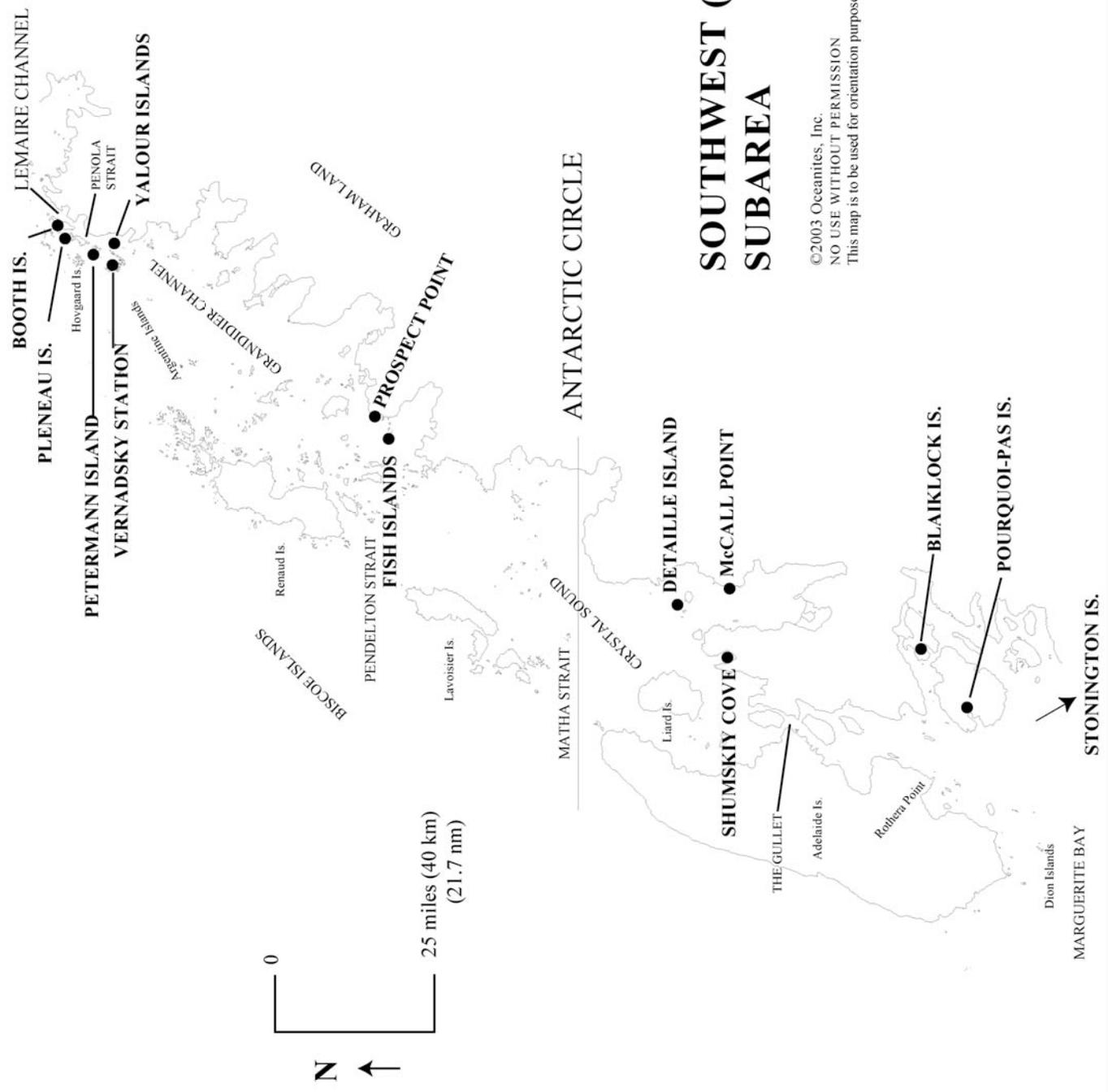


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# SOUTHWEST (SW) SUBAREA

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## Blaicklock Island (BLAI)

67°33'S, 67°04'W

Magnetic declination: 20.1°E

Inventory subarea: SW

Inventory acronym: BLAI

Species Diversity: LOW

Site Sensitivity: LOW

### Location — History — Features

High and irregularly shaped, 9-mile-long island, lying between Bigourdan and Bourgeois Flords. Separated from Pourquoi-pas Island by The Narrows and from Graham Land by Jones Channel. Named for Kenneth Blaicklock, the Falklands Islands Dependencies Survey surveyor who determined the site to be an island in 1949.

### Landing Characteristics

Fine and very long shingle beach on W side of island. Old British hut on N end.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

1. January 13, 2001 SF Cal Star

*Assessment and monitoring.* Preliminary surveying.

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* South polar skuas are confirmed breeders and common. Many blue-eyed shags roosting on small, offshore island, but breeding not observed.

*Seals.* None noted.

*Flora.* Well developed moss, spp. and *Deschampsia antarctica* beds.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.* South polar skuas defend territories fiercely. Extensive moss and *Deschampsia* beds are easily trampled.

Pointers for avoiding disruptions.

- Avoid and stay clear of skua territories.
- Watch footsteps carefully, to avoid trampling moss and *Deschampsia antarctica*.

### Visitation Aspects

*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

	Zodiac Landings	Participating Visitors
1989-90:	0	0
1990-91:	0	0
1991-92:	0	0
1992-93:	0	0
1993-94:	0	0
1994-95:	1	9
1995-96:	0	0
1996-97:	0	0
1997-98:	0	0
1998-99:	0	0
1999-2000:	0	0
2000-01:	1	89
2001-02:	0	0
2002-03:	0	0
14-Season Total	2	98

*Proximate visitor sites.* Pourquoi-pas Island.

