



Management Plan

for Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) No. 121 CAPE ROYDS, ROSS ISLAND

Introduction

Cape Royds lies at the western extremity of Ross Island, McMurdo Sound, at 166°09'56"E, 77°33'20"S. Approximate area: 0.66 km². The primary reasons for designation are on the grounds that the Area supports the most southerly established Adélie penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) colony known, for which there exists a long time series of population data that is of unique and outstanding scientific value. In addition, the Area has important terrestrial and freshwater ecological values, including the most southerly observation of snow algae, the type locality for original descriptions of a number of species of algae, and the unusual presence of a form of Dissolved Organic Matter that is almost entirely microbially-derived.

The Area was originally designated as Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) No. 1 in Recommendation VIII-4

(1975) after a proposal by the United States of America. The SSSI designation was extended through Recommendation X-6 (1979), Recommendation XII-5 (1983), Resolution 7 (1995) and Measure 2 (2000). A revision was adopted through Recommendation XIII-9 (1985). The site was renamed and renumbered as Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) No 121 by Decision 1 (2002). A revised management plan was adopted through Measure 1 (2002), and then through Measure 5 (2009) when the size of the marine component was reduced.

The Area is situated within Environment P – Ross and Ronne-Filchner based on the Environmental Domains Analysis for Antarctica and within Region 9 - South Victoria Land based on the Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions.

1. Description of values to be protected

An area of about 300 m² at Cape Royds was originally designated in Recommendation VIII-4 (1975, SSSI No.

1) after a proposal by the United States of America on the grounds that it supports the most southerly established Adélie penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) colony known. The Adélie penguin population at Cape Royds had declined from 1956 as a consequence of human interference during a period when heavy sea ice cover made the colony particularly susceptible to reduced recruitment. In 1963 United States and New Zealand authorities agreed to restrict activities and develop a management plan for the Area in order to protect the scientific values related to penguin research. The site was specially protected to allow the population to recover and protect on-going science programs. The population has recovered and now exceeds pre-1956 levels; since 1990 numbers have fluctuated between 2,500 and 4,500 pairs, primarily due to natural variation in local sea ice extent. The long time series of population data on the penguin colony at Cape Royds is of unique and outstanding scientific value, for it enables investigations into long-term biological interactions with and responses to environmental forcing factors. The colony remains of high scientific and ecological value and as such merits continued long-term special protection, especially in view of ongoing visits to Cape Royds from nearby stations and tourist groups.

The original Area was enlarged in 1985 as a result of a proposal by New Zealand (Recommendation XIII-9) to include a 500 m-wide coastal strip to protect the seaward access and nearshore feeding ground of the Adélie penguins, as well as projected research on the Cape Royds inshore marine ecosystem. This coastal area of Cape Royds was a site of studies on Nototheniid fish population structure and dynamics. More recently, research on foraging patterns of Adélie penguins from Cape Royds, conducted since this marine component of the Area was adopted, has shown that the marine area as it had been designated is not significant as a penguin feeding ground and that the birds forage more widely than had previously been known. In addition, projected research on the Cape Royds inshore marine ecosystem has not occurred to the extent that had been anticipated, and currently few studies are being carried out on the Nototheniid fish population at Cape Royds. In view of these factors, and because specific values related to the marine environment adjacent to Cape Royds remain undescribed, the marine boundary was redefined through Measure 5 (2009) to focus more particularly on the area immediately surrounding the Adélie penguin colony. The marine component immediately adjacent to the Cape Royds penguin colony has been retained because it includes the primary access route of the penguins to the colony, which could otherwise be subjected to unnecessary disturbance by both visitors and local helicopter activity in the vicinity.



Research carried out over the last several decades has also noted that the Area has important values related to freshwater and terrestrial ecology. Pony Lake is a type locality for original descriptions of a number of species of algae collected during Shackleton's British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-09. The most southerly observation of snow algae, dominated by *Chlamydomonas*, has been made within the Area. In addition, recent studies have shown fulvic acid Dissolved Organic Matter (DOM) present in Pony Lake is almost entirely microbially-derived, which is considered unusual. Because these substances are poorly understood, isolated reference samples are needed for research purposes: a sample collected from Pony Lake has made a valuable contribution as a reference for the International Humic Substances Society. Finally, it has been noted that the very low diversity of soil organisms at the site makes it valuable for comparisons with other, more favorable, habitats.

Shackleton's Hut (Historic Monument No. 15), located in ASPA No. 157 (Backdoor Bay), lies 170 meters to the northeast of the Adélie colony and, together with the colony, are attractions of high aesthetic and educational value to visitors. Regular and frequent visits to Cape Royds mean that the Area could easily be damaged by human impact if not provided with adequate protection. The scientific and ecological values of the Area require long-term protection from possible adverse impacts associated with these activities.

However, in recognition of the value of the Adélie colony as the most accessible of any penguin species to the personnel of McMurdo Station (US) and Scott Base (NZ), provision has been made for controlled access to two viewing areas near to, but outside of, the boundaries in order to allow visitors to Cape Royds the opportunity to observe the colony without causing significant impact. Such visits are subject to Site Guidelines agreed through Resolution 4 (2009).

Relics from the time of Shackleton's voyages are present at the site of a small depot in an embayment on the west side of the penguin nesting area (166°09'35.2" E, 77°33'14.3"S: Map 2). The depot has historic value and should not be disturbed except by permit for conservation or management purposes.

The boundaries encompass the entire Adélie penguin colony, the southern part of Pony Lake, and the marine environment up to 500 meters from the shoreline surrounding Flagstaff Point, comprising a terrestrial component of 0.05 km² and a marine component of 0.61 km², giving a total area of 0.66 km².

