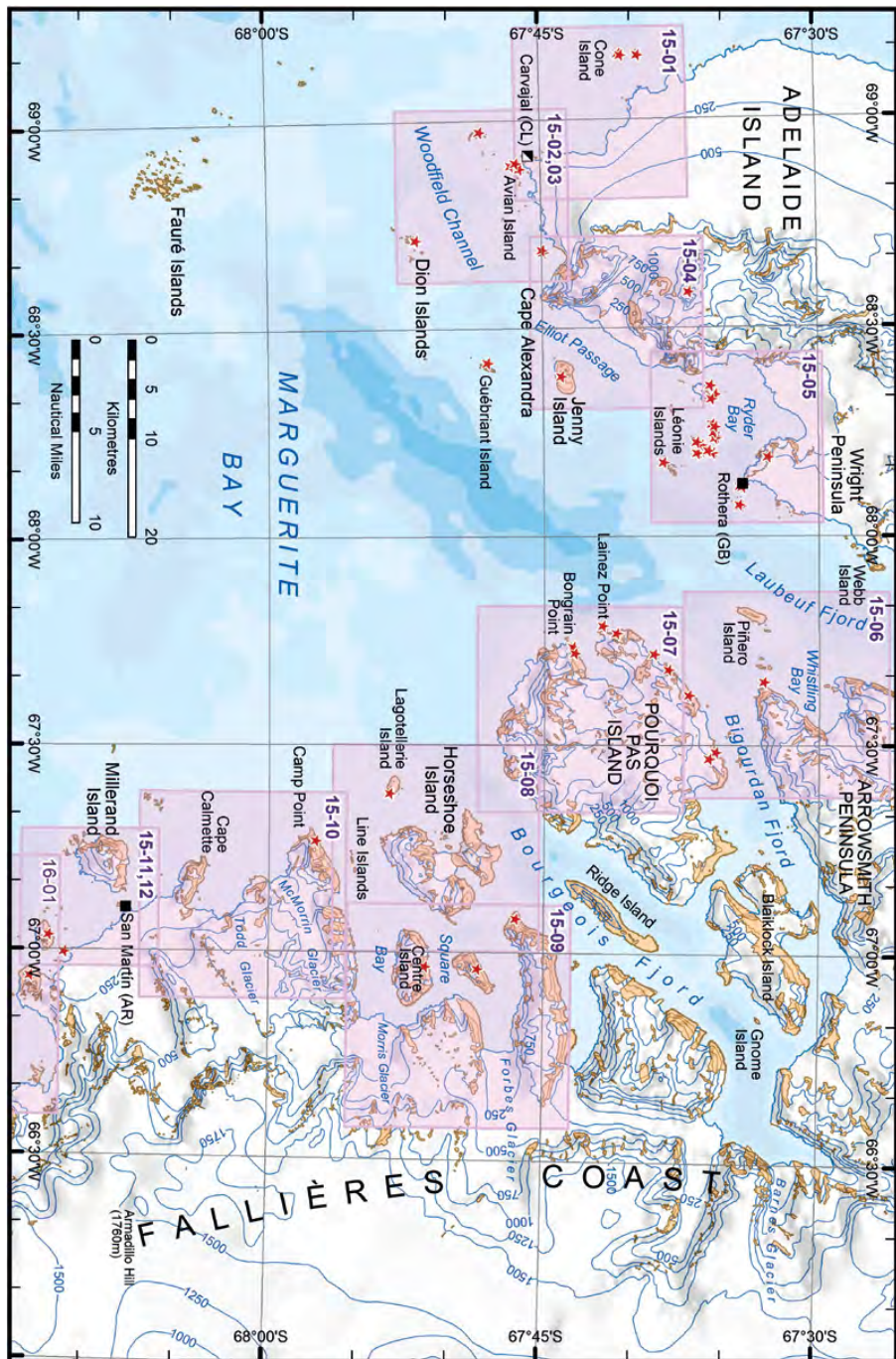
HMS *Endurance* (15/01/03).



## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

### **WAM15: MARGUERITE BAY North FALLIÈRES COAST**

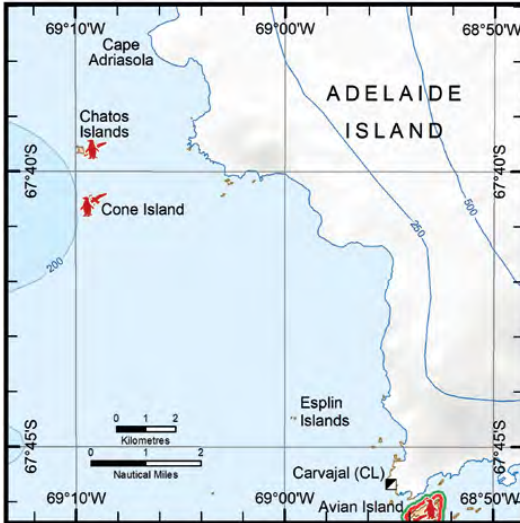




**CONE ISLAND**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM15-01** LOCATION: Adelaide Island SW coast.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** ~3050 pairs Adélie penguins breed on Cone Island and ~135 pairs on Chatos Islands. Small colony Antarctic shags (~55 pairs) breed on north coast of Cone Island among penguins and on Chatos Island (~10 pairs). Several pairs of Chinstrap penguins also present on Cone Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

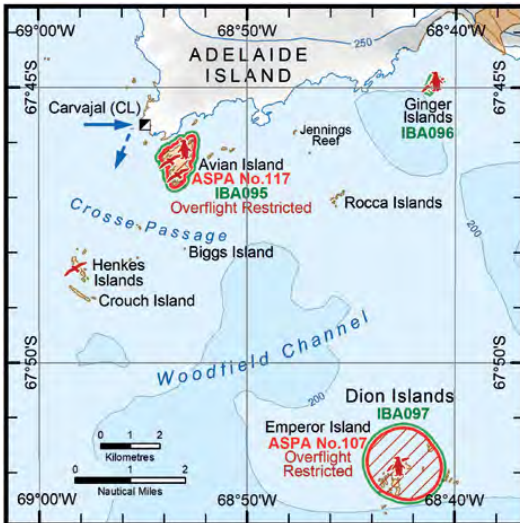
**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**AVIAN ISLAND / DION ISLANDS**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM15-02** LOCATION: Adelaide Island SW coast.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** Avian Island one of most important breeding sites on Antarctic Peninsula, with 65,888 pairs Adélie penguins (2015/16), ~300 pairs Antarctic shags and ~470 pairs Southern giant petrels. Kelp gulls (~60 pairs), Wilson's storm petrels (~200 pairs) and South polar skuas also breed. Many non-breeding skuas congregate near ponds. Large Antarctic shag colony (~800 pairs) on Emperor Island, along with ~2700 pairs of Adélie penguins.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:** Landing on and overflight of ASPA No.117 Avian Island prohibited. Landing on ASPA No.107 Emperor Island prohibited and overflight restricted. **ASP** entry PPR. Consult Management Plans.

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASP A No.117 Avian Island Management Plan (2018). ASP A No.107 Emperor Island Management Plan (2002).



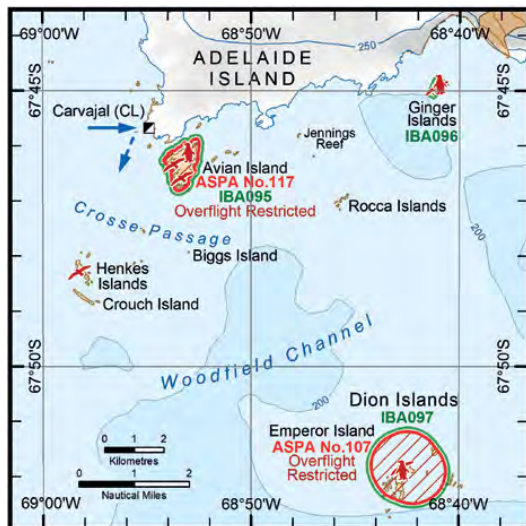
## CARVAJAL STATION (Chile)

GRID REF:

GPS: S 67 45.975 W 068 50.510 Carvajal HLS

## WAM15-03

ELEV FT



**LOCATION:** Adelaide Island SW coast.

**DESCRIPTION:** Carvajal Station operated by Chile. No dedicated HLS at station. Primary is small gravel / boulder area approx 10 ft sq on beach between main area of buildings. Secondary is ~200 yds SW on flat beach next to small hut. Nearby Avian Island is one of most important bird breeding sites on Antarctic Peninsula.

