



WORLD
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVANCY

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING OF EMPEROR PENGUIN COLONIES

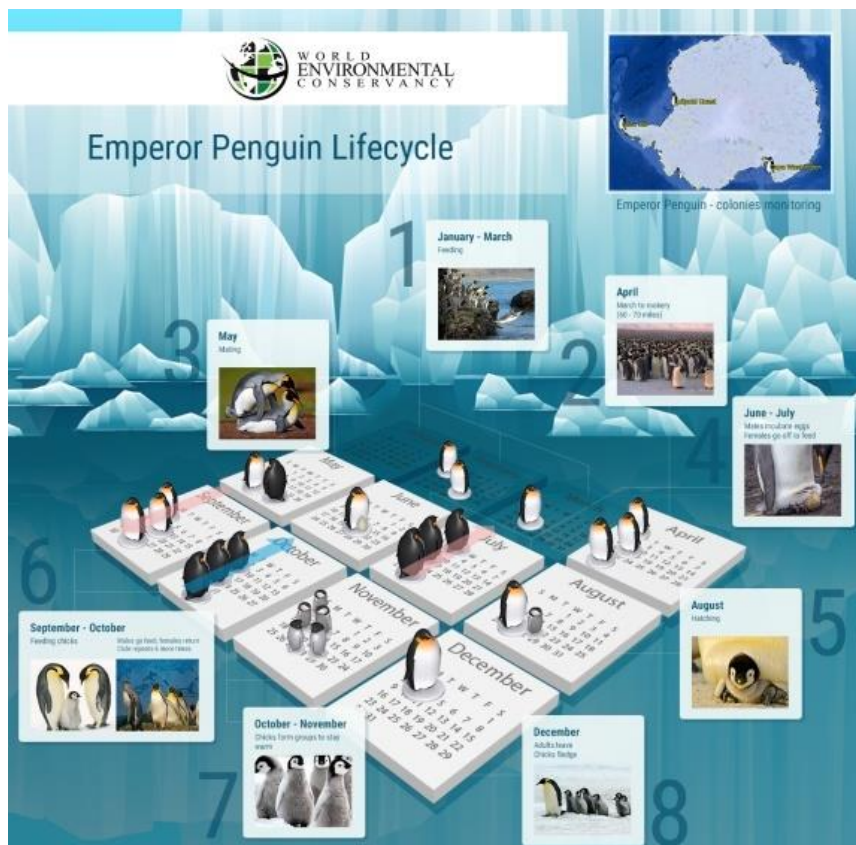


JULY 2022

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ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING OF EMPEROR PENGUIN COLONIES

This newsletter monitors the climatic conditions of the Snow Hill emperor penguin colonies, located North of the Antarctic Peninsula and Cape Washington in the Ross Sea. Emperor penguins are very susceptible to sudden variations in the climate, especially their young, who cannot be exposed to rain and the sea before their feathers are fully formed on their entire body. The early breaking of ice, where the eggs of these birds are hatched, can endanger the litter for an entire year, as well as the storms that can isolate the young from the group, especially during the winter. Monitoring the meteorological conditions of these colonies can show us how vulnerable these birds are to the climatic changes of this extremely sensitive and fragile environment.



The Emperor penguin endures one of the harshest breeding cycles of any animal. It breeds during winter (beginning in early April) in one of the coldest places on Earth. Once it leaves the frigid water, it hikes on the Antarctic fast ice for up to three days, traveling up to seventy miles (110 km) before it reaches its colony. Unlike other penguins, the Emperor does not nest and is not territorial. It will breed at the foot of an iceberg or a hill. The female chooses its mate, usually not the same one as the year before. The mates breed and the female lays one egg in early May. The egg is put in the care of the male, so the female can forage, breaking her 45 day fast. The male incubates the egg for about seventy days while enduring extremely harsh weather, huddling with the other males for survival. The male is present when the chick hatches, but as soon as the female returns, he leaves to forage, after enduring an unimaginable 110 day fast. The chick is brooded for up to fifty-days, sitting atop its parents' feet for protection and warmth. When brooding is over, the chick joins and remains in a crèche until it fledges in December at about one-hundred fifty days of age.

