## ANTARCTICA

AND THE SOUTHERN OCEAN MAIN ANTARCTIC FACILITIES OPERATED BY THE NATIONAL ANTARCTIC PROGRAMS IN THE ANTARCTIC TREATY AREA

> (SOUTH OF 60° LATITUDE SOUTH) Polar Stereographic Projection (Latitude of True Scale: 90° S) Compiled in July 2009 RIA Mobile GIS and Latitude Technologies

Station Seasonal Aeronautical Rescue Coordination Centre (ARCC) Station Year-Round Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC & ARCC)

Station Under Construction Station Under Consideration # Highest Antarctic Mountain — Glacier Flow Lines Height Contours (Metres)

Bathymetric Contours (Metres)

Country Boundaries Populated Areas

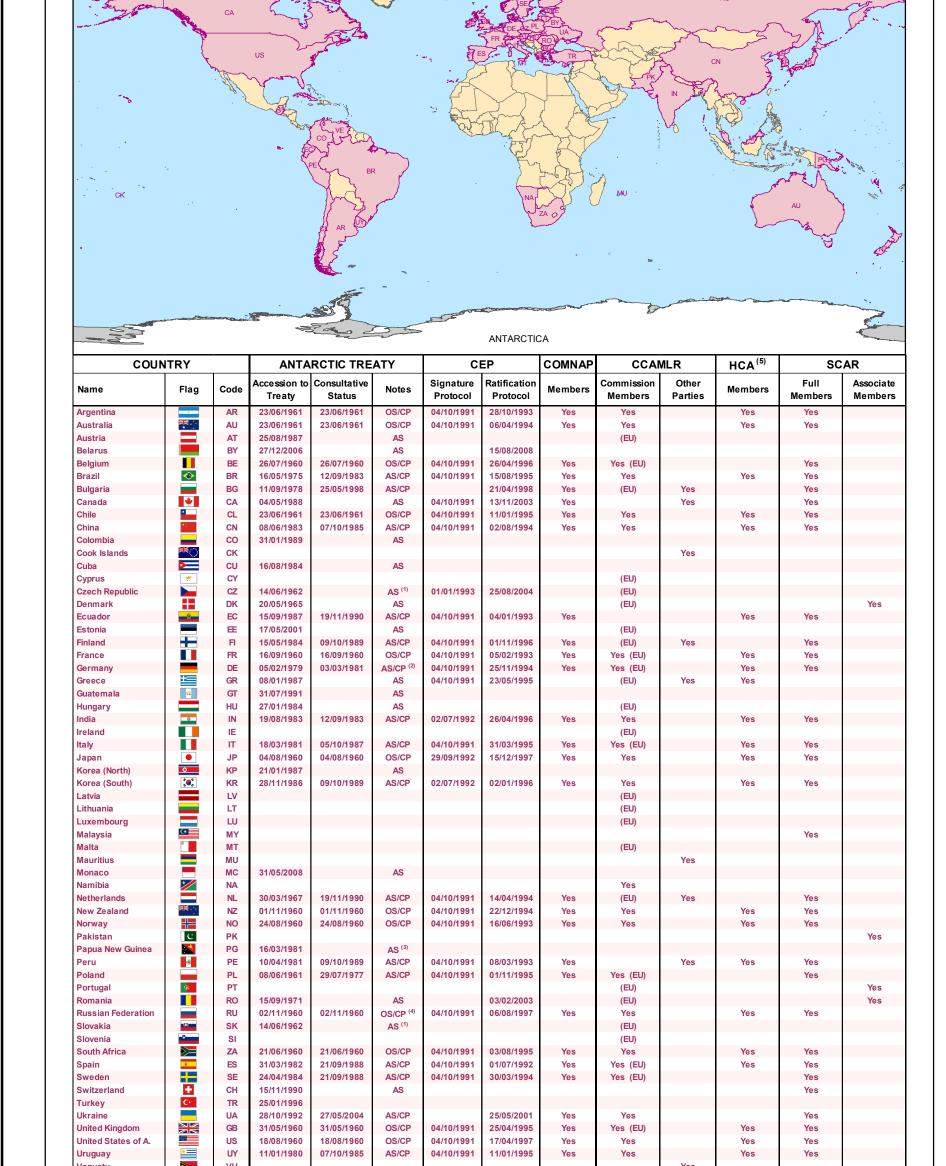
Maritime Search and Rescue Region (SRR) Boundary

