ANTARCTIC STATION CATALOGUE
THE COUNCIL OF MANAGERS OF NATIONAL ANTARCTIC PROGRAMS

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Cover photo: The image on the cover is a portion of the photograph entitled "Prud'homme Traverse", by photographer F. LEPAGE. The photograph, in its entirety, can be found in this Antarctic Station Catalogue on page 1.
Providing information in relation to the capabilities of national Antarctic programmes is a significant responsibility, and one that all programmes take very seriously. It is also an obligation that places a burden on already busy national Antarctic programme staff, who must provide the information into multiple databases and systems and must ensure that the provision of data into each is done in a timely manner that addresses the need for currency in the data.

The task is often complicated and time-consuming, since many of the databases ask for the same data to be input across multiple organisations, and some of the databases require specific expertise in order to contribute to them. For example, the air operations database in support of the COMNAP Antarctic Flight Information Manual (AFIM) requires that someone with in-depth knowledge of aviation infrastructures and operations be responsible for understanding AFIM data requirements and for providing the relevant data.

COMNAP as the international association of the national Antarctic programmes from 30 Antarctic Treaty nations is in a good position to assist its members to share information on their programmes. In the past, COMNAP has tried to develop a one-off system that would respond to stakeholders’ needs, but this approach proved impossible to achieve and to keep current. Now, with advances in technologies, and with the availability of off-the-shelf and open-source software packages, COMNAP has developed a database that supports a range of products and tools to exchange information amongst COMNAP members, with other Antarctic institutions, and with the general public. This catalogue of national Antarctic programmes’ stations is one such tool.

I am very grateful to COMNAP Vice-Chair Dr Yves Frenot for bringing to COMNAP the opportunity to develop the catalogue and for working in his role as COMNAP Vice-Chair to provide oversight and ensure the project was delivered in a timely manner.

As the head of a national Antarctic programme, I personally understand the need for up-to-date information that is freely exchanged amongst our programmes. It assists us in our daily science support operations and in times of incidents and emergencies. I hope that COMNAP Member national Antarctic programmes will continue to keep the information in the COMNAP database relevant and up-to-date to ensure that the products we are producing for the use of our stakeholders remain useful and accurate.

It is my pleasure to present to you the COMNAP station catalogue.

Professor Kazuyuki Shiraishi
NIPR Director-General
COMNAP Chairman
The COMNAP Antarctic Station Catalogue project began as a collaboration with the EU-PolarNet (http://www.eu-polarnet.eu/) on their European Polar Infrastructures Project.

As part of that project, and given my dual roles as co-task leader on the Eur-PolarNet Infrastructures Project and as COMNAP Vice-Chair I was in a unique position to be able to see the benefit of EU-PolarNet and COMNAP working together on gathering infrastructures data. COMNAP contributed to the set-up of the database form fields, and committed to collecting the data on infrastructure in the Antarctic, not only from its Europe-based COMNAP Member national Antarctic programmes, but from all 30 COMNAP Members. The data collected on the Antarctic facilities operated by European countries were then delivered on time to EU-PolarNet for inclusion in its own catalogue of European Polar infrastructures.

In addition, collecting all the infrastructure data presented an opportunity for COMNAP, on its own, to develop its own database system, to update any out-dated data in the old products and tools, and to use the new system and data to produce a range of products that will support the Antarctic community in many of their tasks, especially those tasks related to international co-operation in science and science support.

So, this catalogue represents but one of the many things that undertaking the project will allow us to achieve. The pages of the catalogue themselves can now be regularly updated as national Antarctic programmes update the information in the database. All the information held in the database will be available to COMNAP Members and much of the non-sensitive data will be made available to Antarctic Treaty System organisations and also to the public.

We are also excited that this project allowed us to additionally develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) interface accessible from the COMNAP website. Such an interface is easy to use and very visual and interactive manner.

The catalogue could not have been completed without the work of Andrea Colombo and Michelle Rogan-Finnemore from the COMNAP Secretariat, or without Brad Herried from the US Polar Geospatial Center, who developed the COMNAP database. Also, on the EU side of the project, it was a pleasure to work with my co-task leader Gonçalo Vieira from the Instituto de Geografia e Ordenamento do Território (IGOT) at the University of Lisbon, as well as his two collaborators, Luis Encalada and Carla Mora. Also collaborating was the European INTERACT project (http://www.eu-interact.org/), which first developed a station catalogue for the Arctic and gave us the idea to extend the work at the global level in order to have a clear and updated overview of the research infrastructures in the polar regions. We are grateful to all COMNAP Member national Antarctic programmes who have agreed to provide the necessary information for the infrastructures database for all Antarctic facilities and we continue to rely on those programmes for updates to this important database so that it remains a robust source of information for the community.

I hope you enjoy the visually pleasing look of the catalogue and also that you find the information contained therein useful.

Dr Yves Frenot
IPEV Director
COMNAP Vice Chairman
INTRODUCTION

About the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP)

COMNAP is the international association, formed in 1988, which brings together its Members, who are the National Antarctic Programs. National Antarctic Programs are those organizations that have responsibility for delivering and supporting scientific research in the Antarctic Treaty Area on behalf of their respective governments and in the spirit of the Antarctic Treaty. COMNAP’s purpose which can be found in its Constitution is to “develop and promote best practices in managing the support of scientific research in Antarctica”. It does this by:

- Serving as a forum to develop practices that improve effectiveness of activities in an environmentally responsible manner;
- Facilitating and promoting international partnerships;
- Providing opportunities and systems for information exchange; and
- Providing the Antarctic Treaty System with objective and practical, technical and non-political advice drawn from the National Antarctic Programs’ pool of expertise.

About our Members

COMNAP consists of 30 National Antarctic Program Members. Each Member program is represented by the Manager of that National Antarctic Program and/or the Deputy Manager of that program. National Antarctic Programs collectively have the greatest first-hand experience of living and working in the Antarctic. Many of the National Antarctic Programs have operated in the Antarctic since the International Geophysical Year (IGY) of 1957/58.

COMNAP representatives do a range of projects and participate in COMNAP Expert Group activities, including symposiums and workshops throughout the year. They also meet annually to discuss cooperative logistics, operations and science support, develop standard operational procedures based on best practice, and formulate technical, practical and non-political advice to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings (ATCMs) and the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP).

What we do

COMNAP has developed comprehensive guidelines on a range of topics in support of science in Antarctica. These include air safety, managing waste, preventing of spills, contingency planning, search & rescue coordination, use of remotely piloted aircraft, and reducing human impact on the Antarctic environment. Over the years, we have addressed topical issues by way of networks and Expert Groups which have focused on air and ship operations, energy management, technology applications and advancements, training, education & outreach, and environmental management issues. We publish and maintain a number of products such as the ATM, the Antarctic Telecommunications Operators Manual (ATOM) and the Ship Position reporting System (SPRS) which is undergoing a review to include positions of aircraft as well as air ships. The COMNAP Station Catalogue is a new product that we are pleased to add to our range of informative publications.

COMNAP is an active player in the international Antarctic community. As the recent COMNAP Antarctic Roadmap Challenges (ARC) project has demonstrated, Antarctic science support is expensive and some major Antarctic scientific programmes will continue to require international collaboration to succeed. COMNAP’s work to improve international cooperation has helped make Antarctic operations substantially more economic and efficient, and delivered scientific results not obtainable by any one national Antarctic program alone.

The Structure of the COMNAP Station Catalogue

This catalogue is produced in order to provide COMNAP Members with a useful tool that allows for the sharing of information on Antarctic station infrastructure and its science support capabilities. It is hoped that other organisations within the Antarctic Treaty System will also find the catalogue contains valuable information and it is also a way to inform the general public of the level of activity their country supports in the Antarctic Treaty region.

The catalogue contains information on Antarctic stations run or operated by COMNAP Member national Antarctic programs; it does not include every facility in the Antarctic. The data was populated in the database by the national Antarctic programs themselves. In some cases the fields were required/cumbersome and in some cases an answer was optional. The database fields, an indication of compulsory or optional nature, and any drop-down choices that were automatically available for any field are listed on the next two pages; you can use this as a guide as you browse the catalogue.

The stations are listed in the catalogue in alphabetical order of country.

Introduction

The map of Antarctica shown with the table of contents, indicates the distribution of the stations listed in this catalogue and is also a reflection of the COMNAP Antarctic Facilities GIS interface that you can find on the COMNAP website (www.comnap.org). By way of the GIS interface on the website, you can select particular stations and get further information about each one. Many of the stations have on-line web cameras which are linked through the GIS. The GIS interface also includes refuges, camps and other facilities that are not included in this catalogue. In the GIS, each has a link to national Antarctic program information including the organisational structure and a link to their home websites.

Acknowledgements

Information and photos in the catalogue were provided by the COMNAP Member national Antarctic programs. Photos are credited to the programs or to the individual photographer if known. The information and photos remain the property of the national Antarctic program which provided it and they should not be used without permission. COMNAP also acknowledges the roles of Eu-Polarnet and INTERACT in the collaborative development of the initial survey which provided the interface to collect the data and for the idea of and general layout for the catalogue. For further information on INTERACT see http://www.eu-interact.org/

Environmental Domains of Antarctica


Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions


**Environmental Domains of Antarctica**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region Name</th>
<th>Area (km²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctica</td>
<td>13,170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CATALOGUE DATA FIELDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>Compulsory Data</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data category as presented into the Catalogue</td>
<td>Options to choose from or free text field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility name and National Antarctic Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinates (Latitude/Longitude)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong></td>
<td>Airfield camp; Camp; Depot; Laboratory; Refuge; Station,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational period:</strong></td>
<td>Opening-Closing months; Year-round;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Altitude of facility (m):</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:</strong></td>
<td>Dropdown list 1 – 16 Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antarctic Environmental Domain:</strong></td>
<td>Dropdown list A – U of Environmental Domains of Antarctica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region:</strong></td>
<td>Antarctic Peninsula; Continental Antarctica.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Biodiversity and natural environment:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>History and facilities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General research and databases:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Main science disciplines:** Analytical chemistry; Animal tracking; Anthropology; Archaeology; Astronomy; Astrophysics; Atmospheric chemistry and physics; Atmospheric sciences; Atom/molecular physics; Bacteriology; Biochemistry; Biogeography; Biometrics; Biological sciences – other; Biology; Biophysics; Botany; Cell and molecular biology; Climate studies; Climatology; Climate change; Computer sciences; Data processing; Developmental biology; Earth and atmospheric sciences – other; Ecology; Ecosystem modelling; Entomology and parasitology; Environmental policy; Environmental sciences; Evolutionary biology; Fisheries management; Fisheries modeling; Fisheries; Genetics; Geochemistry; Geocryology; Geodesy; Geology; Geomorphology; Geophysics and seismology; GIS; Glaciology; Hydrology; Humans; Human impacts; Information sciences; Inorganic chemistry; Isotopic chemistry; Limnology; Mapping; Marine biology; Medicine; Meteorology; Microbiology; Microcomputer applications; Natural resource management; Nuclear physics; Oceanography; Optics; Organic chemistry; Paleoclimatology; Paleogeology; Paleontology; Paleopaleontology; Paleontology; Psychology; Physical chemistry; Physics; Physics and astronomy – other; Planetary science; Pollutant; Population modeling; Quantum physics; Remediation; Sedimentology; Sociology; Social science; Soil biology; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; Soil science; 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THE STATIONS
Belgrano II
Programa Antártico Argentino

77°52’26’’S 34°37’40’’W

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round

Location
Belgrano II station is located on the Bertrab nunatak in Coats Land, East Antarctic Shield, along Vahsel bay, Confin Coast, Weddell Sea. It is approximately 1,300 km from the South Pole.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Lichens and mosses on the rocks. Fauna is present only during the summer, with some skuas, gulls and Wilson petrels. Flocks of petrels can be seen migrating to the south.

History and facilities
Belgrano I was established in 1955 and in 1979 was evacuated and relocated to the Bertrab nunatak due to the deterioration of the ice on which it was sitting; Belgrano II was inaugurated on 5 February 1979. There is a cross near the station, which has been declared a Historic Site and Monument (HSM) 43.

General research and databases
Various research are conducted at Belgrano II station such as: Ionospheric soundings and recording of ionospheric absorption; Continuous measurements of geomagnetic variations; Absolute magnetic field; Geodesy (in cooperation with France, Germany and Italy); GPS / GNSS continuous survey; and radio propagation signal contributing to the International DORIS Service; Antarctic seismological network, also in cooperation with Italy; Antarctic Seismograph Argentinean Italian Network (ASAIN), project started in 1992; Ozone monitoring; Chronobiology of Antarctic isolation (in cooperation with Germany, Belgium, USA, Austria and France); Astronomy: LAGO project (Large Aperture Gamma ray Observatory); Meteorological monitoring.

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Features in the facility area
Blue ice, Clear air zone, High elevation, Ice shelf, Nunatak, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sustrugui.

Main science disciplines
Atmospheric sciences, Geodesy, Geophysics, Meteorology,

CLIMATE

- Climate zone: Coastal Antarctica
- Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sustrugui.
- Blue ice, Clear air zone, High elevation, Ice shelf, Nunatak, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sustrugui.
- Features in the facility area
- Main science disciplines

- Area of medical facility (m²): 256
- Type of medical facility built on: Ice-shelf
- Long term monitoring
- Waste management: Yes
- Hazardous management: Yes
- Fuel spill response capability: Yes

ENVIRONMENT

- Region: Continental Antarctica
- Antarctic Environmental Domain: M - Continental midlatitude sloping ice
- Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 10 - Transantarctic Mountains
- Altitude of facility (m): 256
- Type of surface facility built on: Ice-shelf
- Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter): 2
- Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer): 2
- Maximum number of personnel at a time: 20
- Closest emergency facility external (km): 2886.5
- Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km): 2886.5
- Number of beds: 21
- Number of staff on station (peak/summer season): 20
- Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season): 3
- Power supply (V): 220
- Power supply type: Fossil fuel
- Power supply (hours per day): 24
- Seismograph data transmitted in real time. The main scientific programs carried out at the station are on astronomy, geodesy, meteorology, ozone monitoring, geophysics, seismology, studies of solar system, studies of the atmosphere. Long-term monitoring: Observations: Atmospheric ozone, Seismological monitoring

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer): 2
- Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter): 2
- Capability: Basic, Surgery
- Equipment: Diagnostic: x-ray, Laboratory diagnostic, Diagnostic ultrasound, Anaesthesiology, Telemedicine, defibrillator, electrocardiograph, oxygen therapy equipment
- Distance to hospital (km): 2886.5
- Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km): 2886.5
- Closest emergency facility external (km): 2886.5
- Medical research capabilities: No
- Medical screening requirements: No

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

- Sea transportation: None
- Land transportation: Three snow cats, Seven snowmobiles

WORKSHOP FACILITIES

- ICTS, Mechanical, Metal workshop, Wood workshop

COMMUNICATIONS

- Computer, E-mail, Internet, Printer, Satellite phone, Scanner, Telephone, VHF

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT

- Access: Air, Sea
- Transport to facility: Airplane, Helicopter, Ship
- Number of airstrips: 1
- Length (m) of longest runway: 2000
- Width (m) of longest runway: 600
- Number of flight visits per year: 3
- Period of flight visits per year: January, February, December
- Helipad: Yes
- Number of ship visits per year: 1
- Period of ship visits per year: January, February, December
- Ship landing facilities: Ice pier
Brown Programa Antártico Argentino

64°53’43.3’’S 62°52’13.6’’W

**Type:** Station

**Operational period:** October–March

**Location**

Brown station is located at Poya Head, Sanavirón/Coughtrey Peninsula, along Paradise Harbour, Gerlache Strait, on Danco Coast, Bellingshausen sea.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

Facilities are given by the Ortiz Hut and the old main facilities, linked by a narrow beach. Gentoo penguins nest around the station buildings. Nesting sites of Antarctic pigeons and skuas can also be found within the station. Other birds (shags, terns and small petrels) also nest in the vicinity, but outside the station area. Seals are occasionally found resting in coastal areas of Brown station, and whales can often be seen in the adjacent waters.

**History and facilities**

Brown station was inaugurated on 6 of April of 1951 originally as a meteorological observatory and logistical support station; it has been temporarily closed in 1960. In 1964, it was expanded with a larger house-room, three laboratories, an emergency radio station and a library. On February 1965, it was reopened as a permanent station containing a modern biology lab and named Scientific Station Almirante Brown. On April 12, 1984, a fire partially destroyed the main building. Currently, renovation of installations is being carried out in order to strengthen its logistic and scientific capabilities.

**Features in the facility area**

Bay Islands, Rock.

**Main science disciplines**

Meteorology, Oceanography.

**General research and databases**

Multidisciplinary research program to study the coastal environment of Paradise Bay are carried out at and near Brown station. A variety of oceanographic, chemical, physical and biological data collected at the bay are used to study currents circulation and the thermohaline structure of the water column in the bay.

**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Maritime Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permafrost</td>
<td>Discontinuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break Up</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>January, February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation type</td>
<td>Snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Antarctic Environmental Domain: B - Antarctic Peninsula mid-northern latitudes geologic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:</td>
<td>3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude of facility (m)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
<td>Ice-free ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term monitoring</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard(ous) management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

| Area under roof (m²)          | 178                                                                                           |
| Area scientific laboratories (m²) | 41                                                              |
| Type of scientific laboratories: | Biology, Oceanography                                                                          |
| Conference room (capacity)    |                                                                                               |
| Logistic area (m²)            | 53                                                                                           |
| Number of beds                | 0                                                                                           |
| Showers                       | Yes                                                                                           |
| Laundry facilities            | Yes                                                                                           |
| Power supply type             |                                                                                               |
| Power supply (V)              | 220                                                                                           |
| Power supply (hours per day)  | 24                                                                                           |
| Hydroponics facilities        | No                                                                                           |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 8                                                                   |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 4                                                      |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) |                                                                       |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 12                                                                  |
| Scientific services possible: |                                                                                               |
| Long-term monitoring/observations: |                                                                                           |
| MEDICAL FACILITIES            |                                                                                               |
| Area of medical facility (m²) | 0                                                                                           |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) | 1 dissolved                                                                                   |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) |                                                                      |

**VEHICLES AT FACILITY**

Sea transportation: Two Zodiac boats with outboard motors

**WORKSHOP FACILITIES**

General repairs

**COMMUNICATIONS**

Satellite phone, VHF

**TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT**

**Transport to facility:** Ship

**Number of airstrips** | 0

**Length (m) of longest runway** | 500

**Width (m) of longest runway** | 50

**Number of flight visits per year** | 50

**Period of flight visits per year:**

**Helipad** | No

**Number of ship visits per year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of ship visits per year</th>
<th>Number of ship visits per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, February, March, April, October, November, December</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ship landing facilities:** Jetty
Camara Programa Antártico Argentino

Camera

62°35’37.9”S 59°55’9.6”W

Type: Station
Operational period: October–March

Location
Camara station is located on Media Luna Island, Luna Bay, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands.

Biodiversity and natural environment
A colony of Chinstrap penguins is found in Media Luna Island.

History and facilities
Camara station was inaugurated on 1 April 1953 as Bahia Luna Station. In 1958, it was renamed Camara, in honor of the aviator Lieutenant Camara, deceased in a plane crash in Caleta Potter. It has been temporarily closed from 1960 to 1988, then reopened as a summer station. Currently, various scientific projects with other Antarctic programs are conducted at and in the area near the station.

General research and databases
No current scientific projects.

Features in the facility area
Beaches suitable for landing small boats, Bird colonies, Coast, Rock.

Main science disciplines

**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Maritime Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permafrost</td>
<td>Discontinuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break Up</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>January, February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>Snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Antarctic Environmental Domain: B - Antarctic Peninsula mid-northern latitudes geologic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Altitude of facility (m)</th>
<th>22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
<td>Ice-free ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term monitoring</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard (ous) management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area under roof (m²)</th>
<th>483</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area scientific laboratories (m²)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of scientific laboratories: Geology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference room (capacity)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistic area (m²)</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beds</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply type</td>
<td>Fossil fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (V)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (hours per day)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroponics facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific device/Scientific equipment: There is no permanent equipment at the station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific services possible:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term monitoring/observations:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL FACILITIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of medical facility (m²)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Off season)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability: Basic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance to hospital (km)</td>
<td>993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km)</td>
<td>993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closest emergency facility external (km)</td>
<td>993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical research capabilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical screening requirements</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VEHICLES AT FACILITY**

| Sea transportation: Two Zodiac boats with outboard motors |
| Land transportation: |

**WORKSHOP FACILITIES**

| Wood Workshop, General repairs |

**COMMUNICATIONS**

| Satellite phone, VHF |

**TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT**

Access: Sea
Transport to facility: Ship
Number of airstrips: 0
Length (m) of longest runway: 0
Width (m) of longest runway: 0
Number of flight visits per year: 0
Period of flight visits per year: No
Helipad: No
Number of ship visits per year: 25
Period of ship visits per year: January, February, March, November, December
Ship landing facilities: None

**DIRECTORÍA NACIONAL DEL ANTÁRTICO**

Dirección Nacional Del Antártico – www.dna.gov.ar
COMNAP Catalogue of Antarctic Stations

Carlini Programa Antártico Argentino

62°14'27.4"S 58°40'01.1"W

Type: Station

Operational period: Year-round

Location

Carlini station is located at the foot of the Tres Hermanos Hill (210 m). Fourcade Glacier covers the northern and eastern coasts of the cove, with the Yamana Nunatak as the only prominent feature, rising to the east. Scattered pads of lichens and mosses, as well as vascular plants, are present in the glacier areas around the station. Freshwater algae can be found on the streams and small ponds around the station. Fauna is given by nesting skuas and Antarctic terns associated with gentoo penguins and skuas. Wilson’s storm petrels nest in the Tres Hermanos Hill, location penguins birds and mammals can usually be found in the coastal areas of Carlini station. Near the station, to the SW, lies the Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) 132 – Potter Peninsula, with a rich and diverse flora and fauna.

History and facilities

Inaugurated on 21 November 1953 as Caleta Potter refuge, and renamed Jaybury Station in December 1964. In March 2002, it was again renamed after Dr. Alejandro Carlini, a scientist of the Instituto Antártico Argentino (IAA) who passed away in 2001. Since 1994, the German-Argentine Laboratory Dallmann operates in this station, under an agreement between the Alfred Wegener Institute (AWI) and the IAA, which ended in 1999. Two refuges (Elefante and Albatros) are located in the vicinity of the station, providing logistic support to scientific research, mainly in the area of ASPA 132. Along with the laboratories there is a hyperbaric diving chamber. Within the station area is located the Historic ASPA 132. Along with the laboratories there is a hyperbaric logistical support to scientific research, mainly in the area of Bases Carlini (since 1980), Nübelor (since 1980), and Pia (since 1980).

Biodiversity and natural environment

Carlini station lies at the foot of the Tres Hermanos Hill (210 m). Fourcade Glacier covers the eastern and northeastern coasts of the cove, with the Yamana Nunatak as the only prominent feature, rising to the east. Scattered pads of lichens and mosses, as well as vascular plants, are present in the glacier areas around the station. Freshwater algae can be found on the streams and small ponds around the station. Fauna is given by nesting skuas and Antarctic terns associated with gentoo penguins and skuas. Wilson’s storm petrels nest in the Tres Hermanos Hill, location penguins birds and mammals can usually be found in the coastal areas of Carlini station. Near the station, to the SW, lies the Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) 132 – Potter Peninsula, with a rich and diverse flora and fauna.

General research and databases

Several types of research are conducted at and in the area nearby Carlini station: Monitoring activities and related databases on hydrographical characteristics and phytoplankton dynamics at Potter Cove (since 1991); Nototheniod fish (since 1980); Depth distribution of Antarctic macroalgae under a global change scenario (1991); Glacier Mass Balance and Dynamics (1999); Breeding, feeding ecology and winter dispersal of Pygoscelids penguins (1995); Population dynamics of marine mammals on land (1994); Biodiversity and ecology of planktonic components in lakes and of terrestrial and freshwater algae (2004); Persistent organic pollutants (2010) and Microbial ecology and ecophysiology and ecotoxicology of Antarctic organisms (2008).

Features in the facility area

Bird colonies, Hills, Ice cap or glacier, Other Biogeographical, Seal colonies

Main science disciplines

Atmospheric chemistry and physics; isotopic chemistry; Climatology, Climate change; Environmental sciences Geodesy; Geology; Geophysics; Glaciology; Soil science; Human biology; Medicine; Mapping, GIS, Marine biology; Oceanography; Fisheries; Microbiology; Hydrology; Terrestrial biology; Ecology; Paleogeology; Paleontology.
Deception
Programa Antártico Argentino

62°58’36.3”S  60°42’02.5”W

Type: Station
Operational period: October–March

Location
Deception station is located at Primero de Mayo Bay, Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Deception Island is a unique Antarctic island with important natural, scientific, historic, educational and aesthetic values. The island has an exceptionally important floral assemblage, including at least eighteen species which have not been recorded elsewhere in the Antarctic. Of particular importance are the small, unique biological communities associated with the island’s geothermal areas. Nine species of seabird breed on the island, including one of the world’s largest colonies of Chinstrap penguins. The island offers the rare opportunity to study the effects of environmental change on an ecosystem, and the dynamics of the ecosystem as it recovers from natural disturbance (in particular for studies in geoscience and biological science).

History and facilities
After several early Argentine naval expeditions, Deception was inaugurated on 25 January 1948 as a permanent facility but, since December 1967, due to volcanic eruptions in the area, it functions only as a summer station. Since its establishment, meteorological observations have been conducted at Deception station. In 1951, a seismograph and ionospheric station were added. Since then, scientific activity is devoted mainly to studies on volcanology and geology.

General research and databases
Since its establishment, meteorological observations have been conducted at Deception station. In 1951, a seismograph and an ionospheric station were added. Since then, scientific activity is devoted mainly to studies on volcanology and geology.

Features in the facility area
Mountain, Rock, Terrestrial geothermal, Volcanic caldera.

Main science disciplines
Geology, Geomorphology, Volcanology.

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

| Area under roof (m²) | 1030 |
| Area scientific laboratories (m²) | 16 |
| Type of scientific laboratories: Volcanology |
| Conference room (capacity) | 337 |
| Logistic area (m²) | 591 |
| Number of beds | 30 |
| Showers | Yes |
| Power supply type | Fossil fuel |
| Power supply (V) | 220 |
| Power supply (hours per day) | 24 |
| Hydroponics facilities | No |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 18 |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 3 |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 0 |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 3 |
| Number of ship visits per year | 6 |

CLIMATE

| Climate zone | Maritime Antarctica |
| Mean annual wind speed (km/h) | 22.3 |
| Max wind speed (km/h) | 54 |
| Dominant wind direction | SW |
| Snow free period | January, February |
| Total annual precipitation (mm) | 407 |
| Precipitation type | Snow and Rain |
| Mean annual temperature (°C) | -3 |
| Mean temperature in February (°C) | -22 |
| Mean temperature in July (°C) | -8.2 |

ENVIRONMENT

| Region | Antarctic Peninsula |
| Antarctic Environmental Domain | G - Antarctic Peninsula offshore island geologic |
| Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region | 3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula |
| Altitude of facility (m) | 7 |
| Type of surface facility built on | Ice-free ground |
| Long-term monitoring | Yes |
| Waste management | Yes |
| Hazardous management | Yes |
| Fuel spill response capability | Yes |
| Waste management | Yes |
| Hazardous management | Yes |
| Fuel spill response capability | Yes |

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

| Capability: Basic |
| Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km) | 1010 |
| Closest emergency facility external (km) | 1010 |
| Medical research capabilities | No |
| Medical screening requirements | Yes |

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

| Type of scientific laboratories: Volcanology |
| Conference room (capacity) | 337 |
| Logistic area (m²) | 591 |
| Number of beds | 30 |
| Showers | Yes |
| Power supply type | Fossil fuel |
| Power supply (V) | 220 |
| Power supply (hours per day) | 24 |
| Hydroponics facilities | No |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 18 |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 3 |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 0 |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 3 |
| Number of ship visits per year | 6 |
| Period of flight visits per year: | January, February, March, November, December |
| Ship landing facilities: None |

General research and databases

Since its establishment, meteorological observations have been conducted at Deception station. In 1951, a seismograph and an ionospheric station were added. Since then, scientific activity is devoted mainly to studies on volcanology and geology.
Esperanza
Programa Antártico Argentino

63°23’50”S  56°59’54”W

Type: Station

Operational period: Year-round

Location
Esperanza station is located at Foca Point, along Foca Cove, on Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, Graham Land on the north of the Antarctic Peninsula. The station occupies land of about 5 km long by 2 km wide.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Hope Bay opens to the Antarctic Sound, forming a deep-water bay (182 m). It is relatively harbored and winds and currents are accumulated and quickly move large masses of ice. The back of the bay is closed by an alpine glacier and frequent winds blow on the glacier plateau with speeds exceeding 220 km/h dragging heavy snow and impeding visibility.

History and facilities
Esperanza station was inaugurated in December 1952. Among the several buildings in the station and in the surrounding area, there are a multidisciplinary laboratory, a shortwave radio station (broadcasting since 1978), and a Catholic chapel (inaugurated in 1976). The Historic Sites and Monuments (HSM) 39 and 40 are located at and in the immediate vicinity of the station. In 1976, a group of seven families over-wintered and a school opened in March of that same year.

General research and databases
Geodetic network (in cooperation with France, Germany and USA); Antarctic seismological network, in cooperation with Italy; Geology and paleontology project, in cooperation with Germany and Czech Republic; Ecosystem monitoring of penguins colonies; Nutritional status of Skuas.

