80 (1959) Nr. 12

TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

JAARGANG 1987 Nr. 68

A. TITEL

Verdrag inzake Antarctica;
Washington, 1 december 1959

B. TEKST

De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het Verdrag zijn geplaatst in *Trb.* 1965, 148.

C. VERTALING

Zie *Trb.* 1965, 148.

D. PARLEMENT

Zie *Trb.* 1967, 63.

E. BEKRACHTIGING

Zie *Trb.* 1965, 148.

F. TOETREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1965, 148, *Trb.* 1967, 63, *Trb.* 1973, 140, *Trb.* 1976, 34, *Trb.* 1980, 180 en *Trb.* 1983, 57 en 180.

Behalve de aldaar genoemde hebben nog de volgende Staten in overeenstemming met artikel XIII, derde lid, een akte van toetreding bij de Regering van de Verenigde Staten van Amerika nedergelegd:

Peru	10 april 1981
Spanje	31 maart 1982
Hongarije	27 januari 1984

Zweden	24 april 1984
Finland	15 mei 1984
Cuba	16 augustus 1984

G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1965, 148 en *Trb.* 1967, 63.

J. GEGEVENS

Zie *Trb.* 1965, 148, *Trb.* 1967, 63, *Trb.* 1968, 21, *Trb.* 1969, 83, *Trb.* 1971, 154, *Trb.* 1973, 140, *Trb.* 1976, 34, *Trb.* 1978, 141, *Trb.* 1980, 180 en *Trb.* 1983, 57 en 180.

Behalve de aldaar genoemde zijn nog de volgende Aanbevelingen van de Derde tot en met de Achtste Consultatieve Conferentie in werking getreden op:

III	11	1 september 1966
	7	22 december 1978
	8	1 november 1982
IV	1 t/m 11, 13 t/m 19	1 november 1982
V	7, 8	31 juli 1972
	5,6	1 november 1982
VI	9	1 november 1982
VII	4, 9	24 juni 1981
VIII	6, 7, 8, 10 t/m 14	16 december 1978
	3, 4	1 september 1980
	1, 2, 5, 9	1 november 1982

De Aanbevelingen welke tijdens de van 17 september tot 5 oktober 1979 te Washington D.C. gehouden Tiende Consultatieve Conferentie werden aangenomen (tekst van de Aanbevelingen in *Trb.* 1980, 180) zijn thans door de volgende Staten goedgekeurd:

Australië	1 september 1980
Zuid-Afrika	29 december 1980
België	26 mei 1981
Japan	26 mei 1981
Nieuw-Zeeland	4 juni 1981
Polen	15 juni 1981
Argentinië	23 juni 1981
Chili	24 juni 1981
de Verenige Staten van Amerika	29 juni 1981
Noorwegen	28 mei 1982
de Sovjet-Unie	3 juni 1982
de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland	4 augustus 1983
Frankrijk[1])	3 juni 1985

[1]) Behalve de Aanbevelingen 1 en 9.

De Aanbevelingen welke tijdens de van 23 juni tot 7 juli 1981 te Buenos Aires gehouden Elfde Consultatieve Conferentie werden aangenomen (tekst van de Aanbevelingen in *Trb.* 1983, 57) zijn thans door de volgende Staten goedgekeurd:

Australië	23 februari 1982
Noorwegen	25 mei 1982
Nieuw-Zeeland	28 mei 1982
België	15 juli 1982
Argentinië	3 september 1982
de Verenigde Staten van Amerika	24 februari 1983
de Sovjet-Unie	15 juli 1983
de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland	4 augustus 1983
Zuid-Afrika	1 maart 1984
Japan	10 april 1984
Chili	17 oktober 1984
Frankrijk[1])	3 juni 1985

[1]) Behalve aanbeveling 1.

De Aanbevelingen welke tijdens de van 13 tot 27 september 1983 te Canberra gehouden Twaalfde Consultatieve Conferentie werden aangenomen (tekst van de Aanbevelingen in *Trb.* 1983, 180) zijn thans door de volgende Staten goedgekeurd:

Argentinië	19 oktober 1984
Australië	21 maart 1985
de Verenigde Staten van Amerika	25 april 1985
Noorwegen	12 juni 1985
Japan	17 juni 1985
Nieuw-Zeeland	26 juni 1985
de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland	9 juli 1985
de Sovjet-Unie	24 februari 1986
Zuid-Afrika	18 april 1986
België	11 december 1986

Tijdens de van 7 tot 18 oktober 1985 te Brussel gehouden Dertiende Consultatieve Conferentie werd een aantal Aanbevelingen aangenomen, welke reeds door de volgende Staat zijn goedgekeurd:

Zuid-Afrika . . . . . 8 oktober 1986

en waarvan de Engelse tekst als volgt luidt:

XIII-1

Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: Information

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation XII-6;

Recognizing the importance of accurate and adequate information regarding the Antarctic Treaty System,

Noting therefore the desirability of ensuring and facilitating the availability of information about the Antarctic Treaty System;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. Efforts be continued to ensure that Final Reports of Consultative Meetings provide full and accurate records of these meetings, including:
(a) the general trends of discussion of the specific agenda items considered as well as specific steps or actions taken as a result of decisions or recommendations adopted at previous consultative meetings; and
(b) appropriate additional documentation of the meetings;

2. The Antarctic Treaty Handbook be regularly maintained as a current compilation of the recommendations and other actions agreed by Consultative Meetings;

3. To the greatest extent practicable and feasible and in accordance with national laws and regulations, the following be made available on request:
(a) Final Reports of Consultative Meetings,
(b) The Antarctic Treaty Handbook,
(c) Annual exchanges of information they provide under the Antarctic Treaty;

4. Their national committees be encouraged to make available, on request and in accordance with national laws and regulations, annual activities reports which these committees submit to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR);

5. On request and in accordance with national laws and

regulations, up-to-date information be made available, to the greatest extent practicable and feasible, on:

(a) the location of depositories of data, samples and collections resulting from scientific research in Antarctica, and

(b) the nature and location of bibliographies or other information sources concerning reports and published works related to Antarctic matters, including those related to scientific research activities in Antarctica;

6. A national contact point, or contact points, be designated and charged with the functions referred to in paragraph 3 above and maintaining the information referred to in paragraph 5 above;

7. The names and addresses of the institutions or entities designated as national contact points, pursuant to paragraph 6 above, be published as an annex to the Final Report of each Consultative Meeting and the Antarctic Treaty Handbook and be otherwise publicly disseminated.

XIII-2

Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: Overview

The Representatives,

Recognizing the virtue of there being a regular overview of the Antarctic Treaty System, including the relationships among its components;

Believing that regular reports about the activities of these components at the Consultative Meetings would serve this objective;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. An item "Operation of the Antarctic Treaty System: Reports" be included on the Agenda of each subsequent Consultative Meeting;

2. Under that item reports concerning developments in their respective areas of competence since the previous Consultative Meeting be received from the components of the System and that, to this end:

(a) they request the Chairman of any special Consultative Meeting, and any other meeting held pursuant to a recommendation of a Consultative Meeting, or a person designated by him, to present such a report;

(b) they invite the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources to appoint its Chairman or other person to

represent the Commission as an observer for the specific purpose of presenting such a report;

(c) through their National Committees, they invite the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to appoint its President or other person to represent the Committee as an observer for the specific purpose of reporting on:

(i) the general proceedings of SCAR;

(ii) matters within the competence of SCAR under the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals;

(iii) such publications and reports as may have been published or prepared in accordance with Recommendations IV-19 and VI-9 respectively;

(d) pending possible establishment of a Commission as provided for under the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals, they invite the Depositary Government of that Convention to report on the matters within the Depositary's competence under the Convention.

3. In preparing for each Consultative Meeting they consider, in relation to developments since the previous Consultative Meeting, whether, for the purpose of such overview, reports on any such developments in, or bearing upon, the Antarctic Treaty System would be helpful and, through the host Government for that Consultative Meeting, act accordingly.

XIII-3

Exchange of Information in accordance with the Antarctic Treaty: Annual Exchanges

The Representatives,

Recalling Articles III and VII of the Antarctic Treaty and Recommendations VIII-6 and VIII-9;

Considering that while it is important that Consultative Parties should continue to report extensions, reductions or other modifications of activities previously reported, no practical purpose is served by requiring this information to be provided in the Antarctic winter;

Recalling the need to maintain an awareness of the activities of tourists in the Antarctic Treaty Area;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. Operative paragraph 4 of Recommendation VIII-6 be amended as follows:
replace the date "30 June" *with the date* "30 November";

2. The Annex to Recommendation VIII-6 be amended as follows:
Paragraph 2: *replace the date* "30 June" *with the date* "30 November";
Paragraph 3: *add* "XVI. The reports referred to in paragraph 3 of Recommendation VIII-9.".

XIII-4

Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment: Code of Conduct for Antarctic Expeditions and Station Activities: Waste Disposal

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VI-4, VIII-11 and XII-4;

Recognizing that Antarctica derives much of its scientific importance from its uncontaminated condition and the consequent need to reduce to the minimum level practicable the spread of all potential contaminants introduced into the Antarctic Treaty Area by man;

Noting that changes have occurred in the perception of what constitutes pollution and in analytical techniques since Recommendation VIII-11 was approved;

Noting with appreciation the preliminary review by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the waste disposal aspects of the Annex to Recommendation VIII-11;

Recommend to their respective Governments that through their National Antarctic Committees they invite SCAR, using all resources available to it, to undertake a comprehensive review of the waste disposal aspects of the Annex to Recommendations VIII-11 and, giving due consideration to the need to avoid detrimental effects on neighbouring or associated ecosystems outside the Antarctic Treaty Area and to considerations of costeffectiveness, to offer:

1. scientific advice regarding waste disposal procedures and standards that it is desirable to achieve at coastal and inland stations and field camps;

2. advice regarding the logistic feasibility of such procedures bearing in mind Antarctic operational circumstances, including variation in the numbers of personnel between stations, operational and logistic difficulties, and local circumstances; and

3. such other advice as seems to SCAR to be relevant to waste disposal procedures.

XIII-5

Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment: Additional Protective Arrangements

The Representatives,

Recalling the measures adopted under the Antarctic Treaty for the protection of the environment, the protection of historic sites and monuments, the conservation of fauna and flora, and in particular the setting aside of Specially Protected Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

Desiring to ensure that activities in Antarctica should not harm the unique Antarctic environment, disrupt scientific investigation or other legitimate uses or be otherwise contrary to the principles and purposes of the Antarctic Treaty;

Bearing in mind that the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) at the XVIIIth Meeting in Bremerhaven considered the question of the establishment of a new type of conservation area in the Antarctic;

Recommend to their Governments that through their National Committees they invite the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to offer scientific advice:

1. on the system of protected areas in the Antarctic, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Specially Protected Areas and the question of a possible additional category of area under a different form of protection; and

2. on steps that possibly could be taken to improve the comparability and accessibility of scientific data on Antarctica.

