



Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Amendment Proclamation 2010 (No. 1)¹

Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Act 1980

I, QUENTIN BRYCE, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, make the following Proclamation under section 8 of the *Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Act 1980*.

Signed and sealed with the
Great Seal of Australia
on 16 November 2010

QUENTIN BRYCE
Governor-General

By Her Excellency's Command

TONY BURKE
Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

1 Name of Proclamation

This Proclamation is the *Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Amendment Proclamation 2010 (No. 1)*.

2 Commencement

This Proclamation commences on the day after it is registered.

3 Amendment of *Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Proclamation 2007*

Schedule 1 amends the *Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Proclamation 2007*.

Schedule 1 Amendments

(section 3)

[1] **Schedule 1, Part 3, note**

omit

[2] **Schedule 1, after Part 3**

insert

Part 4 Antarctic specially protected area No. 104

1 Name and location

Sabrina Island, Northern Ross Sea, Antarctica.

Latitude 66° 55' S, longitude 163° 19' E.

2 Description

Sabrina Island is located in the Balleny Islands which are approximately 325 km north of the Pennell Coast in Northern Victoria Land. The Balleny Islands are the exposed portion of a volcanic seamount chain. There are 3 main islands and a number of smaller islands and exposed rocks. Sabrina Island is 3 km off the southern end of Buckle Island (the central of the main islands). Sabrina Island is less than 2 km across and reaches an estimated height of 180 m above sea level. A volcanic plug approximately 80 m high, named the Monolith, is attached to the southern end of Sabrina Island by a boulder spit. A small islet lies to the north east of Sabrina Island, commonly known as Chinstrap Islet. The ASPA comprises all of Sabrina Island above sea level, including the Monolith, and Chinstrap Islet.

3 Map

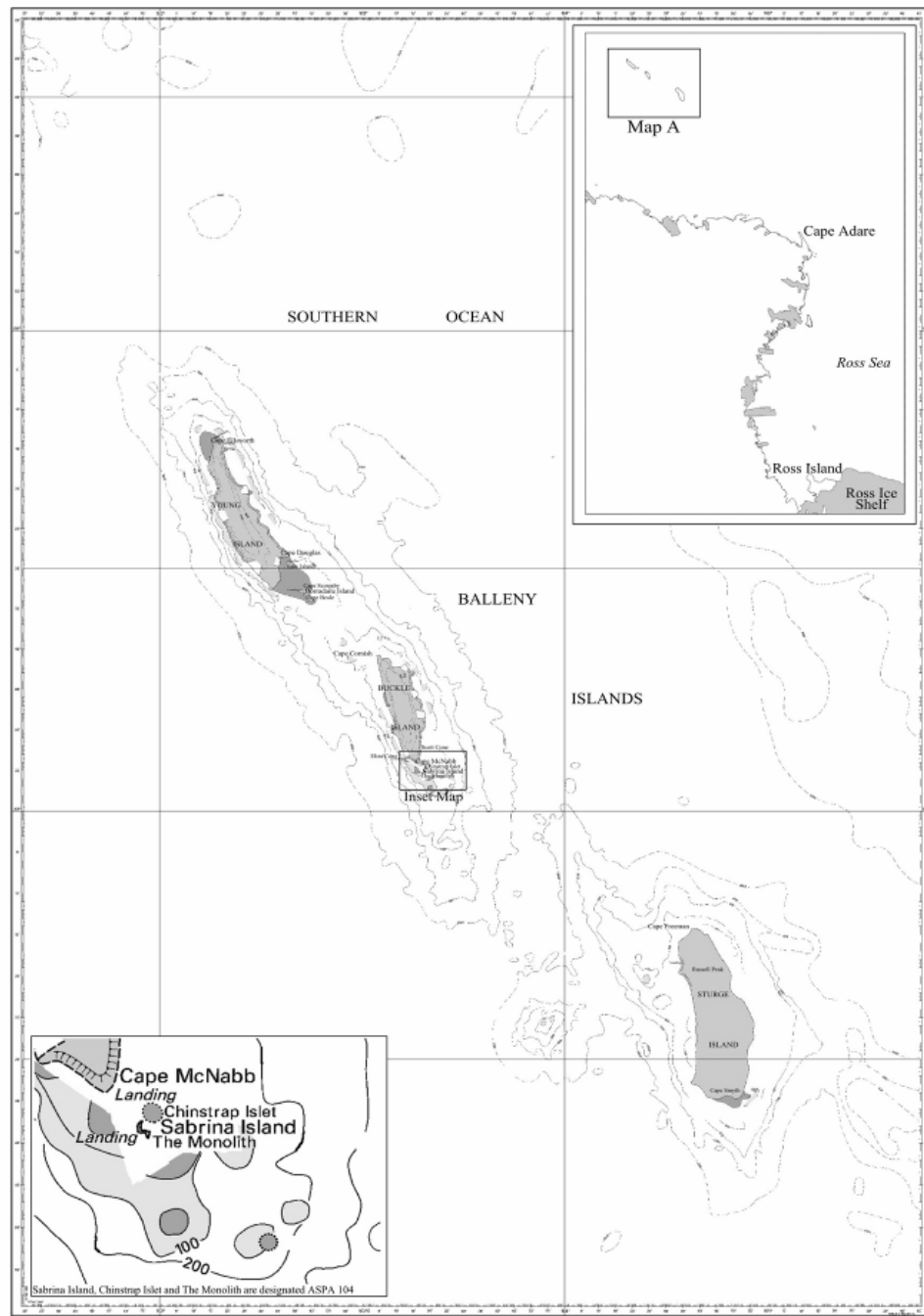


Chart NZ14912 Sourced from Land Information New Zealand data. Crown Copyright Reserved
Scale: 1:300,000
Depths and Heights in Metres
Projection: Mercator, Central Meridian: 161°20'00", Standard Parallel: 66°45'00"
Datum: WGS84

4 Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Amendment Proclamation 2010 (No. 1)

[3] Schedule 1, Part 13*substitute***Part 13 Antarctic specially protected area No. 113****1 Name and location**

Litchfield Island, Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago.

Latitude 64° 46' 15" S, longitude 64° 05' 40" W.

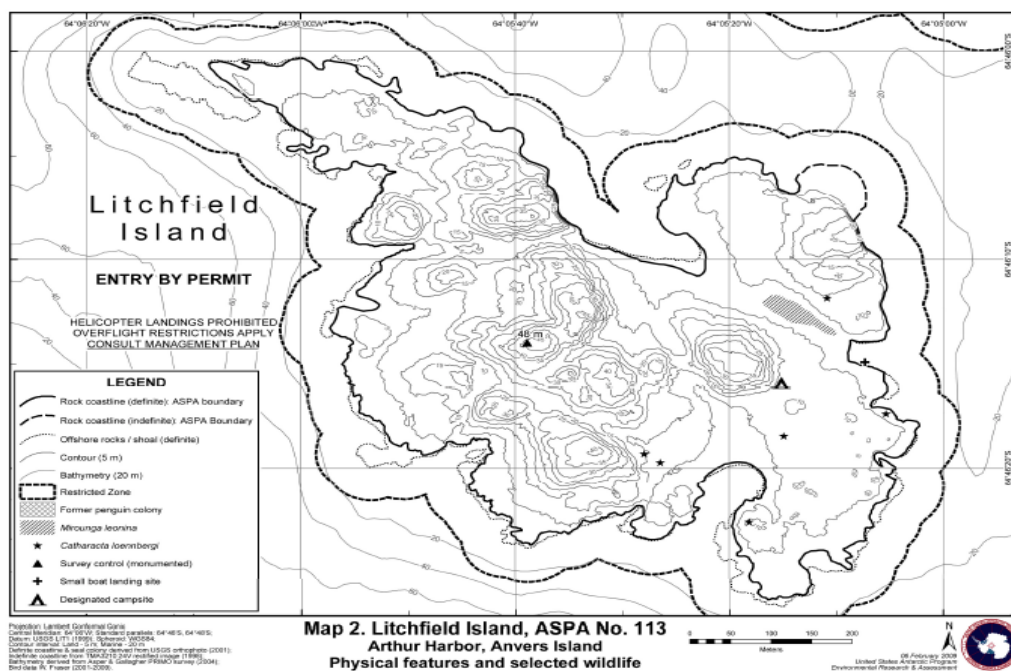
2 Description

Approximate area is 2.7 km². Litchfield Island is designated on the grounds that, together with its littoral zone, it possesses an unusually rich collection of marine and terrestrial life, is unique among the neighbouring islands as a breeding place for 6 species of native birds and provides an outstanding example of the natural ecological system of the Antarctic Peninsula area.

Litchfield Island is situated in Arthur Harbor approximately 1 500 m west of Palmer Station (United States of America), Gamage Point, Anvers Island, in the region west of the Antarctic Peninsula known as the Palmer Archipelago. Litchfield Island is 1 of the largest islands in Arthur Harbor, measuring approximately 1 000 m north-west to south-east and 700 m from north-east to south-west.

The designated ASPA is defined as all of Litchfield Island above the low tide water level, excluding all offshore islets and rocks. The coast itself is a clearly defined and visually obvious boundary feature, so boundary markers have not been installed.

3 Map



[4] **Schedule 1, Part 21**
substitute

Part 21 Antarctic specially protected area No. 121

1 Name and location

Cape Royds, Ross Island.

Latitude 77° 33' 20" S, longitude 166° 09' 56" E.

