

SCAR

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC RESEARCH

BULLETIN

ARGENTINA AUSTRALIA BELGIUM
CHILE FRANCE JAPAN NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY SOUTH AFRICA UNITED KINGDOM
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PUBLISHED BY
SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND
INSTITUTO ANTARTICO ARGENTINO, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

ERRATUM

SCAR Bulletin, No. 27, 1967

Page 863, line 39. *For* (Chairman/Secretary) *read* (Chairman).

The Secretary of the Working Group on Geology is:
R. J. Adie, Department of Geology, University of Birmingham,
Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.

SCAR BULLETIN

No 27, September 1967

STATIONS OPERATING IN THE ANTARCTIC, WINTER 1967

(Those marked with an asterisk are north of lat 60° S.)

Argentina

- "Decepción", lat 62° 59' S, long 60° 43' W
- "General Belgrano", lat 77° 58' S, long 38° 48' W
- "Alfarez de Navio Sobral", lat 81° 04' S, long 40° 36' W
- "Orcadas", lat 60° 45' S, long 44° 43' W
- "Teniente Matienzo", lat 64° 58' S, long 60° 02' W
- "Almirante Brown", lat 64° 53' S, long 62° 53' W
- "Petrel", lat 63° 28' S, long 56° 17' W

Australia

- *Macquarie Island, lat 54° 30' S, long 158° 57' E
- Mawson, lat 67° 36' S, long 62° 53' E
- "Wilkes", lat 66° 15' S, long 110° 32' E

Chile

- "Capitán Arturo Prat", lat 62° 29' S, long 59° 38' W
- "Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda", lat 62° 56' S, long 60° 36' W
- "General Bernardo O'Higgins", lat 63° 19' S, long 57° 54' W

France

- *Ile de la Possession, Iles Crozet, lat 46° 25' S, long 51° 52' E
- *Ile Amsterdam, lat 37° 50' S, long 77° 34' E
- *Port aux Français, lat 49° 21' S, long 70° 12' E
- "Dumont d'Urville", lat 66° 40' S, long 140° 01' E

Japan

- "Syowa", lat 69° 00' S, long 39° 35' E

New Zealand

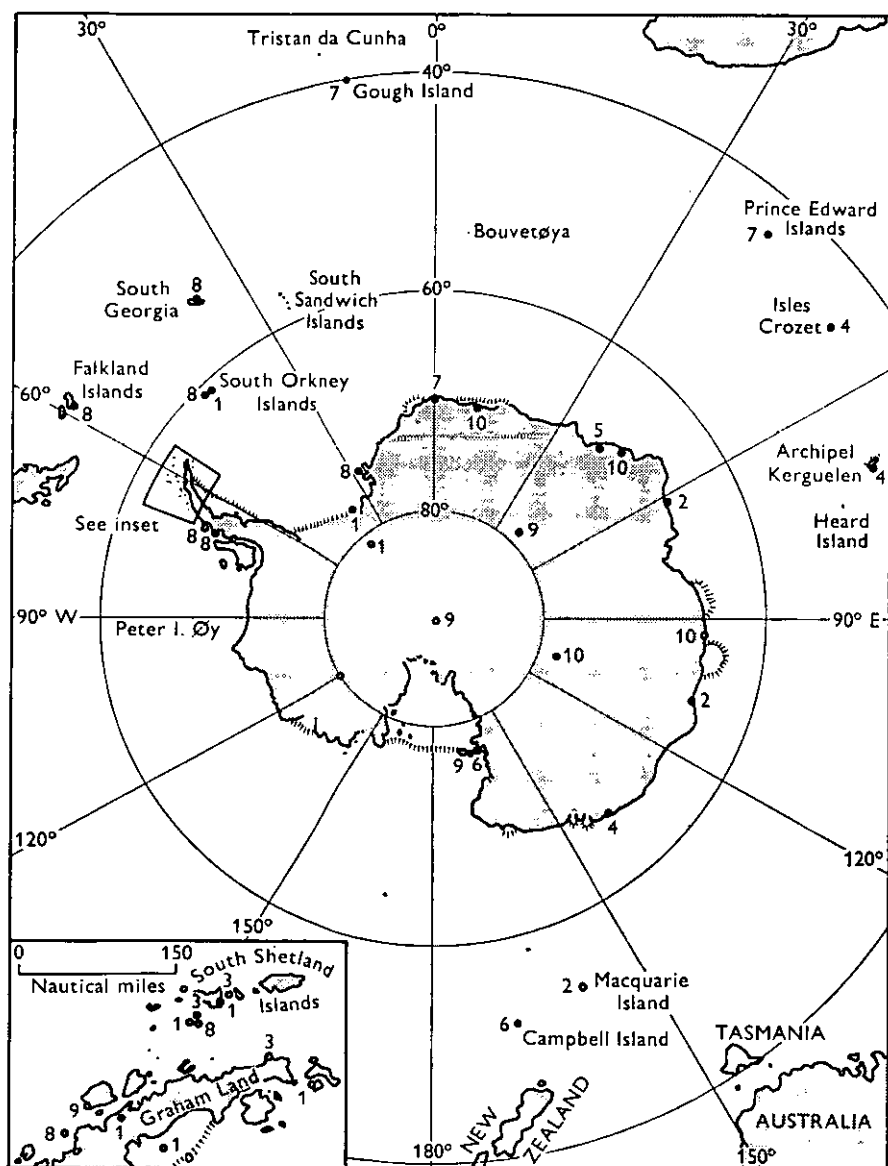
- "Scott base", lat 77° 51' S, long 166° 46' E
- *Campbell Island, lat 52° 33' S, long 169° 09' E

South Africa

*Marion Island, lat $46^{\circ} 53' S$, long $37^{\circ} 52' E$

*Gough Island, lat $40^{\circ} 19' S$, long $9^{\circ} 51' W$

"Sanae", lat $70^{\circ} 19' S$, long $2^{\circ} 22' W$



Stations operating in the Antarctic, winter 1966. Station •. 1, Argentina; 2, Australia; 3, Chile; 4, France; 5, Japan; 6, New Zealand; 7, South Africa; 8, United Kingdom; 9, United States; 10, USSR.

United Kingdom

Deception Island, lat 62° 59' S, long 60° 34' W
 Stonington Island, lat 68° 11' S, long 67° 00' W
 Argentine Islands, lat 65° 15' S, long 64° 15' W
 Signy Island, lat 60° 43' S, long 45° 36' W
 Adelaide, lat 67° 46' S, long 68° 54' W
 Halley Bay, lat 75° 31' S, long 26° 38' W
 *Grytviken, South Georgia, lat 54° 17' S, long 36° 30' W
 *Stanley, Falkland Islands, lat 51° 45' S, long 57° 56' W

USA

"Amundsen-Scott", South Geographical Pole
 "New Byrd", lat 80° 01' S, long 119° 32' W
 McMurdo, lat 77° 51' S, long 166° 37' E
 "Palmer Station", lat 64° 46' S, long 64° 04' W
 "Plateau Station", lat 79° 28' S, long 40° 35' E

USSR

Mirny, lat 66° 33' S, long 93° 01' E
 "Novolazarevskaya", lat 70° 46' S, long 11° 50' E
 "Molodezhnaya", lat 67° 40' S, long 45° 51' E
 "Vostok", lat 78° 28' S, long 106° 48' E

PERMANENT DELEGATES TO SCAR

(Amendments to *SCAR Bulletin*, No 23, 1966, p 278)

IUBS: Dr R. Carrick, Mawson Institute for Antarctic Research, The University of Adelaide, Box 498 D, GPO, Adelaide, South Australia.

IUGS: R. W. Willett, (amended address), Geological Survey, DSIR, Box 30368, Lower Hutt, New Zealand.

URSI: Dr F. J. Hewitt (new address), Vice-President, South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, PO Box 395, Pretoria, South Africa.

PERMANENT WORKING GROUPS OF SCAR

Biology

(Amendments to *SCAR Bulletin*, No 23, 1966, p 278)

Argentina: Dr A. Corte, Instituto Antártico Argentino, Cerrito 1248, Buenos Aires.

Australia: Dr R. Carrick (new address), Mawson Institute for Antarctic Research, The University of Adelaide, Box 498 D, GPO, Adelaide, South Australia.

