

Charlotte Bay (Draft) – Marine Only

64° 33′ 16" S, 061° 39′ 54" W Centre of Charlotte Bay



Key Features

- · No landing. Marine Site Only
- · Small boat cruising
- Glacial landscape with spectacular views up towards the plateau
- · Possible late season wildlife viewing
- ASPA No. 134 and ASPA No. 182 in vicinity (30nm)



Description

TOPOGRAPHY

A 12nm deep bay of the northern Gerlache Strait indenting the peninsula. It is ringed by the Nobile, Bozhinov, Krebs, Wellman and Renard tidewater glaciers which drain the plateau.

Granites, Jurassic lavas and pyroclastic flows, and some post-Jurassic gabbros.

FAUNA

Confirmed breeders: Antarctic shag (at Meusnier Point)

Present: Kelp gull, Brown skua, Wilson's storm petrel, Antarctic tern.

Occasional visitors: Humpback whales.

Activity Requirements

SHIPS'

Maximum passengers onboard: 500

Ships per day: 3

* A ship is defined as a vessel which carries more than 12 passengers

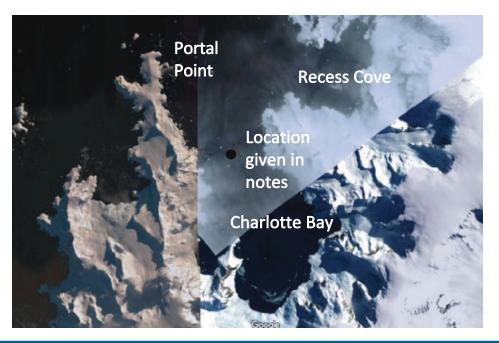
RESTRICTED ZONES

Small boats cruising in the vicinity of tide water glaciers should keep at least 200 meters (600 ft) from tide water glaciers to avoid both direct hits and the largest waves. For high activity glaciers this should be increased to 400 meters (1200 ft).

Cierva Cove is designated as Antarctic Specially Protected Area no. 134 under the Antarctic Treaty.

Western Bransfield Strait and Eastern Dallmann Bay are designated as Antarctic Specially Protected Area no. 182 under the Antarctic Treaty.





Historical Information

Foundations of the Reclus Hut can be seen at Portal Point.

Discovered by Adrien de Gerlache during the 1897–99 Belgian Antarctic Expedition and named after the fiancée of his executive officer Georges Lecointe.

The glaciers surrounding the bay are named for aviation pioneers.

At the head of the bay, Portal Point (this is a separate site) was the site of the Reclus Hut where Wally Herbert completed his traverse of the peninsula from Hope Bay by dog sled.