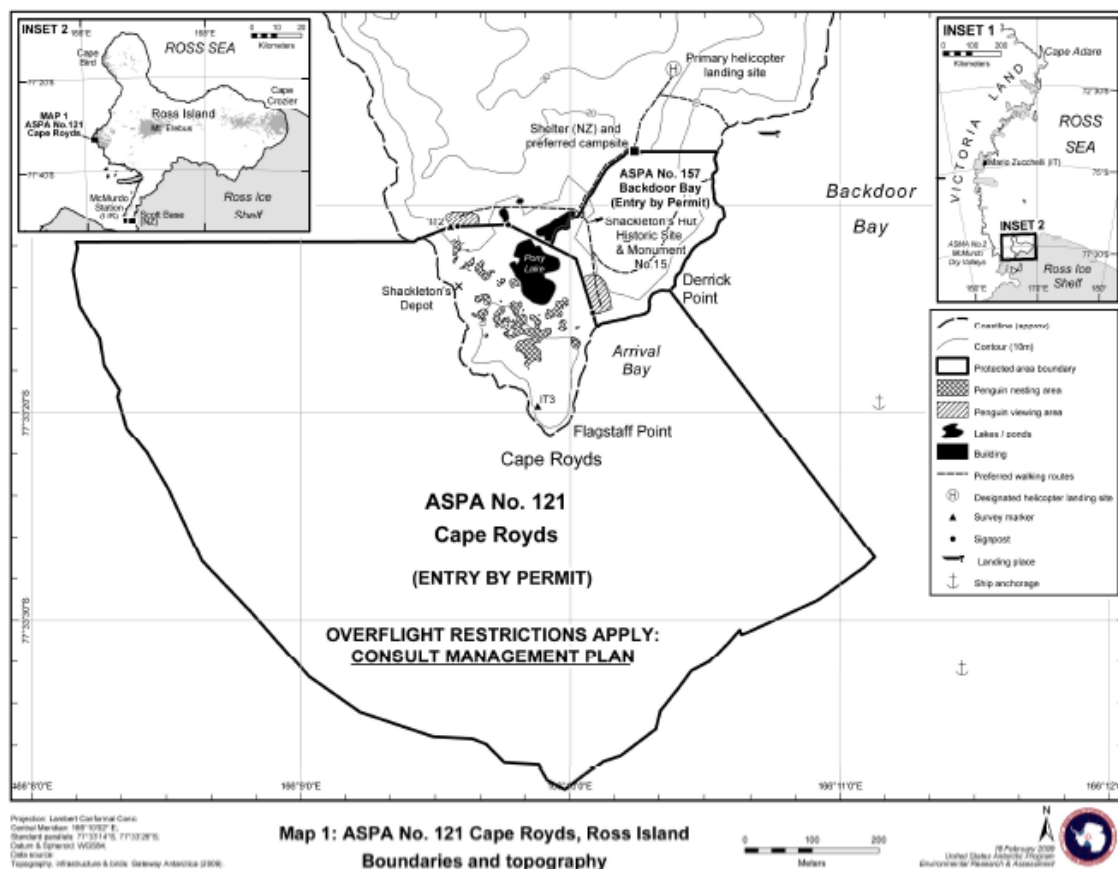
2 Description

Cape Royds is situated at the western extremity of Ross Island, McMurdo Sound, on a coastal strip of ice-free land approximately 8 km wide, on the lower western slopes of Mount Erebus. The ASPA comprises both a terrestrial and marine component.

The terrestrial component of the ASPA consists of ice-free land within approximately 350 m of Flagstaff Point (166° 09' 55" E, 77° 33' 21" S) that is seasonally occupied by a breeding Adélie penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) colony. The boundary includes all of the area occupied by breeding penguins and the main southern route used by the penguins to access the sea. The northern boundary of the terrestrial component of the ASPA extends from a small embayment at the north-western corner of the ASPA for 45 m in a straight line north-east to a survey mark identified on earlier New Zealand maps as IT2 (166° 09' 33.3" E, 77° 33' 11.1" S), which is an iron tube embedded in the ground. The boundary then extends 10 m east from IT2 to a signpost (166° 09' 34.8" E, 77° 33' 11.1" S), then a further 80 m east to a signpost (166° 09' 46.1" E, 77° 33' 11" S) south of a small pond north of Pony Lake. From this signpost the boundary extends in a south-easterly direction for 114 m north of Pony Lake to the eastern shore of the lake (166° 10' 01.3" E, 77° 33' 12.6" S). The north-eastern boundary then extends 86 m in a south-south-easterly direction to a third signpost (166° 10' 05" E, 77° 33' 15.2" S), then to the coast at Arrival Bay (166° 10' 06" E, 77° 33' 15.9" S). The north-eastern boundary then extends along the coastline from Arrival Bay to Derrick Point. The boundary from Pony Lake to Derrick Point is coincident with the southern boundary of ASPA No. 157 (Backdoor Bay), which has been designated to protect the hut at Cape Royds which is declared to be an historic site or an historic monument (site number 15 of Schedule 1 to the *Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection — Historic Sites and Monuments) Proclamation 2007*).

The marine component of the ASPA encompasses the area within 500 m of the mean high water coastline of Flagstaff Point, with the boundary extending 500 m south-east from Derrick Point (166° 10' 22" E, 77° 33' 14.1" S) to the south-eastern corner of the ASPA at 166° 11' 08" E, 77° 33' 27" S, then westward maintaining a distance of 500 m from the shore to 166° 08' 10" E, 77° 33' 11.8" S, then due east 500 m to the coast at the north-western corner of the ASPA (166° 9' 25" E, 77° 33' 11.8" S).

3 Map



[5] **Schedule 1, Part 24**
substitute

Part 24 Antarctic specially protected area No. 124

1 Name and location

Cape Crozier, Ross Island.

Latitude 77° 30' 30" S, longitude 169° 21' 30" E.

2 Description

Cape Crozier is at the eastern extremity of Ross Island, where an ice-free area comprises the lower eastern slopes of Mount Terror. The designated area is situated in the vicinity of Post Office Hill (407 m), extending to encompass the adjacent Ross Ice Shelf where large cracks in the shelf are

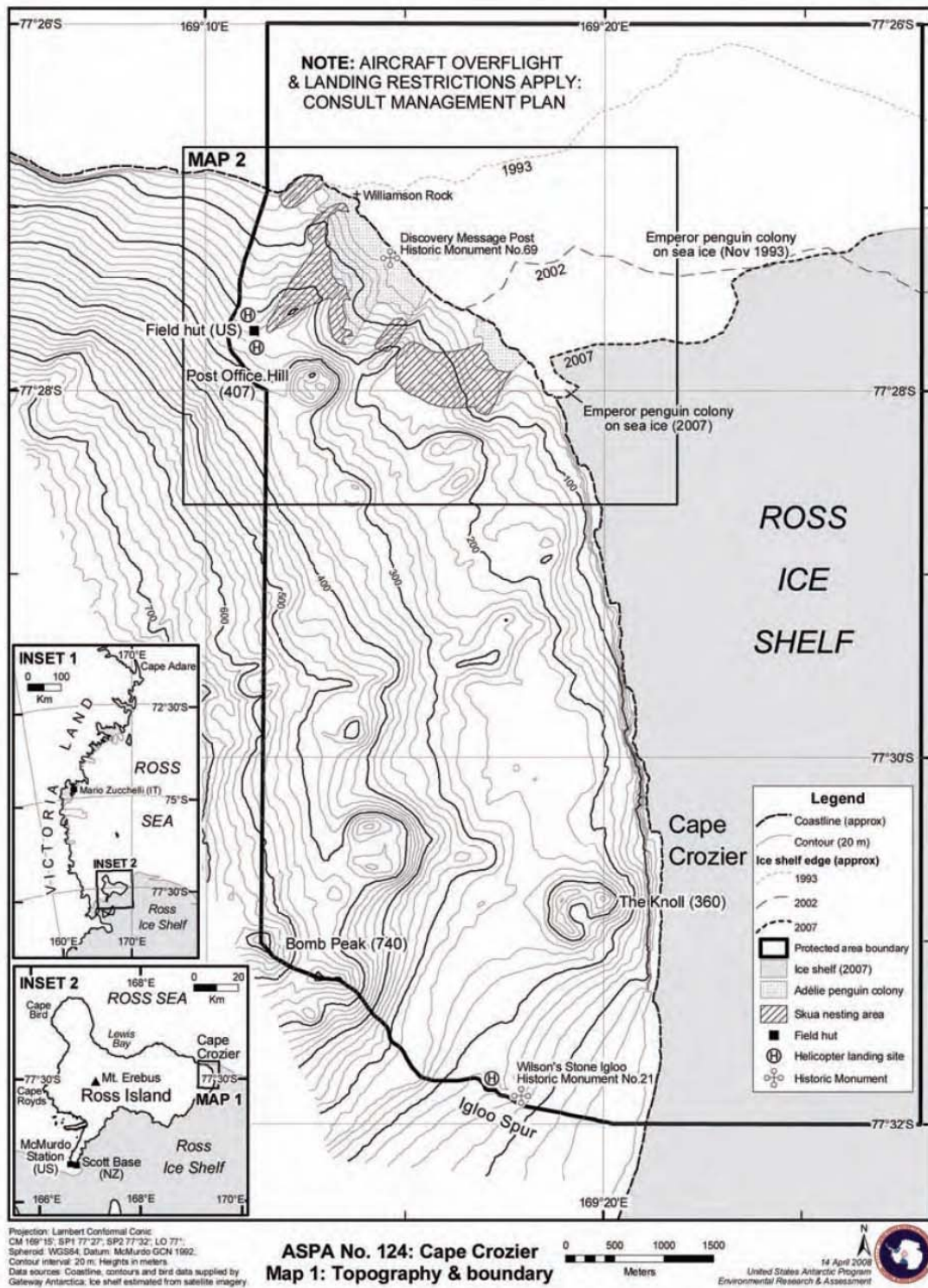
covered by fast ice which is occupied annually by breeding Emperor penguins.

