

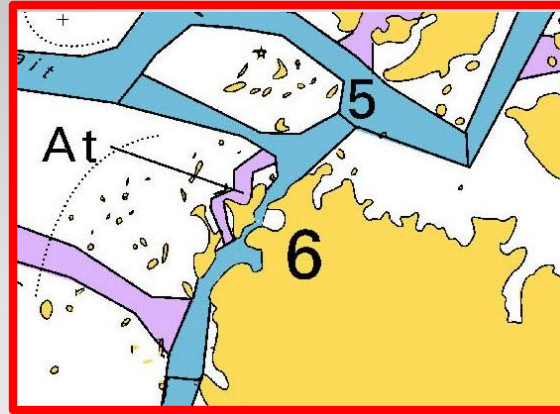
HYDROGRAPHIC COMMISSION ON ANTARCTICA

HCA11-08A

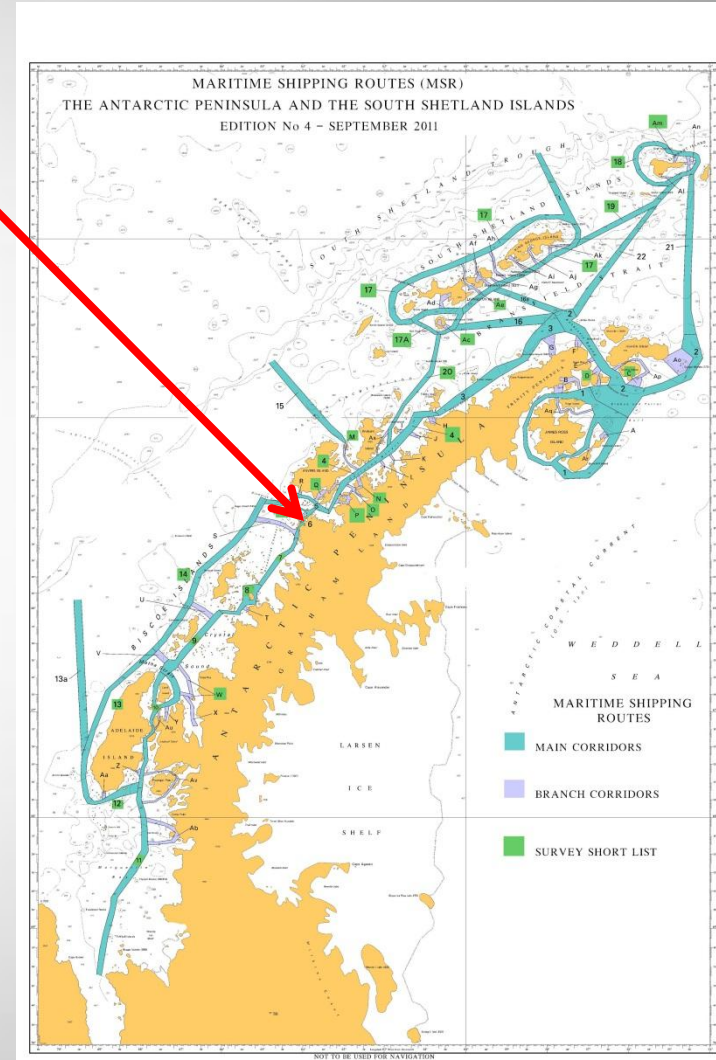
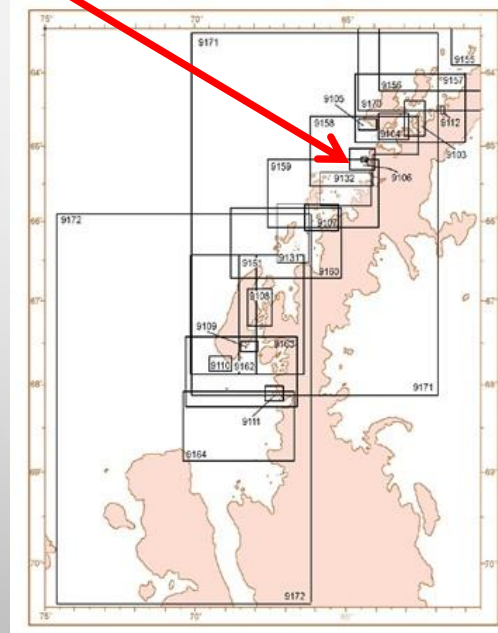


