



# The Henryk Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station

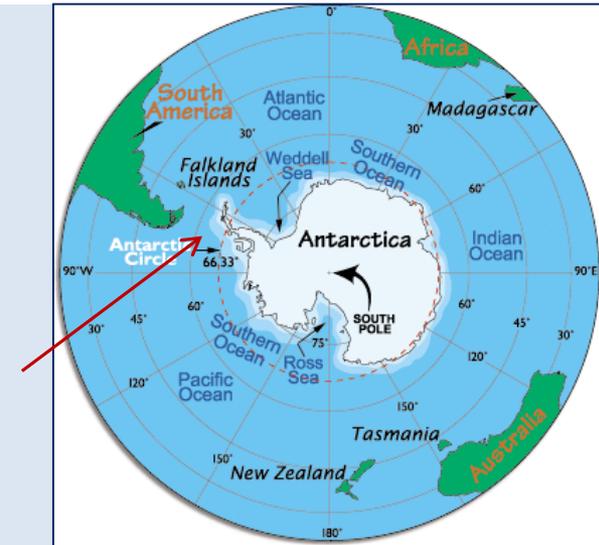
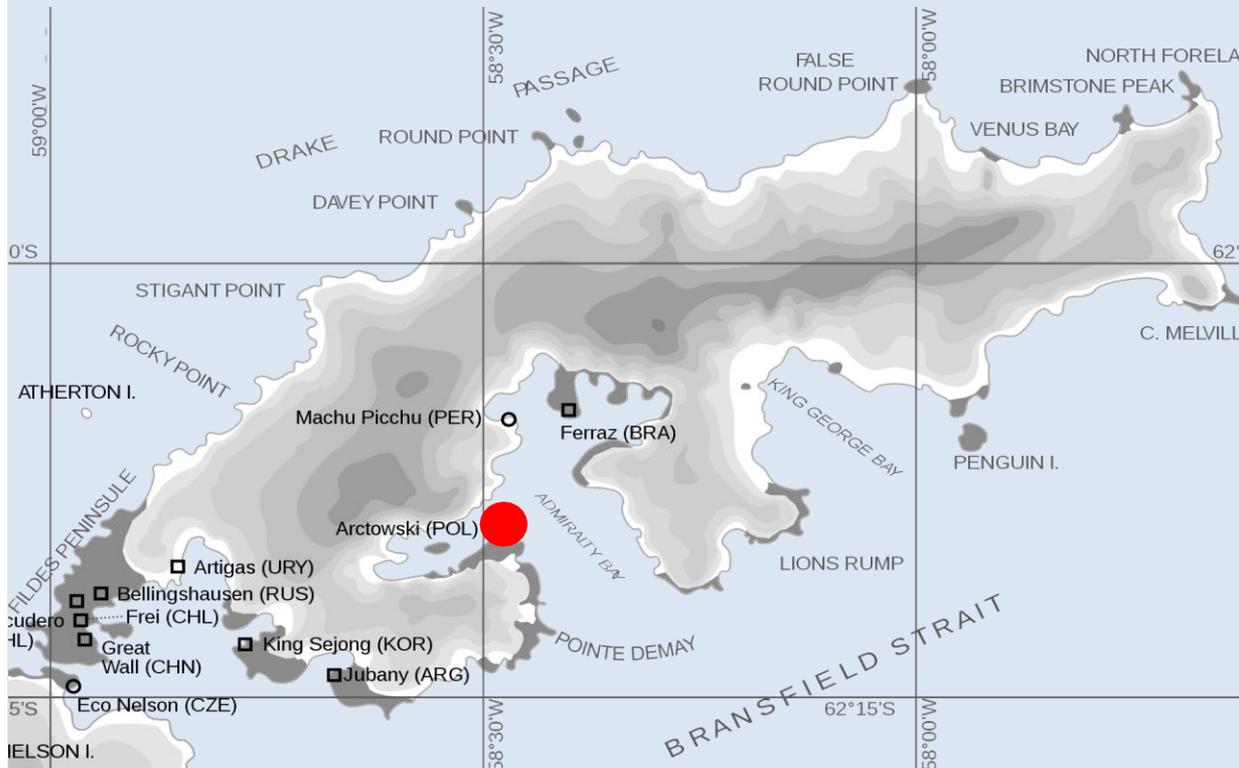




# Geographic location



The Station is located on King George Island, the South Shetlands Archipelago, West Antarctic





# Transport & logistics



The facility is accessible via one of the south America's hubs: Punta Arenas in Chile or Ushuaia in Argentina

- BY AIR

In cooperation with Chile:

Hercules H-130 Punta Arenas -> Frei Station -> via helicopter to the Arctowski Station.

- BY SEA

From Punta Arenas or Ushuaia on board of a local vessel -> around 3-4 days

Inbound / outbound travel possible during the antarctic summer only from November til March.

During the winter season the Station is not accesible.