The ASPA includes a terrestrial region and ice shelf above the mean high water mark as well as the adjacent fast ice within the boundaries occupied by breeding Emperor penguins. The north boundary of the ASPA extends 6.5 km along the $77^{\circ} 26' 00''$ S line of latitude from $169^{\circ} 11' 30''$ E to $169^{\circ} 28' 00''$ E.

The west boundary extends 1.5 km south from the northern boundary to the coast, then in a south-westerly direction following a low ice-free ridge that passes 30 m west of the hut and helicopter pad. The boundary then follows this ridge in a southerly direction to the saddle south-west of the summit of Post Office Hill at $169^{\circ} 11' 30''$ E, $77^{\circ} 28' 00''$ S, before following the $169^{\circ} 11' 30''$ E line of longitude south to a point at $169^{\circ} 11' 30''$ E, $77^{\circ} 31' 00''$ S, which is close to the summit of Bomb Peak (740 m).

The boundary extends down the south-east ridge of Bomb Peak to Igloo Spur at $169^{\circ} 20' 00''$ E, $77^{\circ} 32' 00''$ S, from where it extends due east along latitude $77^{\circ} 32' 00''$ S to the east boundary at $169^{\circ} 28' 00''$ E.

3 Map



[6] Schedule 1, Part 29*substitute***Part 29 Antarctic specially protected area No. 129****1 Name and location**

Rothera Point, Adelaide Island.

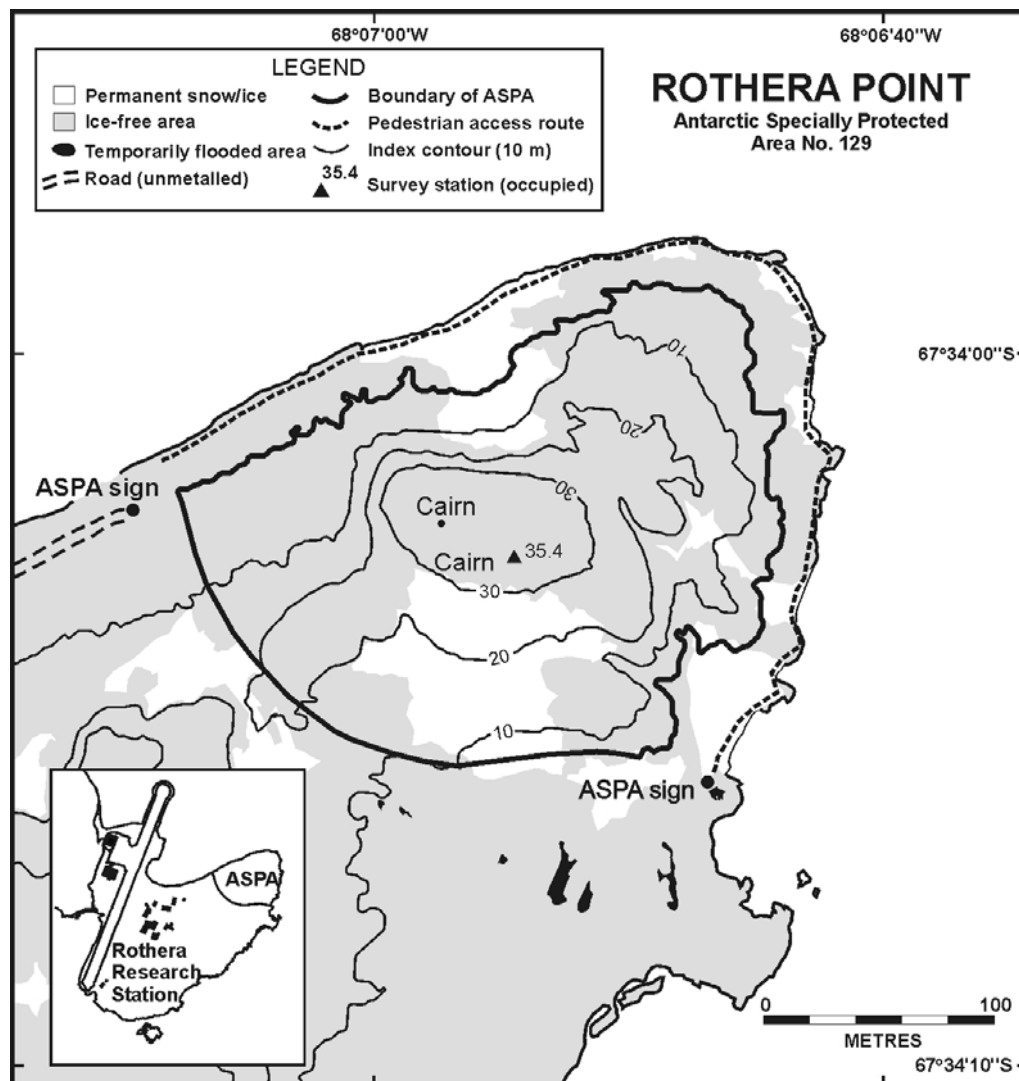
Latitude 67° 34' S, longitude 68° 08' W.

2 Description

Rothera Point is situated in Ryder Bay, at the south-east corner of Wright Peninsula on the east side of Adelaide Island, south-west Antarctic Peninsula.

The ASPA is the north-eastern one-third of Rothera Point, and is representative of the area as a whole. It is about 280 m from west to east and 230 m from north to south, and rises to a maximum height of 36 m. At the coast, the ASPA boundary is the 5 m contour. No upper shore, littoral or sublittoral areas of Rothera Point are therefore included within the ASPA. The southern boundary of the ASPA, running across Rothera Point, is partially marked by rock filled gabions, in which are placed ASPA boundary signs. The remaining boundary is unmarked. There are 2 signboards just outside the perimeter of the ASPA located at the starting points of the pedestrian access route around Rothera Point.

3 Map



[7] **Schedule 1, Parts 36 and 37**

substitute

Part 36 Antarctic specially protected area No. 136

1 Name and location

Clark Peninsula, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land.

Latitude 66° 15' S, longitude 110° 36' E.

2 Description

Clark Peninsula is an area of rock exposures and permanent ice and snow fields situated on the north side of Newcomb Bay at the east end of Vincennes Bay on Budd Coast, Wilkes Land. The ASPA covers approximately 9.4 km².

The ASPA comprises all the land on Clark Peninsula northward of the southern boundary line connecting the east side of Powell Cove at a point originating at 66° 15' 15" S, 110° 31' 59" E, then running:

- (a) through 66° 15' 29" S, 110° 33' 26" E to 66° 15' 21" S, 110° 34' 00" E; and
- (b) then through 66° 15' 24" S, 110° 35' 09" E to 66° 15' 37" S, 110° 34' 40" E; and
- (c) then through 66° 15' 43" S, 110° 34' 45" E to a point to the east-south-east on the Løken Moraines at 66° 16' 06" S, 110° 37' 11" E.

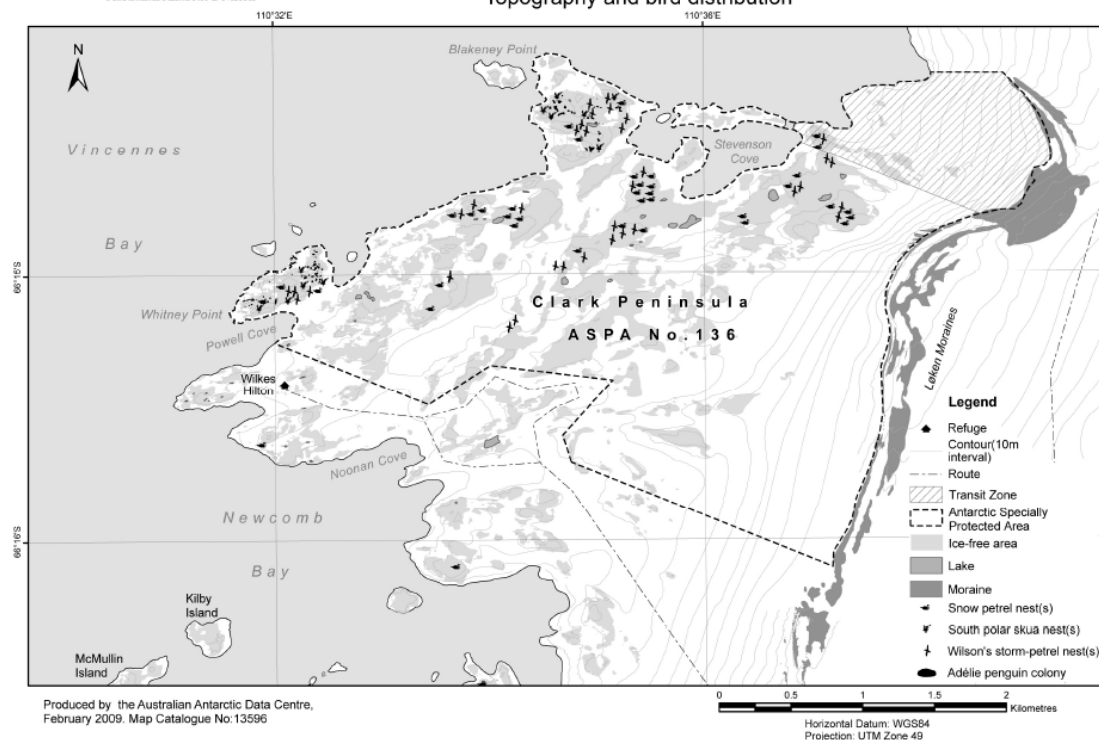
The eastern boundary is the western-most limit of the Løken Moraines as far north as a point east of Blakeney Point at 66° 14' 15" S, 110° 38' 46" E, and then to the coast at 66° 14' 15" S, 110° 38' 06" E, returning along the coast to the point of origin. It is intended that the boundary of the ASPA will be indicated by prominent markers.