XIII-6

Facilitation of Scientific Research: Siting of Stations

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations I-1, VI-4, VII-1, VII-8, VIII-11 and XII-3;

Reaffirming that freedom of scientific investigation as set out in Article II of the Antarctic Treaty is one of the fundamental principles of the Treaty; and

Noting that nothing in this recommendation may be construed as prejudicing that provision of the Treaty;

Recognizing that, while there are scientific, environmental and logistic advantages to be gained from stations being in proximity to one another, there can also be disadvantages which can be avoided by appropriate consultation;

Recommend to their Governments that where stations have been established in the same vicinity the concerned national Antarctic operating agencies should consult together, by whatever means found appropriate, so as to safeguard existing scientific activities, avoid operational logistic difficulties and avoid undue adverse environmental effects arising from cumulative impacts.

XIII-7

Facilitation of Scientific Research: Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Interim Guidelines: Extension of Designation

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VIII-3, VIII-4, X-6 and XII-5;

Noting that:

(i) In accordance with paragraph 2 of Recommendation VIII-3 the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), at its Eighteenth Meeting at Bremerhaven in September 1984, had received the eight Sites of Special Scientific Interest designated in Recommendation VIII-4.

(ii) Experience of the practical effect of the management plans for these sites has shown them to be an effective means of reducing the risks of harmful interference in areas of special scientific interest.

(iii) Except for Site n° 1 no change to these management plans had been proposed by SCAR.

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. The date of expiry of designation of Site Numbers 2–8 be extended from 31 December 1985 to the date shown below:

Site n° 2: Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Islands: to 31 December 1987;

Site n° 3: Barwick Valley, Victoria Land: to 31 December 1995;
Site n° 4: Cape Crozier, Ross Island: to 31 December 1991;
Site n° 5: Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands: to 31 December 1991;
Site n° 6: Byers Peninsula, Livingston Islands, South Shetland Islands: to 31 December 1991;
Site n° 7: Haswell Islands: to 31 December 1991;
Site n° 8: Western shore of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, South Shetland Islands: to 31 December 1995.

2. They use their best endeavours to ensure, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Recommendation VII-3, that the management plans of these sites are observed.

XIII-8

Facilitation of Scientific Research: Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Interim Guidelines: Additional Sites

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VII-3, VIII-3, VIII-4 and X-5;

Noting that management plans have been prepared and approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) for certain Sites of Special Scientific Interest additional to those already designated;

Considering that it would be advantageous to gather experience of the practical effect of the management plans prepared for these sites;

Recommend to their Governments that they voluntarily take account of the management plans, annexed to this recommendation, for the following sites:

Site n° 9: Rothera Point, Adelaide Island;
Site n° 10: Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island;
Site n° 11: Tramway Ridge, Mopunt Erebus, Ross Island;
Site n° 12: Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land;
Site n° 13: Potter Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands;
Site n° 14: Harmony Point, Nelson Island, South Shetland Islands;
Site n° 15: Cierva Point and nearby Islands, Danco Coast, Antartic Peninsula;

Site n° 16: Bailey Peninsula, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land;
Site n° 17: Clark Peninsula, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land;
Site n° 18: White Island, McMurdo Sound;
Site n° 19: Linnaeus Terrace, Asgaard Range, Vicxtoria Land;
Site n° 20: Biscoe Point, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago;
Site n° 21: Shores of Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands.

ANNEXES

Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 9
Rothera Point, Adelaide Island

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

Rothera Point (lat. 67°34'S, long. 68°08'W) is situated in Ryder Bay, at the south-east corner of Square Peninsula on the east side of Adelaide Island, south-west Antarctic Peninsula. The proposed Site is the north-eastern one-third of the point and is representative of the area as a whole. The British station Rothera lies about 350 m west of the western boundary of the Site. The boundaries of the Site are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

This Site serves to monitor the impact of man on an Antarctic fellfield ecosystem. The vegetation is not rich or well developed, and the soils are shallow and confined to small pockets; there is no significant avifauna. Some monitoring studies have been in progress since before the establishment of the research station in 1975.

(iii) *Outline of research*

Investigations incorporating the monitoring of terrestrial and freshwater macro- and micro-biota, soils and heavy metal deposition within the Site (control area) and near the Site (impact area) will continue with a view to assessing the impact of the neighbouring research station.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1995.

(v) *Access points*

None designated.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Vehicles and helicopters are excluded. Pedestrians should enter the Site only in connection with monitoring activities. Pedestrian access is allowed to the beaches seaward of the Site.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

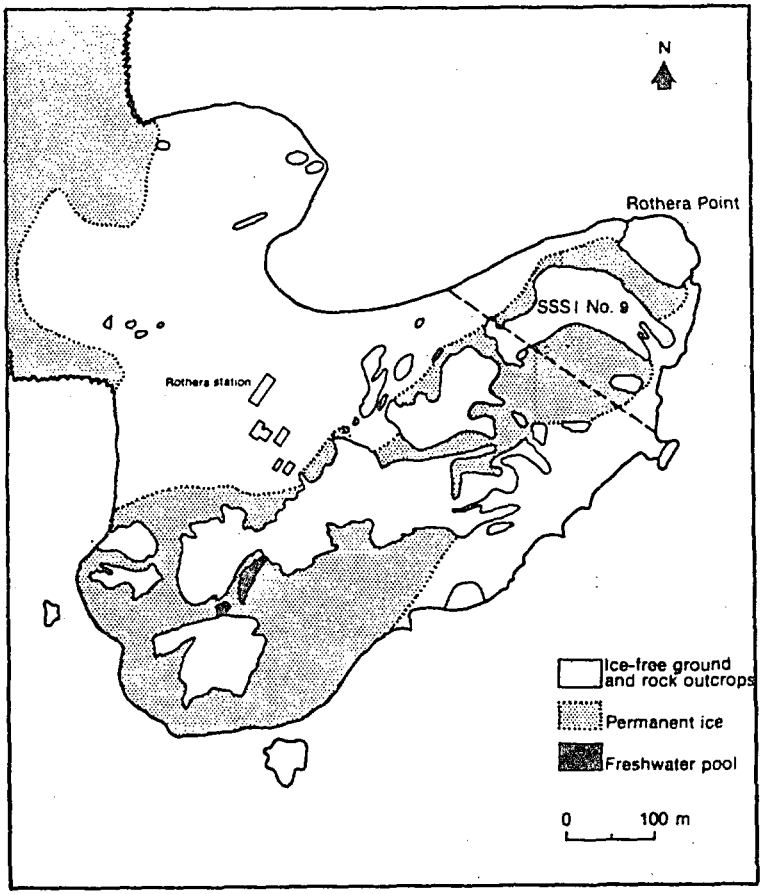
Investigation that would not affect the effectiveness of the Site for the purpose for which it has been designated.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

This should be restricted to the minimum required in connection with the monitoring programme.

(ix) *Other restraints*

Sledge dogs associated with the research programmes at Rothera Station must not be permitted to enter the Site. Human wastes must not be deposited in the Site.



Site of Special Interest No. 10
Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

Caughley Beach and its hinterland lie between the areas known as the Cape Bird Northern and Middle Penguin Rookeries, about 1 km north of Cape Bird, northern Ross Island (lat. 77° 10′S, long. 166° 40′E). The proposed Site encompasses the area between the top of the coastal cliffs of Caughley Beach and the Mt Bird Ice Cap, and between a line 200 m south of the New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme's summer station and a line 500 m north of Cape Bird Middle Adelie Penguin Rookery. The Site surrounds Specially Protected Area No. 20 on three sides and its boundaries are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

The Cape Bird area is the site of the most extensive stands of moss, algae, and lichens in southern Victoria Land. The terrestrial ecosystem within the Site is the subject of long-term research. Designation of the Site will protect biological experiments and monitoring sites, and provide a buffer zone around the Specially Protected Area's conservation zone.

(iii) *Outline of research*

Investigations incorporate monitoring of plant colonisation sites, bacteriology, mycology and phycology of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, physiology of terrestrial and freshwater fauna, and nitrogen cycling. The research is designed to provide a better understanding of the biogeochemical processes in Antarctic ecosystems.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1991.

(v) *Access points*

There are no restrictions on access points other than that section of the Caughley Beach cliff top which is a designated boundary shared with the Specially Protected Area.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

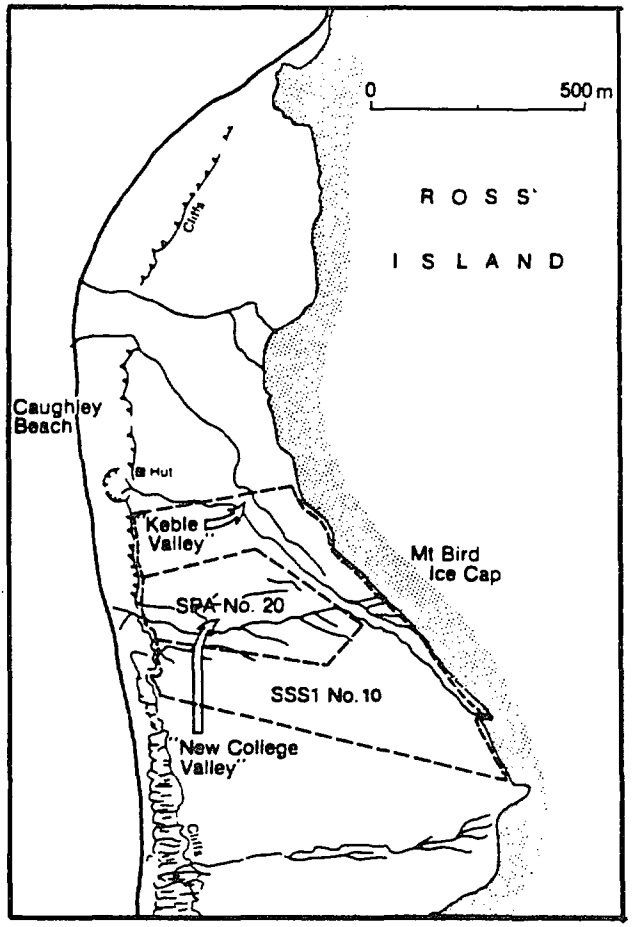
Vehicles and helicopters are excluded. Pedestrians should keep to ridge lines and well drained ground.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

Research studies and access to the USN Astrofix with the provision that exotic biota are not introduced and ecosystems are not damaged or disrupted.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*
Sampling should be restricted to the minimum required and should not be undertaken to the detriment of the functioning of existing ecosystems, or of the purposes for which the Site has been designated.

