May 2005

100.00%

42.00%

12.00%

46.00%

#### **AREA**

		% of total
Antarctica - including ice shelves and islands (Around 58 times the size of the UK, or 1.4 times the size of the USA)	13,829,430km²	100.00%
Antarctica - excluding ice shelves and islands	12,272,800km <sup>2</sup>	88.74%
Area ice free	44,890km <sup>2</sup>	0.32%
Ross Ice Shelf	510,680km <sup>2</sup>	3.69%
Ronne-Filchner Ice Shelf	439,920km <sup>2</sup>	3.18%

**TOTAL** 

Rock

Ice shelves

Ice coastline

#### **LENGTH**

Antarctic Peninsula	1,339km
Transantarctic Mountains	3.300km

### Coastline\*

*Note: coastlines are fractal in nature, so any
measurement of them is dependant upon the
scale at which the data is collected. Coastline
lengths here are calculated from the most
detailed information available.

#### **HEIGHT**

Mean height of Antarctica - including ice shelves	1,958m
Mean height of Antarctica - excluding ice shelves	2,194m
Modal height excluding ice shelves	3,090m

45,317km

18,877km

20,972km

5,468km

#### **Highest Mountains**

1.	Mt Vinson (Ellsworth Mts.)	4,892m
2.	Mt Tyree (Ellsworth Mts.)	4,852m
3.	Mt Shinn (Ellsworth Mts.)	4,661m
4.	Mt Craddock (Ellsworth Mts.)	4,650m
5.	Mt Gardner (Ellsworth Mts.)	4,587m
6.	Mt Kirkpatrick (Queen Alexandra Range)	4,528m
7.	Mt Elizabeth (Queen Alexandra Range)	4,480m
8.	Mt Epperly (Ellsworth Mts)	4,359m
9.	Mt Markham (Queen Elizabeth Range)	4,350m
10.	Mt Bell (Queen Alexandra Range)	4,303m

(In many case these heights are based on survey of variable accuracy)



Nunatak on the Antarctic Peninsula

May 2005

#### **Other Notable Mountains**

1. Mt Jackson (highest mountain on the Peninsula)	3,184m
2. Mt Erebus (Ross Island, highest offshore mountain)	3,794m
3. Mt Sidley (highest peak not in Ellsworth or Transantarctic Mts.)	4,285m

#### **Ice Domes**

(values are approximate)  Coordinates  Height  Bed Elevation	Ice Depth
1. Dome A 81°S, 77°E 4,093m 1,597m	2,486m
2. Dome C 75°S, 125°E 3,233m 249m	3,270m
3. Dome Fuji (Valkyrie) 77°S, 37°E 3,786m 963m	2,823m
4. Vostok station 77°S, 104°E 3,529m 352m	3,177m
5. South Pole 90°S, 0°E 2,771m -57m	2,828m

#### ICE

(based on known survey data)

1,829m
2,034m
2,226m
1,306m

Maximum thickness	4,776m
Mean bed elevation	153m
Lowest bed elevation (Bentley subglacial trench)	-2,496m

#### Ice volume

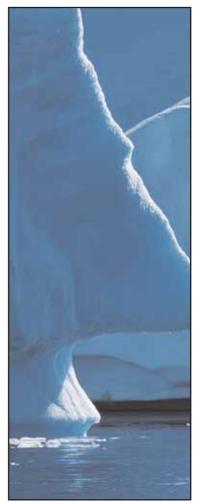
Total of ice sheets including ice shelves	25.4 million km <sup>3</sup>
Grounded ice sheets	24.7 million km <sup>3</sup>
Ice shelves	0.7 million km <sup>3</sup>
Volume of Peninsula ice	0.1 million km <sup>3</sup>

#### **SOUTHERN OCEAN**

Area below the Polar Front 31.8 million km<sup>2</sup> ~8.8% of the worlds ocean area

Volume below the Polar Front 115.5 million km<sup>3</sup>

8.7% of the world's ocean volume



A sculpted iceberg close to Rothera Research Station, Antarctica



May 2005

#### **DISTANCES FROM**

Cambridge (UK) to Rothera Station 14,435km Cambridge (UK) to Halley Station 14,306km

Rothera Station to South Pole 2,492km Halley Station to South Pole 1,603km

Area covered by BAS operations (2004, approx.) 3,500,000km<sup>2</sup>

#### **SOURCES**

- Antarctic Digital Database (ADD), version 4.1
- OSU 200 m digital elevation model
- BAS (Misc) 9 BEDMAP: Bed topography of Antarctica
- General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans
- Mountain heights from a variety of sources including ADD, USGS maps, BAS and Omega Foundation survey points.

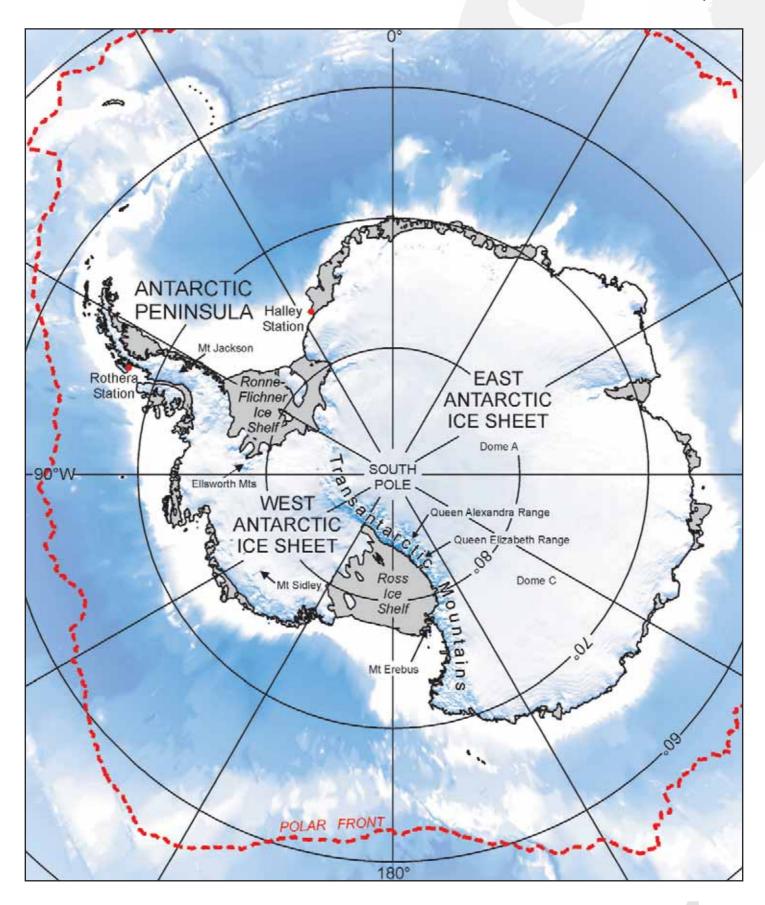
British Antarctic Survey (BAS), part of the UK Natural Environment Research Council, is a world leader in research into global issues in an Antarctic context. BAS is the UK's national Antarctic operator. It is based in Cambridge, England and carries out the majority of its research programme in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. It employs over 400 staff and has an annual budget of ~£40 million, runs nine research programmes and operates five research stations, two Royal Research Ships and five aircraft in and around Antarctica.



A glaciological field camp in the shadow of the Ellsworth Mountains, Ellsworth Land, Antarctica



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