3 Map



Australian Government
Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
Australian Antarctic Division

**Map B: Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 136,
Clark Peninsula, Windmill Islands, East Antarctica**
Topography and bird distribution



Part 37 Antarctic specially protected area No. 137

1 Name and location

North-west White Island, McMurdo Sound.

Latitude 78° 07' S, longitude 167° 11' E.

2 Description

White Island, part of the McMurdo volcanic complex, is situated approximately 20 km south-east of the edge of the McMurdo Ice Shelf and 25 km south-east of Hut Point, the location of McMurdo Station (United States of America) and Scott Base (New Zealand) on Ross Island. The roughly triangular island is approximately 30 km long and 15 km wide at its maximum, and rises to a maximum elevation of 762 m in several locations. The northern and western shores of White Island descend steeply, with water depths of 600 m occurring within 5 km of the island.

White Island is predominantly ice-covered with most of the rock outcrops being in the north, and is completely surrounded by permanent shelf ice, between 10 m and 100 m in thickness, of the McMurdo Ice Shelf and Ross Ice Shelf. Black Island is situated 2.5 km west of White Island, separated by the shelf ice of White Strait.

The ASPA includes 142 km² of the shelf ice and open-water cracks of both the Ross Ice Shelf and McMurdo Ice Shelf up to 5 km offshore north-east, north and west from the White Island coast. The north-eastern boundary extends from the north-eastern coast of Cape Spencer-Smith (167° 32' 42" E, 78° 00' 43" S) 5 km due east to 167° 46' 37" E, 78° 00' 43" S. The boundary then extends north-west, and follows a line parallel to, and 5 km from, the coast, around Cape Spencer-Smith and then heading south-west to 167° 00' 00" E, 78° 05' 00" S. The boundary then extends due south for 7.8 km to 167° 00' 00" E, 78° 09' 12" S, and then 1.5 km east to the southern-most significant outcrop of rock on the western coast of White Island (167° 05' 00" E, 78° 09' 12" S). The boundary then extends northwards, following the coastline around Cape Spencer-Smith to the north-eastern limit of the ASPA.

The White Island coast is distinguished by a change in surface slope where the transition between the floating ice shelf and land occurs: the transition is in some places gradual and indistinct, and the exact position of the coast is not precisely known. For this reason the coastal (generally east) boundary of the ASPA is considered to follow the line of the coast as evidenced by a surface elevation rise towards the land of 2 m above the average elevation of the adjacent McMurdo Ice Shelf.

[8] Schedule 1, Part 50

substitute

Part 50 Antarctic specially protected area No. 150

1 Name and location

Ardley Island, Maxwell Bay, King George Island.

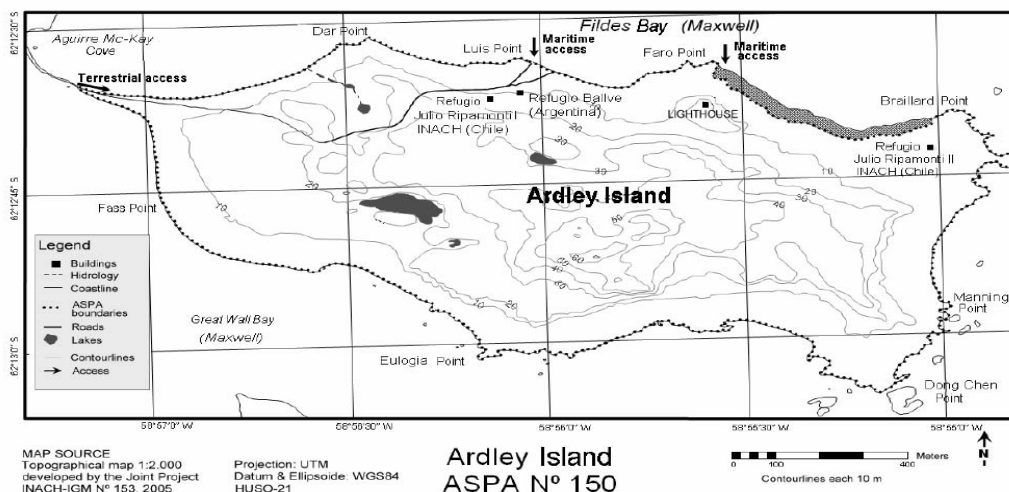
Latitude 62° 13' S, longitude 58° 54' W.

2 Description

Ardley Island is about 2 km south-east of the Bellingshausen Station (Russian Federation) and of the Escudero and Frei Stations (Chile), and about 2 km east of the Great Wall Station (China).

The ASPA comprises most of the island, and is linked to King George Island (Isla 25 de Mayo) by an isthmus that remains submerged at high tide. The eastern part of the isthmus, which remains dry during the high tide, is included in the ASPA because it is part of Ardley Island. However, the western part of the isthmus is outside the ASPA. The beach below the 1 m contour line in the north-eastern part of the island, from Faro Point (62° 12' 34" S, 58° 55' 34" W) until the beginning of Brailard Point (62° 12' 40" S, 58° 55' 4" W) is also outside the ASPA.

3 Map



Map 3. Ardley Island and Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 150. Permanent structures are shown, as the demarked route (terrestrial access), exclusive for those whom carry on a permit, and disembarking points (maritime access). The Protected Area is marked out with a dotted line.

(Map Database 1:2000, Project IGM-INACH No. 153, Mapping and GIS of South Shetland Islands 2005)

[9] Schedule 1, Part 54*substitute***Part 54 Antarctic specially protected area No. 154****1 Name and location**

Botany Bay, Cape Geology, Victoria Land.

Latitude 77° 00' 30" S, longitude 162° 34' 00" E.

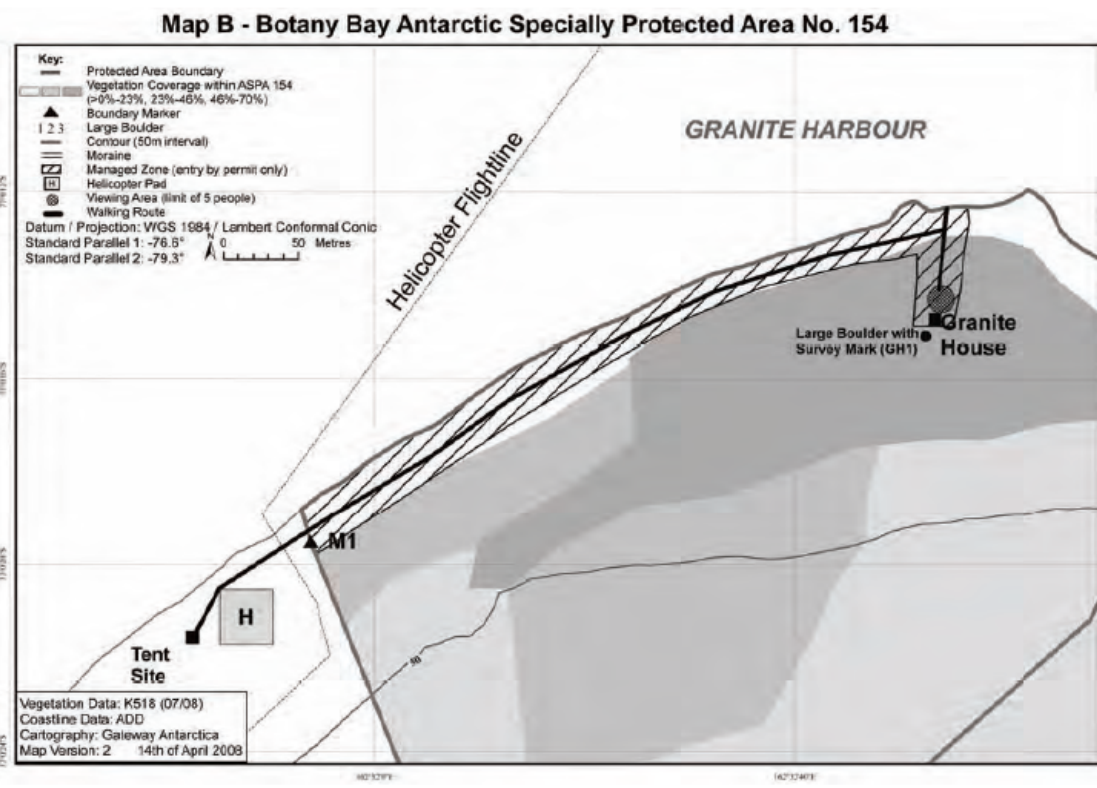
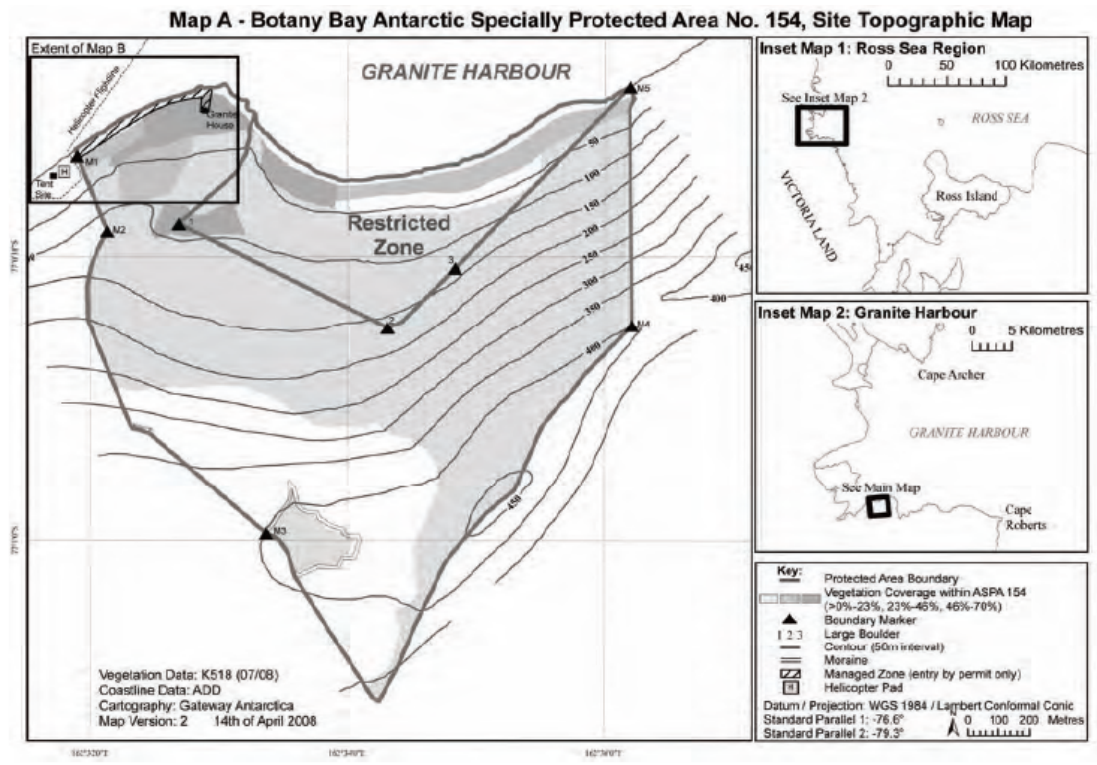
2 Description

