

# Management Plan for Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 142

## SVARTHAMAREN

### Introduction

Svarthamaren nunatak (71°53'16"S - 5°9'24"E to 71°56'10"S - 5°15'37"E) is part of the Mühlig-Hoffmanfjella in Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica. The ASPA area is approximately 7.5 km<sup>2</sup> and consists of the ice-free areas of the Svarthamaren nunatak. Included are also the areas in immediate vicinity of the ice-free areas naturally belonging to the nunatak (i.e. rocks and boulders).

The nunatak has one unique characteristic as it holds the largest known seabird colony in the Antarctica. Between 110,000 and 180,000 pairs of Antarctic petrels (*Thalassoica antarctica*) are breeding annually here and about several hundred of thousands non-breeding of this species are present during breeding season. In addition colonies of more than 1000 pairs of snow petrel (*Pagodroma nivea*) and about 100 pairs of south polar skua (*Catharacta maccormicki*) are found here.

Primary purpose: To avoid human induced changes to the population structure, composition and size of the seabird colonies present at the site, to allow for undisturbed research on the adaptations of the Antarctic petrel, snow petrel and south polar skua to the inland conditions in Antarctica.

### 1. Description of values to be protected

The Area was originally designated in Recommendation XIV-5 (1987, SSSI No. 23) after a proposal by Norway based on the following factors, which still give relevant grounds for designation:

- the fact that the colony of Antarctic petrel (*Thalassoica antarctica*) is the largest known inland seabird colony on the Antarctic continent
- the fact that the colony constitutes a large proportion of the known world population of Antarctic petrel
- the fact that the colony is an exceptional “natural research laboratory” providing for research on the Antarctic petrel, snow petrel (*Pagodroma nivea*) and south polar skua (*Catharacta maccormicki*), and their adaptation to breeding in the inland/interior of Antarctica

### 2. Aim and objectives

The aim of managing Svarthamaren is to:

- avoid human induced changes to the population structure, composition and size of the seabird colonies present at the site
- prevent unnecessary disturbance to the seabird colonies, as well as to the surrounding environment
- allow for undisturbed research on the adaptations of the Antarctic petrel, snow petrel and south polar skua to the inland conditions in Antarctica (Primary Research )
- allow access for other scientific reasons where the investigations will not damage the objectives of the bird research

The focus of the *Primary Research* in Svarthamaren ASPA is as follows:

- Improve the understanding of how natural as well as anthropogenic changes in the environment affect the spatial and temporal distribution of animal populations, and, furthermore, how such changes affect the interaction between key species in the Antarctic ecosystem.

### 3. Management activities

Management activities at Svarthamaren shall:

- ensure that the seabird colonies are adequately monitored, to the maximum extent possible by non-invasive methods
- allow erection of signs/posters, border markers, etc. in connection to the site, and ensure that these are serviced and maintained in good condition
- include visits as necessary to assess whether the Area continues to serve the purposes for which it was designated and to ensure management and maintenance measures are adequate

Any direct intervention management activity in the area must be subject to an environmental impact assessment before any decision to proceed is taken.

### 4. Period of Designation

Designated for an indefinite period.

### 5. Maps and Illustrations

*Map A:* Map of ASPA 142 Svarthamaren in Dronning Maud Land (showing location of Map B 71°53'16"S - 5°9'24"E to 71°56'10"S - 5°15'37"E). Map specifications:

- Projection: Transverse Mercator, UTM zone 31S
- Spheroid: WGS 1984
- (EPSG code: 32731)
- Additionally, the map is rotated 2,5 degrees to the left

*Map B:* Svarthamaren – ASPA 142. Boundaries and Main Seabird Concentrations (2014). Map specifications :

- Projection: Transverse Mercator, UTM zone 31S
- Spheroid: WGS 1984
- (EPSG code: 32731)
- Additionally, the map is rotated 2,1 degrees to the left

*Map C:* Aerial photo of Svarthamaren (1996, Norwegian Polar Institute)

### 6. Description of Area

#### *6 (i) Geographic co-ordinates, boundary markers and natural features*

The Svarthamaren ASPA is situated in Mühlig-Hoffmannfjella, Dronning Maud Land, stretching from approx. 71°53'16"S - 5°9'24"E to the north-east to approx. 71°56'10"S - 5°15'37"E in the south-east. The distance from the ice front is about 200 km. The Area covers approximately 7.5 km<sup>2</sup>, and consists of the ice-free areas of the Svarthamaren nunatak, including the areas in the immediate vicinity of the ice-free areas naturally belonging to the nunatak (i.e. rocks). The Area is shown in Map B and C.

