
McMurdo Dry Valleys ASMA Manual

Antarctic Specially Managed Area No. 2



McMurdo Dry Valleys ASMA Manual

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Contents

Contents	3
Foreword	5
Contacts	5
Introduction	7
1. Values to be protected and activities to be managed	9
2. Aims and objectives	11
3. Management activities	12
4. Period of designation	13
5. Maps and photographs	14
6. Description of the Area	15
6(i) Geographical coordinates, boundary markers, and natural features	16
6(ii) Restricted and managed zones within the Area	17
6(iii) Structures within and near the Area	20
6(iv) Location of other protected areas within the Area	21
7. Code of Conduct	22
7(i) Access to and movement within the Area	22
7(ii) Activities that may be conducted in the Area	23
7(iii) Installation, modification, or removal of structures	23
7(iv) Field camps	24
7(v) Taking or harmful interference with native flora or fauna	25
7(vi) Collection or removal of material found in the Area	25
7(vii) Waste management	25
7(viii) Requirements for reports	26
8. Provisions for the exchange of information in advance of proposed activities	26
9. Supporting documentation	26
Electronic information	26
Management Plans	26
Appendix A: General Environmental Guidelines	27
Appendix B: Environmental Guidelines for Scientific Research	31
Appendix C: List of Facilities Zones	35
Appendix D: Guidelines for Scientific Zones	53
Appendix E: Guidelines for Restricted Zones	59
Appendix F: Guidelines for Visitor Zones	76



Above Don Juan Pond, South Fork, Wright Valley: C.Harris, ERA / USAP (Dec 2009)



Foreword

The McMurdo Dry Valleys are the largest expanse of ice free ground in Antarctica. They contain cold desert soils millions of years old, unusual biological communities, special geological features and spectacular scenery. Our respective programs are committed to the protection of this extraordinary area and its unique values.

In June 2004 the Dry Valleys was the first Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) officially designated under the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The Management Plan was comprehensively revised in 2011 as part of the five-yearly review process required by the Protocol. Many improvements were made, with more detailed maps and guidelines, and changes were introduced to the zoning system for greater clarity. Specifically, the former 'Special Features' were designated

as 'Scientific' or 'Restricted' Zones. Further updates and improvements were adopted in 2015 and are included in this edition.

New Zealand and the United States jointly prepared the Management Plan and maps in this handbook to provide guidance to all visitors to the ASMA. Conducting your activities in the Dry Valleys in accordance with this Management Plan is a legal obligation under the New Zealand Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994, the United States Antarctic Conservation Act 1978 (as amended by the Antarctic Science, Tourism and Conservation Act 1996) and the Italian law implementing the Antarctic Protocol, Statute n° 54, 1995.

With the help of this information we hope your visit to the Dry Valleys is as rewarding as ours have been.

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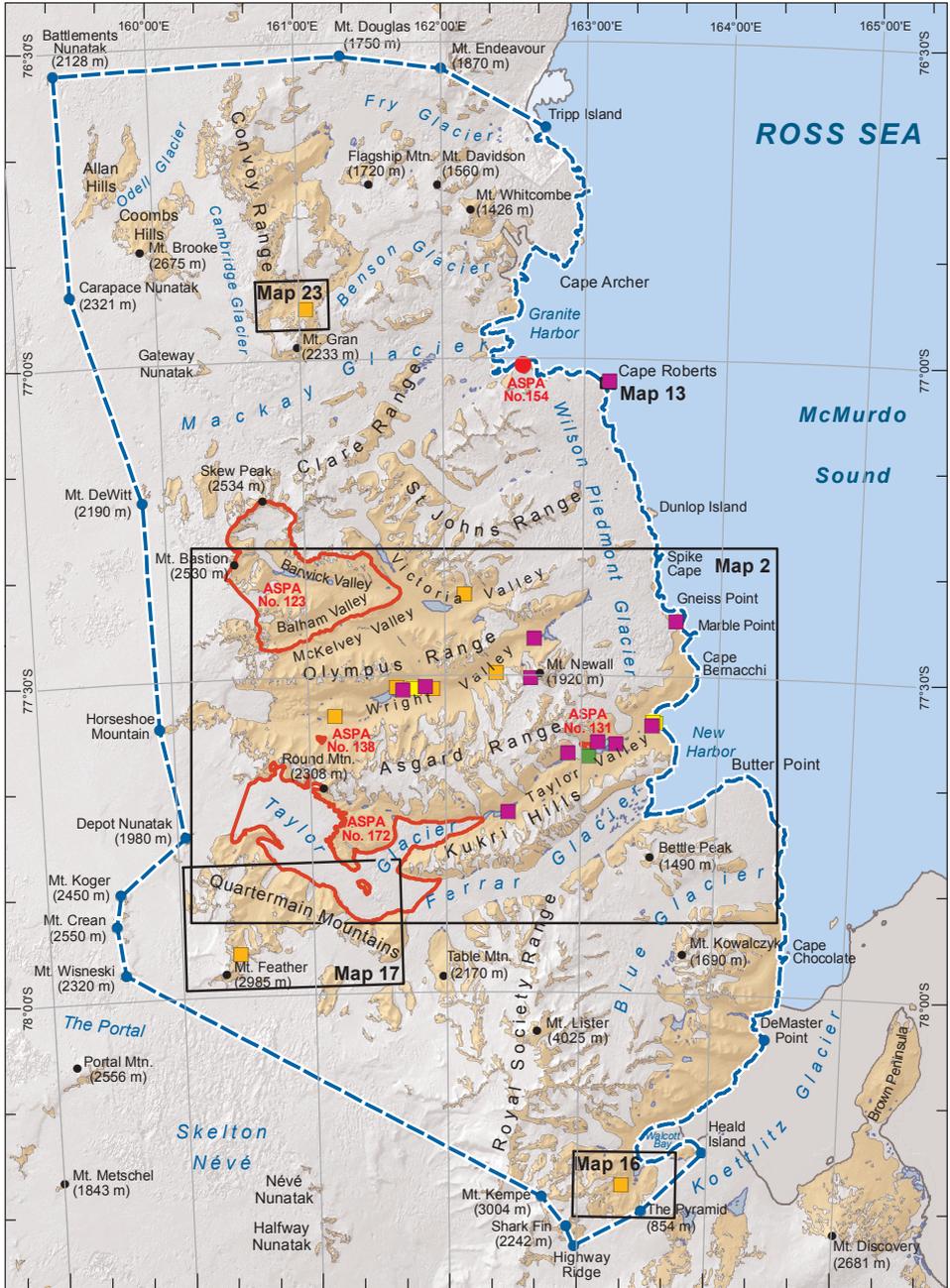
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Map 1: Overview ASMA No. 2 boundary & zones

Coastline	Mountain peak	Facilities Zone
Lake / Ocean	ASMA boundary point	Restricted Zone
Permanent ice	ASMA boundary	Scientific Zone
Ice free ground	ASMA boundary	Visitor Zone

0 10 20

 Kilometers

Issued 05 Aug 2015 (Map ID: 10068.035.04)
 Environmental Research & Assessment

Introduction

The McMurdo Dry Valleys are the largest relatively ice-free region in Antarctica with approximately thirty percent of the ground surface largely free of snow and ice. The region encompasses a cold desert ecosystem, whose climate is not only cold and extremely arid (in the Wright Valley the mean annual temperature is -19.8°C and annual precipitation is less than 100 mm water equivalent), but also windy. The landscape of the Area contains mountain ranges, nunataks, glaciers, ice-free valleys, coastline, ice-covered lakes, ponds, meltwater streams, arid patterned soils and permafrost, sand dunes, and interconnected watershed systems. These watersheds have a regional influence on the McMurdo Sound marine ecosystem. The Area's location, where large-scale seasonal shifts in the water phase occur, is of great importance to the study of climate change. Through shifts in the ice-water balance over time, resulting in contraction and expansion of hydrological features and the accumulations of trace gases in ancient snow, the

McMurdo Dry Valley terrain also contains records of past climate change. The extreme climate of the region serves as an important analogue for the conditions of ancient Earth and contemporary Mars, where such climate may have dominated the evolution of landscape and biota.

The Area was jointly proposed by the United States and New Zealand and adopted through Measure 1 (2004). This Management Plan aims to ensure the long-term protection of this unique environment, and to safeguard its values for the conduct of scientific research, education, and more general forms of appreciation. The Management Plan sets out the values, objectives and general rules for conduct within the region, and includes a number of maps and appendices that provide more specific guidelines for particular activities and designated zones within the Area.



Trough Lake & Howchin Glacier, Walcott Bay, southern McMurdo Dry Valleys: C.Harris, ERA / USAP (Dec 2009).

1. Values to be protected and activities to be managed

The McMurdo Dry Valleys are characterized by unique ecosystems of generally low macrobiotic biodiversity and reduced food web complexity, although recent research has shown evidence of highly diverse microbial communities across relatively small areas, as well as between valleys. Moreover, as the largest ice-free region in Antarctica, the McMurdo Dry Valleys also contain relatively diverse habitats compared with other ice-free areas.

The Area contains unusual microhabitats and biological communities (such as endolithic and cryoconite systems) as well as rare glaciological and geological features (for example, a brine-rich sub-glacial lake, hyper-saline surface lakes, unique marine deposits and undisturbed desert pavements). These glaciological and geological features are of value because they contain an extremely long record of natural events.

The McMurdo Dry Valleys contain indicators of past and present regional climate change, as well as features that play a role in influencing local climate change. A Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) site was established in the Taylor Valley in 1993, and substantial research has been conducted by the program every season for almost twenty years, not only in the Taylor Valley but also more generally across the McMurdo Dry Valleys. The long-term environmental data sets that have been collected through this program, and through a range of other research initiatives in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, are some of the longest in Antarctica. These scientific values are of global and regional importance.

The Area is a valuable resource for understanding landscape processes and the stability of Antarctic ice sheets. The McMurdo Dry Valleys contain unique surface deposits including glacially deposited and modified sediments, sand dunes, desert pavement, glacio-lacustrine sediments, and marine fjord sediments containing valuable records of planetary change. The soil, rock, water, and ice environments and their associated biota are of scientific value as model ecosystems that allow deep insights into natural processes operating throughout the biosphere. Finally, the species that reside in the McMurdo Dry Valleys provide a biological resource for understanding adaptation to extreme environments, and are true end members of ecological continua.

The isolation of the McMurdo Dry Valleys and the extreme environment has generally protected it from human introductions of species from outside of Antarctica. Many parts of the Area are only rarely visited, and one (the Barwick and Balham Valleys protected area) has been set aside as a reference area where entry has been very strictly controlled for almost 40 years and overflight is prohibited. The relatively pristine condition of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, and the relative lack of introduced species established within the Area, are rarely observed elsewhere in the world and have both high scientific and ecological value, especially for comparative studies.

Sites of historic value originating from early exploration of the Area have also been noted, such as 'Granite House' at Botany Bay, Granite Harbor, which was constructed by members of the 1910-1913 British Antarctic Expedition and is designated as Historic Site No. 67.

The McMurdo Dry Valleys are also valued for their aesthetic and wilderness qualities. They represent a relatively pristine environment largely undisturbed and uncontaminated by humans. The dramatic landscape, composed of precipitous mountains, high ridges and sweeping valleys, imposing layered geological formations of dark dolerite set against pale sandstones, and contrasts of ice-free and glacier-covered terrain creates unique vistas with high aesthetic value.

Activities conducted in the area include a variety of scientific research, operations in support of science, media, arts, education and other official National Program visitors, and tourism.

The Area requires special management to ensure that its scientific, environmental, ecological, historic, aesthetic and wilderness values are protected, including that data sets collected over the last 100 years will continue to be of high value. Increasing human activity and potentially conflicting interests have made it necessary to manage and coordinate activities more effectively within the Area.



Patterned ground, Asgard Range: C.Harris, ERA (Jan 1994)



2. Aims and objectives

The aim of this Management Plan is to conserve and protect the unique and outstanding environment of the McMurdo Dry Valleys by managing and coordinating human activities in the Area such that the values of the McMurdo Dry Valleys are protected and sustained in the

long term, especially the value of the extensive scientific datasets that have been collected.

The specific objectives of management in the Area are to:

- Facilitate scientific research while maintaining stewardship of the environment;
- Assist with the planning and coordination of human activities in the McMurdo Dry Valleys to manage actual or potential conflicts among different values (including those of different scientific disciplines), activities and operators;
- Ensure the long-term protection of scientific, ecological, aesthetic, wilderness and other values of the Area by minimizing disturbance to or degradation of these values, including disturbance to natural features and fauna and flora, and by minimizing the cumulative environmental impacts of human activities;
- Prevent the unintended introduction of species not native to the Area, and minimize as far as practicable the unintended transfer of native species within the Area;
- Minimize the footprint of all facilities and scientific experiments established in the Area, including the proliferation of field camps;
- Minimize any physical disturbance, contamination and wastes produced within the Area, and take all practical steps to contain, treat, remove or remediate these whether produced in the course of normal activities or by accident;
- Promote use of energy systems and modes of transport within the Area that have the least environmental impact, and minimize as far as practicable the use of fossil fuels for the conduct of activities within the Area;
- Improve the understanding of natural processes and human impacts in the Area, including through the conduct of monitoring programs; and
- Encourage communication and co-operation between users of the Area, in particular through dissemination of information on the Area and the provisions that apply.

3. Management activities

To achieve the aims and objectives of this Management Plan, the following management activities are to be undertaken:

- National Programs operating within the Area should convene as required, and at least annually, a McMurdo Dry Valleys Management Group (hereafter the Management Group) to oversee coordination of activities in the Area, including to:
 - facilitate and ensure effective communication among those working in or visiting the Area;
 - provide a forum to resolve any actual or potential conflicts in use;
 - help minimize the duplication of activities;
 - maintain a record of activities and, where practical, impacts in the Area;
 - develop strategies to detect and address cumulative impacts;
 - disseminate information on the Area, in particular on the activities occurring and the management measures that apply within the Area, including through maintaining this information electronically at <http://www.mcmurdodryvalleys.aq/>;
 - review past, existing, and future activities and evaluate the effectiveness of management measures; and
 - make recommendations on the implementation of this Management Plan.
- National Programs operating within the Area shall maintain copies of the current version of the Management Plan and supporting documentation in appropriate stations and research hut facilities and make these available to all persons in the Area, as well as electronically at <http://www.mcmurdodryvalleys.aq/>;
- National Programs operating within the Area and tour operators visiting should ensure that their personnel (including staff, crew, passengers, scientists and any other visitors) are briefed on, and are aware of, the requirements of this Management Plan, and in particular the General Environmental Guidelines (Appendix A) that applies within the Area;
- Tour operators and any other group or person responsible for planning and / or conducting non-governmental activities within the Area should coordinate their activities with National Programs operating in the Area in advance to ensure they do not pose risks to the values of the Area and that they comply with the requirements of the Management Plan;
- National Programs operating within the Area should seek to develop best practices with a view to achieving the objectives of the Management Plan, and to exchange freely such knowledge and information;
- Signs and / or markers should be erected where necessary and appropriate to show the location or boundaries of zones, research sites, landing sites or campsites within the Area.



Signs and markers shall be secured and maintained in good condition, and removed when no longer necessary;

- Visits shall be made as necessary (no less than once every five years) to evaluate whether the Management Plan is effective and to ensure management measures are adequate. The Management Plan, Code of Conduct and Guidelines shall be revised and updated as necessary; and
- National Programs operating within the Area shall take such steps as are necessary and practical to ensure the requirements of the Management Plan are observed.

4. Period of designation

Designated for an indefinite period.



Ancient ventifact near Lake Bonney, Taylor Valley: C.Harris, ERA (Jan 1994)

5. Maps and photographs

Table 1: List of maps included in management plan

Map	Title	Source Scale	Estimated Error (+/- m)	Page
Overviews				
Map 1	Overview – ASMA No.2 McMurdo Dry Valleys: boundary and zones	1:1,300,000	200	6
Map 2	Overview – Central Dry Valleys	1:600,000	200	8
Facilities Zones				
Map 3	Explorers Cove, New Harbor	1:35,000	2	41
Inset:	New Harbor Camp Facilities Zone	1:4,500	2	41
Map 4	Lake Fryxell – Commonwealth Glacier	1:35,000	2	42
Inset:	F-6 Camp Facilities Zone	1:4,500	2	42
Map 5	Lake Fryxell – Canada Glacier	1:35,000	2	43
Inset:	Lake Fryxell Camp Facilities Zone	1:4,500	2	43
Map 6	Lake Hoare, Canada Glacier	1:35,000	2	44
Map 7	Lake Hoare Camp Facilities Zone	1:4,500	2	45
Map 8	Lake Bonney, Taylor Valley	1:50,000	2	46
Inset 1:	ASPA No. 172 Blood Falls	1:15,000	2	46
Inset 2:	Lake Bonney Camp Facilities Zone	1:4,500	2	46
Map 9	Mount Newall, Asgard Range	1:35,000	50	47
Inset:	Mount Newall Radio Repeater Facilities Zone	1:4,000	2	47
Map 10	Marble Point, McMurdo Sound	1:50,000	5	48
Inset:	Marble Point Refueling Station Facilities Zone	1:7,000	2	48
Map 11	Lower Wright Valley	1:35,000	50	49
Inset:	Lower Wright Hut Facilities Zone	1:4,000	2	49
Map 12	Lake Vanda, Wright Valley	1:35,000	50	50
Inset 1:	Lake Vanda Hut Facilities Zone	1:4,000	2	50
Inset 2:	Bull Pass Hut Facilities Zone	1:4,500	2	50
Map 13	Cape Roberts, Granite Harbor	1:14,000	10	51
Inset:	Cape Roberts Hut Facilities Zone	1:4,000	10	51
Scientific Zones				
Map 14	Explorers Cove Scientific Zone	1:4,000	2	55
Map 15	Boulder Pavement, Wright Valley	1:40,000	50	57
Inset:	Boulder Pavement Scientific Zone	1:15,000	50	57

Map	Title	Source Scale	Estimated Error (+/- m)	Page
Restricted Zones				
Map 16	Trough Lake Catchment Restricted Zone	1:100,000	10	61
Map 17	Mount Feather – Beacon Valley	1:180,000	50	63
Inset:	Mount Feather Sirius Deposit Restricted Zone	1:35,000	50	63
Map 18	Don Juan Pond, Wright Valley	1:70,000	50	65
Inset:	Don Juan Pond Restricted Zone	1:10,000	2	65
Map 19	Argo Gully, Wright Valley	1:45,000	50	67
Inset:	Argo Gully Restricted Zone	1:4,500	15	67
Map 20	Prospect Mesa, Wright Valley	1:45,000	50	69
Inset:	Prospect Mesa Restricted Zone	1:7,000	50	69
Map 21	Hart Glacier, Wright Valley	1:35,000	50	71
Inset:	Hart Ash Deposit Restricted Zone	1:4,000	50	71
Map 22	Victoria Valley Sand Dunes Restricted Zone	1:70,000	50	73
Map 23	Battleship Promontory Restricted Zone	1:70,000	50	75
Visitor Zones				
Map 24	Taylor Valley, Lake Fryxell	1:35,000	2	77
Inset:	Taylor Valley Visitor Zone	1:7,500	2	77

6. Description of the Area

The McMurdo Dry Valleys are located in southern Victoria Land along the western coast of McMurdo Sound, southern Ross Sea, at approximately 77°30'S, 162°00'E. An area of approximately 17,500 km² is designated as an Antarctic Specially Managed Area (hereafter referred to as the 'Area') to manage human activities in the region for the protection of scientific, environmental, ecological, historic, aesthetic and wilderness values.

Based on the Environmental Domains Analysis for Antarctica (Resolution 3(2008)) the McMurdo Dry Valleys are located within Environment S – McMurdo – South Victoria Land geologic. Under the Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions classification (Resolution 6 (2012)) the Area lies within ACBR9 – South Victoria Land.

6(i) Geographical coordinates, boundary markers, and natural features

All geographic coordinates in this Management Plan are given in degrees and decimal minutes (dd mm.mm) format.

The Area boundaries have been defined primarily on the basis of the hydrological catchments in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, including all of the ice-free ground and adjacent areas within these catchments, all of the Convoy Range in the north, and bounded by the Koettlitz Glacier in the south (Map 1). Offshore islands, except Tripp Island in the north and Heald Island in the south, are not included within the Area. Proceeding clockwise from the northeast, the boundary of the Area is defined as follows:

From the northeastern extremity of Tripp Island (76°38.09'S, 162°42.90'E) the boundary extends southward following the coastline at the mean low tide level to DeMaster Point (situated east of Marshall Valley at 78°04.20'S, 164°25.43'E), a distance of approximately 170 km. The boundary thence follows the northwestern margin of the Koettlitz Glacier in a southwesterly direction for approximately 25 km to Walcott Bay and Trough Lake, including within the Area all of the streams and lakes along the glacier margin (Map 16). The boundary thence follows the approximate southern grounding line of the Koettlitz Glacier margin in Walcott Bay, extending east towards The Bulwark and encompassing all of Trough Lake. The boundary thence continues east following Bulwark Stream for approximately 1.5 km to the northern extremity of The Bulwark. The boundary thence extends 3 km in a straight line northeast to the northwestern coastline of Heald Island, following around the northern coastline to the eastern extremity of the island at 78°15.00'S, 163°57.80'E.

The boundary extends from Heald Island approximately 14.8 km southwest to the summit of The Pyramid (854 m) (78°20.64'S, 163°29.95'E). The boundary thence continues southwest approximately 13.3 km to the foot of Highway Ridge (78°23.97'S, 162°58.57'E), from where it follows up the ridgeline in a northwesterly direction approximately 3.8 km to the summit of Shark Fin (2242 m) (78°22.11'S, 162°54.66'E). The boundary extends from Shark Fin northwest approximately 6.7 km to the summit of Mount Kempe (3004 m) (78°19.35'S, 162°43.18'E). The boundary continues northwest in a straight line from the summit of Mount Kempe approximately 83 km to the summit of Mount Wisneski (2320 m) (77°57.65'S, 159°33.73'E), which is the most southerly peak of the Lashley Mountains.

From Mount Wisneski, the boundary extends northwards for approximately 8.7 km to Mount Crean (2550 m) (77°53.00'S, 159°30.66'E), the highest peak in the Lashley Mountains. The boundary continues 5.6 km northward to the summit of Mount Koger (2450 m) (77°50.05'S, 159°33.09'E), the most northerly peak in the Lashley Mountains.