SURVEY PRIORITISATION WORKING GROUP
HCA 11 HOBART, TASMANIA

Maritime Shipping Route Numbers: At

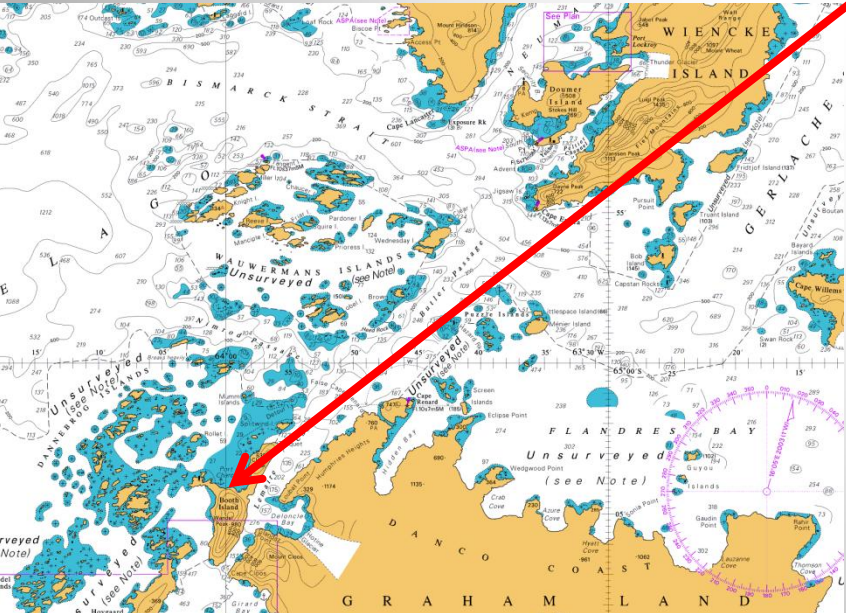
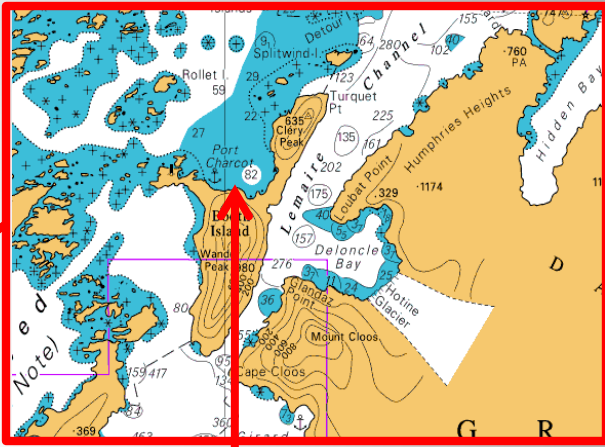


INT Chart Numbers: 9106 & 9158



Booth Is, Port Charcot and Pleneau Is.

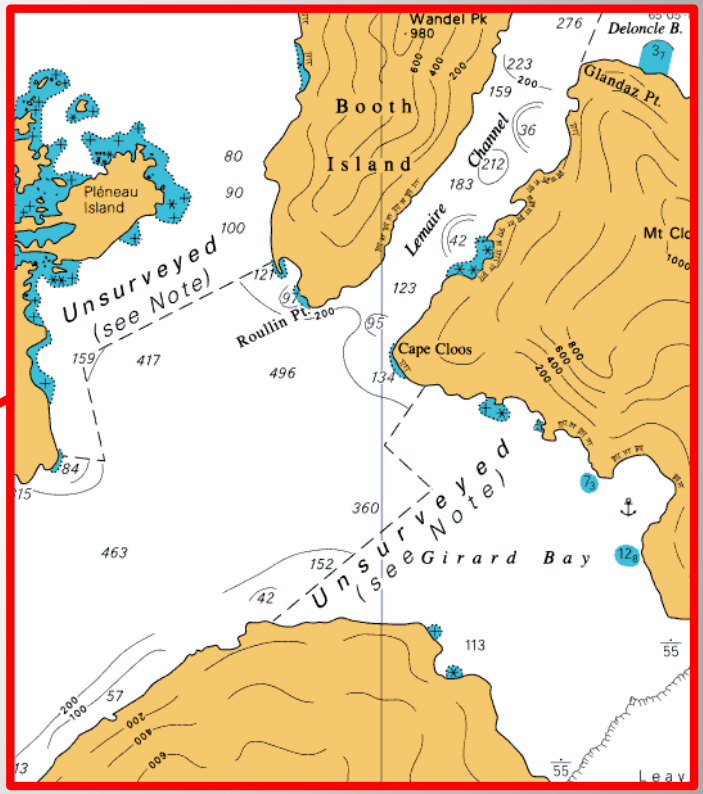
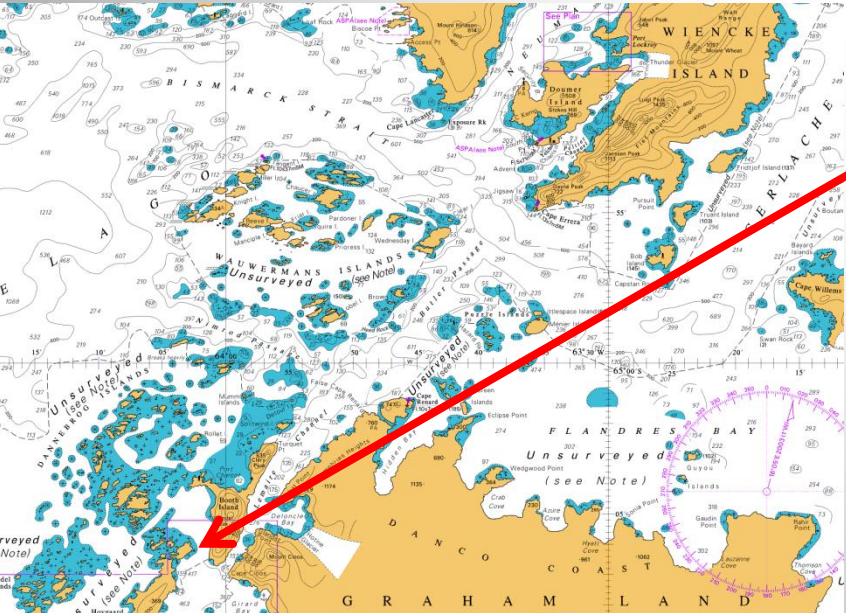
Booth Island and Port Charcot tourist visits
2010-11 = 4192



**Historic Site & Monument
No.28, Port Charcot.
Captain JB Charcot on the
vessel Le Francais**

Booth Is, Port Charcot and Pleneau Is.