Geology

(Amendment to *SCAR Bulletin*, No 23, 1966, p 280)

New Zealand: R. W. Willett, (amended address), (Chairman/Secretary), Geological Survey, PO Box 30368, Lower Hutt.

Geomagnetism(Amendment to *SCAR Bulletin*, No 23, 1966, p 280-81)

Working Group disbanded (IX/SCAR).

Glaciology(Amendments to *SCAR Bulletin*, No 23, 1966, p 281)*France*: Professor A. Bauer (new address), Centre D'Etudes Glaciologiques des Regions Arctiques et Antarctiques, Face au 22, Quai Carnot, 92-Saint-Cloud le.*IASH*: Professor H. Hoinkes, Institut für Meteorologie und Geophysik, Universität Innsbruck, Schöpfstrasse 41, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria.(Amendment to *SCAR Bulletin*, No 25, 1967, p 568)*USA*: Dr Charles Bentley (new address), Department of Geology, Geophysical and Polar Research Center, 6021 South Highlands Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.**Logistics**(Amendments to *SCAR Bulletin*, No 23, 1966, p 281-82)*Australia*: Dr P. G. Law (new address), Victoria Institute of Colleges, State Savings Bank Building, 258 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne C.I.*Belgium*: Major F. Aé F. Bastin (Secretary), 548 Avenue de la Couronne, Bruxelles 5.*USA*: Rear-Admiral J. Lloyd Abbot, Jr, Commander, US Naval Support Force, Antarctica, Washington Navy Yard, Building 210, Washington DC 20390.**Oceanography**(Amendment to *SCAR Bulletin*, No 23, 1966, p 283)*USA*: Dr Dale F. Leipper (Secretary), Department of Oceanography, College Station, Texas 77843.**Upper atmosphere physics**(Amendment to *SCAR Bulletin*, No 23, 1966, p 284)*Australia*: Dr F. Jacka (delete Chairman/Secretary).*Secretary*: Dr R. Schlich, Institute de Physique du Globe, Observatoire du Parc Saint Maur, 4 avenue de Neptune, 94 Saint Maur Des Fosses, France.**EXCHANGE SCIENTISTS IN THE ANTARCTIC, 1966-67****Winter 1966**[in addition to list in *SCAR Bulletin*, No 25, 1967, p 547-48]

Country of origin	Name	Subject	Host country
UK	G. Wilson	Biology	Argentina ("Almirante Brown")

Summer 1966-67

Country of origin	Name	Subject	Host country
Australia	J. H. Bryan	Geology	USA (McMurdo)
	D. Carter		
	A. McClaren		
	C. T. McElroy		
	G. Rose		
Belgium	E. E. Picciotto	Glaciology	USA ("Plateau")
	R. Souchez	Geology	USA (McMurdo)
Czechoslovakia	J. Sekyra	Geology	USSR
Japan	M. Yamanaka	Motor engineering	USA (McMurdo, "Plateau")
Norway	O. Orheim	Snow studies	USA ("Plateau")
USA	W. Dort Jr	Glacial geology	Japan ("Syowa")
	V. P. Hessler	ELF observations	USSR ("Vostok")

Winter 1967

USA	E. E. MacNamara	Geology	USSR (Molodezhnaya)
USSR	P. A. Astakhov	Upper atmosphere physics	USA (South Pole)
	L. M. Klimov	Vulcanology	USA (McMurdo)

REPORT OF FOURTH ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETING, SANTIAGO, CHILE, 1966

[The Report of the Third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting appears in the *Polar Record*, Vol 12, No 79, 1965, p 453-72. By 16 February 1967 the Recommendations then made had been approved by all the contracting governments except as follows: Recommendation III-VII not approved by the United States; Recommendation III-VIII not approved by Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States. The text reproduced below was received from the United Kingdom Delegation.]

The following is the list of participants:

Secretariat: His Excellency Julio Escudero (Chairman); Francisco José Oyarzun (Secretary General); Mario Barros (Alternate Secretary).

Argentina: His Excellency Ezequiel F. Pereyra (Leader); His Excellency Roberto E. Guyer, M. Izaguirre (Alternates); F. A. Rio, J. R. Muñoz, J. M. Cohen, R. N. Panzarini, J. Leal (Advisers).

Australia: His Excellency Ralph L. Harry (Leader); D. F. Styles, J. L. Lavett (Alternates); F. Ch. Ness (Adviser).

Belgium: His Excellency Roger Malengreau (Leader); A. van der Essen (Alternate); E. Vanderlinden (Adviser).

Chile: Guillermo Pinto (Leader); J. Araos, E. d'Etigny (Delegates); A. Forch, Srta. L. Nuñez, Srta. L. Ramirez, R. Orellana, R. Sagredo, V. Bunster, J. Becerra, V. Dezerrega, N. Bahamonde, A. Aguayo, R. Vidal (Advisers).

France: His Excellency Gérard Raoult-Duval (Leader); M. de Ladoucette (Alternate); P. Rolland (Delegate).

Japan: His Excellency Augustin Kanayama (Leader); T. Nagata, M. Ito (Alternates); T. Nishimaki, M. Kubo (Delegates).

New Zealand: J. Shepherd (Leader); E. I. Robertson (Alternate).

Norway: His Excellency Jörgen Magnus Finne Grønn (Leader); His Excellency M. Knut Aars (Alternate).

Republic of South Africa: His Excellency Robert H. Coaton (Leader); H. S. van der Walt (Alternate); J. J. le Roux (Delegate).

USSR: His Excellency Alexandr Anikin (Leader); E. Tolstikov (Alternate); A. Movchan (Delegate); V. Rozanov (Adviser).

United Kingdom: A. J. D. Stirling (Leader); B. B. Roberts, J. A. Heap, D. H. Anderson, A. Hird (Alternates).

United States: His Excellency Ralph A. Dungan (Leader); J. Simsarian (Alternate); H. S. Francis Jr., P. Roberts, M. E. Sanders (Delegates); S. Moskowitz (Adviser).

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, the Representatives of the Contracting Parties (Republic of South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, the United States of America, France, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) met at Santiago, Chile, on 3 November 1966 to discuss the items submitted for the consideration of the Fourth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

2. Mr Julio Escudero, Ambassador, was appointed provisional Chairman of the Meeting by the Government of Chile, in accordance with Article 4 of the Rules of Procedure.

3. The Meeting was formally inaugurated by His Excellency, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, Mr Gabriel Valdés.

4. The Ambassador, Mr Julio Escudero, was elected Chairman of the Meeting and Mr Francisco José Oyarzun, Minister Counsellor, was appointed Secretary General. Mr Mario Barros, of the Ministry of Foreign affairs, was designated as Alternate Secretary.

5. At the opening meeting statements were made by each of the Heads of Delegations.

6. The following Agenda was adopted:

- (1) Recommendations of the Consultative Meetings (Recommendation III-VII).
- (2) Exchange of Information.
- (3) Meetings of Experts (Recommendation III-VI).
- (4) Meeting on Logistics (Recommendation III-III).
- (5) Telecommunications (Recommendation III-V).
- (6) Annexes to the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.
- (7) Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.
- (8) Implementation of Article XII (1)(d) of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.
- (9) Co-operation in implementing Article VI of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.
- (10) Pelagic sealing and the taking of fauna on pack ice.
- (11) The Effects of Antarctic Tourism.
- (12) Any other business (e.g. Meteorology).

7. Plenary Meetings were held on each item of the Agenda and Working Groups were formed in order to facilitate the study of Agenda items 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11. All the Delegations took part, wherever necessary, in the activities of these working groups. An *ad hoc* Drafting Committee was appointed with a view to standardizing the texts of the Recommendations in the four official languages.

8. Both the opening Plenary Meeting and the closing meeting were open to the public. All the rest were private meetings.

9. The following recommendations were adopted unanimously:

IV-1

Specially Protected Areas: Taylor Rookery

The Representatives, considering that Taylor Rookery contains a colony of Emperor Penguins (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) which is one of the few, and probably the largest, of the known colonies of this species located wholly on land, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 1

Taylor Rookery, Mac.Robertson Land

Lat 67° 26' S, long 60° 50' E

DESCRIPTION: The area consists of the whole of the northernmost rock exposure on the eastern side of Taylor Glacier. The area is shown on the attached map.*

IV-2

Specially Protected Areas: Rookery Islands

The Representatives, considering that Rookery Islands contain breeding colonies of all six bird species resident in the Mawson area, two of which, the Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) and the Cape Pigeon (*Daption capensis*), occur nowhere else in the

* See p 641 *et seq.* Ed.

region and that it is of scientific importance to safeguard this unusual association of six species and to preserve a sample of their habitat, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 2

Rookery Islands, Holme Bay

Lat 67° 37' S, long 62° 33' E

DESCRIPTION: The area, 7 nautical miles west of Mawson, comprises the islands and rocks lying within the rectangle marked on the attached map.