2. Aims and objectives

Management at Cape Royds aims to:

- Avoid degradation of, or substantial risk to, the values of the Area by preventing unnecessary human disturbance and sampling in the Area;
- Allow scientific research on the ecosystem of the Area, in particular on the avifauna and terrestrial and freshwater ecology, provided it will not compromise the values for which the Area is protected;
- Allow other scientific research and visits for educational and outreach purposes (such as documentary reporting (visual, audio or written) or the production of educational resources or services) provided such activities are for compelling reasons that cannot be served elsewhere and will not compromise the values for which the Area is protected;
- Minimize the possibility of introduction of alien plants, animals and microbes to the Area;
- Minimise the possibility of the introduction of pathogens that may cause disease in faunal populations within the Area;
- Take into account the potential historic and heritage values of any artifacts before their removal and/or disposal, while allowing for appropriate clean-up and remediation if required;
- Allow visits for management purposes in support of the aims of the management plan.

3. Management activities

The following management activities shall be undertaken to protect the values of the Area:

- Brightly colored markers, which should be clearly visible from the air and pose no significant threat to the environment, should be placed to mark the helicopter landing pad adjacent to the protected area (Maps 1 and 2);
- Signs illustrating the location and boundaries with clear statements of entry restrictions shall be placed at appropriate locations at the boundaries of the Area to help avoid inadvertent entry. In addition, flags should be placed on the sea-ice in Backdoor Bay along the southeast boundary of the marine area (offshore from Derrick Point) on the first visit over sea-ice each season to indicate the restricted area so those travelling to Cape Royds over sea ice are aware of the marine boundary of the Area. Flags placed shall be removed immediately prior to closure of sea-ice travel each season;
- Signs showing the location of the Area (stating the special restrictions that apply) shall be displayed prominently, and a copy of this management plan shall be kept available, in all research hut facilities located at Cape Royds;
- Copies of this management plan shall be made available to all vessels and aircraft visiting and/or operating in the vicinity of Cape Royds, and all personnel (national program staff, field expeditions, tourist expedition leaders, pilots and ship captains) operating in the vicinity of, accessing or flying near the Area, shall be informed by their national program, tour operator or appropriate national authority of the location, boundaries and restrictions applying to entry and overflight within the Area;
- National programs shall take steps to ensure the boundaries of the Area and the restrictions that apply within are marked on relevant maps and nautical / aeronautical charts;
- Markers, signs or structures erected within the Area for scientific or management purposes shall be secured and maintained in good condition, and removed when no longer necessary;
- National Antarctic programs operating in the Area should maintain a record of all new markers, signs and structures erected within the Area;
- Visits shall be made as necessary (no less than once every five years) to assess whether the Area continues to serve the purposes for which it was designated and to ensure management and maintenance measures are adequate;
- National Antarctic Programs operating in the region shall consult together with a view to ensuring these steps are carried out.



4. Period of designation

Designated for an indefinite period.

5. Maps and photographs

Map 1: ASPA No. 121 Cape Royds - boundaries and topography.

Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic; Standard parallels: 1st 77° 33' 10" S; 2nd 77° 33' 30" S; Central

Meridian: 166° 10' 00" E; Latitude of Origin: 78° 00' 00" S; Spheroid: WGS84. Data sources:

The base map and contours are derived from an orthophotograph using aerial imagery acquired by USGS/DoSLI (SN7847) 16 November 1993 prepared at 1:2500 with a positional accuracy of ±1.25 m (horizontal) and ±2.5 m (vertical) and an on-ground pixel resolution of 0.4 m. Signposts: UNAVCO (Jan 2014). ASPA boundary: ERA (Jan 2014). Survey markers: LINZ (2011). Viewing areas and AWS (approx.): ERA (Jan 2014). Paths and anchorages from ASPA No. 157 Management Plan; approximate penguin nesting area digitized from georeferenced aerial image acquired 19 Jan 2005 and supplied by P. Lyver, Landcare Research, Mar 2014. Contours (interval 10 m) and other infrastructure supplied by Gateway Antarctica (2009).

Inset 1: Ross Sea region, showing location of Inset 2.

Inset 2 Ross Island region, showing location of Map 1 and McMurdo Station (US) and Scott Base (NZ).

Map 2: ASPA No. 121 - access, facilities and wildlife. Map specifications as per Map 1, except the contour interval is 2 m.

6. Description of the Area

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

Cape Royds (166°09'56"E, 77°33'20"S) is situated at the western extremity of Ross Island, McMurdo Sound, on a coastal strip of ice-free land approximately 8 km wide, on the lower western slopes of Mount Erebus (Map 1, Insets). The Area comprises both a terrestrial and marine component.

The terrestrial component of the Area consists of ice-free land within approximately 350 m of Flagstaff Point (166°09'55"E, 77°33'21"S) that is seasonally occupied by a breeding Adélie penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) colony. The boundary includes all of the area occupied by breeding penguins and the main southern route used by the penguins to access the sea. The marine component comprises an area of sea within 500 m of the Cape Royds coastline, which includes the main penguin access route to the colony.

Boundary

The northern boundary of the terrestrial component of the Area extends from a small embayment at the northwestern corner of the Area for 53 m in a straight line NE to a survey mark identified on earlier New Zealand maps as IT2 (166°09'33.8"E, 77°33'11.1"S), which is an iron tube embedded in the ground. The boundary thence extends 9 m east from IT2 to a signpost (166°09'35.2" E, 77°33'11.2" S), thence a further 30 m east-northeast to a signpost (166°09'39.4" E,

77°33'10.9" S) half way down the slope of a small hill. From this signpost the boundary extends in a SE direction for 133 m to a signpost (166°09'59.0" E, 77°33'11.8" S) east of Pony Lake. The boundary thence extends 42 m in a SSE direction to a signpost (166°10'01.9" E, 77°33'12.9" S), thence a further 74 m to a signpost (166°10'05.7" E, 77°33'15.2" S) at the southern end of the penguin viewing area. The boundary thence extends 18 m to the coast at Arrival Bay (166°10'06.6" E, 77°33'15.8" S). The northeastern boundary thence follows the coastline from Arrival Bay to Derrick Point. The boundary from Pony Lake (signpost at 166°09'59.0" E, 77°33'11.8" S) to Derrick Point is coincident with the southern boundary of ASPA No. 157 Backdoor Bay, which has been designated to protect Shackleton's historic hut and associated artefacts (Historic Site and Monument No. 15).

