

## Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) No. 161

### TERRA NOVA BAY, ROSS SEA

#### 1. Description values to be protected

A coastal marine area encompassing 29.4 km<sup>2</sup> between Adélie Cove and Tethys Bay, Terra Nova Bay, is proposed as an Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) by Italy on the grounds that it is an important littoral area for well-established and long-term scientific investigations. The Area is confined to a narrow strip of waters extending approximately 9.4 km in length immediately to the south of the Mario Zucchelli Station (MZS) and up to a maximum of 7 km from the shore. No marine resource harvesting has been, is currently, or is planned to be, conducted within the Area, nor in the immediate surrounding vicinity. The site typically remains ice-free in summer, which is rare for coastal areas in the Ross Sea region, making it an ideal and accessible site for research into the near-shore benthic communities of the region. Extensive marine ecological research has been carried out at Terra Nova Bay since 1986/87, contributing substantially to our understanding of these communities which had not previously been well-described.

High diversity at both species and community levels make this Area of high ecological and scientific value. Studies have revealed a complex array of species assemblages, often co-existing in mosaics (Cattaneo-Vietti, 1991; Sarà *et al.*, 1992; Cattaneo-Vietti *et al.*, 1997; 2000b; 2000c; Gambi *et al.*, 1997; Cantone *et al.*, 2000). There exist assemblages with high species richness and complex functioning, such as the sponge and anthozoan communities, alongside loosely structured, low diversity assemblages. Moreover, the sponge and anthozoan communities at Terra Nova Bay show a unique structure and long-term transects have been established to monitor changes in coastal benthic communities, both natural and human-induced. The presence of a population of Adélie penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) at Adélie Cove allows assessment of the effects of this colony on the adjacent marine environment (Povero *et al.*, 2001).

It is important to protect the Area as far as possible from direct human impacts in order that it can be used to monitor potential impacts arising from activities at the nearby permanent scientific station of MZS at Terra Nova Bay (Mauri *et al.*, 1990; Berkman & Nigro, 1992; Focardi *et al.*, 1993; Minganti *et al.*, 1995; Bruni *et al.*, 1997; Nonnis Marzano *et al.*, 2000). The high ecological and scientific values derived from the diverse range of species and assemblages, in particular through the collection of extensive data on these features, together with the vulnerability of the Area to disturbance by pollution, over-sampling and alien introductions, are such that the Area requires long-term special protection.

#### 2. Aims and objectives

Management at Terra Nova Bay aims to:

- avoid degradation of, or substantial risk to, the values of the Area by preventing unnecessary human disturbance to the Area;

- allow scientific research on the ecosystem, in particular on the marine species assemblages, while ensuring it is protected from oversampling or other possible scientific impacts;
- allow other scientific research and support activities provided they are for compelling reasons which cannot be served elsewhere;
- maintain long-term monitoring sites to evaluate natural changes in marine communities;
- monitor the effects of the research station and its associated activities on the marine ecosystem;
- minimise the possibility of introduction of alien plants, animals and microbes to the Area;
- allow visits for management purposes in support of the aims of the management plan.

### **3. Management activities**

The following management activities are to be undertaken to protect the values of the Area:

- A map showing the location of the Area (stating the special restrictions that apply) shall be displayed prominently, and a copy of this Management Plan shall be kept available, at MZS (Italy);
- A sign illustrating the location and boundaries with clear statements of entry restrictions shall be installed at MZS at a prominent location;
- Buoys, or other markers or structures erected for scientific or management purposes shall be secured and maintained in good condition, and removed when no longer necessary;
- Visits shall be made as necessary to assess whether the Area continues to serve the purposes for which it was designated and whether management and maintenance measures are adequate.

### **4. Period of designation**

Designated for an indefinite period.

### **5. Maps and photographs**

Map 1: Terra Nova Bay, Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 161, bathymetric map.

*Map specifications:* Projection: UTM Zone 58S; Spheroid: WGS84. Bathymetric contour interval 50 m. Land contours and coast derived from 1:50,000 Northern Foothills Satellite Image Map (Frezzotti *et. al.* 2001). Bathymetry within ASPA derived from high resolution sidescan sonar data surveyed by Kvitek, 2002. Bathymetry outside of ASPA supplied by Italian Hydrographic Office 2000. Marine data collected under Terra Nova Bay marine protected area Project (PNRA 1999-2001). Inset 1: The location of Terra Nova Bay in Antarctica. Inset 2: Terra Nova Bay location map, showing the region covered by Map 1, stations, and sites of nearby protected areas.

### **6. Description of the Area**

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

The designated Area is situated in Terra Nova Bay, between the Campbell Glacier Tongue and Drygalski Ice Tongue, Victoria Land. The Area is confined to a narrow strip of coastal waters to the south of MZS (Italy), extending approximately 9.4 km in length and generally within 1.5 – 7 km of the shore, comprising an area of 29.4 km<sup>2</sup> (Map 1). No marine resource harvesting has been, is currently, or is planned to be, conducted within the Area, nor in the immediate surrounding vicinity.

The western boundary of the Area is defined as the mean high water mark along the coastline extending between 74°42'57"S in the north (2.3 km south of MZS) and 74°48'00"S in the south (the southern shore of Adélie Cove), and includes the intertidal zone (Map 1). The northern boundary of the Area is defined as the 74°42'57"S line of latitude, extending from the coast 1.55 km eastward to the 164°10'00"E line of longitude. The boundary position may be recognised near the shore by the presence of a large and distinctive offshore rock in the northernmost cove on the coast south of MZS, which is an unique feature on this stretch of coast. The southern boundary is defined as the 74°48'00"S line of latitude, extending from the coast 3.63 km eastward to the 164°10'00"E line of longitude. The boundary position may be recognised visually as being at the southern shore of the mouth of Adélie Cove, immediately south of a distinctive rocky outcrop at the base of the coastal cliffs. The eastern boundary of the Area is defined as the 164°10'00"E line of longitude extending between 74°42'57"S in the north and 74°48'00"S in the south.

The coastline of Terra Nova Bay is characterised predominantly by rocky cliffs, with large boulders forming occasional 'beaches' (Simeoni *et al.*, 1989). In the sheltered areas, the soft bottom begins at a depth of 20–30 m. The tidal range is 1.5–2 m and pack ice approximately 2–2.5 m thick covers the sea surface for 9–10 months of the year (Stocchino & Lusetti, 1988; 1990). Data available for the summer period suggest that ocean currents in the Area are likely to be slow and to flow generally in a north-south direction. Along the coastline of the Area there are two main coves; the larger Adélie Cove in the south and a smaller cove around 3 km to its north. The sea floor substrate of the smaller consists of pebbles of various sizes, while Adélie Cove is characterised by fine-grained, muddy sediments. An Adélie penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) colony is situated at Adélie Cove, with a 1991 population of 7899 breeding pairs. Outside of the coves, the sea floor characteristics and benthic species assemblages are relatively homogenous along the coastal length of the Area, and are observed to vary more particularly with the vertical gradient.