IV-3

Specially Protected Areas: Ardery Island and Odbert Island

The Representatives, considering that Ardery Island and Odbert Island off the Budd Coast support several breeding species of petrel and provide a sample of their habitat and that two of these species, Antarctic Petrel (*Thalassoica antarctica*) and Antarctic Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacioloides*), are of particular scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 3

Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast

Lat 66° 22' S, long 110° 28' E and lat 66° 22' S, long 110° 33' E

DESCRIPTION: The area consists of Ardery Island and Odbert Island which lie off-shore in Vincennes Bay, 7 nautical miles south of Wilkes. The off-lying rocks are not included in the area. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-4

Specially Protected Areas: Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands

The Representatives, considering that the Balleny Islands, as the most northerly Antarctic land in the Ross Sea region, support fauna and flora which reflect many circumpolar distributions at this latitude and that Sabrina Island in particular provides a representative sample of such fauna and flora, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 4

Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands

Lat 66° 54' S, long 163° 20' E

DESCRIPTION: A small island some 2 kilometres south of Buckle Island in the Balleny Islands. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-5

Specially Protected Areas: Beaufort Island, Ross Sea

The Representatives, considering that Beaufort Island contains substantial and varied avifauna, that it is one of the most important breeding grounds in the region, and that it should be protected to preserve the natural ecological system as a reference area,

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

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 5

Beaufort Island, Ross Sea

Lat 76° 58' S, long 167° 03' E

DESCRIPTION: Beaufort Island measures 6 kilometres by 3 kilometres and is located 20 nautical miles north of Ross Island. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-6

Specially Protected Areas: Cape Crozier, Ross Island

The Representatives, considering that Cape Crozier supports a rich bird and mammal fauna as well as microfauna and microflora and that the ecosystem depends upon a substantial mixing of marine and terrestrial elements of outstanding scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 6

Cape Crozier, Ross Island

Lat 77° 32' S, long 169° 19' E

DESCRIPTION: The area comprises all the land on the coast of Ross Island east of a line joining the summits of Post Office Hill and Bomb Peak, north of a line which bears 90° True from Bomb Peak to the coast and north-east of a line which bears 315° True from Post Office Hill to the coast; the area is also deemed to include the locality occupied at any time by the rookery of Emperor Penguins (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) immediately adjacent thereto. Williamson Rock is also included in the area. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-7

Specially Protected Areas: Cape Hallett, Victoria Land

The Representatives, considering 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, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 7

Cape Hallett, Victoria Land

Lat 72° 18' S, long 170° 19' E

DESCRIPTION: The 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. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-8

Specially Protected Areas: Dion Islands

The Representatives, considering that amongst the Dion Islands is found the only colony of Emperor Penguins (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) known to exist on the west side of the Antarctic Peninsula and that the isolation of this colony from others of the same species makes it of outstanding scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 8

Dion Islands, Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula

Lat 67° 52' S, long 68° 43' W

DESCRIPTION: A group of small, rocky, low-lying islands in Marguerite Bay, about 15 kilometres south of Adelaide Island. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-9

Specially Protected Areas: Green Island

The Representatives, considering that the vegetation on Green Island is exceptionally rich, that it is probably the most luxuriant anywhere on the west side of the Antarctic Peninsula, that in some places the humus is 2 metres thick and that this area, being of outstanding scientific interest, should be protected because it is probably one of the most diverse Antarctic ecosystems, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 9

Green Island, Berthelot Islands, Antarctic Peninsula

Lat 65° 19' S, long 64° 10' W

DESCRIPTION: A small island, measuring about 600 metres by 400 metres, situated 150 metres to the north of the largest of the Berthelot Islands. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-10

Specially Protected Areas: Byers Peninsula

The Representatives, considering that Byers Peninsula supports a considerable diversity of plant and animal life, including many invertebrates, that a substantial population of Elephant Seals (*Mirounga leonina*) and small colonies of Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus* sp.) are found on the beaches; that Fur Seals breed on Window Island and that the close association of such a large variety of Antarctic plants and animals within a relatively small area is of outstanding scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 10

Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands

Lat 62° 38' S, long 61° 05' W

DESCRIPTION: The ice-free peninsula lying to the west of the western margin of the permanent ice sheet on Livingston Island. The five small ice-free areas on the south coast immediately to the east are also included. Window Island is included within the area, but no other off-lying islands and rocks. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-11**Specially Protected Areas: Cape Shirreff**

The Representatives, considering that Cape Shirreff supports a considerable diversity of plant and animal life, including many invertebrates, that a substantial population of Elephant Seals (*Mirounga leonina*) and small colonies of Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus* sp.) are found on the beaches and that the area is of outstanding scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 11

Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands

Lat 62° 28' S, long 60° 48' W

DESCRIPTION: The ice-free peninsula lying to the north of the northern margin of the permanent ice sheet on Livingston Island, between Barclay Bay and Hero Bay. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-12**Specially Protected Areas: Fildes Peninsula**

The Representatives, considering that Fildes Peninsula is a biologically diverse region with numerous small lakes which are ice-free in summer, that it provides a representative sample of the South Shetland Islands and is an area of outstanding ecological interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 12

Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands

Lat 62° 12' S, long 58° 58' W

DESCRIPTION: The ice-free peninsula lying to the north-west of Maxwell Bay and west of the margin of the permanent ice sheet of King George Island, including Ardley Island but no other off-lying islands or rocks. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-13**Specially Protected Areas: Moe Island**

The Representatives, considering that Moe Island provides a representative sample of the maritime Antarctic ecosystem, that intensive experimental research on the neighbouring Signy Island may alter its ecosystem and that Moe Island should be

especially protected as a control area for future comparison, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 13

Moe Island, South Orkney Islands

Lat 60° 45' S, long 45° 41' W

DESCRIPTION: A small island, about 1 kilometre long and 1 kilometre across, lying about 500 metres south-west of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. The off-lying rocks are not included in the area. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-14

Specially Protected Areas: Lynch Island

The Representatives, considering that Lynch Island supports one of the most extensive and dense areas of grass (*Deschampsia antarctica*) known in the Treaty Area and that it provides an outstanding example of a rare natural ecological system, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 14

Lynch Island, South Orkney Islands

Lat 60° 40' S, long 45° 38' W

DESCRIPTION: A small island, measuring about 500 metres by 300 metres, in Marshall Bay, off the south coast of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. The area is shown on the attached map.

IV-15

Specially Protected Areas: Southern Powell Island and adjacent islands

The Representatives, considering that southern Powell Island and the adjacent islands support substantial vegetation and a considerable bird and mammal fauna, which is representative of the natural ecology of the South Orkney Islands, and which is rendered more important by the presence of the nucleus of an expanding colony of Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus tropicalis gazella*), recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No 15

Southern Powell Island and adjacent islands, South Orkney Islands

Lat 60° 45' S, long 45° 02' W

DESCRIPTION: This area in the central South Orkney Islands includes that part of Powell Island which is south of the latitude of the southern summit of John Peaks, together with the whole of Fredriksen Island, Michelsen Island, Christoffersen Island, Grey Island and the unnamed islands lying within the rectangle marked on the attached map.

IV-16

Specially Protected Species: Fur Seals

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex A, Specially Protected Species, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

"All species of the genus *Arctocephalus*, Fur Seals."

IV-17

Specially Protected Species: Ross Seal

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that the following species be inserted in Annex A, Specially Protected Species, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

"*Ommatophoca rossi*, Ross Seal."

IV-18

**Co-operation in implementing Article VI of the Agreed Measures
for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora
(Recommendation III-VIII)**

The Representatives, taking into consideration Article VI of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora (Recommendation III-VIII), recommend to their Governments that in cases where expeditions of more than one Participating Government may be working in the same region of the Treaty Area, the Governments involved should arrange to co-operate as far as practicable in limiting the issuance of permits in accordance with Article VI to ensure that the total number of native mammals and birds killed or captured accords with the requirements of paragraphs 4 and 7(b) of Article VI and paragraph 4(b) of Article VIII of the Agreed Measures.