Pleneau Island tourist visits 2010-11 = 7045



Pléneau Island

65°06'S, 64°04'W - Located west of Booth Island at the southern end of the Lemaire Channel

Key features

- Iceberg and glacial scenery
- Gentoo Penguins

ANTARCTIC TREATY

visitor site guide



Description

TOPOGRAPHY	This island is around 1.2km long. From the cobbled beach on the eastern coast, smooth rock terraces slope gently upwards towards a large, potentially crevassed, ice-cap, which covers the western two-thirds of the island.
FAUNA	Confirmed breeders: Gentoo penguins (<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>), kelp gulls (<i>Larus dominicanus</i>), south polar skuas (<i>Catharacta maccomicki</i>), and Antarctic terns (<i>Sterna vittata</i>). Haul out: Southern elephant seals (<i>Mirounga leonina</i>).
FLORA	Swards of moss species, <i>Caloplaca</i> spp. and other lichens, the green alga <i>Prasiola crista</i> and snow algae.

Visitor Impact

KNOWN IMPACTS	None.
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	Disturbance of wildlife and trampling of vegetation.

Landing Requirements

SHIPS*	Ships carrying 200 or fewer passengers. One ship at a time. Maximum 3 ships per day (midnight to midnight).
VISITORS	No more than 100 visitors ashore at any time. 1 guide per 20 visitors. No visitors ashore between 22:00hrs and 04:00hrs (local time), except for those engaged in organised overnight stays. This is in order to establish a resting period for the wildlife.

Visitor Area

LANDING AREA	On rocks and boulders on the east-northeastern end, facing Booth Island.
CLOSED AREAS	Closed Area A: Antarctic tern nesting area on the northeastern tip of the island. Closed Area B: Blue-eyed shag nesting area on the northern end of the island.
GUIDED WALKING AREAS	None.
FREE ROAMING AREAS	Visitors may roam freely, but under close supervision, except in the closed areas. Given the irregular topography at this site, guides should be aware that it is more difficult to ensure the necessary supervision of visitors.

Visitor Code of Conduct

BEHAVIOUR ASHORE	Walk slowly and carefully. Maintain a precautionary distance of 5 metres from wildlife and give animals the right-of-way. Increase this distance if any change in behaviour is observed. Be careful near skuas, they may be aggressive. Do not walk on any vegetation.
CAUTIONARY NOTES	Be sensitive to tern nesting sites, which may extend beyond the limits shown on the map for Closed Area A.

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

Pléneau Island

65°06'S, 64°04'W - Located west of Booth Island at the southern end of the Lemaire Channel

ANTARCTIC TREATY

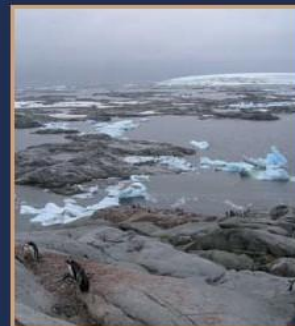
visitor site guide



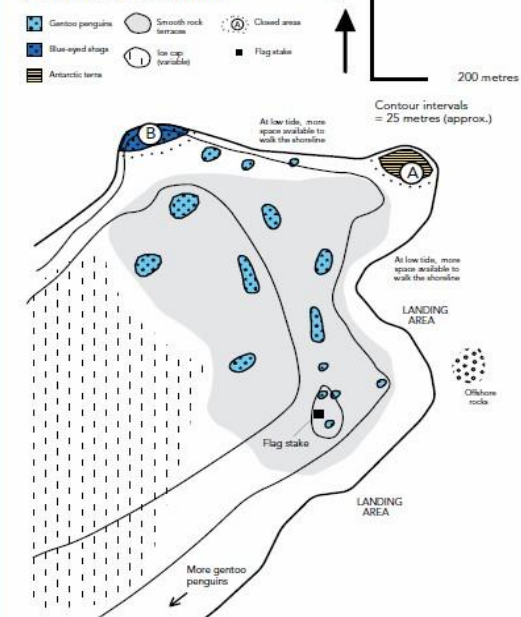
A large ice cap covers two-thirds of Pléneau Island