The Norwegian field station Tor is located in the Svarthamaren nunatak at lat. 71°53'22"S, 5°9'34"E. The station, including a 10-metre buffer zone around the station buildings, is excluded from the Svarthamaren Antarctic Specially Protected Area. Access to the station is by the shortest route from the ice.

The main rock types in the Area are coarse and medium grained charnockites with small amounts of xenoliths. Included in the charnockitoids are banded gneisses, amphibolites and granites of the amphibolite facies mineralogy. The slopes are covered by decomposed feldspathic sand. The north-eastern side of the Svarthamaren nunatak is dominated by scree slopes (slope 31°-34°), extending 240 metres upwards from the base of the mountain at about 1600 metres above sea level. The major features of this area are two rock

amphitheatres inhabited by breeding Antarctic petrels. It is this area which makes up the core of the protected site.

No continuous weather observations have been carried through in the Area, but prevalent air temperature has been observed to range between -5° and -15°C in January, with somewhat lower minimum temperatures in February.

The flora and vegetation at Svarthamaren are sparse compared with other areas in Mühlig-Hofmannfjella and Gjelsvikfjella to the west of the site. The only plant species occurring in abundance, but peripherally to the most manured areas, is the foliose green alga, *Prasiola crispa*. There are a few lichen species on glacier-borne erratics 1-2 km away from the bird colonies: *Candelariella hallettensis* (= *C. antarctica*), *Rhizoplaca* (= *Lecanora melanophthalma*, *Umbilicaria* spp. and *Xanthoria* spp. Areas covered with *Prasiola* are inhabited by collembola ASPA No. 142: Svarthamaren *Cryptopygus sverdrupi*) and a rich fauna of mites (*Eupodes anghardi*, *Tydeus erebus*) protozoan, nematodes and rotifers. A shallow pond measuring about 20 x 30 m, lying below the middle and largest bird sub-colony at Svarthamaren, is heavily polluted by petrel carcasses, and supports a strong growth of a yellowish-green unicellular algae, *Chlamydomonas*, sp. No aquatic invertebrates have yet been recorded.

The colonies of breeding seabirds are the most conspicuous biological element in the Area. The north-eastern slopes of Svarthamaren are occupied by a densely populated colony of Antarctic petrels (*Thalassoica antarctica*) divided into three separate sub-colonies.

The total number of breeding pairs is estimated to be approximately 100,000 and 200,000 pairs, with large inter-annual fluctuations. In addition, more than 1000 pairs of snow petrels (*Pagodroma nivea*) and approximately 100 pairs of south polar skuas (*Catharacta maccormicki*) breed in the area. The two main colonies of Antarctic petrels are situated in the two rocky amphitheatres. The main colonies of snow petrels are located in separate parts of the scree-slope that are characterised by larger rocks. The south polar skuas nest on the narrow strip of flat, snow-free ground below the scree-slopes.

The main concentrations of seabirds are indicated on Map B. Readers should, however, be aware that birds are also found in other areas than these densely populated areas.

Based on the Environmental Domains Analysis for Antarctica (2007, Morgan et al.) both Environments T-Inland continental geologic - and U-North Victoria Land geologic - are found to be represented at Svarthamaren (2009, Harry Keys, pers. comm.). Svarthamaren belongs to Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Region 6 – Dronning Maud Land (ACBR 6) (2012, Aleks Terauds et al.).

#### 6 (ii) Restricted zones within the Area

None

#### 6 (iii) Location of structures within the Area

A weather station is located at the edge of the main petrel colony. During the austral winter only the mast (2 meters high) remains, while the station proper is installed during the summer season. The mast has not been permanently fixed into the ground and can easily be removed. With this exception there are no structures within the Area.

The Norwegian field station Tor is located on the Svarthamaren nunatak, at 71°53'22"S, 5°9'34"E. The station, including a 10 meter buffer zone around the station buildings, is excluded from the Area.

