

AIR OPERATIONS PLANNING MAP SERIES MAP 18: RAUER GROUP TO BUNGER HILLS

Edition 1: December 2023

Scale 1 : 1 000 000 Projection: Polar Stereographic

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

- Year-Round Station
- Seasonal Station
- Camp / Refuge
- ✈ Airfield (summer only)
- ▲ ASPA or ASMA (with number)
- Bird colony
- Surveyed heights (feet)
- Estimated spot heights (feet)
- Highest point on map (feet)
- NOT A SAFETY ALTITUDE
- Land boundary
- Contours (interval 1000 ft)
- Coastline
- Lake
- Rock outcrop
- Ice shelf

Guidelines for the Operation of Aircraft near Concentrations of Birds

This map may not show all bird colony locations. Use this map and appropriate procedures to minimize the risk of disturbance to wildlife, and in some cases to the air traffic, that could arise from the risk to both wildlife and aircraft, below the guidelines below as closely as your operational requirements allow.

Bird colonies are not to be overflown below 2000 ft. (<610 m) above ground level, except when operationally necessary.

Australia follows an Australian document, Flight Path Guidelines: Avoiding Wildlife in East Antarctica which states a minimum separation distance of 2000 ft. (<610 m) for a low-engine fixed wing aircraft or a high-engine helicopter and 5000 ft. (<1524 m) for a high-engine helicopter.

Landing within 1/2 nautical mile (<900 m) of penguin, gannet, petrel or 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) above ground level and a horizontal separation of one-quarter nautical mile (<460 m) from the coastline wherever possible.

Cross coasts at right angles and above 2000 ft. (<610 m) above ground level where possible.

For further information regarding aircraft operations near concentrations of birds see the Antarctic Flight Information Manual (CDB/AFM-20-01) (15 March 2021) www.csmra.gov.au/operations

For many Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) there are specific controls on aircraft operations. Consult with the relevant Management Plans when operating in the vicinity of ASPAs.

Data Sources and Information:

Warning: This map is not an air navigation chart and it is not intended for in-flight navigation.

The metadata record for this series is <https://www.ats.gov.au/infrastructure/infrastructure/infrastructure>

Topographic datasets combine existing high-resolution data from Australian Antarctic Division Enterprise GIS with new data gathered for this map series using Sentinel 2 imagery, Copernicus Sentinel Data (2022), processed by ESA.

Note: Historical satellite imagery are referenced in metadata record 29887

Historical contours (feet) and estimated spot heights (feet) are derived from RIMA2: Hovind, Jan, et al., 2022. "The Reference Elevation Model of Antarctica" - Boulder, Version 2.0, doi:10.7927/H750V6R5NS/RC

VI, (November 2022). These features should only be used as an indication of topographic relief. Spot heights do not always denote the highest point of a feature. See metadata for details.

Bird colony information is based on limited available data - absence of a bird colony symbol does not indicate absence of birds.

Facilities derived from CCAMAP Antarctic facilities list: www.csmra.gov.au/operations

Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) and Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) lists: www.csmra.gov.au/operations

Place names from SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica: <https://www.scar.org/>

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CAUTION: Absence of the depiction of crevasses does not indicate a crevasse-free area.