CLIMATE
Climate zone Coastal Antarctica
Permafrost Sporadic
Mean annual wind speed (km/h) 263
Max wind speed (km/h) 222
Dominant wind direction SW
Sea Ice Break Up November
Snow free period January, February
Total annual precipitation (mm) 516.8
Precipitation type Snow and Rain
Mean annual temperature (°C) -4.5
Mean temperature in February (°C) 0.9
Mean temperature in July (°C) -11.3

ENVIRONMENT
Region Antarctic Peninsula
Antarctic Environmental Domain: A - Antarctic Peninsula northern geologic
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 1 North-east Antarctic Peninsula
Attitude of facility (m) 26
Type of surface facility built on Ice-free ground
Long-term monitoring Yes
Waste management Yes
Hazardous management Yes
Fuel spill response capability Yes

FEATURES INFRASTRUCTURE
Area under roof (m²) 3877
Area scientific laboratories (m²) 135
Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Geology, Seismography
Conference room (capacity) 24
Logistic area (m²) 292
Number of beds 90
Showers Yes
Laundry facilities Yes
Power supply type Fossil fuel
Power supply (V) 220
Power supply (hours per day) 24
Hydropower facilities No
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) 90
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) 3
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) 3
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) 10
Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others) 50
Specific device/Scientific equipment: Geophysics: Seismograph; Biology: Tide Gauge; Alternative Energy: Wind Generator, Hydrogen fuel cell; Meteorology: Instrumental for synoptic and climatological station
Scientific services possible: Seismograph data transmitted in real time; Meteorology: Biology, geology and palaeontology during summer season only
Long-term monitoring/observations: Censuses within penguin colonies; Seismological monitoring
MEDICAL FACILITIES
Area of medical facility (m²) 90
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) 2
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) 2
Capability: Basic, Dental
Equipment: Diagnostic x-ray; Electrocardiograph and defibrillator; Oxygen therapy equipment
Distance to hospital (km) 1160
Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km) 96.2
Closest emergency facility external (km) 1190
Medical research capabilities No
Medical screening requirements Yes

VEHICLES AT FACILITY
Sea transportation: Two Zodiac boats with outboard motors
Land transportation: Two 4WD 1.5-Ton trucks, One pick up, One quad bike, Five snowmobiles, One uncar, One tracked vehicle, One truck, One road roller, One Mobile elevator

WORKSHOP FACILITIES
ICTS, Mechanical, Wood workshop, Metal workshop

COMMUNICATIONS
Computer, E-mail, Fax, Internet, Printer, Satellite phone, Scanner, Telephone, VHF

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT
Access: Air, Sea

Accommodation: 90

Number of flight visits per year 15
Width (m) of longest runway 500
Length (m) of longest runway 40
Number of flight visits per year 15
Number of ship visits per year 15
Period of flight visits per year: April, May, June, July, August, September, October
Helpdesk: Yes
Number of ship visits per year 15
Period of ship visits per year: January, February, March, November, December
Ship landing facilities: Pier/Jetty

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Sea, Seal colonies.

Main science disciplines
Geodesy, Geology, Geophysics and seismology, Marine biology, Meteorology, Palaeontology.

Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) 2
Malpractice...

Dirección Nacional Del Antártico – www.dna.gov.ar
Marambio
Programa Antártico Argentino

64°14'50.6"S  56°37'39.3"W

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round

Location
Marambio station and Vicecomodoro Marambio aerodrome are located in the northeastern sector of Marambio Island (also known as Seymour Island), James Ross Islands, located 100 km southeast of the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, on the Weddell Sea.

Biodiversity and natural environment
The station is placed on a 3 km long, 1 km wide plateau (highest point at 210 amsl). The area of the station is mostly devoid of vegetation and fauna. A small group of guils (up to 10) occasionally get close to the station. Lack of glaciers and permanent snow accumulation during summer are some of the most outstanding features of Seymour Island. Life forms on the island include some open moss, lichen and algae communities, usually not extensive, and presence of just a few nesting bird species. The Adélie penguin rookery is situated 8 km south from Marambio Station.

History and facilities
Named after the Argentine pilot Gustavo Argentino Marambio, the station was inaugurated in October 1969. Along with a Multidisciplinary Antarctic Laboratory (LAMBI), the station has an airstrip, a hangar, a control tower and other associated facilities. Marambio is the Argentine logistics hub from where scientific camps covering geology, glaciology, anthropology and meteorology are deployed (with helicopters). In the nearby Bahía Pingüino, is located the Historic Sites and Monuments (HSM) 60.

General research and databases
An extensive research program on Earth Sciences is undertaken in the area of Marambio Station. The geological importance of these areas are given by their great fossil abundance and diversity, including marine and continental invertebrates and vertebrates, as well as fossil plants. Other research programs include: Physical and chemical science/atmosphere: measurements of different gases and radiation that deliver data on a daily basis, mainly from the ionosphere; Earth Sciences/Seismology: reading, storing and sending data continuously and in real time. Measuring levels of ozone and UV radiation, Statistics on the incidence of cosmic rays, Study of cosmic particles in project implementation; Geosciences/Geodesy: GPS positioning system linked to twelve satellites, data transmitted every five seconds and daily life summary; Glaciology: remote monitoring of glaciers in Vega Island and on the runway of the Marambio airfield.

Features in the facility area
Clear air zone, High elevation, Plateau.

Main science disciplines
Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology, Geophysics and seismology, Geology, Mapping, Marine biology, Pollution, Sedimentology, Soil science, Terrestrial biology.

argentinasite.gov.ar

COMNAP Catalogue of Antarctic Stations

14
Matienzo
Programa Antártico Argentino

64°58’55.2”S 60°04’25.7”W

Type: Station
Operational period: October–March

Location
Matienzo station is located on the Larsen nunatak, southern part of the Coast Nordenskjöld and 183 km from the Marambio station and aerodrome.

Biodiversity and natural environment
The Larsen nunatak is part of a group called Foca, on the Larsen ice barrier, measuring about 1800 meters long and 300 meters high. The station area is devoid of vegetation. The area is almost devoid of fauna, with the only type of interaction given by a small group of gulls that nest in the summer 100 m away. The Larsen ice cliff, 350 meters high, is almost devoid of fauna, with the only type of interaction given by a small group of gulls that nest in the summer 100 m away.

History and facilities
Matienzo station was inaugurated on 15 March 1961; the station is composed of accommodation, storage, a power plant building, fuel platform and heliport. Supply and deployment of staff, scientists and others are made by MI-17 1E and Bell 212 helicopters and Twin Otter aircraft.

Facilities infrastructure
- Area under roof (m²): 1000
- Area scientific laboratories (m²): 100
- Type of scientific laboratories: Glaciology
- Logistic area (m²): 0
- Number of beds: 12
- Showers: Yes
- Laundry facilities: Yes
- Power supply type: Fossil fuel
- Power supply (kW): 380
- Power supply (hours per day): 24
- Hydronics facilities: No
- Number of staff on station (peak/summer season): 10
- Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season): 2
- Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season): 10
- Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season): 2
- Max number of personnel at a time at the facility: 12
- Specific device/Scientific equipment: Automated Meteorology Ice/Glaciological images, weather
- Long-term monitoring/observations: Statistics of meteorological variables, glaciological images, weather
- MEDICAL FACILITIES
  - Equipment: Medical screening requirements: Yes
  - Staff with basic medical training or doctor: No
  - Closest emergency facility: 1433 km
  - Closest emergency facility internal: 6.2 km
  - Area of medical facility (m²): 6

General research and databases
Various studies are conducted at Matienzo station such as: Meteorological and aurora observations, aerial photographic surveys, studies on geology, geophysics (gravity and magnetism measurement), satellite geodesy, oceanography. In physical glaciology, the Larsen project studies the retreat and disintegration of the Larsen ice barrier by analyzing satellite images, GPS positioning, and data to investigate the ice-climate interactions in areas of climate change.

Features in the facility area
Bluff, Clear air zone, Crevasse, Ice cap or glacier, Ice shelf, Nunatak

Main science disciplines
Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Atmospheric sciences, Climate change, Climatology, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geophysics, Glaciology, Mapping, Marine biology, Oceanography, Planetary science, Soil science.
Melchior Programa Antártico Argentino

64°19’54.2’’S 62°58’58.0’’W

Type: Station
Operational period: October–March

Location
Melchior station is located on Gamma Island, Melchior harbour, in the Palmer Archipelago.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Sighting of penguins, petrels and seals. Temperatures range between -25°C and 5°C.

History and facilities
Melchior station was inaugurated on 31 March 1947; with its two antennas 25 meters high it communicated directly with Buenos Aires transmitting three daily meteorological reports, a major source of Antarctic meteorological information at the time. In 1955, an astronomical measurements station was added. Until 1961, it operated as a permanent station, but since then it functions only in summer, mainly for hydrographic surveys. During summer of 1968, four female biologists conducted scientific studies there. Nearby, on Lambda Island, is located the Historic Sites and Monuments (HSM) 29 -the first Argentine Antarctic lighthouse, “1st May”, which was installed in 1942 and is still in operation.

General research and databases
The scientific research mainly focuses on botany.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Rock.

Main science disciplines
Terrestrial biology.
Orcadas Programa Antártico Argentino

60°44'25.6''S 44°44'24.3''W

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round

Location
Orcadas station is located on Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Lichens and mosses; great diversity of fauna characterizes the area: Chinstrap and Adélie penguins colonies, petrels, skuas, Antarctic pigeon and Weddell seals and sea lions reproductive colonies. The weather is typical of the tundra region, close to the polar climate.

History and facilities
Orcadas was the first Argentine Antarctic station inaugurated on 1 April 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition of William Speirs Bruce. It was handed to Argentina on 22 February 1904, and scientific measurements have been carried out uninterruptedly for more than a century since then. To the original stone observatory built in 1903 by the Scottish expedition, known as the Casa Omond, a modern main house was added in 1905, which today functions as a museum under the name of Casa Moneta. Nowadays Casa Moneta and Casa Omond, plus a cemetery next to them, constitute the Historic Sites and Monuments (HSM) 42.

General research and databases
The main scientific projects focus on biology, particularly birds: cormorants and penguins in their reproductive, food evolution and the effects of global warming on them. With regard to marine biology, research on plankton, Euphausiacea and sea mammals is developed. In addition, the Antarctic seismological network, in cooperation with Italy, is located in this station.

Features in the facility area
Beaches suitable for landing small boats, Coast, Moraine.

Main science disciplines
Geodesy, Geophysics, Terrestrial biology,
Petrel
Programa Antártico Argentino

63°28’41.9’’S  56°13’51.6’’W

Type: Station
Operational period: October–March

Location
Petrel station is located on Petrel Cove, Welchness Cape, Antarctic Strait.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Petrel station is located on Dundee Island, on the northeast of the Tierra de San Martin, in an area covered by an ice dome that reaches heights of 350m and coasts are formed by glaciers. Petrel Station is located in Welchness Cape, on the island’s only ice-free surface with access to the sea. The station area features a major diversity of birds such as Southern giant petrel and Wilson’s petrel, Antarctic tern, skuas, kelp gull, cormorants, and Adelie penguins. Gentoo and chinstrap penguins are rarely seen. Sighting of Weddell seals near to Rosamaria glacier and leopard seals are occasionally seen near the coast.

History and facilities
It was originally established on December 1952 as Petrel Refuge with a small airstrip. During the 1966/67 summer, the track was extended to 850 meters long by 40 meters wide and beacons were installed, together with a large metal hangar as well as other buildings. On 22 February 1967, it was inaugurated as Petrel Station. During the 1974 winter, the station had to be evacuated due to a fire, resuming operation during the following summer. In February 1978, it became a temporary summer station.

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE
Area under roof (m²) 3600
Area scientific laboratories (m²) 1200
Type of scientific laboratories: Geology
Conference room (capacity) 25
Shower facilities Yes
Laundry facilities Yes
Power supply type: Fossil fuel
Power supply (V) 220
Power supply (hours per day) 24
Hydroponics facilities No

Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) 23
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) 3
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)

Hydroponics facilities No

Specific device/Scientific equipment: There is no permanent equipment at the station
Scientific services possible:
Long-term monitoring/observations:

MEDICAL FACILITIES
Yes
Area of medical facility (m²) 8
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) 1

VEHICLES AT FACILITY
Sea transportation: Two Zodiac boats with outboard motors
Land transportation: One 4 WD 15-ton truck

WORKSHOP FACILITIES
General repairs

COMMUNICATIONS
Satellite phone, VHF

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT
Access Air, Sea
Transport to facility: Airplane, Helicopter, Ship
Number of airstrips 3
Length (m) of longest runway 1900
Width (m) of longest runway
Number of flight visits per year 40
Period of flight visits per year: January, February, March, December
Helipad Yes
Number of ship visits per year
Period of ship visits per year: January, February, December
Ship landing facilities: None

General research and databases
Features in the facility area
Beaches suitable for landing small boats, Moraine.

Main science disciplines
Geology
Primavera Programa Antártico Argentino

64°9′35.1″S 60°57′25.5″W

Type: Station
Operational period: November–March

Location
Primavera station is located on Cierva Cove, Dundee Coast.

Biodiversity and natural environment
The area nearby Primavera station is steep, formed by a large granite massif and, in ice free places, layers of lichens, mosses and some small grasses are found. It has 90% of Antarctic animal species: penguins, mammals; as well as Antarctic fur, crabeater, Weddell, leopards and elephants seals; blue, fin, southern right and sperm whales and orcas. The flying birds found in the area are petrels, skuas, gulls, terns, cormorants and Antarctic pigeon.

History and facilities
It was inaugurated on 3 March 1977, in the same location as Cobbett Refuge (1954). Each Antarctic summer the station is reactivated for maintenance tasks and the accomplishment of scientific research conducted by the Argentine Antarctic Institute, and in cooperation with other international Antarctic programs.

General research and databases
Near Primavera station the following projects are conducted: biology (research on the effects of climate change on the pinnipeds and bird monitoring), botany (mainly the study of the phytogeography of Antarctic Deschampsia) and the study of wetlands at Cierva Point.

Features in the facility area
Bluff, Other Biological, Rock.

Main science disciplines
Climate change, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Marine biology.

Precipitation type: Snow and Rain
Mean annual temperature (°C): -3
Mean temperature in February (°C):
Mean temperature in July (°C):

ENVIRONMENT
Region: Antarctic Peninsula
Antarctic Environmental Domain: B - Antarctic Peninsula mid-northern latitudes; geologic
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula
Altitude of facility (m): 50
Type of surface facility built on: Ice-free ground
Long term monitoring: Yes
Waste management: Yes
Hazard(ous) management: Yes
Fuel spill response capability: Yes

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE
Area under roof (m²):
Area scientific laboratories (m²):
Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Geology
Conference room (capacity): 18
Logistic area (m²):
Number of beds: 18
Showers: Yes
Laundry facilities: Yes
Power supply type: Fossil fuel
Power supply (V): 220
Power supply (hours per day): 24
Hydroponics facilities: No
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season): 12
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season): 6
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season):
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season):
Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others): 18
Specific device/Scientific equipment: There is no permanent equipment at the station.
Scientific services possible:
Long-term monitoring/observations:
MEDICAL FACILITIES
Area of medical facility (m²):
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer): 2
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter):
Capability: Basic
Equipment:
Distance to hospital (km): 1120
Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km):
Closest emergency facility external (km): 1120
Medical research capabilities:
Medical screening requirements: Yes
VEHICLES AT FACILITY
Sea transportation: Two Zodiac boats with outboard motors
Land transportation:
WORKSHOP FACILITIES
General repairs, Wood workshop
COMMUNICATIONS
Satellite phone, VHF
TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT
Access: Sea
Transport to facility: Ship
Number of airstrips: 0
Length (m) of longest runway:
Width (m) of longest runway:
Number of flight visits per year:
Period of flight visits per year:
Helipad: Yes
Number of ship visits per year:
Period of ship visits per year:
Ship landing facilities:
San Martin Station
Programa Antártico Argentino

68°07'47"S 67°06'10"W
Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location
San Martin station is located on Barry Island, Debenham Islands, along Marguerite Bay, on the West of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Sighting of seals, sea lions, Adélie penguins, Antarctic pigeons, cormorants and skuas are common during springtime and summer.

History and facilities
Inaugurated on 21 March 1951, San Martín served as logistic base to numerous expeditions installing shelters, and to the expedition that crossed the Antarctic Peninsula. It was closed from 1970 to 1976 for the refurbishment of its facilities. Since 1976, it functions as a permanent station. Some of the original facilities were designated in 1972 as the Historic Sites and Monuments (HSM) 26. It also has a Mausoleum on the Barbara Islet, where the ashes of General Pujato (founder and first director of the Instituto Antártico Argentino) are deposited.

General research and databases
Scientific research in the area is undertaken in international cooperation with eight countries in the fields of glaciology, geodesy, seismology, magnetosphere and ozone sounding.

Features in the facility area
Other Biological Features, Other Geomorphological

Main science disciplines
Geodesy, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics and Geosymology, Glassology.
**Casey**

**Australian Antarctic Division**

66°16′54″S 110°31′39″E

**Type:** Station

**Operational period:** Year-round

**Location**
Casey is located on Bailey Peninsula in the Windmill Islands, Wilkes Land. The peninsula is on the west coast of Law Dome, an almost circular 200 km diameter ice cap that rises to a height of 1965 m. Operations are supported by Wilkins Aerodrome, ~70 km south-east of the station.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**
The area's moss and lichen communities are the richest anywhere in Antarctica outside the Antarctic Peninsula. Various sites in the region, including in the station's immediate vicinity, have heightened protection as Antarctic Specially Protected Areas: Storm petrels, Snow petrels and Adélie penguins breed within 1.5 km of the station. Seals are present in small numbers.

**History and facilities**
The current research station, built in the 1990s and routinely modified since, replaces facilities established in 1969 at a site closer to the coast. The station is now a large and complex facility. It was named after Sir Richard Casey, an Australian Governor-General.

**General research and databases**
Casey-collected data sets are lodged with the Australian Antarctic Data Centre (AADC). Data held in the AADC are qualified with metadata and discoverable through the Catalogue of Australian Antarctic and Subantarctic Metadata (CAAM — http://data.aad.gov.au/aadc/metadata). Some data are also delivered through customised applications on the AADC website — http://data.aad.gov.au.

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**Features in the facility area**

**Bird colonies,** Blue ice, Coast, Crevasse, Hill Ice cap or glacier, Lake, Melt streams, Moraine, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow, Valley.

**Main science disciplines**

Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geophysics, GIS, Glaciology, Human biology, Hydrology, Mapping, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Pollution, Soil science, Terrestrial biology.

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**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area under roof (m²)</th>
<th>8000</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area scientific laboratories (m²)</td>
<td>3600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Chemistry, Scientific diving</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference room (capacity)</td>
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<td>Logistic area (m²)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of beds</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laundry facilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply type</td>
<td>Fossil fuel, Renewable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power supply (V)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power supply (hours per day)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydroponics facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max number of personnel at a time</td>
<td>99</td>
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<tr>
<td>(staff, scientists and others)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific device/Scientific equipment: GPS, induction magnetometers, ionosondes, ionosonde, seismometers, tide gauges Scientific services possible: Dry and wet laboratories, electronics Long-term monitoring/observations: ionospheric, geomagnetic and seismic, meteorology, sea birds, sea level and climate</td>
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<td>MEDICAL FACILITIES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capability: Basic, Dental, Surgery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical screening requirements</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km)</td>
<td>1401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closest emergency facility external (km)</td>
<td>3430</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical research capabilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Air, Sea</td>
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<td>Transport to facility: Airplane, Ship.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of airstrips</td>
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<td>Length (m) of longest runway</td>
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<td>Width (m) of longest runway</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Period of flight visits per year: January, February, March, November, December</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helipad</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ship visits per year</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Period of ship visits per year: January, February, March, November, December</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship landing facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Region**

Coastal Antarctica

**Antarctic Environmental Domain:** D – East Antarctic coastal geologic

**Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:** 7 East Antarctica

**Altitude of facility (m)**

32

**Type of surface facility built on**

Ice-free ground

**Long-term monitoring**

Yes

**Waste management**

Yes

**Hazardous waste management**

Yes

**Fuel spill response capability**

Yes

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**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Coastal Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permafrost</td>
<td>Discontinuous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>25.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
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<td>Sea Ice Break-Up</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Precipitation type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>-10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUIPMENT**

Aeromedical equipment, Altitude medicine, Anaesthesia, Biochemistry, Blood transfusion medicine, Diagnostic ultrasound, Diagnostic X-ray, Haematology, Laboratory diagnostics, Microbiology, Ophthalmology, Telemedicine

**Distance to hospital (km)**

3430

**Distance to hospital (km)***

1401

**Power supply type**

Fossil fuel, Renewable

**Power supply (V)**

240

**Power supply (hours per day)**

24

**Hydroponics facilities**

Yes

**Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)**

67

**Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)**

32

**Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)**

18

**Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)**

2

**Max number of personnel at a time**

99

**Medical screening requirements**

Yes

**Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km)**

1401

**Closest emergency facility external (km)**

3430

**Medical research capabilities**

Yes

**Access**

Air, Sea

**Transport to facility**

Airplane, Ship.

**Number of airstrips**

1

**Length (m) of longest runway**

3600

**Width (m) of longest runway**

45

**Number of flight visits per year**

20

**Period of flight visits per year**

January, February, March, November, December

**Helipad**

Yes

**Number of ship visits per year**

3

**Period of ship visits per year**

January, February, March, November, December

**Ship landing facilities**

Yes

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**COMNAP Catalogue of Antarctic Stations**

28

www.antarctica.gov.au 29
Davis
Australian Antarctic Division

68°34'35.8"S 77°58'02.6"E

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location
Davis is on Broad Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land. The Vestfold Hills are an ice free region covering an area of ~400 km².

Biodiversity and natural environment
Various sites in the area have heightened protection as Antarctic Specially Protected Areas. The region’s features include:
• hundreds of freshwater and saline lakes and water bodies of outstanding and unique scenic, variety and beauty, and intrinsic, scientific and educational value;
• hundreds of thousands of breeding birds, including populations/sites with international status;
• a palaeontological site of world significance.

History and facilities
The first landing in the region was made in 1935. Davis was established in 1957, rebuilt in the 1990s and has been routinely modified since. The station is now a large and complex facility.

General research and databases
Davis-collected data sets are lodged with the Australian Antarctic Data Centre (AADC). Data held in the AADC are General research and databases.

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Davis-collected data sets are lodged with the Australian Antarctic Data Centre (AADC). Data held in the AADC are General research and databases.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Crevasses, Fjord, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Lake, Melt streams, Moraine, Other Biological, Permanent snow patches, Plateau, Rivers, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow.

Main science disciplines
Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology, Geophysics, GIS, Glaciology, Human biology, Limnology, Mapping, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Paleoecology, Pollution, Soil sciences, Terrestrial biology.
Mawson Australian Antarctic Division

67°36’09.7”S  62°52’27.7”E

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round

Location
Mawson is located on the south-eastern shore of Horseshoe Harbour, a small ice-free rock outcrop ~ 900 m by 700 m on the edge of the continental ice cap. The coastline to both Mawson’s east and west is mostly sheer ice cliffs, while the continental ice sheet behind it attains a height of some 1000 m within 35 km.

Biodiversity and natural environment
The region around Mawson supports breeding colonies of Emperor and Adelie penguins, snow petrels, Antarctic petrels, Wilson’s storm petrels, cape petrels, southern giant petrels, Emperor and Adélie penguins, snow petrels, Antarctic petrels, Wilson’s storm petrels, cape petrels, southern giant petrels, king eiders, glaucous-winged gulls, antarctic fulmars and skuas. Various sites in the station’s vicinity have heightened protection as Antarctic SpeciallyProtected Areas.

History and facilities
The Australian flag was first raised at the Mawson station site on 13 February 1954 by a party led by Dr Phillip Law. A research station has continuously occupied the site since. It was named after Sir Douglas Mawson. The original station was replaced in the 1990s, some of the original buildings remain on site.

General research and databases
Mawson-collected data sets are lodged with the Australian Antarctic Data Centre. Data held in the AADC are qualified with metadata and discoverable through the Catalogue of Australian Antarctic and Subantarctic Metadata (CAASM – http://data.aad.gov.au/aadc/metadata). Some data are also delivered through customised applications on the AADC website – http://data.aad.gov.au.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Blue ice, Coast, Crevasse, Hill ice cap or glacier, Ice shelf, Melt streams, Moraine, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Plateau, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow.

CLIMATE
Climate zone Coastal Antarctica
Permafrost Discontinuous
Mean annual wind speed (km/h) 41
Max wind speed (km/h) 248
Dominant wind direction SE
Sea Ice Break Up January
Snow free period None
Total annual precipitation (mm) 98
Precipitation type Snow
Mean annual temperature (°C) -8.3
Mean temperature in February (°C) -1.4
Mean temperature in July (°C) -1.5

ENVIRONMENT
Region Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Environmental Domain: D – East Antarctic coastal geologic
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 7 East Antarctica
Altitude of facility (m) 15
Type of surface facility built on Ice-free ground
Long term monitoring Yes
Waste management Yes
Hazard/loss management Yes
Fuel spill response capability Yes

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE
Area under roof (m²) 6000
Area scientific laboratories (m²) 144
Type of scientific laboratories: Conference room (capacity)
Logistic area (m²) 552
Number of beds 53
Showers No
Laundry facilities No
Power supply type Fossil fuel, Renewable
Power supply (kW) 240
Power supply (hours per day) 24
Hydroponics facilities No
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) 15
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) 3
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) 50
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) 53
Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others) 53
Specific device/Scientific equipment: Ionosonde, GPS, magnetometers, neutron detectors, radiometers, seismometers, tide gauges
Scientific services possible: Dry laboratory, electronics
Long-term monitoring/observations: Cosmic ray, geomagnetic and seismic, ionospheric, meteorology, sea level and climate, sea birds

MEDICAL FACILITIES
Area of medical facility (m²) 184
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) 1
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) 1
Number of scientists on station (Summer) 1
Number of scientists on station (Winter) 1
Number of scientists on station (Winter) 1
Number of scientists on station (Summer) 1

Main science disciplines
Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geophysics, GIS, Glaciology, Human biology, Mapping, Marine biology, Medicine, Pollution.

COMNAP Catalogue of Antarctic Stations

www.antarctica.gov.au
Princess Elisabeth
Belgian Federal Science Policy and Polar Secretariat

71°56’59.5"S 23°20’48.8"E

Type: Station
Operational period: November–February

Location
Princess Elisabeth station was built on Utsteinen Ridge, at the foot of the Sør Rondane Mountains, Dronning Maud Land. The station is located 200 km inland.

Biodiversity and natural environment
The station’s natural environment is that of a high plateau with a continental Antarctic climate. The station sits in the vicinity of a mountain range and a petrel colony.

History and facilities
In 2007–2008, Belgium constructed a new research station in Antarctica. This station replaces the former Belgian Roi Baudouin base, built in 1958 at Bred Bay in Dronning Maud Land that closed in 1967. The Princess Elisabeth station is built 173 km inland from the former Roi Baudouin base.

General research and databases
Various research, including climatology, biodiversity, glaciology, geology and geophysics are conducted at Princess Elisabeth. In addition, the station is also a test platform for sustainable technologies.

Main science disciplines
Astrophysics, Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Hydrology, Medicine, Microbiology, Palaeoecology, Sustainable and communication technologies, Terrestrial biology.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Blue ice, Clear air zone, Coast, Crevasse, High elevation, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Ice shelf, Ice tongue, Lake, Low artificial light pollution, Low humidity, Melt streams, Moraine, Mountain, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Plateau, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Shoreline, Snow, Subglacial, Valley.

CLIMATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Inland Antarctica</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
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<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
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ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Continental Antarctica</th>
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<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain: N – East Antarctic inland ice sheet</td>
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<td>Altitude of facility (m)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term monitoring</td>
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<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazard (risk) management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

Area under roof (m²): 1800
Area scientific laboratories (m²): 50
Type of scientific laboratories: Atmospheric observatory, Geophysics, Meteorology.
Conference room (capacity): 600
Number of beds: 48
Showers: Yes
Laundry facilities: Yes
Power supply type: Renewable
Power supply (V): 220
Power supply (hours per day): 24
Hydroponics facilities: No
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season): 12
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season): 10
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season): 40
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season): 10

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Area of medical facility (m²): 20
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer): 2
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter): 2

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

Helipad: No

Vehicles on station:
- Land transportation: Snow tractors, sledges, 4WD tracked, Skidoo
- Ship landing facilities:
  - Period of ship visits per year: January, February, November, December
  - Number of ship visits per year: 6

WORKSHOP FACILITIES

Computer, Printer, Satellite phones, Scanner, VHF

COMMUNICATIONS

Electric, ICTS, Mechanical, Metal workshop, Wood workshop

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT

Access: Air
Number of airstrips: 1
Length (m) of longest runway: 1000
Width (m) of longest runway: 60
Number of flight visits per year: 6
Period of flight visits per year: January, February, November, December
Helpdesk: No
Number of ship visits per year: 6
Period of ship visits per year: January, February, November, December
**Ferraz**

Programa Antártico Brasileiro

62°S 07.7’ S 58°23’55.4’’W

**Type:** Station

**Operational period:** Year-round

**Location**

Ferraz Antarctic station is located on Keller Peninsula, within the Admiralty Bay, King George Island.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

Plants: Deschampsia antarctica, Colobanthus quitensis, Mosses, lichens, algae. Animals: Skua, Larus dominicanus, Storm petrel, Sterna vitata reproduce in neighboring areas; Pygoscelis papua, P. Antarctica, P. Adélie and Shag blue eye are visitors. Seals: Fur seal, Weddell seal, Elephant seal, Crabeater seal and Leopard seal are frequent visitors. Three small cirque glaciers and a small rock glacier are found on Flagstaff Mount and Tyrrell Ridge. Many seasonal small streams are found during the summer.