#### 6 (iv) Location of other Protected Areas within close proximity

None

## 7. Permit Conditions

Permits may be issued only by appropriate national authorities as designated under Annex V, Article 7 of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. Conditions for issuing a permit to enter the Area are that:

- the actions permitted are in accordance with this Management Plan
- the permit, or a copy, shall be carried within the area
- any permit issued shall be valid for a stated period
- a visit report is supplied to the authority named in the permit

*7 (i) Access to and movement within the Area*

Access to the area is restricted by the following conditions:

- No pedestrian routes are designated, but persons on foot shall at all times avoid disturbances to birds, and as far as possible also to the sparse vegetation cover in the Area.
- Vehicles should not enter the site.
- No flying of helicopters or other aircraft over the Area is allowed.
- Helicopter landings are not allowed within the boundaries of the ASPA. Landings associated with activities at the field station Tor should preferably take place at the north-eastern tip of the Svarthamaren nunatak (as marked on map C).

*7 (ii) Activities that are or may be conducted within the Area, including restrictions on time and place*

The following activities may be conducted within the Area in accordance with permit:

- Primary biological research programs for which the area was designated.
- Other research programs of a compelling scientific nature that will not interfere with the bird research in the Area.

*7 (iii) Installation, modification or removal of structures*

No structures are to be erected in the Area, or scientific equipment installed, except for equipment essential for scientific or management activities as specified in a permit, or for modification of the field station, also as specified in a permit.

*7 (iv) Location of field camps*

No field camps should be established within the Area. (Cf. 6 iii)

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

- No living animals or plant material shall be deliberately introduced into the Area.
- No poultry products, including food products containing uncooked dried eggs, shall be taken into the Area.
- No herbicides or pesticides shall be brought into the Area. Any other chemicals (including fuel), which may be introduced for a compelling scientific purpose specified in the permit, shall be removed from the Area before or at the conclusion of the activity for which the permit was granted. (cf. 6 iii). Limited fuel storage at the field station Tor is acceptable, taking into account that the station and its immediate surroundings are not part of the Area.
- All materials introduced shall be for a stated period, shall be removed at or before the conclusion of that stated period, and shall be stored and handled so that risk of their introduction into the environment is minimized.

*7 (vi) Taking or harmful interference with native flora and fauna*

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

It is recommended that those responsible for the primary research in the Area should be consulted before a permit is granted for taking of birds for purposes not associated with the primary research. Studies requiring taking of birds for other purposes should be planned and carried through in such a manner that it will not interfere with the objectives of the bird research in the Area. ASPA No. 142: Svarthamaren

*7 (vii) Collection and removal of anything not brought into the Area by the Permit holder*

Material may be collected or removed from the Area only in accordance with a permit, except that debris of man-made origin should be removed and that dead specimens of fauna may be removed for laboratory examination.

*7 (viii) Disposal of waste*

All wastes are to be removed from the area.

*7 (ix) Measures that may be necessary to ensure that the aims and objectives of the Management Plan continue to be met*

Permits may be granted to enter the Area to carry out biological monitoring and site inspection activities which may involve the collection of small amounts of plant material or small numbers of animals for analysis or audit, to erect or maintain notice boards, to maintain the field station, or to undertake protective measures.