**HAZARDS:** Mast to NNE. Sloping Ground. Flying birds.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** West / South. Best approach heading NE.

**COMMS:** VHF IMM Channel 16(?).

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM. Many Antarctic fur seals observed at Carvajal 03/03/2005.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Landing on and overflight of ASPA No.117 Avian Island prohibited. **ASPANo.117 Overflight Restricted.** ASPA entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.

## INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:

ASPANo.117 Avian Island Management Plan (2018).



Carvajal Station, looking south to Crosse Passage. Avian Island (ASPANo.117) in distance at left. Photo: courtesy of Chilean Navy.



**CAPE ALEXANDRA**

GRID REF:

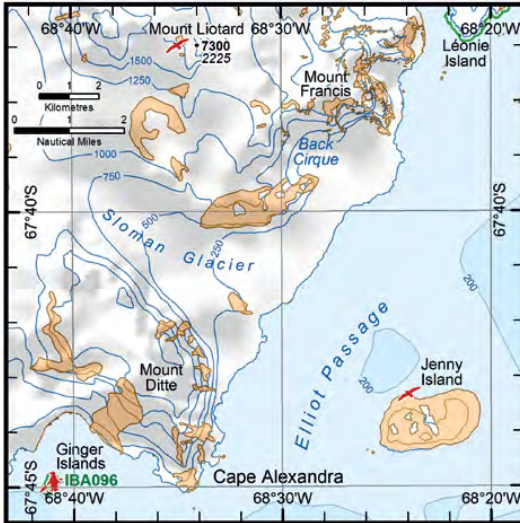
GPS:

**WAM15-04**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 15 nm SW of Rothera Point.

**DESCRIPTION:** ~3000 pairs Adélie penguins and ~500 pairs Antarctic shags on Ginger Islands. Snow petrels probably breed in cliffs near Mount Liotard / Mount Francis. Small numbers of Antarctic shags have been reported on Jenny Island.

**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:****LÉONIE ISLANDS / ROTHERA STN (GB) WAM15-05**

GRID REF:

ELEV Rothera HLS ~13FT

GPS:

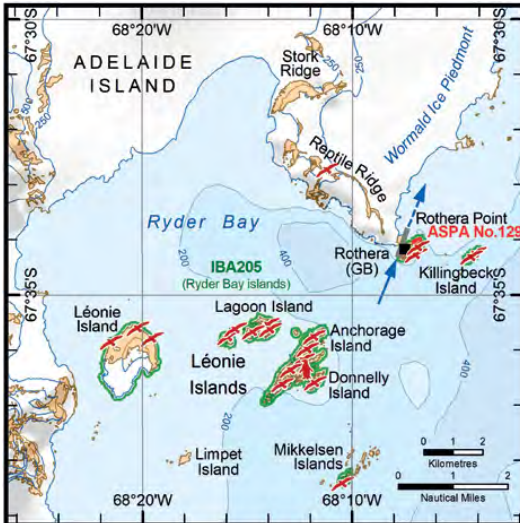
**LOCATION:** Adelaide Island SE coast.

**DESCRIPTION:** Rothera Research Station operated by United Kingdom. See over for detail map and photograph. Colonies of Antarctic shags at Lagoon Island (~251 pairs), Mikkelsen Islands (80 pairs) and on Killingbeck (~74 pairs) islands. ~1000 South polar skua breeding sites in Ryder Bay. >100 Southern elephant seals (moulting) and other bird species also present.

**HAZARDS:** Flying birds.**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** Refer AFIM.**COMMS:****CONTACT:** Station Commander.**REMARKS:** Large numbers of breeding skuas in Ryder Bay region.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Helicopter landings prohibited in ASPA No.129. **ASPA entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** British Antarctic Survey, 2020-21. ASPA No.129 Management Plan (2017).



## ROTHERA RESEARCH STATION (GB)

GRID REF: ELEV Rothera HLS ~13FT  
GPS: 67°34.32'S 68° 07.62'W Rothera HLS



**LOCATION:** Eastern coast of Adelaide Island in Laubeuf Fjord.

**DESCRIPTION:** Rothera Research Station operated by United Kingdom. One compacted gravel runway designated 36/18E magnetic on true bearings 022/202E. Length 876 metres. Width 45 ft. Runway use PPR.

**HAZARDS:** Various unlit masts in the vicinity. Grounded icebergs may obstruct runway thresholds. Flying birds at certain times. (Hazard beacon on hangar).

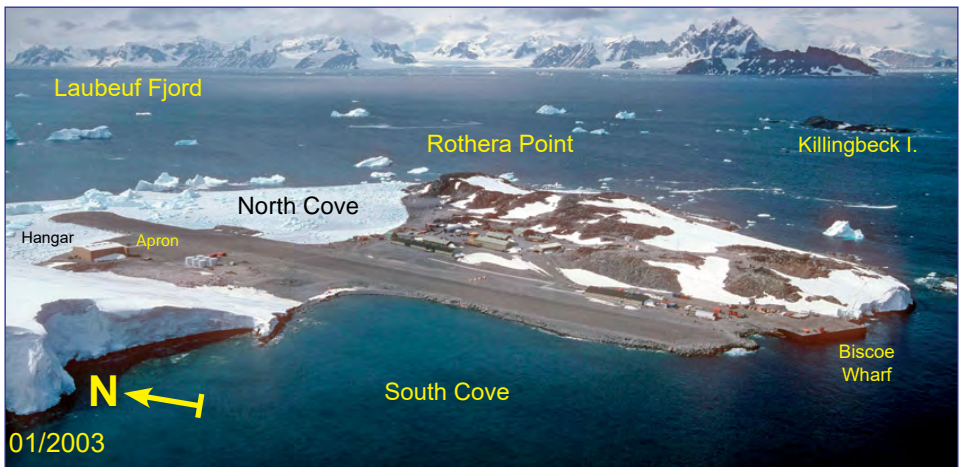
**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** Refer AFIM.  
**COMMS:** 5080kHz primary frequency; secondary frequency 7775kHz (all USB). VHF 118.1.

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Large numbers of breeding skuas on Anchorage Island.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Helicopter landings prohibited within ASPA No. 129. ASPA entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:** MAGIC / British Antarctic Survey, 2020. ASPA No.129 Management Plan (2017). Photo: BAS (Jan 2003).



**CAPE SÁENZ**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM15-06**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** ~ 12 nm E of Rothera Point.



