

AIR OPERATIONS PLANNING MAP SERIES MAP 21: GEORGE V LAND

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
- 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. Low flying and unnecessary landings increase the risk of disturbance to wildlife, and in some areas will put your aircraft and crew at risk from bird strikes. To minimize the risk to both wildlife and aircraft, follow 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 2500ft (~760m) for a twin-engine fixed wing aircraft or a single-engine helicopter and 5000ft (~1500m) for a twin-engine helicopter.

Landings within one half or 1/3 nautical mile (~930 m) of penguin, giant 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) AGL and a horizontal separation of one-quarter nautical mile (~460 m) from the coastline wherever possible.

For further information regarding aircraft operations near concentrations of birds see the Antarctic Flight Information Manual COMNAV-ATM-20-03 (15 March 2021)

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.

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://data.aad.gov.au/>

Topographic datasets combine existing high-resolution data from Australian Antarctic Division Enterprise GIS with new data digitized for this map series using Sentinel 2 imagery. Copernicus Sentinel data (2022), processed by ESA. Note: Individual Sentinel 2 images are referenced in metadata record titled East_Antarctic_S2C_topographic_data_2023_data.aad.gov.au

Highcharts: contours (feet) and estimated spot heights (feet) are derived from REMA2: Howat, Ian, et al. 2022. "The Reference Elevation Model of Antarctica - Mosaic, Version 2". doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EBWJUC. Harvard Dataverse, V1, November 2022. These features should only be used as an indicator 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 COMNAV Antarctic facilities list: comnav.aad.gov.au/antarctic-facilities-information

Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) and Antarctic Specially Managed Areas (ASMA): www.aad.gov.au/antarctic-protected-areas

Place names from the SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica: www.scar.org/

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