(ix) *Other restraints*
None specified.



Site of Special Interest No. 11
Tramway Ridge, Mt Erebus, Ross Island

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

Mt Erebus (3795 m) Ross Island, South Victoria Land is one of two active volcanoes on continental Antarctica. Tramway Ridge is situated between altitudes 3350 and 3400 m 1 km north-west of the Mt Erebus crater (lat. 77°32′S, long. 167°8′E). The Site comprises an extensive area of gently sloping warm ground located 1 km north west of the main crater of Mt Erebus at the lower end of Tramway Ridge. The boundary of the Site is a square with sides of 100 m and encompasses the entire warm ground area of lower Tramway Ridge. The 1 ha site is divided into two areas of permitted use. The northern area "A" is designated as a reference site with all access prohibited except for pressing research reasons. The southern area "B" is designated as a research site to accommodate on-going research programmes and sample collection. The boundaries of the Site are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

Mt Erebus provides one of only two known high altitude areas of fumarolic activity and associated vegetation in the Antarctic. The warm ground of the Site and its associated vegetation are of interest to botanists, phycologists and microbiologists. The Site serves as a study area for descriptive purposes and provides a reference site for future studies. In order to preserve the research status of the Site and protect it against trampling damage and alien introductions which may find conditions here favourable for survival, the area has been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

(iii) *Outline of research*

Botanical, phycological and microbiological studies of the Site and its associated vegetation, with particular reference to the presence of warm ground in an extremely rigorous environment.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1991.

(v) *Access points*

There are no restrictions on access points.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Vehicles and helicopters are excluded. Pedestrians should ensure great care is taken to avoid, wherever possible, walking on any visible vegetation and areas of heated ground.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

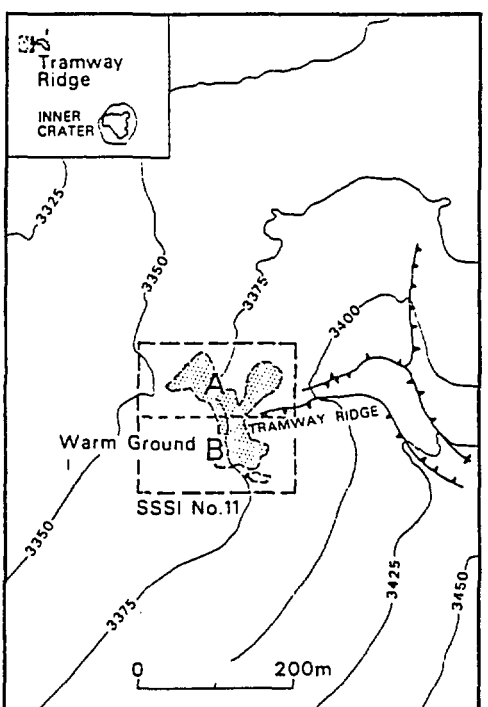
Scientific investigations which will not cause disturbance to the environment and its biota or to the biological programmes.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Samples are not to be taken from area "A". Sampling from area "B" should be restrained and not be undertaken to the detriment of the sustainability of the biological communities or the interests of future investigations.

(ix) *Other restraints*

Sterile protective overclothing should be worn and footwear should be sterilized before entering the Site to minimise the risk of introducing alien biota to the geothermal areas. Human wastes must not be deposited within the Site.



Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 12
Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

The Site lies between Canada Glacier and Lake Fryxell in lower Taylor Valley, south Victoria Land (lat. 77°37'S, long. 163°05'E). The Site encompasses an area of 1 km² located between the tongue of Canada Glacier and the shoreline of Lake Fryxell. Surface features include old moraine deposits and ancient lake levels. During summer months small meltwater streams drain from the glacier to the lake creating an extensive area of flushes. The central flush area is about 100 m west of the New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme field hut. The boundaries of the Site are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

The Site contains some of the richest plant growth (algae and mosses) in the southern Victoria Land Dry Valleys. With the concentration of research activity within this area there is a need to regulate human impact with regard to trampling, water quality and sampling.

(iii) *Outline of research*

The Site is the centre of scientific research for freshwater and terrestrial biological research and a reference site for other dry valley biological ecosystems.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1991.

(v) *Access points*

Access should be from the north-east side of the Site.

(vi) *Pedestrian and Vehicular routes*

Vehicles are excluded, although access to the Site by helicopter is allowed but landings should be restricted to the helicopter landing pad 50 m north-east of the New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme hut.

Pedestrian movement within the Site should be restricted to designated paths and shortest routes consistent with scientific activity.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

None specified.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Sampling should be restricted to the minimum required and should not be undertaken to the detriment of the environment and its biota. It should be accomplished without causing introduction to new biota, including microorganisms.

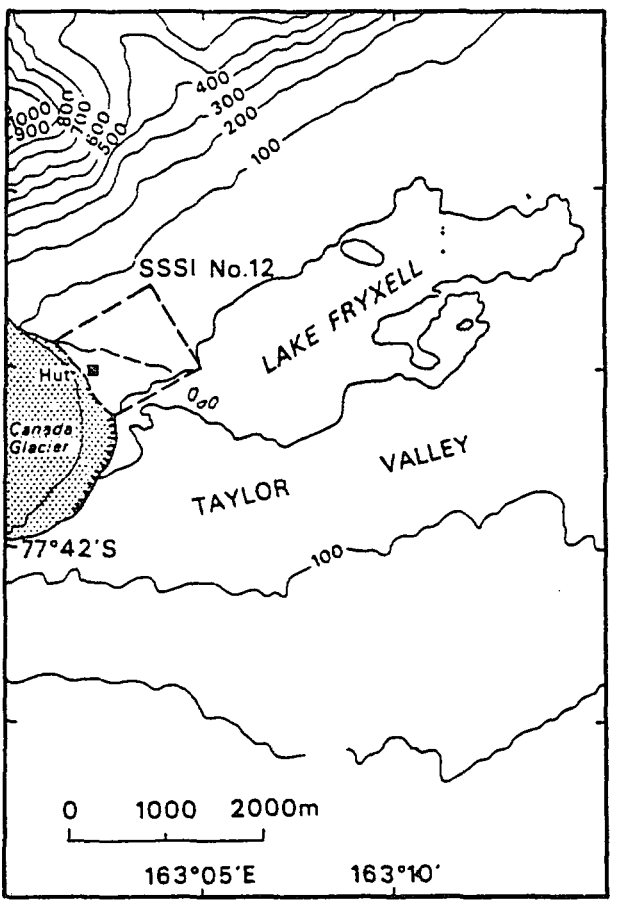
(ix) *Other restraints*

(a) Collection of ice for water supply should be taken from the edge of the glacier immediately south of the area of rich algal growth.

(b) All human wastes must be containerised and returned to Scott or McMurdo Stations.

(c) Tent sites are to be restricted to within a 50 m radius of the hut.

(d) Entry into the area of rich moss growth west of the hut is prohibited except for compelling scientific purposes.



Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 13
Potter Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

The Site is located on the east side of Maxwell Bay, south-west King George Island between "Mirounga Point" and the east side of Stranger Point (lat. 62°15'S, long 58°37'W). The Site occupies the coastal zone of variable width up to 500 m from the shoreline (low water mark) and rising to about 70 m altitude at Stranger Point. It is mainly an area of raised beaches, mostly pebble-covered, backed by basalt cliffs, terminal or lateral moraines and small glaciers. The coastline is very irregular and alternates with small bays and rocky headlands. The boundaries of the Site are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

This area has a diverse avian and mammal fauna and locally rich vegetation, and is located close to an Argentine research station (Jubany) frequently visited by tourist cruises. Long term research programmes could be endangered by accidental interference, especially during breeding periods.

(iii) *Outline of research*

The Site contains a fairly large breeding population of elephant seals *(Mirounga leonina).* Various research projects are being carried out, including population censuses, tagging, studies of population structure, birth and mortality rates, growth rates and analysis of blood samples for the study of protein polymorphism. The status of fur seals *(Arctocephalus gazella)* and other seals is also being monitored. Studies of breeding seabirds are also being made on Adelie penguins *(Pygoscelis adeliae),* gentoo penguins *(P. papua),* giant petrels *(Macronectes giganteus),* Dominican gulls *(Larus dominicanus),* sheathbills *(Chionis alba),* brown skuas *(Catharacta lonnbergii)* and Antarctic terns *(Sterna vittata).* This work includes nest censuses, fledgling development, predation and analysis of egg albumin to determine protein polymorphism. All the investigations have the objective of assessing the population dynamics of the different species, and the biotic and abiotic factors that regulate them.

(iv) *Data of expiry of designation*

31 December 1995.

(v) *Access Points*

Access to the Site is restricted to the northern end in the vicinity of "Mirounga Point".

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

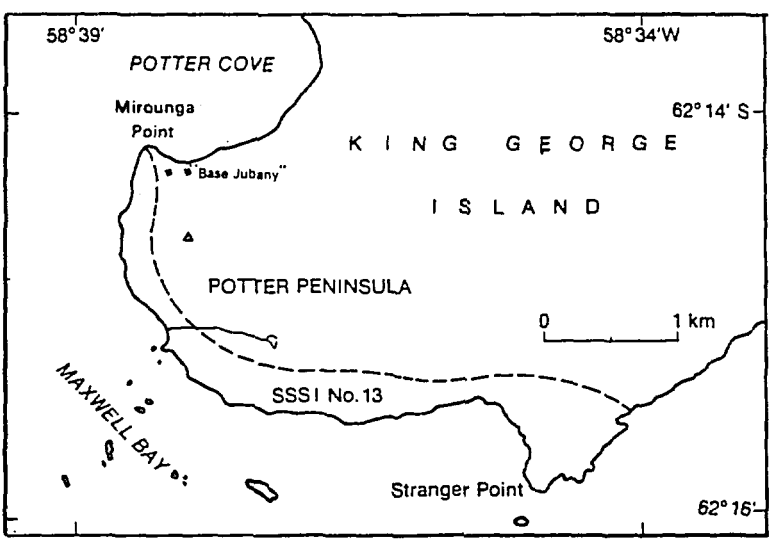
Pedestrians and vehicles must use established routes particularly

during the breeding season. No vehicles or helicopters should be used near any of the breeding sites.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigation which would not cause harmful interference*
None specified.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*
Scientific sampling, both by killing or capturing, must be the minimum required for the research programme described above, and must conform with the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of the Antarctic Flora and Fauna.

(ix) *Other restraints*
None specified.



Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 14
Harmony Point, West Coast of Nelson Island, South Shetland Islands

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

The Site is on the north-west coast of Nelson Island, between King George Island to the north-east and Robert Island to the south-west (lat. 62° 18′S, long. 59° 14′W). The Site includes Harmony Point and The Toe, the adjacent ice-free land and intertidal zone within the rectangle shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

This area is of special scientific interest, being situated in an area rich in avian species. Vegetation cover is extensive, often dense and comprises a relatively rich flora including both species of vascular plants. Its rocky coasts are inhabited by large numbers of marine invertebrates. Long-term research programmes could be disrupted by accidental interference, the destruction of the vegetation and substratum, and the perturbation of nesting areas.

(iii) *Outline of research*

Argentine and Chilean research in the area includes the following ornithological activities: nest censuses, juvenile mortality studies, growth studies, banding, and studies on predators, i.e. leopard seal *(Hydrurga leptonyx),* giant petrel *(Macronectes giganteus)* and skuas *(Catharacta* spp.). The relationships between the flora and nesting areas of the various bird species are being studied. In the tide pools ecological studies are continuing. The results are compared with those from other research sites in order to understand the relationships among different littoral systems.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1995.

(v) *Access points*

Access to the Harmony Point area is restricted to access from the sea, across the pebble beach situated to the south-west of Inca Point, 400 m south-south-west of the refuge. Special access points are not specified for The Toe.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Pedestrians must use established routes, particularly during the bird breeding season. Helicopters must not overfly any of the bird breeding areas below the height stated in the Agreed Measures, and should land only in the vicinity of the refuge or landing beach, and should not land anywhere on The Toe. There is no vehicular access.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

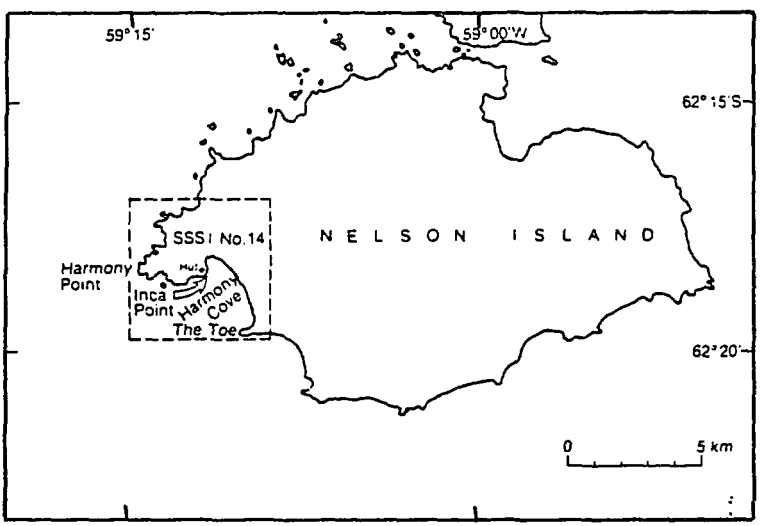
None specified.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

All sampling, including killing or capturing of fauna, must be the minimum required for the approved scientific programmes and must conform to the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of the Antarctic Flora and Fauna.

(ix) *Other restraints*

No refuse should be deposited within the Site, or at sea beyond the Site in a manner which may allow it to be washed ashore within the Site. The refuge should be maintained in a habitable state and all refuse and unwanted materials associated with it should be removed from the Site.



Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 15
Cierva Point and Offshore Islands, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

Cierva Point (lat. 64° 10'S, long. 60° 57'W) is at the north-west of the peninsula on the south side of Cierva Cove at the north end of Hughes Bay. (It should not be confused with Spring Point on the south side of Brialmont Cove in Hughes Bay.) The Site comprises the Cierva Point peninsula encompassing the land west of an imaginary line from the south east of the north side of the Point through the summit of Mojon Hill to the south-east of the south side of the Point. Also included are Sterneck Island and Midas Island and Moss Islands, which lie mainly between Midas Island and Cierva Point. Although the intertidal zone of each of these areas is included in the Site, the sub-tidal marine environment is not included. Base Primavera and all its associated installation and areas of disturbance are excluded from the Site.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

The area has a special scientific value in that it sustains important avian populations, extensive vegetation and a diverse flora including the two Antarctic flowering plants and several liverworts, and invertebrate fauna; its littoral possesses abundant tidal pools inhabited by large numbers of marine invertebrates. Long-term research programmes could be endangered by accidental interference, destruction of the vegetation and soil, pollution of rock pools, and perturbation of breeding birds.

(iii) *Outline of research*

Eight species of bird are being studied. The studies include: nesting censuses, growth of fledglings, banding, mortality of young by predation and study of predators, especially leopard seals *(Hydrurga leptonyx)* and giant petrels *(Macronectes giganteus).* The relationship between the vegetation and bird colonies is being studied. Studies of Antarctic hair grass *(Deschampsia antarctica)* and Antarctic pearlwort *(Colobanthus quitensis)* are being undertaken. The ecology of the relatively diverse fauna of the intertidal pools is being studied in detail.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1995.

(v) *Access points*

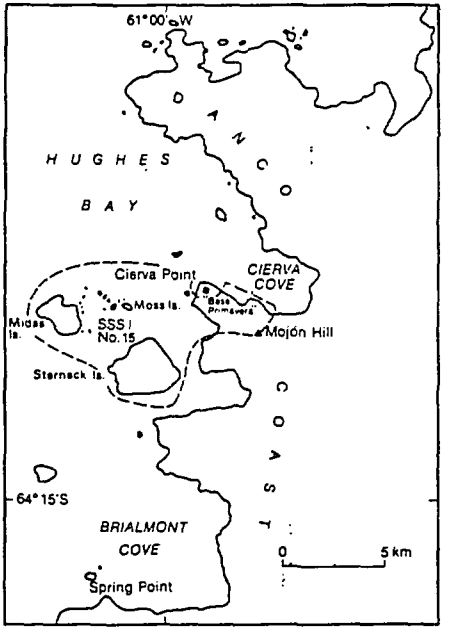
Access to Cierva Point should be at one point only, a landing area to the west of the research station. No access points are specified for any of the islands.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*
Pedestrians must keep to established routes, particularly in densely vegetated areas and in bird breeding areas.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*
Any research which will not have a detrimental impact on the environment.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*
All sampling must be the minimum required for approved scientific projects, and must conform to the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of the Antarctic Flora and Fauna. No sampling of any kind (eg. for souvenirs) is permitted for any other reason, especially by tourists.

(ix) *Other restraints*
No waste of any description should be disposed of within the Site, or at sea in a manner which will allow it to be washed ashore within any part of the Site.



Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 16
North-East Bailey Peninsula, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

Bailey Peninsula is situated between Newcomb and O'Brien Bays at the west end of Vincennes Bay, opposite the Windmill Islands, on Budd Coast at lat. 66°17'S, long. 110°32'E. The Site consists of an irregular area of rock exposed during summer, surrounding the Casey Station transmitter building. The boundary, which is demarcated, is shown on the map attached to the Management Plan for Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 17.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

The Site is not unique in the Windmill Islands region context but is representative of a diverse assemblage of vegetation; it contains contrasting habitats and water bodies; has extremely rich (by continental Antarctic standards) lichen and moss communities and an important stand of liverwort. Proximity to Casey Station minimises logistic problems with respect to field research and, at the same time, maximises the potential for disturbance of study areas. It is primarily for this latter reason that this Site, where research is concentrated, requires protection.

(iii) *Outline of research*

The Site contains three extensive and contrasting moss fields which are the subject of taxonomic, ecological and physiological studies which commenced during the summer of 1982–83. Additional studies include population ecology of invertebrates associated with the vegetation, and soil/water chemistry. Permanent lichen growth monitoring sites have also been established as have sites monitoring annual growth increments in mosses.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1995.

(v) *Access points*

None specified, although access to the transmitter building near the south-east end of the Site should be via the ice/snow of the oversnow access route to Law Dome, several kilometres to the south.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Access to the area should be restricted as far as possible to that necessary to conduct scientific work and operate the transmitter building. Vehicles should be restricted to existing access routes. These are clearly demarcated. No helicopter landing is permitted within the Site. Particular care should be taken to avoid damage to bryophytes and lichens, disrupting of soils and periglacial features, and to avoid causing changes to water quality or drainage.

Selected study reference areas (e.g. three contrasting moss communities) have been delimited by marked stakes without causing disturbance to the environment. Access to these areas should be restricted to scientists participating in the study programme.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

Scientific research other than the programmes for which the Site has been designated should be kept to a minimum.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Sampling should be kept to the minimum and should not affect the existing research programmes.

(ix) *Other restraints*

No storage or disposal of any products relating to human occupancy of the Station should occur in the Site.

Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 17
Clark Peninsula, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

Clark Peninsula is situated on the north side of Newcomb Bay at the west end of Vincennes Bay, opposite Windmill Islands, on Budd Coast, at lat. 66° 15′S, long. 110° 36′E. The Site comprises all land on Clark Peninsula within the southern boundary line connecting the east site of Stevenson Cove to trigonometrical station NM/5/6, trig. station G3 and a point to the east-south-east on Loken Moraines. The western boundary is the easternmost limit of Loken Moraines as far north as a point due east of Blakeney Point, and thence to the coast. The boundary of the Site is indicated by prominent markers, and is shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

Within the Site moss and lichen communities are being used as control sites to monitor environmental impact at Casey Station. These remote study areas provide baseline data with which to compare changes associated with the research station.

(iii) *Outline of research*

Lakes in a valley running south-west from Stevenson Cove towards the former Wilkes Station contain copepods which are not known elsewhere in the Windmill Islands area and are the subject of ongoing studies. The Adelie penguin colony at Whitney Point has been the site of intensive studies. This well studied site will provide a baseline for comparison with changes in other colonies in the region. Monitoring studies commenced during the summer of 1982–83.

Physiological studies of mosses are underway. Ecological studies of bryophyte and lichen vegetation and associated invertebrate fauna, algae and fungi and studies of moss growth and development in relation to taxonomic interpretation will be undertaken.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1995.