An aerial survey on cetacean species, conducted in the coastal area surrounding the Italian Station Mario Zucchelli in summer 2004, showed the presence of Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca* (L.)), types B and C and Minke Whale (*Balaenoptera bonaerensis* Burmeister). (Lauriano *et al.*, 2007a; 2007b; Lauriano pers.com.)

The seafloor within the Area is primarily granitic rock, with softer substrates composed of coarse sands or gravels. In the supralittoral zone, only cyanobacteria and diatoms colonise the hard substrates, while the intertidal zone (1.5–2.0 m wide) has, in the most sheltered areas, a high coverage of the green alga *Urospora penicilliformis* and *Prasiola crispa* (Cormaci *et al.*, 1992b). Below the tidal zone, down to 2–3 m depth, the community is very poor, due to the persistent presence and scouring action of pack ice, and is mainly composed of epilithic diatoms and the crustacean amphipod *Paramoera walkeri*. Immediately deeper, rocks can be fully colonised by the red alga *Iridaea cordata* (Cormaci *et al.*, 1996), frequently found with *Plocamium cartilagineum*, to a depth of 12 m (Gambi *et al.*, 1994; 2000a). At this level large sessile animals such as *Alcyonium antarcticum* and *Urticinopsis antarctica* can be occasionally observed, while

frequent are the asteroid *Odontaster validus* and the echinoid *Sterechinus neumayeri*. *Phyllophora antarctica* is another red alga forming expanded mats from 12 to 25 m depth, often fully colonised by sessile organisms, mainly hydroids (Cerrano *et al.*, 2000c, Puce *et al.*, 2002), serpulids and bryozoans (*Celleporella antarctica* and *Harpecia spinosissima*). The upper algal belts represent shelter and a food source for diversified and abundant communities of mobile fauna. Numerous invertebrates, such as the polychaete *Harmothoe brevipalpa*, the mollusc *Laevilittorina antarctica*, the crustacean amphipod *Paramoera walkeri* and the isopod *Nototanais dimorphus* feed on these algal species and can be very abundant. On rocky bottoms in deeper layers, the algal colonisation is replaced by a calcareous crustose coralline alga (*Clathromorphum lemoineanum*) on which sea-urchins feed.

The soft bottoms from 20–40 m depth are coarse sands and gravels, where the community is characterised by the mollusc bivalve *Laternula elliptica* and the polychaete *Aglaophamus ornatus* (Nephtiidae). The bivalve *Yoldia eightsi* is abundant in fine-sand sediments.

Between 30–70 m, the substrate becomes finer and is completely colonised by the bivalve *Adamussium colbecki*, the shells of which are colonised by a micro-community comprising mainly forams, bryozoans (*Aimulosia antarctica*, *Arachnopusia decipiens*, *Ellisina antarctica*, *Micropora brevissima*) and the spirorbid *Paralaeospira levinsenii* (Albertelli *et al.*, 1998; Ansell *et al.*, 1998; Chiantore *et al.*, 1998; 2000; 2001; 2002; Vacchi *et al.*, 2000a; Cerrano *et al.*, 2001a; 2001b). In this region, large predators such as the gastropod *Neobuccinum eatoni* and the nemertean *Parborlasia corrugatus* are frequent. The echinoid *Sterechinus neumayeri* and the starfish *Odontaster validus* are still very frequent at all depths on both hard and mobile substrates (Chiantore *et al.*, 2002; Cerrano *et al.*, 2000b).

Below 70–75 m down to 120–130 m depth, heterogeneous substrates allow hard- and soft-bottom communities to coexist. On the sparse rocky outcrops the encrusting algae disappear and the benthic communities are dominated by the sessile zoobenthos. This diversified filter feeding assemblage is mainly characterised by sponges and anthozoans, while in soft sediments detritus-feeder polychaetes and bivalves dominate. Among sponges, which can reach very high biomass values, *Axociella nidificata*, *Calyx arcuarius*, *Gellius rudis*, *Phorbis glaberrima*, *Tedania charcoti*, are very abundant (Sarà *et al.*, 1992; 2002; Gaino *et al.*, 1992; Cattaneo-Vietti *et al.*, 1996; 2000c; Bavestrello *et al.*, 2000; Cerrano *et al.*, 2000a). Numerous invertebrates constitute an important component of this assemblage which develops down to 120-140 m depth. These include the epibiont polychaete *Barrukia cristata* on Thouarellid gorgonians, crustacean peracarids, pycnogonids, mollusc opisthobranchs (*Austrodoris kerguelenensis*, *Tritoniella belli*) (Cattaneo-Vietti, 1991; Gavagnin *et al.*, 1995) and bivalves, ophiuroids and holothuroids, bryozoans, and the endobionts. The conspicuous sponge spicule mats found at these depths underline the important role of sponges in this area, besides the one played by diatoms, in determining the sediment texture and silica content. A peculiar community, dominated by polychaetes and by the bivalve *Limatula hodgsoni*, can be associated with these mats.

Below 130 m the hard substrates become very sparse and are mainly colonised by the polychaete *Serpula narconensis* (Schiaparelli *et al.*, 2000) and several bryozoans (*Arachnopusia decipiens*, *Ellisina antarctica*, *Flustra angusta*, *F. vulgaris* and *Isoschizoporella similis*). The dominant muddy bottoms are instead characterised by tubicolous polychaetes (Gambi *et al.*, 2000b), mainly *Spiophanes*. Much deeper, at about 150-200 m depth, brachiopods and various species of bivalves characterise the

environment on small gravels as well as on the soft bottom (Cattaneo-Vietti *et al.*, 2000b). The great heterogeneity of these substrates contributes to the creation of communities with considerable species richness, diversity and biomass.

Finally, the faunal assemblage of the Area includes notothenioid fishes, represented especially by species of the *Trematomus* group, including *T. bernacchi*, *T. pennelli*, *T. hansonii* and *T. loennbergii*. These exert an important role in benthic food webs as consumers of many invertebrate species, mainly crustaceans and polychaetes (Vacchi *et al.*, 1991; 1992; 1994a; 1994b; 1995; 1997; 2000b; La Mesa *et al.*, 1996; 1997; 2000; Guglielmo *et al.*, 1998).

The platelet ice occurring at Terra Nova Bay in early spring has been shown to house an important nursery for the Antarctic silverfish, *Pleuragramma antarcticum*, a key organism in the ecology of Antarctic food webs (La Mesa *et al.*, 2004; Vacchi *et al.*, 2004). The platelet ice environment has strong prooxidant characteristics at the beginning of austral spring, and the marked responsiveness of antioxidant defences represents a fundamental strategy for *P. antarcticum* (Regoli *et al.*, 2005b). The elevated prooxidant challenge, to which these organisms are naturally adapted, also influences the susceptibility of *P. antarcticum* toward prooxidant chemicals of anthropogenic origin (Regoli *et al.*, 2005b).