The marine component of the Area encompasses the area within 500 m of the mean high water coastline of Flagstaff Point, with the boundary extending 500 m southwest from Derrick Point in the east (166°10'22" E, 77°33'14.1" S), thence westward maintaining a distance of 500 m from the shore to 166°08'10" E, 77°33'11.8" S, thence due east 500 m to coast at the northwestern corner of the Area (166°9'25" E, 77°33'11.8" S).

Climate

An Automatic Weather Station (AWS) installed inside the Area near Shackleton's Hut (Map 2) has recorded summer data since 2007, with full-year records available for all 2012 and 2013. The maximum temperature recorded by this weather station was 7.5°C in December 2010 and the minimum -36.8°C in July 2012 (data from University of Wisconsin-Madison Automatic Weather Station Program, accessed <http://uwamrc.ssec.wisc.edu/> 18 Feb 2014).

Air temperature data collected at nearby McMurdo Station, located approximately 35 km southeast of Cape Royds, during the period of 2004 – 2013 indicate that December is the warmest month with a mean temperature of -1.9 °C and that July is the coolest month with an average temperature of -25.7 °C (<http://uwamrc.ssec.wisc.edu/> 21 Feb 2014). The minimum air temperature recorded during the period 2004 to 2013 was -47.8 °C recorded in July 2003, whilst the maximum temperature attained was 8.8 °C in January 2007. The wind at Cape Royds is predominantly from the southeast and deposits sea spray across the Area (Broady 1989a). Data from McMurdo Station over the period 1973–2004 showed average wind speeds of around 10 knots, whilst the maximum recorded reached 112.3 knots (Antarctic Meteorological Research Centre 2009).

Long term climate records indicate that during the 1960's air temperatures and wind speeds recorded at Scott Base were relatively low, which was followed by a period of warming in the early 1970's (Ainley et al. 2005). From the early 1980's a marked warming trend was observed across the McMurdo Sound area (Blackburn et al. 1991) and records from McMurdo Station suggest that air temperatures peaked in the late 1980's, before cooling once again in the early 1990's (Wilson et al. 2001).

Geology and soils

The terrestrial component of the Area comprises rocky terrain of irregular lava flows, volcanic gravels and dark reddish scoria, bounded on the seaward side by a low cliff of approximately 10-20 m in height. Mineral soils and sand are present together with encrusted salts and compacted ornithogenic soils associated with the Adélie penguin colony (Cowan and Casanueva 2007).

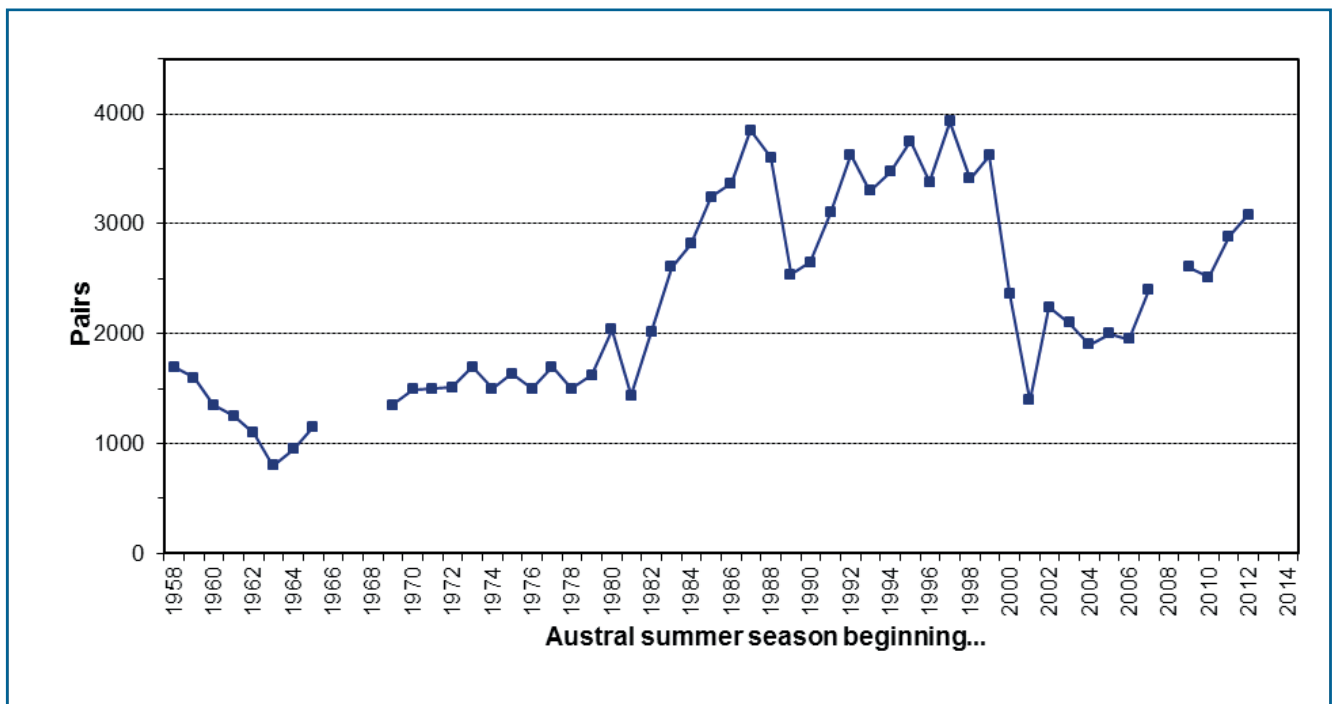


Breeding birds

The Area contains the world's most southerly established Adélie penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) colony, with annual population numbers currently fluctuating between 2,500 and 4,500 breeding pairs during the approximate mid-October to mid-February occupation (Figure 1). The population size in 1959 was deemed to be equivalent to that in 1909 with no evidence that it had been larger in historical times (Ainley 2002), then declined to fewer than 1000 breeding pairs in 1963 as a result of severe ice conditions which made the colony more susceptible to disturbance by visitation and helicopter movements (Thompson 1977). Following visitor restrictions and relocation of the helicopter pad away from the colony, penguin populations gradually recovered during the 1970's, increasing at a mean annual rate of 15% between 1983 and 1987 and quadrupling the population (Ainley et al. 2005; Taylor and Wilson 1990). Following a peak in 1987, Adélie numbers at Cape Royds declined sharply in 1988 and 1989, before recovering once more to reach a population comparable to levels recorded during the late 1980's. By 1998, the Adélie population at Cape Royds had reached 4,000 breeding pairs, with numbers subsequently declining to 2,400 pairs by 2000 (Ainley et al. 2004).