(v) *Access points*

None specified.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Access to Wilkes Station is via a well-defined route on the southern side of the Site. Pedestrian and vehicular traffic should keep to this route, and in particular should not stray northward of it. Vehicular traffic within the Site should be restricted to oversnow access to Wilkes Station. Helicopters should not land within the Site. It is unlikely that pedestrian traffic will cause undue disturbance to the

Site. However, travel should, where possible, be via snow, avoiding ice-free areas.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

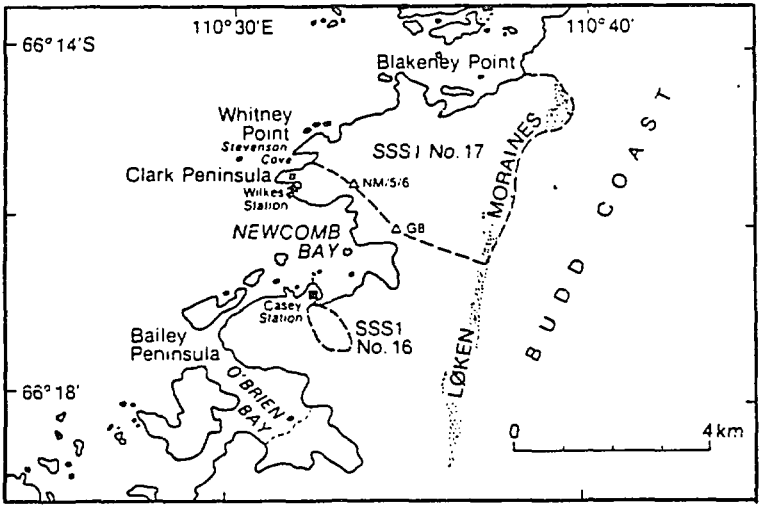
Scientific research other than the programmes for which the Site has been designated should be kept to a minimum.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Sampling should be the minimum required for the approved research programmes.

(ix) *Other restraints*

Field refuge huts, if deemed necessary for facilitation of scientific studies, should be placed with care so as to would any potential contamination of the environment, or interference with plant or animal life. Maintenance of the existing state of the Site is important for fulfilment of the stated research objectives.



Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 18
North-West White Island, McMurdo Sound

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

White Island (lat. 78° 10'S, long. 167° 25'E) rises out of the Ross Ice Shelf, about 30 km south-south-east of Hut Point, Ross Island. The Site includes the north-west coastline of White Island from Cape Spencer-Smith in the north to a point protruding into the Strait between White and Black Islands in the south-west. It extends from high water mark to 5 km offshore, across the Ross Ice Shelf. The boundary of the Site is shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

This Site supports a small breeding population of Weddell seals *(Leptonychotes weddellii)* which is physically isolated from the rest of mainland Antarctica by shelf ice. It is one of very few areas where Weddell seals feed under shelf ice. It is also one of the most southerly Weddell seal populations and has been studied year round.

(iii) *Outline of research*

This unique Weddell seal population is the focus of continuing research in the area. Several hypotheses have been proposed to explain how this population originated and has remained isolated, 25 km from the nearest open water.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1991.

(v) *Access points*

None designated.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Vehicles should approach no closer than 500 m to the seal population and helicopters and low-flying aircraft should avoid the area, approaching no lower than 250 m altitude.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

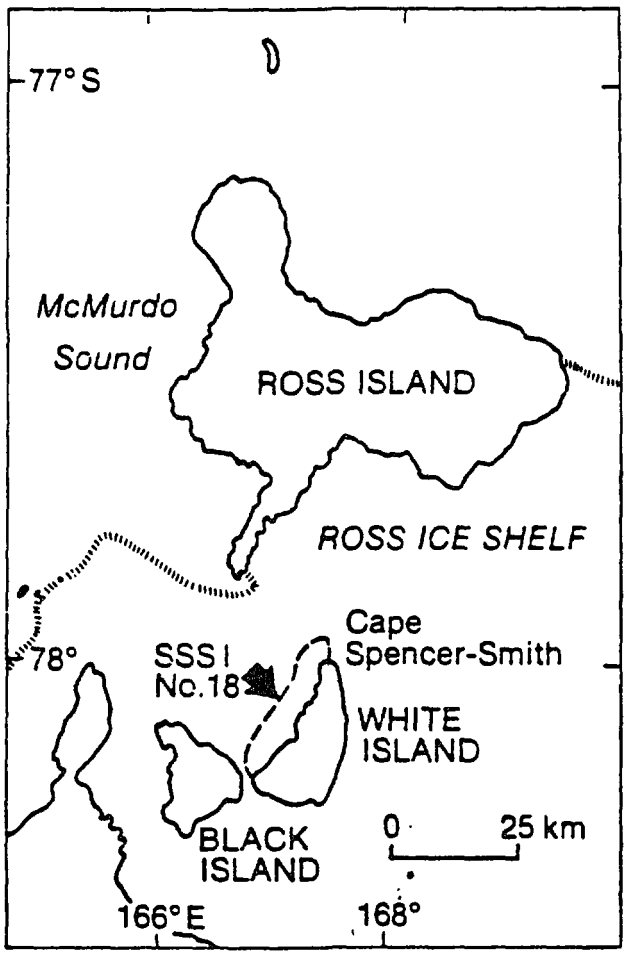
None specified.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Taking samples of Weddell seals by killing or capture should be done only for compelling scientific purpose and in accordance with the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.

(ix) *Other restraints*

No underwater explosives may be used for any purpose.


77° S
McMurdo
Sound
ROSS ISLAND
ROSS ICE SHELF
Cape
Spencer-Smith
78°
SSSI
No.18
WHITE
ISLAND
BLACK
ISLAND
0
25 km
166° E
168°

Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 19
Linnaeus Terrace, Asgaard Range, Victoria Land

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

The Site (lat. 77°36'S, long 161°07'E) lies at the west end of the Asgaard Range to the north of Oliver Peak. It is between Don Juan Pond in South Fork Valley, south-west of Wright Valley, and Inland Forts, a small mountain range south-west of the Asgaard Range. The Site includes the flat terrace north and east of Oliver Peak, between about 1500 m and 1650 m altitude. Its boundaries are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

Linnaeus Terrace is one of the richest localities for the unique cryptoendolithic communities which colonize the Beacon Sandstone. Exposed rock surfaces exhibit a range of biological and physical weathering forms.

(iii) *Outline of research*

Numerous scientific investigations have been and will continue to be conducted at the Site. The lichen flora has been extensively surveyed. The Site is typical for the monotypic green algal genus *Hemichloris* (H. *antarctica*). Microbiological studies of the cryptoendolithic ecosystem and year-round meteorological and micrometeorological measurements have been undertaken.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1995.

(v) *Access Points*

No access points are specified for pedestrians but access by helicopter should be at the designated and marked landing site only.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Vehicles should not enter the Site. Pedestrian traffic should be kept to a minimum.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

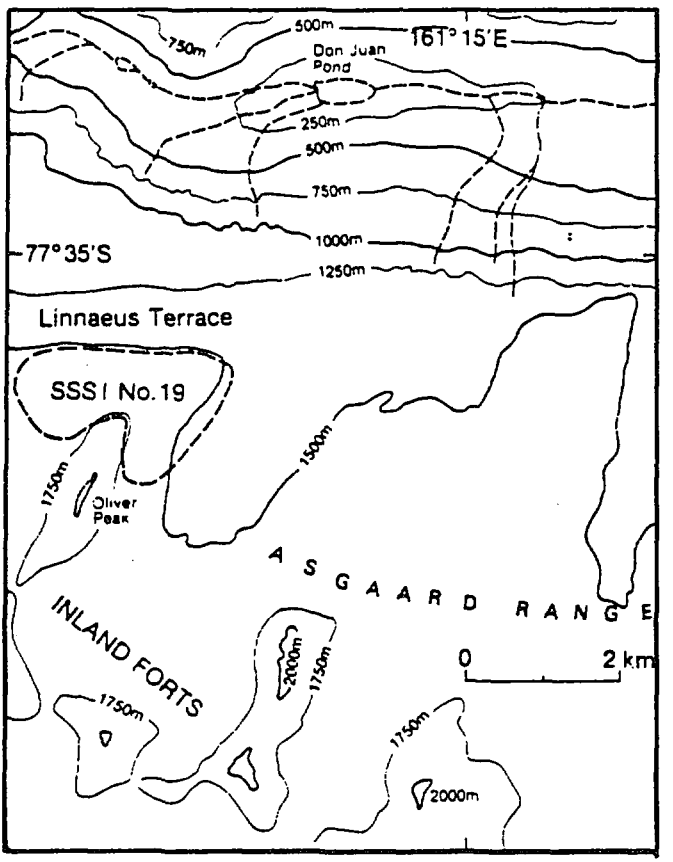
All other scientific activities should be kept to an absolute minimum.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Scientific sampling and field activities should be restrained and cause minimal disturbance to the environment. Rocks should not be moved from their natural position. Great care should be exercised to avoid accidental breakage of fragile rock formations, and disturbing periglacial features.

(ix) *Other restraints*

Camping should be limited to the designated camping area in the immediate vicinity of the landing pad. Urinations should be limited to a marked spot about 20 m east of the landing pad. Other human waste and all refuse should be removed from the Site.



Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 20
Biscoe Point, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

Biscoe Point (lat. 64°49'S, long 63°49'W) is situated on the south-east side of Biscoe Bay on the south side of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago off the mid-west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The Site includes the rocky promontory ending in Biscoe Point, the smaller headland immediately to the north and the small islet off the south-west of Biscoe Point. A narrow area of land between the two promontories is included, as is the inshore marine environment within the Site boundaries, which are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

This Site contains a large (approximately 5000 m^2) but discontinuous stand of the two native vascular plants, Antarctic hair grass *(Deschampsia antartica)* and, less commonly, Antartic pearlwort *(Colobanthus quitensis)*. A relatively well developed loam occurs beneath closed swards of the grass and contains a rich biota, including the apterous midge *Belgica antarctica*. Long-term research programmes could be jeopardised by interference from nearby Palmer Station and from tourist ships.

(iii) *Outline of research*

Several plant community studies are in progress. Most of the available surfaces support the two Antarctic vascular plants which form several communities, particularly on the north facing slope. Some communities are dominated by the vascular plants, particularly the grass; in others the co-dominants or subordinate taxa are mosses or lichens. The discontinuous vascular plant stand occurs on more or less flat, mesic terrain with fine mineral soil. It contains large (up to 20 m^2) patches of dead vascular plants which appear to be produced by environmental fluctuations, such as desiccation, flooding and frost during some summers.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1995.

(v) *Access points*

None specified.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*

Vehicles should not enter the Site and helicopter landing should be made outside the Site. Boat landings are permitted at any point. Tourists and other casual visitors should not enter the Site.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*

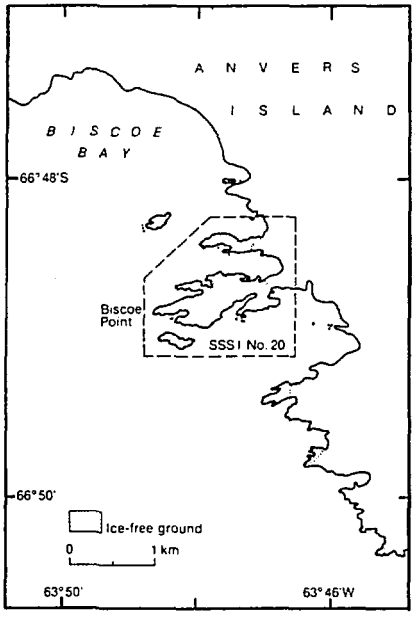
Besides the botanical studies outlined above, the Site offers excellent opportunities for research on invertebrate fauna and pedology. The littoral and sub-littoral, particularly of the cove between the two promontories, could be used for comparative studies with the more perturbed marine environment associated with Palmer Station in Arthur Harbour.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*

Sampling the biota and soils should be the minimum required for the research programme, and should not cause undue disturbance to the environment particularly the closed stands of vascular plants.