Oxyradical metabolism and antioxidant defenses have a fundamental role in several marine invertebrates, fish and penguins from Terra Nova Bay, representing important counteractive strategies toward, i.e. extreme environmental conditions, marked seasonal fluctuations of biotic and abiotic factors, symbiotic relationships, specific physiological features, long-term protection of biological macromolecules and aging (Regoli *et al.*, 1997a,b; 2000a,b, 2002, 2004; Corsolini *et al.*, 2001; Cerrano *et al.*, 2004).

Susceptibility to oxidative stress is of particular value also for monitoring the impact of human activities and cellular responses to pollutants were characterized in key Antarctic organisms developing a wide array of biomarkers sensitive to biological disturbance (Focardi *et al.*, 1995; Regoli *et al.*, 1998; Jimenez *et al.*, 1999; Regoli *et al.*, 2005a; Benedetti *et al.*, 2005, 2007; Canapa *et al.*, 2007; Di Bello *et al.*, 2007). At the moment, there is no evidence of polluted areas in Terra Nova Bay, but organisms are exposed to a naturally elevated bioavailability of cadmium causing tissue concentrations generally 10-50 folds higher than those typical of temperate species (Mauri *et al.*, 1990; Nigro *et al.*, 1992, 1997; Canapa *et al.*, 2007). Despite elevated levels of this element do not cause direct adverse effects to the organisms, nonetheless the environmental characteristics of Terra Nova Bay influence the responsiveness of organisms to other chemicals with important implications for monitoring the impact of anthropogenic pressure or accidental spills (Regoli *et al.*, 2005a); in particular, elevated level of cadmium at Terra Nova Bay modulates bioaccumulation and metabolism of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and of organochlorine xenobiotics in local marine organisms suggesting also endocrine effects from the chronic exposure to this element (Regoli *et al.*, 2005a; Benedetti *et al.*, 2007; Canapa *et al.*, 2007).

Human impacts within the Area are believed to be minimal and confined to those arising from the nearby Terra Nova Bay Station and scientific work conducted within the Area. The station can accommodate approximately 80 people, has facilities for helicopter operations and a jetty for the docking of small boats. Fuel used at the station is a light petroleum diesel, stored in three double-walled steel tanks with a total capacity of 1.8 million litres. Fuel is transferred to the station annually from resupply ship either via hoses routed across sea ice or via barge when sea ice is not present. Station waste

water, purified by a biological plant, is discharged into the sea adjacent to the station on the eastern side of the peninsula on which the station is located, 2.3 km from the northern boundary of the Area. Combustible rubbish generated at the Station is incinerated and the smoke washed and filtered with water. This water is discharged into the waste water treatment plant at time intervals which vary with incinerator usage. An atmospheric monitoring facility (locally referred to as 'Campo Icaro') is situated approximately 650 m north of the northern boundary of the Area and 150 m from the shore: no wastes are discharged from this facility. A support ship regularly visits Mario Zucchelli Station during the summer, and there are occasional visits by tourist ships. These usually stop offshore several kilometres to the north of the Area.

*6(ii) Restricted zones within the Area*

None.

*6(iii) Structures within and near the Area*

There are no structures within the Area. The nearest structure is the atmospheric monitoring facility (locally referred to as 'Campo Icaro') 650 m north of the northern boundary of the Area, while Mario Zucchelli Station (74°41'42"S, 164°07'23"E) is situated on a small peninsula on the coast adjacent to Tethys Bay, a further 1.65 km to the north.

*6(iv) Location of other protected areas within close proximity of the Area*

ASP No. 118, summit of Mount Melbourne, is a terrestrial site situated 45 km to the NE, which is the only other protected area within close proximity.

## **7. Permit conditions**

Entry into the Area is prohibited except in accordance with a Permit issued by the appropriate national authority. Conditions for issuing a Permit are that:

- it is issued for scientific study of the marine environment in the Area, or for other scientific purposes which cannot be served elsewhere; and/or
- it is issued for essential management purposes consistent with plan objectives such as inspection, maintenance or review;
- the actions permitted will not jeopardise the values of the Area;
- any management activities are in support of the objectives of the Management Plan;
- the actions permitted are in accordance with the Management Plan;
- The Permit, or an authorised copy, shall be carried by the holder within the Area;
- a visit report shall be supplied to the authority named in the Permit;
- permits shall be issued for a stated period.

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

Access into the Area shall be by sea, land, over sea ice or by air. There are no specific restrictions on routes of access to and movement within the Area, although movements should be kept to the minimum necessary consistent with the objectives of any permitted activities and every reasonable effort should be made to minimise disturbance. Anchoring is prohibited within the Area. There are no overflight restrictions within the Area and aircraft may land by Permit when sea ice conditions

allow. Ship or small boat crew, or other people on small boats or ships, are prohibited from moving beyond the immediate vicinity of their vessel unless specifically authorized by Permit.

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

- Scientific research or essential operational activities that will not jeopardise the values of the Area;
- Essential management activities, including monitoring;
- Activities that involve trawling, dragging, grabbing, dredging, or deployment of nets within the Area should be undertaken with great care because of the sensitivity of the rich bottom communities to disturbance: before Permits are granted for such activities careful consideration should be given to the impact of such activities on the ecosystem under special protection versus the expected scientific or management benefits, with consideration given to alternative, more selective and less-invasive, sampling methods;
- The appropriate authority should be notified of any activities/measures undertaken that were not included in the authorized Permit.

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

Structures or scientific equipment shall not be installed within the Area except as specified in a Permit. All markers, structures or scientific equipment installed in the Area shall be clearly identified by country, name of the principal investigator and year of installation. All such items should be made of materials that pose minimal risk of contamination of the Area. Removal of specific equipment for which the Permit has expired shall be a condition of the Permit. Permanent installations are prohibited.

*7(iv) Location of field camps*

None within the Area. An occasional field camp has been positioned on the beach at Adélie Cove.

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

No living animals, plant material, pathogens or microorganisms shall be deliberately introduced into the Area. Poultry products, including food products containing uncooked dried eggs, shall not be released into the Area. No herbicides or pesticides shall be introduced into the Area. Any other chemicals, including radio-nuclides or stable isotopes, which may be introduced for scientific or management purposes specified in the Permit, shall be used in the minimum quantities necessary to achieve the purpose of the activity for which the Permit was granted. Such chemicals shall be used with due regard for the values of the Area. All materials shall be stored and handled so that risk of their accidental introduction into the environment is minimized. Where practical, materials introduced shall remain for a stated period only and shall be removed at or before the conclusion of that stated period. If release occurs which is likely to compromise the values of the Area, removal is encouraged only where the impact of removal is not likely to be greater than that of leaving the material *in situ*. The appropriate authority should be notified of any materials released that were not included in the authorized Permit.