Fluctuations in Adélie penguin populations at Cape Royds have been linked to changes in a range of climatic and environmental variables. Wilson et al. (2001) found a significant inverse correlation between Adélie numbers and winter sea ice extent, with more extensive (i.e. more northerly) sea ice coverage reducing sub- adult survival rates by restricting access to productive feeding areas. Consequently, total Adélie numbers at Cape Royds showed a 5-year lagged response to sea ice concentration variation. The influence of sea ice coverage on Adélie numbers within the Area was further highlighted following the grounding of a large iceberg (designated B15A, 175 x 54 km in size) on the shore of Ross Island prior to the 2000 nesting season (Arrigo et al. 2002; Ainley et al. 2003). The obstruction caused by the B-15 iceberg resulted in unusually extensive sea ice coverage in 2000, which in turn caused a 40 % reduction in primary productivity. While Adélie surveys carried out at Cape Royds in 2000 showed a significant change in penguin diet, the impact of increased sea ice coverage on chick production in that season was minimal (Ainley et al. 2003). In the years immediately following, the number of breeding pairs and the number of chicks fledged declined dramatically (Ainley 2014), with the number of breeding pairs showing a gradual recovery over 2001-2012 to reach a level similar to that which existed prior to the B-15 iceberg event (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Number of breeding pairs of Adélie penguins at Cape Royds 1958-59 – 2012-13. (Sources: Stonehouse 1965; Taylor et al. 1990; Woehler 1993; Woehler pers. comm. 1999; Ainley et al. 2004; Lyver et al. in press; Ainley 2014)



In addition to specific influences of sea ice extent, Adélie population expansion at Cape Royds has been attributed to the broader effects of climatic warming within the McMurdo Sound area (Ainley et al. 2005; Blackburn et al. 1991), which began in the mid 1960's and became particularly pronounced in the 1980's (Taylor and Wilson 1990). Climatic amelioration is thought to have positively influenced Adélie populations by reducing sea ice extent and enlarging the Ross Sea polynya, increasing marine productivity and the availability of food, lowering winter mortality, and enhancing penguin breeding success (Taylor

and Wilson 1990; Blackburn et al. 1991; Ainley et al. 2005). An alternative explanation for the rapid expansion of the Cape Royds colony in the 1980's may lie in a substantial decrease in numbers of Antarctic minke whale, *Balaenoptera bonaerensis*, removed from the Ross Sea during this decade (Ainley et al. 2007). The habitat and prey of the minke whale overlaps that of the Adélie penguin, suggesting that release from competition may have caused the population boom observed at Cape Royds and elsewhere on Ross Island.



The underlying causes of the Adélie population crash at Cape Royds in 1988 and 1989 have yet to be resolved, although a link has been made to changes in the Antarctic Oscillation (AAO), with resultant impacts on weather and sea ice conditions, which in turn may have increased Adélie mortality (Ainley *et al.* 2005).

Subsequent to 1989, the Cape Royds colony grew rapidly, in contrast to trends at Cape Crozier, suggesting that changes in emigration patterns may have been responsible (Ainley, Ballard *et al.* unpublished data). In addition, continued oceanic warming within the region is likely to have significantly impacted upon sea ice persistence (Ainley *et al.* 2005) and may have contributed to colony growth.

The Area has been monitored regularly since 1957 and has been photographed from the air during the incubation phase of breeding annually since 1981. The annual assessment of Adélie penguin population size at colonies on Ross Island, Ross Sea, from 1959 to 1997 is one of the longest-running marine biological time series in the Antarctic (Taylor and Wilson 1990; Taylor *et al.* 1990; Wilson *et al.* 2001). The long history of scientific observations at Cape Royds thus provides rare opportunities to assess population trends over long periods, enabling assessment of the effects of changing ice regimes against the population dynamics of these bird colonies in the relatively pristine southern Ross Sea ecosystem (Ballard pers. comm. 2008).

Studies of Adélie foraging patterns during the austral summers 1997–98 to 2000–01 indicated the mean foraging distance from Cape Royds ranged between 9.70 km and 12.09 km (Ainley *et al.* 2004) and observations suggest that little foraging occurs within 200m of the coast (Ainley pers. comm. 2008). The foraging range of penguins belonging to the Cape Royds colony overlaps extensively (30–75%) with the ranges of birds originating from both Cape Bird and Beaufort Island (Ainley *et al.* 2004). Banded penguins from Cape Royds, Cape Bird and Beaufort Island are often seen within the other colonies (Ainley unpublished data, referenced in Ainley *et al.* 2003) and it has been suggested that immigration to Cape Royds from these locations was a major causal factor of population growth during the 1980's onwards (Ainley *et al.* 2004; Ainley pers. comm. 2008).

In addition to the Cape Royds Adélie penguin colony, a significant breeding population of south polar skuas (*Stercorarius maccormicki*) is located close to the ASPA boundary, which totalled 76 breeding pairs in 1981 (Ainley *et al.* 1986). The skuas have been observed to nest and forage for food within penguin rookeries at Cape Royds (Young 1962a). It was noted however, that preying of skuas on young penguins was limited and that only a portion of the skuas breeding at Cape Royds obtained food from within the Adélie colony (Young 1962b). Skua populations declined substantially following cessation of human refuse disposal at McMurdo Station, but are currently not thought to be under threat (Ainley pers. comm. 2008).