**DESCRIPTION:** Snow petrels may breed near Cape Sáenz, SW Arrowsmith Peninsula, and near Conseil Hill on Porquois Pas Island. Southern fulmars breed along northern coast of Porquois Pas Island.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

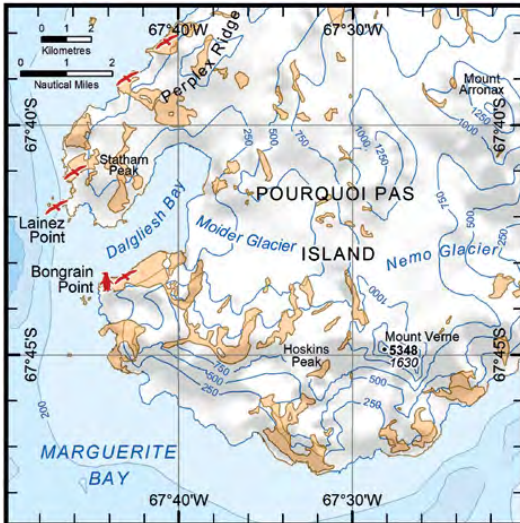
**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

**POURQUOI PAS ISLAND, Southwest**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM15-07**  
ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** ~13 nm SE of Rothera Point.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~700 pairs of Adélie penguins breed at Bongrain Point. ~80 pairs Southern giant petrels breed at Lainez Point. ~60 pairs Antarctic shags breed at Bongrain Point. Many 1000's of Southern fulmars breed along coast near Perplex Ridge.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

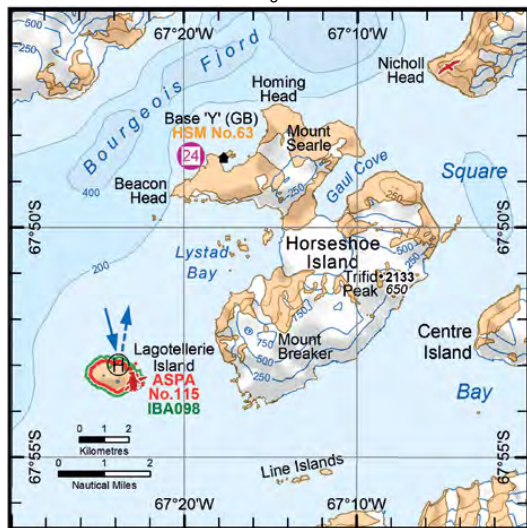
**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**



**HORSESHOE I. / LAGOTELLERIE ISLAND** WAM15-08  
 GRID REF: ELEV Lagotellerie HLS ~15FT  
 GPS: S 67°48.527 W 067°17.743 Lagotellerie HLS



**LOCATION:** 25 nm SE of Rothera Point.

**DESCRIPTION:** Base 'Y' (HSM No. 63) maintained by United Kingdom. HLS small rough area SE of main building, approx 20 ft square. Lagotellerie HLS on broad rock / snow platform on northern coast 200 yds from shore. ~7500 pairs Adélie penguins and ~270 pairs Antarctic shags breed on east coast of Lagotellerie Island. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Horseshoe Island (VSG24).

**HAZARDS:** Base 'Y' HLS large rocks may be hidden by snow. Flying skuas.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** Base 'Y' SE, BAH 320°T. Lagotellerie NW-NE.

**COMMS:**  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:** Overflight below 2000 ft prohibited over east Lagotellerie Island (ASPANo.115). ASPA entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

ASPANo.115 Lagotellerie Island Management Plan (2017), HMS *Endurance* (03/03/05).

**SQUARE BAY**

GRID REF: ELEV FT  
 GPS:



**LOCATION:** 27 nm SE of Rothera Point.

**DESCRIPTION:** Broken Island and Centre Island situated several nm east of Horseshoe Island. Snow petrels may breed in Square Bay area, including Broken and Centre islands.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**  
**CONTACT:**  
**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

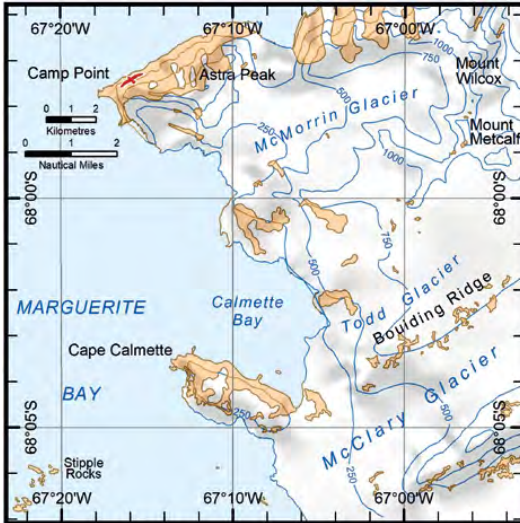
**CAPE CALMETTE**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM15-10**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** 36 nm SE of Rothera Point.**DESCRIPTION:** Snow petrels reported to breed in Camp Point area.**HAZARDS:****APPROACH / DEPARTURE:****COMMS:****CONTACT:****REMARKS:****RESTRICTIONS:****INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

Snow petrel. Photo: © C. Harris, 07 Dec 2016.



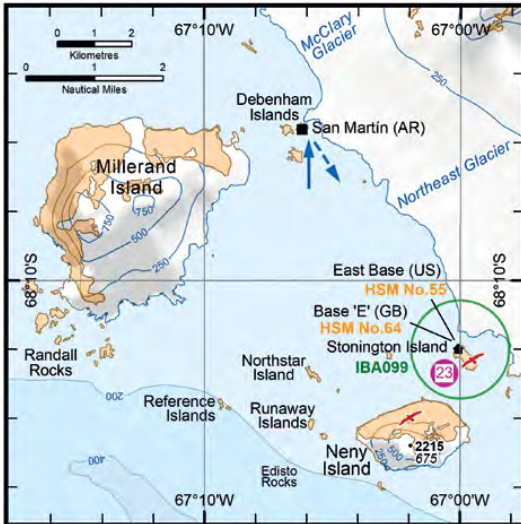


**MILLERAND I. / SAN MARTÍN STN (AR)**

GRID REF: ELEV San Martín HLS ~10FT  
GPS: S 68° 07.818' W 67° 06.1759' San Martín HLS

