



**British Antarctic Survey** AIR OPERATIONS PLANNING MAP SERIES  
**MAP 06: Pensacola Mountains to South Pole**  
 Edition 3, September 2018  
 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	● All year scientific stations
• 2000 Surveyed heights (feet)	— Lake	● Summer only stations
• 2000 Estimated spot heights (feet)	— Rock outcrop	■ Camp/refuge
• 2500 Highest point on map (feet)	— Ice shelf	✈ Airdrop
NOT A SAFETY ALTITUDE		○ ASMA
		⊕ ASPA (with number) or bird colony
		● Bird colony

**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 Palmer Land, Southern Graham Land and Alexander Island.  
 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.  
 Penguin, giant petrel and other bird colonies are not to be overflown below 2000 ft (~610 m) above ground level, except when operationally necessary.  
 Landings within 1/2 nautical mile (~930 m) of penguin, giant 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 2000 ft (~610 m) AGL, and a horizontal separation of 1/2 nautical mile (~930 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 COMMAP Antarctic Flight Information Manual: [www.commap.ac.uk/miscpages/SitePages/AFIM.aspx](http://www.commap.ac.uk/miscpages/SitePages/AFIM.aspx)  
 Compiled by P. I. Fretwell, K. Hazley, C. Day, A. Fox, E. Field  
 Mapping and Geographic Information Centre, British Antarctic Survey 2004-2018.

**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 are derived from a variety of sources of variable accuracy. 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 COMMAP Antarctic Flight Information Manual: [www.commap.ac.uk/miscpages/SitePages/AFIM.aspx](http://www.commap.ac.uk/miscpages/SitePages/AFIM.aspx)  
 Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) and Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) details from: [www.its.ac.uk](http://www.its.ac.uk)  
 Place names selected from UK Gazetteer: [www.antarctica.ac.uk/iapc](http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/iapc)

South Pole CAS  
 no flight below  
 6000ft AGL