Marine biology and oceanography

The marine component of the Area has neither been intensively studied nor fully described. This region has not been subjected to the level of sampling that has occurred close to Hut Point further to the south on Ross Island. To 500 m west of the shore the sea floor generally drops off steeply down to several hundred meters, with some submarine cliffs. Sea floor samples collected several kilometers north of Cape Royds and approximately 100 m offshore consisted of coarse volcanic gravels and small to large boulders. Research on the Nototheniid fish population and structure in this vicinity between 1978–81 suggested that fish were abundant, with the most common species at that time being *Trematomus bernacchii*. The surveys also recorded the presence of *Trematomus hansonii*, *T. centronotus*, *T. nicolai* and *Gymnodraco acuticeps*. The surveys identified the presence of invertebrates such as echinoids, asteroids (e.g. *Odontaster validus*), ophiuroids, pycnogonids (e.g. *Pentanympion antarcticum*, *Colossendeis robusta*), pteropods, copepods, amphipods, isopods, hirudinea, bryozoa, polychaetes, ctenophores, mollusca, and medusae. More recent data describing the marine environment close to Cape Royds is not available.

Local ocean currents originate from the eastern Ross Sea continental shelf and flow westward along the Ross Ice Shelf past Cape Crozier, and then turns northward along the Victoria Land coast. The current divides at Beaufort Island, where a minor arm veers southward past Capes Bird and Royds (Jacobs *et al.* 1970; Barry 1988).

Terrestrial and freshwater ecology

Ponds within the Area, including Pony Lake, are nutrient-enriched and contain an abundant and diverse algal community adapted to high nutrients and salinity, dominated by phytoplankton, diatoms and oscillatorian benthic felts (Broady 1987). Some species of algae were first formally described from Pony Lake (West and West 1911), making the site a 'type locality'. Snow algae are present on small patches of snow on the coastal ice-foot adjacent to the penguin colony, dominated by species of *Chlamydomonas*, which is the most southerly record of snow algae (Broady 1989a).

Pony Lake has been identified as an important source of microbially derived Dissolved Organic Material (DOM) (Brown *et al.* 2004). One type of DOM, fulvic acid, is derived from decaying plant matter and microbial activity. The fulvic acid present in Pony Lake has been identified as an important end-member as it is almost entirely microbially-derived. Fulvic acids affect the chemistry, cycling and bioavailability of chemical elements in terrestrial and aquatic environments. Because these substances are poorly understood, isolated reference samples are needed for research purposes. A reference sample of Pony Lake fulvic acid was collected and made available to serve as a microbial end-member for distribution through the International Humic Substances Society. The lake's abundant levels of DOM and convenient location from McMurdo Station make it an ideal place to conduct such fieldwork.



Studies of terrestrial invertebrate (nematode) populations from the ornithogenic soils at Cape Royds have been carried out since 1990. In contrast to the greater invertebrate diversity in the Dry Valleys, only one species of nematode was observed at Cape Royds (*Panagrolaimus davidi*) (Porazinska *et al.* 2002). The very high-nutrient soils at Cape Royds lead to low biodiversity of soil organisms, making the Area susceptible to local and global human disturbance. Additionally, Cape Royds serves as a comparison for habitats under investigation in the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

There is little lichen growth within the Area, although different lichen growth forms (crustose, foliose and fruticose) are found in other parts of Cape Royds, distributed in three distinct zones believed to result from marine aerosol and snow accumulation patterns (Broady 1989a, 1989b).

Human activities and impact

Changes to the population of Adélie penguins at Cape Royds attributed at least in part to human visitation and helicopter movements is discussed in the section above on breeding birds.

Cape Royds is a popular destination for recreational visits from McMurdo Station (US) and Scott Base (NZ) to view Shackleton's Hut, particularly early in the season when travel to the site is possible by vehicle over sea ice. Visits are carefully controlled by national authorities, and entry to protected areas is strictly by permit. The number of station personnel visiting Cape Royds is recorded, and an average of 147 US and 78 NZ personnel visited Shackleton's Hut per season over the period 2008-09 – 2012-13. This compares with an average of 172 US and 143 NZ personnel visiting Shackleton's Hut in the previous 5-year period of 2003-04 – 2007-08.

Cape Royds is one of the most popular tourist sites in the Ross Sea (see Table 1), with Shackleton's Hut (Historic Site & Monument No.15 and ASPA No.157), located 170 m northeast of the colony, being the main attraction. The penguin viewing areas immediately to the north and east of the existing boundary, close to Pony Lake are also popular with visitors. Visitors are briefed and visits are supervised, and the boundaries of the Area are generally respected.

Table 1: Visitor overview

Season	Visitors all	Visitors landed	Tourists all	Tourists landed
2003-04	307	307	266	266
2004-05	586	586	502	502
2005-06	458	369	390	306
2006-07	456	456	377	377
2007-08	176	176	147	147
2008-09	284	282	236	236
2009-10	316	316	263	263
2010-11	328	328	283	283
2011-12	327	327	281	281
2012-13	358	247	300	206

Source: IAATO.

6(ii) Access to the Area

The Area may be accessed by traversing over land or sea ice, by sea or to nearby helicopter landing sites outside of the Area by air. Particular routes are recommended for access to the Area, and overflight and aircraft landing restrictions apply, the specific conditions for which are set out in Section 7(ii) below.

6(iii) Structures within and near the Area

Shackleton's Hut (ASPA No. 157 and Historic Site and Monument No. 15) (166°10'06.4" E, 77°33'10.7"S) is situated approximately 70 m from the NE boundary sign of the terrestrial component of the Area, 100 m northeast of which is a small research shelter (New Zealand) (166°10'10.6" E, 77°33'07.5"S) (Map 2). An Automatic Weather Station (AWS) was installed in January 2007 10 m inside the eastern boundary of the Area (Map 2), 80 m from Shackleton's Hut, and was present in January 2014. Two survey markers are present within the Area – marker IT2 is on the northern boundary of the terrestrial part of the Area and is described above, while marker IT3 (166°09'52.7" E, 77°33'19.7"S) (also an iron tube embedded in the ground) is 45 m NW of Flagstaff Point. Relics at the site of a small depot from the time of Shackleton's voyages are present in a small embayment on the west side of the penguin nesting area (166°09'35.2" E, 77°33'14.3"S: Map 2). The depot should not be disturbed except by permit for conservation or management purposes.