**History and facilities**

Ferraz station was established in 1984 and has been occupied continuously since 1986. On February 25, 2012 it suffered a fire; such an incident was without precedent in the history of 30 years of PROANTAR.

**General research and databases**

Emilia project (High Atmosphere Physics), Jacaya project (Atmosphere studies), Helena project (Marine Biogeochemistry), Davis Mendes project (Meteorology), José Roberto project (Marine biology), Juliano Cury project (Plant biology), Neusa project (Geospatial studies), Paulo Câmara project (Molecular Biology), Pio project (Macro Algae), Rosa project (Medical Anthropology), Schaeffer project (Permafrost and cryosols), Vivian project (Soil biology), Zairankin project ( Anthropology).

**Features in the facility area**

Bluff, Coast, Ford, Hill, Lake, Low artificial light pollution, Low humidity, Melt streams, Moraine, Permanent snowpatches, Plateaux, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Shoreline, Snow.

**Main science disciplines**

Anthropology, Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climatology, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geomorphology, Geophysics, GIS, Mapping, Marine biology, Microbiology, Oceanography, Pollution, Sedimentology, Soil science, Terrestrial biology.

**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area under roof (m²)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area scientific laboratories (m²)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Chemistry, Geophysics, GIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference room (capacity)</td>
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<td>Logistic area (m²)</td>
<td>66</td>
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<td>Number of beds</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Showers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laundry facilities</td>
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<td>Power supply type</td>
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<td>Power supply (hours per day)</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hydroponics facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Max number of personnel at a time</td>
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<tr>
<td>(staff, scientists and others)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific device/Scientific equipment:</td>
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<td>Scientific services possible:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term monitoring/observations:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area of medical facility (m²)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter)</td>
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<td>Capability: Basic</td>
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**WEB SITE**

World Wide Web: [www.mar.mil.br/secirm/ingles/proantar.html](http://www.mar.mil.br/secirm/ingles/proantar.html)

**BRAZIL**
St. Kliment Ohridski

Bulgarian Antarctic Institute

62°38'26.6"S 60°21'54.8"W

Type: Station

Operational period: November–March

Location

The Bulgarian Antarctic Base “St. Kliment Ohridski” (BAB) is in the eastern part of Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. It is located on the Bulgarian beach, Emona Harbour, east-northeast of Hospitales Point, with an elevation between 12 to 15 m above sea level. Local wildlife on Bulgarian beach includes fairly modest population of penguins and seals. At the same time, the base location offers convenient access to Mount Fremdey, Burdick Ridge, Mount Bowies, southern Hurd Peninsula and Varna Peninsula areas. Near to the BAB is the Spanish Antarctic Base “Juan Carlos I”.

Biodiversity and natural environment

In the region of the Bulgarian base, there are three species of penguins, four of seals and numerous bird species that nest in the surrounding area. Lichens, mosses and other plants grow freely. Those located near the base are surrounded and protected by a fence, and there are sign-posted protected areas.

History and facilities

Following an aborted attempt on Cape Vostok in the northwest end of Alexander Island, two prefabricated huts were assembled on Livingston Island on April 26–29, 1988, by a four-member Bulgarian team logistically supported by the Soviet ship Mikhail Somov. This refuge was later refurbished and inaugurated as a permanent base on December 11, 1993. Formerly known as Sofia University Refuge, in 1994 the base was named after St. Kliment of Ohrid (840–916 AD), a prominent Bulgarian scholar and bishop, by a Presidential decree. An expansion program was implemented at St. Kliment Ohridski in 1996–98, including construction of a new house, built with materials shipped from Argentina with the logistic support of the Spanish Antarctic Program. The house total area of 80 m² allows for two sleeping rooms, a bathroom, a scientific laboratory, living room and a kitchenette. Between 2007–2010 were built two new houses (materials from Argentina) having four more bedrooms, a medical office and two scientific laboratories (geological and biological). Thus the total capacity of the base was expanded to twenty-two persons, providing better conditions for work and living, as well as possibilities for a winter stay, if necessary. An average of twenty people work at St. Kliment Ohridski during the austral summer, usually from late November or early December until early March.

General research and databases

Various scientists – ecologists, biologists, geomorphologists, seismologists, geologists, geodesists – work around the base. In the past five years Bulgarian scientists have been working with the scientists from Spain and Portugal, in a project called “Permafrost and Climate Change in the Maritime Antarctic” (PERMANTAR), exploring the frozen soils.

Features in the facility area

Bird colonies, Bluff, Coast, Ice cap or glacier, Lake, Rocks, Sea, Snow.

Main science disciplines

Climate change, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Marine biology, Meteorology, Microbiology, Paleoecology, Seismology, Soil science, Topography.

History and facilities

Following an aborted attempt on Cape Vostok in the northwest end of Alexander Island, two prefabricated huts were assembled on Livingston Island on April 26–29, 1988, by a four-member Bulgarian team logistically supported by the Soviet ship Mikhail Somov. This refuge was later refurbished and inaugurated as a permanent base on December 11, 1993. Formerly known as Sofia University Refuge, in 1994 the base was named after St. Kliment of Ohrid (840–916 AD), a prominent Bulgarian scholar and bishop, by a Presidential decree. An expansion program was implemented at St. Kliment Ohridski in 1996–98, including construction of a new house, built with materials shipped from Argentina with the logistic support of the Spanish Antarctic Program. The house total area of 80 m² allows for two sleeping rooms, a bathroom, a scientific laboratory, living room and a kitchenette. Between 2007–2010 were built two new houses (materials from Argentina) having four more bedrooms, a medical office and two scientific laboratories (geological and biological). Thus the total capacity of the base was expanded to twenty-two persons, providing better conditions for work and living, as well as possibilities for a winter stay, if necessary. An average of twenty people work at St. Kliment Ohridski during the austral summer, usually from late November or early December until early March.

General research and databases

Various scientists – ecologists, biologists, geomorphologists, seismologists, geologists, geodesists – work around the base. In the past five years Bulgarian scientists have been working with the scientists from Spain and Portugal, in a project called “Permafrost and Climate Change in the Maritime Antarctic” (PERMANTAR), exploring the frozen soils.

Features in the facility area

Bird colonies, Bluff, Coast, Ice cap or glacier, Lake, Rocks, Sea, Snow.

Main science disciplines

Climate change, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Marine biology, Meteorology, Microbiology, Paleoecology, Seismology, Soil science, Topography.
Carvajal

Chilean Antarctic Program

67°45′37.7″S 68°54′53.4″W

Type: Station

Operational period: October–March

Location
Lt. Luis Carvajal station is located on Adelaide Island, west of the Antarctic Peninsula, 1698 km south-east of Punta Arenas, Chile.

Biodiversity and natural environment
In the Carvajal station area the vegetation is scarce, there are only lichen and algae. Some Elephant, Leopard, Waddel and Antarctic fur seals. Occasional sightings of Crabeater seals. Occasional sightings of Emperor penguins. Presence of Southern Giant Petrels, Blue-eyed Shags, Brown Skuas, South Polar Skuas. Near by the station, there is also an old Chilean Refuge named after Eduardo Garcia to commemorate the Chilean geologist and mountaineer of the University of Chile. In the area nearby the station, there is also an old Chilean Refuge named after Lt. Luis Tomás Carvajal Villarroel in May 1985.

History and facilities
The station was built by the United Kingdom, inaugurated on 3 February 1961, and called T Base - Adelaide Island. On August 14, 1984, the station was transferred to Chile and has been named after Lt. Luis Tomás Carvajal Villarroel in May 1985. Recently, laboratory facilities have been built and these were named after Eduardo Garcia to commemorate the Chilean geologist and mountaineer of the University of Chile. In the area nearby the station, there is also an old Chilean Refuge (Comodoro Guessalaga Refuge, built in 1952) on Avian Island.

General research and databases
Antarctic fur seals and penguins, ancient seal hunter archaeological research, weather, environment, geology and glaciology have been studied here for years. Results of the research have been published in CCAMLAR, and lately in IBS and WDS refereed magazines, and can therefore be searched using appropriate keywords and available searching tools. At earlier times, research was published mainly in the Instituto Antártico Chileno (INACH) Sede Cientifica Station’s research outreach papers have also been published in the INACH Boletín Antártico Chileno and ILAIA magazines.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Crevasses, Hills, Glacier, Lake, Melt streams, Moraines, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow, Valley.

Main science disciplines
Atmospheric sciences, Environmental science, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Marine biology, Paleontology, Pollution, Terrestrial biology.
Dr. Guillermo Mann
Chilean Antarctic Program

62°27’00”S 60°47’00”W

Type: Station
Operational period: October – March
Location
Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Guillermo Mann Station is located in the vicinity of a large Antarctic fur seal colony (Arctocephalus gazella), the largest in the Shetlands Islands, close to a US NOAA Station. There are also big colonies of Gentoo and Antarctic penguins indicating an important marine productivity in the neighbouring seas. Mosses and Deschampsia antarctica can be found in the valleys and some lichens on higher rocks. Some fossils can be found at the moraines in front of the Aranda and Anguita Glaciers.

History and facilities
As early as 1966, Chilean scientists reported fur seals were recovering at Cape Shirreff. The station opened in November 1991, near the Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) 149 including Cape Shirreff and the CEMP-2 site of San Telmo Islands. Therefore, to enter the area, a special permit is required. The station is named in honour of Dr. Guillermo Mann, zoologist who participated in the first official Chilean Expedition to Antarctica in 1947.

General research and databases
Antarctic fur seals and penguins, ancient seal hunter archaeological research, weather environment, geology, glaciology have been studied for years. Results of the research have been published in CCAMLR and lately in ISI and WOS refereed magazines and can therefore be searched using appropriate keywords and available searching tools. At earlier times research was published mainly in the Instituto Antártico Chileno (INACH) Serie Científica. Station’s research outreach papers have also been published in the INACH Boletín Antártico Chileno and ILAle magazines.
FREI outcrops could answer several important scientific questions. At the end of the Cretaceous, the study of Fildes Peninsula suggests that the Eocene represents the warmest time since the mass extinction event. In addition, progressively, but gymnosperms, ferns and sphenophytes dominated terrestrial plant biomass until the Cenozoic. During the late Cretaceous, there were outcrops with fossils of a wide range of organisms, including vertebrates and invertebrates and abundant flora with impressions of leaves, stems, pollen grains and spores that date from the Upper Cretaceous to Eocene. The Cretaceous was a crucial time of vegetation change, mainly due to the evolutionary and geographic radiation of angiosperms. During the late Cretaceous, angiosperms infiltrated the pre-existing vegetation progressively, but gymnosperms, ferns and sphenophytes dominated terrestrial plant biomass until the Cenozoic. In addition, the Eocene represents the warmest time since the mass extinction of the end of the Cretaceous. The study of Fildes Peninsula outcrops could answer several important scientific questions.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

An area near to the station, of 1.8 km² in King George Island, was proposed by Chile as a Special Protected Area for four decades, on the basis of its uniqueness and paleontological richness. In this area, there are outcrops with fossils of a wide range of organisms, including vertebrates and invertebrates and abundant flora with impressions of leaves, stems, pollen grains and spores that date from the Upper Cretaceous to Eocene. The Cretaceous was a crucial time of vegetation change, mainly due to the evolutionary and geographic radiation of angiosperms. During the late Cretaceous, angiosperms infiltrated the pre-existing vegetation progressively, but gymnosperms, ferns and sphenophytes dominated terrestrial plant biomass until the Cenozoic. In addition, the Eocene represents the warmest time since the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous. The study of Fildes Peninsula outcrops could answer several important scientific questions.

**History and facilities**

The Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva base is the biggest and most important Chilean Antarctic station. It is an air operations station served by the Chilen Air Force, located at Fildes Peninsula, in an ice-free area, in front of Fildes (Marแวst) Bay, west of King George Island. Situated alongside are the Professor Julio Escudero Station, the Chilean Maritime Station Fildes and also it is built only 200 meters from the Russian Bellingshausen Station, with an altitude of 10 metres above sea-level.

**General research and databases**

Results of the research are published in ISI and WOS refereed journals and can therefore be searched using appropriate keywords and available searching tools. At earlier times research was published mainly in the Instituto Antártico Chileno's (INACH) Serie Científica. Station’s research outreach papers have also been published in the INACH Boletín Antártico Chileno and ILAIA magazines.

**Features in the facility area**

Bird colonies, Coast, Crevasses, Hills, Glacier, Lake, Melt streams, Moraines, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow, Valley.

**Main science disciplines**

Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Environmental sciences, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Marine biology, Paleoecology, Pollution, Terrestrial biology.
Gabriel González Videla
Chilean Antarctic Program

64°49’25’’S  62°51’26’’W

Type: Station

Operational period: December – April

Location
President González Videla Station is located on the coast of the Gerlache Straits, Paradise Bay, Danco coast, Antarctic Peninsula. It is 1.430 km south of Punta Arenas, Chile.

Biodiversity and natural environment
In the area nearby Videla station it is possible to encounter penguins, of whom there is also a rare lineage of albino specimens, humpback whales, skuas and terns.

History and facilities
The station has been active in the period 1951–58, and was reopened in the early 1980s; it is named after Chilean President Gabriel González Videla, who visited Antarctica in 1940. Chilean scientists and tourist vessels visit the station during the summer season. On the north edge of the station there is a sign identifying Waterboat Point, an HSM. This was the place where the smallest ever wintering-over party (two men) spent a year and a day in 1921-1922. The two men, Thomas Bagshawe and M.C. Lester, had been part of the British Imperial Expedition, but their particular project, which involved flying a number of aircraft to the South Pole, was aborted. Nevertheless, they decided to stay over for the winter and made their shelter in an old whaling boat they found on this site. During this time, Bagshawe wrote the first scientific study of penguin breeding development.

CLIMATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Maritime Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break Up</td>
<td>December</td>
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<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>January, February, March</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
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ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain:</td>
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<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:</td>
<td>3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula</td>
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<td>Altitude of facility (m)</td>
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<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
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<td>Long term monitoring</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard(ous) management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General research and databases
Results of the research are published in ISI and WOS refereed magazines and can therefore be searched using appropriate keywords and available searching tools. At earlier times research was published mainly in the Instituto Antártico Chileno’s (INACH) Serie Científica. Station’s research outreach papers have also been published in the INACH Boletín Antártico Chileno and ILAIA magazines.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Crevasses, Glacier, Melt streams, Moraines, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Shoreline, Snow.

Main science disciplines
Environmental science, Geology, Glaciology, Marine biology.
**O’Higgins Chilean Antarctic Program**

63°19'15"S  57°53'59"W

**Type:** Station  
**Operational period:** Year-round

**Location**  
The scientific laboratory located at O’Higgins Station, which is run by the Chilean Army, is in the Antarctic Peninsula, 1,380 km south-east of Punta Arenas, Chile.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**  
Geology, glaciology and marine biology studies are performed at and near the station.

**History and facilities**  
O’Higgins station was inaugurated on February 18, 1948, during the Second Official Chilean Expedition to Antarctica; since its opening, it has never been closed.

**General research and databases**  
Geology, glaciology and marine biology studies are performed at and near the station. Results of the research are published in ISI and WOS refereed magazines and can therefore be searched using appropriate keywords and available searching tools. At earlier times research was published mainly in the Institute Antártico Chileno’s (INACH) Serie Científica. Station’s research outreach papers have also been published in the INACH Buletín Antártico Chileno and ILAIA magazines.

---

**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Maritime Antarctica</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>January, February</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
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**ENVIRONMENT**

**Antarctic Environmental Domain:** Antarctic Peninsula.  
**Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:** Vegetation, Geology, Glaciology, Marine Biology, Meteorology.

**Technical specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area under roof (m²)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area scientific laboratories (m²)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Power supply (hours per day)</td>
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<td>Hydroponics facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**  
No

**VEHICLES AT FACILITY**

- **Sea transportation:** Inflatable boat
- **Land transportation:** Cranes, Loaders, Skidoos

**WORKSHOP FACILITIES**

- **Mechanical, Metal Workshop, Wood Workshop**

**COMMUNICATIONS**

- **E-mail, Internet, Satellite phone, Telephone, VHF**

**TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT**

- **Access:** Air, Sea  
  - Transport to facility: Airplane, Ship  
  - Number of airstrips: 1  
  - Length (m) of longest runway: 800  
  - Width (m) of longest runway: 30  
  - Number of flight visits per year: 10  
  - Period of flight visits per year: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December  
  - Helipad: Yes  
  - Number of ship visits per year: 6  
  - Period of ship visits per year: January, February, March, April, October, November, December  
  - Ship landing facilities: None

**Features in the facility area**

- Bird colonies, Crevasses, Glaciers, Melt streams, Moraines, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Shoreline, Snow.

**Main science disciplines**

Geology, Glaciology, Marine biology, Meteorology.
Prat, Chilean Antarctic Program

62°28'43''S 59°39'48''W

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round

Location

The scientific laboratory is located at Arturo Prat station, run by the Chilean Navy, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. It is named after Captain Arturo Prat, the most important Chilean naval hero. Since its opening, the station has been run by the Chilean Navy, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands.

Biodiversity and natural environment

Geology, glaciology, microbiology and marine biology studies are performed at and in the area near the station.

History and facilities

Arturo Prat station was opened on February 6, 1947 by the First Chilean Antarctic Expedition and it has been established in Iquique Cove, Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. It is named after Captain Arturo Prat, the most important Chilean naval hero. Since its opening, the Chilean Navy has run the Station; the Chilean Antarctic Institute and can therefore be searched using appropriate keywords at earlier times research was published mainly in the Instituto Antártico Chileno’s INACH Série Científica. Station’s research outreach papers have also been published in the INACH Boletín Antártico Chileno and ILAIA magazines.

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area under roof (m²)</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area scientific laboratories (m²)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of scientific laboratories:</td>
<td>Biology, Marine biology, Microbiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference room (capacity)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistic area (m²)</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of beds</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry facilities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply type</td>
<td>Fossil fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (V)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (hours per day)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroponics facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max number of personnel at a time</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific device/Scientific equipment:</td>
<td>Autoclave, Centrifuges, Freezing water baths, Freezers, Laminar flow hoods, Magnifying glasses, microscopes, Precision balances, Snow density meters, Sterilizing ovens, Vacuum pumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term monitoring/observations:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL FACILITIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of medical facility (m²)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vehicles at facility

Sea transportation: Zodiac boats
Land transportation: Landers, Quad bikes

Transport and freight

Transports to facility: Helicopter, Ship
Telephone, VHF, E-mail, Internet, Satellite phone, Telephone, VHF

Communications

E-mail, Internet, Satellite phone, Telephone, VHF

Environment

Region: Antarctic Peninsula
Antarctic Environmental Domain: G - Antarctic Peninsula offshore
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula
Altitude of facility (m): 0
Type of surface facility built on: Ice-free ground
Long term monitoring: Yes
Waste management: Yes
Hazardous management: Yes
Fuel spill response capacity: Yes

Resources

CLIMATE

Climate zone: Maritime Antarctica
Parmafract: Discontinuous
Mean annual wind speed (km/h): 42.1
Max wind speed (km/h): 92.6
Dominant wind direction: NW
Sea Ice Break Up: December
Snow free period: January, February, March
Total annual precipitation (mm): 571
Precipitation type: Snow and Rain
Mean annual temperature (°C): -2.3
Mean temperature in February (°C): 1.9
Mean temperature in July (°C): -6.7

ENVIRONMENT

Region: Antarctic Peninsula
Antarctic Environmental Domain: G - Antarctic Peninsula offshore
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula
Altitude of facility (m): 0
Type of surface facility built on: Ice-free ground
Long term monitoring: Yes
Waste management: Yes
Hazardous management: Yes
Fuel spill response capacity: Yes

General research and databases

Land and marine biology, microbiology, geology and glaciology studies have been performed at and near the station. Results of the research are published in ISI and WOS refereed magazines and can therefore be searched using appropriate keywords and available searching tools. At earlier times research was published mainly in the Instituto Antártico Chileno’s INACH Série Científica. Station’s research outreach papers have also been published in the INACH Boletín Antártico Chileno and ILAIA magazines.

Features in the facility area

Bird colonies, Coast, Crevasse, Hills, Glacier, Lake, Melt streams, Moraines, Other biological, Permanent snow patches, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow, Valley.

Main science disciplines

Environmental sciences, Geology, Glaciology, Meteorology, Other Biological sciences.
several important scientific questions. The study of Fildes Peninsula outcrops could answer the warmest time since the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous. The geographic radiation of angiosperms. During the late Cretaceous, vegetation change, mainly due to the evolutionary and molecular biology, a wet lab, cold storage rooms and a divers working zone.

**History and facilities**

During 1975, some containers were installed to support scientific studies being carried out in the area. The place was known as Refugio Fildes or Fildes station. It was expanded after 1990 with new modules. In 1994, the architecture works began for the first habitation module that was officially opened on February 5, 1995, with a ceremony led by the Director of INACH, Ambassador Oscar Pinochet de la Barra, and attended by several Chilean authorities.

**General research and databases**

Atmospheric, biological, environmental, palaeontology, geological research, geomorphology and glaciology studies are conducted at and near the station.

**Features in the facility area**

Bird colonies, Coat, Crevasses, Hills, Glaciers, Lake, Melt streams, Moraines, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow, Valley.

**Main science disciplines**

Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Environmental sciences, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Marine biology, Paleoecology, Pollution, Terrestrial biology.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

An area near to the station, of 1,8 km² in King George Island, was proposed by Chile as a Special Protection Area, on the basis of its uniqueness and paleontological richness. In this area, there are outcrops with fossils of a wide range of organisms, including vertebrates and invertebrates and abundant flora with impressions of leaves, stems, pollen grains and spores that date from the Upper Cretaceous to Eocene. The Cretaceous was a crucial time of vegetation change, mainly due to the evolutionary and geographic radiation of angiosperms. During the late Cretaceous, angiosperms infiltrated the pre-existing vegetation progressively, but gymnosperms, ferns and sphenophytes dominated terrestrial plant biomass until the Cenozoic. In addition, the Eocene represents the warmest time since the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous. The study of Fildes Peninsula outcrops could answer several important scientific questions.

**CURRENT WORK**

In 1988, a proposal was made by Chilean authorities to NACF for the transformation of the Refugio Fildes into a field station, which was accepted in 1990. In 1991, the Chilean Antarctic Program (INACH) began the construction of the habitation module in Fildes Peninsula, Antarctica. In 1992, the station was named Professor Julio Escudero, after the scientist and politician who was a key figure in the development of Chilean Antarctic policy.

**Resources at the station**

The station is equipped with a wide range of scientific and support facilities, including laboratories, workshops, and accommodation for up to 50 scientists and 10 staff members. The station has a diverse range of scientific disciplines, including paleoecology, geology, and marine biology.

**Logistics at the station**

The station is accessible by airplane or ship, and has facilities for sea-based operations. The station is located on Fildes Peninsula, Antarctica, and is managed by the Chilean Antarctic Program (INACH).

**Legal and political context**

The station is located in the Antarctic Treaty System, and is managed by the Chilean Antarctic Program (INACH). The station is classified as a Special Protection Area, and is located in the Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region (ACBIR) of the Antarctic Peninsula.

**References**

Collins, Fildes, Frei and Ripamonti. Othere Chilean facility in the area are Artigas (Uruguay), Great Wall Station (China), King Sejong (Korea) and Carlini (Argentina).

**Contact information**

For more information, please contact the Chilean Antarctic Program (INACH) at www.inach.cl
Risopatrón Chilean Antarctic Program

62°22'17"S 59°42'53"W

Type: Station
Operational period: October–March

Location
Risopatrón station is located on Coppermine Cove, Robert Island, South Shetland Islands.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Geology, geophysics, glaciology, lakes and terrestrial biology science research are performed at and in the area nearby the station.

History and facilities
The station was established as a refuge in 1949 and opened as a small base in 1954. It is named after the Chilean geographer Luis Risopatrón.

General research and databases
Land and lakes, environment, biology, geophysics and glaciology studies are conducted at and near the station. Results of the research are published in ISI and WOS refereed magazines and can therefore be searched using appropriate keywords and available searching tools. At earlier times research was published mainly in the Instituto Antártico Chileno (INACH) Serie Científica. Station’s research outreach papers have also been published in the INACH Boletín Antártico Chileno and ILAIA magazines.

Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate zone</td>
<td>Maritime Antarctica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmast</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>42.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>99.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td>NN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea ice Break Up</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>January, February, March, April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation type</td>
<td>Snow and Rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July</td>
<td>-5.7</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Antarctic Peninsula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain:</td>
<td>G – Antarctic Peninsula offshore island geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:</td>
<td>3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Altitude of facility (m) 15
Type of surface facility built on Ice-free ground
Long term monitoring Yes
Waste management Yes
Hazard(ous) management No
Fuel spill response capability No

Facilities Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area under roof (m²)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area scientific laboratories (m²)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of scientific laboratories: Microbiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference room (capacity)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logistic area (m²)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply type</td>
<td>Fossil Fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (V)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (hours per day)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroponics facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific device/Scientific equipment: Magnifying glass, Microscope</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific services possible:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term monitoring/observations: No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medical facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of medical facility (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medical screening requirements

Vehicles at facility
Sea transportation: Zodiac boats
Land transportation: None

Workshop facilities

Communications

Satellite phone, VHF

Transport and freight

Access Sea
Transport to facility:
Number of airstrips | 0 |
Length (m) of longest runway |
Width (m) of longest runway |
Number of flight visits per year |
Period of flight visits per year: Helipad
Number of ship visits per year |
Period of ship visits per year: Ship landing facilities: None

Equipment:
Distance to hospital (km) | 1000 |
Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km) | 20 |
Closest emergency facility external (km) |

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Hills, Glacier, Lake, Melt streams, Moraines, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow, Valley

Main science disciplines
Environmental sciences, Geology, Glaciology, Meteorology, Terrestrial biology

www.inach.cl
Yelcho

Chilean Antarctic Program

64°52'55"S 63°35'03"W

**Type:** Station

**Operational period:** October–March

**Location**
Yelcho station is located on Doumer Island, South Bay.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**
Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) 146 South Bay. South Bay’s depths are characterized by the presence of rocky substrates. In some areas, there are rocky walls that fall steeply at depths greater than 40 m. In areas closer to the glacier, depths are a mixture of solid rock and quarry stones with less steep slopes. In general, South Bay depths are dominated by red algae and brown algae Himantothalus grandifolius, which dominates the bottom coverage, reaching more than 80% coverage of the substrate. There are also mixed depths with predominant sludge deposits, some outcrops of rocks with sponges and soft depths of sediment and mud.

**History and facilities**
The Chilean Navy built Yelcho station on February 18, 1962, as a scientific station. It was transferred to the Chilean Antarctic Institute in the early eighties, and it was used until the 1990s to develop marine research. New facilities and laboratories were built, and the station reopened in 2015 by INACH Director José Retamales. Its name honoured the Coast Guard vessel Yelcho led by Pilot Luis Pardo, who rescued Shackleton’s men from Elephant Island in 1916.

**General research and databases**
Marine studies are conducted at and near Yelcho station.

**Features in the facility area**
Bird colonies, Coast, Crevasses, Glacier, Melt streams, Moraines, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Sea Ice, Seal colonies, Snow.

**Main science disciplines**
Marine biology, Oceanography.

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**YELCHO**

特点设施

鸟类殖民，海岸，裂隙，冰川，融水溪，冰块，其他生物，永久雪斑，岩石，海洋，海洋冰，海豹殖民，雪。

**主要科学领域**
海洋生物学，海洋学。
Great Wall
Chinese Arctic and Antarctic Administration / Polar Research Institute of China

62°13’03.1”S 58°57’43.2”W

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location
Great Wall station is located on the slopes of King George Island which are covered by snow all year and provide an abundant water supply. There is a long coastline and mudflat along the station beach.

Biodiversity and natural environment
The area near the station has a luxuriant growth of lichens, mosses and algae. The shore area is the habitat and breeding ground for penguins, seals and seabirds.

History and facilities
The facility consists of a living building, buildings for scientific research, one multifunctional building, garage, one building for sewage treatment and one building hosting power generators.

General research and databases
As a year-round station, the scientific research mainly focus on the study of ecology, environment monitoring, meteorological observation, ice and snow, sea ice, geology, geomagnetism, seismographic observation and remote mapping.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Lake, Low artificial light pollution, Other Biological, Shoreline.

Main science disciplines
Climatology, Environmental sciences, Geology, Marine biology, Terrestrial biology.
Kunlun
Chinese Arctic and Antarctic Administration / Polar Research Institute of China

80°25′01.7″S 77°6′58.0″E

Type: Station
Operational period: December–February

Location
Kunlun station is located in Dome Argus (Dome A) area, the highest place in Antarctica, on the East Antarctica plateau. The station is sitting at the middle section of the ice divide of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet.

Biodiversity and natural environment
There are no flora and fauna at the station and its surrounding area; it is located 1200 km inland and the elevation rises between 3900 m and 4092 m. The thickness of the ice sheet varies from 1500 m to 3100 m. This area is highly influenced by altitude and cold air mass all year-round and is regarded to be the center of the Antarctic cold source region.

History and facilities
The station consist of a main building, garage and a workshop for ice core drilling.

General research and databases
Scientific research mainly focuses on the study of ice cores, snow and ice, astronomy, polar atmospheric science, geomagnetism and seismology.

CLIMATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Inland Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permafrost</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break-Up</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRECIPITATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precipitation type</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td>-41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>-80.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Continental Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain</td>
<td>East Antarctic inland ice sheet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:
- Altitude of facility (m): 4087
- Type of surface facility built on: Ice sheet
- Long-term monitoring: Yes
- Waste management: Yes
- Hazard(out)management: Yes
- Fuel spill response capability: Yes

Main science disciplines
Astrophysics, Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Glaciology, Geomagnetism, Mapping, Seismology.

Features in the facility area
High elevation, Ice sheet.

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

| Area under roof (m²) | 558 |
| Area scientific laboratories (m²) | 80 |
| Type of scientific laboratories: Astronomy, Ice coring |  |
| Conference room (capacity) | 20 |
| Logistic area (m²) | 270 |
| Number of beds | 20 |
| Showers | Yes |
| Laundry facilities | No |
| Power supply type | Fossil fuel, Renewable |
| Power supply (V) | 220 |
| Power supply (hours per day) | 24 |
| Hydroponics facilities | No |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 14 |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 12 |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 26 |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | (staff, scientists and others) |

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONNEL AT A TIME: 26

SPECIFIC DEVICE/SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT: Deep ice core drilling system, Snow sampling, Three Antarctic Survey Telescopes (ASTs, Optical/NIR, aperture size of 500 mm), Small telescope A-Ray (CSTAR, Optical, four wide-field telescopes with aperture size of 145 mm), Bright star survey telescope (BSST, Optical, a wide-field telescope with aperture size of 300 mm), Meteorological station

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES POSSIBLE:
- Long-term monitoring/observations: Astronomical surveys in the fields of exoplanets, supernova, cosmology, galaxies, Meteorology

MEDICAL FACILITIES

| Area of medical facility (m²) | 15 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) | 1 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) | (capability) |
| Equipment: Portable hyperbaric oxygen chamber, Pulse blood oxygen saturation instrument, Automatic wrist electronic sphygmomanometer, Oxygenerator |
| Distance to hospital (km) | 1300 |
| Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km) | 780 |
| Closest emergency facility external (km) | |
| Medical research capabilities | No |
| Medical screening requirements | Yes |

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

| Sea transportation: | |
| Land transportation: Bulldozer, snow groomer |

WORKSHOP FACILITIES

| Mechanical |
| Communicate |
| Transport and freight |

Access: Air, Land
Transport to facility: Airplane, 4WD
Number of airstrips | 1 |
Length (m) of longest runway | 3120 |
Width (m) of longest runway | 80 |
Number of flight visits per year | (staff, scientists and others) |
Number of field visits per year: January, February, December
Helipad | No |
Number of ship visits per year | (staff, scientists and others) |
Number of field visits per year: January, February, December
Ship landing facilities | No |

COMNAP Catalogue of Antarctic Stations
Taishan
Chinese Arctic and Antarctic Administration / Polar Research Institute of China

73°51'50.0"S 76°58'27.0"E

Type: Camp
Operational period: December–February

Location
Taishan camp is located in the Princess Elisabeth Land, East Antarctica, within the inland ice sheet. There is no flora and fauna in the surrounding area within a radius of 100 km.

Biodiversity and natural environment
A world of ice and snow, a lack of local flora and fauna.

History and facilities
The camp was built on the same location of the refuge which was supposed to be used by the inland team going to the Kunlun Station. The construction of the main building has been completed and it is the only building forming the camp.

General research and databases
The research currently carried out at the camp are mainly in the field of glaciology, meteorological and space physics observation.

Features in the facility area
Ice cap.

Main science disciplines
Glaciology, Meteorological observation, Space physics observation.

CLIMATE
Climate zone
Inland Antarctica
Permafrost
Continuous
Mean annual wind speed (km/h) 38.16
Max wind speed (km/h) 80.64
Dominant wind direction NE
Sea Ice Break-Up None
Snow-free period None
Total annual precipitation (mm) None

ENVIRONMENT
Region
Continental Antarctica
Antarctic, Environmental Domain: N - East Antarctic Inland Ice Sheet
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region
Altitude of facility (m) 2621
Type of surface facility built on Ice sheet
Long-term monitoring Yes
Waste management Yes
Hazardous waste management Yes
Fuel spill response capability Yes

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE
Area under roof (m²) 710
Area scientific laboratories (m²) 60
Type of scientific laboratories: Glaciology, Meteorology, Space physics
Conference room (capacity) 12
Logistic area (m²) 650
Number of beds 20
Showers Yes
Laundry facilities No
Power supply type Fossil fuel, Renewable
Power supply (V) 220
Power supply (hours per day) 24
Hydroponics facilities No
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) 8
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) 12
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) 20
Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others) 20
Specific device/Scientific equipment:
Scientific services possible:
Long-term monitoring/observations:

MEDICAL FACILITIES
Area of medical facility (m²) 14
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) 1
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) 1
Capability: Basic
Equipment: Portable hyperbaric oxygen chamber, Pulse blood oxygen saturation instrument, Automatic wrist electronic sphygmomanometer, Oxygenator
Distance to hospital (km) 525
Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km) 522
Closest emergency facility external (km) None
Medical research capabilities No
Medical screening requirements No

VEHICLES AT FACILITY
Sea transportation:
Land transportation: Bulldozer, snow groomer

WORKSHOP FACILITIES
Mechanical

COMMUNICATIONS
Satellite phone, VHF

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT
Access
Air, Land
Transport to facility: 4WD, Airplane
Number of airstrips 1
Length (m) of longest runway 2120
Width (m) of longest runway 80
Number of flight visits per year None
Period of flight visits per year: June, July, August
Helipad
Number of ship visits per year None
Period of ship visits per year:
Ship landing facilities:

www.caa.gov.cn    www.pric.org.cn
Zhongshan
Chinese Arctic and Antarctic Administration / Polar Research Institute of China

69°22′24″S 76°22′40″E

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round

Location
Zhongshan station is located on the Larsemann Hills along the southeastern coast of Prydz Bay, several hundreds of kilometers away from the Amery Ice Shelf, Grove Mountains and Prince Charles Mountains in the southwest.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Colonies of penguins, seals and seabird can be found in the area near the station. The station is located on an area characterised by hills, mostly composed of Gneiss, with a shape similar to stairs climbing up from east to west.

History and facilities
The facility consists of two living buildings, buildings for scientific research, one multifunctional building, one building for sewage treatment and one building hosting power generators.

General research and databases
The scientific research mainly focuses on the study of meteorological and upper atmospheric physics observation, geomagnetism, seismology, sea ice investigation in Prydz Bay and investigation in Amery Ice Shelf.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Crevasse, Fjord, Lake, Other Biological, Rock, Shoreline, Snow.

Main science disciplines
Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Geology, Meteorology, Microbiology, Terrestrial biology.
Johann Gregor Mendel
Masaryk University
63°48’02.3”S 57°52’57.3”W
Type: Station
Operational period: December–March
Location
Johann Gregor Mendel Czech station is located on the Ulu Peninsula, the most northern tip of the James Ross Island, east side of Antarctic Peninsula. The nearest neighbouring stations are Marambio (Argentina) and O’Higgins (Chile). Climatically, it is the border of the maritime and continental Antarctic regions. The site is unique as it is one of the largest deglaciated coastal oasis in the area. Several local glaciers, volcanic mountain, lakes, rivers and paleontology sites are in the close vicinity.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Unique deglaciated area of coastal oasis with two months where the mean temperature is above 0 °C, large area without any snow cover during the austral summer season. Some parts covered with various species of lichens and mosses. The depth of the perennial active layer varies 0.5 – 1.0 m. Permafrost active layer varies 0.5 – 1.0 m. Permanent colonies of Skuas and Terns are present in the area; in addition, small preglacial and periglacial caves could be occasionally encountered during the austral summer season. Killer and Humpback whales can be found in the surrounding waters.

History and facilities
The Johann Gregor Mendel Czech Antarctic Station, with twenty persons capacity, was built during two austral summer seasons 2004-05 and 2005-06. The Czech base bears the name of J.G. Mendel (1822-1884), a founder of modern genetics and pioneering meteorologist. The Johann Gregor Mendel Czech Antarctic Station is the only Czech government research base in Antarctica. Since it was settled in 2006, successful austral summer expeditions have been held every year.

General research and databases
Scientific research conducted at the station is multidisciplinary and includes the following research disciplines: Climatology and Meteorology, Stress plant physiology, Geomorphology (glacial and periglacial), Microbiology, (Proto)lImnology, Algalogy, Zoology (Parasitology, Ichthyology, Ornithology), Ecology, Ecological physiology, Bacteriology, Palaeoecology, Palaeontological Quaternary geology, Sedimentology, Volcanology, Genetics, Geochemistry, Glaciology, Lichenology and Bryology, Palynology, Physical geography, Physics of the atmosphere (cosmic radiation measurement), Palaeomicrobiology, Pedology (soil research), Communication technology, Renewable energy and Waste management.

Features in the facility area
Bluff, Coast, Fauna, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Ice shelf, Lake, Melt streams, Moraine, Mountain, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Plateau, Rivers, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Shoreline, Snow, Valley.

Main science disciplines
Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Botany, Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Geology, Geodesy, Geology, Geomorphology, GIS, Glaciology, Human biology, Hydrology, Isotopic chemistry, Limnology, Mapping, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Paleocology, Paleolimnology, Pollution, Sedimentology, Sociology, Soil science, Terrestrial biology.

Czech base bears the name of Johann Gregor Mendel.
Pedro Vicente Maldonado
Instituto Antártico Ecuatoriano

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Area under roof (m²)**: 908
- **Area scientific laboratories (m²)**: 200
- **Type of scientific laboratories**: Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Geophysics, Oceanography, Environmental, Hydrography
- **Conference room (capacity)**: 16
- **Logistic area (m²)**: 500
- **Number of beds**: 34
- **Showers**: Yes
- **Laundry facilities**: Yes
- **Power supply type**: Fossil Fuel
- **Power supply (V)**: 220
- **Power supply (hours per day)**: 24
- **Hydroponics facilities**: No
- **Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)**: 22
- **Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)**: 10
- **Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)**: 22
- **Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others)**: 34
- **Specific device/scientific equipment**: Multiparameter, Spectrophotometer, Balance, dry heat stove, muffle, Reactor, BOD incubator, Sunlight equipment, rotavapor distiller, Incubator, laminar flow cabinet, sublimate, Fluorimeter, Inverted microscope, Stereoscopic microscope, Electric mortar sieve
- **Scientific services possible**: Multidisciplinary scientific laboratory, Weather Station, logistical support
- **Long-term monitoring/observations**: Seasonal data of glaciological parameters, since 2010

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- **Area of medical facility (m²)**: 22
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer)**: 1
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter)**: 1
- **Capability**: Basic
- **Equipment**: Minor surgery, hypothermia, trauma, bed for hospitalization
- **Distance to hospital (km)**: 15
- **Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km)**: 12
- **Closest emergency facility external (km)**: 12
- **Medical research capabilities**: No
- **Medical screening requirements**: No

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

- **Sea transportation**: Three rubber boats
- **Land transportation**: Two snowmobiles

WORKSHOP FACILITIES

- **Electricity workshop**: Mechanic workshop, Wood workshop, ICTS, Gasfitter workshop, Welding workshop

COMMUNICATIONS

- **E-mail**, Satellite phone, VHF

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT

- **Access**: Air, Sea
- **Transport to facility**: Airplane, Ship
- **Number of airstrips**: 0
- **Number of ship visits per year**: 0
- **Length (m) of longest runway**: 0
- **Width (m) of longest runway**: 0
- **Number of flight visits per year**: 0
- **Period of flight visits per year**: 0
- **Helipad**: Yes
- **Number of ship visits per year**: 0
- **Period of ship visits per year**: 0
- **Ship landing facilities**: None

CLIMATE

- **Climate zone**: Maritime Antarctica
- **Permafrost**: Continuous
- **Mean annual wind speed (km/h)**: 22.31
- **Max wind speed (km/h)**: 160.55
- **Dominant wind direction**: E
- **Sea Ice Break-Up**: January, February, March, October, November, December
- **Snow free period**: January, February, March, December
- **Total annual precipitation (mm)**: 600
- **Prescription type**: Snow and Rain
- **Mean annual temperature (°C)**: 1
- **Mean temperature in February (°C)**: 1
- **Mean temperature in July (°C)**: 1

ENVIRONMENT

- **Region**: Antarctic Peninsula
- **Antarctic Environmental Domain**: G – Antarctic Peninsula offshore Island geologic
- **Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region**: 3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula
- **Altitude of facility (m)**: 10
- **Type of surface facility built on**: Ice-Free Ground
- **Long term monitoring**: No
- **Waste management**: Yes
- **Hazardous management**: Yes
- **Fuel spill response capability**: Yes

Pedro Vicente Maldonado station is located at 62°26’57.6’’S 59°44’27.5’’W on Greenwich Island, Antarctic Peninsula.

Biodiversity and natural environment

Pedro Vicente Maldonado research station constitutes a suitable laboratory to monitor the progress and changes that occur on the ecosystem in the Antarctic Peninsula area.

History and facilities

The seasonal Pedro Vicente Maldonado station was built in 1990 with a maximum capacity of twenty-two persons at any one time. Since 2012, the maximum capacity has increased up to thirty-two persons.

General research and databases

The research undertaken by the Instituto Antártico Ecuatoriano (INAE) are in accordance with national research policies issued by the National Secretary of Higher Education, Science and Technology (SENESCYT), which is the highest research body of Ecuador. There are four lines of research: 1) Environmental Studies, 2) Interaction between Ecuador and Antarctica, 3) Climate Change and 4) Technology Applied to Antarctica.

Features in the facility area

Bird colonies, Ice cap or glacier, Other Biological, Rock.

Main science disciplines

Climatology, Climate change, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Geomorphology, Mapping, Marine biology, Microbiology, Oceanography, Polution, Sedimentology, Soil science, Terrestrial biology.
**Aboa**

**Finnish Antarctic Research Program at the Finnish Meteorological Institute**

73°03'00"S 13°25'00"W

**Type:** Station  
**Operational period:** October–March

**Location**

Aboa station is located on the Basen nunatak in the Vestfjella Mountains, Dronning Maud Land.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

Vegetation is very scarce in the Basen nunatak. Some common algae, lichens and mosses, as well as some micro-organisms living in extreme conditions are present. There are a few dozen Snow petrels (Pagodroma nivea), a few Wilson’s storm petrels (Oceanites oceanicus) and South Polar skuas (Catharacta MacCormick) nesting on the Basen cliffs.

**History and facilities**

Aboa was built in 1988; the Swedish research station Wasa is located on the same nunatak, 200 metres from Aboa and the two stations together form the Nordenskiöld Base Camp. Aboa was enlarged and renovated during the summer 2002-2003. Today the research station comprises a main building, a generator building, an arch shelter, two separate research/accommodation containers, a container housing a doctor’s surgery/accommodation, a container with a gravity laboratory, three 20 foot storage containers (food, spare parts, storeroom), an incinerator container, a garage and a container for climate research with a year-round weather station. Aboa can accommodate expeditions of up to 17 people and it is occupied during the Antarctic summer only.

**General research and databases**

Finland started active Antarctic research when the station Aboa was founded in 1988. Since then, Finland has organized twenty-three (2015) Antarctic research expeditions at the Finnish research station Aboa. In recent years research has focused on geodesy and glaciology, soil, bedrock and marine geology and geophysics, bi-polar meteorological and space physics, marine and structural technology, and oceanography and marine biology. Metadata is stored in the data system of the Joint Committee on Antarctic Data Management.

**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Inland Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permamfrost</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Max wind speed (km/h)**

- Mean annual: 160
- Max: 250

**Wind direction**

- Mean annual: unspecified
- Max: unspecified

**Sea Ice Break Up**

- Mean annual: unspecified
- Max: unspecified

**Total annual precipitation (mm)**

- Mean annual: 153
- Mean in February: 53
- Mean in July: 239

**ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Continental Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain</td>
<td>K – Northern latitude ice shelves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region</td>
<td>6 Dronning Maud Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Altitude of facility (m): 400

**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of surface facility built on</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long term monitoring</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard(ous) management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Features in the facility area**

**Nunatak.**

**Main science disciplines**

Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Climatology, Geodesy, Geology, Geophysics, Glaciology.
Concordia
Institut Polaire Francais Paul Emile Victor / Programma Nazionale Di Ricerche in Antartide

75°05’59.9”S 123°19’57.4”E
Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location
Concordia station is located at Dome C, on the high East Antarctic plateau. The site is one of the coldest and among the most remote places on Earth. Among the year-round stations in Antarctica, only 3 are located in inland (Amundsen–Scott, Vostok and Concordia). The closest stations are Dumont d’Urville and Mario Zucchelli.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Dome C is 1100 km from the coast at a height of 3233m a.s.l., surrounded by thousands of kilometers of solid ice. Temperatures hardly rise above -25°C in summer and can fall below -80°C in winter with record of -84.6°C reached in 2010. As a consequence, there is no fauna and no flora.

History and facilities
The idea of constructing a European permanent research station in the heart of Antarctica, with an environment particularly hostile for humans, springs up when the site at Dome C was revealed to be apparently favourable for deep ice coring and astronomy. This scientific challenge is accompanied by another, parallel adventure: the design and construction of a modern station, capable of yielding new scientific knowledge concerning not only Antarctica, but also concerning the whole our planet and beyond: the Universe. The Institut Polaire Français Paul Emile Victor (IPFVE) and the Programma Nazionale di Ricerche in Antartide (PNRA) have therefore pooled their skills and know-how, resources and combined operations to develop this new station between 1995 and 2005. Concordia has been continuously occupied since that time.

General research and databases
The research projects implemented at Concordia are linked to many subjects involving societal concerns, such as climate change, the role of greenhouse gases or aerosols in past and present trends or the hole in the ozone layer. Besides the European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica (EPICA), which was completed in December 2004 and extended the record of climate variability to around 800,000 years BP, Concordia remains an active site for glaciology. Dome C also offers an exceptional environment for astronomical observations and provides good conditions for calibration and validation of sensors embarked on polar orbit satellites. Observatories in seismology, geomagnetism, or Earth-Sun interactions are present. Concordia station itself is also considered as an excellent Earth-based analogue for orbital space stations or Mars-bound vessels and projects in collaboration with the European Space Agency (ESA) are implemented.

Features in the facility area
Clear air zone, Ice cap or glacier, Low artificial light pollution, Low humidity, Plateau, Sustrugui.

Main science disciplines
Astronomy, Astrophysics, Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Engineering, Environmental sciences, Geophysics, Glaciology, Human biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Paleoclimatology, Planetary Science.

www.institut-polaire.fr    www.pnra.it
Dumont d’Urville
Institut Polaire Francois Paul Emile Victor

66°39’77.0”S 140°0’08.0”E

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round

Location
Dumont d’Urville station is located on the coastal area of Terre Adélie, in the Pointe Géologie Archipelago, on Petrel Island, a short distance from the Antarctic continent. The Glacier Astrolabe, close to the station, produces large icebergs which have a strong impact on the bottom of the sea floor and its biodiversity. All the islands of the archipelago except for Île des Pétrels constitutes the Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) 120 which also includes also the Emperor penguin breeding colony on sea ice in winter.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Located on a small island at 5 km from the continent, the Dumont d’Urville station is entirely surrounded by sea ice in winter whereas the sea is usually open from December to March. A huge colony of breeding Emperor penguins is present close to the station in winter, and several sea bird species, including numerous Adélie penguins and seals breed in the area. Local conditions are characterized by temperatures varying from 0°C to -35°C, blizzard, long polar nights and winds sometimes exceeding 300 km/h.

History and facilities
After the fire which destroyed the first French Antarctic Station (Port-Marine) in Terre Adélie in January 1952, a team of six expeditioners decided to stay during winter on Île des Pétrels, in a small hut called “Base Marne” (HSM 471). In 1956, Dumont d’Urville station was built on this island, as a temporary station for the International Geophysical Year (1957-58). The station has been continually occupied since that time. The facility includes living quarters: sleeping accommodation, refectory, kitchen, library and hospital laboratories – biology, geophysics, meteorology; technical areas: power generating plant, workshops and garages.

General research and databases
The research projects implemented at Dumont d’Urville station cover a large range of scientific domains: bird and mammal ecology and physiology, marine biology, glaciology, atmospheric chemistry, stratigraphic ozone, meteorology as well as long term Earth science observatories in seismology and magnetism.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Crevasse, Fauna, Ice cap or glacier, Ice tongue, Seal colonies.

Main science disciplines
Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Environmental sciences, Geology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Marine biology.

CLIMATE
Climate zone Coastal Antarctica
Formal title None
Mean annual wind speed (km/h) 333
Max wind speed (km/h) 324
Dominant wind direction SE
Sea Ice Break Up January, February, March, December
Snow free period None
Total annual precipitation (mm) Snow
Mean annual temperature (°C) -10.7
Mean temperature in February (°C) -4
Mean temperature in July (°C) -16.7

ENVIRONMENT
Region Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Environmental Domain: L – Continental coastal zone ice sheet
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 13 Adélie Land
Altitude of facility (m) 42
Type of surface facility built on Ice-free ground
Long term monitoring Yes
Waste management Yes
Hazardous management Yes
Fuel spill response capability Yes

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE
Area under roof (m²) 4815
Area scientific laboratories (m²) 872
Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Geophysics, Scientific diving Conference room (capacity) 24
Logistic area (m²) 3440
Number of beds 90
Showers Yes
Laundry facilities Yes
Power supply type: Coal, Diesel, Renewable
Power supply (V) 230
Power supply (hours per day) 24
Hydropneumatic facilities No
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) 44
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) 46
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) 14
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) 10
Max number of personnel at a time 90
Number of airstrips 1
Transport to facility: Airplane, Ship
Helipad Yes
Access Air, Sea
Number of ship visits per year: January, February, November, December
Number of ship visits per year: 5
Number of airstrips per year: 15
Number of flight visits per year: January, February, October, November, December
Number of flight visits per year: 15
Length (m) of longest runway 1300
Width (m) of longest runway 50

WORKSHOP FACILITIES
ICTS, Mechanical, Metal workshop, Wood workshop

COMMUNICATIONS
E-mail, Fax, Internet, Satellite phone, Telephones, VHF

TRANSPORT AND Freight
Access Air, Sea
Transport to facility: Airplane, Ship
Number of airstrips 1
Length (m) of longest runway 1300
Width (m) of longest runway 50
Number of flight visits per year: 15
Period of flight visits per year: January, February, October, November, December
Helipad Yes
Number of ship visits per year: 5
Period of ship visits per year: January, February, November, December
Ship landing facilities: Floating dock/Pontoon, Pier/Jetty

www.institut-polaire.fr
CLIMATE

Climate zone: Coastal Antarctica

Permafrost: Continuous

Mean annual wind speed (km/h): 30
Max wind speed (km/h):
Dominant wind direction:
Sea Ice Break-Up:
Snow free period: January, February, December

Total annual precipitation (mm):
Precipitation type:
Mean annual temperature (°C): -2.4
Mean temperature in February (°C): 4
Mean temperature in July (°C):

ENVIRONMENT

Region: Antarctic Peninsula

Antarctic Environmental Domain: A – Antarctic Peninsula northern geologic
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 1 North-east Antarctic Peninsula
Altitude of facility (m): 10
Type of surface facility built on: Ice-free ground
Long term monitoring: No
Waste management: Yes
Hazard (ous) management: Yes
Fuel spill response capability: Yes

Main science disciplines

Climate change, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Fishery, Glaciology, Marine biology, Microbiology, Sedimentology, Terrestrial biology.

Features in the facility area

Coast, Fauna, Ice cap or glacier, Nunatak, Other Biological, Sea, Sea ice.

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

Area under roof (m²): 133
Area scientific laboratories (m²): 118
Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Chemistry, Scientific diving
Conference room (capacity):
Logistic area (m²):
Number of beds: 16
Showers: Yes
Laundry facilities: Yes
Power supply type: Fossil fuel
Power supply (V): 220
Power supply (hours per day): 24
Hydroponics facilities:
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season): 2
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season): 14
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season): 2
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season): 2
Max number of personnel at a time: 16

Specific device/Scientific equipment: Laboratory fully equipped
Scientific services possible: Providing Liquid Nitrogen, Running Decompression Chamber
Long-term monitoring/observations: Yes, by Argentina at Carlini Station

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Area of medical facility (m²):
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer):
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter):

Capability:
Equipment:
Distance to hospital (km): 0.2
Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km):
Closest emergency facility external (km):
Medical research capabilities: No
Medical screening requirements: No

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

Sea transportation: Five Zodiac boats with outboard motors, two Zodiac semi-rigid boats, model Hurricane 733 OB (as per Carlini station data)
Land transportation: One truck, one tractor Terry, Three 4wd quad all-terrain bikes, one 6wd all-terrain, four snowmobile (as per Carlini station data)

WORKSHOP FACILITIES

Mechanical

COMMUNICATIONS

Computer, E-mail, Internet, Printer, Satellite phone, VHF

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT

Access: Air, Sea
Transport to facility: Airplane, Helicopter, Ship
Number of airstrips:
Length (m) of longest runway:
Width (m) of longest runway:
Number of flight visits per year: 6
Period of flight visits per year: January, February, March, November, December
Helipad:
Number of ship visits per year: 2
Period of ship visits per year: March, November
Ship landing facilities:

Dallmann

Alfred Wegener Institute

62°14'25.7"S 58°40'00.3"W

Type: Laboratory

Operational period: October–March

Location

The Dallmann Laboratory is located at the Argentinean station Carlini at the Potter Cove on Potter Peninsula, the southernmost extreme of King George Island. The Potter Cove is surrounded by ice fields, glaciers and the prominent Three Brothers Hill. Potter Peninsula is an Antarctic Specially Protected Area (132).

Biodiversity and natural environment

The marine environment is a combination zone of glacier fronts, rocky shores and soft bottom areas. The coastal areas host bird colonies, marine mammal breeding areas and several vegetal species.

History and facilities

The Dallmann Laboratory was opened in 1994 by the Alfred Wegener Institute and the Instituto Antártico Argentino. The laboratory is personned with German and Argentinian personnel, and European guests, from October to March; during the winter months, one person provided by the Instituto Antártico Argentino (IAA) / Dirección Nacional del Antártico (DNA) conducts measurements and maintains the laboratory.

General research and databases

The main research fields are marine and terrestrial biological studies, solar UV, ecophysical investigations, geological field works.
Kohnen
Alfred Wegener Institute

75°00'06"S 00°04'04"E

Type: Station
Operational period: October–March

Location
Kohnen station is located on the Antarctic plateau at an altitude of 2892 m. The bedrock is covered by 2782 m ice and snow.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Kohnen station is located in the interior of the Antarctic continent, about 600 km away from the coast.

History and facilities
The station was opened in 2001 as a logistics base for a deep ice core drilling program. The central building consists of a 32 m long and 8 m wide steel platform on 16 pillars with 11 20-feet container modules on top of it. The functions of these modules are radio room, mess room, kitchen, sanitary facilities, two sleeping rooms, snowmelter, store, workshop and power plant. Food store containers on sledges and additional sleeping modules can be parked beside the platform. Because of snow accumulation the platform has to be lifted up every second year; four technicians are needed to open the station.

General research and databases
As Kohnen was the logistics base for ice core drilling for several years. Additional to the deep ice core drilling, different science programs took place at or near Kohnen station, including the measurement of the local topography and ice velocity, ground-based radio-echo sounding, meteorological measurements using an automatic weather station and aerosol sampling with high- and low-volume devices. Since 2010/11, the Coldest Firm (CoFi) project uses Kohnen as its logistic base. The primary objective of this project is to understand the densification and the air enclosure process of the coldest firm.
Neumayer III
Alfred Wegener Institute

70°41′0″S 08°16′0″W

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round

Location
Neumayer Station III is located about 20 km inland of the ice edge on the Ekström Ice Shelf. The Ekström Ice Shelf is a part of Dronning Maud Land in the Atlantic Sector of Antarctica. In contrast to the previous stations, Neumayer Station III was built about 7 m above the snow surface.

Biodiversity and natural environment
The coastal environment favours the biodiversity in the vicinity of Neumayer Station III. Emperor penguin colony, Adélie penguins as well as Weddell seals, Skuas and other birds are present. The Ekström Ice Shelf is surrounded by two ice covered ridges and the ice shelf forms a bay (Atka Bay). The ice shelf is about 200 m thick at its front and has a velocity of 250 m/yr.

History and facilities
Neumayer Station III follows the Georg-von-Neumayer station (1981–1992) and Neumayer II station (1992–2009) on the Ekström Ice Shelf. It is the first of three stations to be built about 7 m above the surface. Neumayer Station III integrates research, operational and accommodation facilities in one building. On the roof of Neumayer Station III, a balloon launching hall was built to launch radiosondes. A short distance from the station (1.5 km) an air chemistry (trace gases) and a geophysics observatory are located. Together with the meteorology, they comprise the long-term observatories of Neumayer Station III.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Other Biological, Ice shelf, Sea ice.

Main science disciplines
Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Geophysics, Glaciology, Meteorology.

General research and databases
Main research fields are meteorology, air chemistry and geophysics. These are long-term observatories and the data are available at www.pangaea.de. The meteorology observatory is part of the Baseline Surface Radiation Network (BSRN). Additionally, ocean acoustics and the observation of the penguin colony take place. The Neumayer Station III is also the location of the infra-sound array I27DE, a measuring field of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).

CLIMATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Coastal Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal/flush</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>32.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>133.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea ice break up</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td>-6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>-24.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENVIRONMENT

Region: Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Environmental Domain: I – East Antarctic ice shelves
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 6 Dronning Maud Land
Altitude of facility (m) 43

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

Area under roof (m²): 4890
Area scientific laboratories (m²): 410
Type of scientific laboratories: Chemistry, Geophysics, Meteorology
Conference room (capacity): 60
Logistic area (m²): 2511
Number of beds: 40
Showers: Yes
Laundry facilities: Yes
Power supply type: Fossil fuel, Renewable
Power supply (V): 220
Power supply (hours per day): 24
Hydroporics facilities: No
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season): 20
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season): 40
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season): 4
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season): 60
Max number of personnel at a time: 60 (staff, scientists and others)
Specific device/Scientific equipment: Meteorological equipment, air chemistry lab, GPS, hydrophones beneath the ice shelf, camera for observing penguin colony
Scientific services possible: Long-term monitoring/observations: Meteorological observations, air chemistry, geophysics

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Yes
Area of medical facility (m²): 56
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer): 3
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter): 3
Capability: Basic, Dental, Surgery
Equipment: Anaesthetics, Diagnostic X-ray, Laboratory diagnostics, Telemedicine

DISTANCE TO HOSPITAL (km)

None
Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km): 60
Closest emergency facility external (km): 60

MEDICAL RESEARCH CAPABILITIES

Yes

Vehicles at facility

Access: Air, Land, Sea
Transport to facility: Airplane, Ship, Ski, Skidoo
Number of airstrips: 1
Length (m) of longest runway: 1000
Width (m) of longest runway: 60
Number of flight visits per year: 100
Period of flight visits per year: January, February, December

Helipad: Yes
Number of ship visits per year: 2
Number of ship visits per year: January, February, December

Ship landing facilities: Ice pier

Other Biological

Bird colonies, Other Biological, Ice shelf, Sea ice.

Features in the facility area

Bird colonies, Coast, Other Biological, Ice shelf, Sea ice.

Main science disciplines

Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Geophysics, Glaciology, Meteorology.

General research and databases

Main research fields are meteorology, air chemistry and geophysics. These are long-term observatories and the data are available at www.pangaea.de. The meteorology observatory is part of the Baseline Surface Radiation Network (BSRN). Additionally, ocean acoustics and the observation of the penguin colony take place. The Neumayer Station III is also the location of the infra-sound array I27DE, a measuring field of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).

Features in the facility area

Bird colonies, Coast, Other Biological, Ice shelf, Sea ice.

Main science disciplines

Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Geophysics, Glaciology, Meteorology.
**Bharati**
National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research

69°24'24.4''S 76°11'42.9''E

**Type:** Station

**Operational period:** Year-round

**Location**
Bharati is located in Larsemann Hills on a small promontory between Thala Fjord and Quilty bay, east of Stornes Peninsula.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**
Promontory, ice-free ground, petrels and penguins, seals occasionally.

**History and facilities**
About 2500 km east of Maitri, the new Indian research base Bharati is located between Thala Fjord & Quilty bay, east of Stornes Peninsula in Antarctica. A modular, three-story structure with total floor area of 2900 m² over a small footprint of 1650 m² was commissioned on 18 March 2012 to facilitate year-round scientific research activities. The station consists of one main building, fuel farm, fuel station, sea water pump house, a summer camp and a number of smaller containerized modules. The main building offers regulated power supply, automated heating and air conditioning with hot and cold running water, flush toilets, sauna, cold storage, aesthetically designed living, dining, lounge and laboratory space. The communication is through dedicated satellite channels providing connectivity for voice, video and data with the India mainland.

**General research and databases**
Earth, life and atmospheric sciences.

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**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Coastal Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break-Up</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>January, February, December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation type</td>
<td>Snow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-10.2</td>
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<td>Mean temperature in January (°C)</td>
<td>-17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>-4.6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Continental Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain</td>
<td>D – East Antarctic Coastal Geologic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region</td>
<td>7 East Antarctica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude of facility (m)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
<td>Ice-free ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Facilities and services**

- **FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**
  - Area under roof (m²): 2900
  - Area scientific laboratories (m²): 270
  - Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Chemistry, Geology
  - Conference room (capacity): 70
  - Logistic area (m²): 332
  - Number of beds: 47
  - Showers: Yes
  - Laundry facilities: Yes
  - Power supply type: Fossil fuel
  - Power supply (V): 220
  - Power supply (hours per day): 24
  - Hydroponics facilities: No
  - Number of staff on station (peak/summer season): 24
  - Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season): 22
  - Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season): 18
  - Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season): 5
  - Maximum number of personnel at a time: 47

- **Transport and Freight**
  - Access: Air, Sea
  - Transport to facility: Airplane, Helicopter, Ship, Skidoo, Walking
  - Number of airstrips: 0
  - Length (m) of longest runway: 0
  - Number of flight visits per year: 7
  - Period of flight visits per year: January, February, November, December
  - Helicopter: Yes
  - Number of ship visits per year: 1
  - Period of ship visits per year: January, February
  - Ship landing facilities: None

**Medical services**

- **MEDICAL FACILITIES**
  - Area of medical facility (m²): 54
  - Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer): 2
  - Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter): 2
  - Capability: Basic, Surgery
  - Equipment: Anaesthesia, Biochemistry
  - Distance to hospital (km): Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km): Closest emergency facility external (km): Medical research capabilities: No
  - Medical screening requirements: No

**Vehicles at facility**

- **VEHICLES AT FACILITY**
  - Sea transportation: Snowmobiles
  - WORKSHOP FACILITIES: Mechanical, Wood workshop

**Communications**

- **COMMUNICATIONS**
  - Computer, E-mail, Internet, Printer, Satellite phone, Telephone, VHF

**Features in the facility area**

- **Features in the facility area:** Bird colonies, Bluff, Clear air zone, Coast, Fjord, Hill, Lake, Other, Biological, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Shoreline, Snow.

**Main science disciplines**

- **Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Environmental sciences, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Human biology, Isotopic chemistry, Mapping, Palaeoceanology, Sedimentology.

- **Main science disciplines:** Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter): 2
  - Capability: Basic, Surgery
  - Equipment: Anaesthesia, Biochemistry
  - Distance to hospital (km): Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km): Closest emergency facility external (km): Medical research capabilities: No
  - Medical screening requirements: No

**Infrastructure**

- **INFRASTRUCTURE**
  - Area scientific laboratories (m²): 270
  - Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Chemistry, Geology
  - Conference room (capacity): 70
  - Logistic area (m²): 332
  - Number of beds: 47
  - Showers: Yes
  - Laundry facilities: Yes
  - Power supply type: Fossil fuel
  - Power supply (V): 220
  - Power supply (hours per day): 24
  - Hydroponics facilities: No
  - Number of staff on station (peak/summer season): 24
  - Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season): 22
  - Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season): 18
  - Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season): 5
  - Maximum number of personnel at a time: 47

**Features in the facility area**

- **Features in the facility area:** Bird colonies, Bluff, Clear air zone, Coast, Fjord, Hill, Lake, Other, Biological, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Shoreline, Snow.

**Main science disciplines**

- **Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Environmental sciences, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Human biology, Isotopic chemistry, Mapping, Palaeoceanology, Sedimentology.

- **Main science disciplines:** Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter): 2
**Maitri** National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research

70°46’00.6”S 11°43’30.8”E

**Type:** Station

**Operational period:** Year-round

**Location**

Maitri station is situated on an ice-free, rocky area on the Schirmacher Oasis in the central Dronning Maud Land region of East Antarctica.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

Ice-free ground; petrels, skua and penguins are occasionally seen.

**History and facilities**

Since 1983 the Indian scientific endeavors in Antarctica have been sustained on a year-round basis, from the Indian permanent stations “Dakshin Gangotri” (1983–1989) and “Maitri” (1989 – present). In the year 1986, an ice-free, rocky area on the Schirmacher Oasis was selected to build the second research station “Maitri”. It is an inland station at an elevation of about 117 m and about 100 km from the sea with an intervening ice shelf in between. Dakshin Gangotri station was decommissioned in 1990.

**General research and databases**

The infrastructure available at the station has enabled the scientists to conduct research in various disciplines such as Atmospheric Sciences & Meteorology, Earth Sciences including Glaciology, Human Biology, Medicine, Biology and Environmental Sciences.

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**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Coastal Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td>SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break Up</td>
<td>February, March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>January, February, December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total annual precipitation (mm) | 24 |
| Mean annual temperature (°C)   | -5.7 |
| Mean temperature in February (°C) | -3 |
| Mean temperature in July (°C)   | -16.8 |

**ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Continental Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain: D – East Antarctic Coastal Geologic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 6 Dronning Maud Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude of facility (m)</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
<td>Ice-free ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

| Area under roof (m²) | 1030 |
| Area scientific laboratories (m²) | 105 |
| Type of scientific laboratories: Geology, Geophysics | |
| Logistic area (m²) | 449 |
| Number of beds | 65 |
| Showers | Yes |
| Laundry facilities | Yes |
| Power supply type | Fossil fuel |
| Power supply (V) | 220 |
| Power supply (hours per day) | 24 |
| Hydroponics facilities | No |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 20 |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 25 |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 7 |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 7 |
| Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others) | 65 |

**Features in the facility area**

Bird colonies, Clear air zone, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Ice shelf, Ice tongue, Lake, Melt streams, Moraine, Mountain, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Snow, Valley.

**Main science disciplines**

Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Isotopic chemistry, Mapping, Palaeontology, Sedimentology.
History and facilities

The site for the permanent Italian station, built in 1986, is Terra Nova Bay between Cape Washington and the Drygalski Ice Tongue, along the coast of Northern Victoria Land. The station was called Bassy Terra Nova until 2004. The station is built right on the shore, on a granite rocky peninsula with a north-south orientation. The area assigned to the buildings provides easy access from/to the sea from both east and west. The small inlet on the east shore is particularly suited for unloading cargo at the beginning of the season, when the sea is totally covered with ice. The fast-ice in Tethys Bay is used at the beginning of the season as an aircraft landing place. The main facilities are runways, helipads, plants (power production, incinerator, waste water treatment, desalinator, liquefer), fuel storage and aquarium.

General research and databases

Terra Nova Bay area has been widely scientifically investigated in the last thirty-two years, through extensive geological, oceanographic, marine, ecological and biological research. Marine biological research activities were carried out in the area during the austral summers since the early 1990s including fish community dynamics (in particular the Silver fish). Since 1987, the Metero-Climatological Observatory of the Programmatic vie of the southern Ross Sea since 1984 are among the longest biologic time series in Antarctica. At Boulder Clay, since 2000, an automatic station (CALM protocol grid) is monitoring the permafrost thermal regime.

Features in the facility area

Bird colonies, Blue ice, Bluff, Clear air zone, Coast, Crevasse, High elevation, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Ice shelf, Ice tongue, Lake, Low artificial light pollution, Low humidity, Melt streams, Mountain, Mountain, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Plateau, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow, Sthuzugui, Terrestrial geothermal, Valley.

Main science disciplines

Astrophysics, Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Fisheries, Geodesy, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, GIS, Glaciology, Hydrology, Isotopic chemistry, Limnology, Mapping, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Paleocoeology, Pollution, Soil science, Terrestrial biology.

Biodiversity and natural environment

MZZ is located in the Northern Foothills, an ice-marginal, high altitude pergialic environment covered only by local glaciers and snowfields. The area, characterized by Adélie and Emperor penguin colonies and Skua colonies (at Edmonston Point, Cape Washington, Adélie Cove and Inexpressible Island), hosts some penguin colonies and Skua colonies (at Edmonson Point, Cape Washington, Adélie Cove and Inexpressible Island), and invertebrates. The vegetation of Victoria Land is entirely cryptogamic and vascular plants are absent.
Syowa National Institute of Polar Research

69°0'25.1"S 39°35'01.5"E
Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location
Syowa station was established on East Ongul Island, Lützow – Holm Bay, on 29 January 1957.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Syowa station is located on East Ongul Island being separated by the Ongul Strait, which is approximately 4 km wide, the climate is comparatively moderate. The rock surface is exposed in the summer, revealing moss and lichen colonies.

History and facilities
Syowa station was built in 1957 in the International Geophysical Year. Initially, cartographic, astronomical and gravity surveys were undertaken at the station. Now, a range of diverse research is carried out there and in the immediate vicinity of the station. Syowa is a year-round station with capacity for up to 130 people in the summer and a maximum of 49 people in winter.

General research and databases
Research undertaken at Syowa includes space and upper atmospheric, meteorology, glaciology, geosciences, bioscience, polar engineering, and climate change studies. At present, National Institute of Polar Research (NIPR) and Syowa station are constantly networked via an Intelsat satellite link, and the data from Syowa are directly transferred to NIPR through this network via a high-speed LAN in the station. The “Multipurpose Satellite Data Receiving System” at Syowa is operated by the Polar Data Centre (PDC), and data from various earth observation satellites are received and transferred to NIPR. The transferred data from Syowa are stored in the Polar Science Data Library System (POLARIS) in NIPR, and transferred to researchers in collaborating universities and institutes via the Science Information Network (SINET).

CLIMATE
Climate zone
Coastal Antarctica
Permafrost
Continuous
Mean annual wind speed (km/h)
67
Max wind speed (km/h)

ENVIRONMENT
Region
Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Environmental Domain: D – East Antarctic coastal geology
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 6 Dronning Maud Land
Altitude of facility (m)
29
Type of surface facility built on
Ice-free ground
Long term monitoring
Yes
Waste management
Yes
Hazardous management
Yes
Fuel spill response capability
Yes

Features in the facility area
Coast, Lake, Low artificial light pollution, Low humidity, Melt streams, Permanent snowpatches, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

Main science disciplines
Astrophysics, Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Geocryology, Geodesy, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Human biology, Isotopic chemistry, Limnology, Mapping, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Paleolimnology, Pollution, Terrestrial biology.

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE
Area under roof (m²)
7480
Area scientific laboratories (m²)
1330
Type of scientific laboratory: Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Geophysics
Conference room (capacity)

LOGISTICS
Logistic area (m²)
6150
Number of beds
130
Showers
Yes
Laundry facilities
Yes

POWER SUPPLY
Power supply (V)
100
Power supply (hours per day)
Fossil fuel, Renewable
Hydropower facilities
Yes
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)
120
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)
50
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)
30
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)
10
Max number of personnel at a time
130

MEDICAL FACILITIES
Medical research capabilities
Yes
Closest emergency facility external (km)
None
Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km)
None
Distance to hospital (km)
None

COMMUNICATIONS
Computer, E-mail, Fax, Internet, Satellite phone, Telephone, VHF

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT
Transport to facility: Air, Sea
Transport to ship: Airplane, Ship
Number of airstrips
2
Length (m) of longest runway
1200
Width (m) of longest runway
50
Number of flight visits per year
5
Period of flight visits per year: January, February, November

ACCESS
Helipad
Yes
Number of ship visits per year
1
Period of ship visits per year: January, February, December

www.nipr.ac.jp/english
## General research and databases
Chemical oceanography, terrestrial and marine ecology. To view all the data collected, please visit www.rpdc.nl.

## Features in the facility area
- Bird colonies, Coast, Crevasse, Fjord, Ice cap or glacier, Ice shelf, Mountain, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow.

## Main science disciplines
- Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Glaciology, Isotopic chemistry, Marine biology, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.

### Facilities infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Area under roof (m²)</th>
<th>Number of staff (off peak/winter season)</th>
<th>Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area scientific laboratories</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of scientific laboratories:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology, Chemistry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply type</td>
<td>Fossil fuel, Renewable</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (V)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (hours per day)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroponics facilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max number of personnel at a time</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(staff, scientists and others)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scientific services possible:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term monitoring/observations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment:</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Medical facilities
- Area of medical facility (m²): 0
- Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer): 0
- Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter): 0
- Distance to hospital (km): None
- Nearest emergency facility in Antarctica (km): None
- Closest medical research capabilities: None

### Communications
- E-mail: None
- Telephone: None

### Transport and freight
- Access: Air, Sea
- Transport to facility: Airplane, Ship
- Number of airstrips: 0
- Number of ship visits per year: None
- Length (m) of longest runway: None
- Width (m) of longest runway: None
- Number of flight visits per year: None
- Period of flight visits per year: None
- Helping facilities: None
- Number of ship visits per year: None
- Period of ship visits per year: None

### History and facilities
- Officially opened January 2013, four flexible high tech mobile labs built in standard ISO 20 feet high cube containers. All four housed in a specially designed docking station.

#### 1. A dry lab suitable for the use of a wide range of analytical instruments (e.g. flow cytometry) that need to be run at room temperature (15-22 °C).

#### 2. A dry lab suitable for culturing using a cabinet with plasma lamps that provide the daylight spectrum. The temperature in this container is kept between 0 °C and 22 °C.

#### 3. A wet lab suitable for processing water samples and biological rate measurements at the temperature of the sample of interest. The temperature in this container is kept between 2 °C and 15 °C.

#### 4. A clean room laboratory suitable for trace metal research. It is equipped with special filters in the air-processing system to ensure that the air entering the container is completely particle free. The temperature in this container can be controlled between 5 °C and 20 °C.

### Biodiversity and natural environment
As per Rothera Research station information, the Flora mainly limited to lichen. Breeding colonies of South polar skua, tams and Imperial Cormorants in the area. Large transitory populations of other bird species (penguins, gulls etc). Regular visits from Adélie penguins although no breeding colonies close by. Occasional sightings of Chinstrap and Emperor penguins. Regular sightings of Weddell, Crabeater, Fur, Elephant and Leopard seals. Regular sightings of Minke whale and Orca, occasionally Humpbacks.

### History and facilities
Originally opened January 2013, four flexible high tech mobile labs built in standard ISO 20 feet high cube containers. All four housed in a specially designed docking station.

- **Type**: Laboratory
- **Location**: Dirck Gerritsz Laboratory is located at Rothera Research station, run by the British Antarctic Survey, Adelaide Island, Western Antarctic Peninsula.

### Climate
- **Climate zone**: Coastal Antarctica
- **Permafrost**: Continuous

- **Mean annual wind speed (km/h)**: 65
- **Max wind speed (km/h)**: 150
- **Dominant wind direction**: Southwest
- **Sea Ice Break Up**: October
- **Snow free period**: January
- **Total annual precipitation (mm)**: 500
- **Mean temperature in July (°C)**: -30
- **Mean temperature in January (°C)**: -15

### Environment
- **Region**: Antarctic Peninsula
- **Antarctic Environmental Domain**: G - Antarctic Peninsula offshore island (geologic)
- **Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region**: 4 Central South Antarctic Peninsula
- **Altitude of facility (m)**: 3
- **Type of surface facility built on**: Ice-free ground
- **Long term monitoring**: No data
- **Waste management**: No data
- **Hazardous waste management**: No data
- **Fuel spill response capability**: No data

### Research
- **Main science disciplines**: Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Glaciology, Isotopic chemistry, Marine biology, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.

### Logistics
- **Fuel spill response capability**: No data
- **Hazard(ous) management**: No data
- **Waste management**: No data
- **Long term monitoring**: No data

### Vehicular
- **Area under roof (m²)**: 48
- **Area of medical facility (m²)**: 0
- **Number of beds**: 0
- **Number of staff on station**: 0
- **Number of scientists on station**: 0
- **Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)**: 8
- **Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)**: 2
- **Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)**: 0
- **Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)**: 2
- **Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)**: 0
- **Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)**: 0
- **Permafrost**: Continuous
- **Climate zone**: Coastal Antarctica
- **Power supply type**: Fossil fuel, Renewable
- **Power supply (V)**: 110/220
- **Power supply (hours per day)**: 24

### Access
- **Access**: Air, Sea
- **Transport to facility**: Airplane, Ship
- **Number of airstrips**: 0
- **Length (m) of longest runway**: None
- **Width (m) of longest runway**: None
- **Number of flight visits per year**: None
- **Period of flight visits per year**: None

### Workshops
- **Workshop facilities**: None

### Medical
- **Nearest emergency facility in Antarctica (km)**: None
- **Closest medical research capabilities**: None
- **Distance to hospital (km)**: None
- **Number of ship visits per year**: None
- **Period of ship visits per year**: None
- **Helping facilities**: None

### Communications
- **E-mail**: None
- **Telephone**: None

### Transportation
- **Access**: Air, Sea
- **Transport to facility**: Airplane, Ship
- **Number of airstrips**: 0
- **Length (m) of longest runway**: None
- **Width (m) of longest runway**: None
- **Number of flight visits per year**: None
- **Period of flight visits per year**: None

### Accommodation
- **Number of beds**: 0
- **Number of staff on station**: 0
- **Number of scientists on station**: 0
- **Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)**: 8
- **Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)**: 2
- **Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)**: 0
- **Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)**: 2
- **Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)**: 0
- **Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)**: 0
- **Permafrost**: Continuous
- **Climate zone**: Coastal Antarctica
- **Power supply type**: Fossil fuel, Renewable
- **Power supply (V)**: 110/220
- **Power supply (hours per day)**: 24

### Workshops
- **Workshop facilities**: None

### Medical
- **Nearest emergency facility in Antarctica (km)**: None
- **Closest medical research capabilities**: None
- **Distance to hospital (km)**: None
- **Number of ship visits per year**: None
- **Period of ship visits per year**: None
- **Helping facilities**: None

### Communications
- **E-mail**: None
- **Telephone**: None
Scott Base Antarctica New Zealand

**Type:** Station  
**Operational period:** Year-round  
**Location:** Pram Point, Ross Island Antarctica. Scott Base has been New Zealand's permanent base in Antarctica since 1957. The Base provides services and accommodation for the many scientific research parties and groups who visit Antarctica during the summer. The Base is located 3932 km (214 nautical miles) from Christchurch, New Zealand, and 1500 km from the South Pole. The Antarctic mainland is 70 km across McMurdo Sound from Scott Base.

### Biodiversity and natural environment

The topography of Pram Point and the southern tip of Hut Point Peninsula slopes gently southwards to where the land meets the sea or sea ice. The soils are derived from basaltic lava, and consist of loosely compacted stony gravelly sand. Permafrost generally occurs at a depth of approximately 300 mm. The ice free terrestrial environment of the southern tip of Hut Point Peninsula is characterised by a periglacial environment and is believed to have been affected significantly since 1956 as a result of activities associated with the operation of both Scott Base and McMurdo Station. Despite significant ground disturbance over sixty years of operations at Scott Base, a recent environmental assessment of Pram Point found the area to support diverse biological communities including mosses, lichens, algae and soil invertebrates. Their distribution is sparse but widespread, and predominantly found in areas with low disturbance and higher water availability. South polar skua (Catharacta macrorhyncha) and Weddell seals (Leptonychotes weddelli) are regular visitors to Scott Base with Weddell seals occurring in significant numbers (~100-200 animals) during mid-summer on the sea ice in front of Scott Base. Adélie penguins (Pygoscelis adeliae) and Emperor penguin (Aptenodytes forsteri) are occasionally seen in the vicinity of Scott Base, while killer whales (Orcinus orca) and Leopard seals (Hydrurga leptonyx) have also been sighted in McMurdo Sound and occasionally come close to shore in front of Scott Base when the sea ice has broken out.

### History and facilities

**Scott Base**

**Operational period:** Year-round

**Location:** Pram Point, Ross Island Antarctica. Scott Base has been New Zealand’s permanent base in Antarctica since 1957. The Base provides services and accommodation for the many scientific research parties and groups who visit Antarctica during the summer. The Base is located 3932 km (214 nautical miles) from Christchurch, New Zealand, and 1500 km from the South Pole. The Antarctic mainland is 70 km across McMurdo Sound from Scott Base.

### General research and databases

The science supported by Antarctica New Zealand fits within three research themes outlined in the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Science Strategy. Scientific research from a wide variety of disciplines is supported within these themes and it is recognised that much of the research is applicable to more than one of these themes. See more at: www.antarcticanz.govt.nz/science.

### Features in the facility area

Coast, Hill, Ice shelf, Low artificial light pollution, Low humidity, Melt streams, Mountain, Other Biological, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow, Sustrugi.

### Main science disciplines


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**CLIMATE**

- **Climate zone:** Coastal Antarctica
- **Permafrost:** Continuous
- **Mean annual wind speed (km/h):** 19
- **Max wind speed (km/h):** 177
- **Dominant wind direction:** NW
- **Sea ice Break Up:** January
- **Snow free period:** None
- **Total annual precipitation (mm):** 13
- **Precipitation type:** Snow
- **Mean annual temperature (°C):** -19.8
- **Mean temperature in February (°C):** -11.3
- **Mean temperature in July (°C):** -29

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**ENVIRONMENT**

- **Region:** Continental Antarctica
- **Antarctic Environmental Domain:** S – McMurdo – South Victoria Land
- **Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:** 9 South Victoria Land
- **Altitude of facility (m):** 10
- **Type of surface facility built on:** Scoria permafrost
- **Long term monitoring:** Yes
- **Waste management:** Yes
- **Hazard(ous) management:** Yes
- **Fuel spill response capability:** Yes

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**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

- **Area under roof (m²):** 4000
- **Area scientific laboratories (m²):** 400
- **Type of scientific laboratory:** General purpose and general cleaning areas for scientific groups; Customised facilities in portable container laboratories that can dock into main building; Small wet laboratory facilities; Conference room (capacity)
- **Logistic area (m²):** 250
- **Number of toilets:** 86
- **Showers:** Yes
- **Laundry facilities:** Yes
- **Power supply type:** Fossil fuel
- **Power supply (V):** 240
- **Power supply (hours per day):** 24
- **Hydropower facilities:** Yes
- **Number of staff on station (peak/summer season):** 27
- **Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season):** 51
- **Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season):** 11
- **Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season):** 0
- **Max number of personnel at a time:** 86
- **Specific devices/Scientific equipment:** MF Radiosonde, Dobson/Dine/Spectrophotometer/Thermoelectric Instrument (TEI)/ebi Yunca/odms (YSI), Antartic/Diole Arry/Angle/Photometer/ADAS (DAAS), Brisker Fourier Transform/Infrared Spectrometer, Chiron Bonde Micro-Radome Radiometer (CLODE), Air sampler, Geomagnetic instruments, Worldwide Lightning Location Network (WLNL), Antarctic-Arctic Radiation Belt (Ball) (Dynamic) Deposition VLF Atmospheric Research Konsortium (AAR) DVARC/Spectrometer (JY), Antarctic Diode Array Spectrometer (ADAS), Bruker Fourier/Transform/Infrared Spectrometer, Chlorine Monoxide Microwave Radiometer (CMDL), Air sampler, Geomagnetic instruments, Worldwide Lightning Location Network (WLNL), Antarctic-Arctic Radiation Belt (Ball) (Dynamic) Deposition VLF Atmospheric Research Konsortium (AAR) DVARC/Spectrometer (JY), Antarctic Diode Array Spectrometer (ADAS), Bruker Fourier/Transform/Infrared Spectrometer, Chiron Bonde Micro-Radome Radiometer (CLODE), Air sampler, Geomagnetic instruments, Worldwide Lightning Location Network (WLNL), Antarctic-Arctic Radiation Belt (Ball) (Dynamic) Deposition VLF Atmospheric Research Konsortium (AAR).

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

- **Area of medical facility (m²):** 9
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer):** 10
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter):** 2
- **Capability:** Basic
- **Equipment:** Limited to basic first aid equipment and care facilities as the USAP support higher medical care for Antarctica New Zealand personnel and guests.

**VEHICLES AT FACILITY**

- **Distance to hospital (km):** 3
- **Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km):** 3
- **Closest emergency facility external (km):** 4000
- **Medical research capabilities:** Yes
- **Medical screening requirements:** Yes

**conomy and transport**

- **Sea transportation:** Funding, ship, vehicle, air, ship
- **Transport and freight:** Air, Ship
- **Transport to facility:** 4WD
- **Number of airstrips:** 0
- **Length (m) of longest runway:** 0
- **Width (m) of longest runway:** 0
- **Number of flight visits per year:** 0
- **Period of flight visits per year:** Helped
- **Number of ship visits per year:** 0
- **Period of ship visits per year:** Helped
- **Ship landing facilities:**
Troll Norwegian Polar Institute
72°00'43.0"S 2°31'59.1"E
Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location
Troll is around 295 km from the coast, at Jutulsessen, in Dronning Maud Land.
Biodiversity and natural environment
Bird colonies in the area.
History and facilities
Troll station opened on February 1990 for summer-only operation. Opened for year-round operation on February 2005.
General research and databases
Year round clean air facility, geology, geodesy and geography.
Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Blue ice, Clear air zone, Crevasse, High elevation, Ice cap or glacier, Low humidity, Moraine, Mountain, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snow patches, Rock.
Main science disciplines
Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology, Glaciology.

