Inset: southern Neumayer Channel 1:50 000

ROSENTHAL ISLANDS
Gerlache Island
ANVERS ISLAND
MARR ICE PIEDMONT
Limit of elevation data
GOSSLER ISLANDS
RHIB boating area approx.
Cape Monaco
Casey Islands
Dream Island
Extended small boating area
LENIE PASSAGE
Stayaway Skerries
Fraser Island
Trivelpiece Island
WYLIE BAY
Halfway Island
Beaumont Skerries
JOUBIN ISLANDS
Bielecki Island
McGuire Island
Tukey Island
Dakers Island
Harsthorne Island
Trundy Island
Robbins Island
Quellette Island
Howard Island
Standard small boating area
Peoples Rocks
Amsler Island
Norsel Point
Breaker Island
Humble Island
Coastline Islands
ASPA No. 113
Litchfield Island
Elephant Rocks
Arthur Harbor
Uppn Island
Torgersen Island
Gamage Point
Palmer Station (US)
Bonaparte Point
DeLaca Island
Bahia Paraiso 1989
Janus Island
Shortcut Island
Eichorst Island
Dead Seal Island
Stepping Stones
Christine Island
Limitrophe Island
Spume Island
Hermit Island
Cormorant Island
Hellerman Rocks
Jacobs Island
Laggard Island
Outcast Islands
Biscoe Bay
ASPA No. 139
Biscoe Point
Hewitt Bay
Access Point
Extended small boating area
Cape Lancaster
BISMARCK STRAIT
Limit of reliable bathymetry data
PALMER BASIN
Prevot Island
Miller Island
WAUWERMANS ISLANDS
Knight Island
Sinclair Island
Reeve Island
Friar Island
Squire Island
Manciple Island
Host Island
Prioress Island
Guido Island
Clear Island
Wednesday Island
Brown Island
Lobel Island
NIMROD PASSAGE
Mumm Islands
DANNEBROG ISLANDS
RHIB boating area approx.
Screen Islands
BUTLER PASSAGE

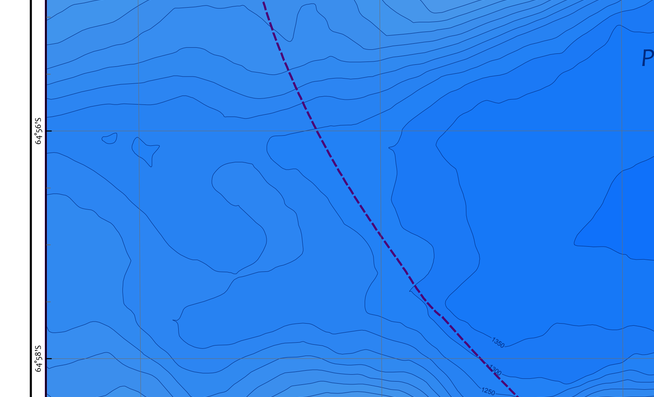
Inset: southern Neumayer Channel 1:50 000

Bay Point
Mt Hooper 1535 m
Hooper Glacier
Börgen Bay
Canty Point
Shewry Peak 1065 m
The Minaret 1065 m
ANVERS ISLAND
Mt William 1600 m
NEUMAYER CHANNEL
Casablanca Island
WIENCKE ISLAND
Hut at Damoy Point (UK) HSM No. 84
Damoy Point
Flag Point
Port Lockroy
Goudier Island
Base 'A', Port Lockroy (UK) HSM No. 61
Lécuyer Point
Mt Ancla 815 m
Gauthier Point
Lefèvre-Utile Point
Curie Point
Homeward Point
Security Bay
DOUMER ISLAND
Doumer Hill 515 m
Cape Lancaster
Cape Kemp
ASPA No.146 South Bay
Yelcho (CL)
Py Point
PELTIER CHANNEL
Jabłoński Peak 1085 m
Bauprés Rocks
Jigsaw Islands
Cape Errera

Southern Anvers Island and Palmer Basin

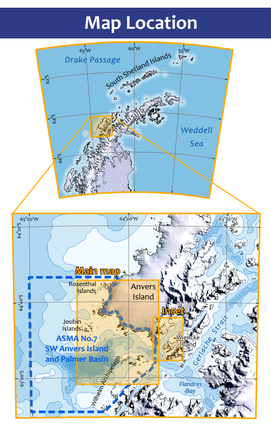
Antarctic Specially Managed Area No.7

1: 50 000
1st Edition (2017)



Southern giant petrel, Litchfield Island (Dec 2016). Photograph © Colin Harris.

