

# Human 'footprint' on Antarctica measured for first time

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Australia's Davis research station, Antarctica. Credit: Shaun Brooks

Buildings alone cover more than 390 000 square metres of land while the visual footprint—the areas from which human activity can be seen—extends to more than 93 000 square kilometres.

The lead author of the study published in the journal *Nature Sustainability*, IMAS Ph.D. student Shaun Brooks, said measuring the area impacted by humans was important for Antarctic conservation and [environmental management](#).

"Although the 53 countries that have signed the Antarctic Treaty agreed to protect the Antarctic environment, until now there has been only limited data on the spatial extent of [human activity](#) on the continent," Mr Brooks said.

"Our research shows that human impacts are the greatest on land that is also the most environmentally sensitive—ice free areas within a few kilometres of the coast.

"Ice-free land supports the continent's greatest diversity of flora and fauna, including iconic species such as Adelie penguins, and provides the most accessible areas for [marine animals](#) that breed on land.

"We found that 81 per cent of the buildings in the Antarctic are located within just 0.44 per cent of the land that is free of ice."

Mr Brooks said future increases in research activity and tourism were expected to put further human pressure on the continent in coming years.



This is an aerial view of Australia's Davis research station, Antarctica. Credit: Shaun Brooks

"The data we have collected can be used to inform decision-making on Antarctic conservation and environmental management, as well as to track future impacts and changes.

"It may also serve to encourage greater coordination and sharing of facilities between nations and users accessing Antarctica, to help limit the human footprint.

"There is a growing tension between the increasing pressure for access to the continent and international commitments to protect the Antarctic environment.

"Hopefully our research can help to inform a sustainable balance between these competing imperatives," Mr Brooks said.

**More information:** Our footprint on Antarctica competes with nature for rare ice-free land, *Nature Sustainability* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41893-019-0237-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0237-y) , [www.nature.com/articles/s41893-019-0237-y](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-019-0237-y)

Provided by University of Tasmania

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