IV-19

Implementation of Article XII(1)(d) of the Agreed Measures

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that for the effective implementation of the provisions of Article XII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, documents exchanged annually by Participating Governments on the matters set down in paragraph 1(a) of that Article should follow the pattern of the form annexed hereto*.

Recognizing the role of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) as defined in Recommendation I-IV, the Representatives further welcome the decision of SCAR to study the status of species, their need for protection and numbers of each species which might be harvested for food, study or other uses, as outlined in paragraph 1(b) and (c) of Article XII of the Agreed Measures.

IV-20

Interim Guide Lines for the Conservation of Fauna and Flora

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that, until such time as the Agreed Measures on the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora may become effective in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, the following Recommendations as far as feasible be considered as guide lines in the interim period:

Recommendations IV-1 to IV-19 inclusive.

* See p. 637.

Antarctic Treaty Area

ANNUAL RETURN OF SPECIES KILLED OR CAPTURED (1 JULY..... to 30 JUNE.....)
 year year

BY.....
 country

Use a separate form for each locality

LOCALITY (1)..... LAT..... LONG.....
 name

Species (2)	Sex (3)	Age (4)	Number killed for			Number captured and removed (5) for		Number captured and released (6)
			Food	Scientific purposes	Museums, etc.	Scientific purposes	Zoos, etc	

NOTES: (1) Define as precisely as possible. Analysis will not be possible if the localities are too large.

(2) Use scientific name.

(3) Enter "M" for male, "F" for female or "U" if sex is unknown.

(4) Enter year class, if known, otherwise "A" for adult, or "J" for juvenile.

(5) Removed from the Treaty Area.

(6) Enter in this column the numbers of species removed from one locality and released elsewhere in the Treaty Area.

IV-21

Interim Guide Lines for the Voluntary Regulation of Antarctic Pelagic Sealing

Recognizing that the seal stocks south of 60° South Latitude are a resource of potential value which at some future date may require a binding international agreement for its effective regulation;

Recognizing that this resource should not be depleted by over-exploitation, and hence that any harvesting should be regulated at or below the level of the maximum sustainable yield;

Recognizing that in order to improve scientific knowledge and so place exploitation on a rational basis, every effort should be made both to encourage biological research on these seal populations and to gain information from the statistics of future sealing operations;

Desiring to promote and achieve the objectives of protection, scientific study and rational use of Antarctic seals;

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that in accordance with Recommendation III-XI each Government should voluntarily take account of the following Interim Guide Lines for the Voluntary Regulation of Antarctic Pelagic Sealing:

1. The total number of seals of each species taken in the area south of 60° South Latitude should not exceed the maximum sustainable yield of that species.
2. The maximum sustainable yield of each species in the area south of 60° South Latitude should be regarded as the number of each species specified in Annex A.
3. If the number of seals taken in any locality in any year is such as to disturb the natural ecological system in that locality, no seals should be taken therein until the balance of that system has been restored and in any case until one year has elapsed.
4. A seal should not be killed or taken when it is in the water.
5. The Ross Seal (*Ommatophoca rossi*) should not be killed or taken except for scientific purposes.
6. For the purpose of these Interim Guide Lines, the area south of 60° South Latitude should be divided into the zones set out in Annex B. Seals should be killed or taken only in alternating zones and alternating periods, as set out in Annex B.
7. Each government should provide the other Contracting Governments before 31 October of each year with the following information relating to the preceding period of 1 July to 30 June:
 - (a) the number, for each species, of adult males, of adult females, of pregnant females, and of pups killed or taken; and
 - (b) the locations where these seals were killed or taken.
8. At the same time, each Government should provide to the other Contracting Governments information on any steps it has taken in accordance with these Interim Guide Lines.
9. When it appears to any Consultative Party that the harvest of any species of seal in the area south of 60° South Latitude is approaching the maximum sustainable yield therein, or in any locality is disturbing the ecological system therein, that party may propose through diplomatic channels that a Consultative Meeting be convened under Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty. If all Consultative Parties so agree, such a Meeting shall be convened as soon as possible to consider the situation and the steps it may be necessary to take.

*Annex A**Maximum sustainable yield*

.

*Annex B**Sealing Zones*

.

IV-22**Interest of SCAR in Antarctic Pelagic Sealing**

Recognizing the initiative already taken by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) on matters relating to Antarctic pelagic sealing, and considering its role as defined in Recommendation I-IV, the Representatives recommend to their Governments that they encourage SCAR to continue its interest in these matters and to prepare reports from time to time on this subject, and especially at this time on the matters that it considers should be listed in the annexes to the Interim Guide Lines for the Voluntary Regulation of Antarctic Pelagic Sealing.

IV-23**Date of Exchange of Information**

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that they exchange through diplomatic channels, not later than 31 October of each year, the information specified in as many as possible of the categories in Recommendations I-VI, III-I and III-II, the balance to be furnished as soon as possible thereafter and in any case before the end of November.

IV-24**Meetings of Experts**

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that:

1. Meetings of experts be convened from time to time as the need arises to discuss practical problems relating to Antarctic activities. Such meetings would be attended by experts from Consultative Parties. With the agreement of all the Consultative Parties, other experts may be invited to attend. They may submit documents and make statements, but they may not vote.
2. Such meetings be convened and the terms of reference be established either at Consultative Meetings or as a result of agreement reached through diplomatic channels among all the Consultative Parties.
3. The host Government circulate a report concerning the meeting of experts to all the Contracting Parties.
4. The report of the meeting of experts shall be submitted to a subsequent Consultative Meeting for consideration except when the Consultative Parties have agreed otherwise.

IV-25

Meeting on Logistics

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that they accept the offer made by the Government of Japan to hold a meeting on logistics in Japan in June 1968.

1. The meeting will be held in furtherance of principles and objectives of the Antarctic Treaty.
2. The meeting will be for a period of about one week and will be attended by experts in selected fields. The meeting will have the following terms of reference:
 - (i) To discuss problems in the fields of Antarctic logistics specified in paragraph 3 below.
 - (ii) To exchange views on possible solutions which have been tried recently.
 - (iii) To examine critically new solutions which may be proposed in papers submitted at the meeting.
3. The fields for discussion will include aspects of:
 - (i) Design of buildings and building services, including waste disposal and water supply.
 - (ii) Oversnow transport.
 - (iii) Air transport, including airfields.
 - (iv) Sea transport.
 - (v) Safety measures.
 - (vi) New and urgent problems which Governments agree require discussion.
4. A final Agenda within these terms of reference will be determined by Governments through diplomatic channels after they have had an opportunity to discuss priorities with their experts.
5. The finally agreed Agenda should be circulated by the host Government through diplomatic channels six months prior to the opening of the meeting.
6. A summary of each paper to be discussed at the meeting should be submitted to the host Government and to other Consultative Governments through diplomatic channels at least three months prior to the meeting.
7. A report concerning the meeting will be prepared by the host Government and circulated to all the Contracting Parties for information and any action which any Government may wish to take.

IV-26

Telecommunications

Considering the need to keep up to date the traffic system of Antarctic radio communications and to transmit observational data from the Treaty Area to the world system for the collection and transmission of meteorological information:

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that, before the Consultative Meeting scheduled to take place in Paris in 1968, they consider including in the Agenda an examination of the Recommendations made by the Washington Meeting on Telecommunications in 1963, in the light of conditions prevailing in 1968.