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

The nearest protected areas to Cape Royds are Backdoor Bay (ASPA No.157 and HSM No.15) which is adjacent to and shares the northern boundary of the Area, Cape Evans (ASPA No.155) 10 km to the south, Tramway Ridge (ASPA No.130) close to the summit of Mount Erebus situated 20 km east, New College Valley (ASPA No.116) 35 km to the north at Cape Bird, and Arrival Heights (ASPA No.122) which is adjacent to McMurdo Station 35 km to the south. Cape Crozier (ASPA No.124) is 75 km to the east on Ross Island. Antarctic Specially Managed Area No. 2 McMurdo Dry Valleys is located approximately 70 km to the west of Cape Royds.

6(v) Special zones within the Area

There are no zones designated within the Area.



7. Permit conditions

7(i) General permit conditions

Entry into the Area is prohibited except in accordance with a Permit issued by an appropriate national authority. Conditions for issuing a Permit to enter the Area are that:

- It is issued for scientific research, and in particular for research on the avifauna in the Area, or for compelling scientific, educational or outreach reasons that cannot be served elsewhere, or for reasons essential to the management of the Area;
- The actions permitted are in accordance with this Management Plan;
- The activities permitted will give due consideration via the environmental impact assessment process to the continued protection of the environmental and scientific values of the Area;
- Approach distances to fauna must be respected, except when scientific needs may require otherwise and this is specified in the relevant permits;
- the Permit shall be issued for a finite period;
- the Permit, or a copy, shall be carried within the Area.

7(ii) Access to, and movement within, or over the Area

Within the terrestrial part of the Area access shall be on foot and vehicles are prohibited. Within the marine part of the Area, access should be by foot or vehicle when sea-ice is present, or by ship or small boat during open water periods. Foot access into the Area should be from the direction of the helicopter landing site, and if arriving over the sea ice or by boat, then access should first be to Backdoor Bay and thence on foot following the paths shown on Maps 1 and 2.

Foot access and movement within the Area

Movement on land within the Area shall be on foot. Pedestrians should maintain a minimum approach distance of 5 m from wildlife, unless it is necessary to approach closer for purposes allowed for by the permit. Visitors should move carefully so as to minimize disturbance to flora, fauna, soils, and water bodies.

Pedestrians should walk around the penguin colonies and should not enter sub-groups of nesting penguins unless required for research or management purposes. Care should be taken to avoid trampling nests when moving through skua territories. Pedestrian traffic should be kept to the minimum consistent with the objectives of any permitted activities and every reasonable effort should be made to minimize effects.

Ship and small boat access

Ships and small boats are prohibited from entering the marine component of the Area except by Permit. Ships embarking passengers should remain at least 300 m from shore and visitor access either by small boat or over sea ice should be to the landing site on the NW shore of Backdoor Bay (Maps 1 and 2).

Aircraft access and overflight

Landing by aircraft within the Area is prohibited. Overflight below 610 m (~2000ft) Above Ground Level is prohibited except when operationally necessary for scientific purposes. Helicopters should land throughout the year at the Primary landing site (166°10.38'E, 77°33.06'S), 250 m northeast of the northern extent of Pony Lake (Map 2). A Secondary landing site is located at 166°10.24'E, 77°33.11'S, ~100 m SW of the Primary landing site, which should be avoided when the penguin colony is occupied (01 November through 01 March).

7(iii) Activities that may be conducted within the Area

- Scientific research that will not jeopardize the ecosystem or scientific values of the Area;
- Activities with educational and / or outreach purposes that cannot be served elsewhere;
- Activities with the aim of preserving or protecting historic resources within the Area;
- Essential management activities, including monitoring and inspection.

7(iv) Installation, modification or removal of structures / equipment

- No structures are to be erected within the Area except as specified in a permit and, with the exception of permanent survey markers and signs, permanent structures or installations are prohibited;
- All structures, scientific equipment or markers installed in the Area must be authorized by permit and clearly identified by country, name of the principal investigator, year of installation and date of expected removal. All such items should be free of organisms, propagules (e.g. seeds, eggs) and non-sterile soil, and be made of materials that can withstand the environmental conditions and pose minimal risk of contamination or damage to the values of the Area;
- Installation (including site selection), maintenance, modification or removal of structures or equipment shall be undertaken in a manner that minimizes disturbance to flora and fauna, preferably avoiding the main breeding season (01 Oct – 31 Mar);
- Removal of specific equipment for which the permit has expired shall be the responsibility of the authority which granted the original Permit, and shall be a condition of the permit.

7(v) Location of field camps

Camping within the terrestrial part of the Area is prohibited. A field campsite exists 175 m northeast of the Area adjacent to the New Zealand shelter (Map 2). Camping within the marine part of the Area when sea ice is present is allowed by permit. Such camps should avoid the penguin approach routes within 200 m of the breeding colony, but are otherwise not restricted to a particular location.



7(vi) Restrictions on materials and organisms which may be brought into the Area

In addition to the requirements of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, restrictions on materials and organisms which may be brought into the Area are:

- Deliberate introduction of animals, plant material, micro-organisms and non-sterile soil into the Area is prohibited. Precautions shall be taken to prevent the accidental introduction of animals, plant material, micro-organisms and non-sterile soil from other biologically distinct regions (within or beyond the Antarctic Treaty area).
- Visitors shall ensure that sampling equipment and markers brought into the Area are clean. To the maximum extent practicable, footwear and other equipment used or brought into the Area (including backpacks, carry-bags and other equipment) shall be thoroughly cleaned before entering the Area. Visitors should also consult and follow as appropriate recommendations contained in the Committee for Environmental Protection Non-native Species Manual (CEP 2011), and in the Environmental Code of Conduct for terrestrial scientific field research in Antarctica (SCAR 2009);
- All poultry and poultry products, including products containing uncooked dried eggs, are prohibited from the Area. All poultry brought to and not consumed or used at nearby huts, facilities and / or camping sites, including all parts, products and / or wastes of poultry, should be removed or disposed of by incineration or equivalent means that eliminates risks to native flora and fauna;
- No herbicides or pesticides shall be brought into the Area;
- Any other chemicals, including radio-nuclides or stable isotopes, which may be introduced for scientific or management purposes specified in the permit, shall be removed from the Area at or before the conclusion of the activity for which the permit was granted;
- Fuel, food, chemicals, and other materials shall not be stored in the Area, unless specifically authorized by permit and shall be stored and handled in a way that minimises the risk of their accidental introduction into the environment;
- All materials introduced shall be for a stated period only, shall be removed at or before the conclusion of that stated period, and shall be stored and handled so that risk of their introduction into the environment is minimized;
- If release occurs which is likely to compromise the values of the Area, removal is encouraged only where the impact of removal is not likely to be greater than that of leaving the material *in situ*.