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area under roof (m²)</th>
<th>1500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area scientific laboratories (m²)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference room (capacity)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistic area (m²)</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply type</td>
<td>Fossil fuel, Renewable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (V)</td>
<td>220</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power supply (hours per day)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroponics facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others)</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific device/Scientific equipment: As requested</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific services possible: As requested</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term monitoring/observations: Weather station, climate data, clear air facility with sampling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEDICAL FACILITIES

| Area of medical facility (m²) | Yes |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) | 15 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) | 2 |
| Capability: Dental, Surgery |

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

Sea transportation: Tracked vehicles, skidoos, tractors, 4WD, quad bikes, electrical vehicles

WORKSHOP FACILITIES

Mechanica, Metal workshop, Wood workshop

COMMUNICATIONS

Computer, E-mail, Fax, Internet, Printer, Satellite phone, Scanner, Telephone, VHF

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT

Access: Air, Land
Transport to facility: Airplane, Helicopter, Ship, Skidoo
Number of airstrips | 1 |
Length (m) of longest runway | 3000 |
Width (m) of longest runway | 60 |
Number of flight visits per year | 7 |
Period of flight visits per year: January, February, March, November, December
Helipad | Yes |
Number of ship visits per year | 1 |
Period of ship visits per year: January, February, December
Ship landing facilities: Ice pier

CLIMATE

| Climate zone | Inland Antarctica |
| Permafrost | Continuous |
| Mean annual wind speed (km/h) | 4 |
| Max wind speed (km/h) | 202 |
| Dominant wind direction | E |
| Sea Ice Break-Up | None |
| Snow free period | None |
| Total annual precipitation (mm) | Snow |
| Precipitation type | Snow |
| Mean annual temperature (°C) | -18 |
| Mean temperature in February (°C) | -10.9 |
| Mean temperature in July (°C) | -24.8 |

ENVIRONMENT

| Region | Continental Antarctica |
| Antarctic Environmental Domain | N – East Antarctic inland ice sheet |
| Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region | Droning Maud Land |
| Altitude of facility (m) | 1275 |
| Type of surface facility built on | Ice-free ground |
| Long term monitoring | Yes |
| Waste management | Yes |
| Hazard/Toxic management | Yes |
| Fuel spill response capability | Yes |

ENVIRONMENT

| Region | Continental Antarctica |
| Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region | Droning Maud Land |
| Type of surface facility built on | Ice-free ground |
| Long term monitoring | Yes |
| Waste management | Yes |
| Hazard/Toxic management | Yes |
| Fuel spill response capability | Yes |

CLIMATE

| Climate zone | Inland Antarctica |
| Permafrost | Continuous |
| Mean annual wind speed (km/h) | 4 |
| Max wind speed (km/h) | 202 |
| Dominant wind direction | E |
| Sea Ice Break-Up | None |
| Snow free period | None |
| Total annual precipitation (mm) | Snow |
| Precipitation type | Snow |
| Mean annual temperature (°C) | -18 |
| Mean temperature in February (°C) | -10.9 |
| Mean temperature in July (°C) | -24.8 |

ENVIRONMENT

| Region | Continental Antarctica |
| Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region | Droning Maud Land |
| Type of surface facility built on | Ice-free ground |
| Long term monitoring | Yes |
| Waste management | Yes |
| Hazard/Toxic management | Yes |
| Fuel spill response capability | Yes |

TROLL NORWAY
www.npolar.no/en/
**Machu Picchu**

**Division of Antarctic Affairs**

62°05’49.6”S 58°28’23.4”W

**Type:** Station

**Operational period:** October–March

**Location**
Crepin Point, MacKellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, South Shetland Islands.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

Flora: Crustose lichens and mosses which grow directly on rock predominate. Birds: Brown skua and South polar skua (Stercorarius antarcticus, Stercorarius maccormicki and Catharacta chilensis), Antarctic tern (Sterna vittata). Mammals: Elephant seals (Mirounga leonina), Fur seals (Arctocephalus gazella) and Crabeater seal (Lobodon carcinophagus). Marine ecology: Variety of benthic species, including diatoms, foraminiferans, macroalgae, invertebrates and demersal fish.

**History and facilities**

The station consists of eight metallic modules including two dormitories, one kitchen and canteen, a generator room, a scientific laboratory, a waste treatment building, an emergency room and one maintenance room.

**General research and databases**

Research: Krill ecology, marine biodiversity, biotechnology, biological oceanography, geology, upper atmosphere, climatology, hydrology, meteorology.

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**Features in the facility area**

Bird colonies. Glacier, Moraine.

**Main science disciplines**


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**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Coastal Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parma frost</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean wind speed (km/h)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean wind direction</td>
<td>SW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sea ice Break Up</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>January</td>
</tr>
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<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
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<td>Precipitation type</td>
<td>Snow and Rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENVIRONMENT**

Region: Antarctic Peninsula

Antarctic Environmental Domain: G – Antarctic Peninsula offshore island geology.

Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula.

Altitude of facility (m): 35

Type of surface facility built on: Long term monitoring

Long term monitoring: Yes

Waste management: Yes

Hazard (ous) management: No data

Fuel spill response capability: Yes

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**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

| Area under roof (m²) | 872 |
| Area scientific laboratories (m²) | 73.50 |
| Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Geology |
| Conference room (capacity) | 30 |
| Logistic area (m²) | Yes |
| Number of beds | 30 |
| Showers | Yes |
| Laundry facilities | Yes |
| Power supply type | Fossil Fuel |
| Power supply (V) | 220 |
| Power supply (hours per day) | 24 |
| Hydromics facilities | No |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 15 |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 15 |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 15 |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 15 |

**ABILITIES**

| Number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others) | 30 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) | 1 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) | 1 |

**MACHU PICCHU**

**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

| Area under roof (m²) | 872 |
| Area scientific laboratories (m²) | 73.50 |
| Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Geology |
| Conference room (capacity) | 30 |
| Logistic area (m²) | Yes |
| Number of beds | 30 |
| Showers | Yes |
| Laundry facilities | Yes |
| Power supply type | Fossil Fuel |
| Power supply (V) | 220 |
| Power supply (hours per day) | 24 |
| Hydromics facilities | No |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 15 |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 15 |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 15 |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 15 |

**ABILITIES**

| Number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others) | 30 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) | 1 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) | 1 |

**MACHU PICCHU**

**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

| Area under roof (m²) | 872 |
| Area scientific laboratories (m²) | 73.50 |
| Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Geology |
| Conference room (capacity) | 30 |
| Logistic area (m²) | Yes |
| Number of beds | 30 |
| Showers | Yes |
| Laundry facilities | Yes |
| Power supply type | Fossil Fuel |
| Power supply (V) | 220 |
| Power supply (hours per day) | 24 |
| Hydromics facilities | No |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 15 |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 15 |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 15 |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 15 |

**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ENVIRONMENT**

Region: Antarctic Peninsula

Antarctic Environmental Domain: G – Antarctic Peninsula offshore island geology.

Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula.

Altitude of facility (m): 35

Type of surface facility built on: Long term monitoring

Long term monitoring: Yes

Waste management: Yes

Hazard (ous) management: No data

Fuel spill response capability: Yes

**MACHU PICCHU**

**Features in the facility area**

Bird colonies. Glacier, Moraine.

**Main science disciplines**


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**www.ree.gob.pe/politicaexterior/Paginas/Asuntos_Antárticos.aspx**
HENRYK ARCTOWSKI
Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics Polish Academy of Sciences

62°09'35.2"S 58°28'23.9"W
Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location
The Henryk Arctowski Polish Antarctic station is located on the western shore of Admiralty Bay on King George Island (South Shetland Islands, Antarctic Peninsula) in an ice-free oasis of more than 4.2 km². The area is restricted by Ezcurra Inlet and the central part of the Admiralty Bay in the north and east, and by glaciers of Warszawa Icefield System in the west and south. Admiralty Bay opens widely into the Bransfield Strait. The surrounding areas differ in height, exceeding 600 m a.s.l. in the south. Admiralty Bay is sheltered by the dome of the Arctowski Glacier (more than 650 m). The non-glaciated oasis of Point Thomas, where the station is located, forms a specific, milder topoclimate. Flora of the area is represented by more than three hundred species of lichens, more than sixty species of mosses and numerous algae, as well as two species of native vascular plants (Deschampsia antarctica and Colobanthus quitensis). Twenty-four species of birds and six species of pinnipeds have been registered, but only fourteen species of birds and three species of pinnipeds breed here. The Admiralty Bay shelf benthic community is characterized by high species richness and high assemblage diversity. An unique site, Napier Rock, situated at the entrance of the Admiralty Bay, is approximately 10 km away, on the eastern shore of Admiralty Bay.

Biodiversity and natural environment
King George Island is situated in Maritime Antarctic, with prevailing western atmospheric circulation, from which the station is sheltered by the dome of the Arctowski Glacier (more than 650 m). The non-glaciated oasis of Point Thomas, where the station is located, forms a specific, milder topoclimate. Flora of the area is represented by more than three hundred species of lichens, around sixty species of mosses and numerous algae, as well as two species of native vascular plants (Deschampsia antarctica and Colobanthus quitensis). Twenty-four species of birds and six species of pinnipeds have been registered, but only fourteen species of birds and three species of pinnipeds breed here. The Admiralty Bay shelf benthic community is characterized by high species richness and high assemblage diversity. An unique site, Napier Rock, situated at the entrance of the Admiralty Bay, supports especially rich and highly diverse benthic invertebrate fauna. Fish are represented by fifteen species of Holothurienae.

History and facilities
The Henryk Arctowski Polish Antarctic station is a year-round, medium-sized station, which was established in 1977 as a base for scientific research and associated logistic operations of the Polish National Antarctic Program. Until 2012, the station was operated by the Department of Antarctic Polski Biological Polish Academy of Sciences (PAS), which provided logistical and technical support for the station and was responsible for the scientific management of the station. In 2012, both the station and the Department of Antarctic Biology PAS were incorporated into the Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics PAS, one of the leading Polish scientific institutions. Most of the buildings were built in 1977. In 1998, parts of the main building and the biological laboratory were reconstructed. In 2007, two laboratory buildings were merged, reducing energy expenditure for heating and shortening utility lines. For additional information please visit www.arctowski.pl.

General research and databases
The scope of scientific research conducted at the Henryk Arctowski station includes microbiology, biology, ecology, climatology and Earth sciences. Long-term monitoring programs exist for ecology, meteorology and glaciology. New methods using fixed-wing Unmanned Aerial Vehicles to collect geospatial environmental data are being developed. Microbial collection of more than five-hundred strains of Antarctic microorganisms collected in the vicinity of the station are maintained in the Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics PAS for research on bioremediation and cold-adaptation. Research on non-native species and the pathways of their dissemination on King George Island is conducted. Year-long programs to monitor breeding and non-breeding bird and pinniped species in the vicinity of the station and in ASPA 128 has been conducted over the past forty years. International collaboration forms a key part of the Polish Antarctic Program.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Fjord, Hill, ice cap or glacier, Ice tongue, Melt streams, Moraine, Nunatak, Other Biological, Rock, Sea, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow, Tundra.

Main science disciplines
Mountain Evening/ Vechernyaya
Belarus National Academy of Sciences
67°39'35"S 46°09'18"E
Type: Station
Operational period: December – March
Location
East Antarctic, Enderby Land, Tala hills, Mountain Evening/ Vechernyaya.
Biodiversity and natural environment
Mountain Evening/Vechernyaya station is built on ice-free ground, Enderby Land, at 95m above sea level.

History and facilities
Within the thirty-seven year period from 1955 to 1992, one hundred and two Belarusian specialists took part in Antarctic research as part of the Soviet Antarctic expeditions. Later, for the ten year period from 2006 to 2016 with logistics assistance of the Russian Federation, eight Belarusian Antarctic Expeditions (BAE) were organized. More than thirty Belarusian specialists conducted scientific research in the Antarctic within the BAE, in particular, at the field base of the Russian Antarctic Expedition (RAE) “Evening Mountain” (Eastern Antarctic, Enderby Land, Tala hills). Between 2007 and 2015, significant technical work in support of BAE activity. From December 2015 through January 2016, the first portion of the regular five-year stage of the national program for polar research “Monitoring of Earth’s polar areas, creation of Belarusian Antarctic station and ensuring the activity of polar expeditions for 2016–2020 and for the period till 2025” began. To realize the goals of the scientific programmes a range of activity will be supported, these include: complex ground-based and satellite monitoring of the atmosphere and underlying surface, development of the optical model of atmospheric aerosol of the underlying surface of Enderby Land and adjacent territories, research on the influence of small gas components of atmosphere on seasonal variations of UV radiation in the ground layer and water ecosystems of Enderby Land and adjacent territories, geophysical and geological research, complex research of biological resources and ecological monitoring of biotical components of Enderby Land of offshore zones, research of environmental change and climate of Enderby Land and adjacent territories under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors, and scientific support of performance of obligations of the Republic of Belarus within the Environmental Protocol.

Features in the facility area
Biological features, Bird colonies, Bluff, Clear air zone, Coast, Crevasse, Fauna, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Ice tongue, Lake, Low humidity, Melt streams, Moraine, Mountain, Permanent snowpatches, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Snow.

Main science disciplines
Jang Bogo
Korean Polar Research Institute

74°37'38"S 164°14'16"E

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location: Terra Nova Bay, Northern Victoria Land, Antarctica.

Biodiversity and natural environment
- There are not many creatures that inhabit the area around Jang Bogo station. About twenty-one species of lichens and four mosses including Umbilicaria spp., Usnea antarctica, and Syntrichia magellanica were found. Colonies of Weddell seal are usually found resting on a crevasse of Campbell Glacier Tongue as well as on the fast ice near the east of the station. During the austral summer, dozens of Crabeater seal are encountered at the beach. A breeding place of Adélie penguins are spotted in skerries sand on the ice field individually or in small groups of up to five.

History and facilities
Jang Bogo station was inaugurated on 12 February, 2014 at Terra Nova Bay. This station is operated by the Korea Polar Research Institute (KOPRI) with the support from the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea.

General research and databases
Research on climate change over the Pacific Ocean side of Antarctica, Jang Bogo research station is expected to provide an ideal platform for the research on climate change over the Pacific Ocean side of Antarctica.
King Sejong Station is located in Barton Peninsula, King George Island. The climate of Barton Peninsula is humid and relatively mild because of a strong maritime effect. Most of the ice-free areas of the Peninsula are covered by relatively rich vegetation, dominated by cryptogamic species with two Antarctic flowering plants. Nareśki Point (ASPA 17 1) is located 2 km to the southeast of the station. Over three thousand pairs of Chinstrap penguins – the largest number in King George Island – and over two thousand three hundred pairs of Gentoo penguins inhabit in the area. There are also sixteen other bird species including eight breeding birds such as Brown skua, South polar skua, Kelp gull, Antarctic tern, Wilson’s storm petrel, Black-bellied storm petrel, Snowy sheathbill, and the Southern giant petrel.

History and facilities
King Sejong station was inaugurated on 17 February, 1988. This station is operated by the Korea Polar Research Institute (KOPRI) with the support from the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea.

General research and databases
The over-winter party comprising seventeen scientists and engineers who stay at the King Sejong Station all year round, routinely collects geophysical and meteorological records and observes biological and oceanographical parameters.

Features in the facility area
Rock.
Main science disciplines
Geology, Marine biology, Terrestrial biology.
Bellingshausen
Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute / Russian Antarctic Expedition

62° 12’00’’S 58°58’00’’W

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round

Location
Bellingshausen station is located at the center of the Fildes Peninsula (southwestern tip of King George Island in the group of South Shetland Islands).

Biodiversity and natural environment
The Fildes Peninsula presents the largest ice-free area of King George Island. The coastline is jagged by numerous bays and capes. The northwest shore of the Fildes Peninsula is washed by waters of the Drake Passage. From the south, the peninsula is separated by a narrow Fildes Strait from Nelson (Logish) Island. The relief of the peninsula presents a typical low hillocky area with the absolute heights of up to 150m. Permafrost is spread everywhere. The hydrographic network is very poorly developed in general. The low places are filled with melt water forming dozens of shallow small lakes and pools with a depth of up to 2m and several quite deep (up to 16m) lakes that are confined to the bottom depressions of through valleys. There are around sixty lakes on the peninsula. Climate of the Fildes Peninsula is of marine type with small seasonal temperature variations. The synoptic processes are distinguished by intense cyclonic activity. The continuous soil-vegetation cover is absent. Lichens are represented by more than hundred species. Moss grows in moistened habitats, the patches of moss covering sometimes tens and hundreds of square meters. Unlike the mainland Antarctica, two species of flowering plants are observed here. The lakes are relatively rich in phyto and zooplankton. Birds comprise the basis of the fauna of vertebrates. Five species of Pinnipeds were observed on the peninsula.

History and facilities
The Bellingshausen station was opened on February 22, 1968 as a base for field route investigations at the King George Island. In the 1980s, the scientific expedition group was working at the station, the duties of which included providing ships with the weather forecasts and with the ice situation information for the south-western part of the Atlantic and for the south-eastern part of the Pacific.

General research and databases
At the Bellingshausen station hydrometeorology, aerometeorology, oceanology, glaciology, geophysics observations and biology, glaciology and environment surveys are carried out.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Lake, Moraine, Other Biological, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Snow.

Main science disciplines
Ecology, Fishery, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Hydrology, Limnology, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Soil science, Terrestrial biology.

Climate
Climate zone: Maritime Antarctica
Permafrost: Continuous
Mean annual wind speed (km/h): 25.56
Max wind speed (km/h): 100.8
Dominant wind direction: SE
Sea Ice Break Up: September, October, November, December
Snow free period: Total annual precipitation (mm): 729
Precipitation type: Snow and Rain, Drizzling rain
Mean annual temperature (°C): -2.3
Mean temperature in February (°C): -2.3
Mean temperature in July (°C): -2.3

Environment
Region: Antarctic Peninsula
Antarctic Environmental Domain: A – Antarctic Peninsula offshore
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula
Altitude of facility (m): 16
Type of surface facility built on: Ice-free ground
Mean annual temperature (°C): -2.3
Mean temperature in February (°C): -2.3
Mean temperature in July (°C): -2.3

Vehicles at facility
Access: Air, Land, Sea
Transport to facility: 4WD, Helicopter, Ship, Walking

Medical facilities
Area of medical facility (m²): 70
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer): 1
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter): 1

Communications
Equipment: Computer, E-mail, Fax, Internet, Printer, Satellite phone, Scanner, Telephone, VHF

Transport and freight
Access: Air, Land, Sea
Transport to facility: 4WD, Helicopter, Ship, Walking
Number of airstrips: 0
Length (m) of longest runway: 0
Width (m) of longest runway:
Number of flight visits per year: 0
Period of flight visits per year: 0
Helipad: No
Number of ship visits per year: 1
Period of ship visits per year: March, April
Ship landing facilities: None

Workshop facilities
Type of scientific laboratories: Aerology, Biology

Accommodation
Number of beds: 40
Laundry facilities: Yes
Power supply type: Fossil fuel
Power supply (hOURS per day): 25.56
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season): 40
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season): 40
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season): 20
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season): 10

Specific infrastructure
Type of scientific laboratories: Aerology, Biology

Finance
Total annual income: 0
Total annual expenses: 0

Logistics
Logistic area (m²): 1500
FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE
Area under roof (m²): 1500
Area scientific laboratories (m²): 40
Media: Photos: Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute – Russian Antarctic Expedition
**Druzhnaya IV**  
Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute / Russian Antarctic Expedition  
69°44′00″S 73°43′00″E  
**Type:** Station  
**Operational period:** October–March

**CLIMATE**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Coastal Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea ice Break Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENVIRONMENT**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Continental Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain</td>
<td>D – East Antarctic coastal geologic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region</td>
<td>F East Antarctica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude of facility (m)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
<td>Ice-free ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term monitoring</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**  
Druzhnaya IV base is located at Landing Bluff in Sandefjord Cove of Prydz Bay, 2 km from the barrier whose height is about 6 m and the sea depth reaches 100 m.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**  
The climate conditions are favorable for development of seasonal geological-geophysical studies in the area. On the islands and in the coastal ice-free territories in the Druzhnaya IV base area, one encounters small (up to one hundred individuals) groups of Adélie penguins.

**History and facilities**  
The Druzhnaya IV base was opened in January 1987 as a regional field center that organizes field geological studies in the International Geophysical Year (IGY) Valley. The base infrastructure consists of temporary panel huts. The power of the diesel electric station (DES) is 78 kW and the oil storage tank capacity is 120 t.

**General research and databases**  
The base is a logistics center of seasonal geological-geophysical studies in the East Antarctica region including McRobertson and Princess Elisabeth Lands with the Prince Charles Mountains and mountain cases of the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Automated meteorological and geodetic stations are operated at Druzhnaya IV base.

**Features in the facility area**  
Bluff, Coast, Fjord, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Ice shelf, Lake, Mountain, Nunatak, Rock, Snow.

**Main science disciplines**  
Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology, Geophysics.
**Leningradskaya**

**Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute / Russian Antarctic Expedition**

**69°30’00”S  159°23’00”E**

**Type:** Station  
**Operational period:** October–March  
**Location**

The Leningradskaya base is located in the ice-free area at the nunatak top at Oates Coast, Victoria Land.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

The nunatak presents a rocky feature. Its ridge is comprised of alternating leucocratic granites and grey biotite gneiss extending from east to west over 1 km at a width of 100-150 m. Snow covers two-thirds of the nunatak area. The base is located in the western nunatak area at a distance of 600 m from its top (330 m). The nunatak height comprises 100-230 m relative to the surrounding glaciers. The ice barrier in this area has a height of 15-20 m. The base is located in the zone of marine Antarctic climate with a rapid and sharp change of weather conditions. The base is known by its persistent and frequent storms that occur due to its considerable elevation above sea level. The local flora and fauna are very poor.

**History and facilities**

The Leningradskaya base was opened on February 25, 1971. The base structures consist of several houses with living space, a radio station, a power station, a meteorological station, an upper-air sounding complex, a garage and a warehouse. The living and life conditions are quite peculiar, with the station territory restricted to only 200-250 m in length and not more than 50 m in width. The base facilities are currently mothballed.

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### CLIMATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Coastal Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permafrost</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>30.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>133.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td>NW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break Up</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>594.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation type</td>
<td>Snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td>-15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Continental Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain: U – North Victoria Land geologic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: B North Victoria Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude of facility (m)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
<td>Ice-free ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term monitoring</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard(ous) management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

- Area under roof (m²): 800
- Area scientific laboratories (m²): 0
- Type of scientific laboratories: None
- Conference room (capacity)?
- Logistic area (m²): 250
- Number of beds: 10
- Showers: No
- Laundry facilities: No
- Power supply type: Fossil fuel
- Power supply (kW): 220
- Power supply (hours per day): 24
- Hydroponics facilities: No
- Number of staff on station (peak/summer season): 10
- Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season): 10
- Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season): 5
- Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season): 5
- Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others): 10
- Scientific services possible:
  - Long-term monitoring/observations: Yes
  - Scientific research equipment: None
- Medical aid: Yes
  - Capability: Basic
  - Equipment: None
- Distance to hospital (km): None
- Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km): None
- Closest emergency facility external (km): None
- Medical research capabilities: None
- Medical screening requirements: None

### WORKSHOP FACILITIES

- Mechanical

### COMMUNICATIONS

- Satellite phone: None

### TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT

- Access Sea
- Transport to facility: Air, Ship
- Number of airstrips: 0
- Length (m) of longest runway: 0
- Width (m) of longest runway: 0
- Number of flight visits per year: 0
- Period of flight visits per year: None
- Number of ship visits per year: 1
- Period of ship visits per year: January, February, March, December
- Ship landing facilities: None

### GENERAL RESEARCH AND DATABASES

Automated meteorological and geodetic stations are operated at Leningradskaya base.

### FEATURES IN THE FACILITY AREA

Coast, Mountain, Nunatak, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

### MAIN SCIENCE DISCIPLINES

- Environmental sciences, Geodesy.

### CLIMATE

- Climate zone: Coastal Antarctica
- Permafrost: Continuous
- Mean annual wind speed (km/h): 30.24
- Max wind speed (km/h): 133.2
- Dominant wind direction: NW
- Sea Ice Break Up: None
- Snow free period: None
- Total annual precipitation (mm): 594.3
- Precipitation type: Snow
- Mean annual temperature (°C): -14.2
- Mean temperature in February (°C): -15.2
- Mean temperature in July (°C): 0.3

### ENVIRONMENT

- Region: Continental Antarctica
- Antarctic Environmental Domain: U – North Victoria Land geologic
- Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: B North Victoria Land
- Altitude of facility (m): 300
- Type of surface facility built on: Ice-free ground
- Long term monitoring: Yes
- Waste management: Yes
- Hazard(ous) management: Yes
- Fuel spill response capability: Yes

### MEDICAL FACILITIES

- Area of medical facility (m²): 20
- Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer): 0
- Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter): 0

### VEHICLES AT FACILITY

- Sea transportation: None
- Land transportation: None

### GENERAL RESEARCH AND DATABASES

- Automated meteorological and geodetic stations are operated at Leningradskaya base.

### FEATURES IN THE FACILITY AREA

- Coast, Mountain, Nunatak, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

### MAIN SCIENCE DISCIPLINES

- Environmental sciences, Geodesy.

### GENERAL RESEARCH AND DATABASES

- Automated meteorological and geodetic stations are operated at Leningradskaya base.

### FEATURES IN THE FACILITY AREA

- Coast, Mountain, Nunatak, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

### MAIN SCIENCE DISCIPLINES

- Environmental sciences, Geodesy.

### GENERAL RESEARCH AND DATABASES

- Automated meteorological and geodetic stations are operated at Leningradskaya base.

### FEATURES IN THE FACILITY AREA

- Coast, Mountain, Nunatak, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

### MAIN SCIENCE DISCIPLINES

- Environmental sciences, Geodesy.

### GENERAL RESEARCH AND DATABASES

- Automated meteorological and geodetic stations are operated at Leningradskaya base.

### FEATURES IN THE FACILITY AREA

- Coast, Mountain, Nunatak, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

### MAIN SCIENCE DISCIPLINES

- Environmental sciences, Geodesy.

### GENERAL RESEARCH AND DATABASES

- Automated meteorological and geodetic stations are operated at Leningradskaya base.

### FEATURES IN THE FACILITY AREA

- Coast, Mountain, Nunatak, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

### MAIN SCIENCE DISCIPLINES

- Environmental sciences, Geodesy.

### GENERAL RESEARCH AND DATABASES

- Automated meteorological and geodetic stations are operated at Leningradskaya base.

### FEATURES IN THE FACILITY AREA

- Coast, Mountain, Nunatak, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

### MAIN SCIENCE DISCIPLINES

- Environmental sciences, Geodesy.
Mirny
Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute / Russian Antarctic Expedition

66°31′00″S 93°01′00″E
Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location
Mirny station is situated at a small bench known as Mirny Peninsula on the Davis Sea shore.

Biodiversity and natural environment
The station facilities are located at four rock outcrops: Komzomolskaya, Radio, Morennyaya and Vetrov Hills elevating above the ice sheet at the very shore. In the territory of the research settlement between the hills, the ice thickness comprises 80–100 m. South of the station, it gradually increases comprising more than 1.5 km at a distance of 100 km from Mirny. The coastal ice sheet band, 50 km in width, is covered with cracks. The sea in the Mirny area is covered with fastland ice much of the year whose width at the end of winter achieves 30–40 km. The Mirny observatory is located in the climatic area of the glacial slope foot. Local climate is strongly influenced by the close proximity of the ocean resulting in unstable and sharply changing weather as the oceanic cyclones closely approach the Antarctic coast and often persist near it. The hills where Mirny is located and the rocky small islands near the coast are almost devoid of vegetation cover. Only lichen, moss and algae are observed in small numbers. An abundant food base and the availability of suitable grounds for nesting create favorable conditions for the existence of a large number of sea birds. Penguins are typical fauna representatives at the coast. The Weddell seal is most widespread on the coastal ice breeding here. Single individuals of the sea elephant and the Ross seal are encountered in the Mirny area. The Crabeater seal and the Sea leopard keep to the drifting ice. Minke whales approach frequently the Mirny area. The ASPA127 is at 2.5 km distance from the Mirny station.

History and facilities
The Mirny Observatory was opened on February 13, 1956. One of the main functions of the station was to provide support for activities at the Vostok station. The supplies were delivered to Vostok from Mirny by transport vehicles. A permanent synoptic group at the station provided prognostic data for transportation traverses along the Mirny-Vostok-Mirny route, cargo operations near the landfast ice and at the approaches during the navigation period, as well as for other operations. The station infrastructure is represented by three two-storied module buildings, garage for repair of heavy transport vehicles, "baseline" station building, workshops and some supporting objects. The total number of capital and temporary structures is over thirty.

General research and databases
At Mirny station hydrometeorology, aero-meteorology, oceanology and geophysics observations, biological and environmental surveys are carried out.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Crevasse, Ice cap or glacier, Moraine, Other Biological, Permanent snow patches, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

Main science disciplines
Climate change, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geophysics, Glaciology, Hydrology, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Pollution.

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE
Area under roof (m²) 3000
Area scientific laboratories (m²) 300
Type of scientific laboratories: Aerology, Geophysics
Conference room (capacity) 20
Logistic area (m²) 50
Number of beds 50
Showers Yes
Laundry facilities Yes
Power supply type Fossil fuel
Power supply (V) 220
Power supply (hours per day) 24
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) 50
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) 25
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) 25
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) 10
Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others) 50
Specific device/Scientific equipment: Equipment: Anaesthesia, Telemedicine
Scientific services possible: Long-term monitoring/observation:
MEDICAL FACILITIES
Yes
Area of medical facility (m²) 65
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) 2
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) 2
Capability: Basic, Dental, Surgery
Equipment: Anaesthesia, Telemedicine
Distance to hospital (km) Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km) Closest emergency facility external (km) 10
Medical research capabilities: Medical screening requirements
Vehicles at facility
Sea transportation:
Land transportation:
WORKSHOP FACILITIES
Mechanic
COMMUNICATIONS
Computer, E-mail, Internet, Satellite phone, Telephone, VHF
TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT
Access: Air, Sea
Transport to facility: Airplane, Helicopter, Ship
Number of airstrips 1
Length (m) of longest runway 600
Width (m) of longest runway 30
Number of flight visits per year 30
Period of flight visits per year: January, February, March, December
Helipad No
Number of ship visits per year 1
Period of ship visits per year: January, December
Ship landing facilities: None
**Molodezhnaya**

**Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute / Russian Antarctic Expedition**

67°40′00″S 45°51′00″E

**Type:** Station  
**Operational period:** December–March  

**Location**  
Molodezhnaya station is located in the Molodezhny Oasis (Thala Hills) in the western area of the Enderby Land on the shore of Alasheyev Bay (Cosmonauts Sea).