Cape Geology is situated in the south-western corner of Granite Harbour, southern Victoria Land, approximately 100 km north-west of Ross Island. The ASPA encompasses much of the catchment above Botany Bay and consists of raised boulder beach terraces, weathered rocky steppes and irregular rock platforms around Cape Geology, extending south to include a well-defined elevated cirque containing a small ice field.

The north-west corner of the ASPA is marked by a brass plaque in a boulder (at 2 m elevation, 162° 31' 53" E, 77° 00' 19" S) 400 m south-west of Cape Geology. The west boundary is defined by a line extending first 260 m south-south-east from the boulder to a large boulder (marked by a cairn) with terrier bolt at an elevation of 118 m on the ridge above the campsite; then the boundary extends 250 m up this ridge to a point at 162 m elevation marked by an iron tube with bamboo pole. The west boundary extends a further 300 m up this ridge to a large pointed rock at 255 m elevation (162° 31' 46" E, 77° 00' 40" S) near the edge of the permanent ice field. The boundary then extends 150 m south across the ice field to the west edge of a prominent line of exposed rock and moraine in the south-western corner of the ASPA at 325 m elevation. The south boundary follows this line of rock east until the exposure is buried by the ice field, then south-east across the ice field for 500 m to the edge of a second and more prominent exposure at an elevation of just over 400 m (162° 33' 22" E, 77° 00' 59" S).

The boundary follows the upper edge of this exposure and then crosses the ice field south-easterly to an elevation of approximately 325 m where the ice-free eastern boundary ridge and the ice field converge (162° 34' 15" E, 77° 01' 16" S). The east boundary follows the ridge crest for 1 550 m in a north-easterly direction to a low point on the ridge (at 392 m elevation, 162° 36' 10" E, 77° 00' 13" S) where the east boundary turns to descend due north to the coast at the eastern extremity of the boulder beach of Botany Bay (at 5 m elevation). The mean high water mark of the coastline of Botany Bay and Cape Geology forms the northern boundary of the ASPA.

3 Map



[10] Schedule 1, after Part 67

insert

Part 68 Antarctic specially protected area No. 168

1 Name and location

Mount Harding, Grove Mountains, East Antarctica.

Latitude 72° 512' S to 72° 572' S, longitude 74° 532' E to 75° 122' E.

2 Description

The Grove Mountains are located approximately 400 km inland (south) of the Larsemann Hills in Princess Elizabeth Land, East Antarctica, on the eastern bank of the Lambert Rift. Mount Harding is the largest mount around the Grove Mountains region, and is located in the core area of the Grove Mountains that presents a ridge-valley physiognomies consisting of nunataks, trending north-north-east to south-south-west. Mount Harding is 200 m above the surface of blue ice.

The ASPA is irregular, and approximately rectangular in shape, with a width of about 10 km from east to west, a length of about 12 km from south to north and a total area of about 120 km².

The ASPA boundary was defined to ensure that the unique geomorphological features, formed in ice sheet advance and retreat in Mount Harding, can be specially protected as a whole.

The ASPA includes the open blue ice zone from the moraine on the west side of Mount Harding to the east side of the Zakharoff Ridge as well as a number of nunataks, detritus zones and moraines within it.

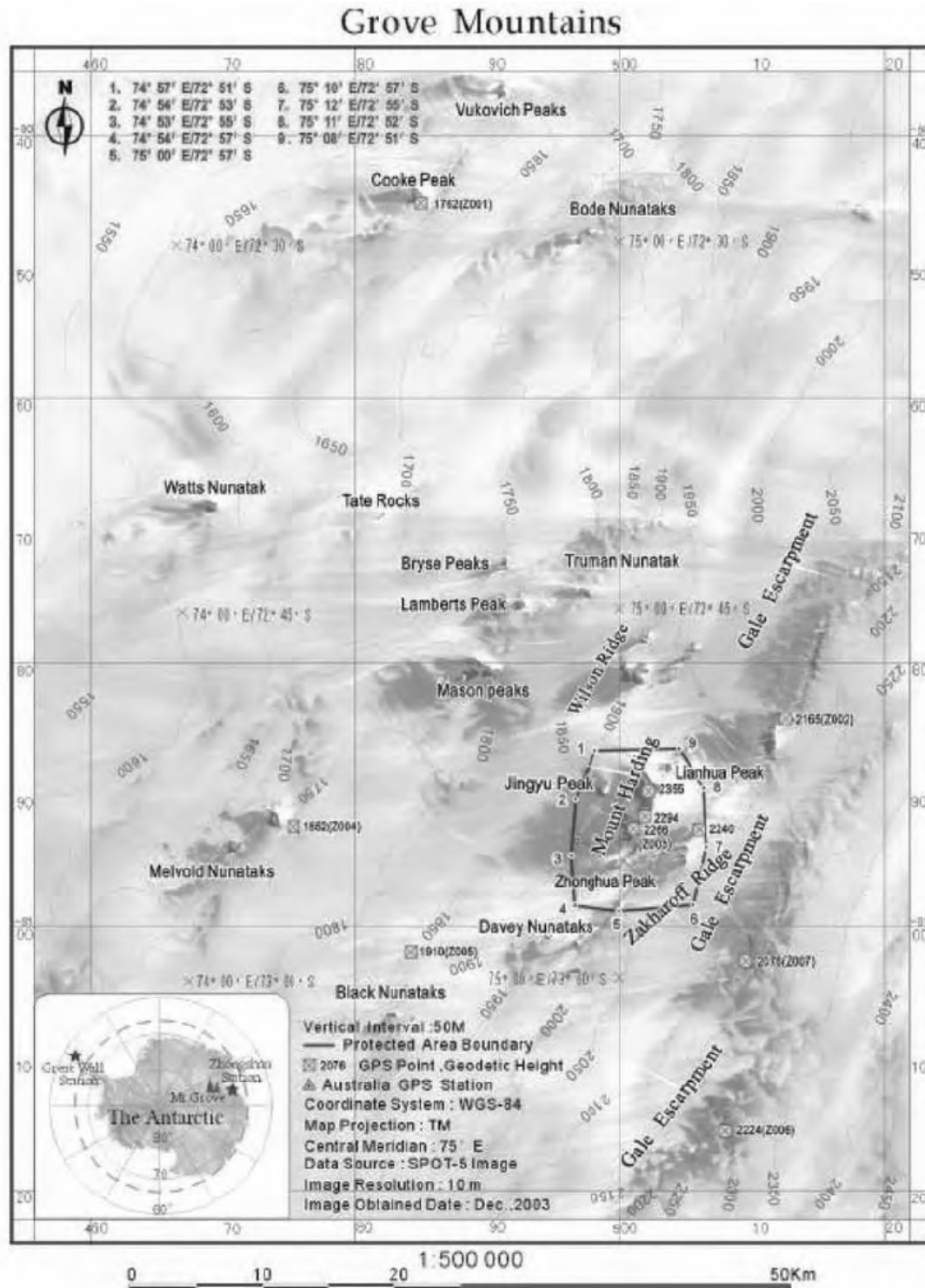
The western boundary of the area is the moraine on the west side of Mount Harding, with its northern end turning eastward to the open blue ice detritus zone on the east side of the Zakharoff Ridge via the north flank of the northern ridge of Mount Harding and the northern end of the Zakharoff Ridge, turning southwards to the northern end of Davey Nunataks, and then heading westwards to the southern end of the Xi Lake moraine to close the whole area.