**WAM15-11**

**LOCATION:** On Barry Island in the Debenham Islands.



**DESCRIPTION:** San Martín Station operated by Argentina. Purpose built concrete HLS 10 ft square.

**HAZARDS:** Aerials. Rope bridge.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** 330°T. South / East-South.

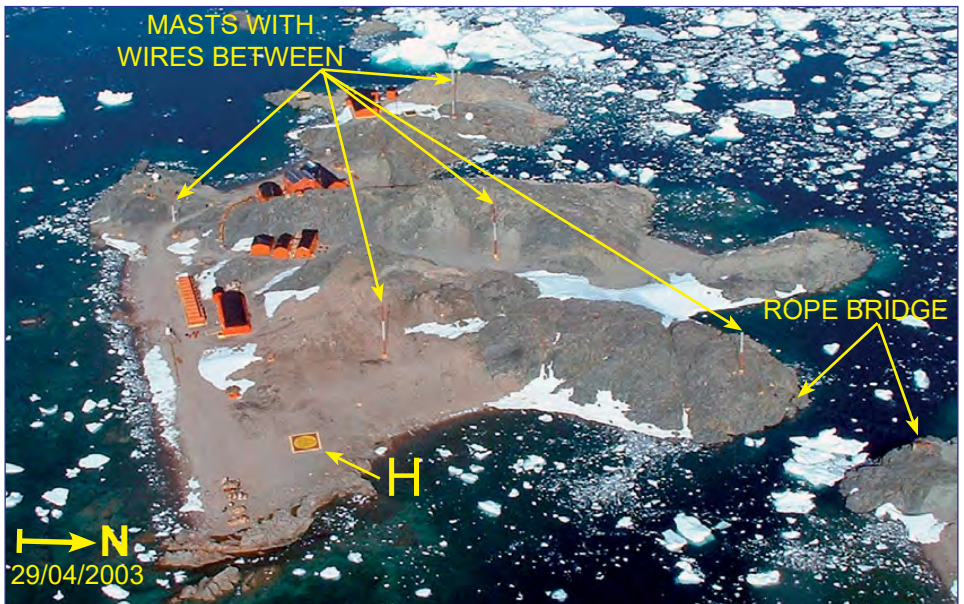
**COMMS:** VHF IMM Channel 10 / 118.1

**CONTACT:** Station Commander.

**REMARKS:** Refer AFIM.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**  
HMS *Endurance* (29/04/03).





**STONINGTON ISLAND**

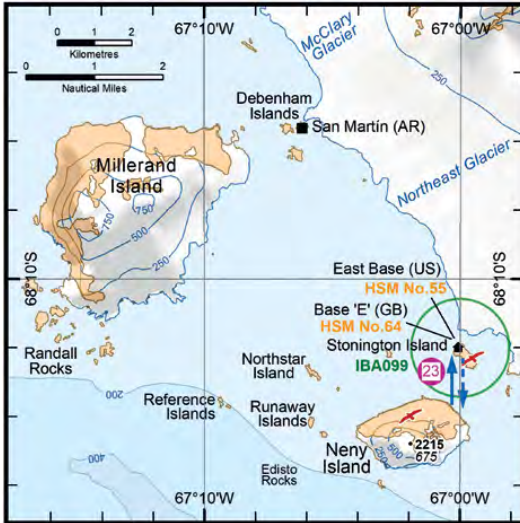
GRID REF

ELEV Base 'E' HLS ~30FT

GPS: S 68°11.128' W 66°59.643' Base 'E' HLS

**WAM15-12**

**LOCATION:** Stonington Island is 4 nm south of San Martín Station in the Debenham Islands.



**DESCRIPTION:** Base 'E' (GB) (HSM No. 64) and East Base (US) (HSM No. 55) are disused. HLS on east side of island in open area of beach. ~135 pairs Antarctic shags breed on Stonington Island. South polar skuas also breed. Visitor Site Guidelines apply at Stonington Island (VSG23).

**HAZARDS:** Three masts on west coast and general debris in the area.

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:** 340°T.

**COMMS:**

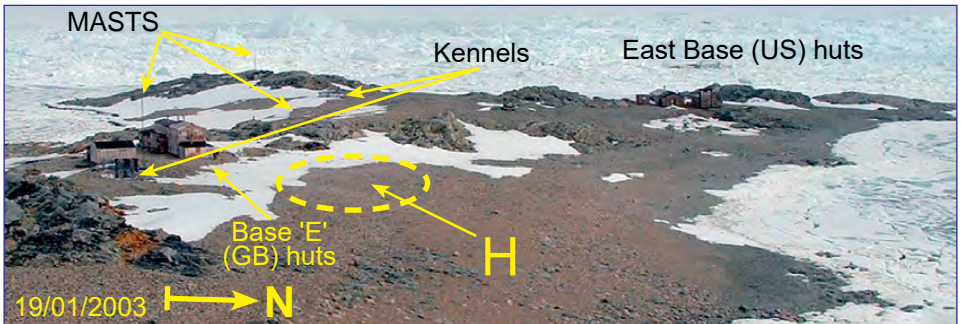
**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

HMS *Endurance* (19/01/03, 03/03/05).



## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

**WAM16: MARGUERITE BAY, South  
FALLIÈRES – RYMILL COASTS  
ALEXANDER ISLAND, Northeast**

MARGUERITE BAY, S. / ALEXANDER ISLAND OVERVIEW

WAM16





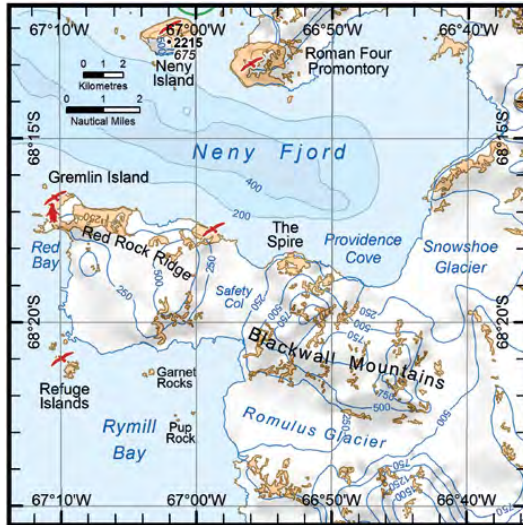
**NENY FJORD / RED ROCK RIDGE**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM16-01**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Eastern shore of Marguerite Bay 7.5 nm south of San Martín Station.



**DESCRIPTION:** ~3500 pairs Adélie penguins breed at Red Rock Ridge. Small colony of ~10 Antarctic shags also present, the most southern known colony on the Antarctic Peninsula. Snow petrels may also breed on Roman Four Promontory, Red Rock Ridge, in the Refuge Islands, and in the Terra Firma Islands (see WAM16).

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

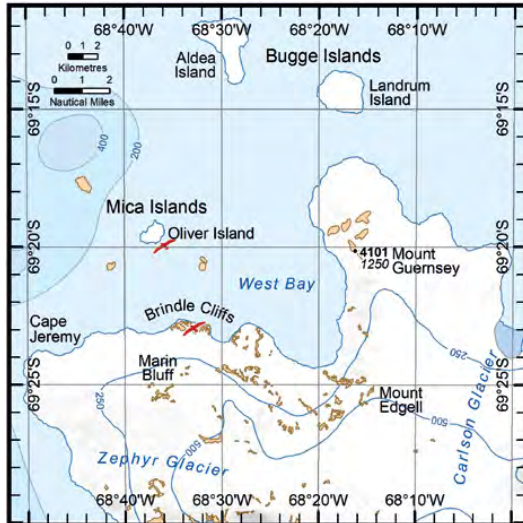
**BUGGE ISLANDS / CAPE JEREMY**

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM16-02**

ELEV FT

**LOCATION:** Southern Marguerite Bay.



**DESCRIPTION:** Snow petrels may breed in the Mica Islands, and on Brindle Cliffs.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

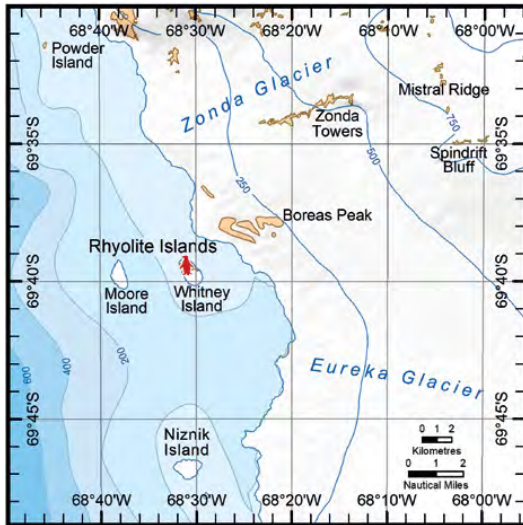
**RHYOLITE ISLANDS**

GRID REF:

GPS:

**WAM16-03** LOCATION: George VI Sound.

ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** ~36 pairs of Adélie penguins breed at Whitney Island in the Rhyolite Islands.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and DATES:**

Snowy sheathbill. Photo: © T. Hart / Penguin Watch, 03 Dec 2013.