## Booth Island (Port Charcot) (BOOT)

65°05'S, 64°00'W

Magnetic declination: 16.6°E

Inventory subarea: SW

Inventory acronym: BOOT

Species Diversity: MEDIUM

Site Sensitivity: MODERATE

### Location — History — Features

Y-shaped, 5-mile-long island rising to an elevation of 980 meters. Discovered by Dallman's German Expedition of 1873-74, and named for Oskar Booth or Stanley Booth, or both, who were members of the Hamburg Geographical Society. Jean-Baptiste Charcot and the French Antarctic Expedition, aboard the schooner *Français*, spent the winter of 1904 in an inlet of Booth Island. A well constructed stone magnetic hut and other artifacts (wrecked tender, stove) may be observed. Port Charcot is the bay indenting the N shore of the island.

The Lemaire Channel (65°04'S, 63°57'W) lies on the eastern side of Booth Island. The seven-mile-long channel averages a mile in width, extending NE-SW from Spilwind Island and False Cape Rena to Roullin Point and Cape Cloos, separating Booth Island from the W coast of Graham Land. Glandaz Point (65°05'S, 63°59'W) forms the S entrance, and Loubat Point (65°04'S, 63°56'W) the N entrance, to Deloncle Bay, which indents Graham Land on the E side of Lemaire Channel. Gentoo penguins are confirmed breeders at both Glandaz Point (100 N1, 1982, reported in Woehler, 1993), and Loubat Point (100 N1, 1982, reported in Woehler, 1993).

### Landing Characteristics

Ice-free conditions N of Pléneau Island enable landings on the rocky beach along the S-SW end of the island. The nesting penguins are found uphill and to the NE, toward the Lemaire Channel.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

1.	January 14, 2001	SF	Cal Star
2.	January 24, 2001	RN RD	Cal Star
3.	February 4, 2001	RN	Cal Star
4.	December 24, 2001	JC LC	Endeavour
5.	January 15, 2002	RP WT	Endeavour

*Assessment and monitoring.* Preliminary surveying, mapping, censusing, and photodocumentation (terrestrial).

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* Adélie, chinstrap, and gentoo penguins, kelp gulls, south polar skuas, and blue-eyed shags are confirmed breeders.

Recent census data for Port Charcot, Booth Island, reported in Woehler (1993): Adélie penguin, 100 C1, 1983, and 61 N1, 1990; chinstrap penguin, 3 C1, 1983, and 3 N1, 1990; gentoo penguin, 400 N1, 1983.

Historic census data for Booth Island, also reported in Woehler (1993): Adélie penguin, >1,208 (A5, C1, C3, B), 1903-09; 1,500-2,000 A4, 1909.

Other Peninsula sites where all three pygoscelid penguins nest contiguously are: Stranger Point, King George Island, the Point Thomas Antarctic Specially Protected Area in Admiralty Bay, and Ardley Island, all of which are off-limits to visitors under the Antarctic Treaty; and Gourdin Island.

*Antarctic Site Inventory censuses:*

Adélie penguin (3 groups)

34 N1 2001 Dec

Gentoo penguin (15 groups)

377 N1 2001 Dec

Chinstrap penguin (2 groups)

24 N1 2001 Dec

Blue-eyed shag  
19 N1 2001 Dec

*Seals.* None noted.

*Flora.* Moss, spp., *Prasiola crispa*, *Xanthoria*, spp., *Caloplaca*, spp., and *Verrucaria*, spp. noted.

### **Conservation Aspects**

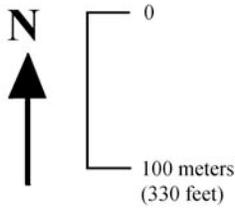
*Site sensitivities.* Penguins, skuas, and shags are easily approached and disturbed. Historic remains should not be disturbed.

*Pointers for avoiding disruptions.*

- Walk slowly and carefully around nesting, crèching, or molting penguins.
- Avoid and stay clear of south polar skua territories.
- Approach blue-eyed shags carefully, and view them at a distance.
- Do not disturb or remove any artifacts.

# BOOTH ISLAND (PORT CHARCOT)

-  Gentoo penguins
-  Adélie penguins
-  Adélie and chinstrap penguins
-  Blue-eyed shags
-  Artifacts, cairn, hut remains



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**Visitation Aspects***Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

For Booth Island, in the NSF/OPP compilations:

	<b>Zodiac Landings</b>	<b>Participating Visitors</b>
1989-90:	0	0
1990-91:	0	0
1991-92:	0	0
1992-93:	0	0
1993-94:	0	0
1994-95:	0	0
1995-96:	0	0
1996-97:	0	0
1997-98:	0	0
1998-99:	0	0
1999-2000:	1	50
2000-01:	5	333
2001-02:	2	176
2002-03:		
14-Season Total	8	559

For Port Charcot, Booth Island, in the NSF/OPP compilations:

	<b>Zodiac Landings</b>	<b>Participating Visitors</b>
1989-90:	0	0
1990-91:	0	0
1991-92:	0	0
1992-93:	0	0
1993-94:	0	0
1994-95:	0	0
1995-96:	1	74
1996-97:	0	0
1997-98:	0	0
1998-99:	2	20
1999-2000:	0	0
2000-01:	3	16
2001-02:	1	8
2002-03:	3	29
14-Season Total	10	147

*Proximate visitor sites.* Pléneau Island, Petermann Island.

## Detaille Island (DETA)

66°52'S, 66°48'W  
Magnetic Declination: 19.5° E  
Inventory subarea: SO  
Inventory acronym: DETA  
Species Diversity: LOW  
Site Sensitivity: LOW

### Location — History — Features

Small island lying 2 miles NW off Andersen Island in the entrance of Lallemand Flord. Discovered by the 1908-10 Charcot expedition and named for a shareholder in the Magellan Whaling Company. There is a British Antarctic Survey hut and associated building remains on site, and 360° views of Crystal Sound.

### Landing Characteristics

On N end of the island, in the vicinity of the hut and outlying buildings.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

1. January 13, 2003 SF Endeavour

*Assessment and monitoring.* Preliminary surveying. No photodocumentation.

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* Adelie penguin, kelp gull, south polar skua, and blue-eyed shag are confirmed breeders.

*Antarctic Site Inventory censuses:*

Adelie penguin  
928 C1 2003 Jan

*Seals and Flora.* None noted.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.* Adelie penguins on the S end of the island are easily approached and disturbed. The hut, outlying buildings, antennae, and other artifacts should not be disturbed.