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In July, the emperor penguin chicks were born and the mothers return from the sea to feed them, while the fathers do the opposite way. The seas surrounding the monitored penguin colonies are completely frozen.

Colony: SNOW HILL ISLAND

Snow Hill Island lies 5 km to the southeast of James Ross Island and less than 2 km to the southwest of Seymour Island, off the eastern coast of Trinity Peninsula. Snow Hill Island is nearly entirely covered by snow and ice. The IBA qualifies on the basis of the Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) colony present at the southwest extremity of the island and comprises 263 ha of sea ice adjacent to the coast.

The nearest permanent scientific station is Marambio (ARG), which operates year-round ~53 km to the northeast on Seymour Island and has capacity for ~150 people (COMNAP, Antarctic Facilities, accessed 19/08/2010).

Key biodiversity

A visual ground count made in November 2004 recorded ~3,885 downy Emperor Penguin chicks on fast ice ~400 m from ice cliffs on the southern coast of Snow Hill Island (Todd *et al.* 2004). While a recent count based on analysis of a satellite image acquired 26 Oct 2009 (Fretwell *et al.* 2012) indicated 2,164 penguins present, which would not qualify under the IBA population criteria, in view of the historical size of the colony and uncertainty over current numbers, the IBA has been retained.

Non-bird biodiversity: None known.

Pressure/threats to key biodiversity

Todd *et al.* (2004) noted over 100 dead Emperor Penguin chicks in the November 2004 census, although the majority of chicks were healthy. The cause of the deaths is unknown.

Colony: SNOW HILL ISLAND

In July 2022, the sea around the Snow Hill Island colony was completely frozen, and this represented an obstacle to the access of female penguins to the areas where their young were, making them have to walk great distances from the open sea to the colony. Temperatures were above average.

Latitude: **64.52 S** Longitude: **57.44 W** Antarctic region: **Antarctic Peninsula**

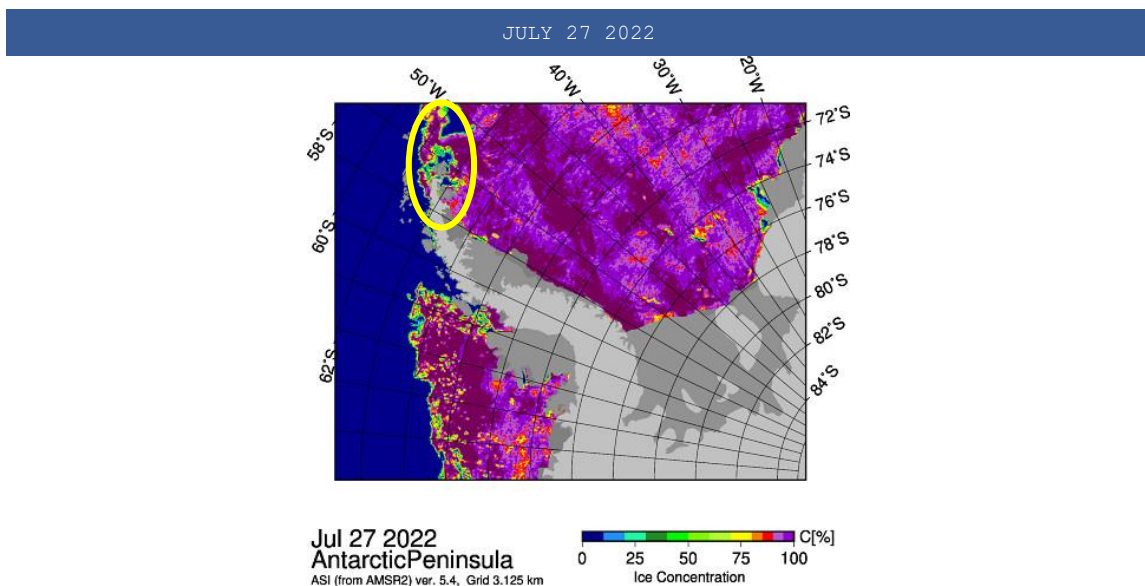
DAYLENGTH

| JULY 01 | JULY 15 | JULY 31 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 04h 09m | 05h 05m | 06h 34m |