The boundary thence extends northeast approximately 15.3 km to Depot Nunatak (1980 m) (77°44.88'S, 160°03.19'E), and thence northwest approximately 19.6 km to the western extremity of the ice-free ground at Horseshoe Mountain (77°34.52'S, 159°53.72'E). The boundary continues north approximately 40 km to the summit of Mount DeWitt (2190 m) (77°13.05'S, 159°50.30'E), thence extends northwest approximately 38.4 km to the summit of Carapace Nunatak (2321 m) (76°53.31'S, 159°23.76'E), and continues a further 39 km north to the



summit of Battlements Nunatak (2128 m) (76°32.27'S, 159°21.41'E).

The boundary extends east from Battlements Nunatak approximately 51 km to the summit of Mount Douglas (1750 m) (76°31.25'S, 161°18.64'E), and thence approximately 18 km in a southeasterly direction to the summit of Mount Endeavour (1870 m) (76°32.49'S, 161°59.97'E). The boundary extends southeast from Mount Endeavour approximately 21.3 km to the northeastern extremity of Tripp Island.

The principal basis for the coordinates given above is the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) / Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) 1:50,000 digital base map prepared for the McMurdo Dry Valleys, which has an estimated maximum error

of +/- 50 m. Because this map does not extend to cover the western boundary, coordinates in these areas are from the USGS 1:250,000 map, with an estimated maximum error of +/- 200 m. Accurate mapping with a maximum error of +/- 2 m is available for a limited number of sites within the Area (see Table 1), mostly in the Taylor Valley, and accurate GPS coordinates are available to describe only parts of the boundaries. The 1:50,000 series was selected as the primary map base for boundary coordinates to ensure that these are given using a map datum that is defined to a consistent standard over most of the Area. For these reasons, GPS coordinates for the boundaries are likely to differ from the coordinates given above by up to 50 m, or in the west by up to ~200 m.

6(ii) Restricted and managed zones within the Area

This Management Plan establishes four types of zones within the Area: Facilities, Scientific, Restricted and Visitor. The management objectives of the different types of zones are set out in Table 2. Maps 1 and 2 show the location of the different types of zones, and Maps 3-24 (which appear in the relevant appendices) show each zone in its context of surrounding geography

and the detailed features or infrastructure present at each site (usually shown within an inset). A new zone or zone type may be considered by the Management Group as the need arises, and those no longer needed may be delisted. Zoning updates should be given particular consideration at the time of Management Plan reviews.

Table 2: Management Zones designated within the Area and their specific objectives.

Management Zones	Specific Zone Objectives	Plan Appendix
Facilities Zone	To ensure that science support facilities and related human activities within the Area are contained and managed within designated areas.	C
Scientific Zone	To ensure those planning science or logistics within the Area, and all visitors to the Area, are aware of sites of current or long-term scientific investigation that may be sensitive to disturbance or have sensitive scientific equipment installed, so these may be taken into account during the planning and conduct of activities within the Area.	D
Restricted Zone	To restrict access into a particular part of the Area and/or activities within it for a range of reasons, e.g. owing to special scientific or ecological values, because of sensitivity, presence of hazards, or to restrict emissions or constructions at a particular site. Access into Restricted Zones should normally be for compelling reasons that cannot be served elsewhere within the Area.	E
Visitor Zone	To provide a means of managing the activities of visitors, including program personnel and/or tourists, so their impacts may be contained and, as appropriate, monitored and managed.	F

The overall policies applying within the zones are outlined in the sections below, while site-specific

guidelines for the conduct of activities at each zone are found in Appendices D to F.

Facilities Zones

Facilities Zones have been established to contain temporary and semi-permanent facilities within pre-defined areas and thereby control their distribution and footprint. Facilities Zones may be areas where human presence is intended to be semi-permanent or for a defined period of time in which significant activity is occurring. They may also be areas where human presence is expected

to have regular occupation and/or repetitive activity such as field camps. The establishment of new Facilities Zones should be designed to minimize the footprint of facilities and associated materials.

The following provisions should be observed for Facilities Zones:

- Substantial and repeatedly used facilities, camping sites, helicopter pads, and materials / supplies stores should be located within the boundaries of the Facilities Zones;
- Existing infrastructure, camping and storage sites within the Facilities Zones should be re-used where practicable;



- Provisions for fuel storage and handling within the Facilities Zones should take account of the requirements set out in the General Environmental Guidelines for the McMurdo Dry Valleys (Appendix A) by providing secondary containment, appropriate equipment for refilling, decanting or servicing operations, secure storage and appropriate spill response materials;
- Alternative energy sources and energy efficiency should be considered in the planning and maintenance of activities within the Facilities Zones;
- Waste minimization and management should be considered in the planning and maintenance of activities within the Facilities Zone and all waste should be stored securely and then be removed; and
- Contingency plans for emergencies should be developed as appropriate, to take into account the special needs of specific Facilities Zones.

Facilities Zones should not be located within Restricted Zones or Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs), or at sites that could otherwise jeopardize the values of the Area.

Facilities Zones are listed in Appendix C with locations, boundary and infrastructure descriptions, designated landing sites, and maps.

Scientific Zones

The Scientific Zones listed in Appendix D have been designated to raise visitor awareness of specific sites of current and on-going scientific research in order to help ensure important scientific values or experiments are not disturbed.

There are no general access restrictions that apply within Scientific Zones, although visitors should familiarize themselves with the provisions set out in Appendix D prior to visiting or planning work at these zones.

Restricted Zones

Restricted Zones have been designated at sites of high scientific value and which are particularly sensitive to human disturbance. Restricted Zones are outlined in Appendix E with a brief description of the boundaries, site features, impacts, and any specific guidelines for access and activities. Access

to Restricted Zones should be for compelling reasons that cannot be served elsewhere within the Area, and any additional measures to ensure their protection as specified in Appendix E should be strictly observed when visits are made.

Visitor Zones

The Taylor Valley Visitor Zone is designated in order to manage visits by tourists or non-governmental expeditions to the Area within a

defined area where the exceptional aesthetic and wilderness values of the McMurdo Dry Valleys can be appreciated at the same time

as ensuring that potential impacts by tourist visits on other values present within the Area, particularly scientific and environmental values, are minimized.

The Taylor Valley Visitor Zone is located in the Taylor Valley near the Canada Glacier terminus (Map 24), at a site where safe and relatively easy access and movement can be reasonably assured with minimal impact to science activities

or the environment. This site was selected following consultation among the National Programs operating in the Area, tour operators and International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators (IAATO). Specific guidelines for the conduct of activities within the Visitor Zone are included in Appendix F as the Antarctic Treaty Visitor Site Guide: Taylor Valley, Southern Victoria Land, Ross Sea.

6(iii) Structures within and near the Area

The main structures within the Area are located in the Facilities Zones designated within the central McMurdo Dry Valleys (Maps 2 and 13). The Taylor Valley has five semi-permanent field camps (Maps 3-8), and three semi-permanent field camps are present in the Wright Valley (Maps 11 and 12). The most substantial structures are located at the Marble Point Refueling Facility (Map 10), and buildings are also located at Mount Newall (Map 9) and at Cape Roberts (Map 13).

There are a number of sites of scientific and operational instrumentation located throughout the Area outside of Facilities Zones, the most substantial of which are listed in Table 3. Other structures not listed include several Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), radio repeater sites (Mount Cerverus, Mount JJ Thompson), stream weirs and glacier mass balance devices.

There are also several sites in the McMurdo Dry Valleys where semi-permanent camps have been decommissioned and removed (Table 4).

Table 3: Structures within the Area outside of Facilities Zones.

Name	RP ¹	Location ²	Location Description	Structures
Mount Coates Radio Repeater	US	77° 47.16'S 161° 58.23'E	Near summit of Mount Coates (1894 m), Kukri Hills. ~14 km from Lake Bonney Facilities Zone, Taylor Valley.	Radio repeater and associated equipment contained in two orange plastic cases. There is one antenna at the site.
Hjorth Hill Radio Repeater	US	77° 30.97'S 163° 37.22'E	Near summit of Hjorth Hill (790 m) ~ 6 km from Cape Bernacchi, northeast of Explorers Cove and the Taylor Valley.	Radio repeater and associated equipment at small hut (2.4m x 2.6m). The antenna is installed on the hut.

1. Party responsible for maintenance
 2. Coordinates approximate



Table 4: Known sites of decommissioned semi-permanent camps in the Area.

Decommissioned site	RP ¹	Geographic coordinates ²
Asgard Hut	NZ	77° 35'S, 161° 36'E
Brownworth Hut	NZ	77° 27'S, 162° 53'E
Bull Pass Hut (US structures at Bull Pass Hut Facilities Zone remain)	NZ	77° 31.01'S, 161° 51.08'E
Meserve Glacier Camp	US	77° 30.8'S, 162° 17'E
Miers Valley Hut	NZ	78° 08'S, 163° 50'E
Old Lake Bonney Hut	US	77° 42.2'S, 162° 30.6'E
Lake Fryxell Hut	NZ	77° 37'S, 163° 03'E
Vanda Station (some structures relocated to Lake Vanda Hut Facilities Zone)	NZ	77° 31.6'S, 161° 40.1'E
Commonwealth Glacier Camp	NZ	77° 34.94'S, 163° 35.81'E
Old New Harbor Camp	US	77° 34.5'S, 163° 29.9'E
Odell Glacier Camp	US	76° 40.86'S, 159° 54.8'E

1. Party responsible for maintenance

2. Coordinates approximate

Eight sites within the Area were drilled, several with multiple boreholes, as a part of the McMurdo Dry Valley Drilling Project (DVDP) carried out between 1971 and 1975. Drill sites for the project are located at Lake Vanda (DVDP 4) (drilled 85.8 m below ice surface), Don Juan Pond (DVDP 5, 3.4 m; DVDP 13, 75 m), Wright Valley North Fork basin (DVDP 14, 78 m), Lake Vida (DVDP 6,

305.8 m; permanently capped and closed by the US Program in 2006-07 and now several meters below the lake surface), Lake Fryxell (DVDP 7, 11.1 m), New Harbor (DVDP 8, 157.5 m; DVDP 9, 38.3 m; DVDP 10, 187 m), Commonwealth Glacier (DVDP 11, 328 m), and Lake Hoare (DVDP 12, 185 m).

6(iv) Location of other protected areas within the Area

Entry to an ASPA is prohibited unless a permit for entry has been issued by a national authority. Four ASPAs are designated within the Area (Maps 1 and 2):

ASPA No. 123 Barwick and Balham Valleys, Southern Victoria Land (Maps 1, 2);

ASPA No. 131 Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land (Maps 2, 5, 24);

ASPA No. 138 Linnaeus Terrace, Asgard Range, Victoria Land (Maps 2, 18);

ASPA No. 154 Botany Bay, Cape Geology, Victoria Land (Map 1);

ASPA No. 172 Lower Taylor Glacier and Blood Falls, Taylor Valley, McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land (Maps 1, 2, 8, 17).

7. Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct in this section is the main instrument for the management of activities in the Area. It outlines the overall management and operational principles for the Area.

In addition, further guidance is provided in the General Environmental Guidelines for the McMurdo Dry Valley (Appendix A), Environmental

Guidelines for Scientific Research (Appendix B), and in the List of Facilities Zone (Appendix C), Scientific Zones (Appendix D), Restricted Zones (Appendix E), and the Visitor Zone (Appendix F). All visitors to the McMurdo Dry Valleys should be aware of the General Environmental Guidelines in Appendix A, as a minimum, before entering the Area.

7(i) Access to and movement within the Area

The Area is large and has numerous potential access points. Access to the Area is normally made by helicopter from Ross Island, or over sea ice via New Harbor or Marble Point. Where practical, designated helicopter landing sites should be used: these are listed and shown on maps in Appendices C-F describing the management zones. Designated landing sites within ASPAs are defined and mapped in their relevant Management Plans. Where designated landing sites are unavailable, previously used landing sites should be selected when possible. Where it is expected that helicopters will be used for repetitive access to a particular location, consideration should be given to establishing a designated site for landing. Such suggestions should be referred to the Management Group. Overflight restrictions apply over ASPA No. 123 in the Barwick and Balham Valleys, ASPA No. 131 at Canada Glacier, ASPA No. 154 at Botany Bay, and over the Don Juan Pond and Victoria Valley Sand Dunes Restricted Zones.

All pedestrian access routes and movement within the Area should be undertaken so as to minimize disturbance to the soil and vegetated surfaces. There are a number of walking routes in the Area. In the Taylor Valley, these include routes between F-6 Camp and Lake Fryxell Camp, F-6 Camp and

Lake Hoare Camp, Lake Hoare Camp and Lake Fryxell Camp, and Lake Hoare Camp and Lake Bonney Camp. There is a route from the edge of Lake Fryxell to the weir at Canada Stream. There are also routes outside the immediate vicinity of F-6, Lake Fryxell, Lake Bonney, and Lake Hoare camps. A route is defined to manage pedestrian movements within the Taylor Valley Visitor Zone (Appendix F). In the Wright Valley, there is a route between the Vanda Weir and the Vanda Huts. A loosely defined route exists along the Onyx River between Lake Vanda and Lake Brownworth, and tracks from overland vehicles moving along this route in the 1970's remain in evidence.

In some places where there has been sustained activity, foot tracks have developed in loose moraine soils, forming well-defined routes such as may be found near Facilities Zones and at field sites such as along the northern margin of the lower Taylor Glacier. In such cases, pedestrians should by preference use the existing tracks, unless it becomes evident that to do so would be either unsafe or result in greater impact than following an alternative route.

The use of vehicles within the Area should be restricted to lake ice or sea ice except where specifically authorized to operate on land at

Marble Point (Map 11), New Harbor (Maps 3 and 14), and Cape Roberts (Map 13), where vehicles should use existing vehicle tracks.

Access into Restricted Zones should be avoided unless required for compelling reasons, and should be coordinated with National Programs operating within the Area.

Access by tourists and non-governmental expeditions should only be made to the Taylor Valley Visitor Zone in accordance with the guidelines adopted in Appendix F, and shall be coordinated in advance with National Programs operating within the Area.

7(ii) Activities that may be conducted in the Area

Activities which may be conducted in the area include scientific research; operations in support of science; media, arts, education or other official national program visitors; management activities including maintenance or removal of facilities; and tourism visits within the Visitor Zone, where these activities do not jeopardize the values of the Area.

All activities in the McMurdo Dry Valleys should be conducted in such a manner as to minimize impacts on the environment. Alternative energy

sources (e.g. solar, wind, fuel cells) should be used wherever practicable in order to minimize fossil fuel usage. Specific guidelines for the conduct of activities in the Area are provided in Appendices A-E.

Tourism and non-governmental expeditions should additionally ensure their activities have minimal impact on the scientific activities being conducted within the Area, and are carried out in accordance with the Antarctic Treaty Visitor Site Guide: Taylor Valley (Appendix F).

7(iii) Installation, modification, or removal of structures

Care should be exercised when locating and establishing installations to minimize their impact on the environment. Consideration should be given to maximizing the use of existing facilities or sharing those of other programs before new facilities are constructed, and the footprint of all installations should be kept to the minimum practicable. Past installation sites should be re-used where possible and appropriate. In general, permanent or semi-permanent structures should not be installed outside of Facilities Zones, unless they are small in size and pose no significant threat to the values of the Area (e.g. an AWS or a small solar- and battery-powered radio repeater with minimal associated infrastructure).

All installations should be maintained while operational and removed when no longer necessary. Installations should be identified by the National Program responsible, name of the principal investigator and year of installation. The types of installations and their coordinates should be recorded, with information provided to the responsible National Program and then shared by the Management Group.

National Programs should exchange information through the Management Group on proposals for new installations in advance of their construction, with the aim of coordinating activities and minimizing the need for new or potentially disruptive or duplicative installations.

7(iv) Field camps

In the McMurdo Dry Valleys, a field camp is considered to be a small temporary camp set up for research in a field season, and generally may comprise a number of tents and include temporary shelters for laboratory work or cooking. Field camps should generally only be established when the work they are intended to support cannot be accomplished practically by access from within one of the Facilities Zones.

Care should be exercised when locating and establishing field camps to minimize their impact on the environment. Consideration should be given to maximizing the use of past or existing field camp sites, or sharing those of other programs before new field camps are established,

and the footprint of all field camps should be kept to the minimum practicable.

All field camps should be maintained while operational and removed when no longer necessary. Special care should be taken to secure camp equipment from dispersal by wind.

The coordinates of field camp sites should be recorded, with information provided to the responsible National Program and then shared by the Management Group.

Designated field camp sites outside of Facilities Zones or other zones within the Area are listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Designated field camp sites outside of Facilities Zones or other zones within the Area.

Name	RP ¹	Location	Location Description	Field camp description
Blood Falls field camp site	US	77°43.24' S 162°16.29' E 1 helicopter landing site at above location	Northwestern shore of Lake Bonney ~100 m from the terminus of Taylor Glacier and Blood Falls.	Slopes extending ~100 m upslope above the lake shoreline and for ~200 m northeast from Lawson Creek to a permanent survey benchmark (TP02) ~20 m from the lake shore. Tent sites are marked by stone circles. The designated helicopter landing site is located close to a cluster of tent sites in the southwest part of the field camp site.

1. Party responsible for maintenance



7(v) Taking or harmful interference with native flora or fauna

Taking or harmful interference with native flora or fauna is prohibited, except in accordance with a permit issued under Article 3 of Annex II to the Protocol by the appropriate national authority specifically for that purpose. Where animal taking or harmful interference is involved, this should, as a minimum standard, be in accordance with the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) Code of Conduct for the Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes in Antarctica.

To help maintain the ecological and scientific values of the Area visitors should take special precautions against the introduction of non-native species. Of particular concern are introductions

from other Antarctic sites, including stations, or from regions outside Antarctica. Visitors should ensure that sampling equipment and markers brought into the Area are clean. Visitors should thoroughly clean all equipment (including backpacks, carry-bags and tents), clothing and footwear before entering the Area. Visitors should also be aware of the risk of transfer of species from one part of the Dry Valleys to another, which may also affect the values of the Area. In particular, visitors should aim to minimize the movement of soils from one site to another within the Dry Valleys by cleaning their equipment (e.g. camping and sampling equipment, vehicles, footwear) before transfer to another site.

7(vi) Collection or removal of material found in the Area

Material not covered by 7(v) above should only be collected or removed from the Area for scientific and associated educational purposes or essential management purposes and should be limited to the minimum necessary for those needs. Any meteorites taken are to be collected and curated according to accepted scientific standards, and

made available for scientific purposes. Material of human origin likely to compromise the values of the Area should be removed unless the impact of removal is likely to be greater than leaving the material in place. If this is the case the appropriate authority should be notified.

7(vii) Waste management

All materials taken into the Area should, to the maximum extent practicable, be collected and removed from the Area when no longer required. Water used for any human purposes, including scientific purposes, should be removed and/or treated in a gray water evaporator (and residuals removed). All human wastes should be removed from the Area, including residues from incineration.

In accordance with Article 4 of Annex III to the Protocol, wastes shall not be disposed of onto ice-free areas, into freshwater systems or onto snow or in deep ice pits in ice which terminates in ice free areas or in areas of high ablation.

7(viii) Requirements for reports

Reports of activities in the Area should be maintained by the Management Group to the maximum extent practicable, and made available to all Parties.

In accordance with Article 10 of Annex V to the Protocol, arrangements shall be made for collection and exchange of reports of inspection visits and on any significant changes or damage within the Area.

Tour operators should record their visits to the Area, including the number of visitors, dates, and incidents in the Area, and submit these data in accordance with the procedures for reporting on expeditions adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Parties and IAATO.

8. Provisions for the exchange of information in advance of proposed activities

In addition to the normal exchange of information by means of the annual, national reports to the Parties of the Antarctic Treaty, and to SCAR and Council of Managers of National Antarctic

Programs (COMNAP), Parties operating in the Area should exchange information through the Management Group.

9. Supporting documentation

Electronic information

National Programs operating within the Area have established a website for the purpose of providing additional information and supporting documentation on the McMurdo Dry Valleys, including up-to-date management documents,

protected area management plans, maps, descriptions and policies. This information may be accessed at: <http://www.mcmurdodryvalleys.aq>

Management Plans

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 123 Barwick and Balham Valleys, South Victoria Land.

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 131 Canada Glacier, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land.

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 138 Linnaeus Terrace, Asgard Range, Victoria Land.

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 154 Botany Bay, Cape Geology, Victoria Land.

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 172 Lower Taylor Glacier and Blood Falls, Taylor Valley, McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land.

Appendix A

General Environmental Guidelines

Why are the McMurdo Dry Valleys considered to be so important? The McMurdo Dry Valleys ecosystem contains geological and biological features that date back thousands to millions of years. Many of these ancient features could be easily and irreversibly damaged by human actions. Unusual communities of microscopic life forms, low biodiversity, simple food webs with limited trophic competition, severe temperature stress, aridity and nutrient limitations are other characteristics that make the McMurdo Dry Valleys unique. This ancient desert landscape and its biological communities have very little natural ability to recover from disturbance. Research in such systems must aim to minimize impacts to protect the environment for future generations.

Before you travel to the Area

- Ensure that your planned activities follow the requirements of the Code of Conduct in the Management Plan, the Environmental Guidelines in Appendices A and B, and any specific guidelines that apply within management zones (Appendices C-F).
- Plan all activities such as travel, camp set up, fuel handling and secondary containment, and waste management (and minimisation), with the aim of minimizing environmental impacts. Individuals or groups should ensure sufficient equipment and survival gear is brought into the Area or available on-site for safety.
- To help prevent the unintended introduction of non-native species to the McMurdo Dry Valleys, thoroughly clean all equipment (including backpacks, carry-bags and tents), clothing and footwear before travel to the Area.

Travel and activities within the Area

- To reduce the risk of transfer of species from one part of the Dry Valleys to another, clean equipment, vehicles, clothing and footwear before travel to another site.
- Be aware of the site-specific guidelines in Appendices C-F, and avoid Restricted Zones unless access is required for a compelling reason that cannot be served elsewhere within the Area.
- Stream crossings should be avoided; when it is necessary to cross streams, designated crossing points should be used whenever possible.
- Avoid swimming or diving in lakes, unless authorized by a National Program for scientific purposes.
- Avoid disturbing mummified seals or birds.
- Cairns should not be built in the Area unless authorized by a National Program.
- Do not leave any travel equipment behind (e.g. ice screws, pitons).