Free roaming areas feature irregular topography and are scattered with penguins

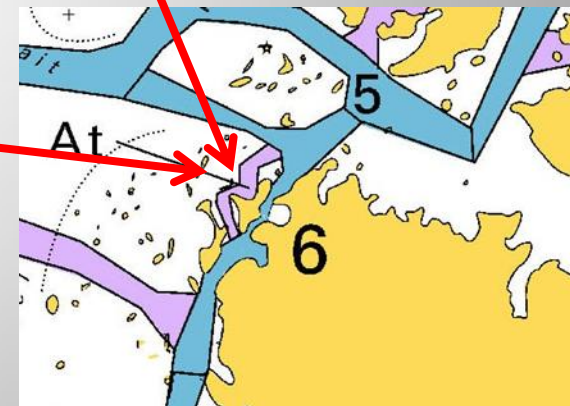
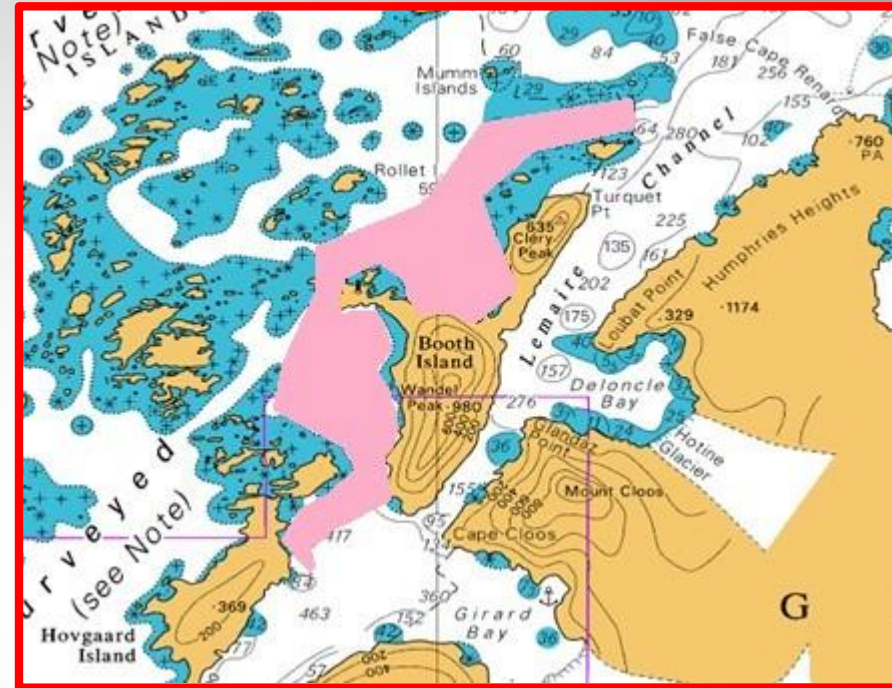


PLÉNEAU ISLAND



Outstanding survey requirements

**MSR At no single beam coverage,
no Multibeam**

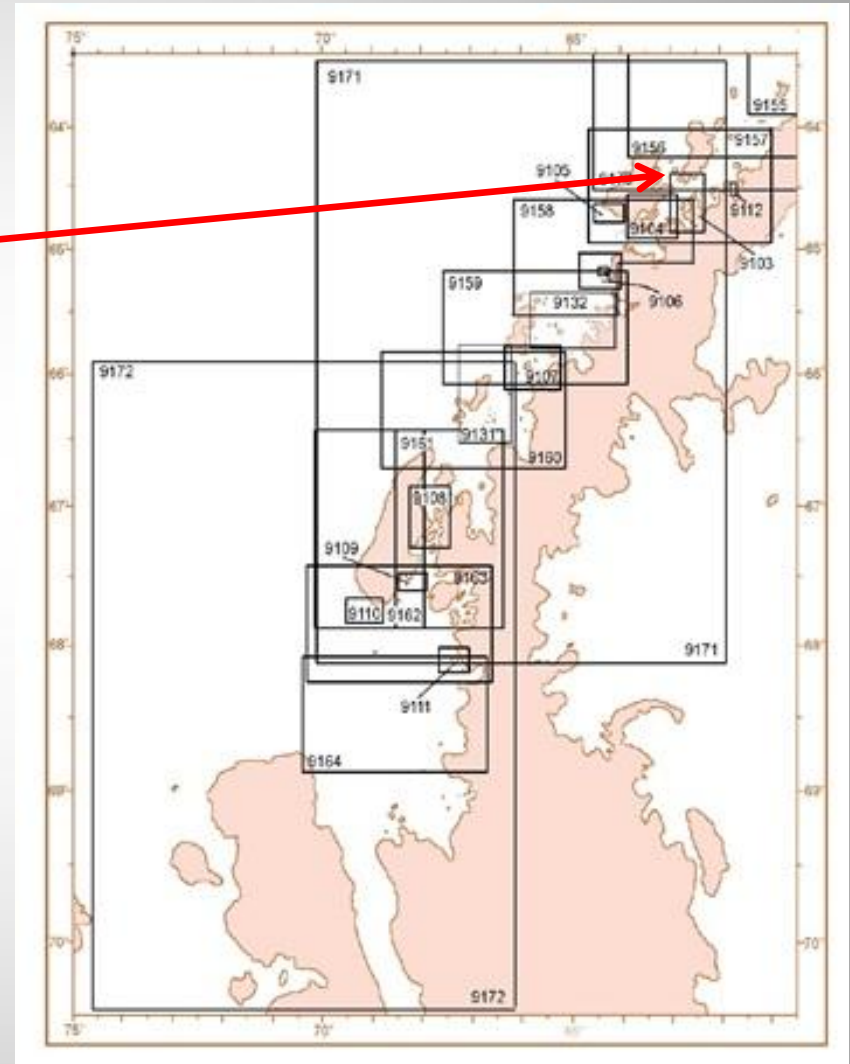


PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO INT CHARTING FOR REGION M