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

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

*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 and should be limited to the minimum necessary to meet scientific or management needs. Permits shall not be granted if there is a reasonable concern that the sampling proposed would take, remove or damage such quantities of substrate, native flora or fauna that their distribution or abundance within the Area would be significantly affected. All samples collected shall be described in terms of their type, quantity and the location from which they were taken. This information shall be held in an archive accessible at MZS in order to maintain a record of usage that will assist assessment of the impacts of sampling activities and in the planning of future sampling. Material of human origin likely to compromise the values of the Area, which was not brought into the Area by the Permit Holder or otherwise authorized, may be removed unless the impact of removal is likely to be greater than leaving the material *in situ*: if this is the case the appropriate authority should be notified.

*7(viii) Disposal of waste*

All wastes, including all human wastes, shall be removed from the Area.

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

1. Permits may be granted to enter the Area to carry out biological monitoring and site inspection activities, which may involve the collection of limited samples for analysis or review, or for protective measures.
2. Any specific sites of long-term monitoring that are vulnerable to inadvertent disturbance should be appropriately marked on site where practical and, as appropriate, on maps of the Area.
3. To help maintain the ecological and scientific values of the marine communities found within the Area, visitors shall take special precautions against marine pollution. Of concern are the release or spillage of hydrocarbons from ships, and biological introductions. To minimize the risk of such pollution, visitors shall ensure that sampling equipment or markers brought into the Area are clean. Vessels that are found to show fuel leakage, or a significant risk of such leakage, are prohibited from entering the Area. If a fuel leak from a vessel is discovered while within the Area, the vessel shall leave the Area unless the leak can be promptly stopped. Handling of fuels and oil within the Area shall be the minimum necessary consistent with meeting the objectives of the permitted activities.

*7(x) Requirements for reports*

Antarctic Treaty Parties should ensure that the principal holder for each Permit issued submits 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.

## 8. References

- Albertelli G., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Chiantore M., Pusceddu A., Fabiano M., 1998. Food availability to an *Adamussium* bed during the austral Summer 1993/94 (Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea). *Journal of Marine Systems* **17**: 425-34.
- Ansell A.D., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Chiantore M., 1998. Swimming in the Antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki*: analysis of *in situ* video recordings. *Antarctic Science* **10** (4): 369-75.
- Bavestrello G., Arillo A., Calcinai B., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Cerrano C., Gaino E., Penna A., Sara' M., 2000. Parasitic diatoms inside Antarctic sponges. *Biol. Bull.* **198**: 29-33.
- Benedetti M., Gorbi S., Bocchetti R., Fattorini D., Notti A., Martuccio G., Nigro M., Regoli F. (2005). Characterization of cytochrome P450 in the Antarctic key sentinel species *Trematomus bernacchii*. *Pharmacologyonline* 3: 1-8 ISSN-1827-8620
- Benedetti M., Martuccio G., Fattorini D., Canapa A., Barucca M., Nigro M., Regoli F. (2007). Oxidative and modulatory effects of trace metals on metabolism of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in the Antarctic fish *Trematomus bernacchii*. *Aquat. Toxicol.* **85**: 167-175
- Berkman P.A., Nigro M., 1992. Trace metal concentrations in scallops around Antarctica: Extending the Mussel Watch Programme to the Southern Ocean. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* **24** (124): 322-23.
- Bruni V., Maugeri M.L., Monticelli L.S., 1997. Faecal pollution indicators in the Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica). *Marine Pollution Bulletin* **34** (11): 908-12.
- Canapa A, Barucca M, Gorbi S, Benedetti M, Zucchi S, Biscotti MA, Olmo E, Nigro M, Regoli F 2007 Vitellogenin gene expression in males of the Antarctic fish *Trematomus bernacchii* from Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea): A role for environmental cadmium? *Chemosphere*, **66**:1270-1277.
- Cantone G., Castelli A., Gambi M.C., 2000. The Polychaete fauna off Terra Nova Bay and Ross Sea: biogeography, structural aspects and ecological role. In: *Ross Sea Ecology*, F. Faranda, L. Guglielmo and A. Ianora Eds., Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg: 551-61.
- Cattaneo-Vietti R., 1991. Nudibranch Molluscs from the Ross Sea, Antarctica. *J. Moll. Stud.* **57**: 223-28.
- Cattaneo-Vietti R., Bavestrello G., Cerrano C., Sara' M., Benatti U., Giovine M., Gaino E., 1996. Optical fibres in an Antarctic sponge. *Nature* **383**: 397-98.

- Cattaneo-Vietti R., Chiantore M., Albertelli G., 1997. The population structure and ecology of the Antarctic Scallop, *Adamussium colbecki* in Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica). *Scientia Marina* **61** (Suppl. 2): 15-24.
- Cattaneo-Vietti R., Chiantore M., Misic C., Povero P., Fabiano M., 1999. The role of pelagic-benthic coupling in structuring littoral benthic communities at Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea) and inside the Strait of Magellan. *Scientia Marina* **63** (Supl. 1): 113-21.
- Cattaneo-Vietti R., Chiantore M., Gambi M.C., Albertelli G., Cormaci M., Di Geronimo I., 2000a. Spatial and vertical distribution of benthic littoral communities in Terra Nova Bay. In: *Ross Sea Ecology*, F. Faranda, L. Guglielmo and A. Ianora Eds., Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg: 503-14.
- Cattaneo-Vietti R., Chiantore M., Schiaparelli S., Albertelli G., 2000b. Shallow and deep-water mollusc distribution at Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica). *Polar Biology* **23**: 173-82.
- Cattaneo-Vietti R., Bavestrello G., Cerrano C., Gaino E., Mazzella L., Pansini M., Sarà M., 2000c. The role of sponges of Terra Nova Bay ecosystem. In: *Ross Sea Ecology*, F. Faranda, L. Guglielmo and A. Ianora Eds., Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg: 539-49.
- Cerrano C., Arillo A., Bavestrello G., Calcinai B., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Penna A., Sarà M., Totti C., 2000a. Diatom invasion in the Antarctic hexactinellid sponge *Scolymastra joubini*. *Polar Biology* **23**: 441-44.
- Cerrano C., Bavestrello G., Calcinai B., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Sarà A., 2000b. Asteroids eating sponges from Tethys Bay, East Antarctica. *Antarctic Science* **12**(4): 431-32.
- Cerrano C., Puce S., Chiantore M., Bavestrello G., 2000c. Unusual trophic strategies of *Hydractinia angusta* (Cnidaria, Hydrozoa) from Terra Nova Bay, Antarctica. *Polar Biology* **23**(7): 488-94.
- Cerrano C., G. Bavestrello, B. Calcinai, R. Cattaneo-Vietti, M. Chiantore, M. Guidetti, A. Sarà, 2001a. Bioerosive processes in Antarctic seas. *Polar Biology* **24**: 790-92.
- Cerrano C., S. Puce, M. Chiantore, G. Bavestrello, R. Cattaneo-Vietti, 2001b. The influence of the epizooic hydroid *Hydractinia angusta* on the recruitment of the Antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki*. *Polar Biology* **24**: 577-81.
- Cerrano C, Calcinai B, Cucchiari E, Di Camillo C, Nigro M, Regoli F, Sarà A, Schiaparelli S, Totti C, Bavestrello G 2004 [Are diatoms a food source for Antarctic sponges?](#). *Chemistry and Ecology*, vol. 20: 57-64.
- Chiantore M., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Albertelli G., Misic M., Fabiano M., 1998. Role of filtering and biodeposition by *Adamussium colbecki* in circulation of organic matter in Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica). *Journal of Marine Systems* **17**: 411-24.
- Chiantore M., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Povero P., Albertelli G., 2000. The population structure and ecology of the antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki* in Terra Nova Bay. In: *Ross Sea Ecology*, F. Faranda, L. Guglielmo and A. Ianora Eds., Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg: 563-73.