(ix) *Other restraints*

Any long-term experiments left *in situ* should be checked regularly for maintenance, and all artefacts removed when they are no longer required. No refuse should be deposited within the Site, or at sea beyond the Site in a manner which may allow it to be washed ashore within the Site.



Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 21
Shores of Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

The Site includes 5 areas on the coast of Port Foster, Deception Island (lat. 62°55'S, long. 60°37'W).

Area A. From the west side of Entrance Point to the west side of Collins Point on the south side of Neptune's Bellows, and extending 500 m inland from the shore.

Area B. Mid Fumarole Bay, south-west of Wensleydale Point extending for 500 m along the shore, to the line of precipitous lava cliffs about 100 m inland.

Area C. The "island" created during the 1967 eruption in Telefon Bay, and including the low land, containing a lake, which presently joins the new "island" to the main island.

Area D. A strip 100 m wide extending from the high-water mark of the heated shoreline of Pendulum Cove inland to a series of gullies about 750 m inland. The area lies about 300 m south of the former Chilean station Pedro Aguirre Cerda.

Area E. Kroner Lake including the land within 50 m of its shore. The boundaries of these areas of the Site are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

Deception Island is exceptional because of its volcanic activity, having had major eruptions in 1967, 1969 and 1970. Parts of the island were completely destroyed, new areas were created, others covered by varying depths of ash. Few areas of the interior were unaffected. The island offers unique opportunities to study colonization processes in an Antarctic environment (the South Sandwich Islands and Bouvetøya are at a more advanced stage of colonization while Mt Erebus and Mt Melbourne are at considerable altitude and the biota are restricted to micro-organisms). Each of the areas has been selected for different reasons:

Area A contains stands of closed vegetation buried by shallow ash but which have regenerated as isolated colonies. The beach area was occupied in summer 1981 by about 200 fur seals.

Area B was unaffected by the three eruptions and contains the most diverse flora on the island, including a few endemic and rare mosses and lichens.

Area C provides an entirely new substrate of know age, the colonization of which has been studied since its creation.

Area D includes two areas of heated ground – on the beach close to the shore and inland in a gully – where unique bryophyte communities have developed containig several species not known elsewhere in the Antarctic.

Area E is a small shallow crater lake with geothermal activity, the water and shore being warm to hot and the benthos colonized by various thermophilic algae.

(iii) *Outline of research*
Several studies of the terrestrial and freshwater biota have been carried out before and after the eruptions, and changes in the biota and recolonization of new surfaces are being studied. These will continue but will also be extended to other areas of the island, while the succession of organisms associated with heated ground and the biota of the various types of lakes will be investigated in greater detail.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*
31 December 1995.

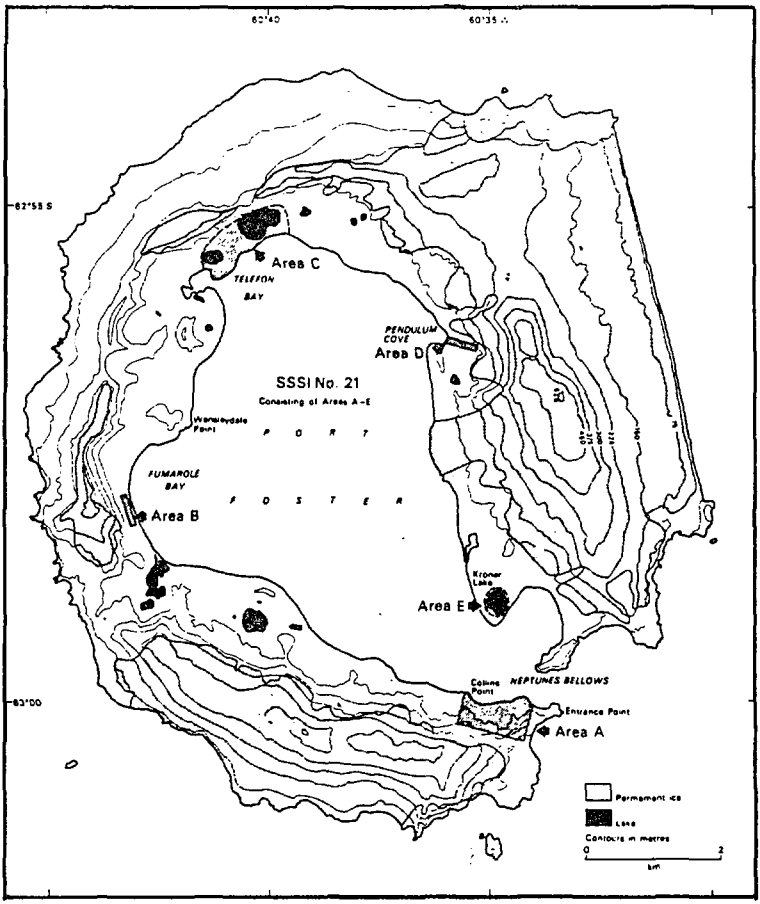
(v) *Access points*
No access points are stated.

(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*
Entry to the Areas should be limited to research scientists. Tourists should be excluded. No vehicles, including helicopters, should be used within any Area of the Site. Pedestrians should exercise great care when walking over the terrain which is loose and soft, where the substrate and vegetation are extremely vulnerable to damage by trampling.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*
Other research which would not interfere with that outlined above may be carried out.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*
The collection of specimens should be the minimum required for the research being undertaken.

(ix) *Other restraints*
In order to minimize microbial and cryptogamic contamination of the substrat, the soles of footwear should be cleaned and disinfected (for example, by rinsing with alcohol) before entering the Areas.


62°40
60°35
62°55 S
63°00
Area C
TELEFON BAY
PENDULUM COVE
Area D
SSSI No. 21
Consisting of Areas A–E
Waterboyde Point
P O R T
FUMAROLE BAY
F O S T E R
Area B
Kroner Lake
Area E
Cabins Point
NEPTUNES BELLOWS
Entrance Point
Area A
Permanent ice
Lake
Contours in metres
0
2
km

XIII-9

Facilitation of Scientific Research: Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Interim Guidelines: SSSI N° 1: Cape Royds, Ross-Island: Amendment to Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation VIII-4 and the Management Plan for Site of Special Scientific Interest N° 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island annexed thereto;

Noting that at its Eighteenth Meeting the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) held at Bremerhaven in September 1984 reviewed the management plans of the eight Sites of Special Scientific Interest designated in Recommendation VIII-4 and X-5 and that it proposed an amended management plan for SSSI N° 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. The management plan for Site of Special Scientific Interest N° 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island annexed to Recommendation VIII-4 be terminated;

2. They voluntarily take account of the management plan, annexed to this Recommendation, for site N° 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island.

ANNEX

Site of Special Scientific Interest No 1 Cape Royds, Ross Island

Management Plan

(i) *Description of Site*

Cape Royds is situated at the western extremity of Ross Island, McMurdo Sound (lat. 77°33'S, long, 166°08'E), about 37 km north-north-west of McMurdo Station. The Site consists of all that area of Cape Royds west of a line drawn fom the south coast of the Cape through Flagstaff Hill to the south-eastern tip of Pony Lake, and the west shoreline of this lake; and south of a line drawn from the western extremity of Pony Lake 280° True to the coast; including the littoral and sublittoral zones from Derrick Point on the east side of Arrival Bay about 4 km northwards to Rocky Point to the north of Horseshoe Bay, extending 500 m. offshore from highwater mark. The boundaries of the Site are shown on the attached map.

(ii) *Reason for designation*

The structure and dynamics of the Cape Royds ecosystem, and the relationship with the penguin rookery are the subjects of scientific research. The research area and the main seaward access by Adelie penguins to the rookery should be protected by the creation of a reserve. The coastline of Cape Royds is an important feeding ground for Adelie penguins. The coast between Flagstaff Point and Green Lake is the main access route for birds travelling to and from the rookery. Proposed future research on the Cape Royds coastline incorporates further research on the dynamics of the Cape Royds inshore marine ecosystem. The Cape Royds penguin rookery and historic site provide an attraction for sightseers from the nearby station complexes at Scott Base and McMurdo. Regular visits are made to the area by tourists from vessels which sail into McMurdo Sound. The Site will help control any possible impact from these activities in the future.

(iii) *Outline of research*

The coastal area of Cape Royds is the site of continuing New Zealand research studies on Nototheniid fish population structure and dynamics. These studies, which began in 1981, involve the capture, measurement, tagging and release of *Trematomus bernacchii*. The Adelie penguin rookery population at Cape Royds has been continuously monitored since 1965, and these studies will also continue.

(iv) *Date of expiry of designation*

31 December 1995.

(v) *Access points*
The Site should not be entered during the period of penguin occupation (approximately mid-October to mid-March) except by the marked tracks. Only scientists engaged in the scientific studies should approach the penguin colonies at this period. Photographs of the colonies, except for scientific purposes, should be taken from the boundaries of the Site. Access points to the seaward portions of the Site are unrestricted. Boat access from tourist ships or casual visitors should be via the northernmost cove in Backdoor Bay.