Shortest typical Sea Routes to/from the Antarctic Continent

Major Air Routes to/from the Antarctic Continent

## **COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN ANTARCTIC AFFAIRS**

Antarctic Continent



OS - Original Signatory; AS - Acceding State; CP - Consultative Party. EU - Nation that is part, or also part, of CCAMLR indirectly through its membership of the European Union, a member of CCAMLR. 1) Czechoslovakia which had acceded to the Treaty 14 June 1962, separated into the Czech Republic and Slovakia on 01 January 1993. (2) The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Treaty 19 November 1974 and gained Consultative Status 05 October 1987. It united with the Federal Republic of Germany

03 October 1990 (now known as Germany). 3) Papua New Guinea succeeded to the Treaty after independence from Australia. (4) The Russian Federation as of 13 January 1992 continued rights and obligations of the USSR arising from the Treaty. (5) The Hydrographic Commission on Antarctica (HCA), a Registered Hydrographic Commission of the International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO) is responsible for hydrographic surveying and nautical charting matters in "International Region M", which corresponds to the Antarctic Treaty area. The Antarctic Treaty Secretariat, COMNAP and SCAR have observer status at the HCA and contribute to its work. The work of the HCA is essential for the safety of ship operations in the Antarctic.

For further information see http://www.iho.org The Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS) is in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Internet Address: http://www.ats.aq

The Secretariat of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP) is in Christchurch, New Zealand. The Secretariat of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) is in Hobart, Australia. Internet Address: http://www.ccamlr.org

Internet Address: http://www.scar.org The Antarctic Spatial Data is from the following source: • The Topographic data, Antarctic Polar Front and Maximum Sea Ice Extent data, is supplied by Australian Antarctic Division.

The Secretariat of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) is in Cambridge, United Kingdom.

• The Maximum Sea Ice Extent is based on passive microwave data between 1989 and 1999. • Topographical data is derived from the Antarctic Digital Database (Version 4). Features include Coastline, Contours, Glacier Flow Lines and Exposed Rock. © Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR). The Australian Antarctic Division can be contacted at: Australian Antarctic Division, Channel Highway, Kingston, Tasmania, 7050. 

 Antarctic Treaty (AT) membership data is supplied by the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat in 2009. Internet Address: http://www.ats.aq • Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) membership data is supplied by the Committee for Environmental Protection in 2009. Internet Address: http://www.cep.aq Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP) membership data is supplied by the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs in 2009. Internet Address: http://www.comnap.aq Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) membership data is supplied by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research in 2009. Internet Address: http://www.scar.org

 Hydrographic Commission on Antarctica (HCA) membership data is supplied by the International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO) in 2009. Internet Address: http://www.iho.org
 The data for the Main Antarctic Facilities operated by National Antarctic programs in the Antarctic Treaty area is supplied by the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP) in 2009. Internet Address: • RCC and SRR data is from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) - http://www.imo.org - 2009, International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) - http://www.icao.org - 2009, and the 'Search and Rescue in the Antarctic', Information Paper 099 presented to the 31st Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (XXXI ATCM, Kyiv, Ukraine, June 2008) by COMNAP - http://www.comnap.aq

• The World and Bathymetric data is derived from the Vector Map Level 0 (VMap). VMap is supplied by the U.S. NIMA (National Imagery and Mapping Agency) in 1996. © U.S. National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA). This map is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 license.