*Pointers for avoiding disruptions.*

- Walk slowly and carefully around nesting, crèching, or molting penguins.
- Do not disturb or remove any artifacts.

### Visitation Aspects

*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

	Zodiac Landings	Participating Visitors
1989-90:	1	94
1990-91:	2	195
1991-92:	0	0
1992-93:	3	278
1993-94:	0	0
1994-95:	2	236
1995-96:	0	0
1996-97:	1	108
1997-98:	4	413
1998-99:	3	244
1999-2000:	1	5
2000-01:	5	478
2001-02:	0	0
2002-03:	7	858
14-Season Total	29	2,909

*Proximate visitor sites.* McCall Point, Shumskiy Cove.

## Fish Islands (FISH)

66°02'S, 65°25'W

Magnetic declination: 18.1°E

Inventory subarea: SW

Inventory acronym: FISH

Species Diversity:

Site Sensitivity:

### Location — History — Features

This low-lying island group is located off the W coast of Graham Land. The small islands and rocks lying E of Flounder Island are called The Minnows and were first charted by John Rymill's British Graham Land Expedition (1934-37).

### Landing Characteristics

A location for zodiac touring and possible landings at one of the small islets in The Minnows. The very slippery rocks and the numerous Adélie penguins and blue-eyed shags present less than ideal conditions for visitors. There is little visitor space, and only small numbers of visitors are easily accommodated. Glacial scenery in the vicinity is spectacular.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

- |    |                  |       |           |
|----|------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1. | January 25, 1995 | RN RD | Explorer  |
| 2. | January 13, 2003 | SF    | Endeavour |

*Assessment and monitoring.* Preliminary surveying, mapping, censusing, and photodocumentation (terrestrial).

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* Adélie penguins and blue-eyed shags are confirmed breeders.

Recent Adélie penguin census data reported in Woehler (1993): 4,000 N3/4, 1984, spread among 12 colonies.

*Antarctic Site Inventory censuses:*

Adelie penguin

1,650 C2 2003 Jan

*Seals and Flora.* None noted.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.* Restricted space between visitors and nesting penguins and shags.

*Pointers for avoiding disruptions.*

- If a landing is achieved, walk carefully around nesting, crèching, or molting penguins.

### Visitation Aspects

*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

	Zodiac Landings	Participating Visitors
1989-90:	0	0
1990-91:	0	0
1991-92:	0	0
1992-93:	0	0
1993-94:	2	229
1994-95:	0	0
1995-96:	1	113
1996-97:	0	0
1997-98:	0	0
1998-99:	1	95
1999-2000:	0	0
2000-01:	2	86
2001-02:	0	0

	<b>Zodiac Landings</b>	<b>Participating Visitors</b>
2002-03:	1	7
14-Season Total	7	530

*Proximate visitor sites.* Prospect Point.

## McCall Point (MCAL)

67°02'S, 66°38'W

Magnetic declination: 19.5°E

Inventory subarea: SW

Inventory acronym: MCAL

Species Diversity: LOW

Site Sensitivity: LOW

### Location — History — Features

A point on the E side of the Lallemand Fjord, 4 miles NW of Salmon Cove, in Graham Land. Named after an American engineer who first measured the detailed internal movement of a cirque glacier in 1951-52.

### Landing Characteristics

Continental landing site that is barren, rocky, and with minimal vegetation.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

1. February 12, 2003 MB Endeavour

*Assessment and monitoring.* Preliminary censusing only.

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* Adelie penguin, Antarctic tern, south polar skua observed during Inventory visit, which occurred late in the breeding season. South polar skuas may breed. Some of the Adelie penguins were molting.

*Seals.* None noted.

*Flora.* Moss, sp., crustose lichens, sp., and snow algae noted.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.* None noted.

### Visitation Aspects

*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

	Zodiac Landings	Participating Visitors
1989-2002:	0	0
2002-03:	1	50
14-Season Total	1	50

*Proximate visitor sites.* Shumskiy Cove, Detaille Island.

## Petermann Island (PETE)

65°10'S, 64°10'W

Magnetic declination: 17.0°E

Inventory subarea: SW

Inventory acronym: PETE

Species Diversity: MEDIUM

Site Sensitivity: MODERATE

**Note:** Restricted visitor space at the *refugio* and far NE tip.

### Location — History — Features

A one-mile long island lying one mile SW of Hovgaard Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago, S of Lemaire Channel. The island is named for the German geographer August Petermann, and was first discovered by a German expedition in 1873-74. It was at a cove on the SW side of the island where the French explorer, Jean-Baptiste Charcot, and his vessel, *Pourquoi Pas?*, overwintered in 1909. Charcot named this cove Port Circumcision, for the holy day on which it was discovered. Petermann is a snow-covered, domed island that rises moderately steeply to a rocky summit, 150-200 meters above sea level. It has a rocky coastline indented by many small bays. There are abundant and nearly continuous rocky outcrops along the shore, near the abandoned Argentine research hut at Port Circumcision, on several ridges, and on the summit. Rookeries of Adélie penguins, gentoo penguins, and blue-eyed shags are on nearly soil-free bedrock, but a substantial layer of guano and other organic material is accumulating. Early season snow cover, through mid-December, may be extensive. The water level is directly against bedrock along the coast, without any significant beach deposits. Some of the penguin-colony areas with substantial numbers of pebbles may represent older raised beaches. There are many basaltic dikes along the shoreline. Above the Point Circumcision hut, and on the small summit with the Charcot monument/cairn, the rock is more granitic in composition. Rock surfaces show glacial polish and some glacial grooving. There are many protected bays and inlets in the vicinity, and visiting yachts are often encountered.

On Megalestris Hill there is a cairn with a plaque erected in 1909 by the second French Antarctic Expedition, led by Capt. Jean-Baptiste Charcot. The British Antarctic Survey restored the plaque in 1958. The plaque is officially designated as an Antarctic Historic Site and Monument. There is an abandoned Argentine hut at Point Circumcision and memorial crosses on surrounding hills for British Antarctic Survey personnel who have perished on or near this site.