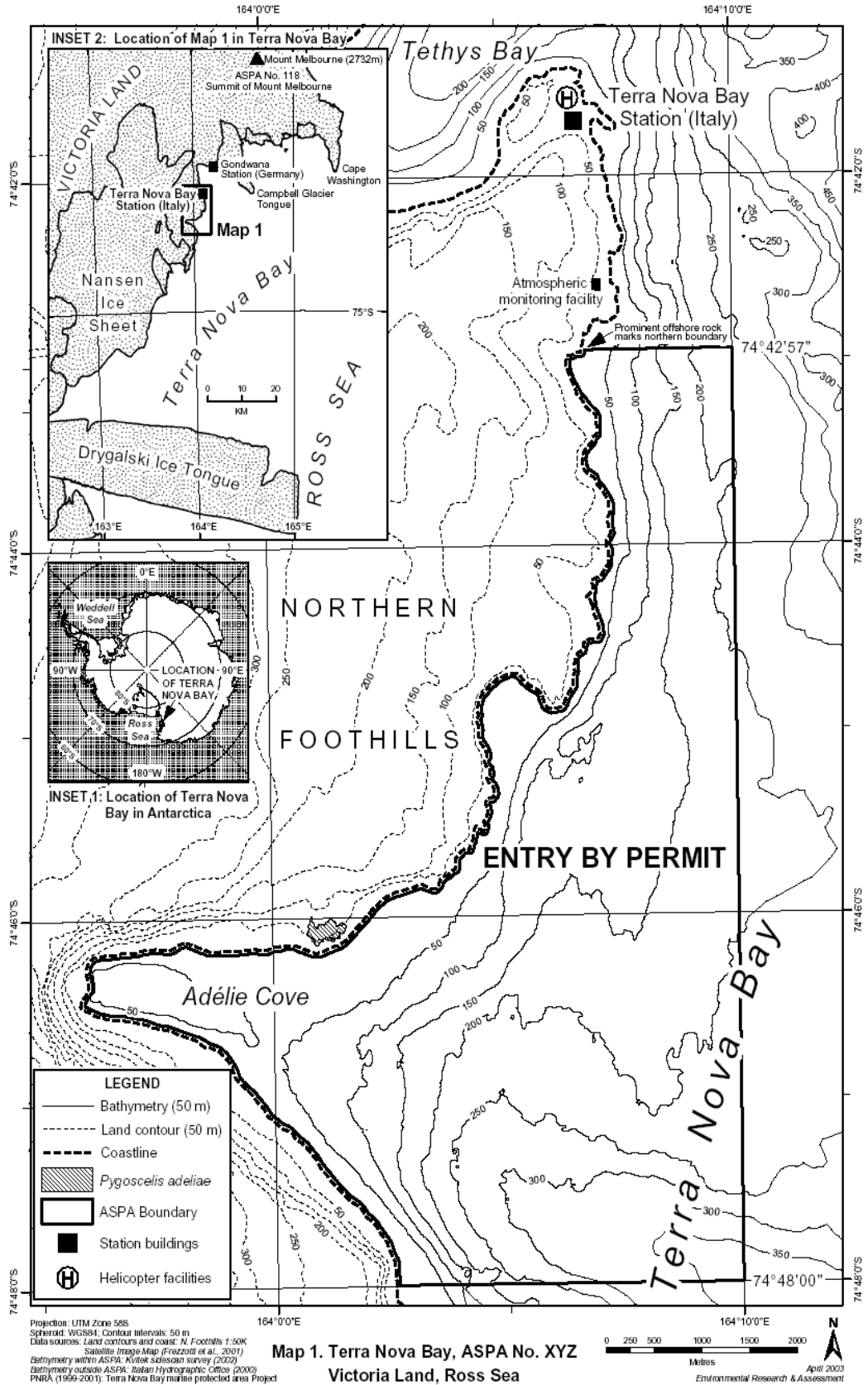
- Chiantore M., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Berkman P.A., Nigro M., Vacchi M., Schiaparelli S., Albertelli G., 2001. Antarctic scallop (*Adamussium colbecki*) spatial population variability along the Victoria Land Coast, Antarctica. *Polar Biology* **24**: 139-43.
- Chiantore M., R. Cattaneo-Vietti, L. Elia, M. Guidetti, M. Antonini, 2002. Reproduction and condition of the scallop *Adamussium colbecki* (Smith 1902), the sea-urchin *Sterechinus neumayeri* (Meissner, 1900) and the sea-star *Odontaster validus* Koehler, 1911 at Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea): different strategies related to inter-annual variations in food availability. *Polar Biology* **22**: 251-55.
- Cormaci M., Furnari G., Scammacca B., Casazza G., 1992a. Il fitobenthos di Baia Terra Nova (Mare di Ross, Antartide): osservazioni sulla flora e sulla zonazione dei popolamenti. In: Gallardo VA, Ferretti O, Moyano HI (eds) *Actas del Semin. Int. Oceanografia in Antartide*. Centro EULA, Universidad de Concepción, Chile. ENEA: 395-408.
- Cormaci M., Furnari G., Scammacca B., 1992b. The benthic algal flora of Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica). *Botanica Marina* **35**(6): 541-52
- Cormaci M., Furnari G., Scammacca B., 1992c. Carta della vegetazione marina di Baia Terra Nova (Mare di Ross, Antartide). *Biologia Marina* **1**: 313-14.
- Cormaci M., Furnari G., Scammacca B., Alongi G., 1996. Summer biomass of a population of *Iridaea cordata* (Gigartinaceae, Rhodophyta) from Antarctica. In: Lindstrom SC, Chapman DJ (Eds) Proceedings of the XV Seaweeds Symposium. *Hydrobiologia* **326/327**: 267-72.
- Corsolini S, Nigro M, Olmastroni S, Focardi S, Regoli F 2001 Susceptibility to oxidative stress in Adelie and Emperor penguin, *Polar Biology*, vol. 24: 365-368.
- Di Bello D., Vaccaio E., Longo V., Regoli F., Nigro M., Benedetti M., Gervasi PG, Pretti C. (2007). Presence and inducibility by  $\beta$ -Naphthoflavone of CYP 1A1, CYP 1B1, UDP-GT, GST and DT-Diaphorase enzymes in *Trematomus bernacchii*, an Antarctic fish. *Aquatic Toxicol.* **84**: 19-26
- Fabiano M., Danovaro R., Crisafi E., La Ferla R., Povero P., Acosta Pomar L., 1995. Particulate matter composition and bacterial distribution in Terra Nova Bay (Antarctica) during summer 1989-90. *Polar Biology* **15**: 393-400.
- Fabiano M., Povero P., Danovaro R., 1996. Particulate organic matter composition in Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica) during summer 1990. *Antarctic Science* **8**(1): 7-13.
- Fabiano M., Chiantore M., Povero P., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Pusceddu A., Misic C., Albertelli G., 1997. Short-term variations in particulate matter flux in Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea. *Antarctic Science* **9**(2): 143-149.
- Focardi S., Bargagli R., Corsolini S., 1993. Organochlorines in marine Antarctic food chain at Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea). *Korean Journal of Polar Research* **4**: 73-77.
- Focardi S, Fossi MC, Lari L, Casini S, Leonzio C, Meidel SK, Nigro M. 1995 Induction of MFO Activity in the Antarctic fish *Pagothenia bernacchii*: Preliminary results. *Marine Environmental Research.*, **39**: 97-100.
- Gaino E., Bavestrello G., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Sara' M., 1994. Scanning electron microscope evidence for diatom uptake by two Antarctic sponges. *Polar Biology* **14**: 55-58.