**Biodiversity and natural environment**  
The Oasis extends over 8.3 km, its largest width comprising 2.7 km. The largest height reaches 110 m. The relief of lithogenic geo-complexes of the Oasis are part of a rocky hillocky area, its ridges are elongated close to the northwestern direction. The length of ridges is up to 1 km at a width of up to 150 m, while the depressions between them are mainly occupied by small glaciers, snowfields and lakes. South of the Molodezhny Oasis, there is a gradually elevating ice sheet slope of Antarctica. In the vicinity of Molodezhny Oasis, more than forty temporary and permanent lakes were discovered. Their surface area varies between 0.5 to more than 400 ha with depths from several centimeters to slightly more than 36 m. Vegetation of periglacial complexes is represented by lichen, algae and mosses; there are also bacteria and microscopic fungi. At the slopes of the Oasis and on nearby islands, small colonies of Adélie penguins are observed. The Wilson’s storm petrel and South polar skua nest in insignificant numbers. Antarctic petrels fly in and Emperor penguins call occasionally. Of mammals, the Weddell seals and on nearby islands, small colonies of Adélie penguins are also bacteria and microscopic fungi. At the slopes of the Oasis and on nearby islands, small colonies of Adélie penguins are observed. The Wilson's storm petrel and South polar skua nest in insignificant numbers. Antarctic petrels fly in and Emperor penguins call occasionally. Of mammals, the Weddell seals and small colonies of Ross seals breed in the station area; one observes sometimes Sea leopards. Near the coast of Alasheyev Bay, one can observe whales, including killer whale.

**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Coastal Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thermal zone</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>38.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td>SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation type</td>
<td>Snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Continental Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain:</td>
<td>D – East Antarctic coastal geologic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:</td>
<td>5 Enderby Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude of facility (m)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

| Area under roof (m²) | 7000      |
| Area scientific laboratories (m²) | 0 |
| Type of scientific laboratories | None |
| Conference room (capacity) |         |
| Logistic area (m²) | 15        |
| Number of beds | 15        |
| Showers | No         |
| Laundry facilities | Yes         |
| Power supply type | Fossil fuel |
| Power supply (V) | 220       |
| Power supply (hours per day) |         |
| Hydroponics facilities | No         |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 15          |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 15         |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 1          |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 1         |
| Max number of personnel at a time | 15           |
| Specific device/Scientific equipment: |         |
| Scientific services possible: |         |
| Long-term monitoring/observations: |         |

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

| Area of medical facility (m²) | 20 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) | 1 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) | 1 |

**History and facilities**

The Molodezhnaya station operating from 1962 (the official opening date is January 14, 1963) developed quite intensely for a long time as the main Soviet Antarctic Expedition base, center of hydro-meteorological studies and processing of hydro-meteorological information, including rocket sounding of the upper atmospheric layers and geophysical and seismic studies. It was also the major snow-ice airfield to receive heavy aircraft. For the last few years, most research programs at the station have been cut back. The settlement numbers more than seventy structures, including living and office buildings, a mess-room, upper-air sounding station, aerological building, power station, radio-center and warehousing. West of the settlement there is a runway for aircraft and in 12 km to the east-south-east of the station a snow-ice airfield was constructed for heavy aircraft. Today, the station infrastructure remains to a great extent unused.

**General research and databases**

Beginning from 1998, the work to establish a self-contained structure (Small Molodezhnaya) was undertaken at the station in order to be able to dismantle the buildings and clean the territory. Automated meteorological and geodetic stations are operated at Molodezhnaya base.

**Features in the facility area**

Coast, Hill, Lake, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

**Main science disciplines**

Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Pollution.
History and facilities
The station was opened on January 18, 1961. First constructions included service space, a living house, a mess-room and a power station, as well as glaciological, magnetic and actinometrical pavilions and auxiliary space. In 1962, 100 km southwest of the station, as well as glaciological, magnetic and actinometrical equipment and the fourth pavilion and auxiliary space. In 1962, the station was opened on January 18, 1961. First constructions included service space, a living house, a mess-room and a power station, as well as glaciological, magnetic and actinometrical pavilions and auxiliary space. In 1962, 100 km southwest of the main buildings, one more panel house was constructed for accommodation of geophysical equipment and the fourth magnetic pavilion near it. The actual station infrastructure is represented by more than twenty capital and temporary structures.

General research and databases
In scientific respect, the station is a base station in the global seismological network. Here, glaciological, hydrological, geological and aero-meteorological observations and studies are carried out.

Features in the facility area
Blue ice, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Ice shelf, Lake, Mountain, Snow.

Main science disciplines
Climate change, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Hydrology, Limnology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Pollution, Soil science.

Climate
Climate zone: Inland Antarctica
Permafrost: Continuous
Mean annual wind speed (km/h): 36
Max wind speed (km/h): 91
Dawn/dusk wind direction: SE
Sea ice break up: None
Snow free period: None
Total annual precipitation (mm): 339
Precipitation type: Snow
Mean annual temperature (°C): -11
Mean temperature in February (°C): -11
Mean temperature in July (°C): -11

Environment
Region: Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: T East Antarctica
Altitude of facility (m): 102
Type of surface facility built on: Ice-free ground
Long term monitoring: Yes
Waste management: Yes
Hazard (ous) management: Yes
Fuel spill response capability: Yes

History and facilities
The station was opened on January 18, 1961. First constructions included service space, a living house, a mess-room and a power station, as well as glaciological, magnetic and actinometrical pavilions and auxiliary space. In 1962, 100 km southwest of the main buildings, one more panel house was constructed for accommodation of geophysical equipment and the fourth magnetic pavilion near it. The actual station infrastructure is represented by more than twenty capital and temporary structures.

General research and databases
In scientific respect, the station is a base station in the global seismological network. Here, glaciological, hydrological, geological and aero-meteorological observations and studies are carried out.

Features in the facility area
Blue ice, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Ice shelf, Lake, Mountain, Snow.

Main science disciplines
Climate change, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Hydrology, Limnology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Pollution, Soil science.
## Oazis

**Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute / Russian Antarctic Expedition**

66°16'00''S 100°44'00''E

**Type:** Station

**Operational period:** October–March

**Location**

Oazis base is located in the Burger Hills on the Knox Coast in Wilkes Land.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

The oasis is surrounded by glaciers. On the southeast it is bordered by the Antarctic ice sheet, on the south and west by outlet glaciers, and on the north by Shackleton Ice Shelf, which separates the area from the open sea. The topography is characterized by rugged hills, and there are many freshwater and salt lakes.

**History and facilities**

Oazis base was opened in October 1956. It was subsequently handed over by the Soviet Union to Poland in January 1959. The Oazis-2 was opened in 1987. The base infrastructure consists of five huts.

**General research and databases**

Automated meteorological station is operated at Oazis base.

### CLIMATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Coastal Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permafrost</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break Up</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation type</td>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C) -9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td>-14.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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### ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Continental Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain: D – East Antarctic coastal geologic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 7 East Antarctica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude of facility (m)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
<td>Ice-free ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term monitoring</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard(ous) management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Features in the facility area

Coast, Hill, Lake, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

### Main science disciplines

Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology, Microbiology.

### Facilities infrastructure

| Area under roof (m^2) | 0 |
| Area scientific laboratories (m^2) | 0 |
| Type of scientific laboratories: None |
| Conference room (capacity) | Capacity |
| Logistic area (m^2) | Capacity |
| Number of beds | 10 |
| Showers | No |
| Laundry facilities | No |
| Power supply type | Fossil fuel |
| Power supply (V) | 220 |
| Power supply (hours per day) | 24 |
| Hydroponics facilities | No |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 10 |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 10 |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 0 |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 0 |
| Number of scientists on station (all peak/winter season) | 10 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) | 0 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) | 0 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Conf) | 0 |
| Equipment: None |
| Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km) | 0 |
| Closest emergency facility external (km) | 0 |
| Medical research capabilities | None |
| Medical screening requirements | None |
| VEHICLES AT FACILITY |
| Sea transportation: | None |
| Land transportation: | None |
| WORKSHOP FACILITIES |
| None |
| TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT |
| Access: | Air, Sea |
| Transport to facility: Helicopter, Ship |
| Number of airstrips | 0 |
| Length (m) of longest runway | 0 |
| Width (m) of longest runway | 0 |
| Number of flight visits per year | 0 |
| Period of flight visits per year: None |
| Helipad: | No |
| Number of ship visits per year | 1 |
| Period of ship visits per year: January, February, March, December |
| Ship landing facilities: None |

Photos: Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute – Russian Antarctic Expedition

www.aari.ru  www.raexp.ru
**Progress**

Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute / Russian Antarctic Expedition

**Location**

Progress station is located in the Larsemann Hills at the Ingrid Christensen Coast, Princess Elizabeth Land. The Larsemann Hills are designated as an Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) B.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

The Oasis Larsemann Hills presents a large group of rocky promontories in island-like style projecting from the Antarctic ice sheet. Its surface is strongly dissected with the maximum heights of about 150 m above the ocean level. Along with the slopes whose sloping angles comprise 45°, there are relatively large leveled surfaces in the area. Due to relief features, insignificant thickness of loose deposits and poor drainage of permafrost, more than one hundred lakes are observed over a small area. Large streams are absent in the area; short water flows are observed only during the active melting period. A major feature of the climate of the Larsemann Hills is the existence of persistent and strong katabatic winds that blow from the north-east on most summer days. The terrestrial vegetation is very poor. The local flora is similar to the entire East Antarctica, represented only by a-vascular plants: algae, lichen, microscopic fungi and moss. The ornithological fauna of the area is poor in respect of the species composition, the population of birds is not numerous with only five species were recorded in the area. Of mammals, the Weddell seal is common on landfast ice.

**History and facilities**

Progress station was opened on March 7, 1988. The station is suited to accommodate up to fifty personnel during summer.

**General research and databases**

Progress is primarily intended as a support base for inland geological and glaciological operations. Meteorological, hydrological, geomagnetic observations and sea ice monitoring are also undertaken. Automated meteorological and geodetic stations are operated in the area of Progress station.

**Features in the facility area**

Coast, Crevasse, Fjord, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Lake, Other Biological, Rock, Sea, Sea ice.

**Main science disciplines**

Climate change, Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Hydrology, Limnology, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Pollution, Soil science.
Russkaya
Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute / Russian Antarctic Expedition

74°45'00"S 136°40'00"W
Type: Station
Operational period: October–March

Location
Russkaya station is located in the Berks Cape, Hobbs Coast, Marie Byrd Land.

Biodiversity and natural environment
The coast in the station area is the snow-glacial barrier with the height from 2 to 40 m. In the vicinity of the station along the coastline is situated the row of hills with height marks of 125–145 m. Typical for the station location area, the extremely severe weather conditions are formed by combination of low temperatures with hurricane winds. The local flora and fauna are very poor.

History and facilities
Russkaya station was opened on March 9, 1980 in the central part of an immense area of Antarctica, devoid of scientific observations, and its purpose was the execution of investigations only. A complex of hydro meteorological, geophysical, astronomical, medical-physiological and others observations were carried out at the station. The synoptic information for vital activity at the station was provided by the prognostic group of Molodezhnaya station. Currently, the majority of base facilities are mothballed.

General research and databases
Automated meteorological and geodetic stations are operated at Russkaya base.

CLIMATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Coastal Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permafrost</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>46.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>219.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break Up</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>1977.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation type</td>
<td>Snow, Hoarfrost, Glaze ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Continental Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain</td>
<td>T – Inland continental geologic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region</td>
<td>12 Marie Byrd Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Altitude of facility (m) 126
Type of surface facility built on Ice-free ground
Long term monitoring Yes
Waste management Yes
Hazard(ous) management Yes
Fuel spill response capability Yes

Features in the facility area
Coast, Crevasse, Hill, Ice tongue, Lake, Sea, Sea ice, Snow.

Main science disciplines
Environmental sciences, Geodesy, Geology.

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area under roof (m²)</th>
<th>800</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area scientific laboratories (m²)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of scientific laboratories: None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference room (capacity)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistic area (m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beds</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showers</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply type</td>
<td>Fossil fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (V)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (hours per day)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroponics facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific device/Scientific equipment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific services possible:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term monitoring/observations:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEDICAL FACILITIES

| Area of medical facility (m²) | 25 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) | 0 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) | |
| Capability: Basic |
| Equipment: None |
| Distance to hospital (km) | |
| Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km) | |
| Closest emergency facility external (km) | |
| Medical research capabilities | |
| Medical screening requirements | |

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

Sea transportation:
Land transportation:

WORKSHOP FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

COMMUNICATIONS

Satellite phone

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT

Access: Sea
Transport to facility: Helicopter, Ship
Number of airstrips | 0 |
Length (m) of longest runway | |
Width (m) of longest runway | |
Number of flight visits per year | 0 |
Period of flight visits per year: |
Helipad | No |
Number of ship visits per year | 1 |
Period of ship visits per year: January, February, March, December |
Ship landing facilities: None
Vostok
Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute / Russian Antarctic Expedition

78°28'00''S   106°48'00''E

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round

Location

Vostok station is located at the plain snow surface of the East Antarctic glacial plateau.

Biodiversity and natural environment

The Vostok station is located at the “Pole of Cold” and at the South geophysical pole of the globe. The ice cover thickness in this area comprises 3700 m with the thickness of the snow-firn strata of about 100 m. The ice sheet bed under the station is at a mark of approximately 200 m below the sea level. There are no natural water bodies in the station area. The outcrops of bedrock are absent. The ice sheet is perennially snow-covered. The landscapes of this area are distinguished by a significant monotony and natural elements by uniformity. The mountain part of the shield with marks of more than 2000–3000 m belongs to the climatic area of inland Antarctica. The geographical location of the station, features of the underlying surface, solar radiation regime and atmospheric circulation govern the general climate severity.

History and facilities

Vostok station was opened on December 16, 1957. The inland research station Vostok is one of the major base stations of Russia in Antarctica. The station infrastructure is represented by four capital structures with the design DES power of 270 kW and the oil tank capacity of 200 tons.

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

| Area under roof (m²) | 600 |
| Area scientific laboratories (m²) | 70 |
| Type of scientific laboratories: Deep drilling, Geophysics | |
| Conference room (capacity) | 30 |
| Logistic area (m²) | 30 |
| Number of beds | 30 |
| Showers | 220 |
| Laundry facilities | No |
| Power supply | Yes |
| Power supply type | fossil fuel |
| Power supply (V) | 2 |
| Power supply (hours per day) | 2 |
| Power supply (hours per day) | 2 |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 30 |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 15 |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 15 |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 15 |
| Max wind speed (km/h) | 30 |
| Max wind speed (km/h) | 30 |
| Snow free period | 30 |
| Total annual precipitation (mm) | 50 |
| Precipitation type | annual rainfall, diamond dust |
| Mean annual temperature (°C) | 5.4 |
| Mean temperature in February (°C) | 5.4 |
| Mean temperature in July (°C) | 5.4 |

ENVIRONMENT

Region: Inland Antarctica

Antarctic Environmental Domain: Q – East Antarctic high interior ice sheet

Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 7 East Antarctica

Altitude of facility (m) | 3488 |

Type of surface facility built on | Ice sheet |

Long term monitoring | Yes |

Waste management | Yes |

Hazardous waste management | Yes |

Fuel spill response capability | Yes |

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

| Area of medical facility (m²) | 20 |
| Staff with medical training or doctor (Summer) | 2 |
| Staff with medical training or doctor (Winter) | 2 |

MEDICAL FACILITIES

| Capability | Basic, Dental, Surgery |
| Equipment | Anaesthesia, Telemedicine |
| Distance to hospital (km) | 0 |
| Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km) | 0 |
| Closest emergency facility external (km) | 0 |

General research and databases

The following year-round observations at Vostok are undertaken: meteorological and actinometric observations, snow line measurements; total ozone content measurements and observations of the anomalous phenomena in the atmosphere; geomagnetic observations, including ionospheres studies and observations of atmospheric electrical field variations; upper-air sounding of the atmosphere; deep drilling of the Antarctic ice sheet; study of the influence of environmental factors and micro-social conditions on the health of the Russian Antarctic Expedition (RAE) participants.

Features in the facility area

Blue ice, High elevation, Ice cap or glacier, Plateau, Snow, Sustrungi

Main science disciplines

Climate change, Environmental sciences, Geophysics, Glaciology

RUSSIA

www.aari.ru  www.raexp.ru
SANAE IV
South African National Antarctic Programme

71°40'37.2''S  2°50'41.9''W

Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round

Location
Vesteskarvet Nunatak, approximately 180 km from Fimbul ice shelf. Station built on rock, Queen Maud Land area 50 km from base.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Ice sheet, exposed rock. Small lichen outcrop.

History and facilities
SANAE IV completed and occupied in 1997, site moved from ice shelf 20 km from ice shelf to rocky outcrop at Vesteskarvet for longer lifespan. Overwinter station in Antarctica occupied since 1959.

General research and databases
Weather observations, upper air physics, HR radar, geomorphology.

Main science disciplines

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Blue ice, Clear air zone, Crevasse, High elevation, Ice cap or glacier, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Snow, Sustrugui.

SANAE IV
Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Blue ice, Clear air zone, Crevasse, High elevation, Ice cap or glacier, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Snow, Sustrugui.

Main science disciplines

CLIMATE
Climate zone  Inland Antarctica
Permafrost  Continuous
Mean annual wind speed (km/h)  38.1
Max wind speed (km/h)  223.2
Dominant wind direction  E
Sea Ice Break Up: January, February, November, December
Snow free period: None
Total annual precipitation (mm): Snow
Precipitation type: Snow
Mean annual temperature (°C): -16.5
Mean temperature in February (°C): -10.8
Mean temperature in July (°C): -23.1

ENVIRONMENT
Region: Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Environmental Domain: T – Inland continental geologic
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: C Dronning Maud Land
Altitude of facility (m): 850
Type of surface facility built on: Rock outcrop
Long term monitoring: Yes
Waste management: Yes
Hazard(ous) management: Yes
Fuel spill response capability: Yes

SANAE IV
Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Blue ice, Clear air zone, Crevasse, High elevation, Ice cap or glacier, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Snow, Sustrugui.

Main science disciplines

CLIMATE
Climate zone  Inland Antarctica
Permafrost  Continuous
Mean annual wind speed (km/h)  38.1
Max wind speed (km/h)  223.2
Dominant wind direction  E
Sea Ice Break Up: January, February, November, December
Snow free period: None
Total annual precipitation (mm): Snow
Precipitation type: Snow
Mean annual temperature (°C): -16.5
Mean temperature in February (°C): -10.8
Mean temperature in July (°C): -23.1

ENVIRONMENT
Region: Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Environmental Domain: T – Inland continental geologic
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: C Dronning Maud Land
Altitude of facility (m): 850
Type of surface facility built on: Rock outcrop
Long term monitoring: Yes
Waste management: Yes
Hazard(ous) management: Yes
Fuel spill response capability: Yes

SANAE IV
Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Blue ice, Clear air zone, Crevasse, High elevation, Ice cap or glacier, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Snow, Sustrugui.

Main science disciplines

CLIMATE
Climate zone  Inland Antarctica
Permafrost  Continuous
Mean annual wind speed (km/h)  38.1
Max wind speed (km/h)  223.2
Dominant wind direction  E
Sea Ice Break Up: January, February, November, December
Snow free period: None
Total annual precipitation (mm): Snow
Precipitation type: Snow
Mean annual temperature (°C): -16.5
Mean temperature in February (°C): -10.8
Mean temperature in July (°C): -23.1

ENVIRONMENT
Region: Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Environmental Domain: T – Inland continental geologic
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: C Dronning Maud Land
Altitude of facility (m): 850
Type of surface facility built on: Rock outcrop
Long term monitoring: Yes
Waste management: Yes
Hazard(ous) management: Yes
Fuel spill response capability: Yes

SANAE IV
Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Blue ice, Clear air zone, Crevasse, High elevation, Ice cap or glacier, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Snow, Sustrugui.

Main science disciplines

CLIMATE
Climate zone  Inland Antarctica
Permafrost  Continuous
Mean annual wind speed (km/h)  38.1
Max wind speed (km/h)  223.2
Dominant wind direction  E
Sea Ice Break Up: January, February, November, December
Snow free period: None
Total annual precipitation (mm): Snow
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ENVIRONMENT
Region: Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Environmental Domain: T – Inland continental geologic
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: C Dronning Maud Land
Altitude of facility (m): 850
Type of surface facility built on: Rock outcrop
Long term monitoring: Yes
Waste management: Yes
Hazard(ous) management: Yes
Fuel spill response capability: Yes

SANAE IV
Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Blue ice, Clear air zone, Crevasse, High elevation, Ice cap or glacier, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Snow, Sustrugui.

Main science disciplines

CLIMATE
Climate zone  Inland Antarctica
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ENVIRONMENT
Region: Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Environmental Domain: T – Inland continental geologic
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: C Dronning Maud Land
Altitude of facility (m): 850
Type of surface facility built on: Rock outcrop
Long term monitoring: Yes
Waste management: Yes
Hazard(ous) management: Yes
Fuel spill response capability: Yes

SANAE IV
Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Blue ice, Clear air zone, Crevasse, High elevation, Ice cap or glacier, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Snow, Sustrugui.

Main science disciplines

CLIMATE
Climate zone  Inland Antarctica
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Mean annual wind speed (km/h)  38.1
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ENVIRONMENT
Region: Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Environmental Domain: T – Inland continental geologic
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: C Dronning Maud Land
Altitude of facility (m): 850
Type of surface facility built on: Rock outcrop
Long term monitoring: Yes
Waste management: Yes
Hazard(ous) management: Yes
Fuel spill response capability: Yes

SANAE IV
Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Blue ice, Clear air zone, Crevasse, High elevation, Ice cap or glacier, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Snow, Sustrugui.

Main science disciplines

CLIMATE
Climate zone  Inland Antarctica
Permafrost  Continuous
Mean annual wind speed (km/h)  38.1
Max wind speed (km/h)  223.2
Dominant wind direction  E
Sea Ice Break Up: January, February, November, December
Snow free period: None
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Mean annual temperature (°C): -16.5
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Mean temperature in July (°C): -23.1

ENVIRONMENT
Region: Continental Antarctica
Antarctic Environmental Domain: T – Inland continental geologic
Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: C Dronning Maud Land
Altitude of facility (m): 850
Type of surface facility built on: Rock outcrop
Long term monitoring: Yes
Waste management: Yes
Hazard(ous) management: Yes
Fuel spill response capability: Yes
Gabriel de Castilla
Comité Polar Español

62°58′40″S 60°00′30″W

Type: Station
Operational period: November–March

Location
Located on Deception Island, South Shetland Islands it is a summer station opened, normally, from November to March.

Biodiversity and natural environment
The area is located on an active volcano, and there is a unique community of organisms adapted to the geothermal activity. It is remarkably rich in criptogamic communities. There are several penguin colonies. Over 57% of the island is covered by permanent glaciers. A ring of hills runs around the island and is the principal drainage divide, ephemeral springs flow toward the inner and outer coast. Several lakes are located on the interior side of the watershed. Kronen Lake is the only geothermal lagoon in the Antarctic.

History and facilities
The area has had a long history of human activity since about 1820, including exploration, sealing, whaling, aviation and scientific research. Deception Island is one of the few places in the world where vessels can sail directly into the centre of a restless volcanic caldera, providing the opportunity for visitors to learn about volcanoes and other aspects of the natural world, as well as early Antarctic exploration, whaling and science. Deception Island is also one of the most frequently visited sites in Antarctica by tourists. The island is an Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA 4), with two Antarctic Specially Protected Areas ASPA140 and ASPA145. The station Gabriel de Castilla was set up as refuge in 1960 mainly to support the scientific research carried out by Spain in Deception Island. The interest in the natural values of the island was increasing among the scientific community and, at the same time, the requests to develop research projects with the support of Gabriel de Castilla refuge. Due to the improvement of its capabilities, in 1998 Gabriel de Castilla was designated formally as a station. Nowadays, the station Gabriel de Castilla provides a very good living and working conditions with livingroom with kitchen and bakery. There are also seven sleeping room with four beds each and one laundry room. A scientist semi-permanent building with two offices, two labs, a environment issues lab (equipped) and a bathroom. Other facilities include a ribbon boat store container, nautical equipment store container, two materials container, wet lab container, freezer container, incinerator and communications area.

General research and databases
Databases on volcanism, seismology, marine biology, limnology, permafrost and meteorology are maintained. Research on coastal biology, pollution, human impact, invasive species.

Features in the facility area
Bird colonies, Coast, Ice cap or glacier, Lake, Mountain, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Seal colonies, Snow, Terrestrial geothermal.

Main science disciplines

www.idi.minco.gob.es/portal/site/MICINN/CPE
**International Field Camp Peninsula Byers**

**Comité Polar Español**

62°39'49.7"S  61°05'59.8"W

**Type:** Camp

**Operational period:** December–February

**Location**

International Field Camp Peninsula Byers is a camp located on the South Beaches of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

Exceptional diversity of terrestrial flora and fauna. It is the most significant limnologic site in the South Shetland Islands. Area extremely sensitive to human impact. Is the largest ice-free area in the South Shetland Islands.

**History and facilities**

The peninsula has exceptional historical interest, containing the greatest concentration of 19th century historical sites in Antarctica, such as the remains of refuges, contemporary artefacts, and shipwrecks of early nineteenth century sealing expeditions. The camp was installed to support the scientific research in the area during short periods of time. Due to the increasing interest in the area, the camp is still operative but can be easily dismantled when required. It is maintained by the personnel of Juan Carlos I station who keep the camp in a good condition year by year. The camp consists in two fibre glass “melon huts” each of 6m x 2m in size, one set up for scientific research and the other for domestic activities. The camp is open to all the Parties.

**General research and databases**

Limnology, human impact, ecosystem, geology, coastal science, meteorology, lichen physiology, permafrost, microbiology, invasive species, palaeontology and archaeology.

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**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

- **Area under roof (m²):** 32
- **Area scientific laboratories (m²):** 16
- **Type of scientific laboratories:** None
- **Conference room (capacity):** None
- **Logistic area (m²):** 16
- **Number of beds:** None
- **Showers:** No
- **Laundry facilities:** No
- **Power supply type:** Fossil fuel
- **Power supply (V):** 220
- **Power supply (hours per day):** 24
- **Hydroponics facilities:** No
- **Number of staff on station (peak/summer season):** 2
- **Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season):** 10
- **Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season):** None
- **Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season):** None
- **Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others):** 12
- **Specific device/Scientific equipment:** None
- **Scientific services possible:** None
- **Long-term monitoring/observations:** None

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

- **Area of medical facility (m²):** 0
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer):** 2
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter):** 2
- **Capability:** Basic
- **Equipment:** None
- **Distance to hospital (km):** 990
- **Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km):** 30
- **Closest emergency facility external (km):** 100
- **Medical research capabilities:** No
- **Medical screening requirements:** No

**VEHICLES AT FACILITY**

- **Sea transportation:** None
- **Land transportation:** None

**WORKSHOP FACILITIES**

**COMMUNICATIONS**

- **VHF:** None

**TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT**

- **Access:** Air, Sea
- **Transport to facility:** Helicopter, Ship
- **Number of airstrips:** 0
- **Length (m) of longest runway:** None
- **Width (m) of longest runway:** None
- **Number of flight visits per year:** 0
- **Period of flight visits per year:** January, February, March, November, December
- **Helipad:** None
- **Number of ship visits per year:** 0
- **Period of ship visits per year:** January, February, March, November, December
- **Ship landing facilities:** None

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**Features in the facility area**

Archaeological, Biological features, Bird colonies, Clear air zone, Fauna, Geological, Lake, Melt streams, Seal colonies.

**Main science disciplines**

Climate change, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Geology, Geomorphology, Human impact, Invasive species, Limnology, Microbiology, Paleoecology, Terrestrial biology.
General research and databases

Glaciology, lichen physiology, permafrost, geomagnetism, ionosphere, and meteorology databases are available. Research on limnology, microbiology, coastal science, soils, geology, geomorphology, geodiversity are also conducted.

Features in the facility area

Bird colonies, Clear, ari, zone, Coast, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Lake, Melt streams, Moran, Mountain, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Shoreline, Snow.

Main science disciplines


Juan Carlos I

Comité Polar Español

62°39'48.3"S 60°23'17.3"W

Type: Station

Operational period: November–March

Location

Seasonal coastal Antarctic station located 200 m from shore in a small bay in Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. The station is close to Johnson Glacier and Sofia Mountain.

Biodiversity and natural environment

Coastal area surrounded by glaciers. Around the station there are many different lichen species and some fauna including Gentoo and Chinstrap penguins, Elephant seals, and birds such as Skuas and Petrels. Permafrost is easy to find in the area. The cryptogamic prairies are remarkable. Vascular plants are present in the station vicinity.

History and facilities

The station was set up to support the interest shown by the Spanish scientific community in Antarctica. It was the first Spanish station in Antarctica. In December 1986, a group of four scientists set up a camp in Livingston Island in order to look for the right place to build the Juan Carlos I station, taking into account that, at that time, there were no stations in Livingston Island. In 1988 the first modules of the station were disembarked, in that moment, the Juan Carlos I station was installed. Since then, the station has been operative during 28 years. The station was recently refurbished and was completed in the 2016/2017 campaign. The station consists of a set of buildings with two main modules, living/services, including infirmary, kitchen rooms and living room, with capacity for fifty people, and a laboratory module able to cover different scientific disciplines. There are another six modules dedicated to station services: workshop, waste treatment, energy generation, storage, fuel. One important aspect of the station is the importance given to energy efficiency in order to avoid energy waste and focus on decreasing consumption.
Wasa Swedish Polar Research Secretariat

73°03’00’’S 13°25’00’’W

Type: Station
Operational period: December–February

Location
Dronning Maud Land. The station is co-located together with the Finnish station Aboa at the Mount Basen. The distance between Wasa and Aboa is about 200 meters. Together, the two stations form the Nordenskiöld Base Camp. The stations cooperate both in research and logistics. Distance to nearest year round Station (Neumayer Station II) is about 500 km.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Mount Basen is a small Antarctic Nunatak completely surrounded by ice.