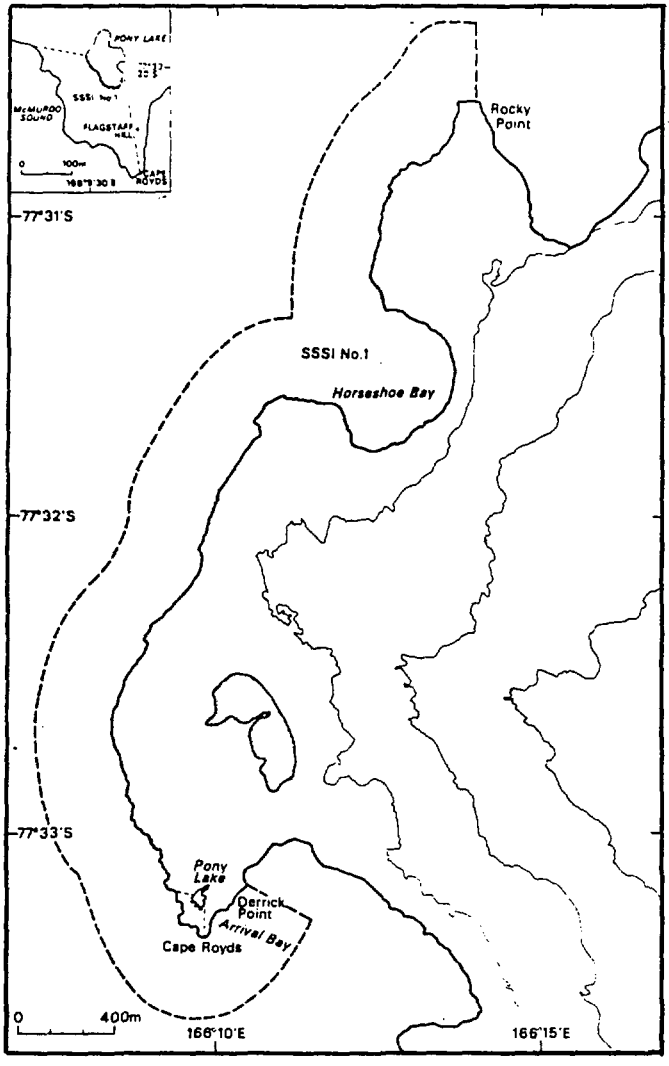
(vi) *Pedestrian and vehicular routes*
No vessels, vehicles or helicopters of any description should enter the Site except in event of emergency. Pedestrians should keep to the marked tracks and not move through areas populated by penguins, except as necessary in the course of scientific investigations.

(vii) *Other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference*
None specified.

(viii) *Scientific sampling*
This should be restricted to the minimum required in connection with the research programme.

(ix) *Other restraints*
Any activity which would detract from the scientific research for which the area has been designated should be avoided. In particular, the following activities should be avoided:

1. Landscaping and removing surface material;
2. Construction of huts and buildings; and
3. Depositing of any pieces of equipment or material that would in any way hinder re-occupation of nests by penguins.


PONY LAKE
SSSI No 1
McMURDO SOUND
FLAGSTAFF HILL
CAPE ROYDS
0 100m
166°9'30 E
77°31'S
77°32'S
77°33'S
Rocky Point
SSSI No.1
Horseshoe Bay
Pony Lake
Derrick Point
Arrival Bay
Cape Royds
0 400m
166°10'E
166°15'E

XIII-10

Specially Protected Areas: North Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands

The Representatives,

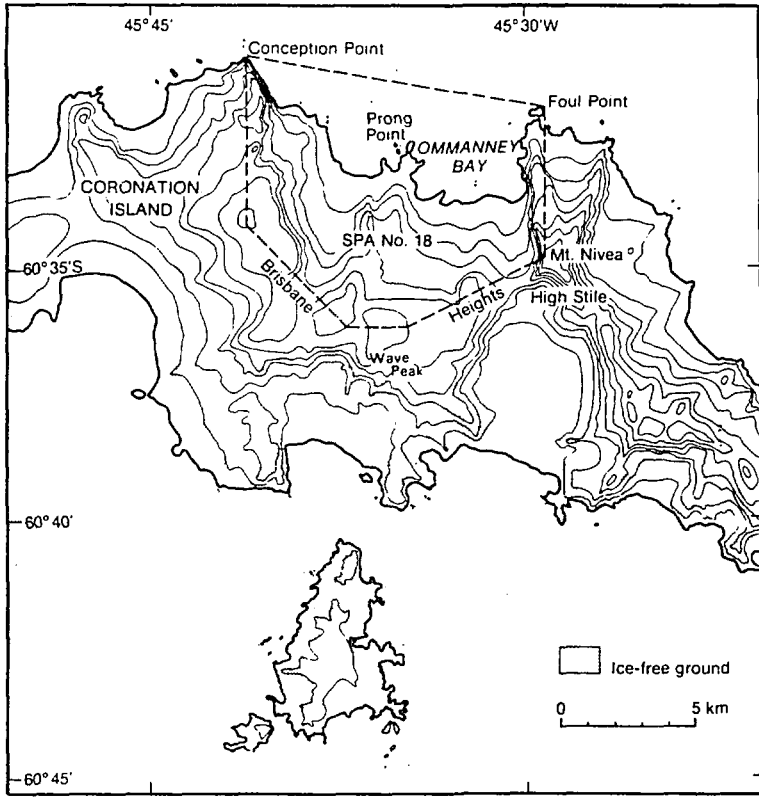
Considering that the area bounded by Foul Point and Conception Point on the north coast of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands, extending southwards to Wave Peak and comprising Ommaney Bay and the bay between Prong Point and Conception Point embraces areas of coastal ice-free terrain (Conception, Prong and Foul Points) with large seabird colonies and lichen-dominated cliffs, and permanent ice rising to the Brisbane Heights plateau which provides an excellent representative area of a pristine ice environment near the northern limit of the maritime Antarctic and the Antarctic Treaty area, and that the interrelated terrestrial, permanent ice and marine components of this area comprise an integrated example of the coastal, permanent ice and sublittoral ecosystems typical of the maritime Antarctic environment;

Recommend to their Governments that the following area of outstanding scientific interest be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

Specially Protected Area N° 18

North Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. Between Lat. 60°31'S., Long. 45°41'W. and Lat. 60°37'S., Long. 45°36'W. and Lat. 60.32'S., Long. 45°29'W.

Description: The area lies on the central north side of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. It is bounded to the east by Foul Point (lat. 60°32'S, long. 45°29'W) and to the west by Conception Point (60°31'S, 45° 41'W); the entire area of these points is included in the area. The eastern boundary follows a precipitous ridge 6 km southwards to a position at 2500 ft (750m) altitude immediately to the west of Mt Nivea summit (60°35'S, 45°29'W), thence west-south-westwards for 5,5 km to a position at 3000 ft (900 m) altitude to the north-east of Wave Peak summit (60°37'S, 45°36'W), and from there 2 km westwards across the Brisbane Heights plateau then 5 km north-west to an unnamed summit at 3532 ft (1060 m) and north for 6 km to Conception Point. The summits of Mt Nivea and Wave Peak and the col known as High Stile are outside the area. Ommaney Bay and the unnamed bay to the west are included within the area south of the boundary between Conception and Prong Points (11.5 km). The area is shown on the attached map.


45°45'
45°30'W
Conception Point
Foul Point
Prong Point
DOMMANNEY BAY
CORONATION ISLAND
SPA No. 18
Mt. Nivea
60°35'S
Brisbane
Heights
High Stile
Wave Peak
60°40'
Ice-free ground
0
5 km
60°45'

XIII-11

Specially Protected Areas: Lagotellerie Island, Marguerite Bay

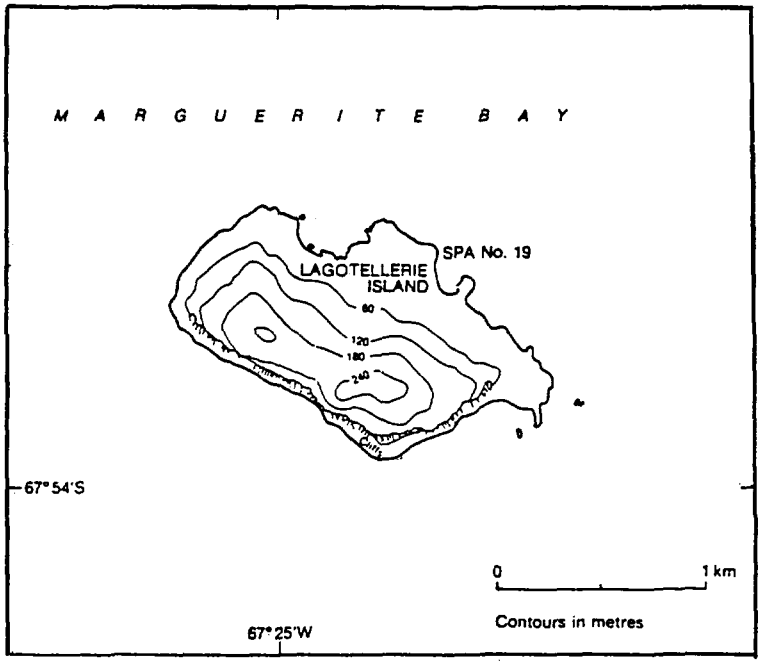
The Representatives,

Considering that Lagotellerie Island contains a relatively diverse flora typical of the southern Antarctic Peninsula region; that of particular interest is the abundance of the only two Antarctic flowering plants *(Deschampsia antarctica* and *Colobanthus quitensis)* which form closed stands up to 10 m^2; that these are amongst the largest stands known south of the South Shetland Islands, being only 90 km north of their southern limit; that here both species flower profusely and the seeds have a greater viability than those produced in the South Orkney and South Shetland Islands; that numerous mosses and lichens also form well developed communities on the island; that a few of the mosses are fertile, a rare phenomenon in most Antarctic localities; that the invertebrate fauna is rich and that the island is one of the southernmost sites for the apterous midge *Belgica antarctica;* that the shallow loamy soil developed beneath these swards and its associated invertebrate fauna and microbiota are probably unique at this latitude; that there is a colony of abouth 1000 Adelie penguins *(Pygoscelis antarctica)* and one of the farthest south colonies of a few dozen blue eyed cormorants *(Phalacrocorax atriceps)* at the south-east corner of the island and that numerous pairs of brown and south polar skuas *(Catharacta lonnbergii* and *C. maccormicki)* breed on the island;

Recommend to their Governments that the following area of outstanding scientific interest be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

Specially Protected Area n° 19
Lagotellerie Island, Marguerite Bay
Lat. 67°53'S., Long 67°24'W.

Description: The area consist of Lagotellerie Island which lies about 3 km west of the southern part of Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, south-west Antarctic Peninsula. The area is shown on the attached map.