Pedestrian travel:

- Some biological communities and geological formations are especially fragile, even when concealed by snow; be alert and avoid such features when travelling within the Area. For example, avoid walking on vegetated areas, in streams or on stream bank sides, on dunes, through long-term soil experiments, on raised delta surfaces, on delicate rock formations, or over other sensitive features.
- Where practicable, keep to designated or established tracks. Please refer to site-specific guidelines for Zones (Appendices C-F) for further guidance.

Vehicle use:

- Vehicle use should be restricted to ice surfaces unless specifically authorized to do otherwise, or at Marble Point, Cape Roberts, and New Harbor.
- Vehicles should keep to established tracks wherever these are present.
- Vehicles should always be parked over a secondary containment unit or a drip tray.
- Vehicles should be used on lake ice only when essential, and they should be parked on permanent lake ice rather than moat ice during the period of summer melt.

Helicopter use:

- Designated helicopter pads should be used for helicopter landings where available. Otherwise, known previous landing sites should be used when possible. Designated helicopter pads are listed in Appendices C-F and are shown on Maps 3-24.
- Designated helicopter pads should be marked so they are clearly visible from the air and markers used should be well-secured and durable.
- Helicopter landings on lakes should be avoided as far as practicable.
- Helicopter operations should not use smoke bombs, except for essential safety purposes.
- Care should be taken to ensure that helicopter sling loads are properly secured. Trained personnel should supervise these operations.

Field camps: location and set up

- Use designated, former or existing campsites, or share those of other programs to the maximum extent practicable before considering the establishment of new campsites.
- Minimize the footprint of all campsites.
- Campsites should be located as far as practical from lakeshores, streambeds, and long-term experiments to avoid damage or contamination. Do not camp in streambeds, even if they are dry.
- Rocks moved for new campsites or other activities in areas not previously disturbed should be replaced after the activity in their original footprint, if possible, and at a minimum should be placed with the salt-encrusted side faced-down. If the campsite is intended for multi-year activity additional guidance should be sought from the supporting National Program.
- The location of field camps should be recorded and submitted to the supporting National Program.
- Ensure that equipment and supplies are properly secured at all times to avoid dispersion by high winds.

Energy use

- As much as practicable use energy systems and modes of travel within the Area that have the least environmental impact and minimize the use of fossil fuels.

Use of Materials

- Everything taken into the Area should be removed and returned to the appropriate National Program station for proper handling.
- Activities that could result in the dispersal of foreign materials should be avoided (e.g. do not use spray paint to mark rocks) or should be conducted inside a hut or tent (e.g. all cutting, sawing and unpacking).
- Explosives should not be used within the Area, unless approved by a National Program for use in support of essential scientific or management purposes.
- Where possible, ensure that nothing is left frozen into glaciers, snow or lake ice that may ablate out and cause later contamination.

Fuel and chemicals

- Avoid all fuel and chemical spills as much as possible.
- Steps should be taken to prevent the accidental release of chemicals including laboratory reagents and isotopes (stable or radioactive). Chemicals of all kinds should be dispensed over drip trays or other forms of containment. When permitted to use radioisotopes, safety and handling instructions should be followed precisely.
- When using chemicals or fuels, ensure that spill kits and secondary containment units appropriate to the volume of the substance are available. Those working with chemicals and fuels should be familiar with their use and with appropriate spill response procedures.
- Chemical and fuel containers should be securely positioned and capped, particularly on lake ice.
- All fuel drums should be stored with secondary containment.
- Fuel cans with spouts should be used when refueling generators.
- Generators and vehicles should be refueled over drip trays with absorbent spill pads.
- Vehicle oil should not be changed except over a drip tray.

Waste and spills

- Water used for ANY human purpose should be removed and/or treated in a gray water evaporator (and residuals removed).
- All human waste should be collected and removed.
- Individuals or groups should always carry proper containers for human waste and gray water so that they may be properly and safely transported for disposal.
- Clean up any spills and/or releases to the maximum extent possible and report the location(s) including coordinates, to the appropriate National Program.

Appendix B

Environmental Guidelines for Scientific Research

Scientific activities in the McMurdo Dry Valleys include research on climate, glaciers, streams, lakes, soils, and local geology and geomorphology. The following environmental guidelines for scientific research seek to reduce the impact of research activities specific to key environments in the Area. These guidelines are based on the report McMurdo Dry Valley Lakes: Impacts of Research Activities (Wharton, R.A. and Doran, P.T., 1998), the product of an international workshop of scientists conducting research in the Area.

General requirements

- Do not displace or collect specimens of any kind, including fossils, except under permit for scientific and associated educational purposes.
- The location of sampling (including biological transects), drilling and soil excavation sites, and of any installations (e.g. stream control structures and instrumentation) should be recorded, and the coordinates submitted to the supporting National Program.
- Installations and equipment should pose minimal risk of harmful emissions to the environment (e.g. use gel cells or other non-spill batteries).
- Ensure all installations, materials and equipment are securely stored when not in use and are removed when no longer required.
- Any markers installed should be durable and fastened securely.
- Metadata records describing data collected should be submitted to the supporting National Program and included within the Antarctic Master Directory.

Sampling and experimental sites

- All scientific equipment, particularly equipment used for sampling and drilling, should be clean before being brought into the Area, and cleaned before being transferred to other sites for re-use within the Area.
- Securely tether all sampling equipment where there is a reasonable risk that it could be irretrievably lost.
- Sample sizes of all biomass and non-biological materials should be limited to the minimum required for effective completion of the planned analyses and archiving.
- Sampling sites (e.g. in lake ice, on glaciers or in soils) should be kept clean.
- Minimize, and where possible avoid, the use of drilling fluids.
- Experimental or monitoring sites intended to be used for more than one season should be clearly identified by country, name of the principal investigator and year of installation.

Scientific installations

- For scientific installations, including meteorological stations, geographic monuments, communication repeaters, lake monitoring systems, and level recorders:
- Installations should be sited carefully, should be easily retrievable when required, and properly secured at all times to avoid dispersal by high winds.
- All installations in the Area should be clearly identified by country, name of the principal investigator and year of installation.
- Installations should be as energy-efficient as possible and use renewable energy sources wherever practicable.
- Installations should pose minimal risk of harmful emissions to the environment (e.g. use gel cells or other non-spill batteries).
- Installations should be periodically evaluated for deterioration, usefulness, and potential removal. The frequency of evaluation may depend on installation characteristics and the site, although in general this is likely to be needed at least once every 3-5 years.
- Installations should be designed and constructed so they can be decommissioned and removed at the end of their use.

Scientific equipment, fuels and materials

- Minimize the use of fossil-fuel-powered equipment; use solar-powered and hand devices when possible.
- Properly tune generators to minimize emissions and use only when necessary. Always place generators and fuel cans in drip pans.
- Carefully manage fuels, glycol, chemical waste, and all other liquids to avoid spills.
- Always refuel using drip pans.
- Ensure spill kits are always available on-site where liquid fuels or wastes (including chemicals and water extracted from lakes) are present.
- Materials liable to shatter at low temperatures, for example many polyethylene based plastics, should be avoided. Wooden and fabric components in semi-permanent structures should be avoided as these are subject to wind abrasion and occasional failure.

Streams

- Use flumes rather than weirs.
- To the extent practicable, use local materials to construct water measuring and control structures.
- Limit the number of tracer and manipulative experiments. Whenever possible, use modeling approaches to extend the application of experimental results to other streams and lake basins.
- Use only naturally occurring tracers and document tracer use.
- Design tracer experiments to limit the movement of tracers in lakes. The incremental flux from the experiment should be appropriately small in proportion to the average annual total flux for that solute from streams. Choose an experimental site with a long enough reach such that reactions will be completed by the end of the reach.



- Establish specific sites for biomass sampling and document geographic locations, sampling extent, and frequency.
- Develop and apply methods (e.g. spectral analysis) that do not rely on removal of samples for quantifying changes in biomass in streams.

Lakes

- Minimize the duration and extent to which structures are placed on the ice. When placing structures on the ice near shore, place them on the perennial ice rather than the moat (the moat is highly susceptible to rapid melting). Document the geographic location of the placement of structures on the ice.
- Use barriers (e.g. drip pans) between equipment (e.g. motors, tools) and ice to minimize the potential for hydrocarbon introduction into the ice as well as the physical melting of the ice surface.
- Document the area and the extent to which lake ice has been excavated, taking geographic coordinates. Areas that have been used for sampling or accessing the lake should be reused to the greatest extent possible.
- Minimize the use of motorized vehicles. All-terrain vehicles with four-stroke engines are preferable to snowmobiles with two-stroke engines (less efficient combustion in two-stroke engines causes an increase in the release of hydrocarbons and particulates).
- Use extreme caution when driving motorized vehicles to avoid rolling the vehicle or breaking through the ice cover.
- Remove materials brought up from beneath the ice. Do not dump or deposit water and sediment samples on the lake ice.
- Reduce helicopter overflights after the ice surfaces begin to melt and keep landings on lakes to a minimum.
- Avoid storage of materials on the lake ice surface.
- Use separate samplers (e.g. water collectors, plankton nets) and instruments, if feasible, for each lake to avoid cross contamination. Samplers or instruments used in more than one lake should be thoroughly cleaned (sterilize if possible) prior to reuse in a different lake.
- Carefully manage gray water extracted from lakes to avoid spills.
- Consider laboratory-based alternatives to in situ experiments involving any radioisotope, stable isotope, or other tracer in view of the future integrity of the biological and chemical properties of the lakes. Complete preliminary calculations to ascertain the potential impact of isotope experiments. Document and record any introductions.
- Incorporate metal-free haul lines and sampling containers such as “go-flow” bottles into sampling protocols to minimize metal contamination of the lakes.
- Promote use of an environmentally friendly substitute for glycol for use in melting access holes (e.g. a biodegradable antifreeze).
- Minimize the amount of gray water waste by collecting the least volume of water and sediment needed for research purposes.
- Train individuals working on the lake ice to take steps to reduce the loss of equipment through ice holes.
- Provide adequate training for research divers and support teams so that impacts to the lake environment are minimized.

- Prior to conducting diving or ROV operations in a particular lake, consider previous diving history at the proposed research site, the proximity of other areas of interest, and the vulnerability of the water column and benthos to disturbance. These considerations should also be applied to other sampling and measuring activities.
- Assemble and maintain records of diving and ROV activities, including timing, intensity, and duration.
- Use technological developments (e.g. rebreather apparatus, push-pull systems) that mitigate the environmental impacts of diving.

Soils

- Minimize surface and subsurface disturbance to the maximum extent practicable.
- Restore disturbed surfaces as close as possible to their natural state upon completion of the work. For larger-scale excavations (greater than 1 m²), take photographs prior to breaking ground to provide a basis for restoration. Record the location of the remediated site.
- Place excavated soil on mats or groundsheets during soil sampling.
- Backfill all excavations to approximate original contour and replace desert pavement where possible. The desert pavement can be skimmed from the surface prior to digging and kept aside for replacement.
- Conduct thorough environmental assessment of proposed exogenous amendment experiments.
- Limit use of mechanical equipment (e.g. Cobra drills, soil augers).

Glaciers

- Minimize the use of liquid water (e.g. with hot water drills).
- Avoid the use of chemicals and chemical solutions on the ice.
- If stakes or other markers are placed on a glacier, use the minimum number of stakes required to meet research needs; where possible, label these with event number and project duration.
- Use electric chainsaws powered by a four-stroke generator whenever possible for large-scale sawing operations (less contamination than from two-stroke engines). Avoid the use of chainsaw blade lubricants when cutting cold ice.
- Upon completion of a research project, remove all materials – wood, metal, and sensors – embedded in the ice to minimize contamination.

Appendix C

List of Facilities Zones

Facilities Zones include a designated area around the following facilities operated by National Programs in the Area:

- New Harbor Camp, Taylor Valley;
- F-6 Camp, Taylor Valley;
- Lake Fryxell Camp, Taylor Valley;
- Lake Hoare Camp, Taylor Valley;
- Lake Bonney Camp, Taylor Valley;
- Mount Newall Radio Repeater, Asgard Range;
- Marble Point Refueling Station, Marble Point;
- Lower Wright Camp, Wright Valley;
- Lake Vanda Hut, Wright Valley;
- Bull Pass Hut, Wright Valley;
- Cape Roberts Camp, Granite Harbor.

The locations, boundaries, helicopter landings sites, and infrastructure at Facilities Zones, together with an identification of the Maintaining Party are listed in Table C-1, which is followed by maps of the Facilities Zones and their local geographical context (Maps 3-13).



Lake Vanda Hut (NZ): C.Harris, ERA / USAP (Dec 2009)

Table C-1: Description of Facilities Zones within the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Facilities Zone	Map No.	Boundary Description	Boundary Coordinates	Helicopter Landing Site Coordinates	RP ¹	Structures in the Zone
New Harbor Camp	3	The boundary goes from a point northwest of the generator shed (on the bank edge), southwest beyond the sling load area, east to a point south of the helicopter pad, northeast to a point east of the main Jamesways, northwest to a point north of the lab building, southwest to a point just north of the old bore hole, and southwest along the bank edge back to the point by the generator shed.	77° 34.66'S, 163° 31.05'E 77° 34.71'S, 163° 30.98'E 77° 34.70'S, 163° 31.19'E 77° 34.67'S, 163° 31.34'E 77° 34.63'S, 163° 31.19'E 77° 34.64'S, 163° 31.11'E	77° 34.692'S, 163° 31.165'E 1 helicopter landing pad plus sling load area.	US	Main building consists of two Jamesways connected by a wooden passageway, one 42 m ² (448 sq. ft.) and the other 30 m ² (320 sq. ft.). Adjacent to the main building are a 3 m ² (32 sq. ft.) storage shed and a 1.5 m ² (16 sq. ft.) outhouse. The camp also includes a 21 m ² (224 sq. ft.) James ways that serves as a laboratory, an 8.9 m ² (96 sq. ft.) generator shack, and a 1.5 m ² (16 sq. ft.) diving equipment storage box. One survival cache box and one wind generator tower.
F-6 Camp	4	The boundary goes from a point southwest of the helicopter pad, northeast to a point just east of the emergency cache (survival box), north around the northeastermost tent site, west to a point northwest of the tent sites (by the lake), south around the stream weir, and southeast to the original point by the helicopter pad.	77° 36.53'S, 163° 15.32'E 77° 36.50'S, 163° 15.43'E 77° 36.46'S, 163° 15.46'E 77° 36.46'S, 163° 15.40'E 77° 36.46'S, 163° 15.21'E 77° 36.50'S, 163° 15.19'E	77° 6.514'S, 163° 15.343'E 1 helicopter landing pad.	US	A 42 m ² (448 sq. ft.) main building with outhouse adjacent. Emergency cache.

1. Party responsible for maintenance



Facilities Zone	Map No.	Boundary Description	Boundary Coordinates	Helicopter Landing Site Coordinates	RP ¹	Structures in the Zone
Lake Fryxell Camp	5	The boundary follows the lake edge in the southeast corner to a point southwest of the helicopter pad, up to the small plateau below a hill, behind the farthest tent site in the northwest corner, east to the stream, southeast along the stream bank to the eastern most tent and south back to original point by the lake.	77° 36.38'S, 163° 07.60'E 77° 36.40'S, 163° 07.37'E 77° 36.34'S, 163° 07.31'E 77° 36.34'S, 163° 07.26'E 77° 36.29'S, 163° 07.27'E 77° 36.29'S, 163° 07.51'E 77° 36.31'S, 163° 07.59'E 77° 36.38'S, 163° 07.60'E	77° 36.330'S, 163° 07.428'E	US	A 62.7 m ² (675 sq. ft.) Jamesway (main building), four 13.9 m ² (150 sq. ft.) laboratories, and one 13.9 m ² (150 sq. ft.) generator building. Wind generator tower, solar panel and one outhouse. Emergency cache. Proposed building sites, wind generator tower, & solar panels are shown.
Lake Hoare Camp	6 & 7	The boundary goes from the rocky area southeast of the helicopter pads, north around the emergency cache, northeast to a rock northwest of the westernmost tent site, northeast to a point north of another tent site, northeast again to the northeastern most tent site, south along the stream/glacier to a point east of the old Lake Hoare facilities (shower and dive storage buildings), southwest to the end of the spit, northwest to the beach below the main building, and northwest to the original point by the helicopter pads.	77° 37.40'S, 162° 53.87'E 77° 37.39'S, 162° 53.86'E 77° 37.35'S, 162° 53.87'E 77° 37.31'S, 162° 53.96'E 77° 37.26'S, 162° 54.28'E 77° 37.26'S, 162° 54.35'E 77° 37.39'S, 162° 54.40'E 77° 37.47'S, 162° 54.34'E 77° 37.41'S, 162° 54.05'E	77° 37.372'S, 162° 53.989'E 2 helicopter landing pads plus sling load area. Secondary pad is 46 m SW of the main pad.	US	A 55.7 m ² (600 sq. ft.) main building, three 13.9 m ² (150 sq. ft.) labs, a generator building (96 sq. ft.), a tool shed (96 sq. ft.), and three outhouses: two 2.2 m ² (24 sq. ft.) and one 1.7 m ² (18 sq. ft.). Jamesway. Solar panels and an emergency cache.

1. Party responsible for maintenance

Facilities Zone	Map No.	Boundary Description	Boundary Coordinates	Helicopter Landing Site Coordinates	RP ¹	Structures in the Zone
Lake Bonney Camp	8	The boundary goes from a point west of the generator shed by the lake, southeast up to a boulder behind a tent site, northeast to a point tent site, northeast to a point northeast of the easternmost tent site, west to the shoreline, southwest along the shoreline passing north of the helicopter landing pad, continuing southwest along the lake shore to a point northwest of the meteorological station and back to the original point below the generator shed.	77° 42.96'S, 162° 27.37'E 77° 42.99'S, 162° 27.56'E 77° 42.97'S, 162° 27.79'E 77° 42.95'S, 162° 27.93'E 77° 42.90'S, 162° 27.73'E 77° 42.92'S, 162° 27.61'E	77° 42.95'S, 162° 27.65'E 1 helicopter landing pad.	US	A 55.7 m ² (600 sq. ft.) Jamesway, a 2.2 m ² (24 sq. ft.) outhouse, an 8.9 m ² (96 sq. ft.) generator building, a 1.1 m ² (118 sq. ft.) science laboratory and a RAD lab. Solar panels and emergency cache.
Mount Newall Radio Repeater	9	The boundary goes from the northeastern most point northeast of the green equipment shelter, southwest along the southeastern side of the ridge around the green equipment shelter, the NZ Repeater, the wind turbine, the AFTEC Hut, the antenna, the survival camp hut, the survival landing pad, northeast along the north western side of the ridge around the camp hut, the antenna, the AFTEC Hut, the wind turbine, the NZ Repeater, and the green equipment shelter back to the original point.	77° 30.23'S, 162° 37.60'E 77° 30.25'S, 162° 37.60'E 77° 30.26'S, 162° 37.55'E 77° 30.27'S, 162° 37.52'E 77° 30.27'S, 162° 37.52'E 77° 30.29'S, 162° 37.46'E 77° 30.31'S, 162° 37.33'E 77° 30.29'S, 162° 37.28'E 77° 30.28'S, 162° 37.40'E 77° 30.26'S, 162° 37.49'E 77° 30.23'S, 162° 37.56'E	77° 30.295'S, 162° 37.340'E 1 helicopter landing pad.	US / NZ	The site includes both a US and a NZ radio repeater. There are three huts on Mt. Newall, including an 8.9 m ² (96 sq. ft.) survival hut, a 22.3 m ² (240 sq. ft.) shed encompassing a hybrid power system (both US), and a green equipment shelter and a green equipment shelter 2.2 m ² (24 sq. ft.) housing the NZ repeater. US repeater equipment contained in two orange plastic cases. There are two antennae (one US, one NZ) and a wind turbine (US) at the site.