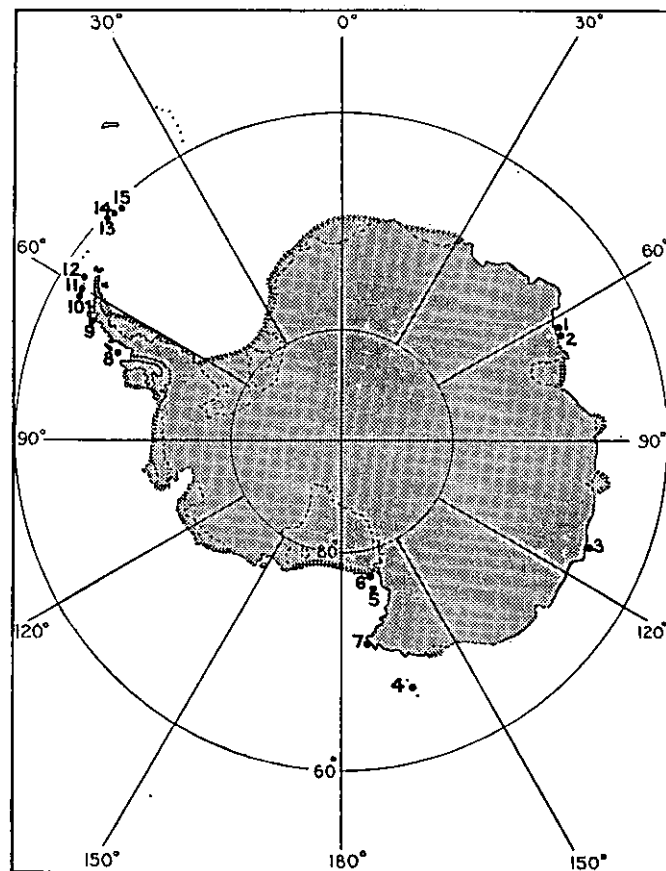
IV-27

Effects of Antarctic Tourism

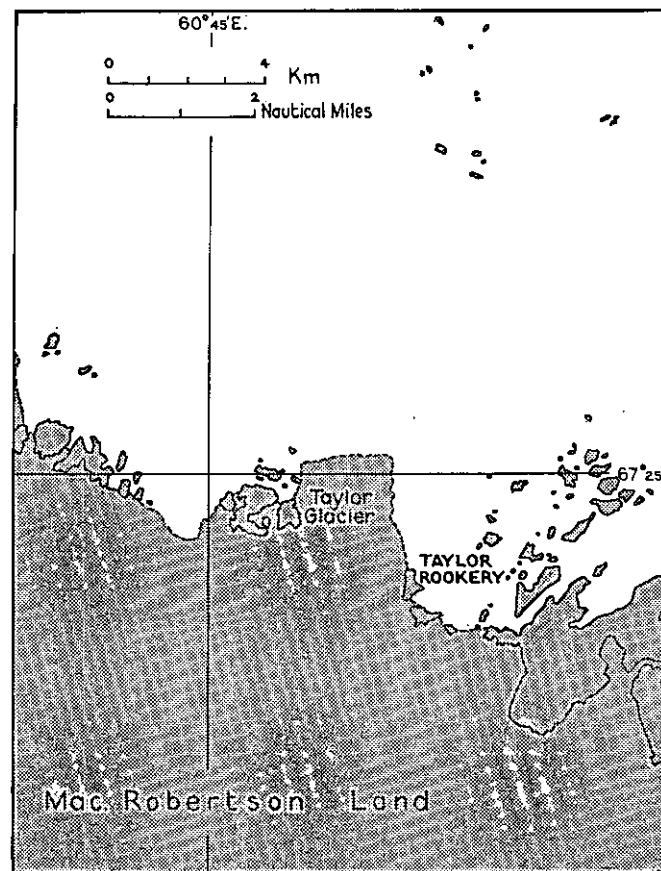
Recognizing that the effects of tourist activities may prejudice the conduct of scientific research, conservation of fauna and flora and the operation of Antarctic stations, The Representatives recommend to their Governments that:

1. The Government of a country in which a tourist or other non-scientific expedition is being organized furnish notice of the expedition as soon as possible through

[641]



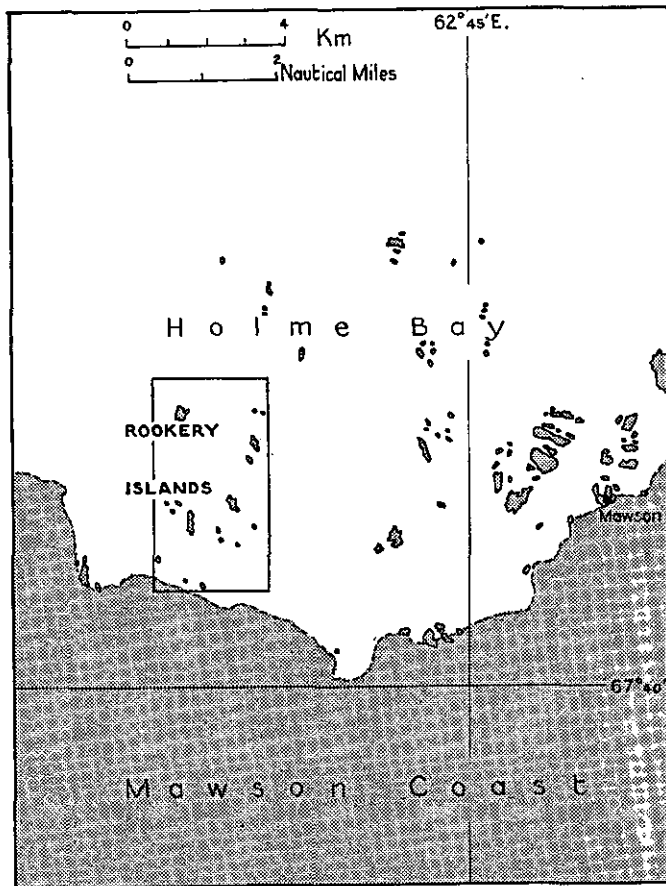
Positions of the Specially Protected Areas shown
in the accompanying maps



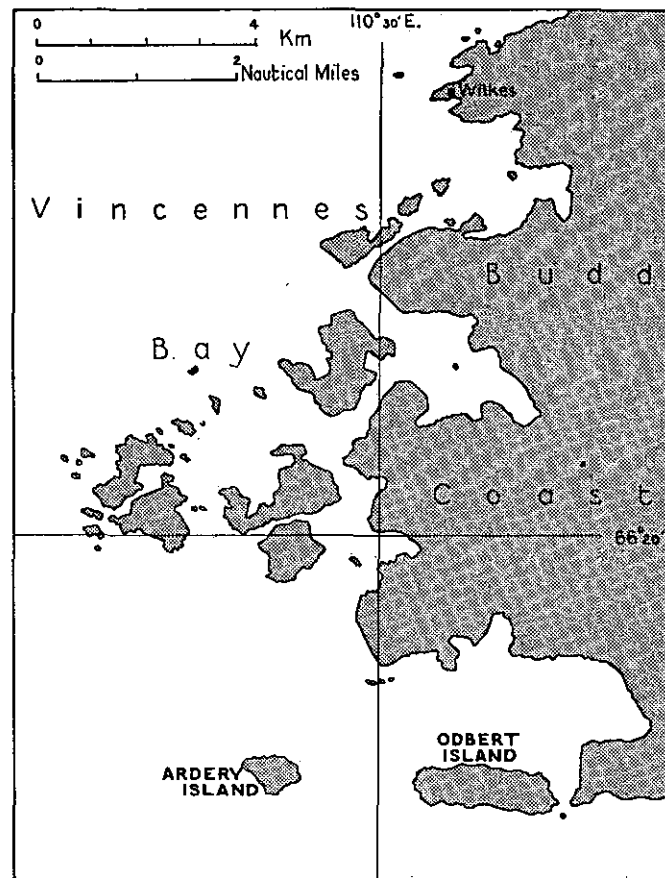
Specially Protected Area, No 1 Taylor Rookery, Mac. Robertson Land

