

ELLSWORTH

MOUNTAINS

HOLLICK-KENYON

WEST

ANTARCTICA

WHITMORE MOUNTAINS

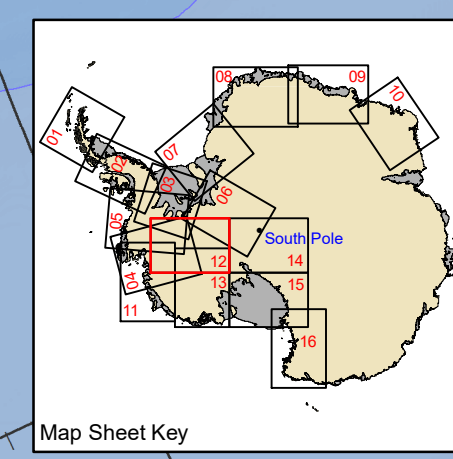
THIEL MOUNTAINS


OHIO RANGE

PLATEAU

Marie Byrd

Land






AIR OPERATIONS PLANNING MAP SERIES

MAP 12: Ellsworth Mountains

Edition 2: September 2017 ISBN: 978-0-948277-46-7

Scale 1 : 1 000 000 Projection: Polar Stereographic

Vertical Datum: Mean Sea Level Spheroid: WGS84 Latitude of true scale: 71°S



- Contours (interval 1000 feet)
- Surveyed Heights (feet)
- Estimated Spot Heights (feet)
- Highest Point on Map (feet)
- Coastline
- Rock Outcrop
- Lake
- Ice Shelf

- Year-Round Facility
- Seasonal Facility
- Camp / Refuge
- Airfield / Airfield Camp

- ASMA
- ASPFA (with number)
- Bird Colony

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.

Spot heights derived from a variety of sources of variable accuracy. Elevation contours derived from RAMPV2 (converted to global MSL). 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.

Topographic details from the SCAR Antarctic Digital Database (ADD) Version 7.0 (2017). Topographic data are of variable accuracy, see notes at: www.add.scar.org/terms.jsp

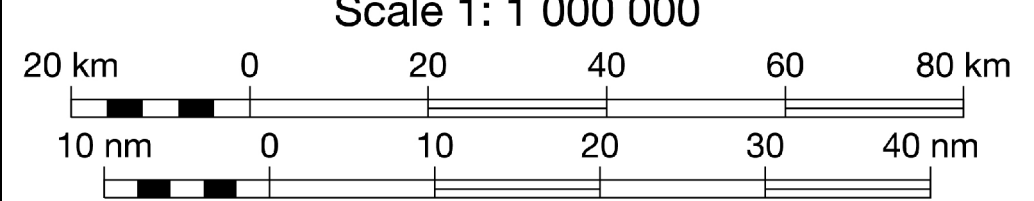
Facilities derived from COMNAP Antarctic facilities list: <https://comnap.aq/MemberSitePages/Home.aspx>

For information about Airfields refer to the COMNAP Antarctic Flight Information Manual (AFIM): <https://comnap.aq/miscpages/SitePages/AFIM.aspx>

Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) and Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) details from: www.ats.aq

Place names derived from the USGS BGN: www.geonames.usgs.gov

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Compiled by M. Clementz, B. Herried, Polar Geospatial Center, University of Minnesota

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.

Maintain a vertical separation distance of 2000 ft (~610 m) AGL and a horizontal separation of 1/2 nautical mile (~460 m) from the coastline wherever possible.

Never hover or make repeated passes over wildlife concentrations or fly lower than necessary.

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 COMNAP Antarctic Flight Information Manual: www.comnap.aq/miscpages/SitePages/AFIM.aspx