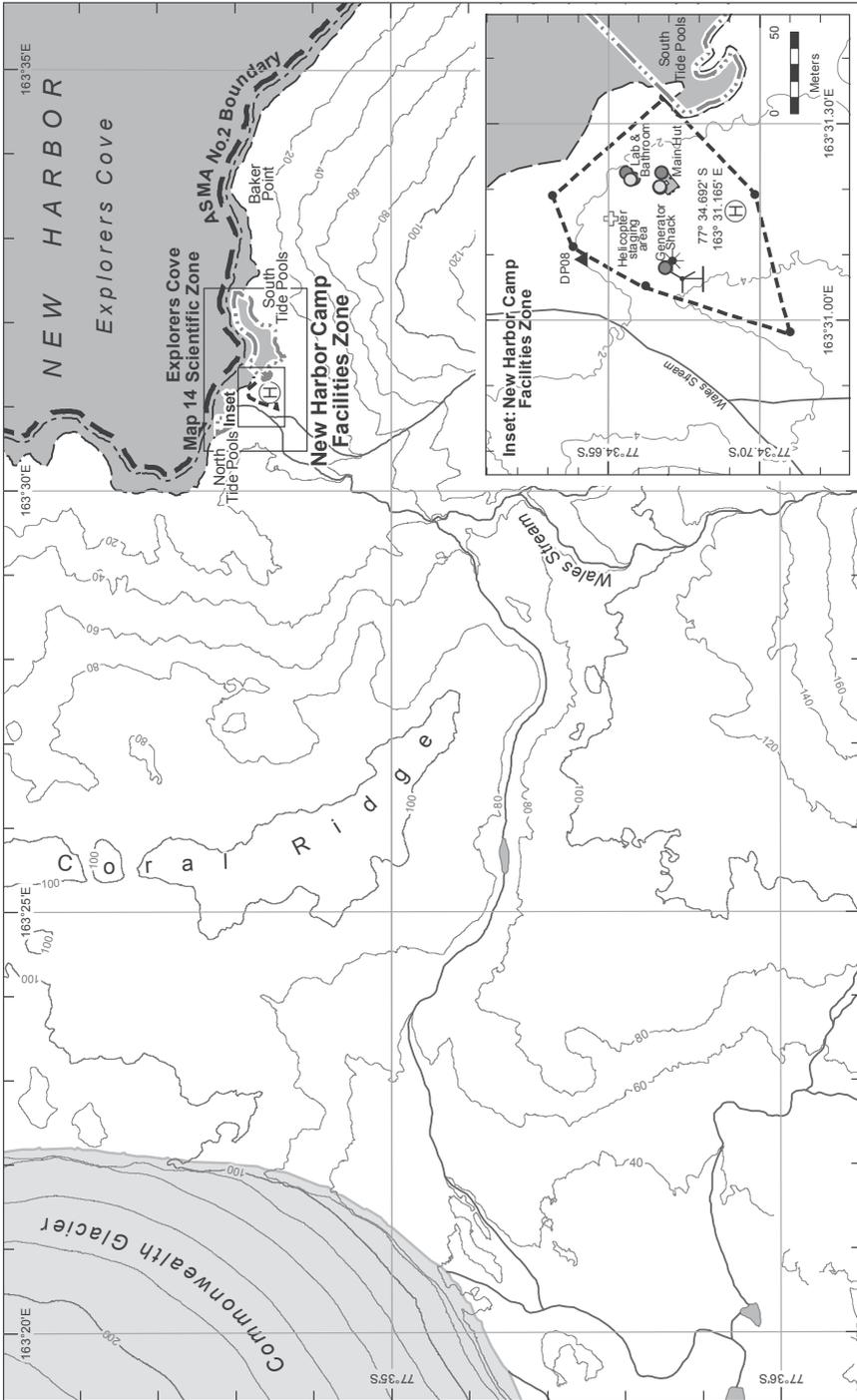


Facilities Zone	Map No.	Boundary Description	Boundary Coordinates	Helicopter Landing Site Coordinates	RP ¹	Structures in the Zone
Marble Point Refueling Station	10	The boundary goes from the easternmost point (east of soil pits), northwest around the main facilities area, northwest around the fuel storage tanks and pipe, northwest along the road, southwest around the end of the road and staging area, southeast along the road and around the helicopter pads, southeast around the pond, and northeast back to the point east of the soil pits.	77° 24.86'S, 163° 41.41'E 77° 24.82'S, 163° 41.22'E 77° 24.81'S, 163° 41.02'E 77° 24.80'S, 163° 40.81'E 77° 24.71'S, 163° 40.25'E 77° 24.74'S, 163° 40.15'E 77° 24.86'S, 163° 40.74'E 77° 24.89'S, 163° 41.27'E	77° 24.82'S, 163° 40.76'E 4 helicopter landing pads. The four pads are in close proximity (~25 m – 30 m apart). Coordinates are given for the central pad (second from main fuel tanks).	US	A 69.7 m ² (750 sq. ft.) main building, a 41.8 m ² (450 sq. ft.) bunkhouse, a 55.7 m ² (600 sq. ft.) bunkhouse, a 7.4 m ² (80 sq. ft.) fuel shack, 6 fuel storage tanks (25,000 gallons each), a 2.2 m ² (24 sq. ft.) outhouse and incinerator for solid waste, a 1.9 m ² (20 sq. ft.) storage shed, a 21 m ² (224 sq. ft.) generator shed, a 27 m ² (288 sq. ft.) workshop and storage building, and a 7 m ² (76 sq. ft.) ASOS weather station. Fuel shed and outhouse at refuelling station.
Lower Wright Hut	11	The boundary encompasses the hut, a marked helicopter landing site, and an emergency box and is bounded by rising slopes on the western and eastern sides, a large pavement crack at the southern end and rocky areas at the northern end. A met screen and weir are outside the zone within walking distance of the site.	77° 26.56'S, 162° 39.04'E 77° 26.53'S, 162° 39.02'E 77° 26.53'S, 162° 39.13'E 77° 26.55'S, 162° 39.15'E	77° 26.537'S, 161° 39.070'E 1 helicopter landing pad.	NZ	One small hut with accommodation for 2 people with a floor area of 6 m ² (65 sq. ft.). Emergency cache.

1. Party responsible for maintenance

Facilities Zone	Map No.	Boundary Description	Boundary Coordinates	Helicopter Landing Site Coordinates	RP ¹	Structures in the Zone
Lake Vanda Hut	12 Inset 1	The boundary follows the edge of the flat area on which the huts, AWS, marked helicopter landing site and tent sites are located	77° 31.42'S, 161° 41.15'E 77° 31.40'S, 161° 41.17'E 77° 31.34'S, 161° 41.45'E 77° 31.34'S, 161° 41.51'E 77° 31.36'S, 161° 41.51'E 77° 31.41'S, 161° 41.25'E	77° 31.361'S, 161° 41.442'E 1 helicopter landing pad	NZ	Three interconnected huts with a total floor area of 30 m ² (323 sq. ft.). Automatic Weather Station (AWS).
Bull Pass Hut	12 Inset 2	The boundary encompasses the pebbly flat ground on which the huts and tent sites are situated, and is bounded by a large boulder to the north, small rocky ridges to the east and west, and a line between ridge ends to the south. An AWS is established well to the west of the zone boundary.	77° 31.09'S, 161° 51.23'E 77° 31.07'S, 161° 50.96'E 77° 30.98'S, 161° 51.11'E 77° 31.00'S, 161° 51.35'E	77° 31.056'S, 161° 51.048'E 1 helicopter landing pad.	US	Two shelters located at this site, an equipment shelter and an environmental shelter approximately 28.7 m ² (290 sq. ft.) which houses a hybrid power system. Emergency cache.
Cape Roberts Camp	13	The boundary encompasses all of the flat area between north and south beaches on Cape Roberts, including the two huts and fuel rack. The southeast corner of the zone is at the fuel rack, and the boundary continues north along the edge of a bouldery slope, west along the edge of a rocky area, and south behind the huts along the edge another rocky slope. The zone is bounded to the south by the shoreline of a small bay.	77° 2.08'S, 163° 10.73'E 77° 2.08'S, 163° 10.79'E 77° 2.09'S, 163° 10.84'E 77° 2.16'S, 163° 10.79'E	No helicopter landing pads	NZ	Two huts on the ice-free area of Cape Roberts with accommodation for four people (approximately 10 m ² .) as well a living hut 19 m ² (205 sq. ft.). A storage rack for drummed fuel is also at the site.





Map 3: Explorers Cove, New Harbor

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068.037.03)
 Environmental Research & Assessment

Data sources: features digitised from aerial imagery (1993)
 Contours: derived from USGS 2m LIDAR DEM
 Contour interval: 20 m, 2 m in inset
 Zone boundaries & facilities: USAP (27 Dec 2007)

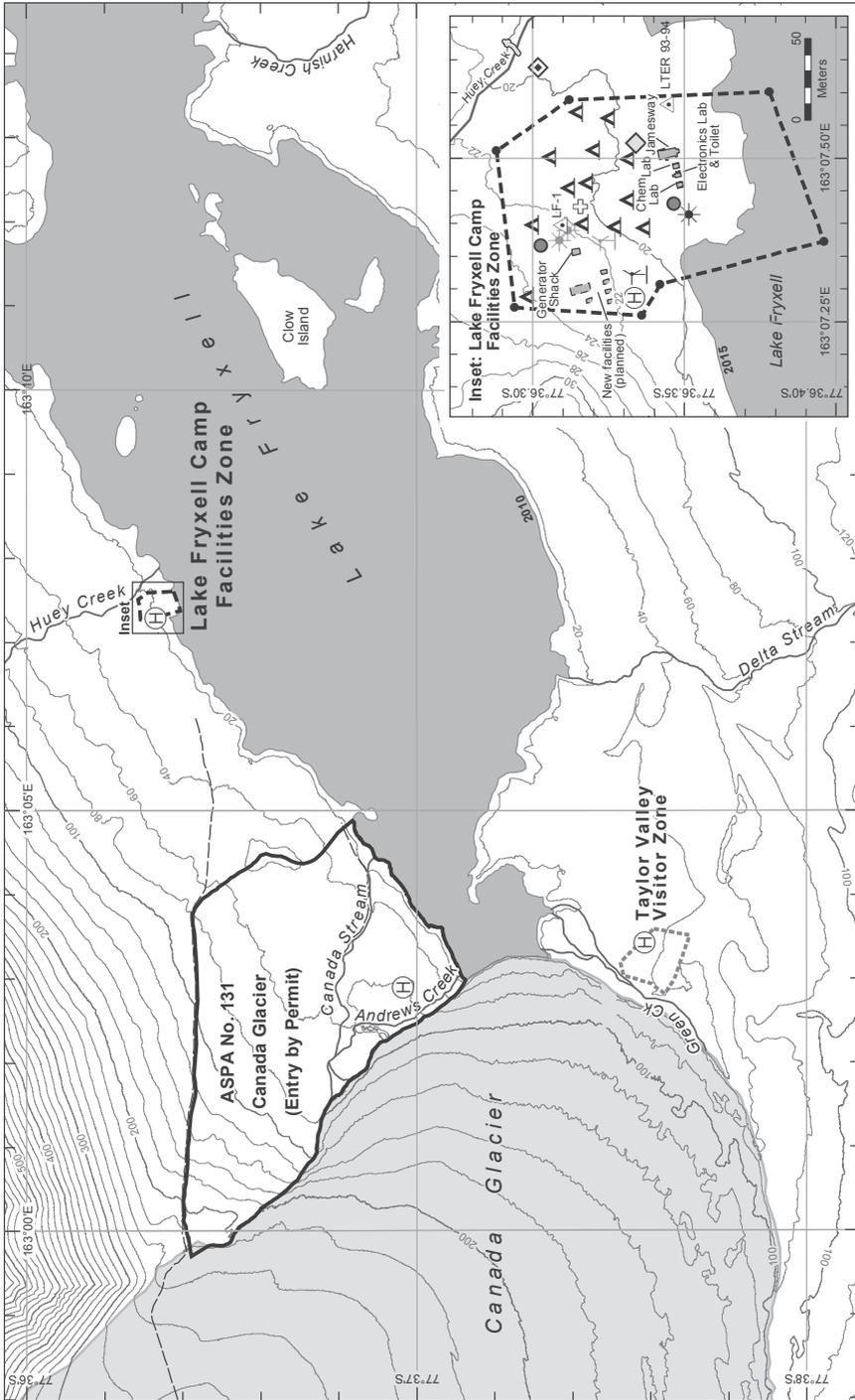


Data source: features digitised from aerial imagery (1993)
 Lakes: PGC shoreline survey (2010)
 Contours: derived from USGS 2m LIDAR DEM
 Contour interval: 20 m, 2 m in inset
 Zone boundaries & facilities: USAP (30 Jan 2008)



Map 4: Lake Fryxell - Commonwealth Glacier

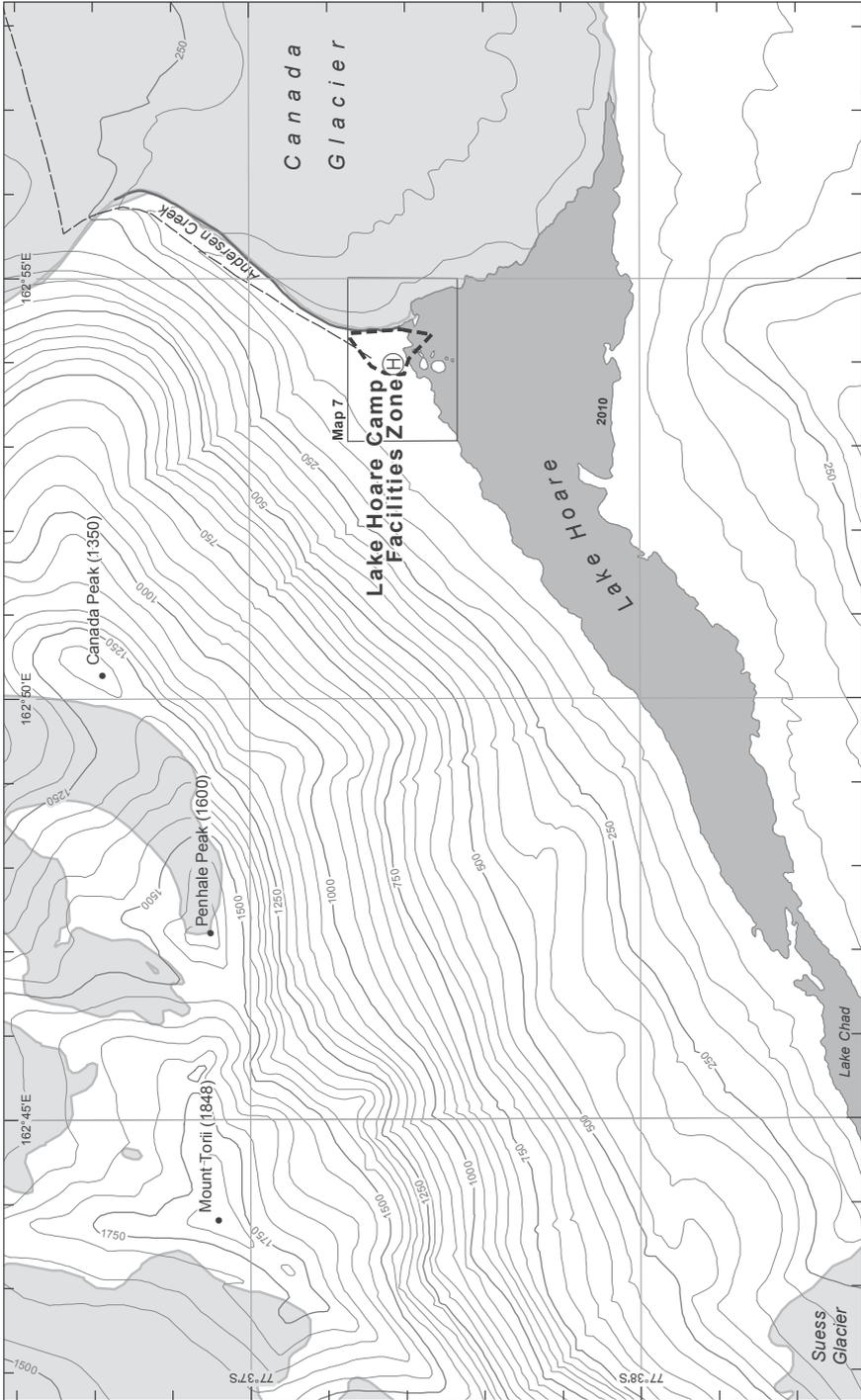
Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10066.038.03)
 Environmental Research & Assessment



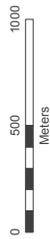
Map 5: Lake Fryxell - Canada Glacier

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068.039.04)
 Environmental Research & Assessment

Data source: features digitised from aerial imagery (1993)
 Lake: PSG shoreline survey (2010)
 Contours: derived from USGS 2m LIDAR DEM
 Contour interval: 20 m, 2m in inset
 Zone boundaries & facilities: USAP (15 Jan 2015)
 ASPA boundary: Management Plan (2011)

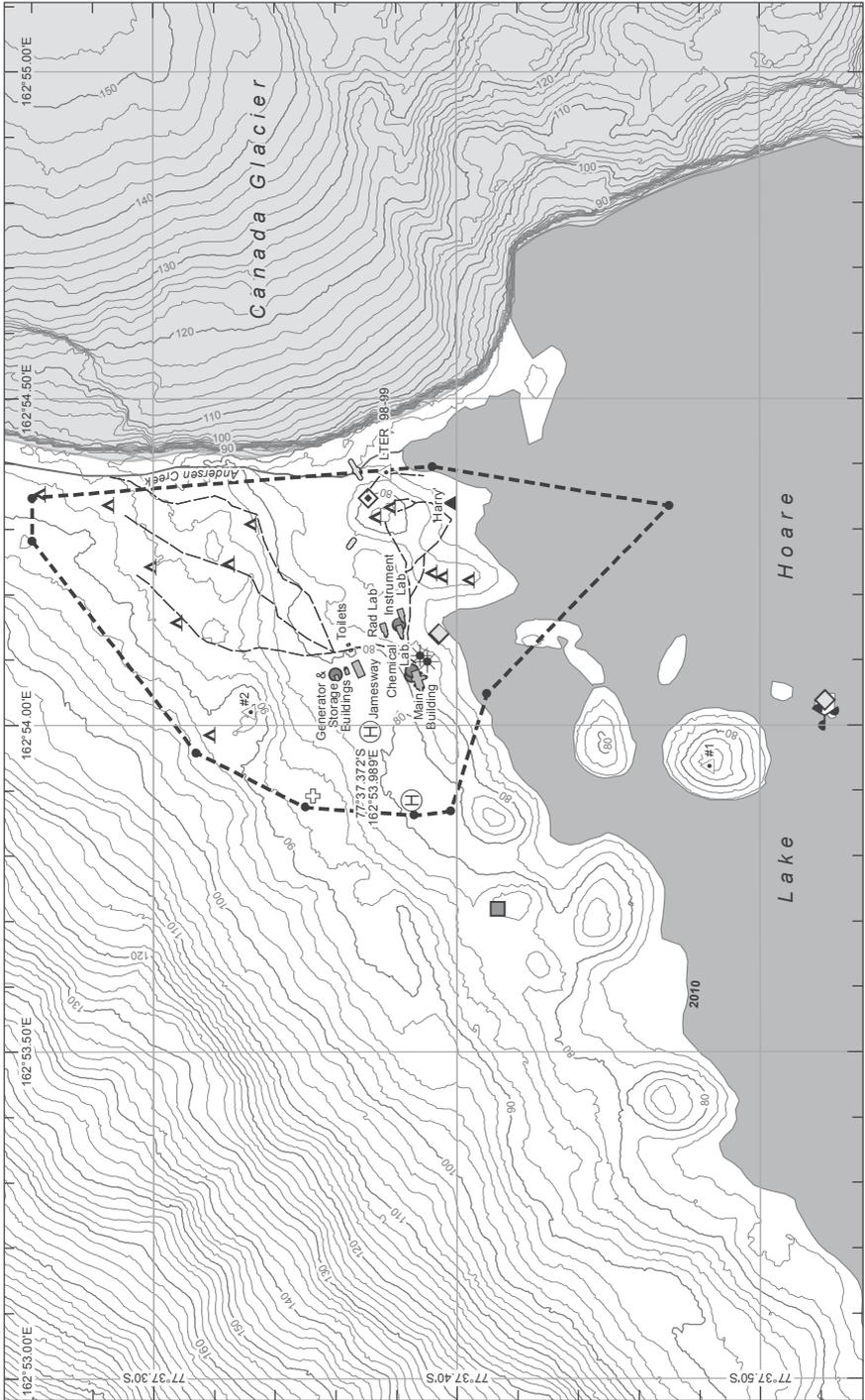


Data source: features digitised from aerial imagery (1993)
 Lake: FCC satellite survey (2010)
 Contours: derived from USGS 50K map
 Contour interval: 50 m
 Zone boundaries & facilities: USAP (31 Jan 2011)



Map 6: Lake Hoare, Canada Glacier

Issued: 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10066_040_03)
 Environmental Research & Assessment

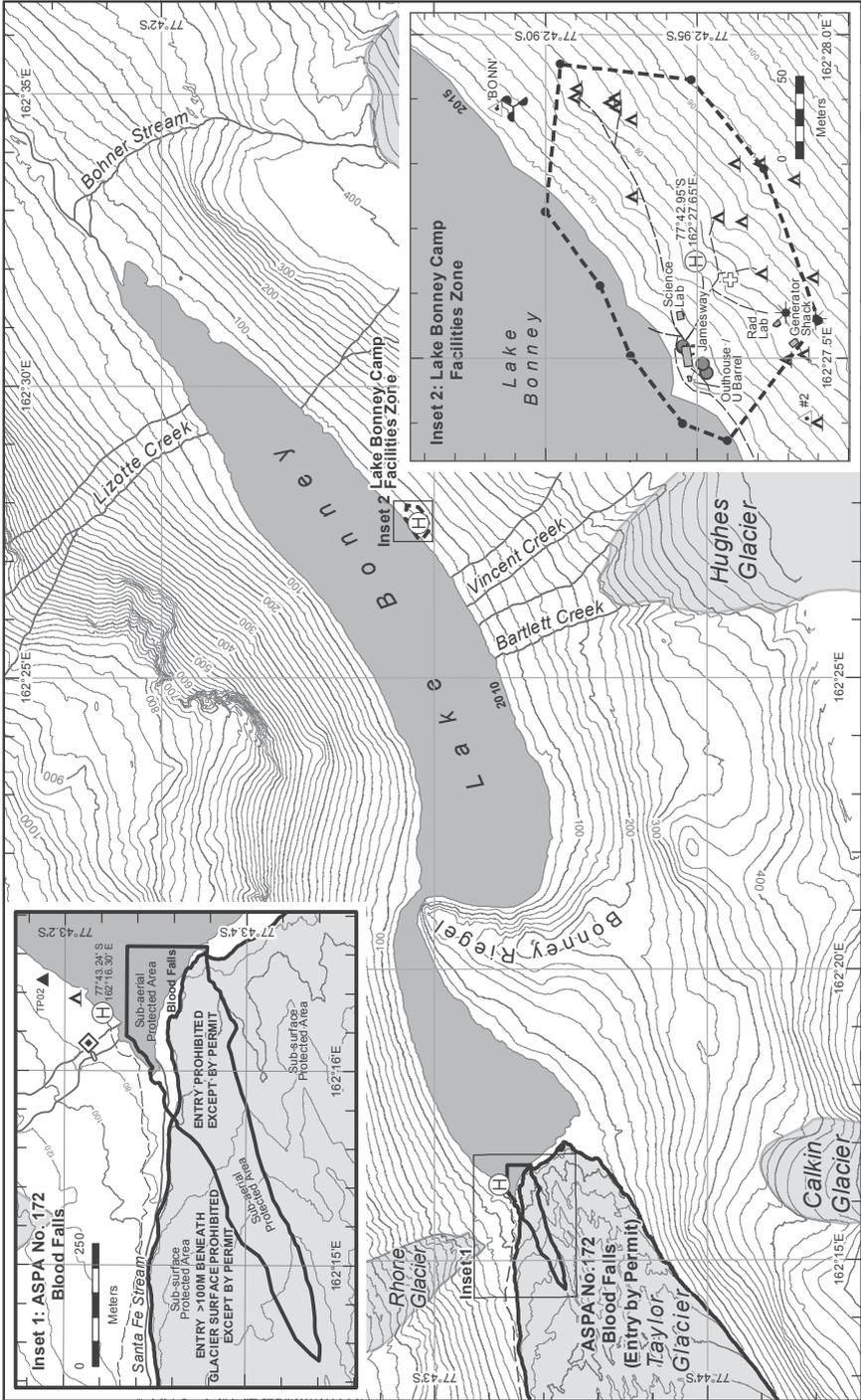


Data source: features digitised from aerial imagery (1993)
 Lake PGCC street file survey (2010)
 Contours: derived from USGS 2m LIDAR DEM
 Contour interval: 2 m
 Zone boundaries & facilities: USAP (03 Feb 2012)

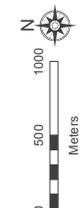


Map 7: Lake Hoare Camp Facilities Zone

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068.041.03)
 Environmental Research & Assessment