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

| DATE | AVG . TEMP . | MAX . TEMP . | MIN . TEMP . | DAYS SNOW |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Jul 2022 | -11.7C (10.9F) | +6.5C (43.7F) | -30.9C (-23.6F) | 22 |
| Climatology 2000-2022 | -14.1C (5.9F) | +10.8C (51.4F) | -35.5C (-31.9F) | 19 |

ICE CONCENTRATION



Colony: CAPE WASHINGTON

Cape Washington is situated on the lower slopes of Mount Melbourne, Victoria Land, in northern Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea. The IBA qualifies on the basis of the Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) and South Polar Skua (*Catharacta maccormicki*) colonies that breed near Cape Washington, and coincides with the boundary of ASPA No. 173: Cape Washington & Silverfish Bay. The ASPA was designated in 2013 for its outstanding ecological and scientific values, particularly in recognition of the large Emperor Penguin colony present.

The nearest permanent stations are Jang Bogo (KOR, year-round – WMO 89859), Mario Zucchelli (ITA, summer-only) and Gondwana (DEU, summer occasional use), located ~30 km to the west in the vicinity of Gerlache Inlet.

Key biodiversity

The Emperor Penguin colony population ranges from 13 000 – 25 000 breeding pairs (Barber-Meyer *et al.* 2007, 2008), and ~17 000 pairs were present in 2010 (G. Kooyman pers. comm. 2012). The colony is one of the largest known, and in some years exceeds the size of the Coulman Island colony IBA to become the largest colony in the Ross Sea. The colony typically breeds on sea ice up to 0.5 km west of Cape Washington, although may break into a number of sub-groups and move several km from this site throughout the breeding season.

Around 50 pairs of South Polar Skua breed on ice free slopes above Cape Washington, and Snow Petrels (*Pagodroma nivea*) have been observed breeding in coastal cliffs northeast of the cape (Greenfield & Smellie 1992). South Polar Skuas were also observed breeding at Oscar Point (~20 pairs) and on Markham Island (~21 pairs) in 1982 (Ainley *et al.* 1986).

Adélie Penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) are regularly observed near the emperor colony, although do not breed at the site. Other visiting birds observed in the area include Wilson's Storm-petrels (*Oceanites oceanicus*) and Southern Giant Petrels (*Macronectes giganteus*) (Kooyman *et al.* 1990).

Non-bird biodiversity: Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca*) forage in the vicinity and Minke Whales (*Balaenoptera bonaerensis*), other *Balaenoptera* species and Arnoux's Beaked Whale (*Berardius arnuxii*) have been observed nearby.

Non-bird biodiversity: Weddell (*Leptonychotes weddellii*), Leopard (*Hydrurga*

leptonyx) and Crabeater (*Lobodon carcinophagus*) seals are common in the region. The western part of the area east of the Campbell Glacier Tongue, Silverfish Bay, is a nursery ground for Antarctic Silverfish (*Pleuragramma antarcticum*).

Pressure/threats to key biodiversity

The Cape Washington Emperor Penguin colony was visited regularly by tourists over the last 20 years, with an average of ~200 tourists visiting per season over the last decade. Recreational visits have also been undertaken regularly by station personnel from nearby stations (ASPA No. 173 Management Plan 2013). Logistic activity, in particular by aircraft and ships, operating nearby is a potential conservation issue, although access and overflight are now carefully controlled by the ASPA No. 173 Management Plan (2013).

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In July 2022, the sea around the colony of Cape Washington, presented itself totally frozen, and this represented an obstacle to the access of the female penguins to the areas where their young were, making them have to walk huge distances from the sea open to the colony in complete darkness. Temperatures were above average.