*7 (x) Requirements for reports*

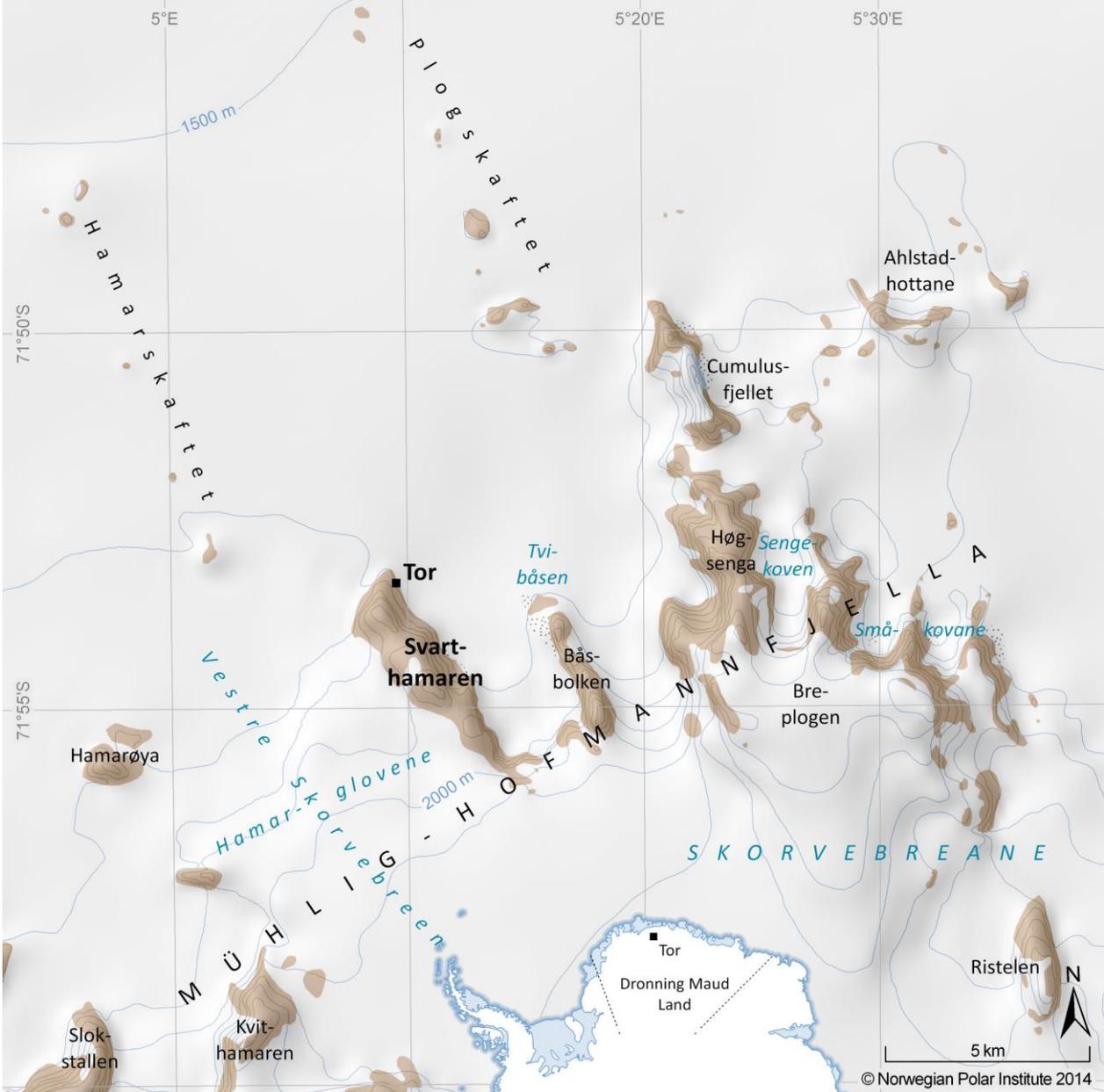
Parties should ensure that the principal holder of each permit issued submit to the appropriate authority a report describing the activities undertaken. Such reports should include, as appropriate, the information identified in the Visit Report form suggested by SCAR. Parties should maintain a record of such activities and, in the Annual Exchange of Information, should provide summary descriptions of activities conducted by persons subject to their jurisdiction, which should be in sufficient detail to allow evaluation of the effectiveness of the Management Plan. Parties should, wherever possible, deposit originals or copies of such original reports in a publicly accessible archive to maintain a record of usage, to be used both in any review of the management plan and in organizing the scientific use of the Area.