### Landing Characteristics

No anchorage possible in Penola Strait and a strong offshore current. Landing along cobble shoreline near Port Circumcision, on the SE side facing Penola Strait, in the vicinity of a *refugio* surrounded by nesting gentoo penguins. Visitor space around the *refugio* is restricted because of snow cover early (perhaps, into January), mud and snow melt later. Rocky coastline indented by many small bays and basaltic dikes, with sea water flowing directly over the bedrock, often packed with ice and snow covered. Adélie penguins and blue-eyed shags nest on ridges and dikes at the far NE end, where visitor space is restricted by topography, snow cover early (perhaps, into January), mud and snow melt later. Snow cover between the *refugio* and the NE end, and further inland and uphill, may be extensive; in deep snow, hiking is very difficult. Glacier and crevassed snow slopes inland, W-NW of Port Circumcision. Snow cornices on the shoreline are unstable and treacherous.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

1.	December 7, 1994	RN	Alla Tarasova
2.	December 11, 1994	RN BH	Livonia
3.	December 15, 1994	RN BH ST	Explorer
4.	January 26, 1995	RN	Explorer
5.	November 20, 1995	RN LB	Explorer
6.	November 28, 1995	RN LB	Explorer
7.	December 3, 1995	BH	W. Discoverer
8.	December 14, 1995	BH	W. Discoverer
9.	December 16, 1995	LB	Explorer
10.	January 23, 1996	RD RP	Livonia
11.	February 4, 1996	RN RD RP BH	Livonia
12.	December 5, 1996	RN SF	W. Discoverer

13.	January 9, 1997	LB	Hanseatic
14.	January 29, 1997	LB	Hanseatic
15.	February 8, 1997	LB	Hanseatic
16.	February 16, 1997	LB	Hanseatic
17.	November 23, 1997	RN SF	W. Discoverer
18.	January 22, 1999	RN RD ST	Vavilov
19.	December 16, 1999	RN	Cal Star
20.	January 20, 2000	RD	Explorer
21.	January 24, 2000	RN	Shuleykin
22.	December 13, 2000	RN	Cal Star
23.	January 13, 2001	SF	Cal Star
24.	January 14, 2001	SF	Cal Star
25.	February 16, 2002	RN	Endeavour
26.	December 10, 2002	RN	Endeavour
27.	January 23, 2003	RD	Endeavour
28.	February 3, 2003	MM	Endeavour
29.	February 13, 2003	MB	Endeavour

*Assessment and monitoring* Surveyed, mapped, censused, and photodocumented (terrestrial). Aerial phodocumentation needs to be repeated. More thorough ground-survey of floral communities needed. Regular, site-wide censusing of gentoo penguins, Adélie penguins, and blue-eyed shags. Prospective Adélie penguin control colonies are in different locations and appear to have much integrity in terms of visitor absence.

#### **Fauna — Flora — Censuses**

*Penguins & flying birds.* Adélie and gentoo penguins, blue-eyed shags, Wilson's storm-petrel, and south polar skuas are confirmed breeders. Apparently hybrid south polar-Antarctic brown skuas have been observed, but hybrid, nesting pairs have not been noted.

Census data reported in Woehler (1993) and Croxall & Kirkwood (1979): Adélie penguin, 1,080 N3, 1988 penguin, 1,540 N1, 1971; and gentoo penguin, 755 N2, 1988. Petermann Island appears to represent the southernmost breeding population of gentoo penguin.

#### *Antarctic Site Inventory censuses:*

##### Gentoo penguin

1,224 N1 1997 Dec

##### Adélie penguin

862 N1 1997 Nov

1,135 C1 1999 Jan

926 N1 2001 Jan

485 N1 2002 Dec

661 C1 2003 Jan

##### Blue-eyed shag

34 N1 1994 Dec

27 N1 1995 Nov

33 N1 1995 Dec

29 N1 1996 Dec

29 N1 1997 Jan

29 N1 1997 Nov

30 N1 1997 Dec

67 C1 1995 Jan

50 C1 1996 Jan

57 C1 1999 Jan

46 C1 2000 Jan

23 N1 2000 Dec

21 C1 2001 Jan

28 N1 2002 Dec

49 C1 2003 Jan

*Seals.* None noted.

*Flora.* Snow algae is extensive. As the snow cover erodes, patches of *Deschampsia*, *Prasiola crispa*, *Xanthoria*, spp., *Caloplaca*, spp., other crustose lichens, spp., and cushion moss, spp. may be found.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.* Gentoo penguins nesting around the *refugio* and in scattered colonies on inland slopes and ridges are easily approached and disturbed, especially in November and early December when adults will be incubating eggs; subsequently, adults will be guarding and provisioning chicks at the nest, then in crèche. Visitor space around the *refugio* is restricted because of snow cover early (perhaps, into January), mud and snow melt later.

Adélie penguins nesting on edges of the far NE tip are not easily approached, but are easily disturbed, especially in November and early December when adults will be incubating eggs; subsequently, adults will be guarding and provisioning chicks at the nest, then in crèche. Blue-eyed shags nesting on edges of the far NE tip are not easily approached, but are easily disturbed; in November and early December adults will be incubating eggs and, subsequently, guarding and provisioning chicks. Visitor space at the far NE tip is restricted by topography, snow cover early (perhaps, into January), mud and snow melt later. Adélie penguins nesting on high ground at the N end are easily approached and disturbed, especially in November and early December when adults will be incubating eggs; subsequently, adults will be guarding and provisioning chicks at the nest, then in crèche.

South polar skuas nesting on scattered territories on high ground at the N end are easily approached and disturbed, particularly, later in the season (from mid-January) when adults are fiercely protecting young. If snow cover recedes, moss and lichen are exposed and readily accessed, and easily may be trampled.

