



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

Warnings:

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, and in some areas will put your aircraft and crew at risk 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 Antarctic Flight Information Manual (COMNAP 2014) www.comnap.org.uk/pages/9/9P/Pages/AFM.aspx

This map is not an air navigation chart and it is not intended for in-flight navigation.
 Contours and spot heights are in feet.
 Vertical Datum – WGS84 ellipsoid. Heights are measured as above ellipsoid.
 Contours – derived from a merged Digital Elevation Model (DEM).
 Primary dataset used is REMA (2008). Areas of the continent (primarily Antarctic Peninsula, the Ellsworth Mountains, and the region 81°E-87°W) were filled in by TanDEM-X (© DLR), down-sampled to 200m resolution. If applicable, see inset map for source data coverage.
 Spot Heights – derived from TanDEM-X (© DLR) and REMA (© British Antarctic Survey).
 Accuracy is assessed across the entire DEM, so may vary across the map sheets.
 Data Sources: REMA, Polar Geospatial Center, Howat, I.M., Porter, C., Smith, B. E., Nob, M.J., and Moran, P.: The Reference Elevation Model of Antarctica, The Cryosphere, 13, 665-674, <https://doi.org/10.5194/tc-13-665-2019>, 2019.
 TanDEM-X © DLR <https://www.dlr.de/geo/geo-service/dlr-geo-service/dlr-geo-service/>
 Bird colony information is based on limited available data - absence of a bird colony symbol does not indicate absence of birds.
 Topographic details from the SCAR Antarctic Digital Database (ADD) Version 7.1 (2019).
 Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) and Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) details from: www.aas.org
 Place names selected from UK Gazetteer: www.aq.antarctica.ac.uk
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