3 Map

Map A2. Grove Mountains Area, Antarctica

Mapping standards: Projection: TM, Horizontal datum: WGS-84

Manufacturer: Chinese Antarctic Centre of Surveying and Mapping, Wuhan University



Part 69 Antarctic specially protected area No. 169**1 Name and location**

Amanda Bay, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land, East Antarctica.

Latitude 69° 15' 00" S, longitude 76° 49' 59.9" E.

2 Description

Amanda Bay lies south-west of the Brattstrand Cliffs, between the Vestfold Hills to the north-east and the Larsemann Hills to the south-west on the Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land, East Antarctica. Amanda Bay is approximately 3 km wide and 6 km long, and opens north-west into Prydz Bay. The south-west side of the bay is flanked by the Flatnes Ice Tongue secured by Cowell Island at its western corner. The southern and eastern sides are bounded by continental ice cliffs. There are small islets towards the centre of the bay and several unnamed islands a few kilometres offshore.

The ASPA comprises the rocks, islands and water, including fast ice, lying within an irregular area, covering the general area of Amanda Bay, commencing at a point to the north-east of Hovde Island at the terminus of the Hovde Glacier, 76° 53' 54.48" E, 69° 13' 25.77" S; then south along the coastline at the base of the Hovde Glacier ice cliffs, to a point at 76° 53' 44.17" E, 69° 16' 22.72" S; then west along the coastline at the base of a series of ice-free bluffs to a point 76° 49' 37.47" E, 69° 16' 58.48" S; then north along the base of the Flatnes Ice Tongue ice cliffs, to a point at the terminus of the Flatnes Ice Tongue, 76° 46' 41.07" E, 69° 14' 44.37" S; then a straight line in a north-easterly direction connecting with the originating point at 76° 53' 54.48" E, 69° 13' 25.77" S.

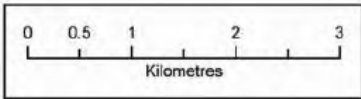
3 Map

Map B: Amanda Bay, Antarctic Specially Protected Area No 169, Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land, East Antarctica. Location of Emperor Penguin Colony and Physical Features.



Legend

- Emperor penguin colony
- ASPA Boundary
- Contour (50 m interval)
- Coastline



Produced by the Antarctic Territories, Environment & Policy Section and the Antarctic Data Centre, Australian Antarctic Division, Department of the Environment & Water Resources, March 2008. Map Catalogue No. 1008055A-100929Z.doc

Some or all of the data used within this map was obtained from the Australian Antarctic Data Centre (IDN Node AMDVAL), a part of the Australian Antarctic Division (Commonwealth of Australia). Vector data extracted from the Antarctic Digital Database version 4 Landsat 1 satellite image captured 30 January 2000. © Landsat

Part 70 Antarctic specially protected area No. 170

1 Name and location

Marion Nunataks, Charcot Islands, Antarctic Peninsula.

Latitude 69° 45' S, longitude 75° 15' W.

2 Description

Marion Nunataks lie on the northern edge of Charcot Island, a remote ice-covered island to the west of Alexander Island, Antarctic Peninsula, in the eastern Bellingshausen Sea. Marion Nunataks form a 12 km chain of rock outcrops on the mid-north coast of the island and stretch from Mount Monique on the western end to Mount Martine on the eastern end. The ASPA is 176 km² (maximum dimensions are 9.2 km north-south and 19.2 km east-west) and includes all of the known ice-free land on Charcot Island.

Charcot Island is roughly circular in shape, approximately 50 km across and is separated from north-west Alexander Island (approximately 100 km away) by Wilkins Sound and Wilkins Ice shelf. Charcot Island is ice-covered with the exception of Marion Nunataks, which form a 12 km chain of rock outcrops that overlook the mid-north coast of Charcot Island, and consist predominantly of steep north-facing cliffs. Mount Monique lies towards the western end of the Marion Nunataks chain and Mount Martine lies towards the eastern end. The summits of both peaks are between 750 m and 1 000 m above sea level.

The ASPA comprises the ice sheet, nunataks, rocks, sea ice and islands including Cheeseman Island (located at 69° 43' 24" S, 75° 11' 00" W) lying within a rectangle enclosed by the following coordinates:

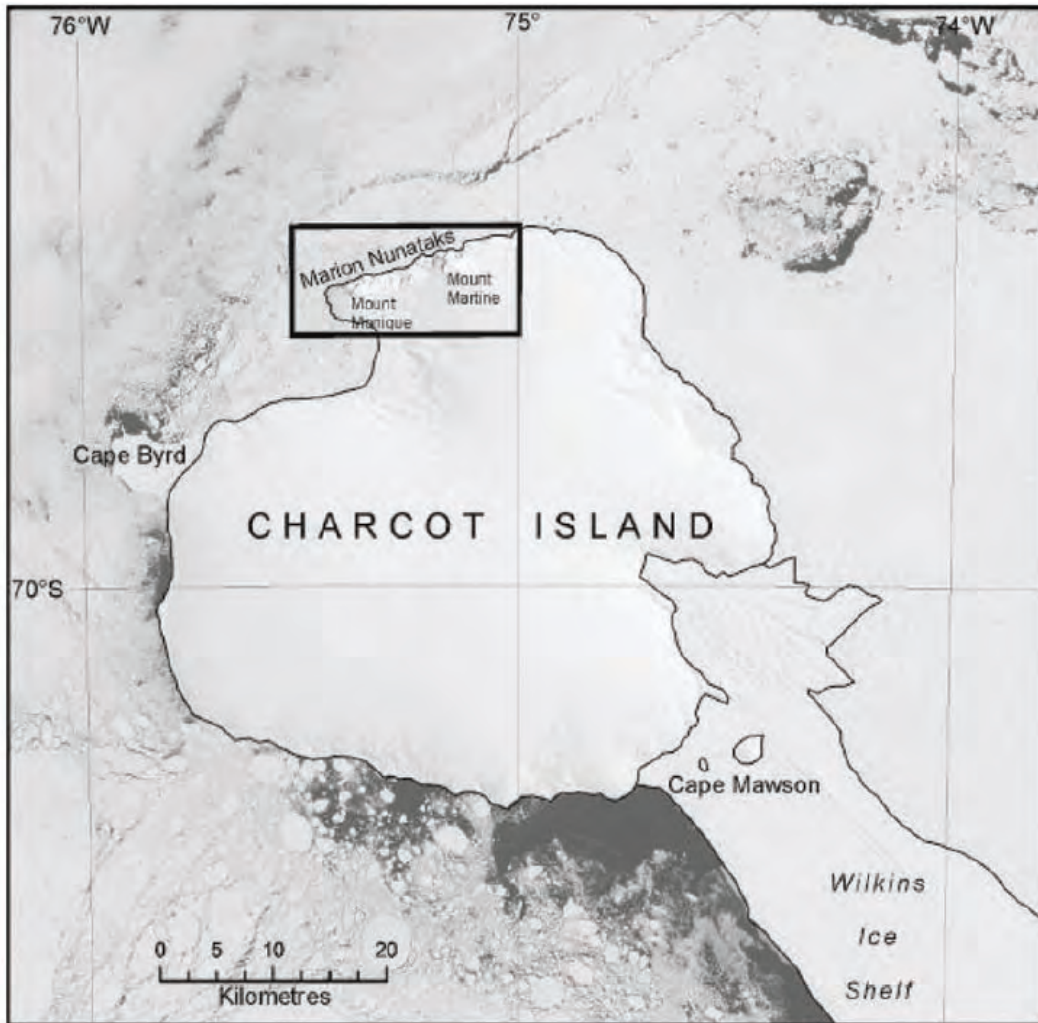
	Latitude	Longitude
1	69° 43' 00"	75° 30' 00"
2	69° 43' 00"	75° 00' 00"
3	69° 48' 00"	75° 30' 00"
4	69° 48' 00"	75° 00' 00"

There are no boundary markers delimiting the ASPA. The maximum dimensions of the ASPA are 9.2 km north-south and 19.2 km east-west. The ASPA does not include the marine environment below the low water mark. The protected land area is 176 km² and includes all of the ice-free land on Charcot Island (known as at 2008). The ASPA also includes the ice cap that extends at least 4 km to the south and east of the nunataks, which is intended to act as a buffer zone to prevent accidental importation of species not native to the Area.

3 Map

Map 2. Charcot Island including the Marion Nunataks Antarctic Specially Protected Area boundary.

Map specifications: Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator UTM Zone 18 S. Central meridian 75 °W. The map was produced from a Landsat image (reference number: 223109_26012002) from 26 January 2002.



Part 71 **Antarctic specially protected area No. 171**

1 Name and location

Narębski Point, Barton Peninsula, King George Island.