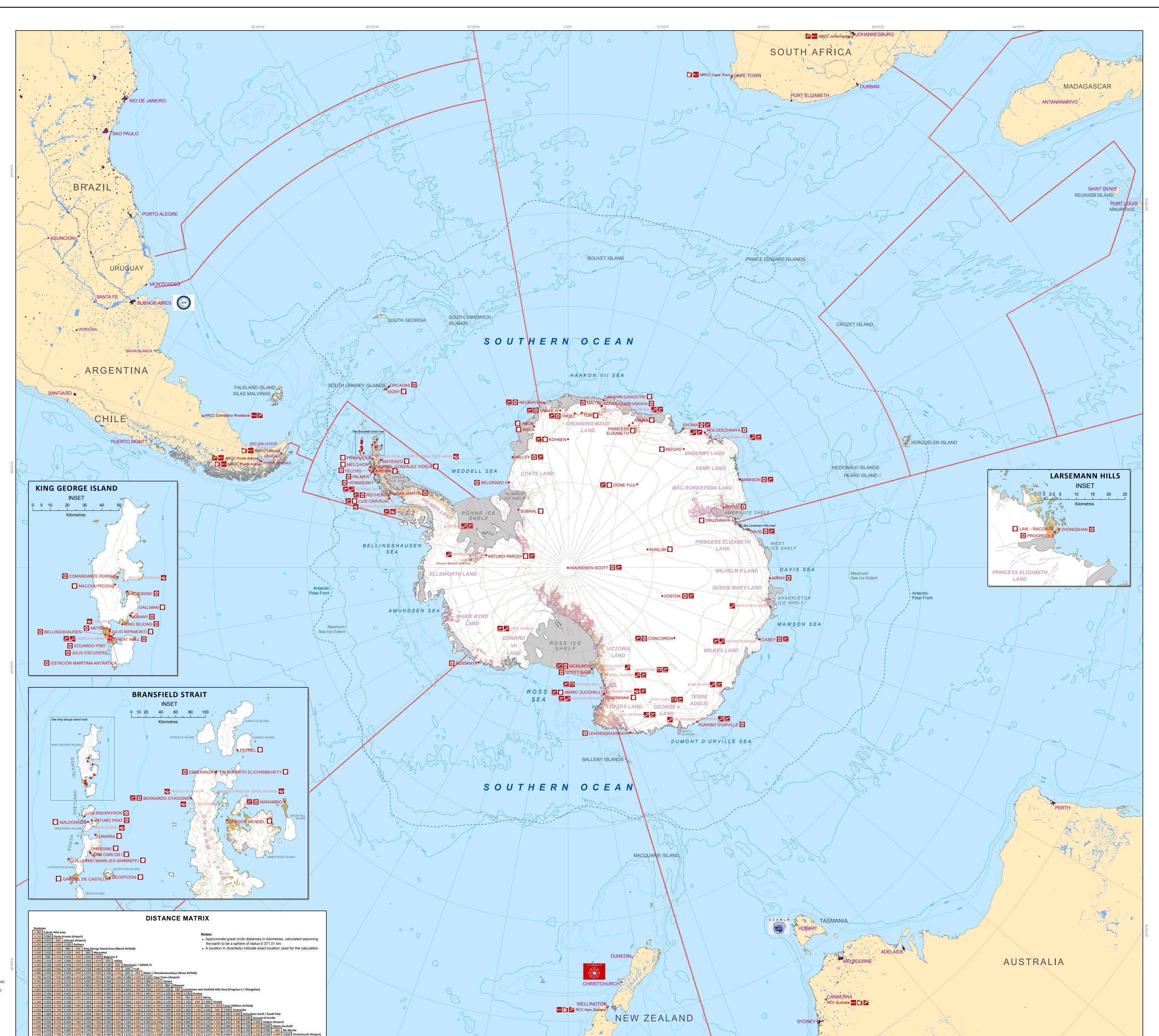
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180°0'0"

