

Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions

The use of quantitative analyses to combine spatially explicit Antarctic terrestrial biodiversity data with other relevant spatial frameworks (a grid of 200 km x 200 km squares, the nine ice-free domains identified in the Environmental Domains Analysis for the Antarctic continent, and 22 bioregions identified by the SCAR SCAR Regional Sensitivity to Climate Change (RiSCC) Program) has identified 15 biologically distinct ice-free regions encompassing the Antarctic continent and close-lying islands within the Antarctic Treaty area (see Table 1). A full description of the methods employed is presented in Terauds *et al.* (2012). The Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions illustrated in Figure 1 represent the best classification of Antarctic terrestrial biodiversity based on data currently available from the SCAR Biodiversity Database.

The spatial data layer representing the regions is publicly available for download from the Australian Antarctic Data Centre: http://data.aad.gov.au/aadc/portal/download_file.cfm?file_id=3420.

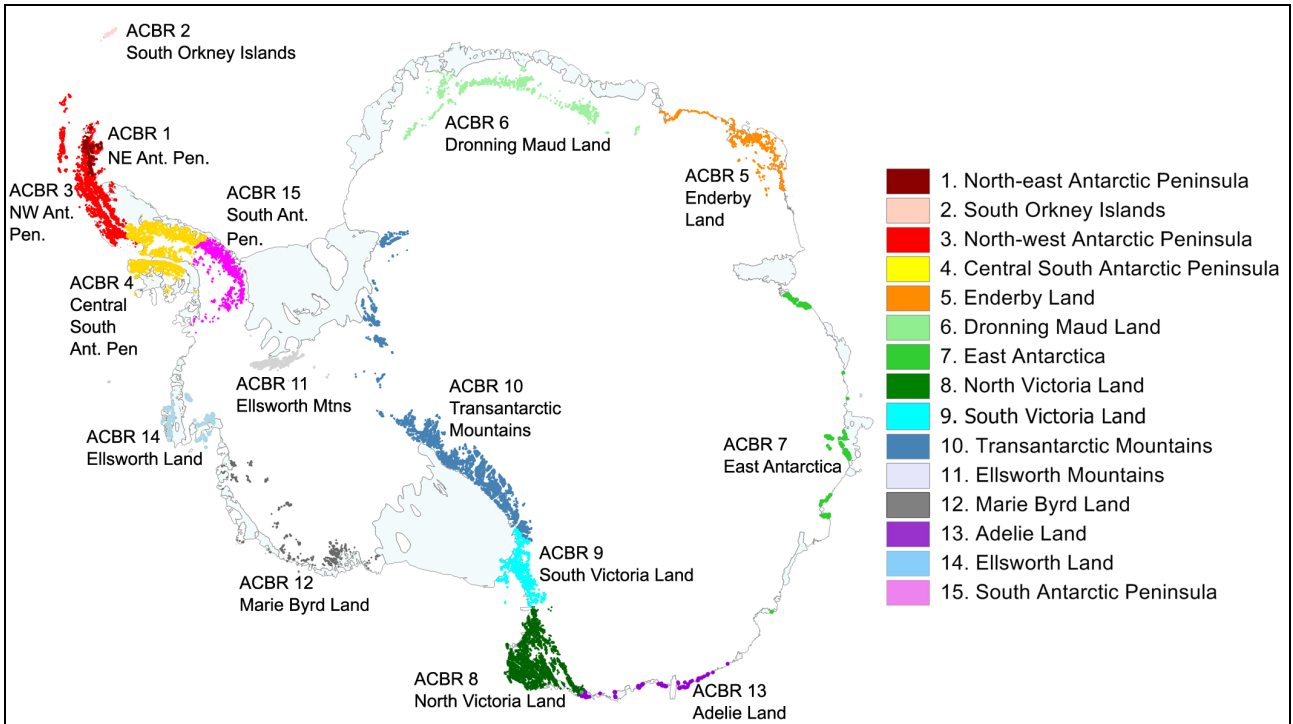
Reference

Terauds, A., Chown, S., Morgan, F., Peat, H., Watts, D., Keys, H., Convey, P. & Bergstrom, D. (2012) Conservation biogeography of the Antarctic. *Diversity and Distributions*, 22 May 2012, DOI: 10.1111/j.1472-4642.2012.00925.x.

Table 1 – Descriptions of Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions

Region	Name	Area (km ²)
1	North-east Antarctic Peninsula	1142
2	South Orkney Islands	148
3	North-west Antarctic Peninsula	5081
4	Central south Antarctic Peninsula	4959
5	Enderby Land	2152
6	Dronning Maud Land	5502
7	East Antarctica	1360
8	North Victoria Land	9522
9	South Victoria Land	10368
10	Transantarctic Mountains	19347
11	Ellsworth Mountains	2965
12	Marie Byrd Land	1158
13	Adelie Land	178
14	Ellsworth Land	220
15	South Antarctic Peninsula	2990

Figure 1 – Map of Antarctica showing the 15 Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions



Source: Terauds *et al.* (2012)