- Gambi M.C., Lorenti M., Russo G.F., Scipione M.B., 1994. Benthic associations of the shallow hard bottoms off Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica): zonation, biomass and population structure. *Antarctic Science* **6**(4): 449-62.
- Gambi M.C., Castelli A., Guizzardi M., 1997. Polychaete populations of the shallow soft bottoms off Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica): distribution, diversity and biomass. *Polar Biology* **17**: 199-210.
- Gambi M.C., Buia M.C., Mazzella L., Lorenti M., Scipione M.B., 2000a. Spatio-temporal variability in the structure of benthic populations in a physically controlled system off Terra Nova Bay: the shallow hard bottoms. In: *Ross Sea Ecology*, F. Faranda, L. Guglielmo and A. Ianora Eds., Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg: 527-538.
- Gambi M.C., Giangrande A., Patti F.P., 2000b. Comparative observations on reproductive biology of four species of *Perkinsiana* (Polychaeta, Sabellidae). *Bulletin of Marine Science* **67**(1): 299-309.
- Gavagnin M., Trivellone E., Castelluccio F., Cimino G., Cattaneo-Vietti R., 1995. Glyceryl ester of a new halimane diterpenic acid from the skin of the antarctic nudibranch *Austrodoris kerguelenensis*. *Tetrahedron Letters* **36**: 7319-22.
- Guglielmo L., Granata A., Greco S., 1998. Distribution and abundance of postlarval and juvenile *Pleuragramma antarcticum* (Pisces, Nototheniidae) of Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica). *Polar Biology* **19**: 37-51.
- Guglielmo L., Carrada G.C., Catalano G., Dell'Anno A., Fabiano M., Lazzara L., Mangoni O., Pusceddu A., Saggiomo V., 2000. Structural and functional properties of sympagic communities in the annual sea ice at Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica). *Polar Biology* **23**(2): 137-46.
- Jimenez B, Fossi MC, Nigro M, Focardi S. 1999 Biomarker approach to evaluating the impact of scientific stations on the Antarctic environment using *trematomus bernacchii* as a bioindicator organism. *Chemosphere*, 39: 2073-2078.
- La Mesa M., Arneri E., Giannetti G., Greco S., Vacchi M., 1996. Age and growth of the nototheniid fish *Trematomus bernacchii* Boulenger from Terra Nova Bay, Antarctica. *Polar Biology* **16**: 139-45.
- La Mesa M., Vacchi M., Castelli A., Diviacco G., 1997. Feeding ecology of two nototheniid fishes *Trematomus hansonii* and *Trematomus loennbergi* from Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea. *Polar Biology* **17**: 62-68.
- La Mesa M., Vacchi M., T. Zunini Sertorio, 2000. Feeding plasticity of *Trematomus newnesi* (Pisces, Nototheniidae) in Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea, in relation to environmental conditions. *Polar Biology* **23**(1): 38-45.
- La Mesa M., J.T. Eastman, M. Vacchi, 2004. The role of nototheniid fish in the food web of the Ross Sea shelf waters: a review. *Polar Biol.*, 27: 321-338.
- Lauriano G., Fortuna C.M., Vacchi M., 2007a. Observation of killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) possibly eating penguins in Terra Nova Bay, Antarctica. *Antarctic Science*, 19(1): 95-96.

- Lauriano G., Vacchi M., Ainley D., Ballard G., 2007b. Observations of top predators foraging on fish in the pack ice of the southern Ross Sea. *Antarctic Science*, 19(4): 439-440.
- Mauri M., Orlando E., Nigro M., Regoli F., 1990. Heavy metals in the Antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki* (Smith). *Mar. Ecol. Progr. Ser.* **67**: 27-33.
- Mauri M, Orlando E, Nigro M, Regoli F. 1990 Heavy metals in the Antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki* (Smith). *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, 67: 27-33. **I.f. 2.286**
- Minganti V., Capelli R., Fiorentino F., De Pellegrini R., Vacchi M., 1995. Variations of mercury and selenium concentrations in *Adamussium colbecki* and *Pagothenia bernacchii* from Terra Nova Bay (Antarctica) during a five year period. *Int. J. Environ. Anal. Chem.* **61**: 239-48.
- Nonnis Marzano F., Fiori F., Jia G., Chiantore M., 2000. Anthropogenic radionuclides bioaccumulation in Antarctic marine fauna and its ecological relevance. *Polar Biology* **23**: 753-58.
- Nigro M, Orlando E, Regoli F. 1992 Ultrastructural localisation of metal binding sites in the kidney of the Antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki*. *Marine Biology*, 113: 637-643.
- Nigro M., Regoli F., Rocchi R., Orlando E. (1997). Heavy metals in Antarctic Molluscs. In "Antarctic Communities" (B. Battaglia, J. Valencia and D.W.H Walton Eds.), Cambridge University Press, 409-412
- Povero P., Chiantore M., Misic C., Budillon G., Cattaneo-Vietti R., 2001. Pelagic-benthic coupling in Adélie Cove (Terra Nova Bay, Antarctica): a strongly land forcing controlled system? *Polar Biology* **24**: 875-882.
- Puce S., Cerrano C., Bavestrello G., 2002. *Eudendrium* (Cnidaria, Anthomedusae) from the Antarctic Ocean with a description of new species. *Polar Biology* **25**: 366-73.
- Pusceddu A., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Albertelli G., Fabiano M., 1999. Origin, biochemical composition and vertical flux of particulate organic matter under the pack ice in Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica) during late summer 1995. *Polar Biology* **22**: 124-32.
- Regoli F, Principato GB, Bertoli E, Nigro M, Orlando E. 1997a Biochemical characterisation of the antioxidant system in the scallop *Adamussium colbecki*, a sentinel organism for monitoring the Antarctic environment. *Polar Biology*, 17: 251-25.
- Regoli F, Nigro M, Bertoli E, Principato GB, Orlando E. 1997b Defences against oxidative stress in the Antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki* and effects of acute exposure to metals. *Hydrobiologia*, 355: 139-144.
- Regoli F, Nigro M, Orlando E. 1998 Lysosomal and antioxidant defences to metals in the Antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki*. *Aquatic Toxicology*, 40: 375-392.
- Regoli F, Nigro M, Bompadre S, Wiston G. 2000a Total oxidant scavenging capacity (TOSC) of microsomal and cytosolic fractions from Antarctic Arctic and Mediterranean Scallops: differentiation between three different potent oxidants. *Aquatic Toxicology*, 49: 13-25.