Melchior Islands
Existing INT coverage
INT 9157 (1:150,000)

2010-11 visits 4728

Argentinian Base “Melchior”



PROPOSED NEW CHART 1:30,000

INT ****

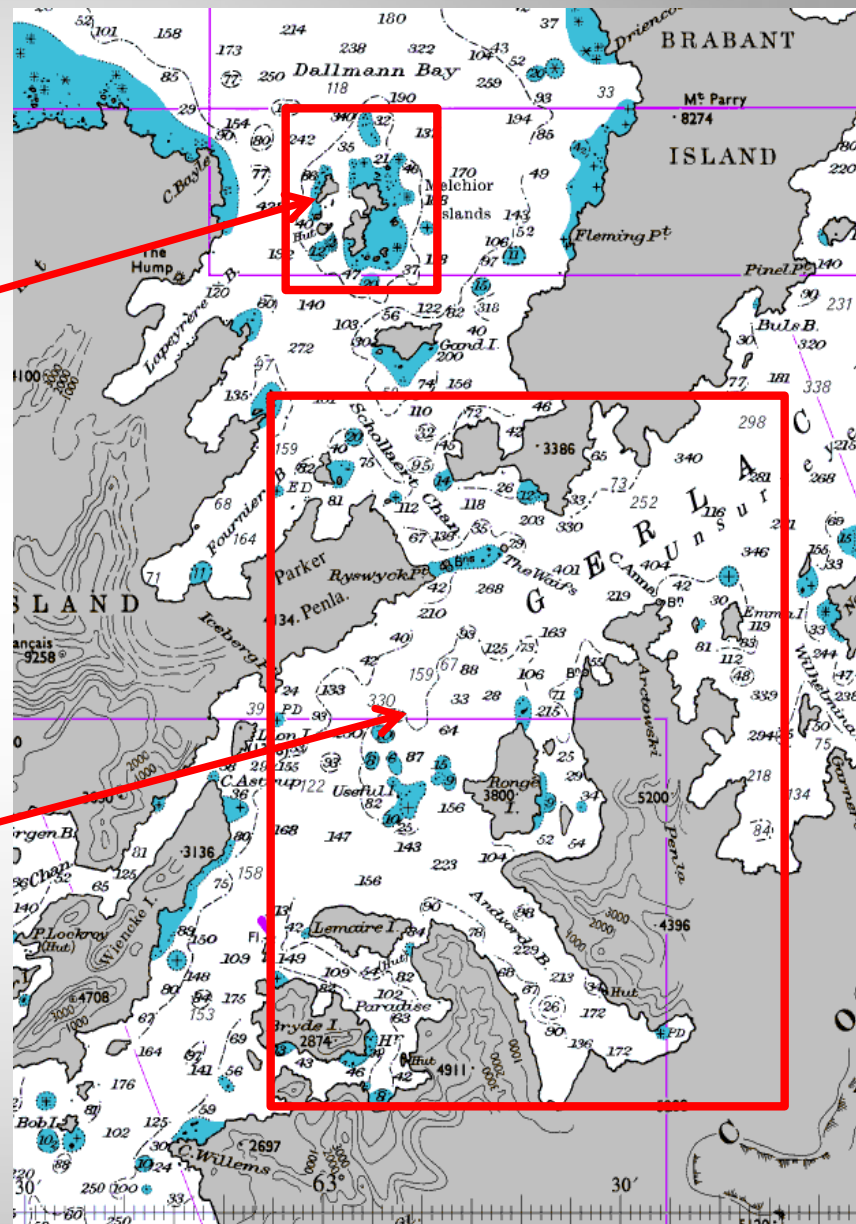
NORTH = 64° 14'.5 S