# Access rules



## The Henryk Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station

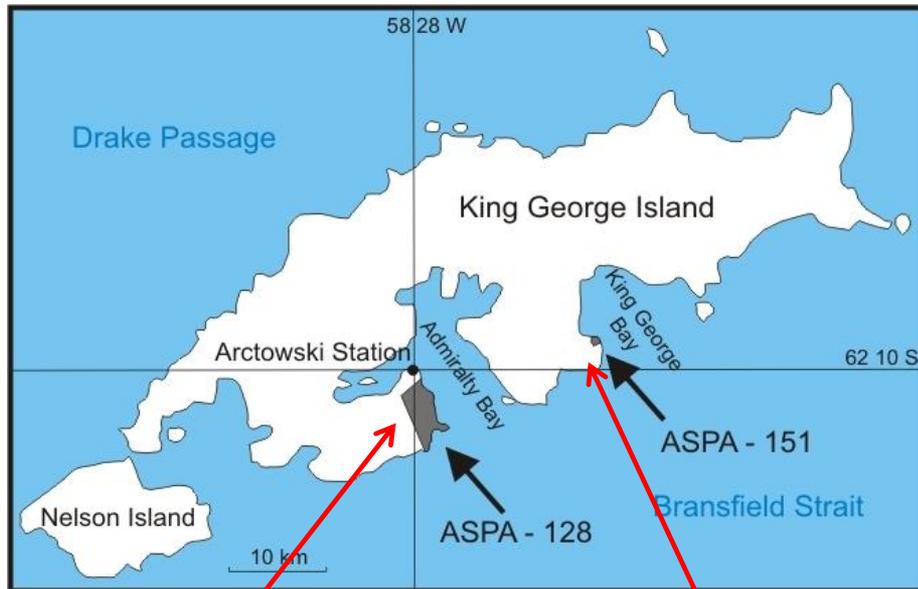
- **Please Contact:** IBB PAS – Station Department - [arctowski.logistics@ibb.waw.pl](mailto:arctowski.logistics@ibb.waw.pl)
- In your e-mail please include:
  - ✓ description of the research what will be conducted;
  - ✓ number of people,
  - ✓ dates of stay,
  - ✓ your needs regarding: equipment, field support, transportation of samples;
- All the costs related to: insurance, training, transport, accommodation and operation of the research team in the field, equipment are on the visitors side
- Polish Antarctic Programme can assist you with the logistics, providing help from/to gateway cities in the South America;
- Environmental impact assesment regarding your planned research activity will be proceed by Polish Antarctic Programme;
- Possibility to sign monitoring agreements.



# The Station's field compounds:



## The Lions Rump and Demay Refugiums



### The Demay Refugium

16 m<sup>2</sup>, 4 pax  
(max. 7), 10 km from the Station,  
accessible by foot or  
zodiak ride

Refugium „Lions Rump”  
16 m<sup>2</sup>, 4 pax (max. 7),  
35 km from the Station  
by zodiak



## Research activity



The Station conducts continuous research activities in the form of monitoring:

- Ecological
- UAV
- Meteorological
- Glaciological
- Seismological
- Water pollution check
  
- There is also a long-term project of CEMP Camera Network (penguin phototraps)





## Equipment

To monitor biotic and abiotic components of the Antarctic environment the following scientific equipment is used (amongst others):

- YSI EXO 2 Multiparameter Water Quality Sonde with seven sensor ports
- YSI Pro1030 pH and conductivity, salinity instrument
- The LISST-200X (submersible laser diffraction-based particle size analyzer)
- Electromagnetic Flow Meter Valeport – 801
- Several diver water level data loggers by Eijkelpamp
- Four Cyclapse Pro time-lapse camera system by Harbortronics
- Three pontoon boats (Zodiac MK4 HD, Zodiac MK6 HD, SEA RIB ZODIAC SRA-750)
- Three UAVs DJI Inspire 2.
- UAV Phantom P4 Multispectral.





## Modernisation process

Currently, the Station is undergoing a comprehensive reconstruction and modernisation process. After completion of the work the whole facility will hold up to **40 pax** in summer and **15 pax** in winter season.

Characteristics of the new main building:



Number of labs: 5

Number of single rooms: 11

Number of double rooms: 3

Number of quadruple rooms: 3

Total pax capacity in the main building: 29

Greenhouse: 40 m sq.

Fitness room: 40 m sq.



**In accordance with Article 5 of Annex I to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, in order to examine the impacts of the undergoing process, environmental monitoring is provided for:**



- Impact of noise on subantarctic skua (*Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi*), south polar skua (*Stercorarius maccormicki*), Wilson's storm petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*) and black-bellied storm petrel (*Fregetta tropica*) populations – long-term monitoring;
- Noise levels at two locations near the construction sites to ensure that Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS) level, i.e. 93 dB(A), is not exceeded, since this could damage hearing in animals – short-term monitoring during construction works;
- Animal movements – short-term monitoring during construction works;
- Presence of non-native species – short-term monitoring for the time of material and human transport;
- Impact of possible trench dehydration on the moss carpet ecosystem (in terms of drying) – short-term monitoring during construction works;
- Amount of generated waste, its segregation, protection against penetration into the environment – short-term monitoring during construction works;
- Technical condition of the construction equipment – short-term monitoring during construction works.



# The Henryk Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station coming soon