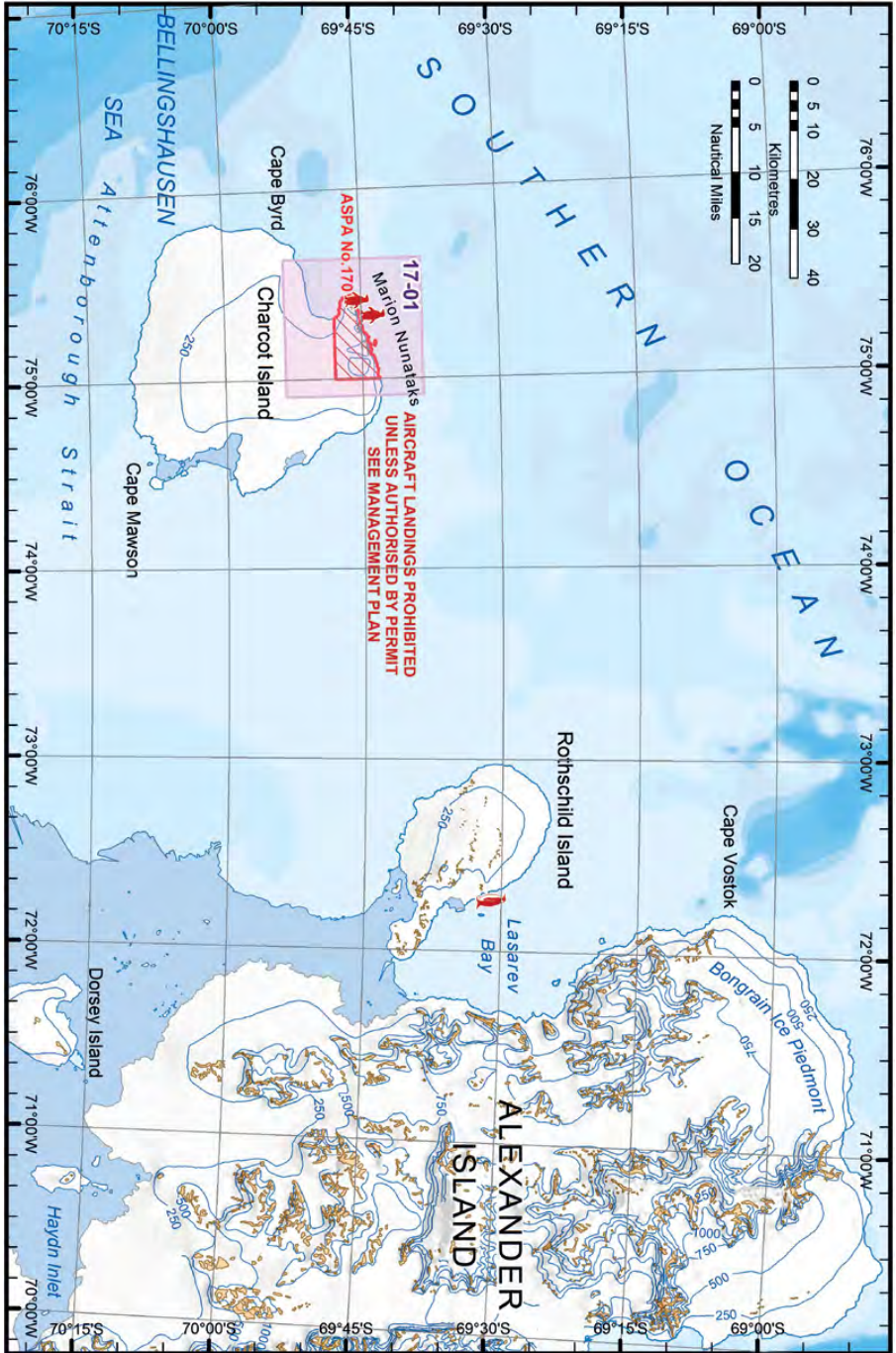
## **WILDLIFE AWARENESS MAPS**

**WAM17: CHARCOT ISLAND  
ROTHSCHILD ISLAND  
ALEXANDER ISLAND, Northwest**



CHARCOT ISLAND / ROTHSCHILD ISLAND OVERVIEW

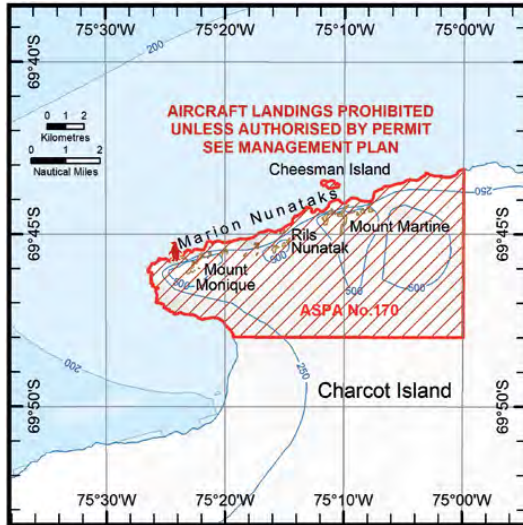
WAM17



## MARION NUNATAKS

GRID REF:  
GPS:

**WAM17-01** LOCATION: Northern coast of Charcot Island.  
ELEV FT



**DESCRIPTION:** ~70 pairs of Adélie penguins breed on the northern coast of Charcot Island NW of Mount Monique, Marion Nunataks. This is the most southerly known Adélie penguin colony in the Antarctic Peninsula region. South polar skuas (at least one pair) breed in the area, and other species such as Snow petrel, Antarctic petrel and Wilson's storm petrel are considered likely to breed. The Emperor penguin colony at Lazarev Bay (see WAM17) had ~820 pairs until 2012, although has not been apparent in recent satellite images.

**HAZARDS:**

**APPROACH / DEPARTURE:**

**COMMS:**

**CONTACT:**

**REMARKS:** ASPA No.170 is primarily to protect values related to terrestrial ecology.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Aircraft landings within ASPA No.170 are prohibited. **ASP entry PPR. Consult Management Plan.**

**INFORMATION SOURCES and**

**DATES:** ASPA No.170 Marion Nunataks Management Plan (2018).

Emperor penguins. Photo: © T. Hart / Penguin Watch, 03 Dec 2013.