#### *Pointers for avoiding disruptions.*

- Walk slowly and carefully around nesting, crèching, or molting gentoo penguins at the *refugio* and along inland slopes and ridges, and around Adélie penguins on high ground at the N end.
- Avoid and stay clear of Adélie penguins on edges of the far NE tip.
- Approach blue-eyed shags nesting on the far NE tip carefully, and view them at a distance from elevated rock and snow perches.
- Avoid and stay clear of south polar skua territories.
- Avoid trampling exposed moss and lichens.
- Strictly control hikes to the NE end by organizing guided groups, all following the same path, and not allowing any free wandering.
- Stay clear of — and do not hike upon or wander over — the glacier, crevassed snow slopes, or snow cornices.

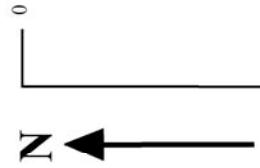
# PETERMANN ISLAND (Eastern side)

-  Gentoo penguins
-  Adélie penguins
-  Blue-eyed shags
-  Gentoo and Adélie penguins

- W** Wilson's storm-petrel nest
- ▲** South polar skua nest

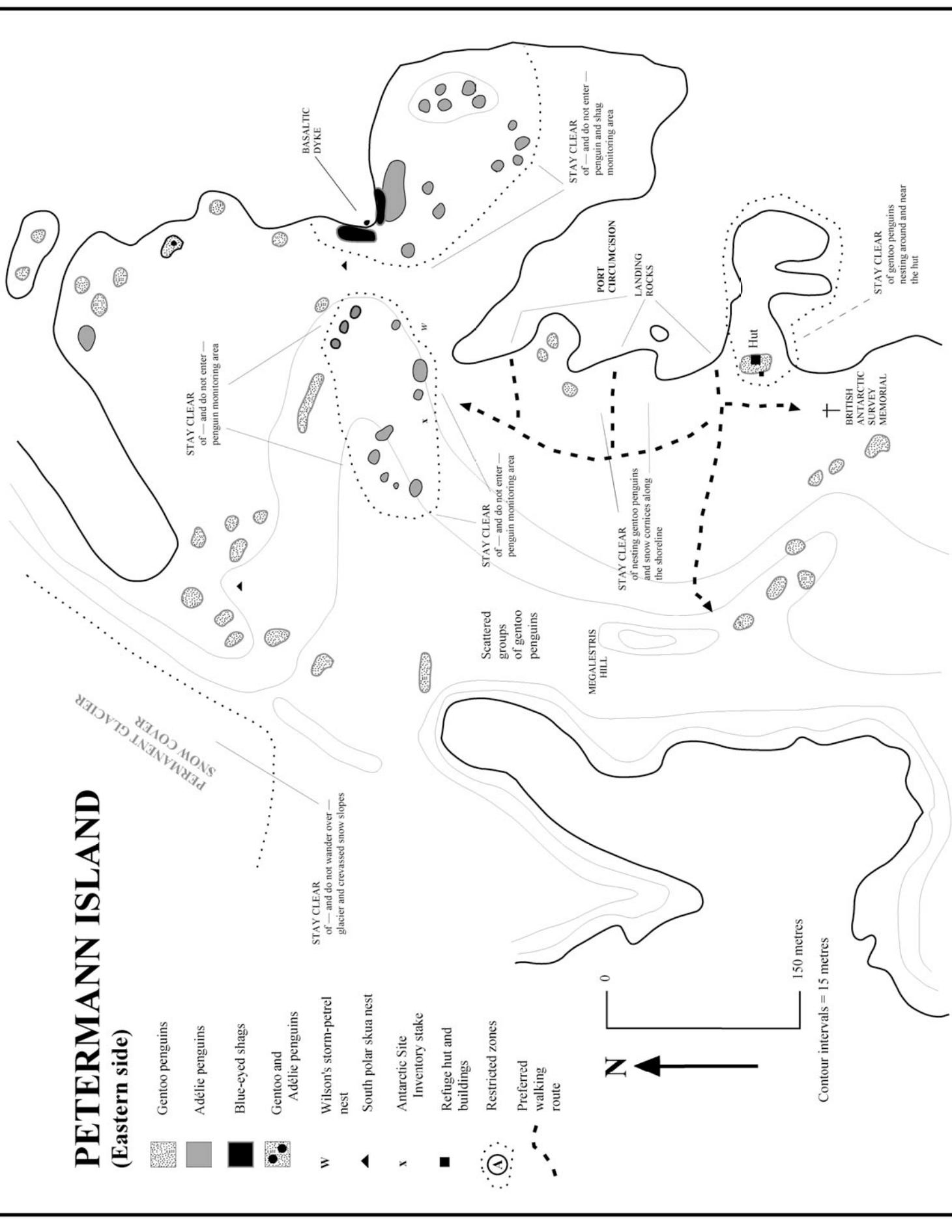
- x** Antarctic Site Inventory stake
-  Refuge hut and buildings

-  Restricted zones
-  Preferred walking route



150 metres

Contour intervals = 15 metres



**Visitation Aspects**

*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

	<b>Zodiac Landings</b>	<b>Participating Visitors</b>
1989-90:	6	761
1990-91:	11	1,084
1991-92:	14	1,376
1992-93:	14	1,376
1993-94:	30	2,828
1994-95:	42	3,406
1995-96:	47	3,504
1996-97:	34	2,576
1997-98:	42	3,866
1998-99:	38	3,305
1999-2000:	48	4,159
2000-01:	57	4,813
2001-02:	10	721
2002-03:	66	6,311
14-Season Total	459	40,086

*Proximate visitor sites.* Pléneau Island, Booth Island, and Yalour Islands.

## Pléneau Island (PLEN)

65°06'S, 64°04'W

Magnetic declination: 17.0°E

Inventory subarea: SW

Inventory acronym: PLEN

Species Diversity: MEDIUM

Site Sensitivity: MODERATE

### Location — History — Features

This 0.8-mile-long island lies NE of Hovgaard island in the Wilhelm Archipelago, and is very near to Booth Island and the S end of the Lemaire Channel. It was first charted (albeit, incorrectly) as a peninsula of Hovgaard Island during Charcot's 1903-05 French Antarctic Expedition. The island was named by Charcot for the expedition's photographer, Paul Pléneau. It was first shown as an island on the Argentine government chart of 1957.

