



British Antarctic Survey
 www.bas.ac.uk

SCAR

Map Sheet Key

Scale 1: 1 000 000. Projection: Polar Stereographic
 Spheroid: WGS84. Latitude of true scale: 71°S

- Contours (interval 1000 ft)
- 200 Surveyed heights (feet)
- 200 Estimated spot heights (feet)
- 2044 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:
 This map is not an air navigation chart and it is not intended for in-flight navigation.

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 year chicks and crews at risk from bird strikes. To minimise the risk to both wildlife and aircraft, follow the guidelines below as closely as your operational requirements allow:
 Penguin, gull and other bird colonies are not to be overflown below 2000 ft (-610 m) above ground level, except when operationally necessary.
 Landings within 10 nautical miles (1900 m) of penguin, gull and 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 5 nautical miles (9260 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 (CCM/AM 2014) www.compasspages/SNAPPages/AFIM.aspx

Vertical Datum - WGS84 ellipsoid. Heights are measured as above ellipsoid.
 Contours - derived from a merged Digital Elevation Model (DEM).
 Primary dataset used is REMA (2000). Areas of the continent (primarily Antarctic Peninsula, the Ellsworth Mountains, and the region of 80°E) were filled in by TanDEM-X (E-DLR), down-sampled to 200m resolution. If applicable, see inset map for source data coverage.
 Spot Heights - derived from TanDEM-X (E-DLR) and REMA (re-measured).
 Accuracy - derived from TanDEM-X (E-DLR) and REMA (re-measured).
 Accuracy is assessed across the entire DEM, so may vary across the map sheets.
 Data sources: REMA (PCC), TanDEM-X (DLR), and other sources.
 Reference: Levinton Model of Antarctica, The Cryosphere, 13, 869-874, 2018.
 Topographic details from the SCAR Antarctic Digital Database (ADD) Version 7.1 (2016).
 Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) and Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) details from: www.atac.ac.uk
 Place names selected from UK Gazetteer, www.gov.uk/gazetteer, and the Antarctic Information Centre, British Antarctic Survey 2004-2010.