- Regoli F, Nigro M, Chiantore MC, Gorbi S, Wiston G 2000b Total oxidant scavenging capacity of Antarctic, Arctic and Mediterranean scallops. *Italian Journal of Zoology*, vol. 67: 5-94.
- Regoli F., M. Nigro, M. Chiantore, G.W. Winston, 2002. Seasonal variations of susceptibility to oxidative stress in *Adamussium colbecki*, a key bioindicator species for the Antarctic marine environment. *The Science of the Total Environment*, **289**: 205-211.
- Regoli F, Nigro M, Chierici E, Cerrano C, Schiapparelli S, Totti C, Bavestrello G 2004 Variations of antioxidant efficiency and presence of endosymbiotic diatoms in the Antarctic porifera *Haliclona dancoi*, *Marine Environmental Research*, vol. 58: 637-640.
- Regoli F, Nigro M, Benedetti M, Gorbi S, Pretti C, Gervasi PG, Fattorini D 2005a Interactions between metabolism of trace metals and xenobiotics agonist of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor in the Antarctic fish *Trematomus bernacchii*: environmental perspectives. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, vol. 24(6): 201-208
- Regoli F, Nigro M, Benedetti M, Fattorini D, Gorbi S 2005b Antioxidant efficiency in early life stages of the Antarctic silverfish *Pleuragramma antarcticum*: Responsiveness to pro-oxidant conditions of platelet ice and chemical exposure. *Aquatic Toxicology*, vol. 75: 43- 52.
- Sarà A., Cerrano C., Sarà M., 2002. Viviparous development in the Antarctic sponge *Stylocordyla borealis* Loven, 1868. *Polar Biology* **25**: 425-31.
- Sarà M., Balduzzi A., Barbieri M., Bavestrello G., Burlando B., 1992. Biogeographic traits and checklist of Antarctic demosponges. *Polar Biology* **12**: 559-85.
- Schiapparelli S., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Chiantore M., 2000. Adaptive morphology of *Capulus subcompressus* Pelseneer, 1903 (Gastropoda: Capulidae) from Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea (Antarctica). *Polar Biology* **23**: 11-16.
- Simeoni U., Baroni C., Meccheri M., Taviani M., Zanon G., 1989. Coastal studies in Northern Victoria Land (Antarctica): Holocene beaches of Inexpressible island, Tethys Bay and Edmonson Point. *Boll. Ocean. Teor. Appl.* **7**(1-2): 5-16.
- Stocchino C., Lusetti C., 1988. Le costanti armoniche di marea di Baia Terra Nova (Mare di Ross, Antartide). F.C. 1128 *Istituto Idrografico della Marina*, Genova.
- Stocchino C., Lusetti C., 1990. Prime osservazioni sulle caratteristiche idrologiche e dinamiche di Baia Terra Nova (Mare di Ross, Antartide). F.C. 1132 *Istituto Idrografico della Marina*, Genova.
- Vacchi M., Greco S., La Mesa M., 1991. Ichthyological survey by fixed gears in Terra Nova Bay (Antarctica). Fish list and first results. *Memorie di Biologia Marina e di Oceanografia* **19**: 197-202.
- Vacchi M., Romanelli M., La Mesa M., 1992. Age structure of *Chionodraco hamatus* (Teleostei, Channichthyidae) samples caught in Terra Nova Bay, East Antarctica. *Polar Biology* **12**: 735-38.
- Vacchi M., Greco S., 1994a. Capture of the giant Nototheniid fish *Dissostichus mawsoni* in Terra Nova Bay (Antarctica): Notes on the fishing equipment and the specimens caught. *Cybium* **18**(2): 199-203.

- Vacchi M., La Mesa M., Castelli A., 1994b. Diet of two coastal nototheniid fish from Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea. *Antarctic Science* **6**(1): 61-65.
- Vacchi M., La Mesa M., 1995. The diet of Antarctic fish *Trematomus newnesi* Boulenger, 1902 (Notothenidae) from Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea. *Antarctic Science* **7**(1): 37-38.
- Vacchi M., La Mesa M., 1997. Morphometry of *Cryodraco* specimens of Terra Nova Bay. *Cybium* **21**(4): 363-68.
- Vacchi M., Cattaneo-Vietti R., Chiantore M., Dalù M., 2000a. Predator-prey relationship between nototheniid fish *Trematomus bernacchii* and Antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki* at Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea). *Antarctic Science* **12**(1): 64-68.
- Vacchi M., La Mesa M., Greco S., 2000b. The coastal fish fauna of Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea (Antarctica). In: *Ross Sea Ecology*, F. Faranda, L. Guglielmo and A. Ianora Eds., Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg: 457-68.
- Vacchi M., M. La Mesa, M. Dalù, J. MacDonald, 2004. Early life stages in the life cycle of Antarctic silverfish, *Pleuragramma antarcticum* in Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea. *Antarctic Science*



Map 1 Terra Nova Bay ASPA N° 161, Victoria Land, Ross Sea.