7(vii) Taking of, or harmful interference with, native flora or fauna

Taking or harmful interference with native flora and fauna is prohibited, except in accordance with a permit issued under Article 3 of Annex II of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. Where animal taking or harmful interference is involved, this should, as a minimum standard, be in accordance with the SCAR Code of Conduct for the Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes in Antarctica.

7(viii) The collection or removal of materials not brought into the Area by the permit holder

- Material may be collected or removed from the Area only in accordance with a permit and should be limited to the minimum necessary to meet scientific or management needs. This includes biological samples, rock specimens, and historical items.
- Material of human origin likely to compromise the values of the Area, and which was not brought into the Area by the permit holder or otherwise authorized, may be removed from any part of the Area, unless the impact of removal is likely to be greater than leaving the material *in situ*. If this is the case the appropriate authority should be notified.
- Unless specifically authorized by permit, visitors are prohibited from interfering with or from handling, taking or damaging any historic artifacts found within the Area. Any new artifacts observed should be notified to the appropriate national authority. Relocation or removal of artifacts for the purposes of preservation, protection or to re-establish historical accuracy is allowable by permit.

7(ix) Disposal of waste

All wastes shall be removed from the Area.

7(x) Measures that may be necessary to continue to meet the aims of the Management Plan

Permits may be granted to enter the Area to:

- 1) Carry out biological monitoring and Area inspection activities, which may involve the collection of a small number of samples or data for analysis or review;
- 2) Install or maintain signposts, markers, structures or scientific or essential logistic equipment;
- 3) Carry out protective measures;
- 4) Carry out research or management in a manner that avoids interference with long-term research and monitoring activities or possible duplication of effort. Persons planning new projects within the Area should consult with established programs working within the Area, such as those of the US and New Zealand, before initiating the work.

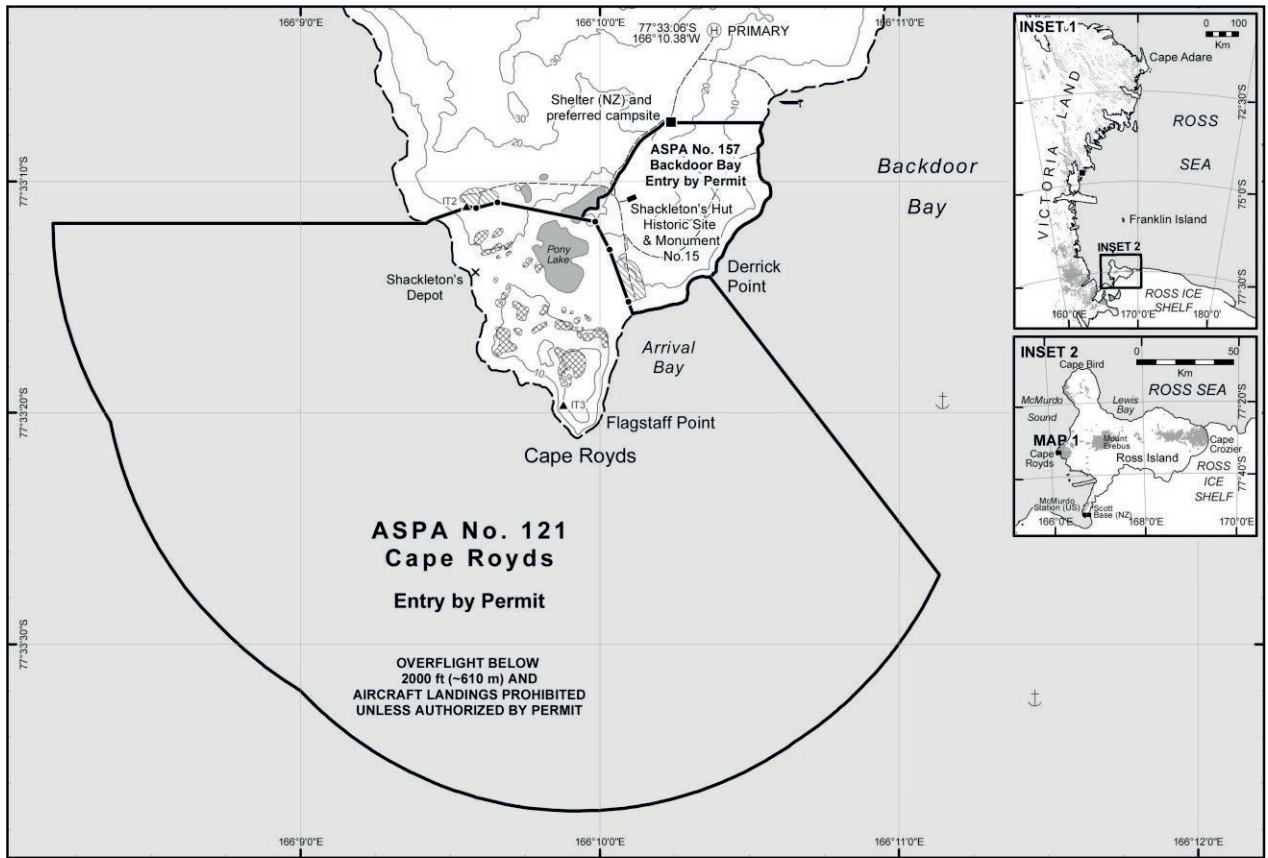
7(xi) Requirements for reports

- The principal permit holder for each visit to the Area shall submit a report to the appropriate national authority as soon as practicable, and no later than six months after the visit has been completed.
- Such reports should include, as appropriate, the information identified in the visit report form contained in the Guide to the Preparation of Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas. If appropriate, the national authority should also forward a copy of the visit report to the Parties that proposed the Management Plan, to assist in managing the Area and reviewing the Management Plan.
- Parties should, wherever possible, deposit originals or copies of such original visit reports in a publicly accessible archive to maintain a record of usage, for the purpose of any review of the Management Plan and in organising the scientific use of the Area.
- The appropriate authority should be notified of any activities/measures undertaken, and / or of any materials released and not removed, that were not included in the authorized permit.