## **Bibliography**

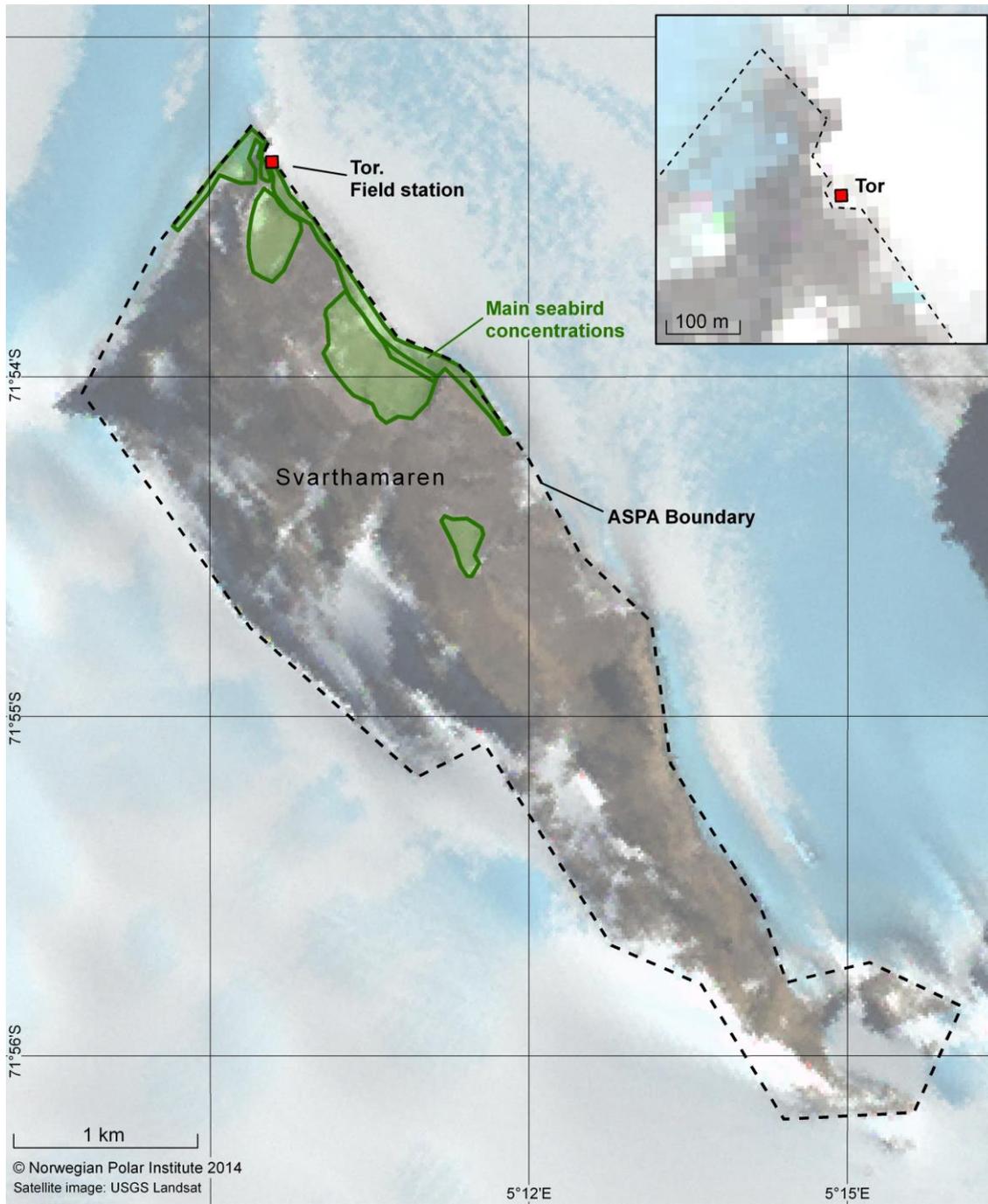
- Amundsen, T. 1995. Egg size and early nestling growth in the snow petrel. *Condor* 97: 345-351.
- Amundsen, T., Lorentsen, S.H. & Tveraa, T. 1996. Effects of egg size and parental quality on early nestling growth: An experiment with the Antarctic petrel. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 65: 545-555.
- Andersen, R., Sæther, B.E. & Pedersen, H.C. 1995. Regulation of parental investment in the Antarctic petrel *Thalassoica antarctica*: An experiment. *Polar Biology* 15:65-68
- Andersen, R., Sæther, B.-E. & Pedersen, H.C. 1993. Resource limitation in a long-lived seabird, the Antarctic petrel *Thalassoica antarctica*: a twinning experiment. *Fauna Norvegica, Serie C* 16:15-18
- Bech, C., Mehlum, F. & Haftorn, S. 1988. Development of chicks during extreme cold conditions: the Antarctic petrel *Thalassioica antarctica*. *Proceedings of the 19'th International Ornithological Congress*:1447-1456
- Brooke, M.D., Keith, D. & Røy, N. 1999. Exploitation of inland-breeding Antarctic petrels by south polar skuas. *OECOLOGIA* 121: 25-31
- Fauchald, P. & Tveraa, T. 2003. Using first-passage time in the analysis of area restricted search and habitat selection. *Ecology* 84:282-288