**WILDLIFE AWARENESS MANUAL****INDEX**



# ALPHABETICAL INDEX

LOCATION	MAP	LOCATION	MAP	LOCATION	MAP
Active Sound	WAM06-06	Cape Betbeder	WAM07-01	Darbel Bay	WAM13-02
Admiralty Bay	WAM03-02	Cape Bowles	WAM02-06	Darbel Islands	WAM13-02
Aitcho Islands	WAM04-08-1	Cape Calmette	WAM15-10	Davey Point	WAM03-04
Ambush Bay	WAM06-03	Cape Conway	WAM04-01	Davis Coast	WAM09
Andersson Island	WAM06-06	Cape Dundas	WAM01-09	Davis Island	WAM10-07
Andrée Island	WAM10-03	Cape Evensen	WAM13-01	Debenham Islands	WAM15-11
Andresen Island	WAM14-01	Cape Faraday	WAM01-06	Deception Island	WAM04-09
Andvord Bay	WAM11-06	Cape Hartree	WAM-01-08	Dee Island	WAM04-08-1
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Ardley Island	WAM03-01	Cape Juncal	WAM06-01	Devils Point	WAM04-02
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Armstrong Reef	WAM12-06	Cape Kjellman	WAM09-02	Discovery Bay	WAM04-08-3
Arthur Harbour	WAM11-011	Cape Lancaster	WAM11-12	Dodman Island	WAM12-07
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Aspland Island	WAM02-07	Cape Lloyd	WAM02-05	Dream Island	WAM11-10
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Baily Head	WAM04-09	Cape Pérez	WAM11-17	Duroch Islands	WAM07-06
Bancroft Bay	WAM10-04	Cape Plenty	WAM02-08	D'Urville Island	WAM06
Barcroft Islands	WAM13-06	Cape Renard	WAM11-13	Duthiers Point	WAM11-06
Barton Peninsula	WAM03-01-6	Cape Robertson	WAM01-08	Duthoit Point	WAM03-01-9
Bates Island	WAM12-05	Cape Roquemaurel	WAM07-10	Eadie Island	WAM02-07
Beacon Head	WAM15-08	Cape Roux	WAM10-06	East Cape	WAM01-04
Beaver Rocks	WAM09-02	Cape Sáenz	WAM15-06	Eckener Point	WAM10-02
Bedford Island	WAM13-06	Cape Shirreff	WAM04-03	Elephant Island	WAM02
Belding Island	WAM13-06	Cape Smith	WAM05-01	Elephant Point	WAM04-04
Bell Point	WAM03-03	Cape Valavielle	WAM01-09	Eilium Island	WAM01-08
Beneden Head	WAM11-06	Cape Valentine	WAM02-04	Emma Island	WAM11-03
Berthelot Islands	WAM11-17	Cape Wallace	WAM05-02	Emperor Island	WAM15-02
Bigourdan Fjord	WAM15-06	Cape Wollaston	WAM09-04	Enterprise Island	WAM10-04
Biscoe Point	WAM11-12	Cape Yelcho	WAM02-01	Etna Island	WAM06-03
Bismarck Strait	WAM11-12	Centre Island	WAM15-09	Express Island	WAM04-08
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Blake Island	WAM07-10	Charles Point	WAM09-07	False Round Point	WAM03-05
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Bongrain Point	WAM15-07	Chatos Island	WAM15-01	Fildes Peninsula	WAM03-01
Booth Island	WAM11-14	Christine Island	WAM11-11	Findlay Point	WAM01-04
Bourgeois Fjord	WAM15-08	Cierva Point	WAM09-07	Fish Islands	WAM12-08
Brabant Island	WAM10	Clarence Island	WAM02-05/06	Fizkin Island	WAM12-02
Brabant Island, East	WAM10-11	Claude Point	WAM10-06	Foul Point	WAM01-02/04
Brabant Island, Northeast	WAM10-07	Cobalescou Island	WAM10-08	Fournier Bay	WAM10-13
Brabant Island, Northwest	WAM10-06	Cockburn Island	WAM08-05	Franklin Point	WAM10-05
Brabant Island, Southeast	WAM10-15	Collins Bay	WAM11-17	French Passage	WAM11-16
Brabant Island, Southwest	WAM10-14	Conception Point	WAM01-02	Fridtjof Island	WAM11-05
Brabant Island, West	WAM10-10	Cone Island	WAM15-01	Furse Peninsula	WAM02-08
Brandy Bay	WAM08-02	Coppermine Peninsula	WAM04-08-1	Gagge Point	WAM13-04
Bransfield Island	WAM06-04	Cormorant Island	WAM11-11	Gand Island	WAM10-14
Brialmont Cove	WAM10-01	Cornwallis Island	WAM02-04	Gaston Islands	WAM10-04
Bridgeman Island	WAM03-08	Coronation Island, North	WAM01-02	Georges Point	WAM11-02
Brisbane Heights	WAM01-02	Coronation Island, Northeast	WAM01-04	Gerlache Island	WAM11-09
Broken Island	WAM15-09	Coronation Island, Southeast	WAM01-05	Gerlache Strait	WAM10-11
Brown Bluff	WAM07-01	Coronation Island, West	WAM01-01	Gibbs Island	WAM02-08
Bryde Channel	WAM11-06	Corry Island	WAM08-02	Ginger Islands	WAM15-02
Bryde Island	WAM11-05/06	Coupvent Point	WAM07-05	Girdler Island	WAM12-07
Budel Islands	WAM12-04	Craggy Point	WAM02-06	Gossler Islands	WAM11-10
Buls Bay	WAM10-15	Croker Passage	WAM10-07/08	Gourlay Peninsula	WAM01-03
Buls Island	WAM10-15	Crosse Passage	WAM15-02	Graham Passage	WAM10-02
Byers Peninsula	WAM04-02	Crystal Sound	WAM13	Grandidier Channel	WAM12
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Cape Anna	WAM11-03	Dalglish Bay	WAM15-07	Greenwich Island	WAM04-08
Cape Astrup	WAM11-01	Dallmann Bay	WAM10-10	Grinder Rock	WAM10-05
Cape Bellue	WAM13-02	Damoy Point	WAM11-04	Guépratte Island	WAM10-14
Cape Bennett	WAM01-04	Danger Islands	WAM06-08	Half Moon Island	WAM04-07

LOCATION	MAP	LOCATION	MAP	LOCATION	MAP
Hannah Point	WAM04-04	Neko Harbour	WAM11-08	Salvesen Cove	WAM10-02
Harmony Point	WAM03-01-8	Nelson Island	WAM03-01	San Telmo Island	WAM04-03
Henkes Islands	WAM15-02	Nery Fjord	WAM16-01	Schollaert Channel	WAM10-05
Hennessy Islands	WAM12-05	Nery Island	WAM16-01	Screen Islands	WAM11-13
Heywood Island	WAM04-08-1	Neumayer Channel	WAM11-01 / 04	Seal Islands	WAM02-01
Holdfast Point	WAM14-01	Newburgh Point	WAM13-03	Seymour Island	WAM08-05
Holtehdahl Bay	WAM12-08	Nigg Rock	WAM01-07	Signy Island	WAM01-03
Hope Bay	WAM07-02/03	Nimrod Passage	WAM11-13	Skottsberg Point	WAM09-05
Horseshoe Island	WAM15-08	Nob Island	WAM11-15	Small Island	WAM10-07
Hoseason Island	WAM09	Norsel Point	WAM11-11	Smith Island	WAM05-01
Hughes Bay	WAM10-01	North Foreland	WAM03-07	Snow Island	WAM04-01
Hunt Island	WAM10-11	O'Brien Island	WAM02-07	Snow Hill Island	WAM08-04
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Hydrurga Rocks	WAM10-08	Omicron Islands	WAM11-09	Spencer Bluff	WAM04-08-2
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Intercurrence Island	WAM10-05	Palaver Point	WAM10-08	Spigot Peak	WAM10-02
Jagged Island	WAM12-07	Paradise Harbour	WAM11-06/07	Sprightly Island	WAM10-01
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Jaques Peaks	WAM10-04	Patella Island	WAM06-03	Square Bay	WAM15-09
Jingle Island	WAM12-01	Paul Islands	WAM10-12	Sterneck Island	WAM09-07
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Ketley Point	WAM11-02	Perrier Bay	WAM10-12	Table Island	WAM04-08-1
Killingbeck Island	WAM15-05	Petermann Island	WAM11-16	Tau Islands	WAM10-09
King George Island	WAM03	Phantom Point	WAM13-02	Tay Head	WAM06-05
Krogh Island	WAM13-05	Piñero Island	WAM15-06	Taylor Point	WAM03-07
Lagoon Island	WAM15-05	Pitt Islands	WAM12-01	Tetrad Islands	WAM09-05
Lagotellerie Island	WAM15-08	Pléneau Island	WAM11-14	Thanaron Point	WAM07-09
Lainez Point	WAM15-07	Point Thomas	WAM03-02-3	The Minnows	WAM12-08
Lajarte Islands	WAM10-12	Portal Point	WAM10-04	Three Sisters Point	WAM03-06
Laktionov Island	WAM12-04	Port Charcot	WAM11-14	Tower Island	WAM09-01
Lallemand Fjord	WAM14	Port Foster	WAM04-09	Trinity Island, North	WAM09-04
Larrouy Island	WAM12	Port Lockroy	WAM11-04	Trinity Island, South	WAM09-05
Laurie Island, East	WAM01-09	Potter Peninsula	WAM03-01-7	Trinity Peninsula	WAM07
Laurie Island, West	WAM01-08	Pottinger Point	WAM03-04	Truant Island	WAM11-05
Larsen Islands	WAM01-01	Pourquoi Pas Island	WAM15-07	Trundle Island	WAM12-01
Lautaro Island	WAM11-05	Powell Island	WAM01-06	Tula Point	WAM12-02
Lavoisier Island	WAM13-03/04	President Head	WAM04-01	Tupinier Islands	WAM07-07
Lecointe Island	WAM10-11	Prime Head	WAM07-04	Turret Point	WAM03-06
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Liège Island	WAM10-07	Quinton Point	WAM10-12	Valdivia Point	WAM10-02
Lion Island	WAM11-01	Racovitzza Islands	WAM10-04	Vega Island	WAM08-03
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Litchfield Island	WAM11-11	Reclus Peninsula	WAM10-04	Vortex Island	WAM08-02
Livingston Island	WAM04	Red Rock Ridge	WAM16-01	Viégué Island	WAM12-03
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Low Island	WAM05-02	Renaud Island, Northeast	WAM12-02	Wauwermans Islands	WAM11-12
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Marie Island	WAM13-01	Rhyolite Islands	WAM16-03	Welchness	WAM06-06
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Martins Head	WAM03-02	Robert Island	WAM04-08	Whalers Bay	WAM04-09
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Melchior Islands	WAM10-09	Rodman Passage	WAM12-06	Wideopen Islands	WAM06-02
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Midas Island	WAM09-07	Roman Four Promontory	WAM16-01	Wilhelmina Bay	WAM11-03
Miers Bluff	WAM04-05	Romeo Island	WAM04-08-1	Williams Point	WAM04-06
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Cámara (AR)	WAM04-07
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Decepción (AR)	WAM04-09
Elichiribehety (UY)	WAM07-02
Escudero (CL)	WAM03-01-1
Esperanza (AR)	WAM07-03
Ferraz (BR)	WAM03-02-1
Frei (CL)	WAM03-01-1
Gabriel de Castilla (ES)	WAM04-09
Gabriel González Videla (CL)	WAM11-06
German Antarctic Receiving Station (GARS) (DE)	WAM07-06
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Juan Carlos I (ES)	WAM04-05
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Machu Picchu (PE)	WAM03-02-2
Pedro Vicente Maldonado (EC)	WAM04-08-2
Marambio (AR)	WAM08-05
Marsh (CL)	WAM03-01-1
Melchior (AR)	WAM10-09
Mendel (CZ)	WAM08-02
O'Higgins (CL)	WAM07-06
Orcadas (AR)	WAM01-08
Palmer (US)	WAM11-11
Petrel (AR)	WAM06-06
Primavera (AR)	WAM09-07
Risopatrón (CL)	WAM04-08-1
Rothera (GB)	WAM15-05
San Martín (AR)	WAM15-11
Signy (GB)	WAM01-03
St. Kliment Ohridski (BG)	WAM04-05
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Eco Nelson (CZ)	WAM03-01-5
Guillermo Mann (CL)	WAM04-03
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Vicente (EC)	WAM03-02-2