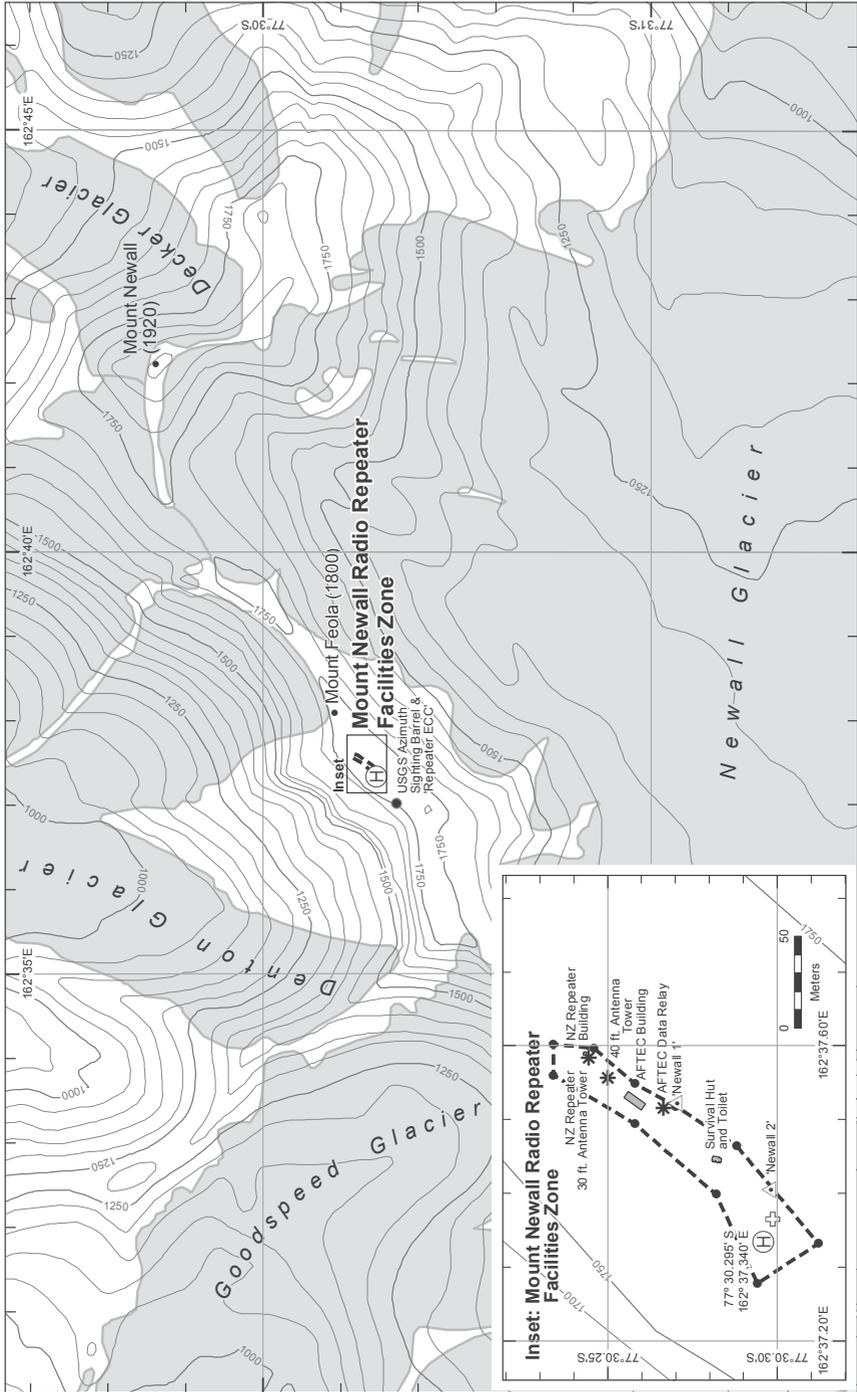


Data source: features digitised from aerial imagery (1983)
 Lake: PGC shoreline survey (2010)
 Contours: in meters derived from USGS 2m LIDAR DEM
 Contour interval: 20 m, 2m in inset
 Zone boundary & facilities: USAP (27 Jan 2015)



Map 8: Lake Bonney, Taylor Valley

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068.042.03)
 Environmental Research & Assessment

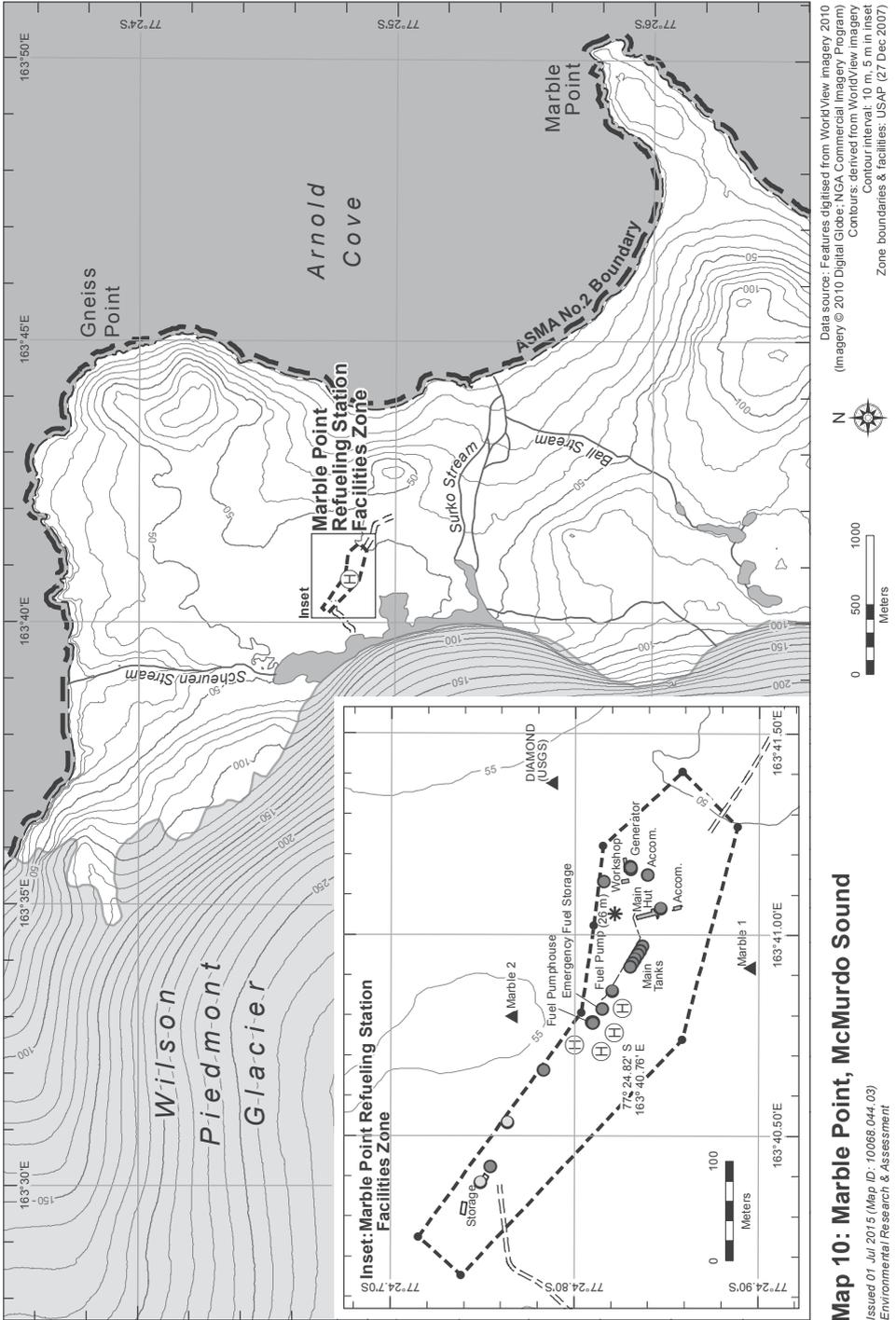


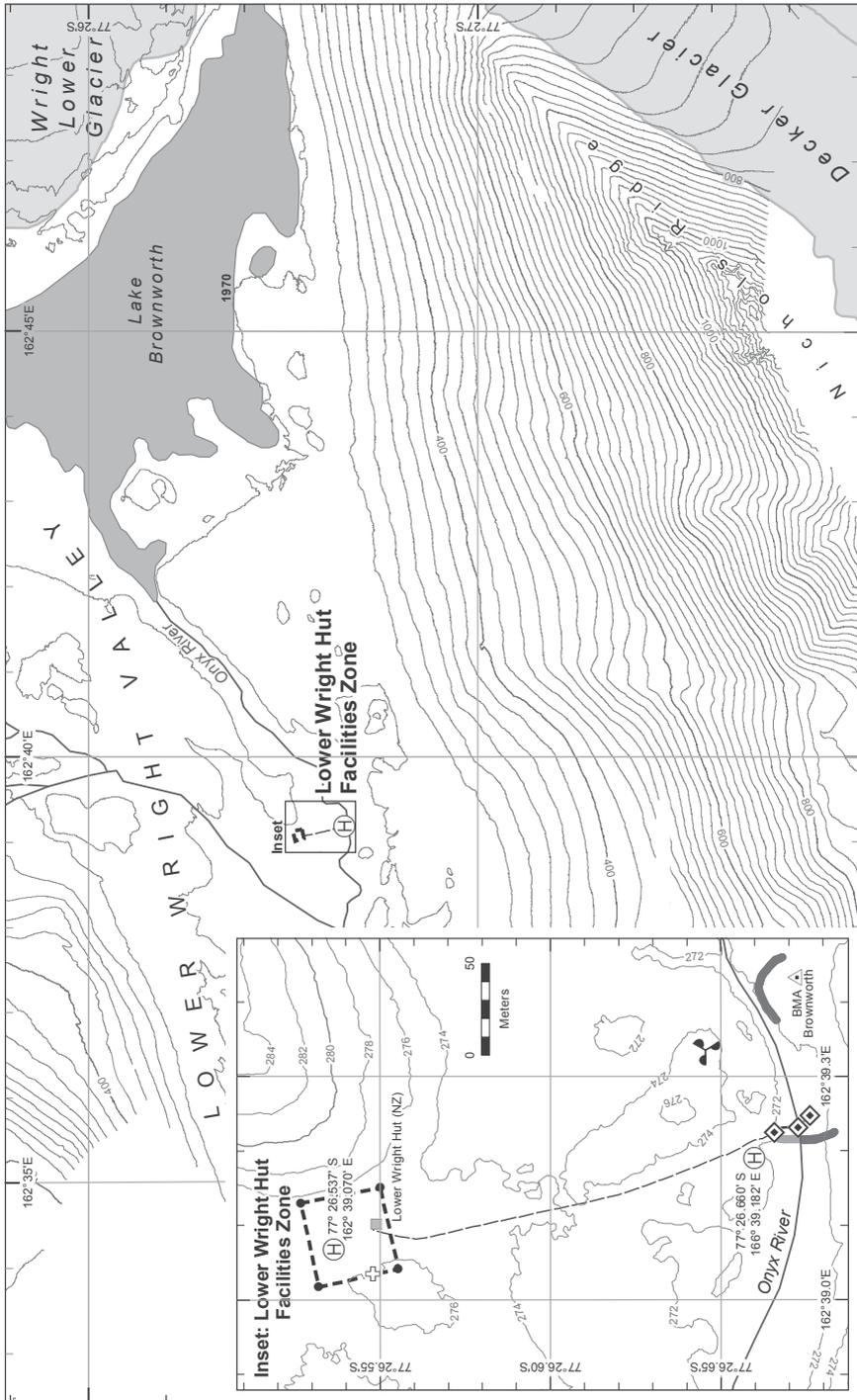
Data source: USGS 1:50K map series
 Contour interval: 50 m
 Zone boundaries & facilities: USAP (01 Feb 2008)



Map 9: Mount Newall, Asgard Range

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068 043 03)
 Environmental Research & Assessment

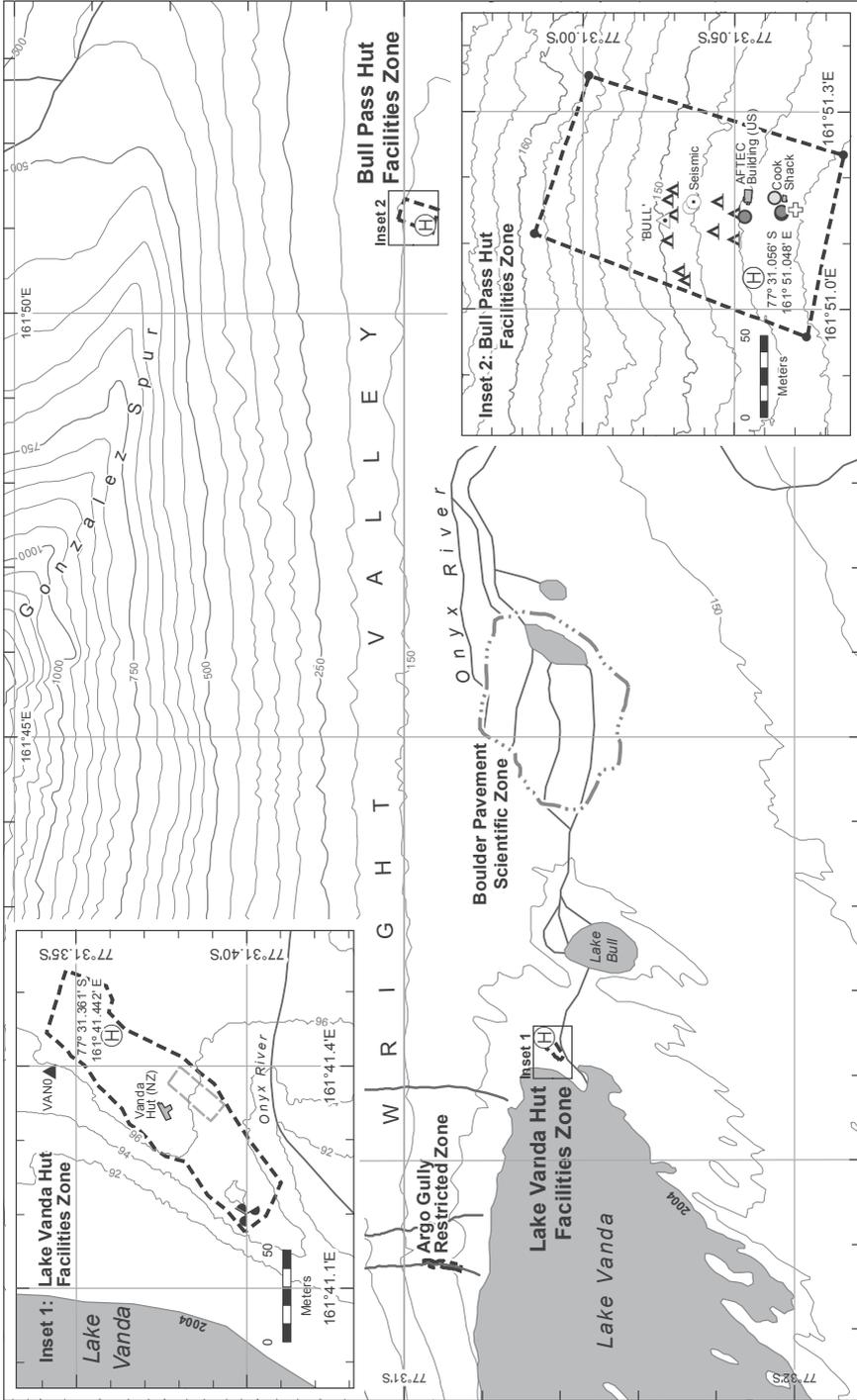




Data source: USGS 1:50K map series; Stream (inset map) digitised from Quickbird image 09 Jan 2007
 (Imagery © 2007 Digital globe; NGA Commercial Image Program)
 Contours: USGS 250m, 1:50K map
 Contour interval: 20, 2 m in inset
 Zone boundaries & facilities: USAP (14 Jan 2008)

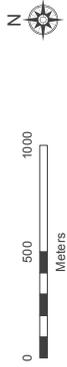
Map 11: Lower Wright Valley

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068.045.03)
 Environmental Research & Assessment

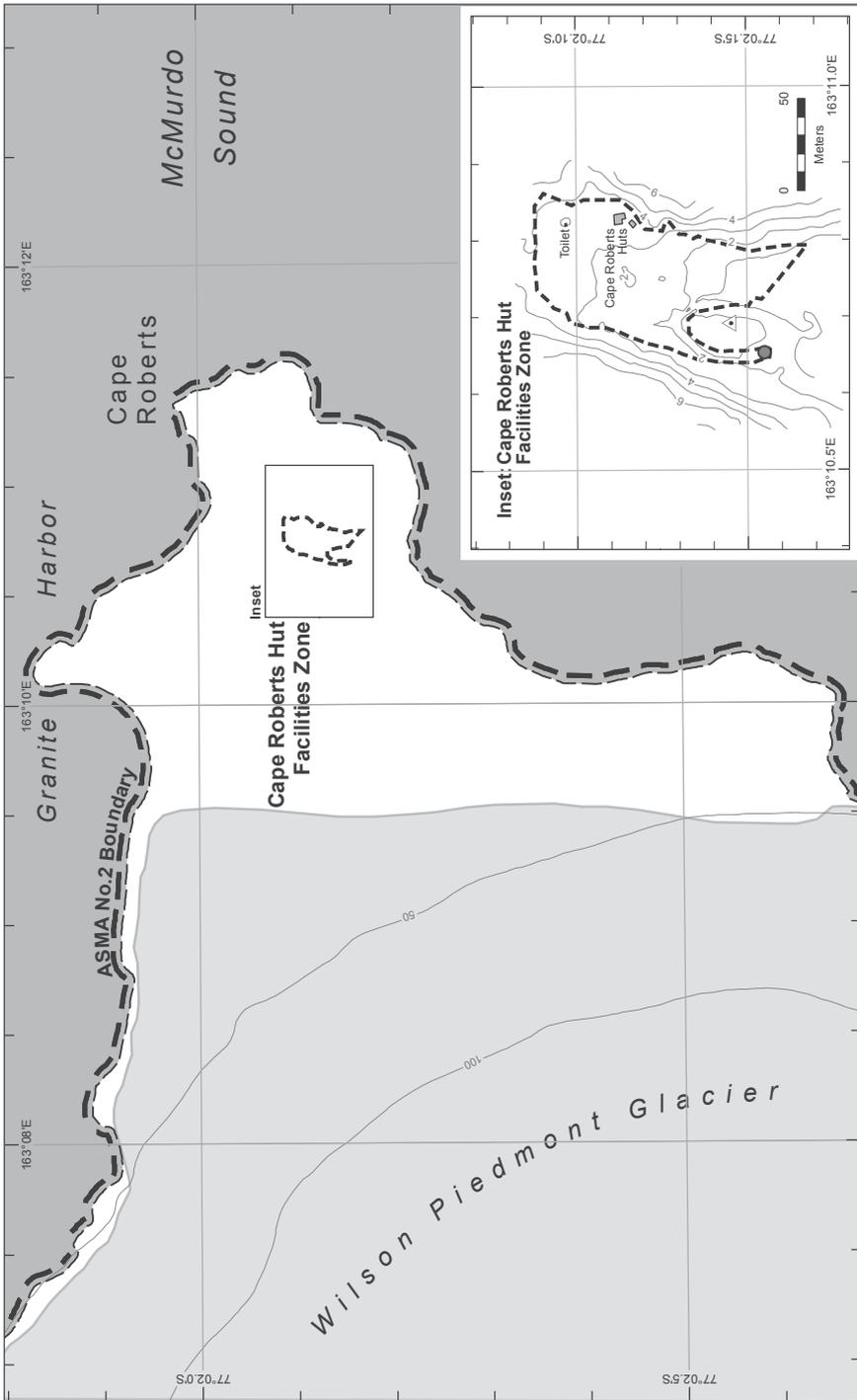


Map 12: Lake Vanda, Wright Valley

01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068.046.03)
 Environmental Research & Assessment



Data sources: USGS 1:50K map series
 Inset contours: OSU/INASA/USGS 2m LIDAR DEM
 Inset scale: 1:10000 (1 cm = 2 m in map)
 Zone boundaries & Features: USAP (30 Jan 2009) / Antarctica NZ



Data source: Features digitised from Quickbird Imagery 08 Nov. 2008
 (Imagery © 2008 Digital Globe, Inc. for Commercial Imagery Program)
 Map © 2008 ASP, Inc. for USGS 1:50,000 National Wetlands Inventory
 Zone boundaries & facilities: Map F ASMA No.2 Plan (2004)
 Contour interval: 50 m, 1 m in inset

Map 13: Cape Roberts, Granite Harbor

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068/047_03)
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Appendix D

Guidelines for Scientific Zones

The following sites within the Area are designated Scientific Zones:

- Explorers Cove, New Harbor, Taylor Valley;
- Boulder Pavement, Wright Valley.

Brief site descriptions, guidelines for activities within each Scientific Zone, and Maps 14 and 15 showing the zone boundaries are attached.



Lake ice patterns: C.Harris, ERA / USAP (Dec 2009)

Scientific Zone Explorers Cove

Location

New Harbor, Taylor Valley
Two components centered on: North tide pools (490 m²): 77° 34.57' S, 163° 30.79' E; and South tide pools (4360 m²): 77° 34.66' S, 163° 31.82' E.

Purpose

To avoid disturbance to local marine environment and ecology which are the subject of long-term scientific studies.

Zone area

4850 m²

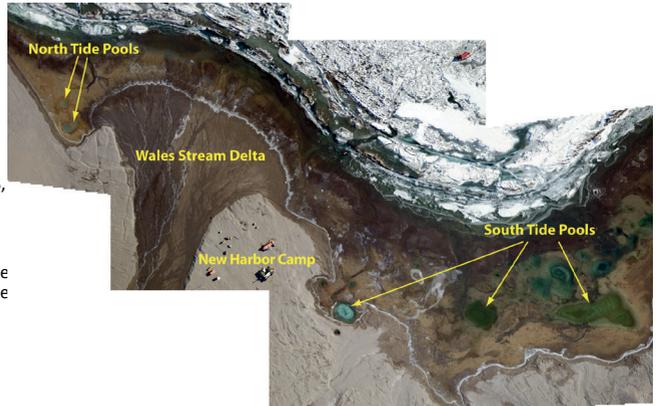


Photo montage: S. Bowser, USAP (28 Jan 2005)

Description

The Scientific Zone comprises two tide pool systems on the coast of Explorers Cove, both located close to the New Harbor Camp Facilities Zone and extending ~ 75 – 100 m offshore (Map 14). The southern component lies immediately east of New Harbor Camp, extending along the coast for ~ 500 m. The smaller northern component lies ~ 200 m northwest of New Harbor Camp, immediately west of the Wales Stream delta, and extends along the coast for ~ 100 m. These tidally inundated sand flats are characterized by tide pools containing benthic mats of diatoms and cyanobacteria, a significant source of nutrients for the Explorers Cove near-shore marine ecosystem.