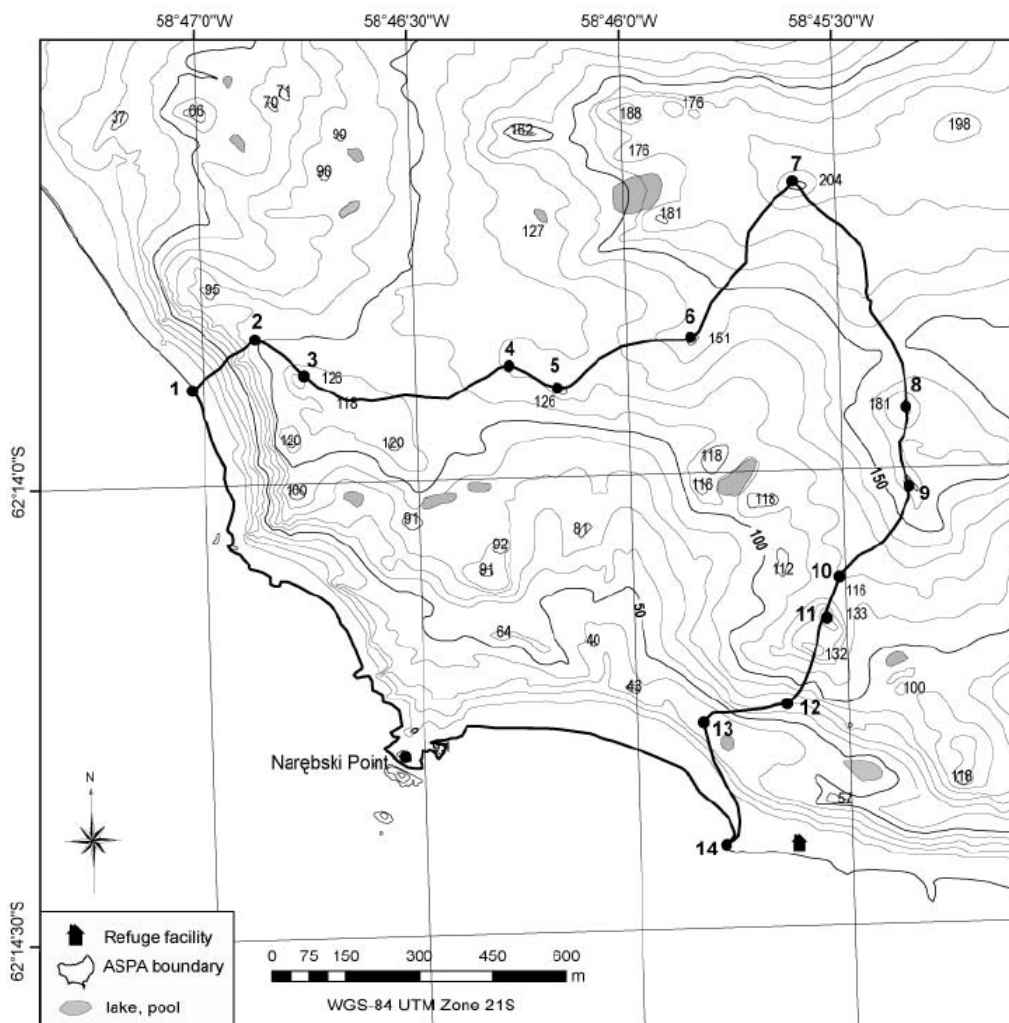
Latitude 62° 13' 40" S to 62° 14' 23" S, longitude 58° 45' 25" W to 58° 47' 00" W.

2 Description

Narębski Point is located on the south-east coast of Barton Peninsula, King George Island. The ASPA is easily distinguished by mountain peaks on the north and the east boundaries and coastline on the southwest boundary. The south-west boundary can be easily recognised due to its distinguished geomorphology. The ASPA includes only the terrestrial area, excluding the intertidal zone. The total size of the ASPA is approximately 1 km².

There are no structures within the ASPA. A refuge facility is located about 100 m away from the ASPA toward the south-eastern coast.

3 Map



	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
1	62°13'53.69"S	58°47'01.31"W	9	62°14'00.86"S	58°45'20.85"W
2	62°13'50.48"S	58°46'52.37"W	10	62°14'06.96"S	58°45'30.62"W
3	62°13'52.85"S	58°46'45.84"W	11	62°14'09.73"S	58°45'33.08"W
4	62°13'52.53"S	58°46'16.62"W	12	62°14'15.30"S	58°45'38.87"W
5	62°13'54.18"S	58°46'09.53"W	13	62°14'16.43"S	58°45'50.37"W
6	62°13'51.11"S	58°45'50.64"W	14	62°14'24.55"S	58°45'48.00"W
7	62°13'40.97"S	58°45'35.60"W	NP	62°14'18.17"S	58°46'32.99"W
8	62°13'55.95"S	58°45'20.71"W			

Map 2. Boundary of the ASPA

[11] **Schedule 2, after Part 4**

insert

Part 5 Antarctic specially managed area No. 5

1 Name and location

Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, South Pole.

90° S.

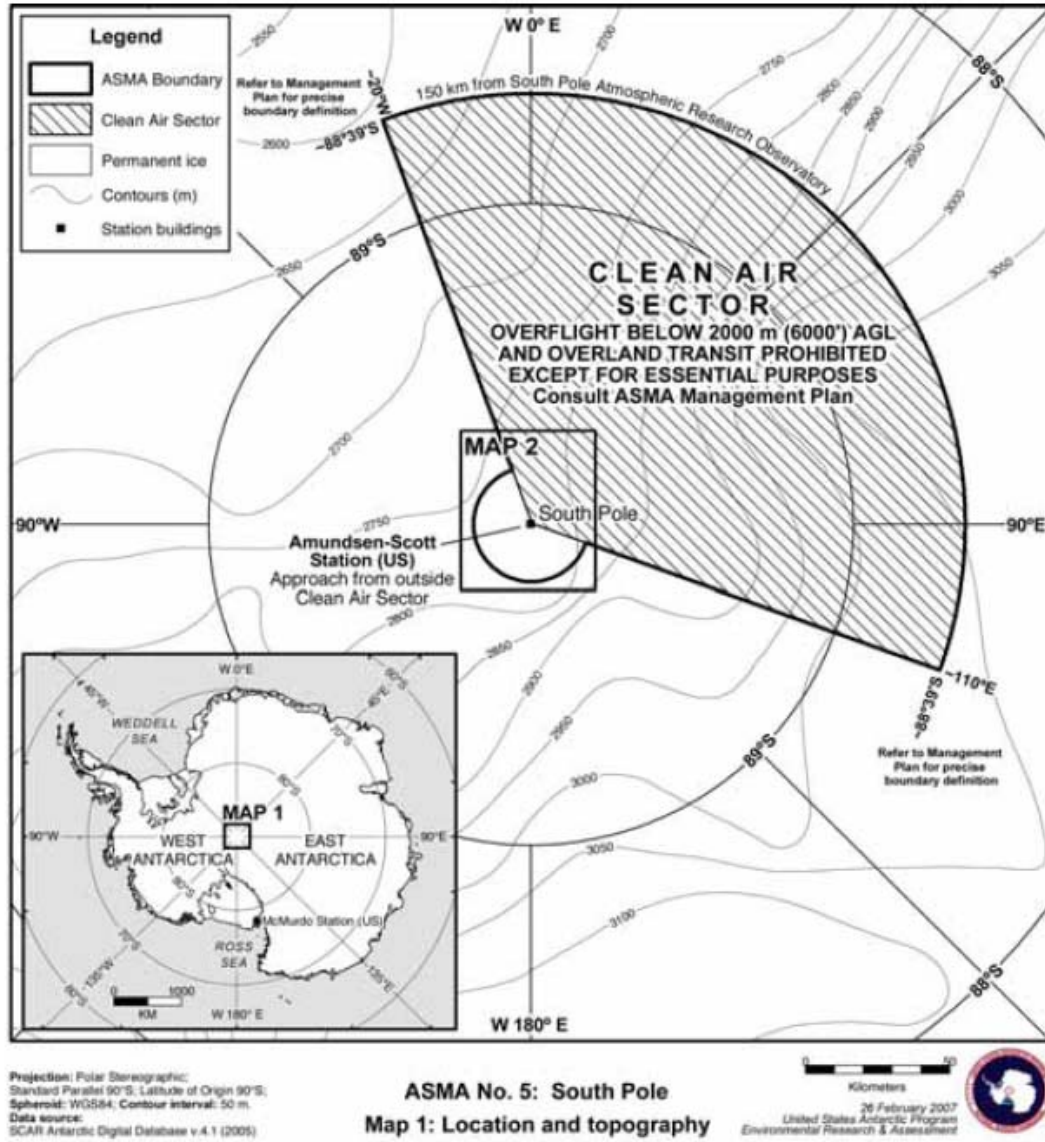
2 Description

The Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station (*South Pole Station*) is located on the polar plateau near the geographic South Pole, at 90° S. An area of approximately 26 400 km² encompassing the station and long-term research and monitoring sites is designated as an ASMA to manage human activities for the protection of scientific, environmental, and historical values.

The boundary of the ASMA comprises all structures and areas of current and planned research at South Pole Station and a buffer area for the Clean Air Sector (*CAS*). The boundary of the ASMA is a circle around South Pole Station with a radius of 20 km, and a wedge extending 150 km from the Atmospheric Research Observatory (*ARO*) building (approximately 0.5 km from the 2005 Geographic South Pole), bounded by 110° and 340° (grid) from the ARO building. The point of origin of the ASMA and sectors (other than the *CAS*) was designated as the circular aluminium tower staircase on the elevated station, as this is a readily recognizable feature on the maps and on the ground, and the elevated station is expected to be present in the ASMA longer than any other structure or landmark.

Due to the movement of the ice sheet in the area, the geographic location of the ASMA will move approximately 10 m per year; the area is centred on the elevated South Pole Station, and all sectors are relative to this location.

3 Map



Part 6 Antarctic specially managed area No. 6

1 Name and location

Larsemann Hills, East Antarctica.

Latitude 69° 30' S, longitude 76° 19' 58" E.