LOCATION	MAP
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Southwest Anvers Island & Palmer Basin (ASMA No.7)	WAM11
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Avian Island (ASP A No.117)	WAM15-02
Biscoe Point (ASP A No.139)	WAM11-12
Bransfield Strait (ASP A No.152)	WAM05
Byers Peninsula (ASP A No.126)	WAM04-02
Cape Shirreff (ASP A No.149)	WAM04-03
'Chile Bay' (ASP A No.144)	WAM04-08-3
Cierva Point (ASP A No.134)	WAM09-07
Coppermine Peninsula (ASP A No.112)	WAM04-08-1
Dallmann Bay (ASP A No.153)	WAM10
Deception Island (ASP A No.140)	WAM04-09
Emperor Island (ASP A No.107)	WAM15-02
Fildes Peninsula (ASP A No.125)	WAM03-01-1
Green Island (ASP A No.108)	WAM11-17
Harmony Point (ASP A No.133)	WAM03-01-8
Lagotellerie Island (ASP A No.115)	WAM15-08
Lions Rump (ASP A No.151)	WAM03-06
Litchfield Island (ASP A No.113)	WAM11-11
Lynch Island (ASP A No.110)	WAM01-03
Moe Island (ASP A No.109)	WAM01-03
Mount Flora (ASP A No.148)	WAM07-03
Narębski Point (ASP A No.171)	WAM03-01-6
Port Foster (ASP A No.145)	WAM04-09
Potter Peninsula (ASP A No.132)	WAM03-01-7
Powell Island, Southern (ASP A No.111)	WAM01-06
Rothera Point (ASP A No.129)	WAM15-05
South Bay (ASP A No.146)	WAM11-04
<b>HISTORIC SITES &amp; MONUMENTS</b>	
Detaille Island (Base 'W', GB) (HSM 83)	WAM14-01
East Base (US) (HSM 55)	WAM15-12
Horseshoe Island (Base 'Y', GB) (HSM 63)	WAM15-08
Port Lockroy (Base 'A', GB) (HSM 61)	WAM11-09
Stonington Island (Base 'E', GB) (HSM 64)	WAM15-12
Wordie House (Base 'F', GB) (HSM 62)	WAM11-16



## IMPORTANT BIRD AREAS

IBA	Location	WAM Map
001	Larsen Islands	WAM01-01
002	Gibbon Bay	WAM01-04
003	Elliium Island	WAM01-07
004	Weddell Islands	WAM01-07
005	Pirie Peninsula	WAM01-08
006	Ferguslie Peninsula	WAM01-09
007	Watson Peninsula	WAM01-09
008	Fraser Point	WAM01-09
009	Buchanan Point, Laurie Island	WAM01-09
010	Ferrier Peninsula / Graptolite Island	WAM01-09
011	Cape Whitson	WAM01-09
012	Point Martin	WAM01-08
013	Islet SW of Cape Davidson	WAM01-08
014	Cape Robertson	WAM01-08
015	Southern Powell Island	WAM01-06
016	Atriceps Island	WAM01-05
017	Robertson Islands	WAM01-05
018	Shingle Cove	WAM01-03
019	Signy Island	WAM01-03
020	Moe Island	WAM01-03
021	Gosling Islands	WAM01-01
022	Return Point / Cheal Point	WAM01-01
023	Inaccessible Islands	WAM01-10
024	Sugarloaf Island	WAM02-05
025	Cape Bowles	WAM02-06
026	Craggy Point	WAM02-06
027	Chinstrap Cove	WAM02-06
028	Seal Islands	WAM02-01
029	Saddleback Point	WAM02-03
030	Pygoscelis Point	WAM02-04
031	Mount Elder	WAM02-02
032	Point west of Cape Lookout	WAM02-02
033	Stinker Point	WAM02-02
034	Gibbs Island	WAM02-08
035	Aspland Island / Eadie Island	WAM02-07
036	O'Brien Island	WAM02-07
037	Eastern Litwin Bay	WAM03-03
038	Tartar Island	WAM03-04
039	Kellicott Island	WAM03-04
040	Owen Island	WAM03-04
041	Pottinger Point	WAM03-04
042	False Round Point	WAM03-05
043	Milosz Point / Czeslaw Point	WAM03-07
044	North Foreland	WAM03-07
045	Point Hennequin	WAM03-02-1
046	W Admiralty Bay	WAM03-02-3
047	Potter Peninsula	WAM03-01-7
048	Ardley Island	WAM03-01-1
049	Harmony Point	WAM03-01-8
050	Heywood Island	WAM04-08-1

IBA	Location	WAM Map
051	Yankee Harbour	WAM04-08-3
052	Half Moon Island	WAM04-07
053	Barnard Point	WAM04-05
054	Byers Peninsula	WAM04-02
055	Baily Head	WAM04-09
056	Vapour Col	WAM04-09
057	Cape Wallace	WAM05-02
058	Cape Hooker	WAM05-02
059	Cape Garry	WAM05-02
060	Jameson Point	WAM05-02
061	Ambush Bay	WAM06-03
062	Danger Islands	WAM06-08
063	Brash Island	WAM06-08
064	Earle Island	WAM06-08
065	Eden Rocks	WAM06-07
066	Paulet Island	WAM06-07
067	D'Urville Monument	WAM06-06
068	Madder Cliffs	WAM06-04
069	Snow Hill Island	WAM08-04
070	Penguin Point	WAM08-05
071	Cockburn Island	WAM08-05
072	Devil Island	WAM08-03
073	Brown Bluff	WAM07-01
074	Hope Bay	WAM07-03
075	Gourdin Island	WAM07-04
076	Duroch Islands	WAM07-06
077	Tupinier Islands	WAM07-07
078	Pearl Rocks	WAM09-01
079	Cape Wollaston, Trinity Island	WAM09-04
080	SW Trinity Island	WAM09-05
081	Cierva Point & offshore islands	WAM09-07
082	Bluff Island	WAM10-02
083	Cuvertville Island	WAM11-02
084	Islet E of Guépratte Island	WAM10-14
085	Cormorant Island	WAM11-11
086	Litchfield Island	WAM11-11
087	Joubin Islands	WAM11-10
088	Rosenthal Islands	WAM11-09
089	Petermann Island	WAM11-16
090	Uruguay Island	WAM11-16
091	Islet S of Bates Island	WAM12-05
092	Island N of Dodman Island	WAM12-05
093	Armstrong Reef	WAM12-06
094	Cape Evensen	WAM13-01
095	Avian Island	WAM15-02
096	Ginger Islands	WAM15-02
097	Emperor Island, Dion Islands	WAM15-02
098	Lagotellerie Island	WAM15-07
099	Stonington Island	WAM15-11
205	Ryder Bay islands	WAM15-04