Map Location



Scale and Projection

0 1 2 km
0 1 2 mi
0 1 2 NM

Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Central Meridian: 64°05'W; Standard parallels: 64°40'S, 64°56'S;
Spheroid & horizontal datum: WGS84;
Vertical datum: Mean Sea Level based on EGM96

Caution

Whilst every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this publication, it has not been possible to undertake a comprehensive check of the accuracy or completeness of data compiled from external sources. The map is not intended for navigation or to locate precisely any particular feature. None of those involved in producing this publication can accept liability for injury, loss or damage arising in any respect from use of any part of this publication.

Legend

- Coastline
- Shoal
- Index contour on land (50 m)
- Contour on land (10 m)
- Index contour on ice (50 m)
- Contour on ice (10 m)
- Spot height in m
- Survey monument

Bathymetry (Isobaths in m)

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000 1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400

- Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA)
- Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA)
- Operations Zone
- Restricted Zone (in force 01 Oct - 15 Apr)
- Visitor Zone
- Ice-free ground
- Permanent ice
- Icecliff safety limit
- Standard small boating area
- Extended boating area
- RHIB boating area approx.
- Permanent station
- Historic Site & Monument
- Wreck
- Penguin colony

Data Sources

Location maps:
Satellite imagery:
Landsat Image Mosaic of Antarctica (LIMA) (2008);
Bathymetry: IBCSO (2013).

Main map and inset map:
Coastline and ice free ground: digitised from orthorectified aerial imagery acquired 02 Feb 2009, satellite imagery (2010-15) and GPS survey (Mar 2017);
Bathymetry: PRIMO (2005); Domack *et al.* (2006); IBCSO (2013);
Contours and hillshade: derived from a DEM produced by the Polar Geospatial Center and Byrd Polar & Climate Research Center (OSU) (Jul 2015);
Magnetic declination: US National Geophysical Data Center: https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/geomag-web/ (accessed Apr 2017).

Design & Publication

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K. Lorenz, C. Harris, J. Arthur, ERA (www.era.gs).
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Management

ASMA No. 7 - Southwest Anvers Island and Palmer Basin

The Southwest Anvers Island and Palmer Basin region is one of the most biologically diverse in Antarctica. Palmer Basin exerts a substantial influence on regional ecological processes. The first scientific station at Arthur Harbor was established by the United Kingdom and operated from 1955-58. The United States then worked from this station until 1968, when it established Palmer Station on Gamage Point. Palmer Station has operated year-round continuously since, establishing significant long-term scientific databases. Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) No. 7 Southwest Anvers Island and Palmer Basin was designated by the Antarctic Treaty Parties in 2008 to help protect the fragile ecosystem and scientific values from increasing human activity in the area.

Important values at ASMA No. 7

The diverse assemblages of marine and terrestrial flora and fauna in the area are particularly valuable for science. Studies have been carried out on a wide variety of topics, such as terrestrial and marine ecology, animal physiology, biochemistry, oceanography, marine sedimentology and geomorphology. A Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) site was established in the Palmer region in 1990, with a focus on marine biology. Without careful management, these values are at risk from activities such as logistics, science, tourism and fisheries. For example, one of the largest oil spills in Antarctica occurred ~2 km from Palmer Station when the *Bahia Paraiso* sank in January 1989.

Management at ASMA No. 7

The ASMA aims to ensure long-term protection of the values of the area, and to facilitate science while maintaining stewardship of the environment. This requires planning and coordination of activities occurring in the region, including marine harvesting, with scientific research. The ASMA aims to minimize the footprint of facilities and operations, and to promote the use of environmentally friendly energy systems and modes of transport. To help achieve these aims and to manage activities, three management zones have been established.

Operations Zone: Gamage Point area encompassing station facilities.

Visitor Zone: Torgersen Island (NE half of island) set aside to allow tourist visits to a penguin colony.

Restricted Zones: Sixteen sites where access is strictly controlled to protect ecological and scientific values.

ASMA No. 7 in numbers

ASMA Area: 3235 km²

Stations:
Palmer Station (US)
Average occupancy:
Summer: 46 Winter: 20

Tourism since 2002/03:
Average per year
Tour ships 14 - Tourists 4723
Yachts 10 - Yacht crew 96

Breeding wildlife

Birds

Adélie penguin
Chinstrap penguin
Gentoo penguin
Southern giant petrel
Imperial shag
Kelp gull
Wilson's storm petrel
Snowy sheathbill
South polar skua
Brown skua

Seals

Weddell seal
Crabeater seal