2 Description

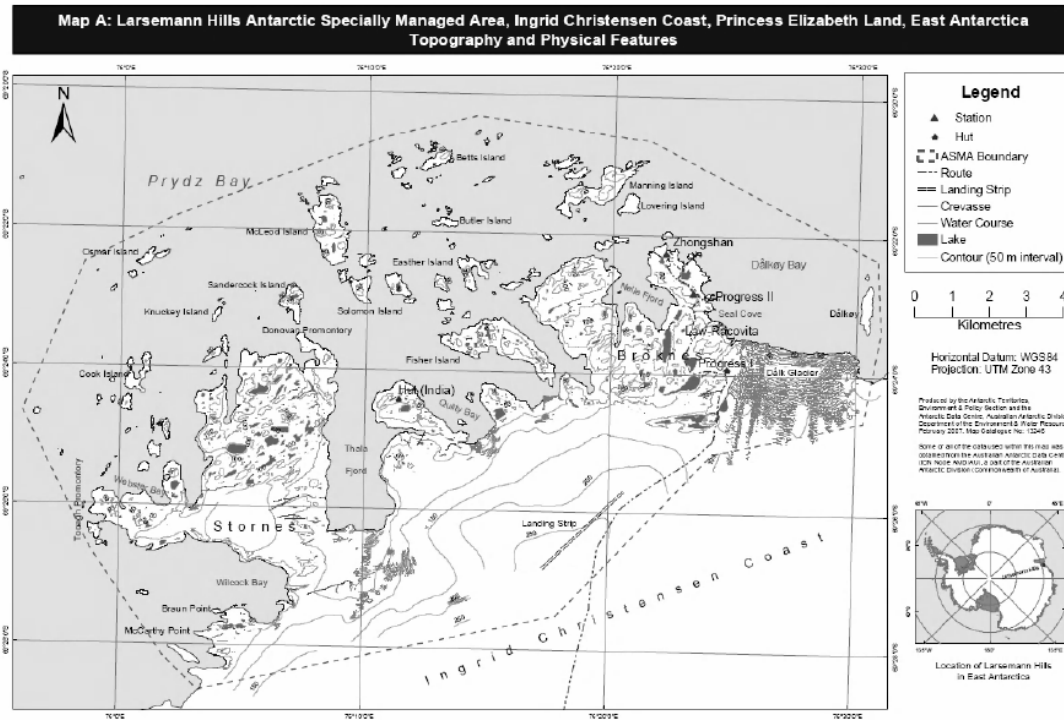
The Larsemann Hills is an ice-free area of 40 km², located approximately halfway between the Vestfold Hills and the Amery Ice Shelf on the south-eastern coast of Prydz Bay, Princess Elizabeth Land, East Antarctica. The ice-free area consists of two major peninsulas (Stornes and Broknes), four minor peninsulas, and approximately 130 near shore islands. The eastern-most peninsula, Broknes, is further divided into western and eastern components by Nella Fjord. The closest significant ice-free areas are the Bølingen Islands (69° 31' 58" S, 75° 42' E) 25 km to the south-west and the Rauer Islands (68° 50' 59" S, 77° 49' 58" E) 60 km to the north-east.

The ASMA comprises the ice-free area and near-shore islands collectively known as the Larsemann Hills and the adjacent plateau. The ASMA includes the land beginning at the point of 69° 23' 20" S, 76° 31' 0" E east of the southern tip of Dalkoy and running:

- (a) north to 69° 22' 20" S, 76° 30' 50" E, north of Dalkoy; and
- (b) then north-west to 69° 20' 40" S, 76° 21' 30" E, north of Striped Island; and
- (c) then north-west to 69° 20' 20" S, 76° 14' 20" E, north-east of Betts Island; and
- (d) then south-west to 69° 20' 40" S, 76° 10' 30" E, north-west of Betts Island; and
- (e) then south-west to 69° 21' 50" S, 76° 2' 10" E, north-west of Osmar Island; and
- (f) then south-west to 69° 22' 30" S, 75° 58' 30" E, west of Osmar Island; and
- (g) then south-west to 69° 24' 40" S, 75° 56' 0" E, west of Mills Island; and
- (h) then south-east to 69° 26' 40" S, 75° 58' 50" E, south of Xiangsi Dao; and
- (i) then south-east to 69° 28' 10" S, 76° 1' 50" E, south-west of McCarthy Point; and
- (j) then south-east to the coastline at 69° 28' 40" S, 76° 3' 20" E; and
- (k) then north-east to 69° 27' 32" S, 76° 17' 55" E, south of the Russian airstrip site; and
- (l) then south-east to 69° 25' 10" S, 76° 24' 10" E, on the western side of the Dâlk Glacier; and

- (m) then north-east to 69° 24' 40" S, 76° 30' 20" E, on the eastern side of the Dalk Glacier; and
- (n) then north-east returning to 69° 23' 20" S, 76° 31' 0" E.

3 Map



Part 7 Antarctic specially managed area No. 7

1 Name and location

South-west Anvers Island and Palmer Basin.

Latitude 64° 50' S, longitude 54° 30' W.

2 Description

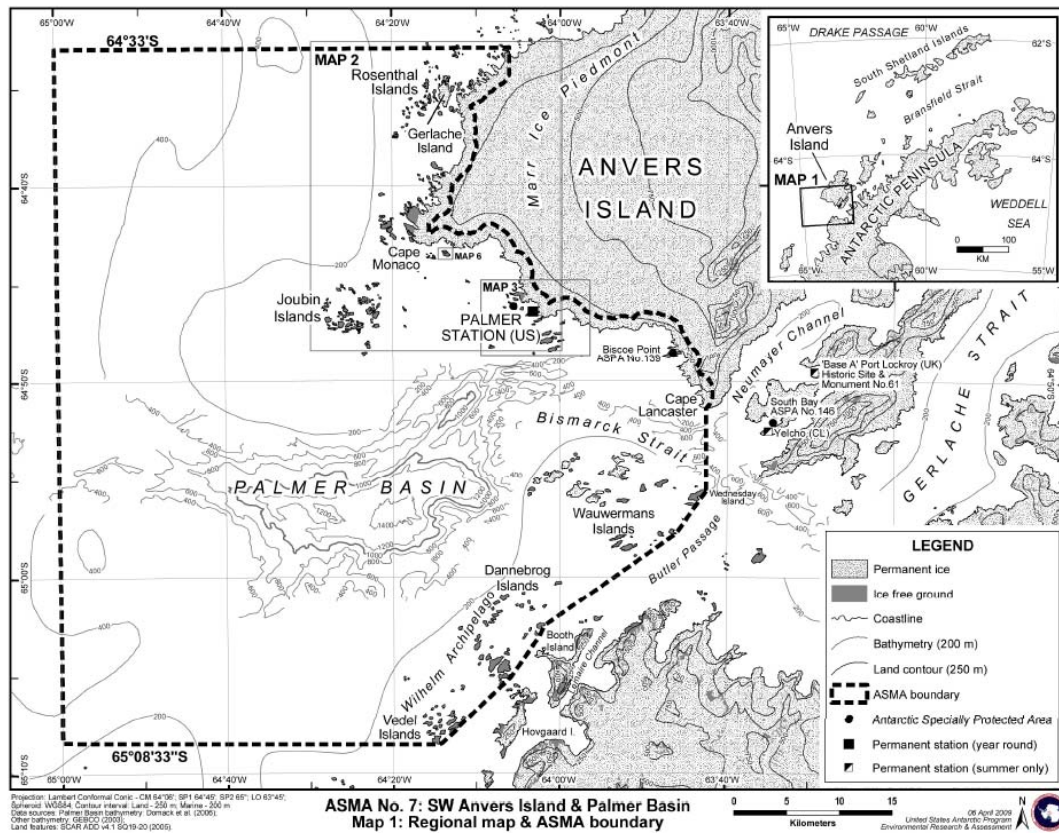
The region that includes South-west Anvers Island and the Palmer Basin and its fringing island groups has a wide range of important natural, scientific and educational values and is an area of considerable and increasing scientific, tourist and logistic activities.

The ASMA comprises an area of approximately 3 275 km², including both terrestrial and marine components. For ease of navigation, the boundaries of the ASMA follow geographic features where practical and latitude and longitude lines in open ocean areas remote from prominent land features. The north-eastern boundary of the ASMA is defined as a line extending parallel to, and approximately 1 km inland from, the South-west Anvers Island coastline. This terrestrial boundary extends from a northerly location at 64° 33' 00" S, 64° 06' 03" W, approximately 3.1 km north of Gerlache Island, to 64° 51' 21" S, 63° 42' 36" W at Cape Lancaster in the south.

From Cape Lancaster, the eastern boundary is defined as the 63° 42' 36" W line of longitude extending 7.9 km across Bismarck Strait to 64° 55' 36" S on Wednesday Island, the most easterly of the Wauwermans Islands. The boundary then follows a general south-westerly direction to 65° 08' 33" S, 64° 14' 22" W at the southern extremity of the Vedel Islands, following the eastern coastlines of the Wauwermans, Dannebrog and Vedel island groups. The southern boundary of the area is defined as the 65° 08' 33" S line of latitude extending due west from 64° 14' 22" W in the Vedel Islands to 65° 00' 00" W.

The northern boundary is defined as the line of latitude extending from 64° 33' 00" S, 64° 06' 03" W to the coast (approximately 3.1 km north of Gerlache Island) and then due west to the 65° 00' 00" W line of longitude. The western boundary of the Area is defined as the 65° 00' 00" W line of longitude, extending between 64° 33' S in the north and 65° 08' 33" S in the south.

3 Map



Note

1. All legislative instruments and compilations are registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments kept under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*. See <http://www.frli.gov.au>.