## VISITOR SITE GUIDELINES

VSG	Location	WAM Map
1	Penguin Island	WAM03-06
2	Barrientos Island, Aitcho Islands	WAM04-08-1
3	Cuverville Island	WAM11-02
4	Jougla Point	WAM11-04
5	Goudier Island, Port Lockroy	WAM11-04
6	Hannah Point, Livingston Island	WAM04-04
7	Neko Harbour, Andvord Bay	WAM11-08
8	Paulet Island	WAM06-07
9	Petermann Island	WAM11-16
10	Pleneau Island	WAM11-14
11	Turret Point, King George Island	WAM03-06
12	Yankee Harbour, Livingston Island	WAM04-08-3
13	Brown Bluff, Tabarin Peninsula	WAM07-01
14	Snow Hill Hut, Snow Hill Island	WAM08-05
15	Shingle Cove, Coronation Island	WAM01-03
16	Devil Island – Vega Island	WAM08-03
17	Whalers Bay, Deception Island	WAM04-09
18	Half Moon Island	WAM04-07
19	Baily Head, Deception Island	WAM04-09
20	Telefon Bay (East), Deception Island	WAM04-09
22	Wordie House, Winter Island	WAM11-16
23	Stonington Island	WAM15-11
24	Horseshoe Island	WAM15-07

VSG	Location	WAM Map
25	Detaille Island	WAM14-01
26	Torgersen Island, Arthur Harbour	WAM11-11
27	Danco Island, Errera Channel	WAM11-02
29	Damoy Point, Wiencke Island	WAM11-04
31	North-east beach of Ardley Island	WAM03-01-1
33	D'Hainaut Island, Mikkelsen Harbour	WAM09-05
34	Port Charcot, Booth Island	WAM11-14
35	Pendulum Cove, Deception Island	WAM04-09
36	Orne Harbour, Gerlache Strait	WAM11-03
37	Orne Islands, Gerlache Strait	WAM11-02
38	Point Wild, Elephant Island	WAM02-03
39	Yalour Islands	WAM11-16
40	Astrolabe Island	WAM07-08
41	Georges Point, Rongé Island	WAM11-02
42	Portal Point, Reclus Peninsula	WAM10-04



Southern elephant seals. Photo: © C. Harris, Dec 1989.

## NOTES

### **SUBMIT INFORMATION UPDATES**

It would be appreciated if errors or omissions could be drawn to the attention of the WAM Editor.

Contact: [www.era.gs/contact](http://www.era.gs/contact)







Internet: [www.era.gs/resources/wam](http://www.era.gs/resources/wam)










## MAP LEGEND





### Wildlife

-  Breeding locality (overviews only)
-  Emperor penguin colony
-  Other penguin colony
-  Flying bird colony
-  Antarctic fur seal colony
-  Southern elephant seal colony




### Elevations

-  Contour (ice, 250m / 100m)
-  Contour (rock, 250m / 100m)
-  Bathymetry (200m)
-  Feet Spot elevation
-  Metres






### Natural features

-  Permanent ice
-  Ice shelf
-  Ice-free ground
-  Lake
-  Ocean





### Infrastructure

-  Station, Year-Round
-  Station, Seasonal
-  Refuge, Seasonal

### Designated areas

-  Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA)
-  Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA)
-  Important Bird Area
-  Flight restrictions apply
-  Visitor Site Guidelines apply (Site no. given)

### Aircraft operations

-  Helicopter landing site
-  Airstrip (permanent, gravel)
-  Helicopter approach
-  Helicopter departure

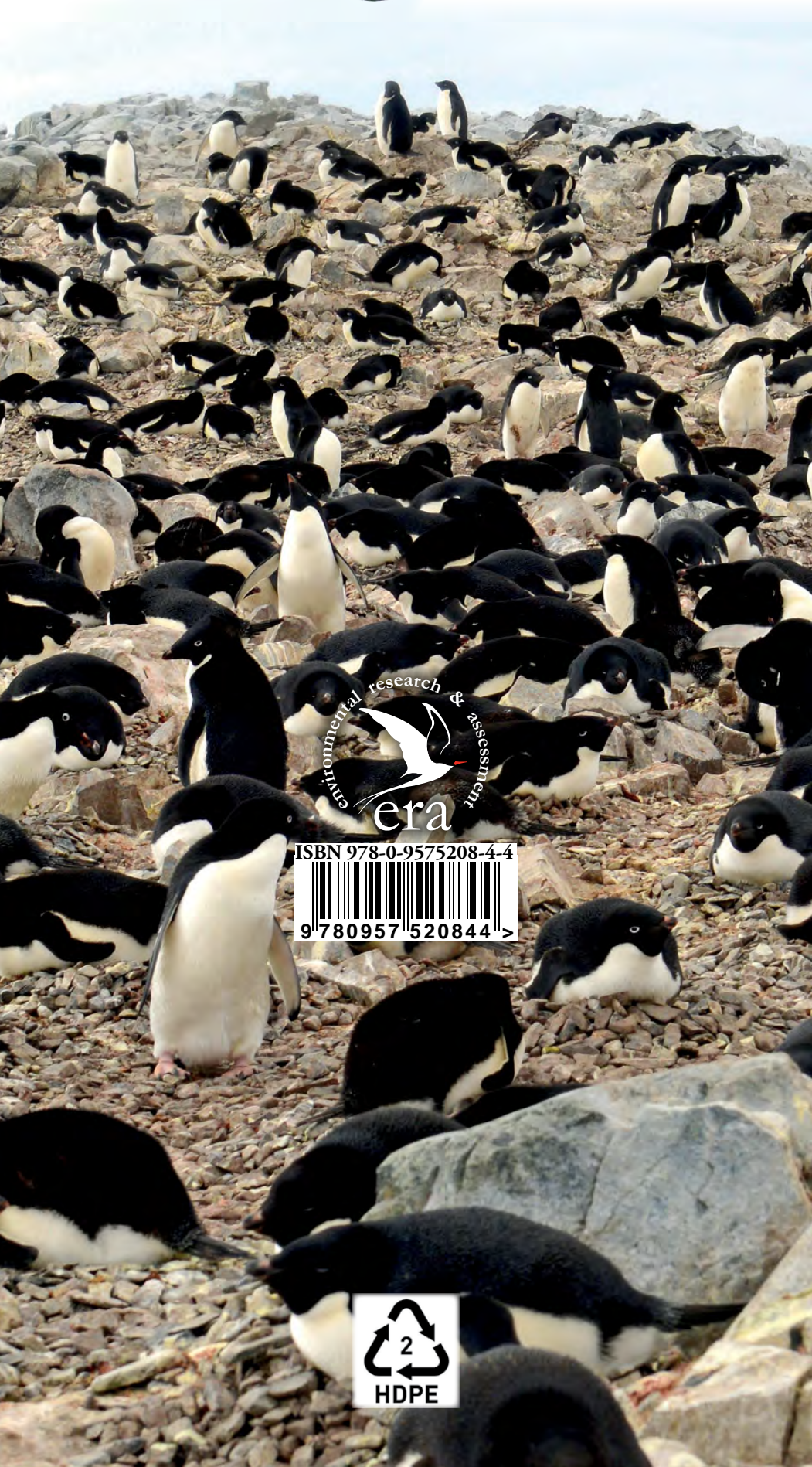




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