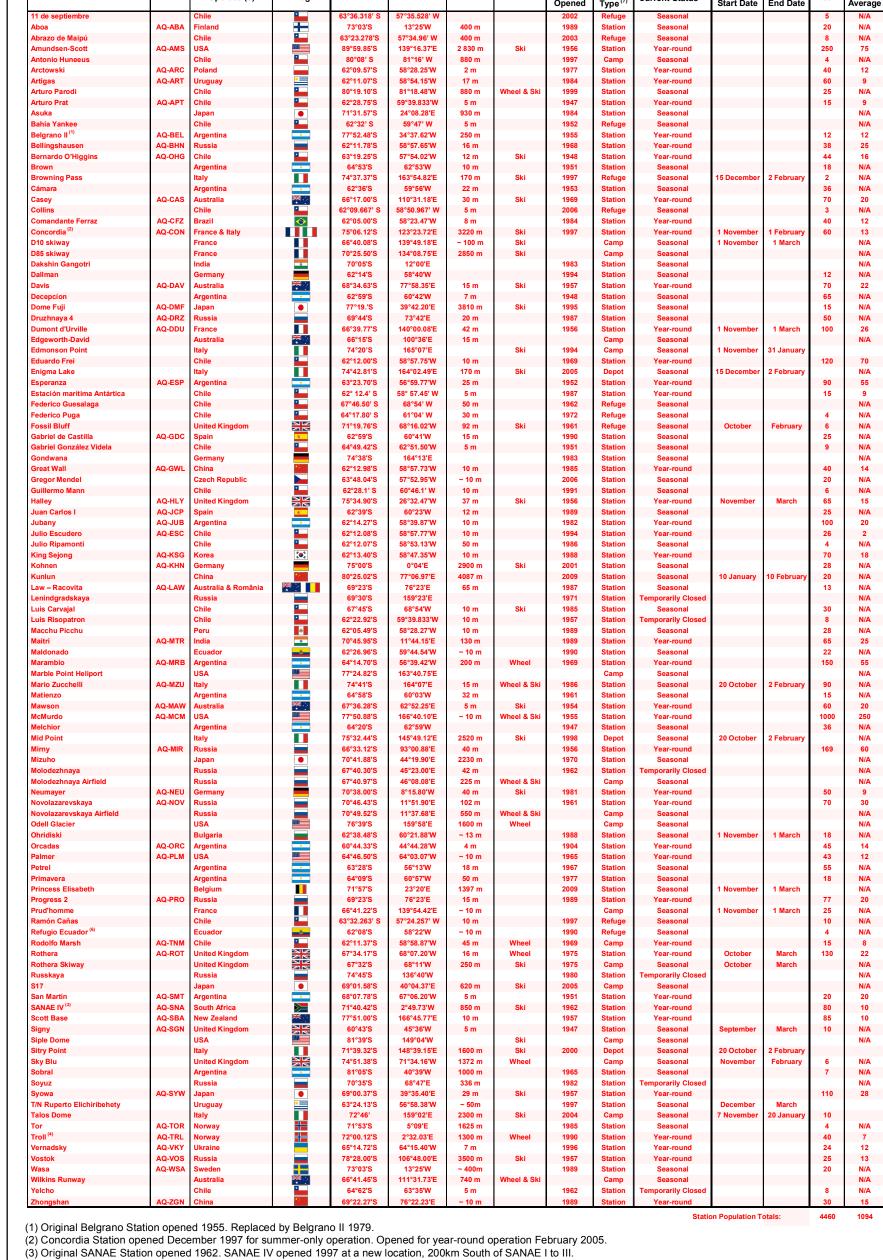
160°0'0"E

150°0'0"E

150°0'0"W

## MAIN ANTARCTIC FACILITIES

operated by National Antarctic Programs in the Antarctic Treaty Area (South of 60° latitude South) Updated March 2009 - An up to date version of this information can be found at www.comnap.aq/facilities



(4) Troll Station opened February 1990 for summer-only operation. Opened for year-round operation February 2005.

The 'suitability' indicated (wheel; ski; or wheel and ski) corresponds to suitability of the airfield when all its runways are operational. Skiways are generally not maintained all year-round. In many cases they are prepared only when and as required by National Programs. (6) Refugio Ecuador (full name "Refugio Republic del Ecuador") was previously known as "Vicente".

• Camp: a more basic and less permanent installation, such as a group of tents/ shelters, often used only for a small number of seasons; • Refuge: usually a small and very basic installation, sometimes only one small hut, but usually of a permanent nature;

 Depot: a depot of food, fuel or other supply. (8) Options for Facility Current Status are: Year-round: opened all year round – winter and summer;

 Seasonal: opened Seasonally only – typically opened every summer or most summers; • Temporarily Closed: closed temporarily and ready to be re-opened as and when required; • Closed: closed indefinitely – but at least part of the facility still exists and could be renovated and/or re-used;

 No Longer Exists: the facility no longer exists; Under Construction: under construction – work has commenced; Under Consideration: construction planned but no construction has commenced.

(9) Population parameter definitions are: • Nominal Capacity: the maximum number of persons the facility is designed for, and can accommodate 'comfortably'. As consistent with the number of beds and the size/capacity of catering, ablution and waste processing facilities, etc... • Peak: the maximum number of persons present at the facility at any one time. This will typically be the number of persons present on site at the busiest time of the summer. This can be higher than the Nominal Capacity of the facility. • Winter average: the average number of persons living in the facility over the winter period.