### Landing Characteristics

Uncharted water near shore. Hazardous rocks along the shoreline may be exposed, depending on the tide. Landings onto rocks and boulders on the E-NE side, facing Booth Island. May be considerable snow cover, with hidden crevasses. Snow cornices on the shoreline are unstable and treacherous. Pléneau Island is very close to Booth Island at the S end of the Lemaire Passage, and is a site that occasionally has attracted straggler emperor penguins. There are two potential landing sites; one to the N with easy upslope access to gentoo penguins, moss, and scenic views; the other to the S (noted on the appended map), which likely will be closer both to the ship's anchorage or drifting position, and to nearby Booth Island. Southern elephant seals often haul-out or collect in wallows. The gentoo penguin colonies are scattered and at higher reaches, and care must be taken to avoid trampling the site's moss beds, which may be hidden by snow cover. On clear days, the top of the island provides excellent views of the glacial and ice scenery to the W.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

1.	December 11, 1994	RN	Livonia
2.	January 23, 1996	RD RP	Livonia
3.	February 13, 1996	BH RP	Livonia
4.	February 19, 1997	RN	Explorer
5.	November 28, 1999	LB BP	Cal Star
6.	December 13, 2000	RN	Cal Star
7.	December 27, 2000	SF LF	Cal Star
8.	January 24, 2001	RN RD	Cal Star
9.	January 25, 2001	RD	Cal Star
10.	January 4, 2002	RP	Endeavour
11.	January 15, 2002	RP WT	Endeavour
12.	February 8, 2002	MM	Endeavour
13.	January 3, 2003	RP	Endeavour
14.	January 14, 2003	SF	Endeavour

*Assessment and monitoring.* Surveyed, mapped, and photodocumented (terrestrial). Aerial photodocumentation needed. Regular, site-wide censusing of gentoo penguins.

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* Gentoo penguins, kelp gulls, and south polar skuas are confirmed breeders. Gentoo penguin census data reported in Woehler (1993): 500 N1, 1982.

*Antarctic Site Inventory censuses:*

Gentoo penguin

1,577 N1 1999 Nov

1,579 N1 2000 Dec

1,639 N1 2003 Jan

Blue-eyed shag

28 N1 2000 Dec

25 N1 2001 Jan  
 53 C1 2001 Jan  
 28 N1 2003 Jan

*Seals.* Southern elephant seals haul-out regularly.

*Flora.* As the snow cover erodes, patches of *Prasiola crispa*, crustose lichens *Caloplaca*, spp., and cushion moss, spp. may be found. At higher reaches, the moss beds appear to be more extensive, but are often snow covered. Snow algae also present.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.* Gentoo penguins in widely scattered colonies are easily approached and disturbed, especially in November and early December when adults will be incubating eggs; subsequently, adults will be guarding and provisioning chicks at the nest, then in crèche. Blue-eyed shags nesting at the NE end are easily approached and disturbed; in November and early December adults will be incubating eggs and, subsequently, guarding and provisioning chicks. As the snow cover recedes, patches of moss and lichens are exposed and readily accessed, and easily may be trampled. Scattered south polar skua territories are easily accessed and disturbed, particularly, later in the season (from mid-January) when adults are fiercely protecting young. Southern elephant seals often haul-out or collect in wallows, and are easily approached and disturbed.

*Pointers for avoiding disruptions.*

- Walk slowly and carefully around nesting, crèching, or molting penguins.
- Walk slowly and carefully around nesting shags.
- Watch for, and avoid, exposed moss patches.
- Avoid and stay clear of skua territories.
- Avoid and stay clear of wallowing southern elephant seals.
- In deep snow, walk carefully and slowly and beware of crevasses.
- Stay clear of — and do not hike upon or wander over — snow cornices.

### Visitation Aspects

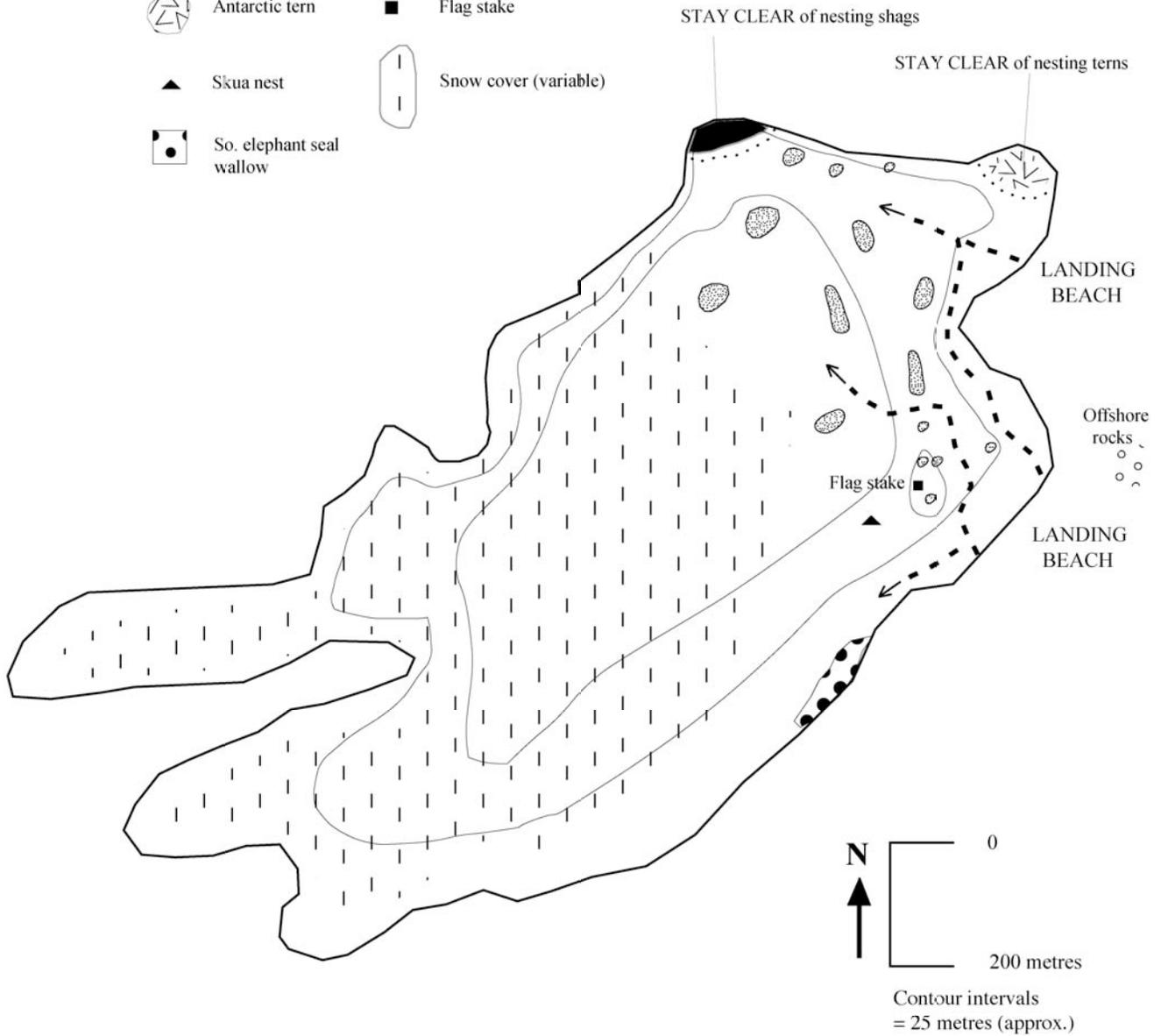
*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