Boundaries

The coastline boundary of both tide pools follows the mean high water mark, while the seaward boundary extends parallel to the coast following the approximate grounding line of sea ice pressure ridges (when present), which occur ~ 75 – 100 m offshore (see Map 14).

South Tide Pools: The western boundary extends 100 m NE from the coast at the NE corner of the New Harbor Camp Facilities Zone. The eastern extent of the Scientific Zone is marked on the shore of a small coastal promontory ~ 500 m east of the Facilities Zone by a small rock cairn, from which the eastern boundary extends due north ~ 30 m offshore.

North Tide Pools: The western boundary extends 100 m along the coast from a small embayment west of the Wales Stream delta. The northern boundary thence extends ~ 80 m due east from the coast, while the eastern boundary extends 70 m due north from the coast at the edge of the Wales Stream delta.

Impacts

<i>Known impacts</i>	None.
<i>Potential impacts</i>	Shoreline sediments are soft and easily disturbed when not frozen.

Access requirements

<i>Helicopter Access</i>	Use designated helicopter landing site at New Harbor Facilities Zone: 77° 34.692' S, 163° 31.165' E
<i>Surface Access</i>	Access to the New Harbor Facilities Zone over sea ice may pass through the southern component of the Scientific Zone.

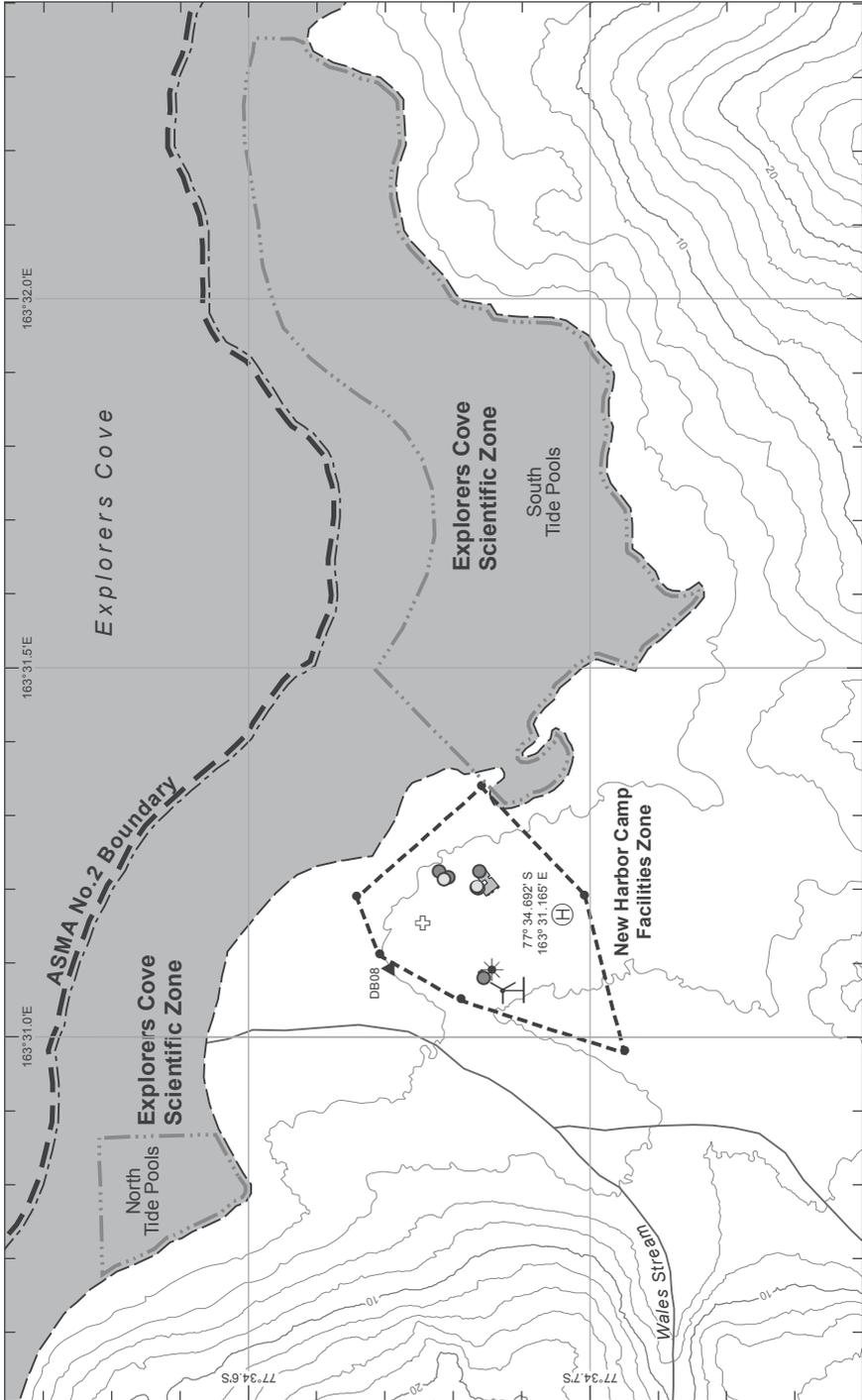
Special site guidance

- Avoid walking in the zone unless conducting scientific research, especially when the ice has thawed.
- Sterilize all sampling equipment before sampling at the site to avoid introducing non-native species.

Key references

Gooday, A.J., Bowser, S.S. & Bernhard, J.M. 1996. Benthic foraminiferal assemblages in Explorers Cove, Antarctica: A shallow-water site with deep-sea characteristics. *Progress in Oceanography* **37**: 117-66.

Site Map – Map 14.



Data source: features digitised from aerial imagery (1983)
 Contours: derived from USGS 2m LIDAR DEM
 Contour interval: 2 m
 Scientific zone: digitised from aerial imagery (1983)

Map 14: Explorers Cove Scientific Zone

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068 048.03)
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Scientific Zone Boulder Pavement

Location

Onyx River, central Wright Valley, 4 km east and upstream from Lake Vanda:

77° 31.33' S; 161° 54.58' E

Purpose

To avoid disturbance to extensive microbial mats and ecology which are the subject of long-term scientific studies.

Zone area

0.47 km²



Boulder Pavement: N. Biletnikoff, USAP (29 Jan 2009)

Description

The Scientific Zone comprises a part of the Onyx River which fans out and flows slowly through an extensive and relatively flat area of boulders, where conditions are favorable for the growth of algae and cyanobacteria, forming the most extensive microbial mats in the Wright Valley and a biofilter for Lake Vanda.

Boundaries

The Scientific Zone extends to the perimeter of the extensive flat boulder pavement that is typically inundated by the Onyx River, which comprises an area ~ 0.8 km wide and 1.5 km long (Map 15).

Impacts

Known impacts None.

Potential impacts Trampling may damage the microbial mats. The mats may be difficult to identify when the site is frozen. Activities within the zone increase the risk of the introduction of non-native species.

Access requirements

Helicopter Access Helicopter landings within the Scientific Zone should be avoided. Where practicable, visitors should use the designated helicopter landing sites at Lake Vanda Hut Facilities Zone (77° 31.361' S; 161° 41.442' E) or Bull Pass Hut Facilities Zone (77° 31.056' S , 161° 51.048' E) (Maps 12 & 15).

Surface Access The zone should be accessed on foot. Avoid walking in this area unless necessary for scientific or management purposes.

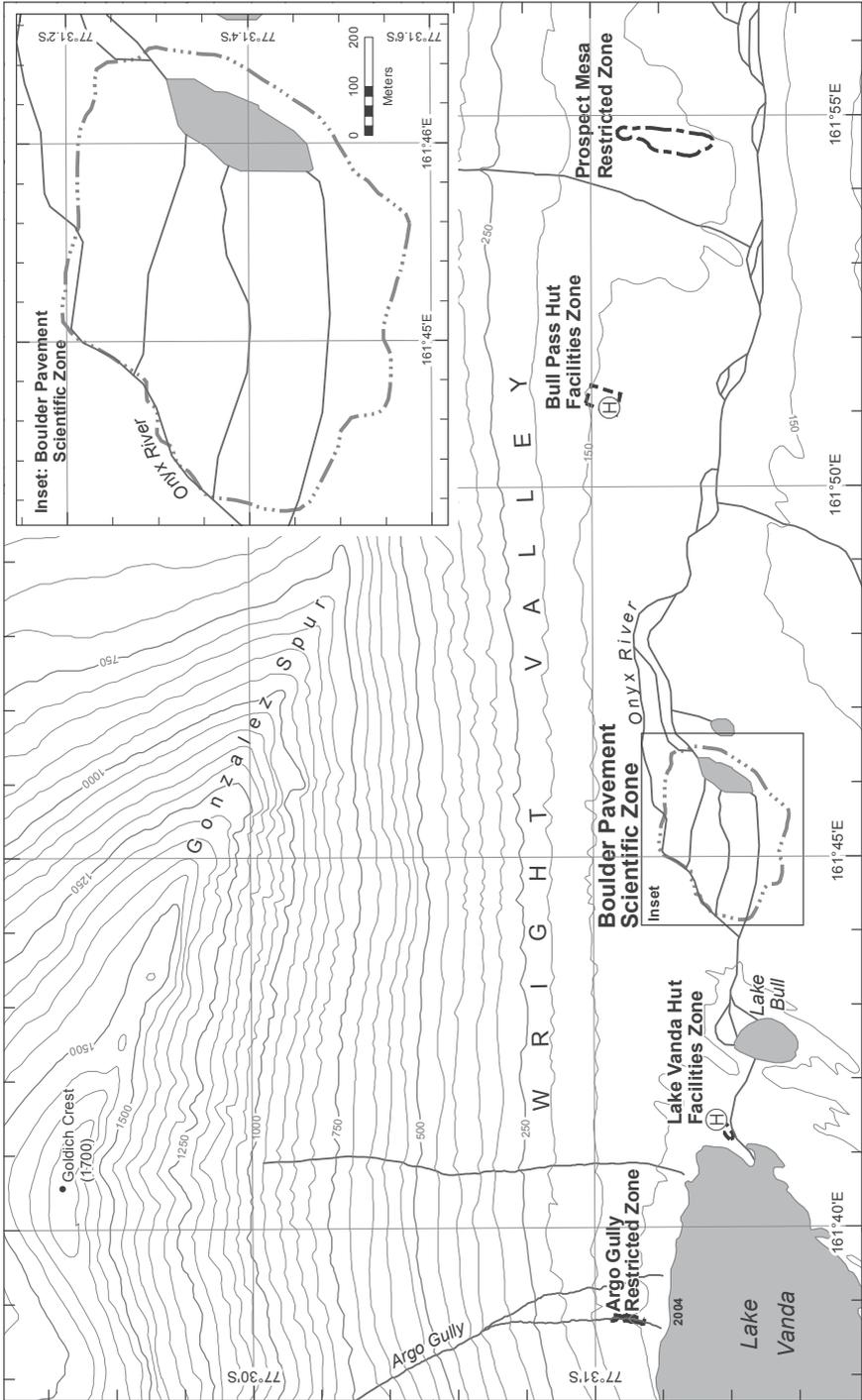
Special site guidance

- Avoid crossing the Scientific Zone unless necessary for scientific purposes, such as sampling.
- Walk only on the rocks and avoid trampling the microbial mats.
- Avoid the introduction of non-native species by sterilizing all sampling equipment before use at this site.

Key references

- Howard-Williams, C., Vincent, C.L., Broady, P.A. & Vincent, W.F. 1986. Antarctic stream ecosystems: variability in environmental properties and algal community structure. *International Revue der gesamten Hydrobiologie und Hydrographie* **71**(4): 511-44.
- Howard-Williams, C., Hawes, I., Schwarz, A.M. & Hall, J.A. 1997. Sources and sinks of nutrients in a polar desert stream, the Onyx River, Antarctica. In: Lyons, W.B., Howard-Williams, C. & Hawes, I. (Eds) *Ecosystem processes in Antarctic ice-free landscapes*. Proceedings of an International Workshop on Polar Desert Ecosystems, Christchurch, New Zealand: 155-70.
- Green, W.J., Stage, B.R., Preston, A., Wagers, S., Shacat, J. & Newell, S. 2005. Geochemical processes in the Onyx River, Wright Valley, Antarctica: major ions, nutrients, trace metals. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **69**(4): 839-50.

Site Map – Map 15.



Data source: Scientific & Restricted Zone: digitised from base imagery
 Base imagery: Quickbird 30 Oct 2004
 (Imagery © 2004 Digital Globe, NGA Commercial Imagery Program)
 Contours: USGS 1:50,000 map series
 Facilities: USAP / Antarctica NZ

Map 15: Boulder Pavement, Wright Valley

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068/049.03)
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Appendix E

Guidelines for Restricted Zones

The following sites within the Area are designated Restricted Zones:

- Trough Lake catchment, Pyramid Trough, Royal Society Range;
- Mount Feather Sirius Deposit, Mount Feather;
- Don Juan Pond, South Fork, Wright Valley;
- Argo Gully, Lake Vanda, Wright Valley;
- Prospect Mesa, Wright Valley;
- Hart Ash Deposit, Wright Valley;
- Victoria Valley sand dunes, Victoria Valley;
- Battleship Promontory, Alatna Valley, Convoy Range.

Brief site descriptions, guidelines for activities within each Restricted Zone, and maps showing the zone boundaries (Maps 16 – 23) are attached.



Ventifact, Trough Lake catchment: C.Harris, ERA / USAP (Dec 2009)

Restricted Zone Trough Lake Catchment

Location

Trough Lake catchment, Royal Society Range, several km northwest of the Koettlitz Glacier and southwest of Walcott Bay:

78° 18.17' S, 163° 20.57' E

Purpose

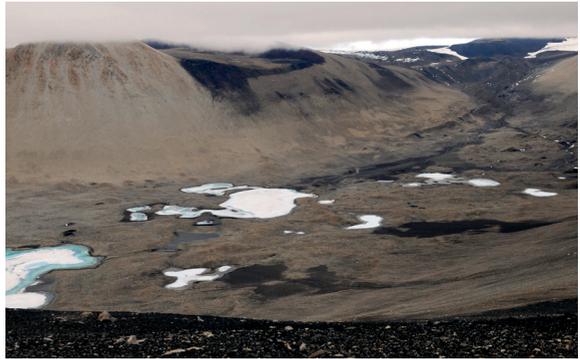
To avoid disturbance to a pristine hydrological catchment and its ecology, and to ensure the aesthetic and wilderness values of the zone are maintained.

Zone area

79.8 km²

Description

The Trough Lake catchment is enclosed by Mount Dromedary (2485 m), The Pyramid (854 m), The Bulwark (~ 600 m) and Seahorse (1008 m), and comprises a network of four main drainage systems feeding into Trough Lake (Map 16). The valley floor of Pyramid Trough contains a significant wetland system comprising a variety of pond and stream habitats in a confined area that support a range of rich biological communities that are representative of the region. Sparse communities of bryophytes and lichens are present. The catchment also contains some unique features, most notable of which are the presence of groups of cyanobacteria that are rare in other wetland systems in the region. Specifically, in addition to the common oscillatorian cyanobacteria, microbial mats in ponds and streams contain *Dichothrix* and *Schizothrix*, and a range of coccoid taxa. Trough Lake catchment has been visited infrequently compared to the other Dry Valleys, and the ecosystem is considered to be almost pristine.



Pyramid Trough: C. Harris, ERA / USAP (09 Dec 2009)

Boundaries

The Restricted Zone boundary is defined by the Trough Lake catchment. Clockwise from The Pyramid, the boundary crosses a small tongue of the Koettlitz Glacier extending into the catchment, thence follows Backdrop Ridge to an unnamed peak (1618 m) at the top of West Aisle Ridge, thence northwest following the ridge to Mount Dromedary, from where it follows a ridge northeast to Seahorse. The boundary thence follows a ridge eastward and descends to Walcott Bay. The boundary proceeds due east ~800 m from the shoreline of Walcott Bay to the approximate grounding line of the Koettlitz Glacier, and thence follows the ASMA boundary to Bulwark Stream to the foot of the northeast ridge of The Bulwark. The boundary proceeds southward following The Bulwark ridge crest, crosses the head of the Upper Alph River, and follows the Koettlitz Glacier margin to ascend the northeastern ridge of The Pyramid.

Impacts

<i>Known impacts</i>	Rocks have been moved at the campsite, where an iron survey marker is installed on a small knoll at: 78° 17.17' S, 163° 27.83' E (18 m). Sampling has been undertaken at a number of lakes in the catchment.
<i>Potential impacts</i>	Disturbance to water bodies, terrestrial ecology and sensitive soils by sampling or trampling. Introduction of non-native species.

Access requirements

<i>Helicopter Access</i>	Helicopters should land at the designated site at: 78° 17.16' S, 163° 27.84' E (11 m).
<i>Surface Access</i>	Movement within the zone should generally be on foot. Helicopters may be used for essential travel to sites that would be impracticable to access on foot from the campsite.

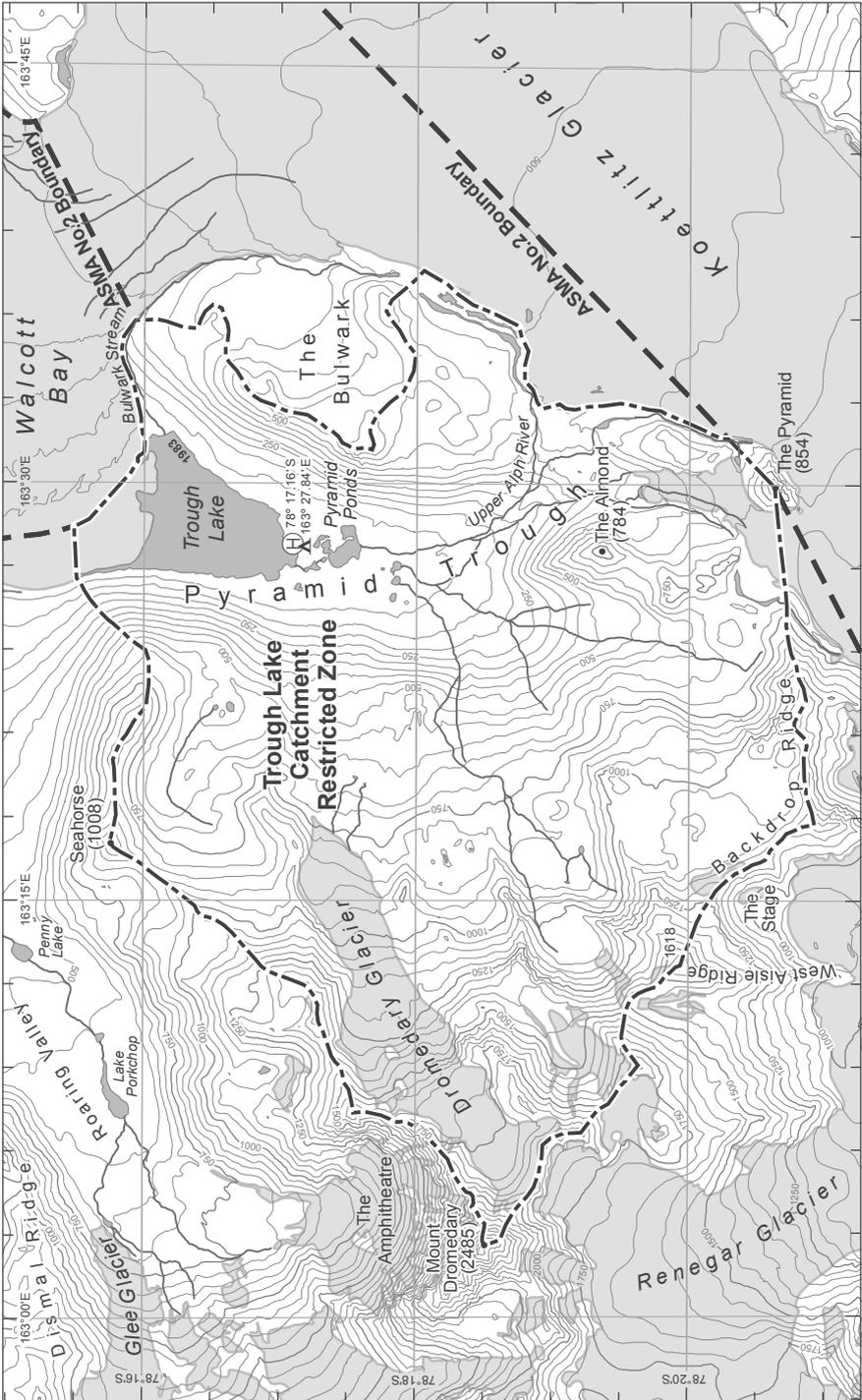
Special site guidance

- Visits to this catchment should be minimized and semi-permanent structures should not be installed within the zone.
- Avoid the introduction of non-native species by sterilizing all sampling equipment before visiting this site.
- Camping within the Restricted Zone should be at the site previously used (adjacent to the designated helicopter landing site) at: 78° 17.15' S, 163° 27.79' E (11 m).

Key references

- Chinn, T.J.H. 1993. Physical hydrology of Dry Valleys lakes. *Antarctic Research Series* 59: 1–51.
- Hendy, C.H. & Hall, B.L. 2006. The radiocarbon reservoir effect in proglacial lakes: examples from Antarctica. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* 241: 413–21.
- Hawes, I., Webster-Brown, J., Wood, S. & Jungblut, A. 2010. A brief survey of aquatic habitats in the Pyramid Trough region, Antarctica. Unpublished report prepared for USAP on the aquatic ecology of the Trough Lake catchment.

Site Map – Map 16



Data source: USGS 1:50K map series
 Contour interval: 50 m
 Restricted Zone extent: digitised from USGS contours

Map 16: Trough Lake Catchment Restricted Zone

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10066.050.03)
 Environmental Research & Assessment

Restricted Zone Mount Feather Sirius Deposit

Location

Northeast flank of Mount Feather (3011 m) between Lashley Glacier and the upper Ferrar Glacier:

77° 56.05' S, 160° 26.30' E

Purpose

To avoid disturbance or damage to an area of Sirius Deposits, which are of high scientific value.

