

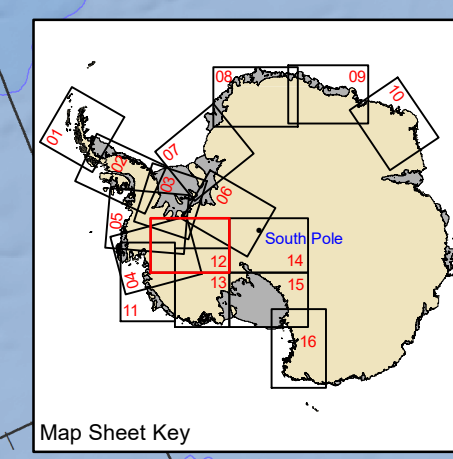
ELLSWORTH

HOLLICK-KENYON

WEST ANTARCTICA

Plateau

Marie Byrd Land



pgc AIR OPERATIONS PLANNING MAP SERIES
MAP 12: Ellsworth Mountains

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 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)	● Year-Round Station	□ ASMA
• 2010 Surveyed Heights (feet)	● Seasonal Station	• ASPA (with number)
• 2010 Estimated Spot Heights (feet)	■ Camp / Refuge / Depot / Laboratory	• Bird Colony
• 10000 Highest Point on Map (feet)	✈ Airfield / Airfield Camp	

☒ Coastline
 ■ Rock Outcrop
 ○ Lake
 ☒ Ice Shelf

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 REMA, Tandem-X, and RAMPV2. 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/Members/SitePages/Home.aspx>
 For information about Airfields refer to the COMNAP Antarctic Flight Information Manual (AFIM): <https://comnap.aq/mispcpages/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: geonames.usgs.gov

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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 (~400 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/mispcpages/SitePages/AFIM.aspx

Scale 1 : 1 000 000
 20 km 0 20 40 60 80 km
 10 nm 0 10 20 30 40 nm