

AIR OPERATIONS PLANNING MAP SERIES MAP 10: Syowa to Mawson

Edition 1, September 2017

Scale 1: 1 000 000, Projection: Polar Stereographic

Vertical Datum: Mean Sea Level Spheroid: WGS84 Latitude of true scale: 71°S

- Contours (interval 1000 ft)
- Coastline
- Surveyed heights (feet)
- Lake
- Estimated spot heights (feet)
- Rock outcrop
- 3655 Highest point on map (feet)
- NOT A SAFETY ALTITUDE
- Ice shelf
- All year scientific stations
- Summer only stations
- Camp/refuge
- Airfield
- ASPA (with number) or bird colony
- Bird colony (Important Bird Areas - IBA)

Guidelines for the Operation of Aircraft near Concentrations of Birds
The map shows the location of the main breeding concentrations of penguins and petrels in Enderby Mountains, Princess Ragnhild Coast and Risør-Larsen Peninsula.

Low flying and unnecessary landings increase the risk of disturbance to wildlife. Flying birds present a risk to aircraft from bird strikes. To minimize the risk to both wildlife and aircraft, follow the guidelines below as closely as your operational requirements allow.

Penguins, gannet petrel and other seabird colonies are not to be overflown below 2000 ft (610 m) above ground level, except when operationally necessary.

Australia follows an Australian document, Flight High Guidelines: Avoiding Wildlife in East Antarctica which states a minimum clearance of 2000 ft (610 m) for a swept-wing aircraft or a single-engine turboprop aircraft (1-1500 ft) for a twin-engine turboprop aircraft.

Landings within 1/2 nautical mile (900 m) of penguins, gannet petrel 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 200 ft (61 m) AGL and a horizontal separation of 1/2 nautical mile (900 m) from the coastline wherever possible.

Cross coasts at right angles and above 2000 ft (610 m) AGL where possible.

For further information regarding aircraft operations near concentrations of birds see the COMNAP Antarctic Flight Information Manual www.comnap.org/misc/pages/SitePages/AFIM.aspx

Warnings:
This map is not an air navigation chart and it is not intended for in-flight navigation. Spot heights do not always denote the highest point of the feature. Contours and spot heights are in feet.

Contours and hillshading are derived from a variety of sources of variable accuracy: SCAR Antarctic Digital Database (ADD) and BEDMAP2. They should only be used as an indication of topographic relief.

Bird colony information is based on limited available data - absence of a bird colony symbol does not indicate absence of birds.

For information about airfields refer to the COMNAP Antarctic Flight Information Manual: www.comnap.org/misc/pages/SitePages/AFIM.aspx

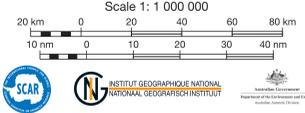
Sources:
Topographic details from the SCAR Antarctic Digital Database (ADD), Version 2015.

Airfields and Stations details from Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP) www.comnap.org/facilities

Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPA) and Important Bird Areas (IBA) details from www.ats.aq

Place names selected from SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica (CGA), 2015.

Map compiled by National Geographic Institute of Belgium, 2015-2016.



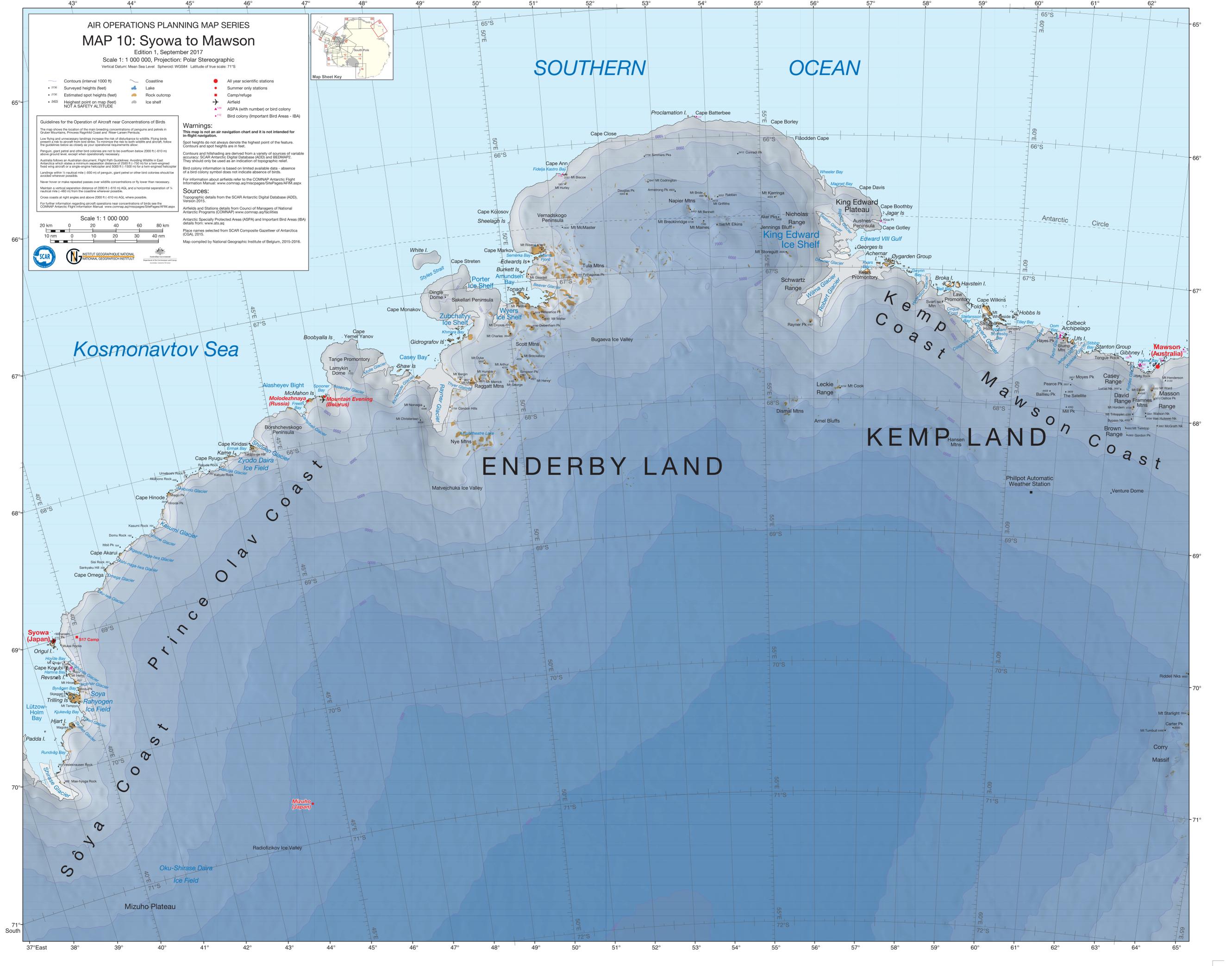
SOUTHERN OCEAN

Kosmonavtov Sea

ENDERBY LAND

KEMP LAND Mawson Coast

Prince Olav Coast



37°East 38° 39° 40° 41° 42° 43° 44° 45° 46° 47° 48° 49° 50° 51° 52° 53° 54° 55° 56° 57° 58° 59° 60° 61° 62° 63° 64° 65°

65°S 66°S 67°S 68°S 69°S 70°S 71°S 72°S