NOTES

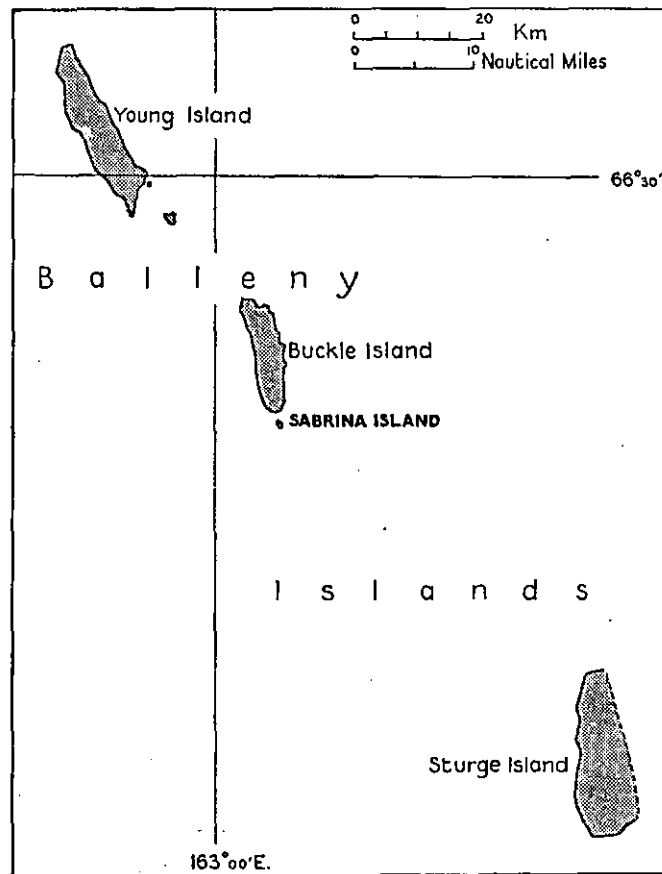
602



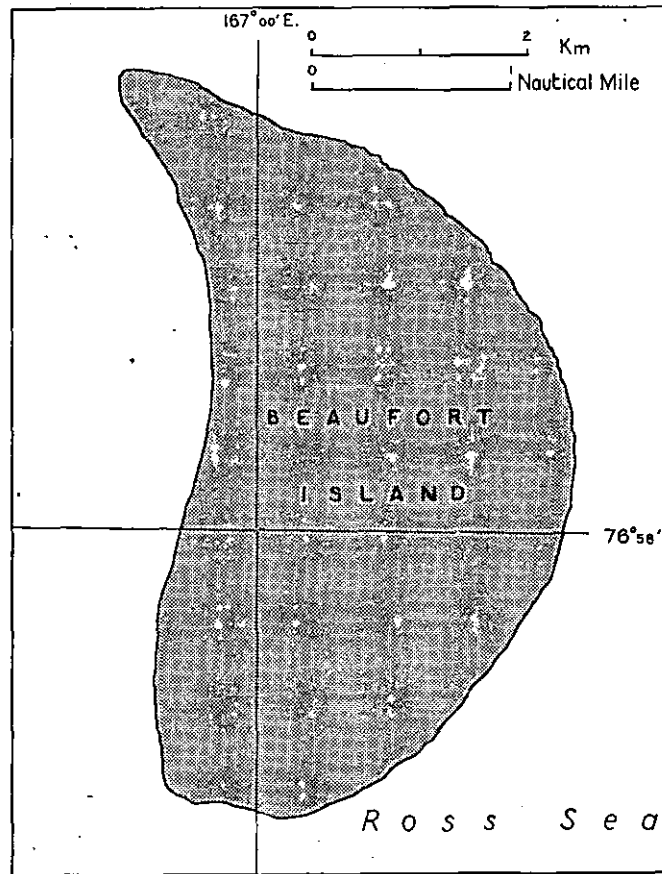
Specially Protected Area, No 2 Rookery Islands, Mawson Coast



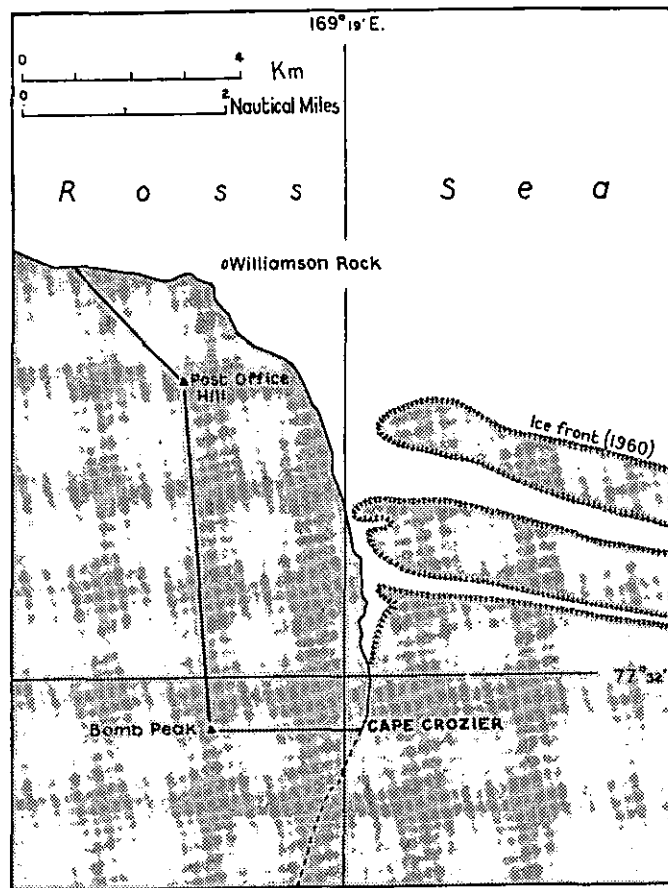
Specially Protected Area, No 3 Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast



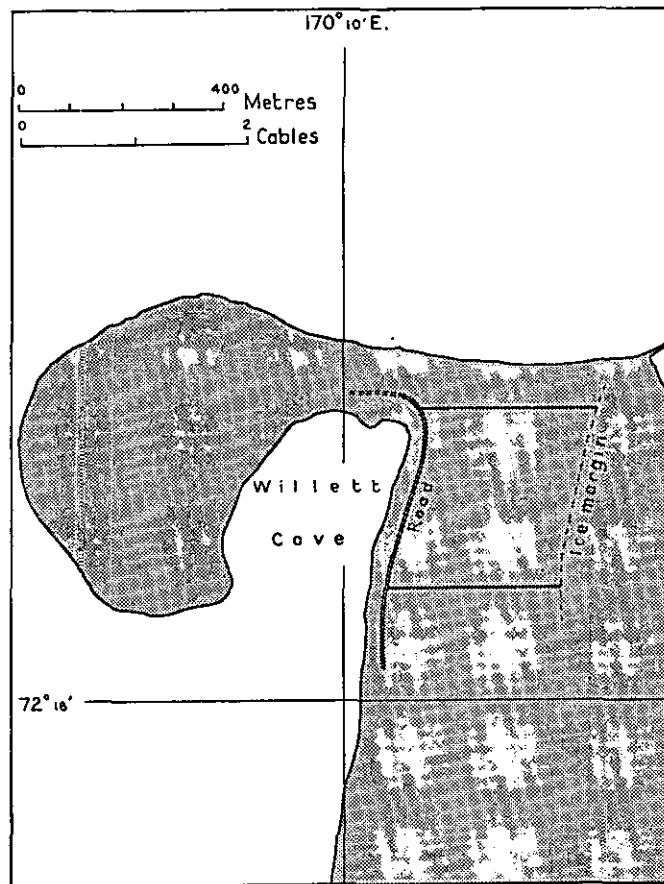
Specially Protected Area, No 4
Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands



Specially Protected Area, No 5
Beaufort Island, Ross Sea

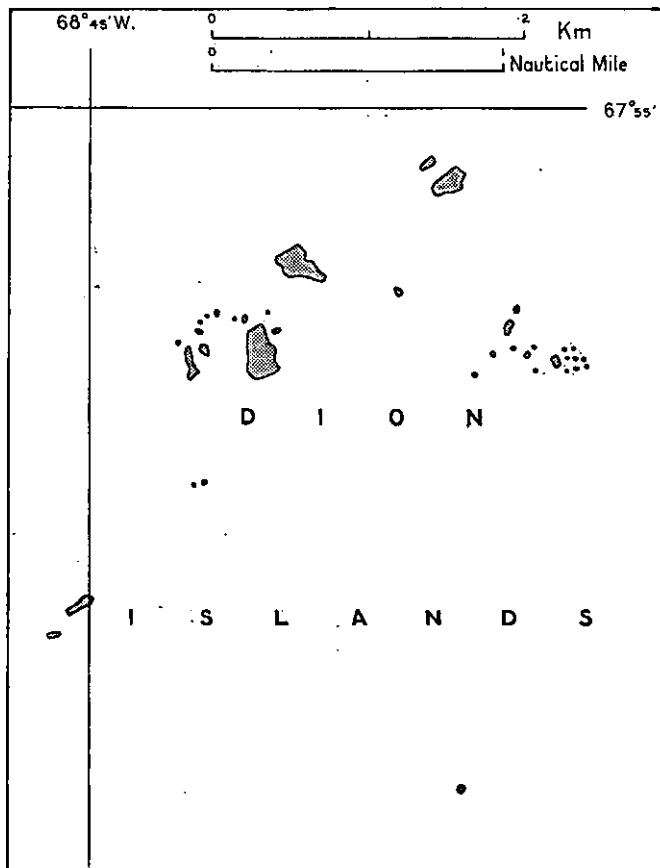


Specially Protected Area, No 6 Cape Crozier, Ross Island

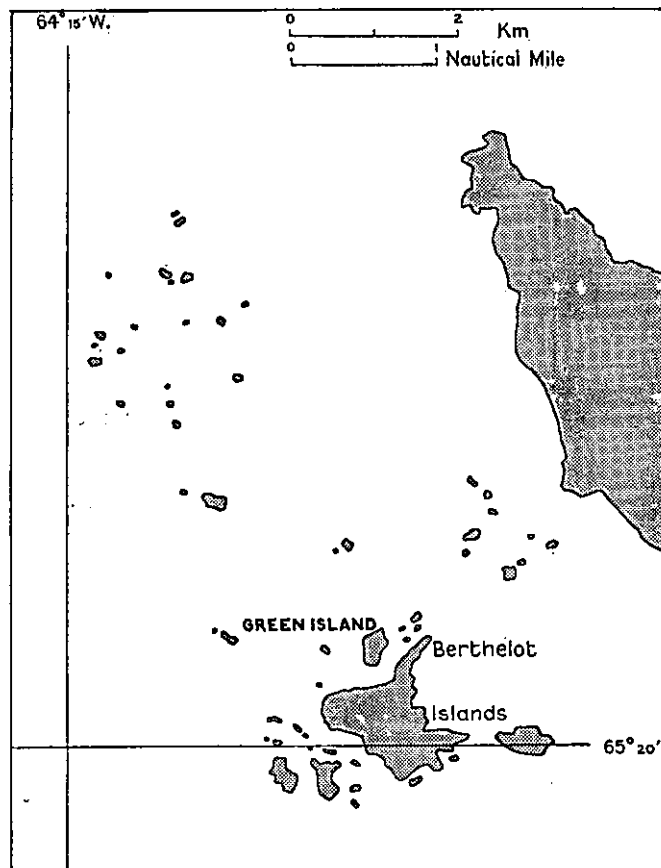


Specially Protected Area, No 7 Cape Hallett, Victoria Land

[645]



Specially Protected Area, No 8 Dion Islands, Marguerite Bay

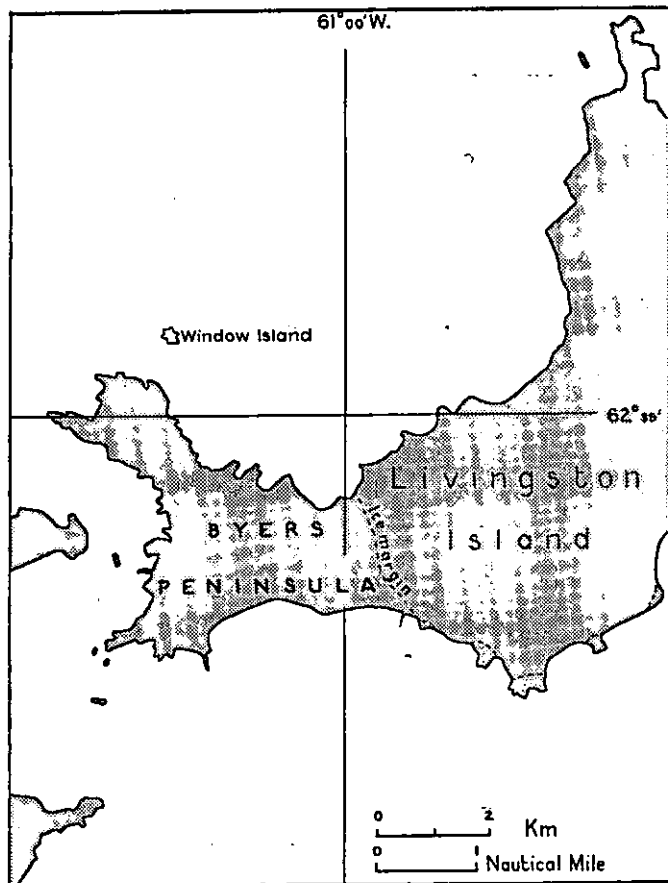


Specially Protected Area, No 9 Green Island, Berthelot Islands

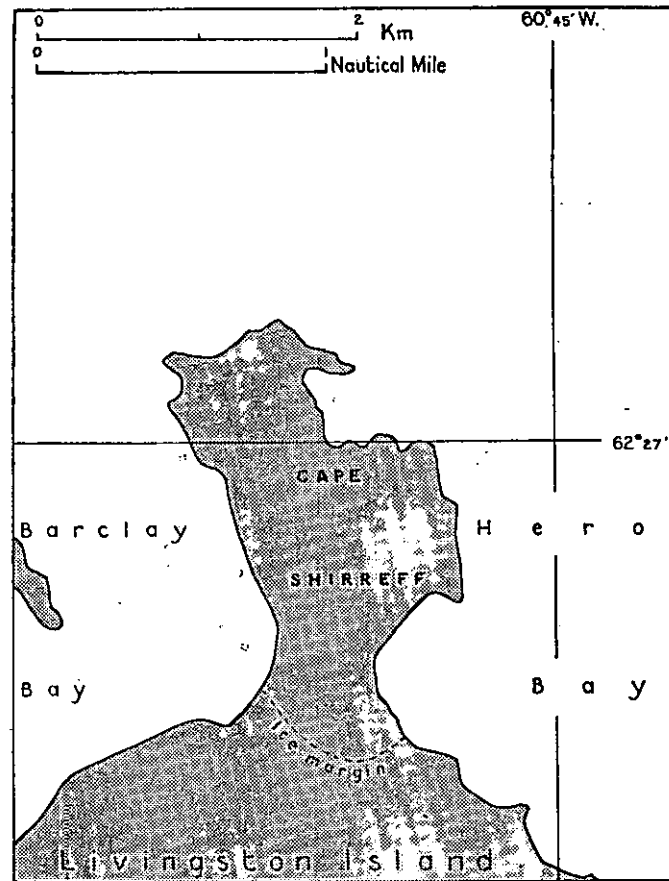
NOTES

606

[646]



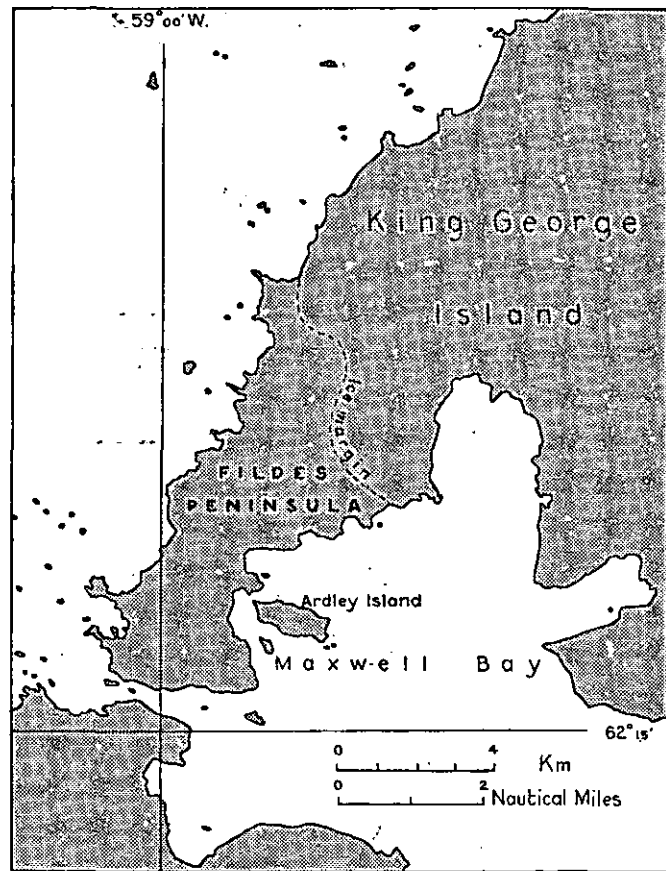
Specially Protected Area, No 10 Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island