	Zodiac Landings	Participating Visitors
1989-90:	0	0
1990-91:	0	0
1991-92:	0	0
1992-93:	10	447
1993-94:	6	370
1994-95:	6	374
1995-96:	20	1,333
1996-97:	24	1,803
1997-98:	8	548
1998-99:	15	682
1999-2000:	14	730
2000-01:	26	1,680
2001-02:	11	917
2002-03:	16	1,017
14-Season Total	156	9,901

*Proximate visitor sites.* Petermann Island and Booth Island.

# PLÈNEAU ISLAND

-  Gentoo penguin
-  Restricted zones
-  Blue-eyed shag
-  Preferred walking route
-  Antarctic tern
-  Flag stake
-  Skua nest
-  Snow cover (variable)
-  So. elephant seal wallow



## Pourquoi-pas Island (POUR)

67°43'S, 67°44'W

Magnetic declination: 20.5°E

Inventory subarea: SW

Inventory acronym: POUR

Species Diversity: LOW

Site Sensitivity: LOW

### Location — History — Features

A 17-mile-long, 5-to-11-mile-wide, mountainous island lying between Bigourdan and Bourgeois Fjords off the W coast of Graham land. The island was discovered by Charcot's French Antarctic Expedition of 1908-10. The island was charted more accurately by John Rymill's British Graham land Expedition, 1934-7, and Rymill named the island for Charcot's expedition ship.

### Landing Characteristics

The landing beach for this visit is located on the W side of the island, NW of an extensive moraine (67°43'S 67°44'W).

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

1. January 21, 1996 RD RP Livonia

*Assessment and monitoring.* Preliminary surveying. More complete censusing of penguin colonies and surveying of floral communities needed.

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* Adélie penguins are confirmed breeders. Recent Adélie penguin census data reported in Woehler (1993): 700 N3/4, 1984. One south polar skua nest also noted and, given the extensive skua "club" near the landing beach, there are likely to be other nests in the vicinity.

*Seals.* Single Weddell and crabeater seals hauled-out.

*Flora.* *Usnea*, spp., *Xanthoria*, spp., and cushion moss, spp., noted.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.* Breeding penguins are easily approached and disturbed.

*Pointers for avoiding disruptions.*

- Walk slowly and carefully around nesting, crèching, or molting penguins.

### Visitation Aspects

*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

	Zodiac Landings	Participating Visitors
1989-90:	0	0
1990-91:	0	0
1991-92:	0	0
1992-93:	0	0
1993-94:	0	0
1994-95:	0	0
1995-96:	0	0
1996-97:	0	0
1997-98:	1	80
1998-99:	0	0
1999-2000:	0	0
2000-01:	2	149
2001-02:	0	0
2002-03:	0	0
14-Season Total	3	229

NOTE: The January 1996 visit that brought Inventory researchers to Pourquoi-pas Island never entered the annual database compiled by NSF. Nor did the same visit made by that ship, presumably inadvertently, to off-limits Lagotellerie Island. More recently, expedition ships have recorded landings at Bongrain Point (67°43'S, 67°48'W), which forms the S side of the entrance to Dalgliesh Bay on the W side of the Pourquoi-pas Island, and in Dalgliesh Bay (67°42'S, 67°45'W) itself, both of which are close to where Inventory researchers visited in January 1996. Landings and participating visitor data for these recent visits are combined in the above table.

*Proximate visitor sites.* Stonington Island.

## Prospect Point (PROS)

66°01'S, 65°21'W  
Magnetic declination: 18.01°E  
Inventory subarea: SW  
Inventory acronym: PROS  
Species Diversity:  
Site Sensitivity:

### Location — History — Features

Located on the W coast of Graham Land, nearly two miles S of Fern Head and immediately E of the Fish Islands. It was roughly charted by John Rymill's British Graham Land Expedition (1934-37), and photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57. An abandoned British Antarctic Survey hut may be found on site.

### Landing Characteristics

Landings easily accomplished on the rocky shoreline to the W of the hut. South polar skuas and a year old Adélie penguin near the hut, but otherwise the site was devoid of wildlife. Mummified seal remains in front of the hut.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

1. January 25, 1995 RN RD Explorer

*Assessment and monitoring.* Preliminary surveying.

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* No confirmed nesting activity. No site-specific penguin breeding populations are reported in Woehler (1993) or Woehler & Croxall (1996).

*Seals.* None noted.