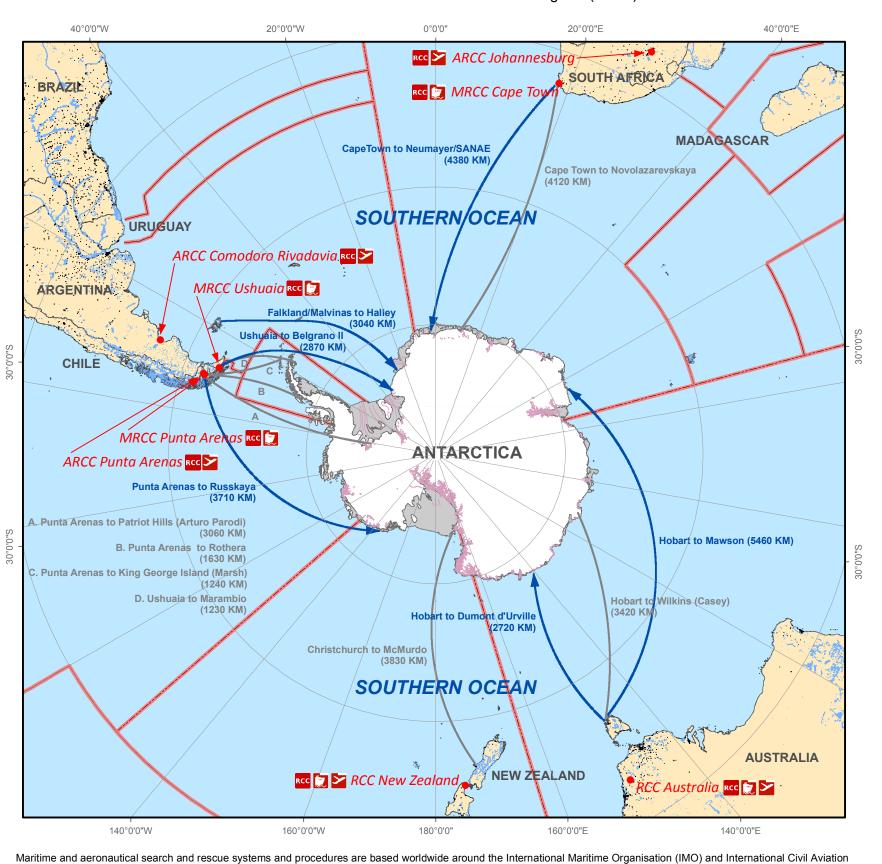
• Summer Start: Typical start date (day-month) of the summer season for the facility. For year-round facilities, this is the time of the first ship or aircraft arriving with passengers

(5) Airfield information is extracted from the AFIM (except for Troll airfield that is not yet included in AFIM) published and maintained by COMNAP. See http://www.comnap.aq/afim.

Summer End: Typical end date (day-month) of the summer season for the facility. For year-round facilities, this is the time of the last ship or aircraft departing with passengers

## **ANTARCTICA - SEARCH AND RESCUE**

Maritime and Aeronautical Rescue Coordination Centres (RCCs) responsible for part of the Antarctic Region & Boundaries of Maritime Search and Rescue Regions (SRRs)



Organisation (ICAO) global search and rescue plans which divide the globe into Search and Rescue Regions (SRRs). The Antarctic region is covered by 5 maritime and 5 aeronautical SRRs. The limits of the 5 aeronautical SRRs are roughly similar to the limits of the 5 maritime SRRs - except that maritime SRRs stop at the Antarctic coast while aeronautical SRRs continue all the way to the South geographic pole. Each Maritime RCC (MRCC) shown on the map is responsible for the coordination of maritime Search and Rescue in the maritime SRR in which its name appears. The adjoining Aeronautical RCC (ARCC) is responsible for the coordination of aeronautical Search and Rescue in the corresponding aeronautical SRR. (1) In both Australia and New Zealand, a single joint RCC combines the functions of MRCC and ARCC. (2) The maritime RCCs in Argentina and Chile work collaboratively to cover this region around the Antarctic Peninsula - the area with the most traffic.

Map Reference: D8635\_04 (22/07/2009) Produced using ESRI's ArcGIS Version 9.3 (Build 1850)