Zone area

0.57 km²



Mount Feather: C. Harris, ERA / USAP (11 Dec 2009)

Description

The Mount Feather Diamicton is an area of semi-lithified glacial deposits that have been included within the Sirius Group at the upper Ferrar Glacier, ~3 km NE of Mount Feather (3011 m) (Map 17). The deposits lie at an elevation of between ~2400-2650 m, extending over ground of relatively gentle slope near the ridge crest and also outcropping on the steep eastern cliffs of the Mount Feather massif above Friedmann Valley and the Ferrar Glacier. The diamicton surface has distinct melt-water runnels near its perimeter and on steeper slopes. The deposits, which extend over an area of ~1.5 km x 1 km, contain microfossils and other evidence of high scientific importance for interpretation of the Neogene glacial history of the Dry Valleys and of the East Antarctic ice sheet as a whole.

Boundaries

The boundary of the Restricted Zone (Map 17) is defined based on the extent of the Mount Feather Diamicton as mapped by Wilson et al. (2002: Fig.1). Owing to limitations in the accuracy of available mapping in the region, the boundary is considered approximate, with an estimated accuracy of at least +/- 100 m.

Impacts

<i>Known impacts</i>	Rock samples have been collected. At least four shallow drill cores (of 3.2 m in depth or less) have been recovered from the site, although drilling fluids were not employed.
<i>Potential impacts</i>	Drilling operations, especially those employing drilling fluids. Sampling and disturbance to sedimentary sequences.

Access requirements

<i>Helicopter Access</i>	Helicopter operations in this location can be difficult owing to altitude and winds, and no specific landing site has yet been designated.
<i>Surface Access</i>	Movement within the Restricted Zone should be on foot.

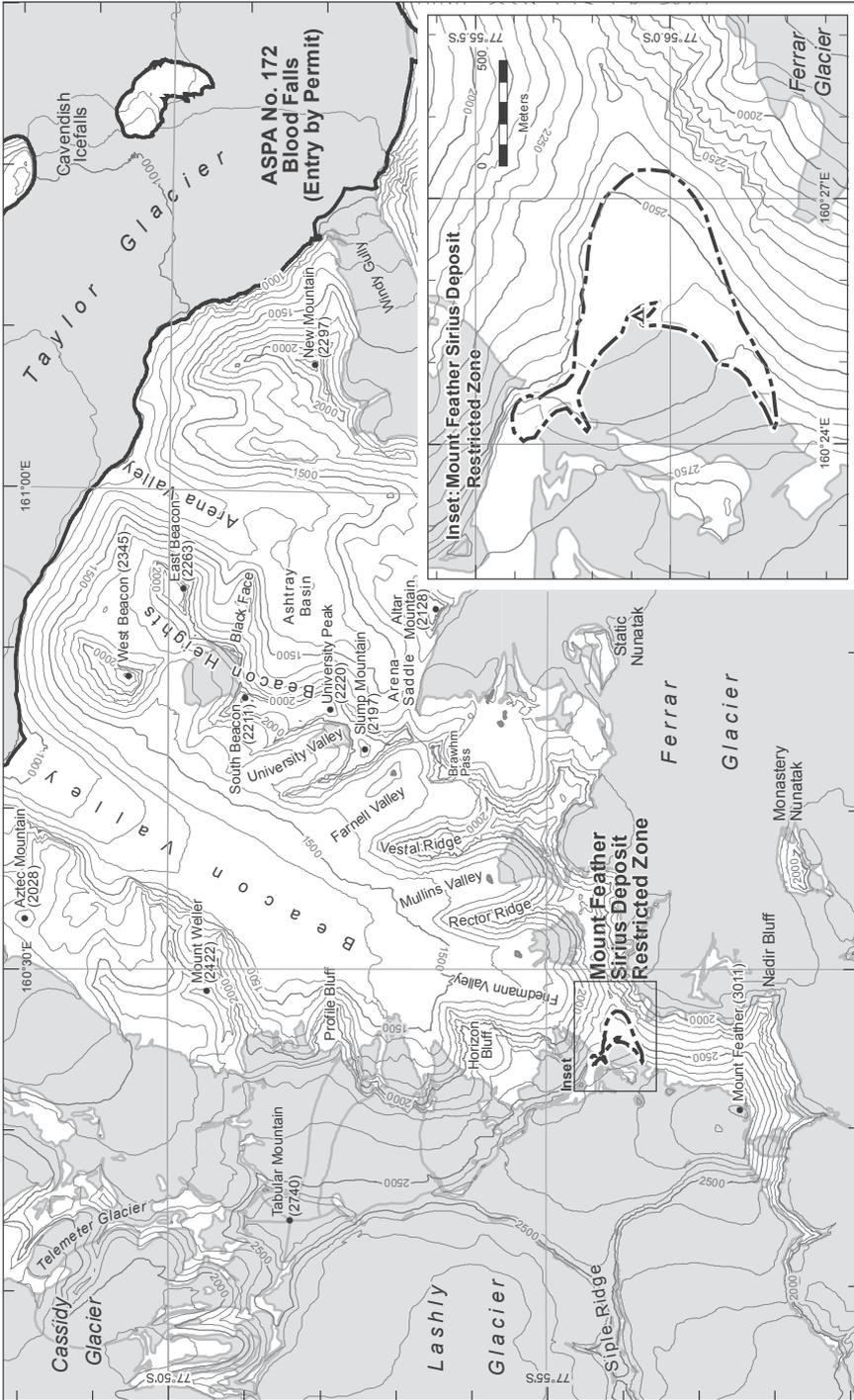
Special site guidance

- Do not move sediments, rocks and boulders, unless necessary for scientific purposes, and avoid disturbance to or alteration of the sedimentary sequences and melt-water runnels.
- Camping should be at the site previously used on adjacent snow surfaces at: 77° 55.93' S, 160° 25.66' E.

Key references

Wilson, G.S., Barron, J.A., Ashworth, A.C., Askin, R.A., Carter, J.A., Curren, M.G., Dalhuisen, D.H., Friedmann, E.I., Fyodorov-Davidov, D.G., Gilichinsky, D.A., Harper, M.A., Harwood, D.M., Hiemstra, J.F., Janecek, T.R., Licht, K.J., Ostroumov, V.E., Powell, R.D., Rivkina, E.M., Rose, S.A., Stroeven, A.P., Stroeven, P., van der Meer, J.J.M., and Wizevich M.C. 2002. The Mount Feather Diamicton of the Sirius Group: an accumulation of indicators of Neogene Antarctic glacial and climatic history. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* **182**: 117-31.

Site Map – Map 17



Data source: USGS 1:50K map series
 Contour interval: 100 m, 50 m in inset
 Restricted Zone extent digitised from Wilson et al. 2002



Map 17: Mount Feather - Beacon Valley

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068.051.03)
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Restricted Zone Don Juan Pond

Location

At the foot of a rock glacier in South Fork, Wright Valley, in a closed basin at 118 m elevation below the Dais, ~ 7.5 km from Lake Vanda:

77° 33.77' S, 161° 11.32' E

Purpose

To protect a rare and sensitive hypersaline ecosystem of high scientific value from disturbance and damage.

Zone area

22.9 ha



Don Juan Pond: C. Harris, ERA / USAP (14 Dec 2009)

Description

Don Juan Pond is a small hypersaline lake of ~400 x 130 m containing a calcium-chloride-rich brine with a salinity level of ~40%, making it the most saline natural water body known on Earth. Water levels have fluctuated over time, although recently the pond has been ~10 cm in depth. The Restricted Zone extends to the perimeter of the pond floor salt deposits (Map 18). Microbial life, including heterotrophic bacteria and a yeast, are found in the pond. A mat of mineral material and detritus cemented together by organic matter, known as the Don Juan Pond Salt Deposits, fringes the pond where calcium chloride concentrations are reduced. Antarcticite (CaCl₂ 6H₂O), a hygroscopic colorless mineral, was first identified forming naturally at Don Juan Pond.

Boundaries

The Restricted Zone boundary is defined by the outer extent of the Don Juan Pond Salt Deposits, which extend to the edge of the basin pond floor, occupying an area of ~750 x 315 m (Map 18).

Impacts

Known impacts The Dry Valleys Drilling Project drilled two boreholes at Don Juan Pond: DVDP 5 (3.5 m depth) and DVDP 13 (75 m depth), situated within the salt deposit ~60 m and ~110 m respectively east of the rock glacier. DVDP 13 remains in evidence as an iron tube (capped) protruding ~ 1 m above the dry pond floor (Map 18). Small quantities of waste (e.g. rusted cans) were observed in soils ~50-100 m south and east of the Restricted Zone in Dec 2009, originating from early camps near the site.

Potential impacts Disturbance to water body, salt deposits and sensitive soils by sampling or trampling.

Access requirements

Helicopter Access Helicopters should land at the **Primary** Helicopter Landing Site (HLS), marked by a circle of rocks, ~180 m east of the Don Juan Pond salt deposits at: 77° 33.783' S, 161° 12.930' E. Landings may be made at the Secondary HLS (Map 18) only to support essential scientific or management purposes that cannot practically be met from the Primary HLS. Helicopters should avoid overflight below 50 m above ground level within the Restricted Zone.

Surface Access Access to and movement within the Restricted Zone should be on foot.

Special site guidance

- Avoid walking through the pond and adjacent salt deposits unless necessary for scientific or management purposes.
- Walk carefully to minimize disturbance to the salt deposits and surrounding soft soils and sensitive slopes. When practicable, follow the routes to the pond marked by cairns from the Primary HLS (Map 18, Inset).
- Do not move any boulders.
- Camping is not permitted within the Restricted Zone. Camping should be at the designated site ~40 m south of the Primary HLS, marked by circles of rocks: 77° 33.795' S, 161° 12.950' E.

Key references

Harris, H.J.H. & Cartwright, K. 1981. Hydrology of the Don Juan Basin, Wright Valley, Antarctica. *Antarctic Research Series* **33**: 161-84.

Chinn, T.J. 1993. Physical hydrology of the Dry Valley lakes. *Antarctic Research Series* **59**: 1-51.

Samarkin, V.A., Madigan, M.T., Bowles, M.W., Casciotti, K.L., Priscu, J.C., McKay, C.P. & Joye, S.B. 2010. Abiotic nitrous oxide emission from the hypersaline Don Juan Pond in Antarctica. *Nature Geoscience Online*: 25 April 2010. DOI: 10.1038/NGEO847.

Site Map – Map 18

Restricted Zone Argo Gully

Location

Northeastern shore of Lake Vanda, Wright Valley, below Mount Jason, at an elevation between 104 m and 235 m:

77° 31.09' S, 161° 38.77' E

Purpose

To avoid damage to exposed stratified marine fossiliferous deposits within the gully, which are of high scientific value.

Zone area

4800 m²



Argo Gully: K. Pettway, USAP (31 Jan 2011)

Description

Part of the lower reach of a prominent stream channel in Argo Gully, below Mount Jason (1920 m), Olympus Range (Map 19), contains exposed beds (up to 2.8 meters thick) of massive glacial silts containing abundant marine diatom and silicoflagellate material overlying sediment. Pecten shell fragments have reportedly been found in the upper few centimeters of the deposit. The beds are horizontally stratified, which is in contrast to the underlying sediments. The deposits are overlain by deltaic sands, silts and gravels, deposited by the stream in Argo Gully. The deposits are indicative that the Wright Valley was formerly a shallow marine fjord, and have been dated as Middle Miocene. The full extent of the deposits below the overlying sediment is unknown, and the intermittent exposures along the channel change over time as a result of natural erosion.

Boundaries

The Restricted Zone extends from the first prominent raised beach (elevation 104 m) above, and ~140 meters from, the shore of Lake Vanda, for 175 meters up the stream channel to an elevation of ~135 m. The zone extends 25 meters either side of the stream channel (Map 19).

Impacts

Known impacts None.

Potential impacts The deposit is within the permafrost but the surface continually slumps when the permafrost melts. The surface of the deposit is friable when touched.

Access requirements

Helicopter Access Helicopters should land at the designated site at Lake Vanda Hut Facilities Zone ~1.2 km to the east at: 77° 31.361' S, 161° 41.442' E.

Surface Access Access to and movement within the Restricted Zone should be on foot.

Special site guidance

- Avoid walking on the edges of the gully or above the exposed outcrops.
- Minimize disturbance to the sediments surrounding the deposits.
- Avoid touching the exposed outcrops unless conducting scientific research.

Key references

Brady, H.T. 1980. Palaeoenvironmental and biostratigraphic studies in the McMurdo and Ross Sea regions, Antarctica. Unpublished PhD thesis, Macquarie University, Australia.

Brady, H.T. 1979. A diatom report on DVDP cores 3, 4a, 12, 14, 15 and other related surface sections. In: Nagatta, T. (Ed) *Proceedings of the Seminar III on Dry Valley Drilling Project, 1978*. Memoirs of National Institute of Polar Research, Special Issue 13: 165-75.

Site Map – Map 19



Data source: USGS 1:50K map series
Inset contours: OSU / NASA / USGS Lidar DEM
Contour interval: 50 m, 2 m in inset
Restricted Zone, digital imagery from
(imagery © 2004 Digital Globe; NGA Commercial Imagery Program)

N
0 500 1000
Meters

Map 19: Argo Gully, Wright Valley
Issued 07 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068.053.03)
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Restricted Zone Prospect Mesa

Location

Below Bull Pass ~250 m north of the Onyx River, Wright Valley: 77° 31.33' S; 161° 54.58' E

Purpose

To avoid damage to a fragile deposit of fossilized extinct marine pecten (scallop) shells of a single species.

Zone area

4.76 ha



Prospect Mesa: C. Harris, ERA / USAP (15 Dec 2009)

Description

Prospect Mesa is a deposit of fossiliferous gravels overlying till containing a high density of well-preserved extinct marine pecten (scallop) shells of a single species, *Chlamys (Zygochlamys) tuftsensi*, of the Family Pectinidae. This is the only known site where this species is found. A stratified layer of sand and gravel overlying till is exposed in a gully cut by a stream flowing from Bull Pass a few hundred meters from its junction with the Onyx River (Map 20). The precise age of the deposit is unknown, although the presence of articulated shells, the abundance of complete shells, the lack of abrasion, the similarity of internal and external matrix, the lack of good size segregation and a generally very poor sorting of the clasts suggest that the fossils were deposited in situ in a marine fjord. Sponge spicules, radiolarian and a few ostracod fragments are also present but foraminifera are the most abundant and diverse microfossil group present.

Boundaries

The Restricted Zone boundary is defined around two adjacent mesa features, the smaller of the two being ~100 m north of the main feature. The boundary follows the well-defined NE bank of the stream descending from Bull Pass in the SW of the zone, and then follows around the base of the slopes that define the two features (Map 20).

Impacts

Known impacts An excavation from early research exists on the southwest slope of the mesa (see photo), which is marked by a pole at the base.

Potential impacts Isolation of unbroken pecten fragments is extremely difficult. Disturbance or damage to the sediments may cause damage to the fossils.

Access requirements

Helicopter Access Helicopters should not land within the Restricted Zone. Use the designated helicopter landing site at Bull Pass Hut Facility Zone: 77° 31.056'S, 161° 51.048'E

Surface Access Access to and movement within the Restricted Zone should be on foot.

Special site guidance

- Avoid walking on top of the mesa.
- Pedestrians should walk carefully to minimize disturbance to fragile sedimentary structures, deposits and slopes.
- Camping is not permitted within the Restricted Zone.

Key references

Turner, R.D. 1967. A new species of fossil *Chlamys* from Wright Valley, McMurdo Sound, Antarctica. *New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics* **10**: 446-55.

Vucetich, C.G. & Topping, W.W. 1972. A fjord origin for the pecten deposits, Wright Valley, Antarctica. *New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics* **15**(4): 660-73.

Webb, P.N. 1972. Wright fjord, Pliocene marine invasion of an Antarctic Dry Valley. *Antarctic Journal of the United States* **7**: 227-34.

Prentice, M.L., Bockheim, J.G., Wilson, S.C., Burckle, L.H., Jodell, D.A., Schluchter, C. & Kellogg, D.E. 1993. Late Neogene Antarctic glacial history: evidence from central Wright Valley. *Antarctic Research Series* **60**: 207-50.

Site Map – Map 20

Restricted Zone Hart Ash Deposit

Location

On a relatively featureless slope between the Goodspeed and Hart Glaciers, Wright Valley, at an elevation of ~400 m:

77° 29.76' S, 162° 22.35' E

Purpose

To avoid damage to an *in situ* deposit of volcanic ash airfall tephra that is of high scientific value.

Zone area

1.8 ha



Hart Ash deposit: J. Aislabie Antarctica NZ Pictorial Collection (2005)

Description

The Hart Ash deposit is an *in situ* preserved deposit of volcanic ash airfall tephra protected by a surface layer of gravel. The surface gravel protecting the ash layer has a wide spatial extent and the Hart Ash is not immediately visible unless the surface gravel is removed, making field identification difficult. The full extent of the Hart Ash deposit is thus unknown, although its maximum extent has been estimated as ~100 x 100 m (Map 21). The Hart Ash deposit, dated 3.9 ± 0.3 million years old, is of high scientific importance for interpreting the paleoclimate of the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Boundaries

Owing to a lack of prominent surface landmarks, the boundary of the Restricted Zone is defined as an area of 150 m x 120 m following lines of latitude and longitude (Map 21) extending from the coordinates:

Upper Left: 77°29.72' S, 162°22.2' E

Lower Right: 77 29.8' S, 162 22.5' E

Impacts

Known impacts None.

Potential impacts The deposit is covered by a thin gravel desert pavement which is easily disturbed by walking. Wind erosion of the ash deposits would be rapid if the desert pavement is disturbed.

Access requirements

Helicopter Access Helicopters should avoid landings and overflight below 50 m above ground level within the Restricted Zone. Helicopter landings should be made at least 100 m from the boundary.

Surface Access Access to and movement within the Restricted Zone should be on foot.

Special site guidance

- Avoid walking on the desert pavement overlying the ash deposits unless necessary for essential scientific or management purposes, and then walk carefully to minimize disturbance.
- Should the desert pavement be removed for essential scientific purposes, ensure the material is replaced to protect the feature.
- Camping is not permitted within the Restricted Zone.

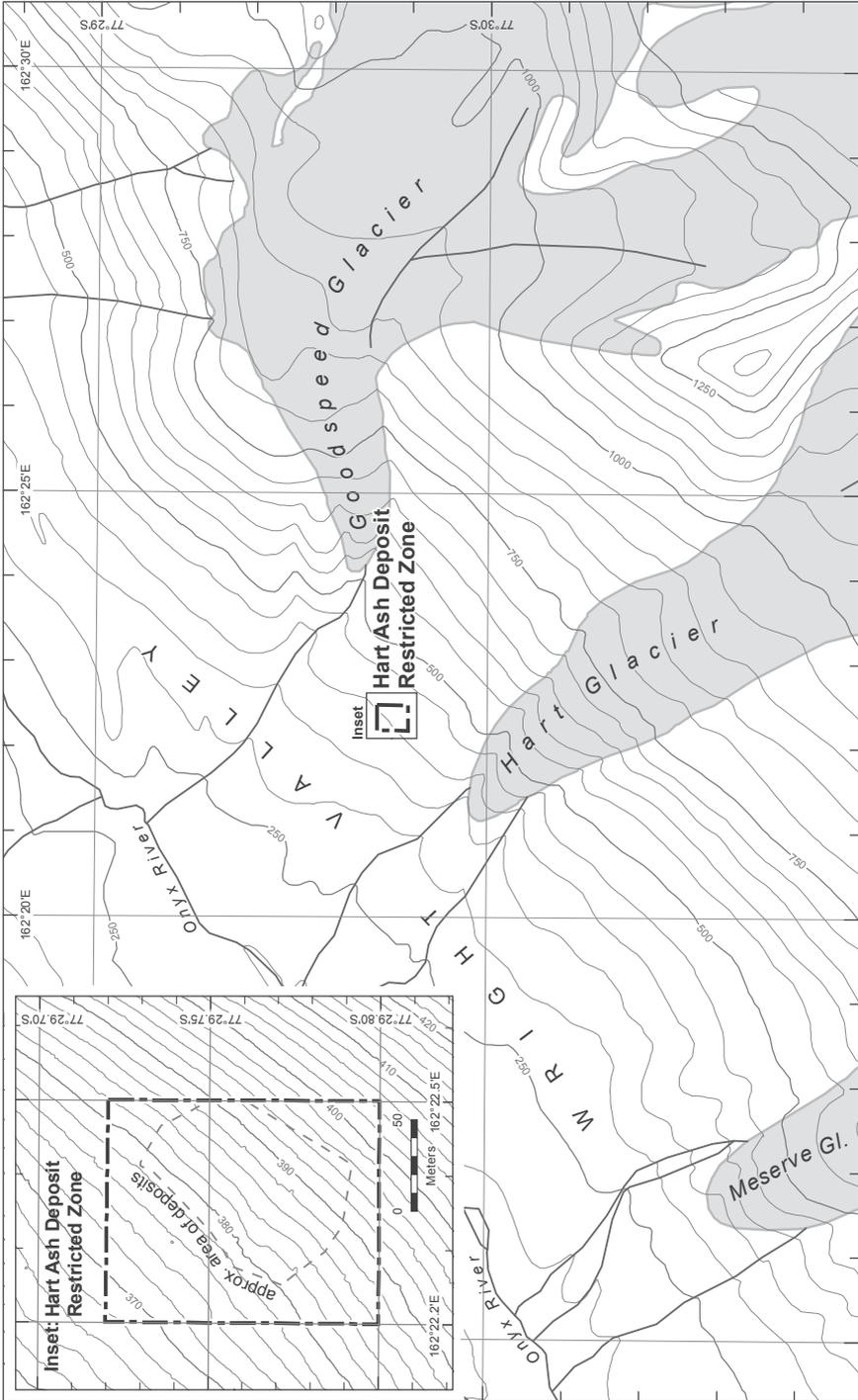
Key references

Hall, B.L., Denton, G.H., Lux, D.R. & Bockheim, J. 1993. Late tertiary Antarctic paleoclimate and ice-sheet dynamics inferred from surficial deposits in Wright Valley. *Geografiska Annaler* **75A**(4): 239-67.

Morgan, D.J., Putkonen, J., Balco, G. & Stone, J. 2008. Colluvium erosion rates in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica. Proceedings of the American Geophysical Union, Fall Meeting, 2008.