M A R G U E R I T E B A Y
SPA No. 19
LAGOTELLERIE ISLAND
60
120
180
240
67°54'S
0
1 km
Contours in metres
67°25'W

XIII-12

Specially Protected Areas: "New College Valley", Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island

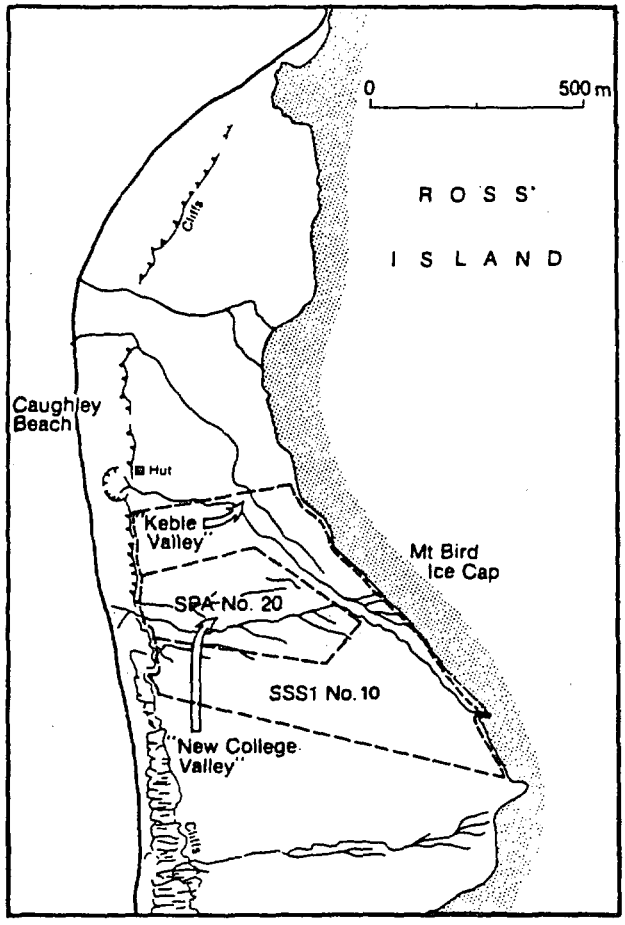
The Representatives,

Considering that the area contains some of the most luxuriant stands of vegetation (algae, mosses and lichens) and associated microflora in the Ross Sea sector of Antarctica; that because of the susceptibility of the cryptogamic vegetation to damage from trampling, the designation of the area provides protection for its biota, so that the area may serve as a conservation reserve representative of the adjacent Site of Special Scientific Interest n° 10;

Recommend to their Governments that the following area of outstanding scientific interest be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna:

Specially Protected Area n° 20
"New College Valley", Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island Lat. 77° 14'S., Long. 166° 23'E.

Description: The area consists of the ice free terrain lying between the cliff top above Caughley Beach and about 100 m east of the Mt Bird Ice Cap, and between a line south of the main stream bed of "Keble Valley"and the south ridge of "New College Valley". It is surrounded on three sides by Site of Special Scientific Interest n° 10. The area is shown on the attached map.


0
500 m
ROSS
ISLAND
Cliffs
Caughley Beach
Hut
"Keble Valley"
Mt Bird Ice Cap
SPA No. 20
SSS1 No. 10
"New College Valley"
Cliffs

XIII-13

Specially Protected Area N° 7: Cape Hallett, Victoria Land: Extension of Boundaries

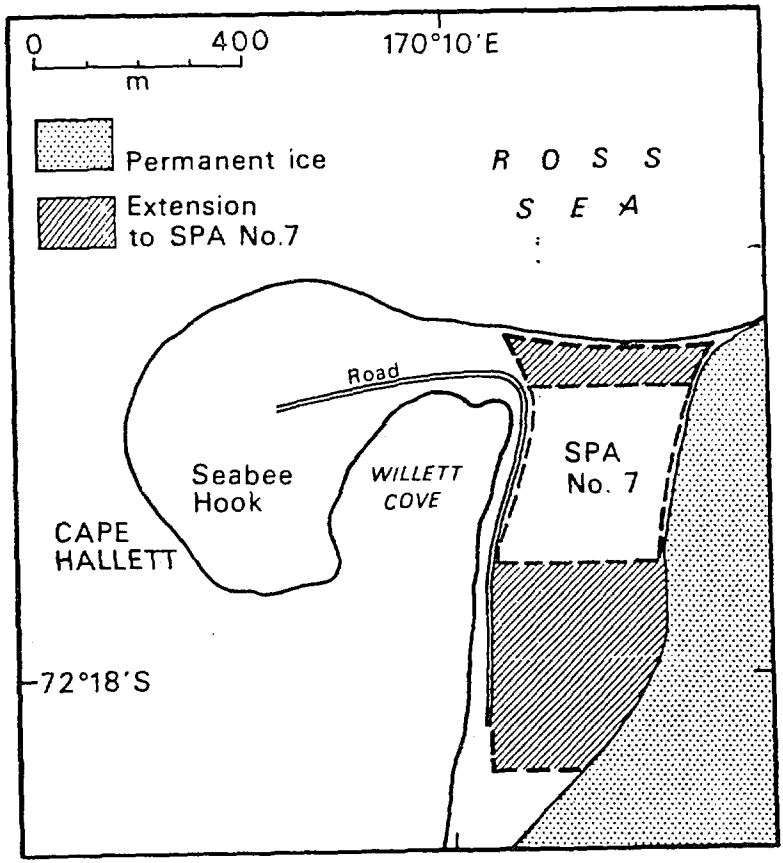
The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation IV-7 in accordance with which an area between the eastern side of the road, which runs along the eastern side of Willett Cove, and the western margin of the permanent ice sheet, to the south of a line from the road to the margin of the permanent ice sheet at the latitude of the head of Willett Cove, and to the north of a line from the road to the margin of the permanent ice sheet drawn 350 metres to the south of that latitude and parallel to it, was designated for insertion in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Protection of Antarctic Fauna and Flora on the grounds that Cape Hallett includes a small patch of particularly rich and diverse vegetation which supports a variety of terrestrial fauna and that the ecosystem, which includes a rich avifauna, is of outstanding scientific interest;

Considering that in recent years rich areas of vegetation have developed immediately outside the existing boundaries of the area: that to the south is a particularly dense and extensive stand of moss below a large permanent snow patch on the talus slope below the north end of the ice-fall; that the main moss stand is 35 m accross but plants are widely scattered on ridges and gulleys throughout the area; that to the north, rock outcrops and stable scree support extensive stands of dense lichen growth (especially *Xanthoria*) and mosses, that algae (*Prasiola*) are also present, and that these are some of the richest stands of vegetation in Victoria Land;

Recommend to their Governments that the Description of Specially Protected Area n° 7, Cape Hallett, Victoria Land, inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora be amended as follows:

Description: The area comprising a roughly rectangular block lies south of the northern coast of Cape Hallett between the road, which runs along the eastern side of Willett Cove and the western margin of the permanent ice sheet and to the north of an E-W line from a projection of the line of the road southward to a point 200 m south of latitude 72° 18′S to the margin of the permanent ice sheet. The original area and the revised boundaries are shown on the attached map.


0
400
m
170°10'E
Permanent ice
Extension
to SPA No.7
ROSS
SEA
Road
Seabee
Hook
WILLETT
COVE
SPA
No. 7
CAPE
HALLETT
72°18'S

XIII-14

Specially Protected Areas: Interim Guidelines

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that, until such time as Recommendations XIII-10 to XIII-13 may become effective in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, they should as far as feasible consider these Recommendations as guidelines.

XIII-15

Matters relating to the Appointment of Observers at Consultative Meetings

The Representatives,

Taking note of Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty;

Noting also that all Contracting Parties to the Antarctic Treaty have rights and obligations under the Treaty and are, as Parties, bound to carry out its provisions and uphold its purposes and principles, and to maintain and strengthen that Treaty;

Recalling that the non-Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty were invited to attend the twelfth and thirteenth Consultative Meetings, as well as the Preparatory Meeting for the thirteenth Consultative Meeting;

Noting that accordingly the Rules of Procedure have been appropriately amended;

Recognizing the valuable contribution made to the deliberations of the twelfth and thirteenth Consultative Meetings by the representatives of the non-Consultative Parties;

Recommend to their Governments that the Government of the host country of each future regular Consultative Meeting invite non-Consultative Parties to appoint representatives to attend the Meeting, and any associated Preparatory Meeting, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Rules of Procedure.

XIII-16

Historic Sites and Monuments

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations I-IX, V-4, VI-14, VII-9 and XII-7;

Recommend to their Governments that the following historic monuments be added to the "List of Historic Monuments Identified and Described by the Proposing Government or Governments" annexed to Recommendation VII-9 and that thereafter they be accorded the respect and protection required by the Recommendations recalled above:

45. Plaque on Brabant Island, on Metchnikoff Point, lat. 64°02'S, long. 62°34'W. mounted at a height of 70 m on the crest of the moraine separating this point from the glacier and bearing the following inscription: "This monument was built by François de Gelache and other members of the joint services expedition 1983–85 to commemorate the first landing on Brabant Island by the Belgian Antarctic expedition 1897–99:
Adrien de Gerlache (Belgium) leader
Roald Amundsen (Norway)
Henryk Arctowski (Poland)
Frederick Cook (U.S.A.)
and Emile Danco (Belgium)
camped nearby from 30 January to 6 February 1898".

46. All the buildings and installations of Port Martin base – Terre Adélie (lat. 66°49'S), long 141°24'E) constructed in 1950 by the 3rd French expedition in Terre Adélie and partly destroyed by fire during the night of 23 to 24 January 1952.

47. Wooden building called "Base Marret" on the Ile des Pétrels off Terre Adélie (lat. 66°40'S, long 140°01'E) where seven men under the command of Mario MARRET overwintered in 1952 following the fire at Port Martin base.

48. Cross erected on the North-East headland of the Ile des Pétrels – Terre Adélie (lat. 66°40'S, long. 140°01'E) in memory of André PRUDHOMME, head meteorologist in the 3rd International Geophysical Year expedition who disappeared during a storm on 7 January 1959.

49. The concrete pillar erected by the First Polish Antarctic Expedition at Dobrolowski station on the Bunger Hill to measure acceleration due to gravity g = 982,439.4 mgal ± 0.4 mgal in relation to Warsaw, according to the Potsdam system, in January 1959 (lat. 66°16.3'S, long. 100°45'E, h = 35.4 m).

50. A brass plaque bearing the national emblem of Poland, the Polish eagle, the dates 1975 and 1976, and the following text in Polish, English and Russian: "In memory of the landing of members of the first Polish Antarctic marine research expedition on the vessels "Professor Siedlecki" and "Tazar" in February 1976". This plaque, south-west of of the Chilean and Soviet stations, is mounted on a cliff facing Maxwell Bay, Fildes Peninsula, King George Islands.

51. The grave of Wladzimierz Puchalski, surmounted by an iron cross, on a hill to the south of Arctowski station on King George Island. W. Puchalski, was an artist, a producer of documentary nature films, who died on 19 January 1979 whilst working at the station.

52. Monolith erected to commemorate the establishment on 20 February 1985 by the People's Republic of China of the "Great Wall Station" (lat. 62° 13′S, long. 58° 58′W) on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Engraved on the monolith is the following inscription in Chinese: "Great Wall Station, First Chinese Antarctic Research Expedition, 20 February 1985".

Uitgegeven de *drieëntwintigste* april 1987.

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,

H. VAN DEN BROEK