SOUTH = 64° 23'.0 S

WEST = 63° 04'.0 W

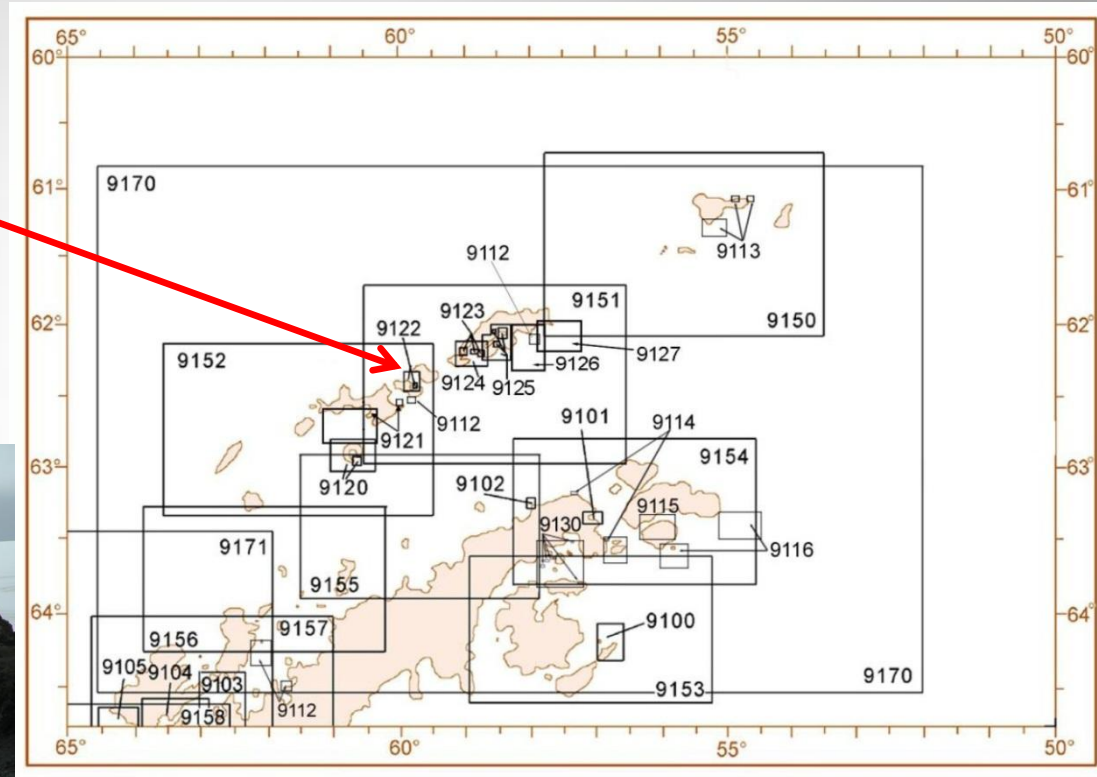
EAST = 62° 50'.0W

INT 9103 (CHILE) 1:50,000

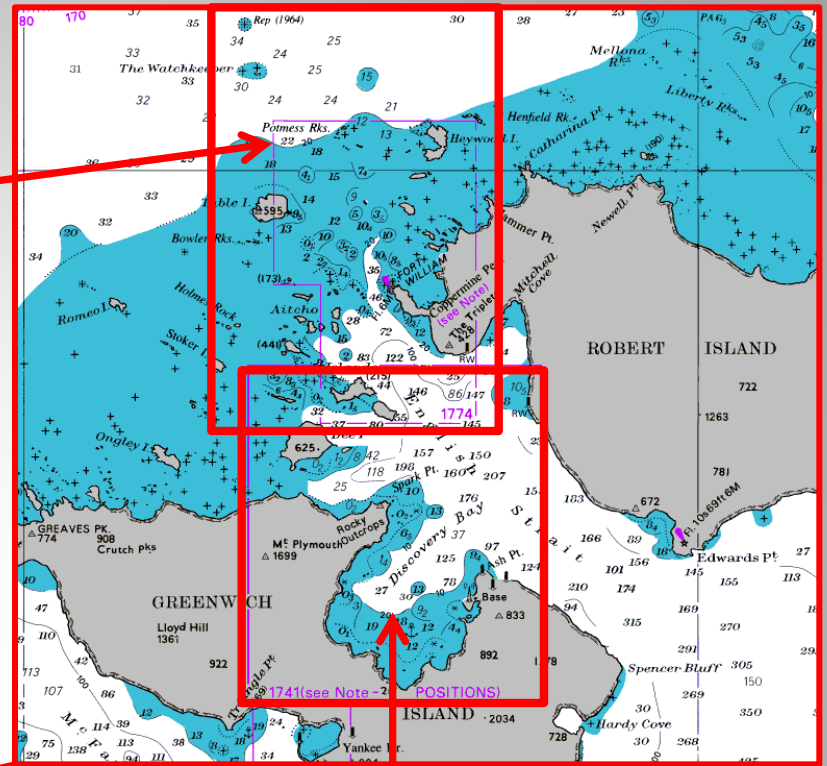
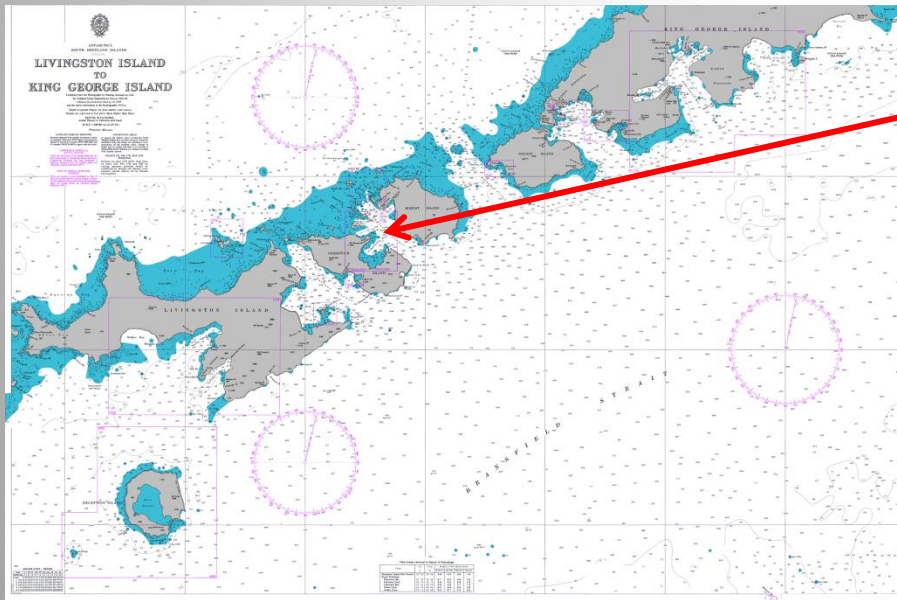


PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO INT CHARTING FOR REGION M

English Strait
Existing INT coverage
INT 9151 & 9152

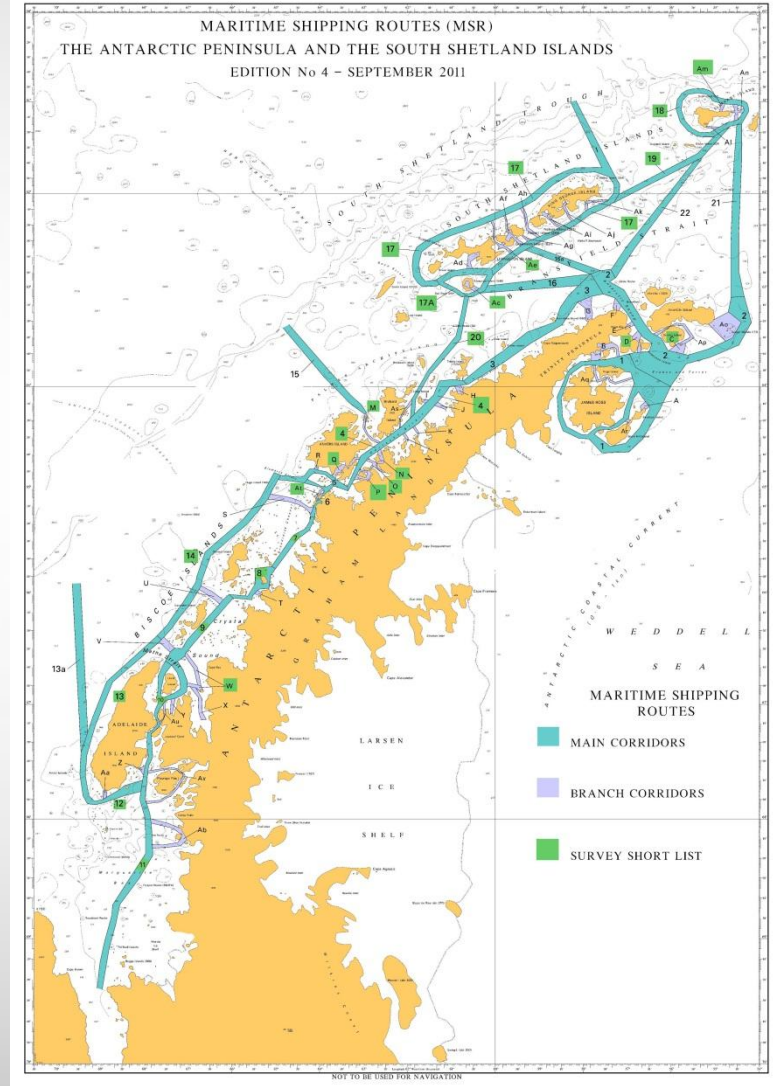
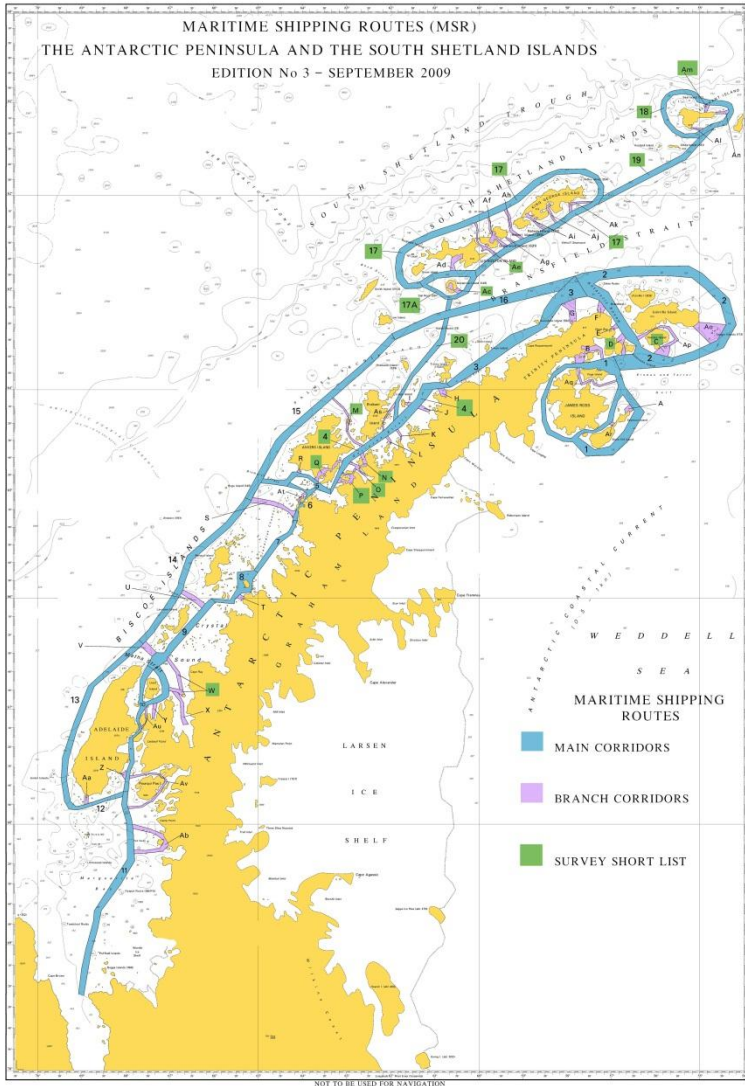