History and facilities
BothWasand Aboa were built at the same time, no previous facilities at this location.

General research and databases
Wasa is a small facility without permanent staff. The station is personned and opened when there is Swedish expedition activity in this area. The fields of science vary to a high degree from expedition to expedition.

Features in the facility area
Nunatak.

**CLIMATE**

- **Climate zone:** Inland Antarctica
- **Permafrost:** Continuous
- **Mean annual wind speed (km/h):**
- **Max wind speed (km/h):**
- **Dominant wind direction:**
- **Sea Ice Break Up:**
- **Snow free period:** None
- **Total annual precipitation (mm):**
- **Precipitation type:** Snow
- **Mean annual temperature (°C):** -15.3
- **Mean temperature in February (°C):**
- **Mean temperature in July (°C):** -21.9

**ENVIRONMENT**

- **Region:** Continental Antarctica
- **Antarctic Environmental Domain:** K – Northern latitude ice shelves
- **Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:** 6 Dronning Maud Land
- **Altitude of facility (m):** 440
- **Type of surface facility built on:** Ice-free ground
- **Long term monitoring:** No
- **Waste management:** Yes
- **Hazard(ous) management:**
- **Fuel spill/air pollution response capability:** Yes

**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

- **Area under roof (m²):** 130
- **Area scientific laboratories (m²):** 0
- **Type of scientific laboratories:** None
- **Conference room (capacity):**
- **Logistic area (m²):** 50
- **Number of beds:** 12
- **Shower:** Yes
- **Laundry facilities:** Yes
- **Power supply type:** Fossil fuel, Renewable
- **Power supply (V):** 230
- **Power supply (hours per day):** 24
- **Hydroponics facilities:** No
- **Number of staff on station (peak/summer season):** 5
- **Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season):**
- **Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season):** 8
- **Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season):**
- **Max number of personnel at a time:** 20
- **Specific device/Scientific equipment:**
- **Scientific services possible:**
- **Long-term monitoring/observations:**
- **MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- **Area of medical facility (m²):** 0
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer):** 1
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter):**

**Main science disciplines**

- Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Geodesy, Glaciology, Terrestrial biology.

**VEHICLES AT FACILITY**

- **Sea transportation:** None
- **Land transportation:** Snowmobiles, Haglund, 4WD

**WORKSHOP FACILITIES**

- Mechanical, Metal workshop, Wood workshop

**COMMUNICATIONS**

- E-mail, Satellite phone, VHF

**TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT**

- Access: Air
- **Transport to facility:** Airplane
- **Number of airstrips:** 1
- **Length (m) of longest runway:**
- **Width (m) of longest runway:**
- **Number of flight visits per year:**
- **Period of flight visits per year:** January, February, December
- **Helipad:** Yes
- **Number of ship visits per year:** 0
- **Period of ship visits per year:**
- **Ship landing facilities:**

www.polar.se/en
### Vernadsky

National Antarctic Scientific Center of Ukraine

65°14′44.7″ S 64°15′26.9″ W

**Type:** Station  
**Operational period:** Year-round

**Location**

Vernadsky station is located at Marina Point Galindez Island, Argentine Islands Archipelago, Kiev Peninsula, Antarctic Peninsula. The Antarctic-Specially Protected Area (ASPA) 108 “Green Island, Berthelot Islands, Antarctic Peninsula” is situated 9 km to the South from Vernadsky. CEP Visitor Site Guidelines for nearest islands: Winter I., Petermann I., Pleneau I., Booth I., Yalour I. The station is located in the vicinity to relict Galindez Island Ice Cap (Woosle Hill), 51 m height.  

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

Fauna: The following species are regularly sighted on the Island: Adélie penguins (Pygoscelis adeliae), Gentoo penguins (Pygoscelis papua), Blue-eyed shags (Phalacrocorax atriceps), Wilson’s storm-petrels (Oceanites oceanicus), and other. The moss Polytrichum strictum is also found.

#### CLIMATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Antarctic Peninsula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>Antarctic Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation</td>
<td>Antarctic Peninsula</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ENVIRONMENT

- **Antarctic Environmental Domain:** G – Antarctic Peninsula offshore - geologic
- **Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:** 3 Northwest Antarctic Peninsula
- **Altitude of facility (m):** 7
- **Type of surface facility built on:** Ice-free ground
- **Long term monitoring:** Yes
- **Waste management:** Yes
- **Fuel spill response capability:** Yes

#### FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area under roof (m²)</th>
<th>1150</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scientific laboratories (m²)</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistical area (m²)</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beds</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply type</td>
<td>Fossil fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (V)</td>
<td>220</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power supply (hours per day)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroponics facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MEDICAL FACILITIES

- **Type of scientific laboratories:** Balloon shed, Biology, Flourescence, Geophysics, Scientific diving, Varimetry
- **Conference room (capacity):** 220
- **Mean temperature in February (°C):** 0.6
- **Mean annual temperature (°C):** 3.8
- **Mean temperature in February (°C):** 0.6
- **Mean temperature in July (°C):** -8.7
- **Total annual precipitation (mm):** 530
- **Precipitation type:** Snow and Rain
- **Snow free period:** February, March
- **Sea Ice Break Up:** December
- **Max wind speed (km/h):** 144
- **Mean annual wind speed (km/h):** 15.4
- **Permafrost:** Continuous
- **Type of surface facility built on:** Ice-free ground
- **Altitude of facility (m):** 7
- **Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:** 3 Northwest Antarctic Peninsula
- **Antarctic Environmental Domain:** G – Antarctic Peninsula offshore - geologic
- **Environment:** Antarctic Peninsula

#### History and facilities

In 1995 the British Faraday station was transferred to Ukraine under the Memorandum of Understanding between the British Antarctic Survey and the State Institution National Antarctic Scientific Center of Ukraine (July 20, 1995). February 6, 1996 the Ukrainian State Flag was raised and the station was renamed to Vernadsky.

#### General research and databases

Monitoring of environmental parameters in the Antarctic region, at all levels of geophysics – from tectonosphere to geocosphere – and their transfer to the national and international centers of scientific data (WMO, INTERMAGNET, MAGATE, BAS), including: research of the Earth magnetic field, radio sounding of the ionosphere in the Southern Polar region, hydro-meteorological research, geophysical research of the Earth lithosphere, research of the West Antarctic biosphere, medical and physiological research.

#### Features in the facility area

- **Bird colonies:** Adélie, Gentoo, Kelp gulls, Skuas, Kelp gulls, (Catharacta maccormicki), South polar skuas (Catharacta maccormicki), Kelp gulls (Larus dominicanus), Wilson’s storm-petrels (Oceanites oceanicus), South polar skuas (Catharacta maccormicki), Kelp gulls (Larus dominicanus), Wilson’s storm-petrels (Oceanites oceanicus), South polar skuas (Catharacta maccormicki), Kelp gulls (Larus dominicanus), Wilson’s storm-petrels (Oceanites oceanicus), South polar skuas (Catharacta maccormicki), Kelp gulls (Larus dominicanus).  
- **Features in the facility area:** Bird colonies, Coast, Crevasse, Ice cap or glacier, Moraine, Other Features in the facility area, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow.

#### Main science disciplines

- **Climatology:** Meteorology, oceanography, geography, geophysics, GIS, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.
- **Geophysics:** Meteorology, oceanography, geography, geophysics, GIS, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.
- **Geology:** Meteorology, oceanography, geography, geophysics, GIS, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.
- **Geophysics:** Meteorology, oceanography, geography, geophysics, GIS, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.
- **GIS:** Meteorology, oceanography, geography, geophysics, GIS, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.
- **Marine biology:** Meteorology, oceanography, geography, geophysics, GIS, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.
- **Medicine:** Meteorology, oceanography, geography, geophysics, GIS, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.
- **Microbiology:** Meteorology, oceanography, geography, geophysics, GIS, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.
- **Oceanography:** Meteorology, oceanography, geography, geophysics, GIS, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.
- **Terrestrial biology:** Meteorology, oceanography, geography, geophysics, GIS, Marine biology, Medicine, Microbiology, Oceanography, Terrestrial biology.
Halley VI
British Antarctic Survey

75°34'24.56"S 25°28'1.05"W
Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location
Brunt Ice shelf, Cardi Coast, 29 km south of the current shelf ice edge.

Diversity and natural environment
No flora, occasional visits from very small numbers of Emperor and Adélie penguins. Occasional visits from very small numbers of Wilson storm petrels, Snow petrels, and Antarctic skuas.

History and facilities
Station on Brunt Ice shelf, established in 1956, with Halley VI in operation since 2012. In February 2017, Halley VI was closed for the winter; station will reopen for summer season 2017/2018. Station comprises main Halley VI platform, garage building, stores building and summer accommodation building.

General research and databases
Meteorology, upper atmospheric, clean air sector chemistry, Ice sciences (Space flight research).

Features in the facility area
Clear air zone, ice shelf, Snow.

Main science disciplines
Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Environmental sciences, Geophysics, Upper atmospheric science.

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

Area under roof (m²): 2000
Area scientific laboratories (m²): 200

Type of scientific laboratories: Chemistry, Geophysics

Conference room (capacity): 52
Logistic area (m²): 800

Number of beds: 52
Showers: Yes
Laundry facilities: Yes

Power supply type: Fossil fuel
Power supply (V): 230
Power supply (hours per day): 24

Hydroponics facilities: No
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season): 52
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season): 18

Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season): 13
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season): 4
Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others): 52

Specific device/Scientific equipment:

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Area of medical facility (m²): 100
Number of staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer): 5
Number of staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter): 4

Medical research capabilities: Yes
Medical screening requirements: Yes

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

Sea transportation:

LAND TRANSPORTATION:

WORKSHOP FACILITIES

Mechanical

COMMUNICATIONS

Equipment: Blood transfusion medicine, Diagnostic X-ray, Endoscopy, Telemedicine

Distance to hospital (km): Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km): Closest emergency facility external (km): Medical research capabilities: Yes

Medical screening requirements: Yes

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

Sea transportation: Land transportation:

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT

Access: Air, Sea
Number of airstrips: 1
Length (m) of longest runway: 1100
Width (m) of longest runway: 50
Number of flight visits per year: 20
Period of flight visits per year: January, February, March, November, December

Helipad: No
Number of ship visits per year: 2
Period of ship visits per year: January, February, March, December
Ship landing facilities:

PHOTO CREDIT: British Antarctic Survey
Rothera  British Antarctic Survey

67°34′00″S  68°07′59″W

Type: Station  Operational period: Year-round

Location

Rothera research station is situated on Rothera Point – a rock and raised beach promontory at the southern extremity of the Wormald Ice Piedmont on the south-east of Adelaide Island to the west of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Biodiversity and natural environment

Flora mainly limited to lichen. Breeding colonies of South polar skua, terns and Imperial Cormorants in the area. Large transitory populations of other bird species (petrels, gulls etc). Regular visits from Adélie penguins although no breeding colonies close by. Occasional sightings of Chinstrap and Emperor penguins. Regular sightings of Weddell, Crabeater, Fur, Elephant and Leopard seals. Regular sightings of Minke whale and Orca, occasionally Humpbacks.

History and facilities


General research and databases

Marine and terrestrial biology, geology, glaciology, meteorology and upper atmospheres.

---

**Rothera**

**British Antarctic Survey**

67°34′00″S  68°07′59″W

**Type:** Station  
**Operational period:** Year-round

**Location**

Rothera research station is situated on Rothera Point – a rock and raised beach promontory at the southern extremity of the Wormald Ice Piedmont on the south-east of Adelaide Island to the west of the Antarctic Peninsula.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**

Flora mainly limited to lichen. Breeding colonies of South polar skua, terns and Imperial Cormorants in the area. Large transitory populations of other bird species (petrels, gulls etc). Regular visits from Adélie penguins although no breeding colonies close by. Occasional sightings of Chinstrap and Emperor penguins. Regular sightings of Weddell, Crabeater, Fur, Elephant and Leopard seals. Regular sightings of Minke whale and Orca, occasionally Humpbacks.

**History and facilities**


**General research and databases**

Marine and terrestrial biology, geology, glaciology, meteorology and upper atmospheres.

---

**Features in the facility area**

Bird colonies, Bluff, Coast, Crevasses, Ice cap or glacier, Low artificial light pollution, Low humidity, Melt streams, Mountain, Nunatak, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow, Submarine.

---

**Main science disciplines**

Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Geology, Geophysic, Glaciology, Mapping, Marine biology, Microbiology, Oceanography.

---

**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

- **Area under roof (m2):** 7200
- **Area scientific laboratories (m2):** 450
  - Type of scientific laboratories: Biology, Chemistry, Scientific diving.
- **Conference room (capacity):**
- **Logistic area (m2):** 3600
- **Number of beds:** 136
- **Showers:** Yes
- **Laundry facilities:** Yes
- **Power supply type:** Fossil fuel, Renewable
- **Power supply (V):** 240
- **Power supply (hours per day):** 24
- **Hydroponics facilities:** No
- **Number of staff on station (peak/summer season):** 120
- **Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season):** 40
- **Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season):** 22
- **Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season):** 5
- **Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others):** 136

**Specific device/Scientific equipment:**

**Scientific services possible:** Long-term monitoring/observations:

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

- **Area of medical facility (m2):** 31
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer):** 100
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter):** 22
- **Capability:** Basic, Dental

**WEIGHT AND FREIGHT**

- **Access:** Air, Sea
- **Transport to facility:** Airplane, Ship
- **Number of airstrips:** 1
- **Length (m) of longest runway:** 900
- **Width (m) of longest runway:** 40
- **Number of flight visits per year:**
- **Period of flight visits per year:** January, February, March, October, November, December
- **Helipad:** No
- **Number of ship visits per year:** 6
- **Period of ship visits per year:** January, February, March, April, December
- **Ship landing facilities:** Pier/Jetty

---

**CLIMATE**

**Climate zone:** Coastal Antarctica

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permafrost</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break Up</td>
<td>January, February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Precipitation type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td>-5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>-6.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Region:** Antarctic Peninsula

- **Antarctic Environmental Domain:** G – Antarctic Peninsula offshore island geologic
- **Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:** 4 Central South Antarctic Peninsula

**Altitude of facility (m):** 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
<td>Ice-free ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term monitoring</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazardous management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**WEIGHT AND FREIGHT**

- **Access:** Air, Sea
- **Transport to facility:** Airplane, Ship
- **Number of airstrips:** 1
- **Length (m) of longest runway:** 900
- **Width (m) of longest runway:** 40
- **Number of flight visits per year:**
- **Period of flight visits per year:** January, February, March, October, November, December
- **Helipad:** No
- **Number of ship visits per year:** 6
- **Period of ship visits per year:** January, February, March, April, December
- **Ship landing facilities:** Pier/Jetty

---

**CLIMATE**

**Climate zone:** Coastal Antarctica

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Region:** Antarctic Peninsula

- **Antarctic Environmental Domain:** G – Antarctic Peninsula offshore island geologic
- **Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region:** 4 Central South Antarctic Peninsula

**Altitude of facility (m):** 16

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<td>Hazardous management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
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### Climate

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Permafrost</td>
<td>Discontinuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break Up</td>
<td>January, November, December</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>February, March, April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
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<td>Precipitation type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Antarctic Environmental Domain: Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region: 2 South Orkney Islands</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altitude of facility (m)</td>
<td>Ice-free ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long term monitoring</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Facilities Infrastructure

- **Area under roof (m²):** 8
- **Area scientific laboratories (m²):** 8
- **Type of scientific laboratories:** Analytical, Biology, Rough Conference room (capacity) 8
- **Logistic area (m²):** 8
- **Number of beds:** 8
- **Showers:** Yes
- **Laundry facilities:** Yes
- **Power supply type:** Fossil fuel
- **Power supply (V):** 2400
- **Power supply (hours per day):** 24
- **Hydronomics facilities:** No
- **Number of staff on station (peak/summer season):** 8
- **Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season):** 6
- **Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season):** 8
- **Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season):** 6

### Medical Facilities

- **Area of medical facility (m²):** 8
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer):** No
- **Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter):** No

### Transport and Freight

- **Access:** Sea
- **Transport to facility:** Ship
- **Number of airstrips:** 0
- **Length (m) of longest runway:** 0
- **Width (m) of longest runway:** 0
- **Number of flight visits per year:** 0
- **Period of flight visits per year:** None
- **Helped:** No
- **Number of ship visits per year:** 2
- **Period of ship visits per year:** March, November, December
- **Ship landing facilities:** Pier/Jetty, Beach landing for rubber inflatable boats.

### History and facilities

Scientific research started on Signy Island in 1947 when a three-man team occupied a site in Factory Cove above the old whaling station. A new hut (Tønsberg House) was built in 1955 on the site of an old whaling station.

### General research and databases

Penguin, seabird and seal biology, limnology and terrestrial biology related to the Southern Ocean ecosystems and climate change. Long-term monitoring, in particular for the Committee for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR).

### Features in the facility area

- **Brist colonies:** Coast, Crovasses, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Lake, Melt streams, Moraine, Mountain, Other Biological, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Seal colonies, Shoreline, Snow, Valley.

### Main science disciplines

- **Climate change:** Limnology, Microbiology, Sedimentology, Soil science, Terrestrial biology.
Amundsen-Scott South Pole United States Antarctic Program

90°S 0°E
Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location
Geographic South Pole Antarctic Specially Managed Area (ASMA) 5.

Biodiversity and natural environment
The station stands at an elevation of 2,835 m (9,306 feet) on Antarctica’s nearly featureless ice sheet, which is about 2,700 m (9,000 feet) thick at that location. The station, which is 850 nautical miles south of McMurdo Station, is drifting with the ice sheet at about 10 m (33 feet) each year.

History and facilities
The first station, built to support researchers during the International Geophysical Year, was begun in November 1956 and completed in February 1957. In 1975 the central area of the station was rebuilt as a geodesic dome 50 m wide and 16 m high, with fourteen by 24 m steel archways, covering modular buildings, fuel bladders, and equipment. In 1997, a redevelopment plan to upgrade the station began. The new station, which was dedicated in 2008, is one connected, elevated facility. To accommodate changes in population from winter to summer, certain areas can be closed.

General research and databases
Research disciplines include astrophysics and cosmology (formation and evolution of the universe and detecting high-energy cosmic neutrinos from deep space), aeronomy and space physics (interaction of the solar wind with the Earth’s magnetic field and understanding space weather), atmospheric science (changes in atmospheric circulation and composition), geophysics (monitoring global seismology), glaciology (ice sheet physics, past changes in climate), and polar medicine.

United States

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE
Area under roof (m²) 16107
Area scientific laboratories (m²) 1748
Type of scientific laboratories: Astrophysics, Geophysics.
Conference room (capacity) 210
Number of beds 150
Showers Yes
Laundry facilities Yes
Power supply type Fossil fuel, Renewable
Power supply (V) 120
Power supply (hours per day) 24
Hydroponics facilities Yes
Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) 90
Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) 60
Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) 9
Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) 9
Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others) 153
Specific device/Scientific equipment:
Scientific services possible:
Long-term monitoring/observations:

MEDICAL FACILITIES
Area of medical facility (m²) 84
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) 1
Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) 2
Capability: Basic
Equipment: Altitude medicine, Diagnostic ultrasound, Diagnostic X-ray, Telemedicine
Distance to hospital (km) Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km)
Closest emergency facility outside (km) Yes
Medical research capabilities Yes
Medical screening requirements Yes

VEHICLES AT FACILITY
Sea transportation:
Land transportation:

WORKSHOP FACILITIES
ICTS, Mechanical, Metal workshop, Wood workshop

COMMUNICATIONS
Computer, E-mail, Internet, Satellite phone, Telephone, VHF

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT
Access Air
Transport to facility: Airplane
Number of airstrips 1
Length (m) of longest runway Width (m) of longest runway
Number of flight visits per year Period of flight visits per year:
Helipad No
Number of ship visits per year Period of ship visits per year:
Ship landing facilities:

Features in the facility area
Clear air zone, Ice cap or glacier.

Main science disciplines
Astrophysics, Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Geophysics, Gastroenterology, Medicine.
McMurodo United States Antarctic Program

**Type:** Station
**Operational period:** Year-round

**Location**
McMurodo station is built on the bare volcanic rock of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island, Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) 122, Arrival Heights, is located near McMurdo.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**
McMurodo station is a coastal station, though for most of the year, the area is surrounded by annual sea ice. Penguins, seals and skuas are found regularly in the area.

**History and facilities**
The station was established in December 1955. It is the logistics hub of the U.S. Antarctic Program, with a harbor, landing strips on sea ice and shelf ice, and a helicopter pad. Its eighty-five or so buildings range in size from a small radio shack to large, three-story structures. Repair facilities, dormitories, administrative buildings, a firehouse, power plant, water distillation plant, wharf, stores, clubs, warehouses, and the first class Crary Lab are all found on the station.

**General research and databases**
Research is performed at and near McMurdo in aeronomy and astrophysics, biology and medicine, geology and geophysics, glaciology and glacial geology, and ocean and climate systems.

**Features in the facility area**
Coast, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Ice shelf, Permanent snowpatches, Rock, Sea, Sea ice, Shoreline, Snow.

**Main science disciplines**
Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Climatology, Geology, Geophysics, Glaciology, Marine biology, Medicine, Oceanography.
**Palmer United States Antarctic Program**

**64°46'45.6″S  64°3'20.0″W**

**Type:** Station  
**Operational period:** Year-round  
**Location**  
Palmer station is located on a protected harbor on the southwestern coast of Anvers Island off the Antarctica Peninsula.

**Biodiversity and natural environment**  
Palmer station is superbly located for biological studies of birds, seals, and other components of the marine ecosystem.

**History and facilities**  
The station, built on solid rock, consists of two major buildings and three small ones, plus two large fuel tanks, and a dock. Construction was completed in 1968, replacing a prefabricated wood structure (“Old Palmer,” established in 1965) 2 km away across Arthur Harbour. Old Palmer has been disassembled and removed from Antarctica.

**General research and databases**  
Research activities include work on population biology of seabirds, chemical defenses of marine macroalgae and invertebrates, corral plant biology, ultraviolet radiation measurements and effects on marine organisms, atmospheric physics and chemistry, limnology, and marine ecology.
Artigas
Uruguayan Antarctic Institute

62°11'07.3''S  58°54'14.7''W
Type: Station
Operational period: Year-round
Location
King George Island, South Shetlands Islands.

Biodiversity and natural environment
Artigas Station is located close to the sea and in the proximity of lake Uruguay and Collins glacier.

History and facilities
The year 1984 was a milestone year for Uruguay in Antarctica. In January 1984, the first flight landed and the location for the station was decided. In December 1984 the first building was constructed. During 1987 a new habitation module and water system connected with Lake Uruguay was built.

General research and databases
At Artigas station various research has been conducted, especially in the following five areas: Microbiology, Ecology, Geology, Atmospheric studies, and Human impact. Further research is conducted in relation to climate change, ozone depletion and meteorology.

CLIMATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Maritime Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wind direction</td>
<td>NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td>January, February, March, April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>Snow and Rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>-5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Antarctic Peninsula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Environmental Domain</td>
<td>G – Antarctic Peninsula offshore island geologic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region</td>
<td>3 North-west Antarctic Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude of facility (m)</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of surface facility built on</td>
<td>Ice-free ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long term monitoring</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazard (ous) management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel spill response capability</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE

| Area under roof (m²) | 1700 |
| Area scientific laboratories (m²) | 85 |
| Conference room (capacity) | 30 |
| Logistic area (m²) | 1147 |
| Number of beds | 63 |
| Showers | Yes |
| Laundry facilities | Yes |
| Power supply type | Fossil fuel |
| Power supply (V) | 220 |
| Power supply (hours per day) | 24 |
| Hydroponics facilities | No |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 9 |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 1 |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 1 |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 1 |
| Max number of personnel at a time | 60 |

Medical facilities

| Area of medical facility (m²) | 25 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) | 1 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) | 1 |

VEHICLES AT FACILITY

| Sea Transportation | Three Zodiac Rubber Boats (Mk-Ii, Mk-Iii And Mk-V) |
| Land Transportation | Two All-Terrain Carriers, Two Quad Bikes, One Skidoo, One 4Wd Truck With Telescopic Handler |

WORKSHOP FACILITIES

| ICTS, Mechanical, Metal workshop |

COMMUNICATIONS

| Computer, E-mail, Fax, Internet, Printer, Satellite phone, Scanner, Telephone, VHF |

TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT

| Access | Air, Land, Sea |
| Transport to facility | 4WD, Helicopters, Quad, Ship, Skidoo, Walking |
| Number of airstrips | 0 |
| Length (m) of longest runway | 0 |
| Width (m) of longest runway | 0 |
| Number of flight visits per year | 4 |
| Period of flight visits per year | January, February, March, April, May, December |
| Helipad | Yes |
| Number of ship visits per year | 1 |
| Period of ship visits per year | January, February |
| Ship landing facilities | None |

Features in the facility area

Bird colonies, Ice cap or glacier, Lake, Moraine, Rock, Sea, Shoreline, Snow, Tundra.

Main science disciplines

Atmospheric chemistry and physics, Climate change, Climatology, Ecology, Environmental sciences, Geology, Geomorphology, GIS, Human biology, Isotopic chemistry, Limnology, Mapping, Marine biology, Microbiology, Oceanography, Paleocology, Paleomorphology, Pollution, Terrestrial biology.

Equipment

| Distance to hospital (km) | 5 |
| Closed emergency facility in Antarctica (km) | 5 |
| Closed emergency facility external (km) | 5 |
| Medical research capabilities | No |
| Medical screening requirements | No |
| Hydroponics facilities | No |
| Number of staff on station (peak/summer season) | 9 |
| Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season) | 1 |
| Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season) | 1 |
| Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season) | 1 |
| Max number of personnel at a time | 60 |

Scientific services possible:

Long-term monitoring/observations: CPE Glacier run – off.
Ruperto Elichiribehety
Uruguayan Antarctic Institute

63°24'14.2''S  59°59'45.4''W

**Type:** Station

**Operational period:** October – March

**Location**
Choza Inlet, South-East of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, North-Eastern Antarctic

**Biodiversity and natural environment**
One hundred twenty thousand pairs of Adélie penguins breed North-West of the station. Access to nearby Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA)148 Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Antarctic Peninsula.

**History and facilities**
Transferred by the United Kingdom to Uruguay on 8 December 1997 and renamed Teniente Ruperto Elichiribehety Uruguayan Antarctic Scientific Station.

**General research and databases**
Soil microbiology and GIS mapping.

---

**FACILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area under roof (m²)</th>
<th>244</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Area scientific laboratories (m²)</td>
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<td>Logistic area (m²)</td>
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<td>Number of beds</td>
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<td>Showers</td>
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<td>Laundry facilities</td>
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<td>Power supply type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power supply (off peak/winter season)</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Hydroponics facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Number of staff on station (peak/summer season)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of scientists on station (peak/summer season)</td>
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<td>Number of staff on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
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<td>Number of scientists on station (off peak/winter season)</td>
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<td>Max number of personnel at a time (staff, scientists and others)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific device/Scientific equipment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific services possible:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term monitoring/observations:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

| Area of medical facility (m²) | 0 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Summer) | 0 |
| Staff with basic medical training or doctor (Winter) | 0 |

**ENVIRONMENT**

| Region | Antarctic Peninsula

**CLIMATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate zone</th>
<th>Coastal Antarctica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max wind speed (km/h)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant wind direction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Ice Break-Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow free period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual temperature (°C)</td>
<td>-4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in February (°C)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean temperature in July (°C)</td>
<td>-9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AT FACILITY**

| Closest emergency facility in Antarctica (km) | 0.5 |
| Closest emergency facility external (km) | |
| Medical research capabilities | No |
| Medical Screening Requirements | No |

**VEHICLES AT FACILITY**

| Sea transportation: | |
| Land Transportation: | |

**WORKSHOP FACILITIES**

| Specific device/Scientific equipment: | |
| Scientific services possible: | |
| Long-term monitoring/observations: | |

**TRANSPORT AND FREIGHT**

| Number of airstrips | 0 |
| Length (m) of longest runway | |
| Width (m) of longest runway | |
| Number of flight visits per year | 0 |
| Period of flight visits per year: | None |
| Helipad | No |
| Number of ship visits per year | 1 |
| Period of ship visits per year: January, February |
| Ship landing facilities: | |

**Features in the facility area**

Bird colonies, Coast, Hill, Ice cap or glacier, Melt streams.

**Main science disciplines**

Environmental sciences, Geodesy, GIS, Mapping, Microbiology, Oceanography.

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www.iau.gub.uy
FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on the Antarctic Stations & COMNAP Member National Antarctic Programs, please visit www.comnpa.aq or any of these websites.

Australia www.aad.gov.au
Argentina www.dna.gov.ar
Belgium www.belspo.be
Brazil www.mar.mil.br/secirm/ingles/proantar.html
Bulgaria www.bai-bg.net
Chile www.inach.cl
China www.caa.gov.cn www.pric.org.cn
Czech Republic www.sci.muni.cz/CARI/
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