- Fauchald P. & Tveraa T. 2006. Hierarchical patch dynamics and animal movement pattern. *Oecologia*, 149, 383-395
- Haftorn, S., Beck, C. & Mehlum, F. 1991. Aspects of the breeding biology of the Antarctic petrel (*Thalassoica antarctica*) and krill requirements of the chicks, at Svarthamaren in Mühlig-Hofmannfjella, Dronning Maud Land. Fauna Norwegica, Serie C. Sinclus 14:7-22
- Haftorn, S., Mehlum, F. & Bech, C. 1988. Navigation to nest site in the snow petrel (*Pagodroma nivea*). *Condor* 90:484-486
- Lorentsen, S.H. & Røv, N. 1994. Sex determination of Antarctic petrels *Thalassoica antarctica* by discriminant analysis of morphometric characters. *Polar Biology* 14:143-145
- Lorentsen, S.H. & Røv, N. 1995. Incubation and brooding performance of the Antarctic petrel (*Thalassoica antarctica*) at Svarthamaren, Dronning Maud Land. *Ibis* 137: 345-351.
- Lorentsen, S.H., Klages, N. & Røv, N. 1998. Diet and prey consumption of Antarctic petrels *Thalassoica antarctica* at Svarthamaren, Dronning Maud Land, and at sea outside the colony. *Polar Biology* 19: 414-420.
- Lorentsen, S.H. 2000. Molecular evidence for extra-pair paternity and female-female pairs in Antarctic petrels. *Auk* 117:1042-1047
- Morgan, F., Barker, G., Briggs, C. Price, R., Keys, H. 2007. Environmental Domains of Antarctica, Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd
- Nygård, T., Lie, E., Røv, N., *et al.* 2001. Metal dynamics in an Antarctic food chain. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 42: 598-602
- Ohta, Y., Torudbakken, B.O. & Shiraishi, K. 1990. Geology of Gjelsvikfjella and Western Mühlig-Hofmannfjella, Dronning Maud Land, East Antarctica. *Polar Research* 8: 99-126.
- Steele, W.K., Pilgrim, R.L.C. & Palma, R.L. 1997. Occurrence of the flea *Glaciopsyllus antarcticus* and avian lice in central Dronning Maud Land. *Polar Biology* 18: 292-294.
- Sæther, B.E., Lorentsen, S.H., Tveraa, T. *et al.* 1997. Size-dependent variation in reproductive success of a long-lived seabird, the Antarctic petrel (*Thalassoica antarctica*). *AUK* 114 (3): 333-340.
- Sæther, B.-E., Andersen, R. & Pedersen, H.C. 1993. Regulation of parental effort in a long-lived seabird: An experimental study of the costs of reproduction in the Antarctic petrel (*Thalassoica Antarctica*). *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology* 33:147-150
- Terauds, A., Chown, S. L., Morgan, F, Peat, H.J., Watts, D. J., Keys, H, Convey, P. , Bergstrom, D.M. 2012. Conservation biogeography of the Antarctic. *Diversity and Distributions*: 1–16.
- Tveraa, T., Lorentsen, S.H. & Sæther, B.E. 1997. Regulation of foraging trips and costs of incubation shifts in the Antarctic petrel (*Thalassoica antarctica*). *Behavioral Ecology* 8: 465-469.
- Tveraa, T. & Christensen, G.N. 2002. Body condition and parental decisions in the Snow Petrel (*Pagodroma nivea*). *AUK* 119: 266-270.
- Tveraa, T., Sæther, B.E., Aanes, R. & Erikstad, K.E. 1998. Regulation of food provisioning in the Antarctic petrel; the importance of parental body condition and chick body mass. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 67: 699-704.
- Tveraa, T., Sæther, B.-E., Aanes, R. & Erikstad, K.E. 1998. Body mass and parental decisions in the Antarctic petrel *Thalassoica antarctica*: how long should the parents guard the chick? *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology* 43:73-79
- Varpe, Ø., Tveraa, T. & Folstad, I. 2004. State-dependent parental care in the Antarctic petrel: responses to manipulated chick age during early chick rearing. *Oikos*, in press ASPA No. 142: Svarthamaren

MAP A: Map of ASPA 142 Svarthamaren in Dronning Maud Land



**Map B: Svarthamaren – ASPA No. 142. Boundaries and Main Seabird Concentrations (2014).**



Map C: Aerial Photograph of Svarthamaren ASPA 142 (1996, Norwegian Polar Institute)