*Flora.* None noted.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.*

*Pointers for avoiding disruptions.*

### Visitation Aspects

*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

	Zodiac Landings	Participating Visitors
1989-90:	0	0
1990-91:	0	0
1991-92:	0	0
1992-93:	3	305
1993-94:	0	0
1994-95:	4	291
1995-96:	2	122
1996-97:	0	0
1997-98:	1	91
1998-99:	4	294
1999-2000:	0	0
2000-01:	5	265
2001-02:	0	0
2002-03:	5	337
14-Season Total	24	1,745

*Proximate visitor sites.* Fish Islands.

## Shumskiy Cove (SHUM)

67°04'S, 67°21'W

Magnetic Declination: 20.0° E

Inventory subarea: SO

Inventory acronym: SHUM

Species Diversity: LOW

Site Sensitivity: LOW

### Location — History — Features

A cove in southern Hanusse Bay indenting the NW side of Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Named after a Russian glaciologist who authored a 1955 publication on the petrology of ice.

### Landing Characteristics

Shore difficult to access because of ice.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

1. February 4, 2003 MM Endeavour

*Assessment and monitoring.* Preliminary surveying. No aerial photodocumentation.

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* South polar skuas and Adelie penguins observed.

*Seals.* Antarctic fur seals and crabeater seals observed on ice floes only.

*Flora.* None noted.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.* None noted.

### Visitation Aspects

*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

	Zodiac Landings	Participating Visitors
1989-2002:	0	0
2002-03:	1	127
14-Season Total	1	127

*Proximate visitor sites.* McCall Point, Detaille Island.

## Stonington Island (STON)

68°11'S, 67°00'W

Inventory subarea: SW

Inventory acronym: STON

Species Diversity: LOW

Site Sensitivity: LOW

### Location — History — Features

Rocky island, one mile E of Neny Island in E Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The site of the US East Base in 1939-41 and named for Stonington, Connecticut, home port of the sloop *Hero* in which Capt. Nathaniel Palmer signed the Antarctic Continent in 1820.

### Landing Characteristics

Landing beach on S side of the island.

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* A single Antarctic tern nest observed. South polar skua also confirmed breeding.

*Seals.* None noted.

*Flora.* None noted.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

1. December 28, 2000 SF LF Cal Star

*Assessment and monitoring.* Preliminary surveying.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.* None.

### Visitation Aspects

*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

	Zodiac Landings	Participating Visitors
1989-90:	1	97
1990-91:	0	0
1991-92:	0	0
1992-93:	0	0
1993-94:	0	0
1994-95:	2	197
1995-96:	0	0
1996-97:	0	0
1997-98:	0	0
1998-99:	0	0
1999-2000:	0	0
2000-01:	4	346
2001-02:	0	0
2002-03:	0	0
14-Season Total	7	640

*Proximate visitor sites.* Pourquoi-pas Island, Blacklock Island.

## Vernadsky Station (VERN)

65°15'S, 64°16'W

Inventory subarea: SW

Inventory acronym: VERN

Species Diversity: LOW

Site Sensitivity: LOW

### Location — History — Features

Site of the Ukrainian Research Station (formerly, the UK Faraday Station).

### Landing Characteristics

Station jetty.

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* South polar skua routinely observed, likely nesting in the vicinity.

*Seals.* None noted.

*Flora.* None noted.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2003:*

1. December 28, 2000 SF LF Cal Star

*Assessment and monitoring.* Preliminary surveying.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.* None.

### Visitation Aspects

*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2003:*

	Zodiac Landings	Participating Visitors
1989-90:	2	252
1990-91:	5	432
1991-92:	4	422
1992-93:	3	274
1993-94:	2	178
1994-95:	4	267
1995-96:	5	209
1996-97:	6	369
1997-98:	19	1,094
1998-99:	22	1,626
1999-2000:	23	1,585
2000-01:	37	2,811
2001-02:	3	219
2002-03:	8	457
14-Season Total	143	10,195

**NOTE:** Table includes visits to the former UK Faraday Station, prior to the station being given to the Ukraine.

*Proximate visitor sites.* Pourquoi-pas Island, Blacklock Island.

## Yalour Islands (YALO)

65°14'S, 64°09'W

Magnetic declination: 17.0°E

Inventory subarea: SW

Inventory acronym: YALO

Species Diversity: LOW

Site Sensitivity: LOW

### Location — History — Features

A 1.5-mile-long group of scattered, low lying islands and rocks in the S part of the Wilhelm Archipelago, found one mile NW of Cape Tuxen. The islands were discovered and named by Charcot's French Antarctic expedition, 1903-5. Lt. Yalour was an officer of the Argentine ship *Uruguay*, which rescued members of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition in November 1903.

### Landing Characteristics

Landing on a rocky islet at 65°14'S, 64°09'W, with a BAS ration box to the SW and in close proximity. These very low-lying islets offer a chance for Adélie penguins, which are scattered in small groups and, it seems, in almost every direction.

### Antarctic Site Inventory Effort

*Visits by Antarctic Site Inventory researchers, 1994-2002:*

1. January 23, 1996 RD RP Livonia

*Assessment and monitoring.* Preliminary surveying.

### Fauna — Flora — Censuses

*Penguins & flying birds.* Adélie penguins and south polar skuas are confirmed breeders. Recent Adélie penguin census data reported in Woehler (1993): 8,000 N1, 1982, spread among 13 colonies.

*Seals.* None hauled-out.

*Flora.* *Deschampsia*, cushion moss, spp., *Xanthoria*, spp. and other crustose lichens noted.

### Conservation Aspects

*Site sensitivities.* Penguins are easily approached and disturbed.

*Pointers for avoiding disruptions.*

- Walk slowly and carefully around nesting, crèching, or molting Adélie penguins.

### Visitation Aspects

*Numbers of tourist zodiac landings and participating visitors, 1989-2002:*

	Zodiac Landings	Participating Visitors
1989-90:	0	0
1990-91:	1	87
1991-92:	2	177
1992-93:	0	0
1993-94:	5	378
1994-95:	2	117
1995-96:	3	104
1996-97:	3	118
1997-98:	3	167
1998-99:	3	158
1999-2000:	9	496
2000-01:	6	551
2001-02:	0	0
2002-03:	15	976
14-Season Total	52	3,329

*Proximate visitor sites.* Petermann Island.