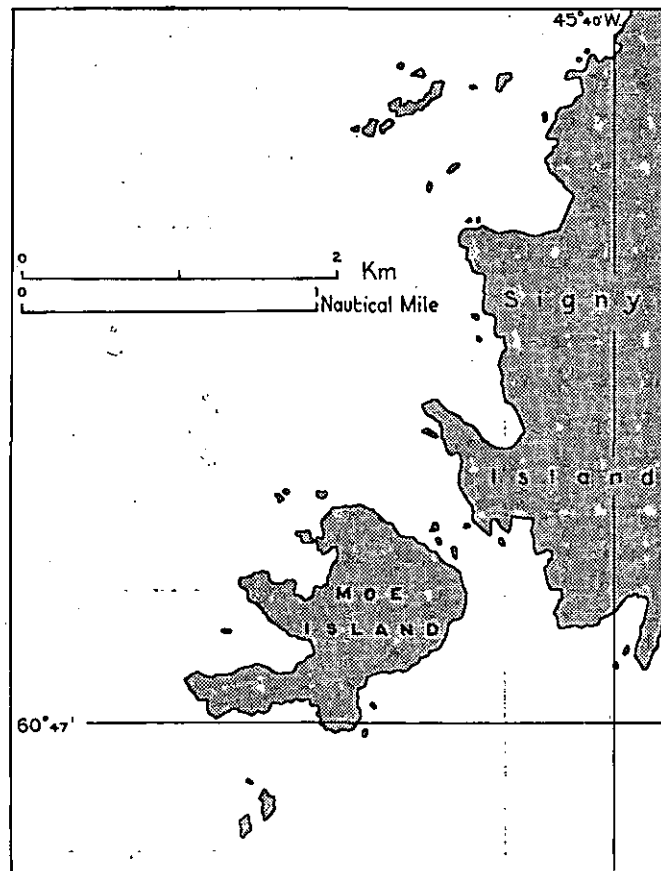
Specially Protected Area, No 11 Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island

607

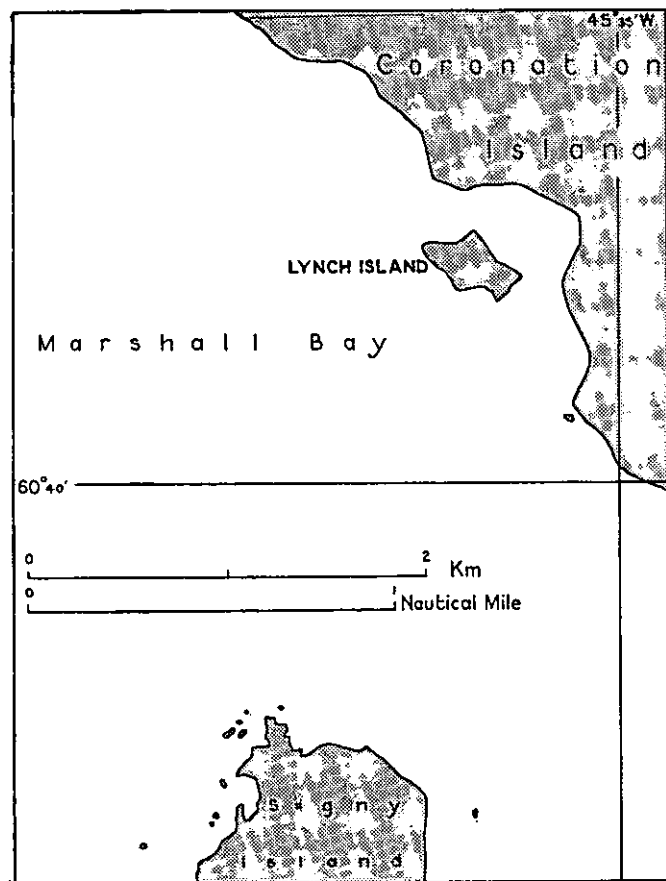
NOTES



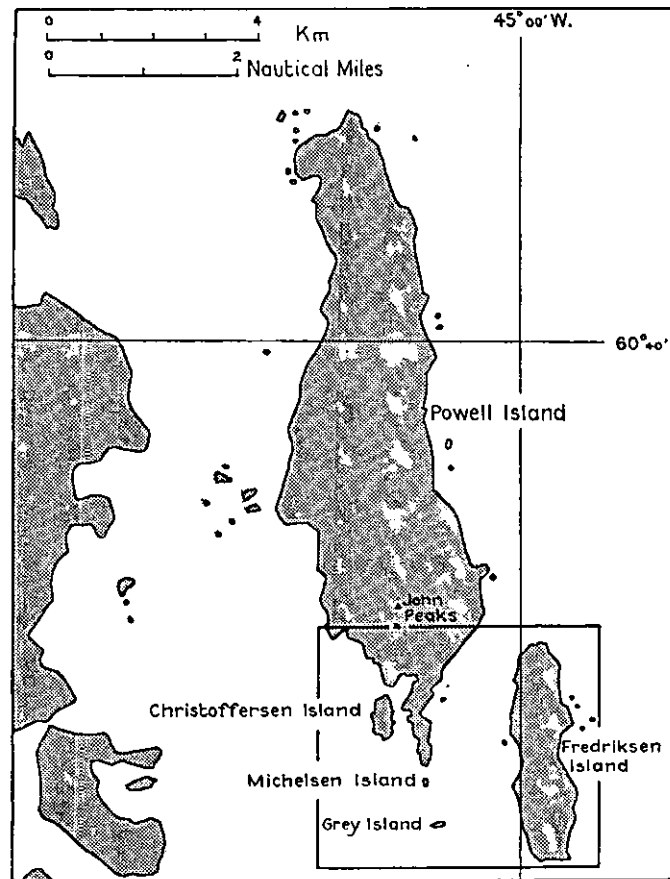
Specially Protected Area, No 12 Fildes Peninsula, King George Island



Specially Protected Area, No 13 Moe Island, South Orkney Islands



Specially Protected Area, No 14 Lynch Island, South Orkney Islands



Specially Protected Area, No 15 Southern Powell Island and adjacent islands, South Orkney Islands

diplomatic channels to any other Government whose station the expedition plans to visit;

2. A Government provide on request information as promptly as possible regarding the conditions upon which it would grant permission for tourist groups to visit Antarctic stations which it maintains; and
3. Such permission be withheld unless reasonable assurances are given of compliance with the provisions of the Treaty, the Recommendations then effective and the conditions applicable at stations to be visited.

IV-28

Next Meeting

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that they accept the offer of the French Delegation to hold a Consultative Meeting under Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty in Paris in 1968, on a date to be agreed upon by the Consultative Governments.

Explanatory Statement concerning Recommendation III-VII

During their discussion of Recommendation III-VII, under which Parties by accession would be urged or invited to accept Approved Recommendations, Representatives to the Fourth Consultative Meeting agreed that the following considerations are pertinent to the application of Recommendation III-VII:

1. In becoming Parties to the Antarctic Treaty, States bind themselves to carry out its provisions and to uphold its purposes and principles;
2. Recommendations which become effective in accordance with Article IX of the Treaty are, in terms of that Article, "measures in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Treaty";
3. Approved Recommendations are an essential part of the overall structure of co-operation established by the Treaty;
4. In pursuance of the principles and objectives of the Treaty there should be uniformity of practice in the activity of all Parties active in Antarctica; and
5. Approved Recommendations are to be viewed in the light of the obligations assumed by Contracting Parties under the Treaty and in particular Article X.

The Fourth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting closed on 18 November 1966.

NOTICE

The SCAR Bulletin is published in England in January, May and September each year as part of the *Polar Record*, the journal of the Scott Polar Research Institute.

Contributions are invited, and should consist of factual notes on the membership, equipment and activities of Antarctic parties; articles on matters of particular interest in connection with these activities are also welcome. Contributions should be sent to the Editor, Scott Polar Research Institute, Lensfield Road, Cambridge, England.

THE POLAR RECORD

This is the journal of the Scott Polar Research Institute. It is published in January, May and September each year and may be obtained direct from the Scott Polar Research Institute, Lensfield Road, Cambridge, England, or through any bookseller. The subscription is forty-six shillings and sixpence (\$ 7.00) a year, or fifteen shillings and sixpence a copy, post free.