Latitude: **74.64 S** Longitude: **165.38 E** Antarctic region: **Ross Sea**

DAYLENGTH

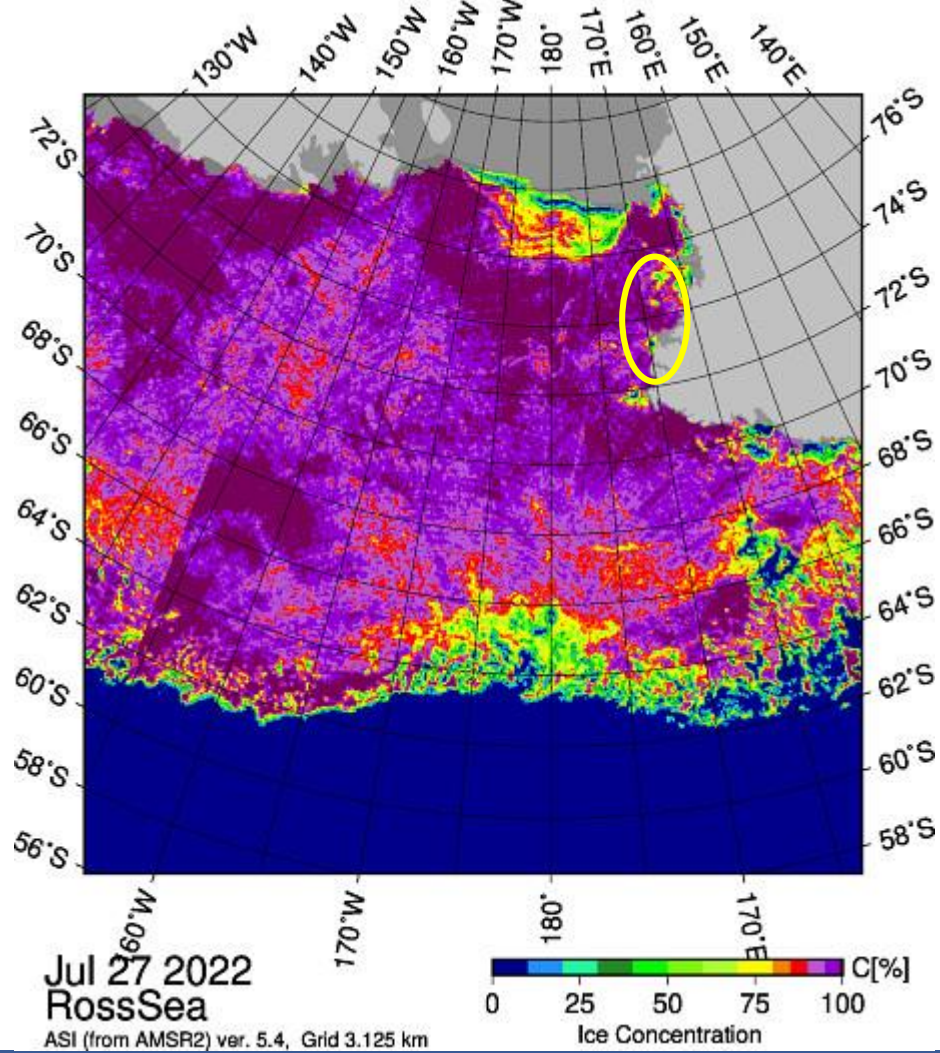
| JULY 01 | JULY 15 | JULY 31 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 00h 00m | 00h 00m | 00h 00m |

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

| DATE | AVG . TEMP . | MAX . TEMP . | MIN . TEMP . | DAYS SNOW |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Jul 2022 | -19.8C (-3.6.F) | -11.1C (12.0F) | -29.9C (-21.8F) | 10 |
| Climatology 2000-2022 | -22.3C (-8.1F) | +4.3C (39.7F) | -37.5C (-35.5F) | 10 |

ICE CONCENTRATION

JULY 2022



SOURCES

<https://seaice.uni-bremen.de>

<https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/>

<https://apps.sentinel-hub.com/>

BirdLife International (2021) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Snow Hill Island.

BirdLife International (2021) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Cape Washington

Weather synop codes 89859 and 89055