LIMITS OF INT ****
1:25,000
NORTH = 62° 16.5 S
SOUTH = 62° 25.0 S
WEST = 59° 38.1 W
EAST = 59° 51.0 W



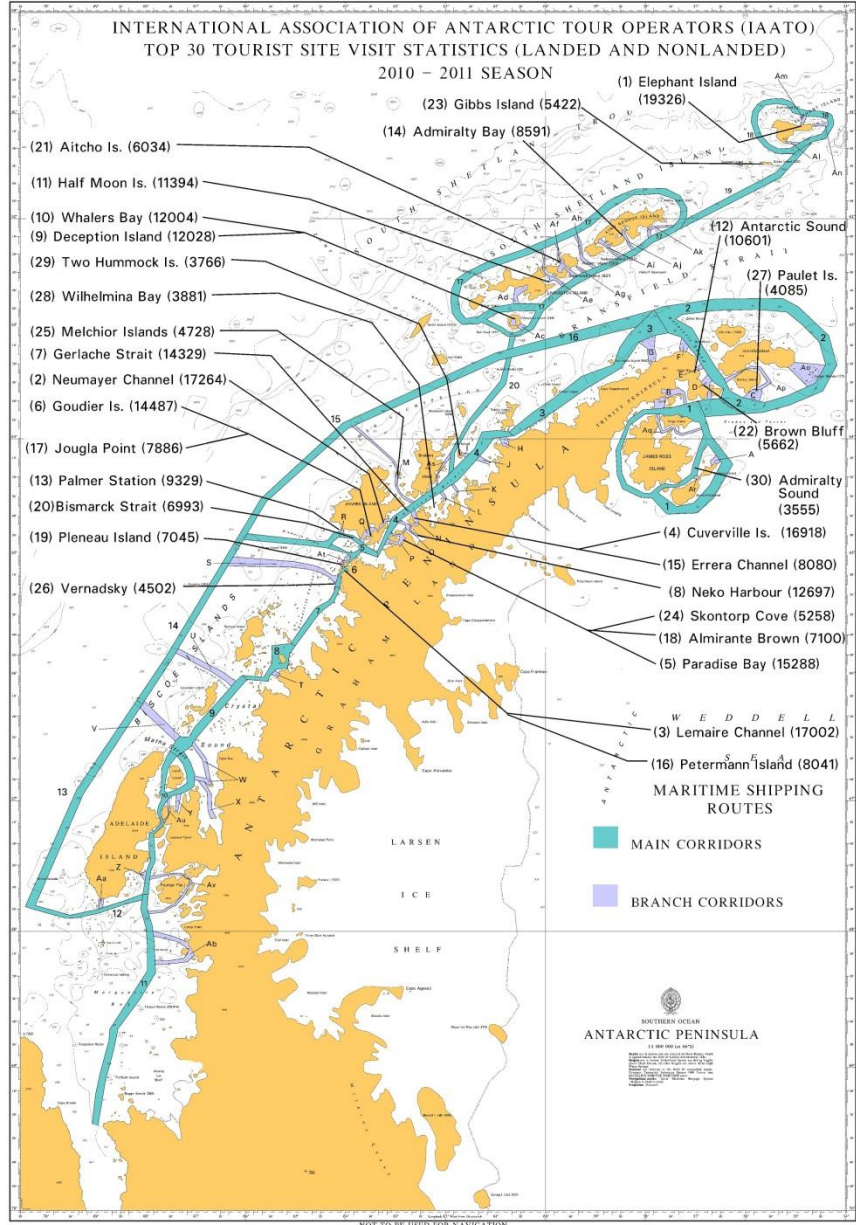
EXISTING INT CHART
INT 9122
1:20,000 (CHILE)

NEW MSR GRAPHIC FOLLOWING IAATO INPUT



SUGGESTED ADDITION TO LONG TERM AND PRIORITY SHORT LISTS

GRAPHIC SHOWING PREVIOUS SEASON TOURIST VISIT STATISTICS



PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO DATA RENDERING FORM

Marine Life (Note 6)							
Date	Time (Zulu)	Position	Monitoring type: Visual, acoustic, other	Met conditions			Marine life observed
				Vis	Sea state	Wind	

Note 6

Whales, Marine Life . Whale movements and those of other marine species are of considerable interest. Sound scattering caused by shoals of fish may inhibit sonar performance

Deep scattering layer (Note 7)						
Date	Time (Zulu)	Position	Sea state	Layer		Remarks
				Depth of top layer (m)	Layer thickness (m)	

Note 7

Deep scattering layer. The deep scattering layer is the name given to a biological layer, consisting of plankton, and other small marine organisms, and the larger fish that feed on them. Certain of these have swim bladders which respond to echosounder and sonar transmissions, causing scattering of the sound waves, which may have considerable affect on sonar operations. Reports on the phenomenon are therefore important and should be rendered.