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Map 1: ASPA No. 121 Cape Royds - boundaries and topography

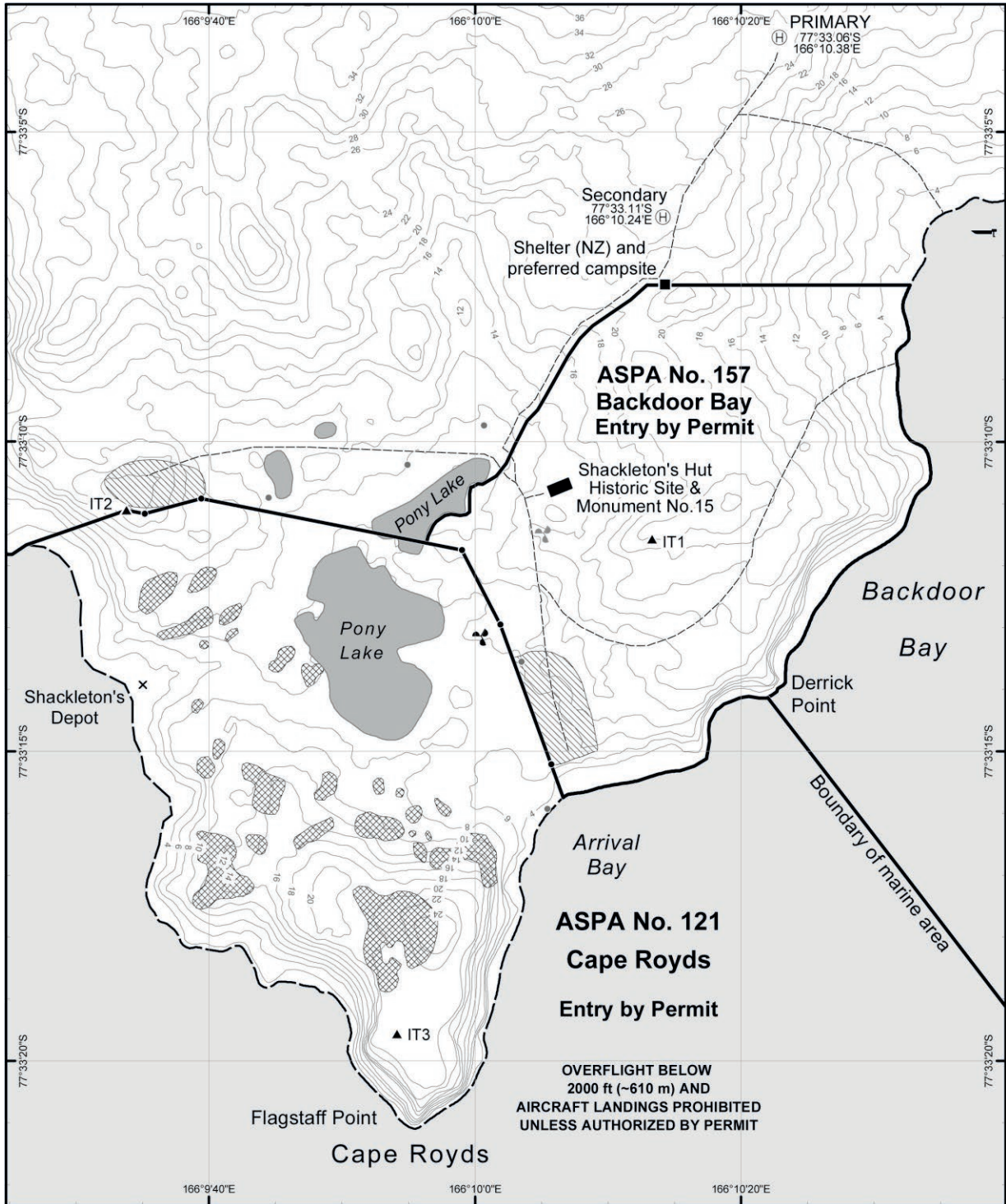
05 Mar 2014
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Environmental Research & Assessment



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|--------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Coastline (approx) | Lake / pond | Path | Helicopter landing site |
| Contour (10 m) | Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) boundary | Building | Small boat landing site |
| Ice free ground | Penguin nesting area (2005 approx.) | Survey marker | Ship anchorage |
| Ocean | Penguin viewing area | Signpost / boundary point | |

0 50 100 150 200
Meters

Projection: Lambert Conic Conformal, Spheroid and horizontal datum: WGS 84.
Data sources: ASPA boundary: ERA (Jan 2014); Signposts: UNAVCO (Jan 2014); Topography & infrastructure data supplied by Gateway Antarctica (2009); Penguins: digitized by ERA from georeferenced aerial image (2005) provided by Landcare Research.



Map 2: ASPA No. 121 Cape Royds - access, facilities and wildlife

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|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| —●— Coastline (approx) | ▭ ASPA boundary | ● Signpost / boundary point |
| — Contour (2 m) | ▨ Penguin nesting area (2005 approx.) | ● Signpost |
| □ Ice free ground | ▩ Penguin viewing area | ⊕ Helicopter landing site |
| ■ Ocean | — Path | — Small boat landing site |
| ☉ Lake / pond | ■ Building | ⊙ Automatic Weather Station |
| | ▲ Survey marker | ⊙ Historic weather station |



Projection: Lambert Conic Conformal,
Spheroid and horizontal datum: WGS 84.
Data sources: ASPA boundary: ERA (Jan 2014);
Signposts: UNAVCO (Jan 2014);
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by Gateway Antarctica (2009);
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