Schiller, M., Dickinson, W., Ditchburn, R.G., Graham, I.J. & Zondervan, A. 2009. Atmospheric ^{10}Be in an Antarctic soil: implications for climate change. *Journal of Geophysical Research* **114**, F01033.

Site Map – Map 21



Data sources: USGS 1:50K map series
Inset contours: OSU/NASA / USGS 2m LIDAR DEM
Contour interval: 50m, 2 m interval
Hart Ash deposit extent: W. Schiller, pers comm, 2011



Map 21: Hart Glacier, Wright Valley

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068.055.02)
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Restricted Zone Victoria Valley Sand Dunes

Location

In two main groups between Lake Vida and Victoria Lower Glacier, ~ 1 km south from the Packard Glacier terminus, Victoria Valley:

77° 22.19' S, 162° 12.45' E

Purpose

To avoid damage to the sand dune system, which is fragile and of high scientific value.

Zone area

3.16 km²



Victoria Valley sand dunes (eastern group below Packard Glacier)
H. McGowan, Antarctica NZ Pictorial Collection (Dec 2004).

Description

The extensive Victoria Valley sand dune system is comprised of two distinctive areas made up of crescent-, transverse and whaleback-shaped dunes and numerous sand mounds (Map 22). The largest group of dunes in the west extends over ~6 km and ranges between 200 to 800 m wide, with a total area of ~1.9 km². The smaller group of dunes in the east, which is bisected by Packard Stream and bounded to the south by Kite Stream, extends over ~3 km and ranges between 300 to 600 m wide with a total area of ~1.3 km². The source of sediment is from the surface and margins of the Victoria Lower Glacier and from ground moraine, which are transported west toward Lake Vida by the dominant easterly wind and meltwater streams. It is the only area where major eolian sand depositional forms occur in Antarctica. The dunes differ from the usual desert and coastal formations because the sand in the dunes is interbedded with compacted snow and contains permafrost.

Boundaries

The Restricted Zone boundary is defined by the outer extent of the main sand dune system in Victoria Valley, which extends in two groups for a distance of ~9 km with a width from varying from 200 to 800 m (Map 22).

Impacts

Known impacts None.

Potential impacts A thin surface layer of the sand dunes is mobile and dynamic. Damage or disruption to the internal permafrost of the dunes, can affect the integrity of the sand dune structure.

Access requirements

Helicopter Access Helicopters should avoid landing within the Restricted Zone and avoid overflight below 50 m above ground level.

Surface Access Access to and movement within the Restricted Zone should be on foot.

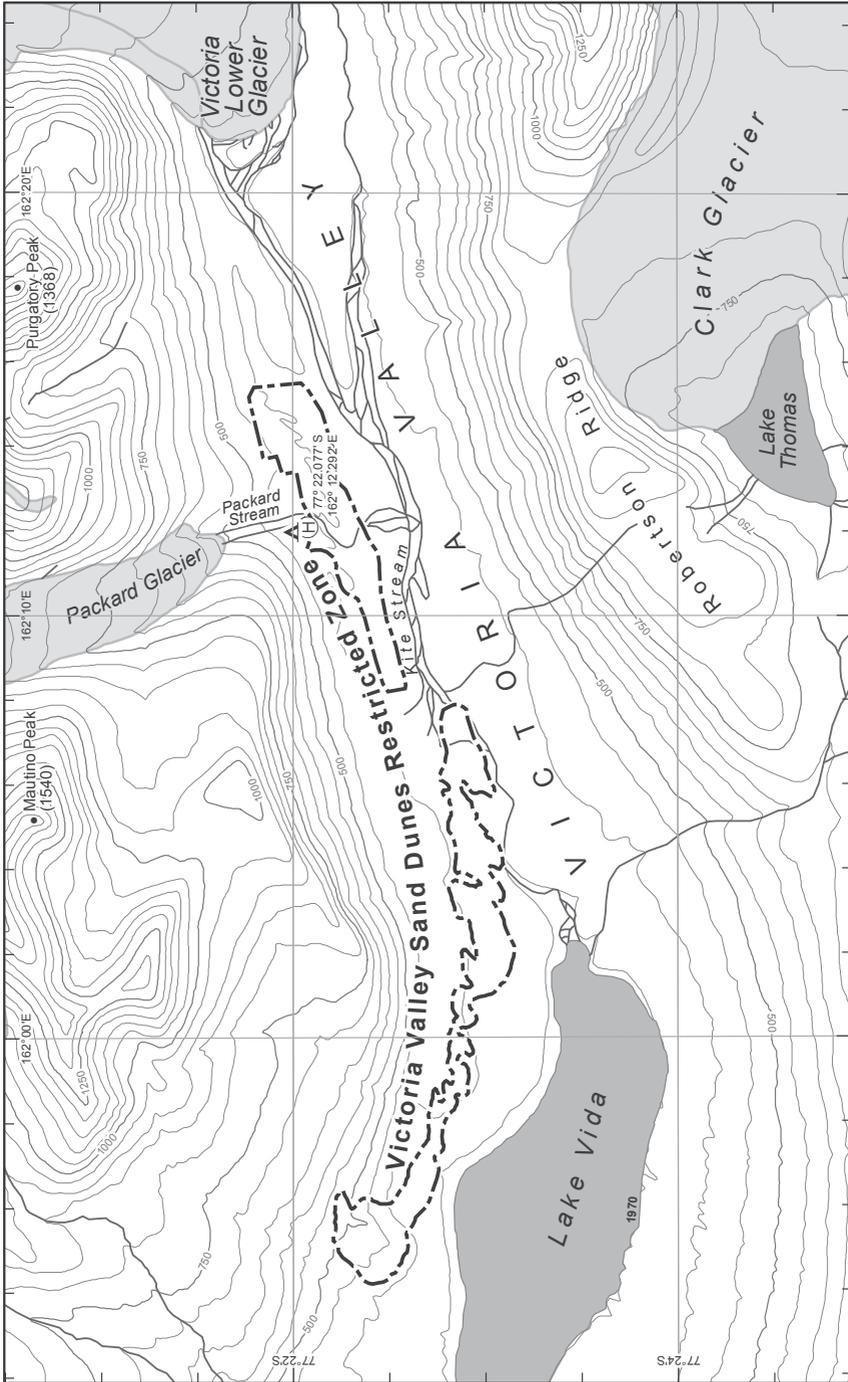
Special site guidance

- Avoid walking through the dunes unless necessary for scientific or management purposes.
- Walk carefully to minimize disturbance to the sensitive dune surfaces and slopes. Avoid disturbing the internal permafrost and structure of the sand dunes.
- Camping is not permitted within the Restricted Zone.

Key references

- Lindsay, J.F. 1973. Reversing barchans dunes in Lower Victoria Valley, Antarctica. *Geological Society of America Bulletin* **84**: 1799-1806.
- Calkin, P.E. & Rutford, R.H. 1974. The sand dunes of Victoria Valley, Antarctica. *The Geographical Review* **64**(2): 189- 216.
- Selby, M.J., Rains, R.B. & Palmer, R.W.P. 1974. Eolian deposits of the ice-free Victoria Valley, Southern Victoria Land, Antarctica. *New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics* **17**(3): 543-62.
- Speirs, H.C., McGowan, J.A. & Neil, D.T. 2008. Meteorological controls on sand transport and dune morphology in a polar-desert: Victoria Valley, Antarctica. *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms* **33**: 1875-91.

Site Map – Map 22



Map 22: Victoria Valley Sand Dunes Restricted Zone

Issued 01 Jul 2015 (Map ID: 10068.056.03)
 Environmental Research & Assessment



Data source: USGS 1:50k map series
 Contour interval: 20m
 Restricted Zone digitised from OSM
 (Imagery © 2004 Digital Globe, NGA Commercial Imagery Program)

Restricted Zone Battleship Promontory

Location

Southwest Alatna Valley, Convoy Range, ~1 km west of Benson Glacier:

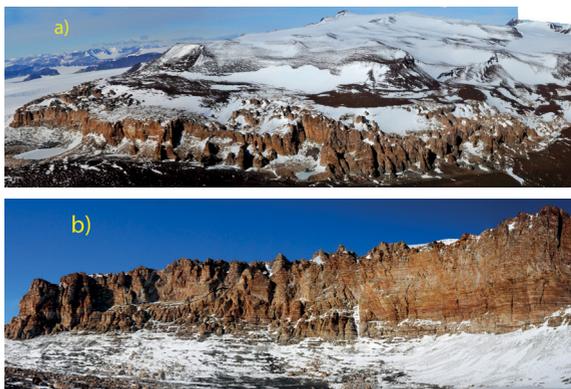
76° 55.17' S, 161° 02.77' E

Purpose

To avoid damage to the fragile sandstone rock formations that host microbial communities, and to ensure aesthetic and wilderness values of the site are maintained.

Zone area

4.31km²



a) Aerial from Alatna Valley. b) from Cargo Pond.
C. Harris, ERA / USAP (16 Dec 2009)

Description

Battleship Promontory is an area of dramatic Beacon Sandstone outcrops rising from the southwestern floor of Alatna Valley, near Cargo Pond (Map 23). The cliff formation is ~5 km in length, and extends over an area of between 0.4 – 1.2 km in width. The promontory stands ~300 m in height at an elevation of between ~900-1200 m in the west and ~1050- 1350 m in the east. The russet and white sandstone outcrops are deeply weathered into striking spires, ledges and eroded gully formations, into which dark boulders and sediments have accumulated from the overlying dolerite as it weathers from above. The environment hosts rich microbial communities, including lichens, cyanobacteria, nonphotosynthetic bacteria, and fungi, with the highest microbial biodiversity yet recorded in the Dry Valleys. Cryptoendolithic microbial communities live in pore spaces within the sandstone rock, and comprise lichens and cyanobacteria growing to depths of up to 10 mm beneath the surface. These communities are extremely slowgrowing, and the rocks in which they live are susceptible to breakage.

Boundaries

The Restricted Zone boundaries encompass the main area of sandstone outcrops at Battleship Promontory, extending from and including several small lakes present the foot of the formation, to its maximum upper extent (Map 23).

Impacts

Known impacts

Small instruments have previously been installed in rocks for in situ measurements, and a small quantity of rock samples collected. The designated helicopter landing site is marked by cloth flags weighed down by rocks, some of which were selected to ensure they were not used by subsequent scientists because they were modified by an early experiment (E. Friedmann, pers. comm. 1994). Air safety smoke canisters have been released at the site, causing localized contamination, a practice discontinued in the 1990s.

Potential impacts

Breakage of fragile rock formations, over-sampling, introduction of non-native species.

Access requirements

Helicopter Access

Helicopters should land at the designated site at: 76° 55.35' S, 161° 04.80' E (1296 m). If access is required to the base of the cliffs, or parts of the zone that are impractical to reach on foot, helicopters should avoid landing on sandstone surfaces or on lakes / ponds.

Surface Access

Movement within the Restricted Zone should be on foot.

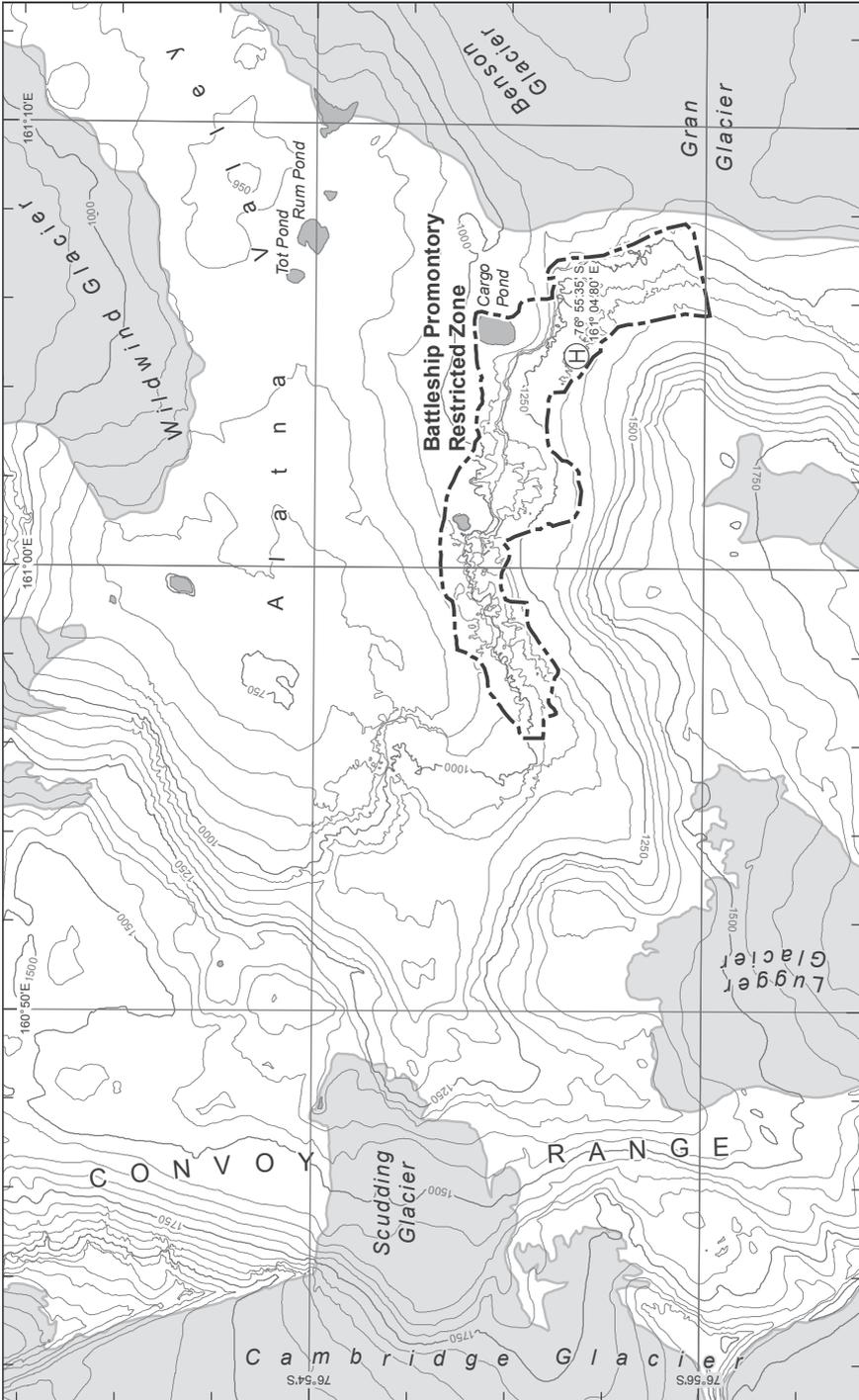
Special site guidance

- Walk carefully to minimize disturbance, avoid moving rocks and boulders, and do not break the fragile sandstone rock formations.
- Camping within the Restricted Zone should be at the site previously used, which is adjacent to the designated helicopter landing site at 76° 55.31' S, 161° 04.80' E (1294 m).

Key references

- Friedmann, E.I., Hua, M.S., Ocampo-Friedmann, R. 1988. Cryptoendolithic lichen and cyanobacterial communities of the Ross Desert, Antarctica. *Polarforschung* **58**: 251-59.
- Johnston, C.G. & Vestal, J.R. 1991. Photosynthetic carbon incorporation and turnover in Antarctic cryptoendolithic microbial communities: are they the slowest-growing communities on Earth? *Applied & Environmental Microbiology* **57**(8): 2308-11.

Site Map – Map 23



Data source: USGS 1:50K map series
Contour interval: 50 m
Restricted Zone digitised from Quickbird imagery 2009
(Imagery © 2009 Digital Globe; NGA Commercial Imagery Program)

Map 23: Battleship Promontory, Restricted Zone

Issued 01 July 2015 (Map ID: 100668.057.03)
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Appendix F Guidelines for Visitor Zones

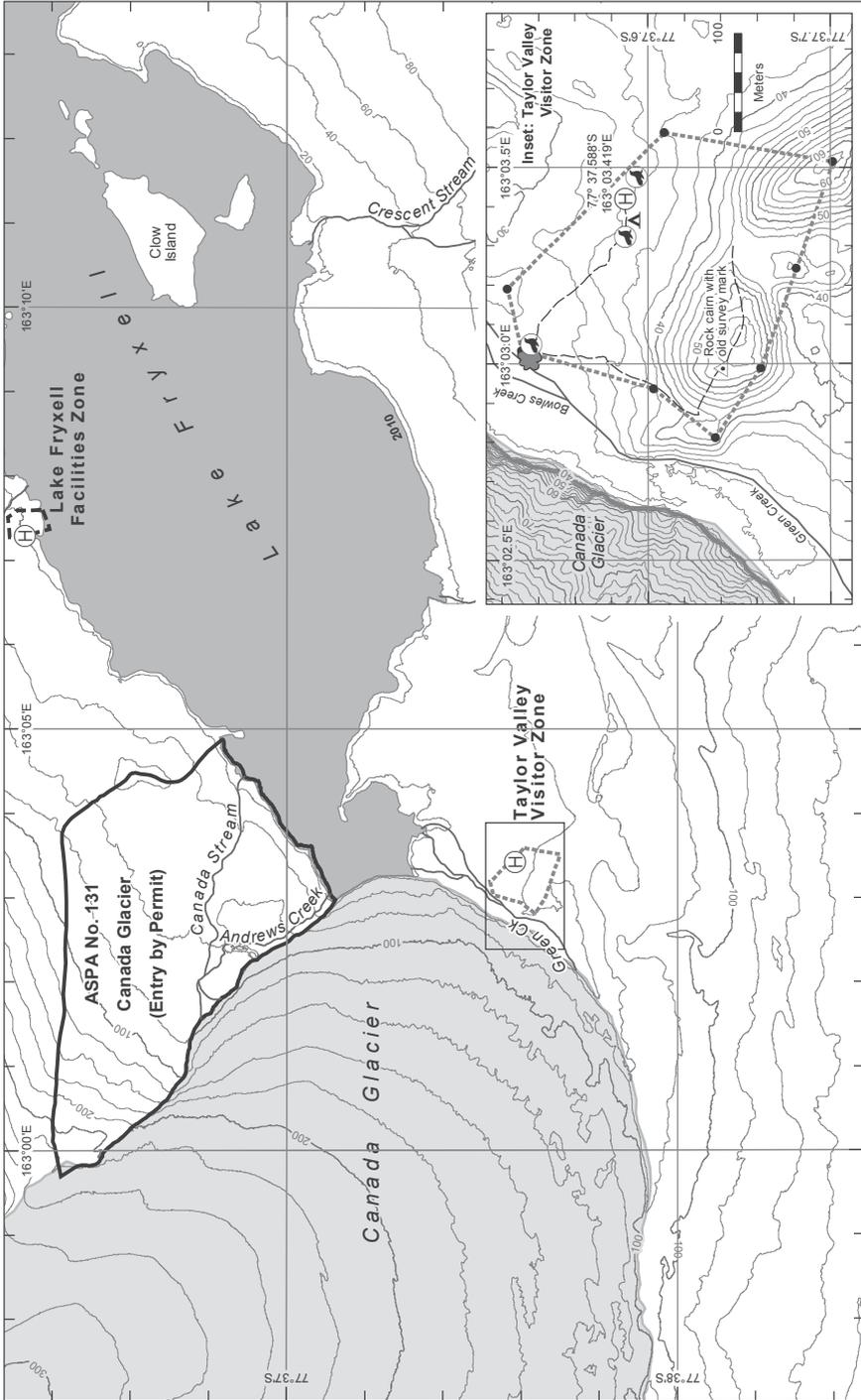
The Visitor Zone is located in the lower Taylor Valley near Canada Glacier. The location, boundaries, helicopter landing site, and features at the Visitor Zone are shown in Map 24.

The boundary of the Visitor Zone is defined as follows: proceeding in a clockwise direction from the northern limit of the zone on a low hill at 77° 37.523' S, 163° 03.189' E, the boundary extends 225 m southeast, past the designated helicopter landing site, to a point in moraine soils at 77° 37.609' S, 163° 03.585' E, thence extends 175 m southward ascending the summit of a small hill (elevation 60 m) at 77° 37.702' S, 163° 03.512' E. From this small hill, the boundary extends northwest 305 m towards and beyond a second small hill (summit elevation 56 m, marked nearby with a rock cairn and old survey marker), following a line ~30 m south of the main ridge joining the two hills, directly to a point on the western ridge of this second small hill at 77° 37.637' S, 163° 02.808' E. From this ridge, the boundary extends northeast 80 m directly to the western face of a prominent boulder located at 77° 37.603' S, 163° 02.933' E, which is ~70 m northwest from the cairn on the hill. The boundary thence extends northeast 130 m, descending parallel with the designated walking track (which follows a low moraine ridge) to a point near Bowles Creek at 77° 37.531' S, 163° 03.031' E. A mummified (desiccated) seal is located here, adjacent to a small area of mosses. The boundary thence extends eastward 65 m to return to the northern limit of the zone at 77° 37.523' S, 163° 03.189' E.

Special guidelines for activities within the Visitor Zone include that:

- Tour operators should ensure that all visitors to the Visitor Zone for which they are responsible have clean boots and equipment before visiting the site;
- Tour expedition helicopter landings should be made at the designated landing site at 77° 37.588' S, 163° 03.419' E (elevation 34 m);
- Tour operators should ensure that foot tracks within the Visitor Zone are clearly marked and that visitors stay on those routes. Markers used to mark tourist routes and sites of interest should be installed securely and removed at the end of each visit;
- Tents should only be erected at the designated tent site for health and safety reasons, and tour groups should not camp in the Visitor Zone except for reasons of safety;
- Tourist movement within the Visitor Zone should be conducted in small, guided groups;
- Stream and pond beds should be avoided; and
- Activities planned for and conducted within the Visitor Zone should be in accordance with ATCM Recommendation XVIII-1.

Further site-specific guidelines for the conduct of activities within the Visitor Zone are available as the Antarctic Treaty Visitor Site Guide: Taylor Valley, Southern Victoria Land, Ross Sea (available from the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat at http://www.ats.aq/siteguidelines/documents/Taylor_e.pdf and from www.mcmurdodryvalleys.aq).



Data sources: features digitised from aerial imagery (1993)
 Contours: derived from OSU/NSA/USGS 2m DAQ DEM
 Contour interval: 20 m, 2 m in inset
 Zone boundaries & features: ERA fieldwork (Dec 2009)
 ASPA boundary: Management Plan (2011)



Map 24: Taylor Valley, Lake Fryxell

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