## Appendix 1

### Recent bibliography and other publications of interest for the research activities in the Terra Nova Bay.

- Accornero A., Manno C., Arrigo K.R., Martini Atucci S., “The vertical flux of particulate matter in the polynya of Terra Nova Bay. Part I. Chemical constituents” *Antarctic Science* 15 (1), 119-132, (2003)
- Alvaro M.C, Blazewicz-Paszkowycz M., Davey N., Schiaparelli S., 2011. Skin-digging tanaidaceans: the unusual parasitic behaviour of *Exspina typica* (Lang, 1968) in Antarctic waters and worldwide deep basins. *Antarct Sci*, vol. 23 (4); p. 343-348, ISSN: 0954-1020, doi: 10.1017/S0954102011000186
- Budillon G. & Spezie G., “Thermoaline structure and variability in the Terra Nova Bay polynya (Ross Sea) between 1995-98”. *Antarctic science* 12, 243-254, (2000)
- Ballerini T., Tavecchia G., Olmastroni S., Pezzo F., Focardi S., 2009. Nonlinear effects of winter sea ice on the survival probabilities of Adélie penguins. *Oecologia* 161:253–265.
- Bargagli R., 2005. *Antarctic Ecosystems. Environmental Contamination, Climate Change, and Human Impact. Ecological Studies*, vol. 175; Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, 395 pp.
- Bargagli R., 2008. Environmental contamination in Antarctic ecosystems. *Sci. Total Environ.* 400: 212-226.
- Borghesi N., Corsolini S., Focardi S., 2008. Levels of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) and organochlorine pollutants in two species of Antarctic fish (*Chionodraco hamatus* and *Trematomus bernacchii*). *Chemosphere*, 73, 155–160.
- Corsolini S., Kannan K., Imagawa T., Focardi S., Giesy J.P., 2002. Polychloronaphthalenes and other dioxin-like compounds in Arctic and Antarctic marine food webs. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 36: 3490-3496.
- Corsolini S., 2009. Industrial contaminants in Antarctic biota. *Journal of Chromatography A*, 1216, 598–612.
- Corsolini S. Borghesi N., Ademolo N., Focardi S., 2011. Chlorinated biphenyls and pesticides in migrating and resident seabirds from East and West Antarctica. *Environment International* 37(8): 1329-1335.
- Corsolini S., 2011. Antarctic: Persistent Organic Pollutants and Environmental Health in the Region. In: Nriagu JO (ed.) *Encyclopedia of Environmental Health*, volume 1, pp. 83–96 Burlington: Elsevier, NVRN/978-0-444-52273-3
- Castellano M “Aspetti trofo-funzionali dell'ecosistema marino costiero antartico: sostanza organica particellata e disciolta”, Univeristà degli Studi di Genova, PhD Thesys, (2006)
- Chiantore M.C., Cattaneo-Vietti R., ELIA L., Guidetti M., Antonini M., "Reproduction and condition of the scallop *Adamussium colbecki* (Smith, 1902), the sea-urchin *Strerechinus neumayeri* (Meissner, 1900) and the sea-star *Odontaster validus* (Koehelr, 1911) at Terra nova Bay (Ross Sea): different related to interannual variations in food availability" *Polar Biology* 25, 251-255, (2002)

- Guglielmo G., Zagami G., Saggiorno V., Catalano G., Granata A., "Copepods in spring annual sea ice at Terra Nova Bay (Ross Sea, Antarctica)" *Polar Biology* 30, 747-758, (2007)
- Mangoni O., Modigh M., Conversano F., Carrada G.C., Saggiorno V., "Effects of summer ice coverage on phytoplankton assemblages in the Ross Sea, Antarctica" *Deep-Sea Research I*, 51, 1601-1617, (2004)
- Massolo S., Messa R., Rivaro P., Leardi R., "Annual and spatial variations of chemical and physical properties in the Ross Sea surface waters (Antarctica)" *Continental Shel Research* 29, 2333-2344, (2009)
- Pane L., Feletti m., Francomacaro B., Mariottini G.L., "Summer coastal zooplankton biomass and copepod community structure near the Italian Terra Nova Base ( Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea, Antarctica)" *Journal of Plankton Research*, vol 26, issue 12, 1479-1488, (2004)
- Povero P., Chiantore M., Misic M.C., Budillon G., Cattaneo-Vietti R.,, "Land forcing controls pelagic-benthic coupling in Adelie Cove (Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea)" *Polar Biology* 24, 875-882 (2000)
- Povero P., Chiantore M., Misic M.C., Budillon G., Cattaneo-Vietti R.,, "Land forcing controls pelagic-benthic coupling in Adeliè Cove (Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea)" *Polar Biology* 24, 875-882, (2001)
- Povero P., Castellano M., Ruggieri N., Monticelli L.S., Saggiorno V., Chiantore M.C., Guidetti M., Cattaneo-Vietti R., "Water column features and their relationship with sediments and benthic communities along the Victoria Land coast, Ross Sea, Antarctica, summer 2004" *Antarctic Science* 18 (4), 603-613, (2006)
- Swadling K.M., Penot F., Vallet C., Rouyer A., Gasparini S., Mousseau L., Smith M., Goffart A., Koubbi P., "Interannual variability of zooplankton in the Dumont d'Urville sea (39°E-146°E), east Antarctica, 2004-2008" *Polar Science* 5, 118-133, (2011)
- Tagliabue A. & Arrigo K.R., "Anomalously low zooplankton abundance in the Ross Sea: An alternative explanation" *Limnol. Oceanogr.* 48, 686-699, (2003)
- Van dijen G.L., Arrigo K.R., " Annual cycles of sea ice and phytoplankton in three Ross Sea polynyas" Poster at 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on the Oceanography of the Ross Sea Antarctica. Venezia, Italy, 10-14 Oct., (2005)
- Vacchi M., La Mese M., Eastman J.T., "The role of notothenioid fish in the food web of the Ross Sea shelf waters: a review" *Polar Biology* 27(6), 321-338, (2004)

## Appendix 2

During 2010-2012 Italian Antarctic Campaigns, few permits for activities and sampling into the Terra Nova Bay ASPA 161 have been issued:

### Antarctic Campaign 2010-11

Activity site	Terra Nova Bay ASPA N° 161
N° of authorized entries	5
Length of each entry	4 h
Involved living organisms	teleostei fish, n° 150 Generic zooplankton, 120 samples adamussium colbacki n° 100

### Antarctic Campaign 2011-12

Activity site	Terra Nova Bay ASPA N° 161
N° of authorized entries	8
Length of each entry	4 h
Involved living organisms	generic zooplankton 150 samples Invertebrate 200 samples Sponges 10 samples Adamussium colbacki n° 30

Sampling and studies activities into the ASPA area have been carried out in 13 different times for a total of 52 hours of work.

Besides, the following fish species and quantities, caught by barracude nets according to CCAMLR rules, have been collected inside the Terra Nova Bay marine ASPA N° 16 during 2011-2012 Italian Antarctic Campaign:

N°	Species	Total weight [kg]
29	Ch. hamatus	13.850
13	T. bernacchii	1.800
1	T. hansonii	0.150
2	Cr. antarcticus	0.300