

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

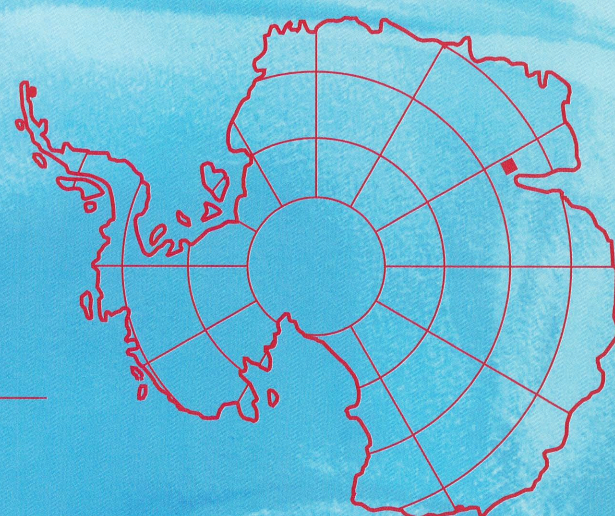
# Mount Menzies

MAC. ROBERTSON LAND  
ANTARCTICA

SATELLITE IMAGE MAP

SCALE 1 : 100 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
1 cm to 1 kilometre



## MOUNT MENZIES

The Mt Menzies / Fisher Glacier area was first observed in April 1956 on an exploratory ANARE flight using Beaver aircraft flown by Flying Officer J. Seaton.

During the period from 1958 to 1961 the first expeditions were made to the southern Prince Charles Mountains region of Mt Menzies.

In January 1958 a seismic party of three men led by K.B.Mather ventured to the northern edges of the Goodspeed Nunataks. The other two members of the expedition were M.J.Goodspeed, a geophysicist and M.M.Mellor, a glaciologist.

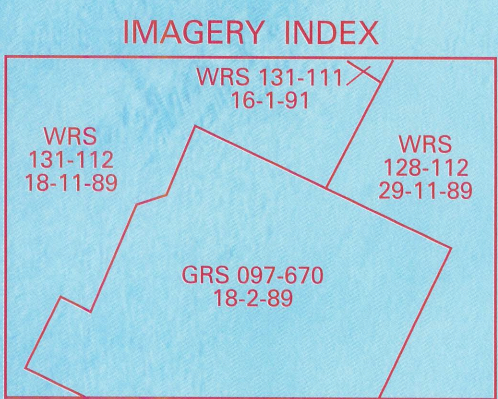
In 1960 a geological party consisting of R.A.Raker (geologist), S.L.Kirkby (surveyor) and N.J.Collins (diesel mechanic) explored from Binders Nunataks as far east as Mt Pymill, before returning to Binders Nunataks via the pass between Mt Scherger and Mt McCauley. The party covered 320 kms in 30 days using a Weasel and a team of dogs for transport over severely crevassed terrain.

In 1961 another geological party consisting of D.S.Trail (geologist), D.O.Keyser (radio officer) and J.A.Seavers (assistant cook) travelled almost as far south as Keyser Ridge, before returning to explore the southern side of Mt Menzies and Mt Bayliss. The expedition also made the first ascent of Mt Menzies on the 19th December 1961.

Mt Menzies is the highest (3355m) and largest bedrock exposure in this region of Antarctica. In the vicinity of the map sheet, rocks range in age from more than 2500 million years (Ma) old to about 500 Ma. They were originally sedimentary rocks, which, over time, have been subjected to high temperatures and pressures (metamorphosed), resulting in the formation of new minerals and intense folding of the once horizontal layering. At Mt Scherger and Mt McCauley, granitic rocks about 500 Ma old intrude the folded metasedimentary rocks. Away from cliff faces, Mt Menzies is almost completely mantled by extensive glacial moraines. This situation also occurs on Mt Bayliss and at the Goodspeed Nunataks.

The Fisher Glacier is a long, prominent western tributary of the Lambert Glacier. It drains approximately 25 000 km<sup>2</sup> of the inland ice sheet and becomes recognizable as a distinctive ice stream at about 60°E. With an approximate depth of 2000 metres and an eastward flow of about 68 metres per annum in the Mt Menzies area, it is estimated that the amount of ice transported by the Fisher Glacier in this region is approximately 2.5 to 3.1 km<sup>3</sup> per year. Fisher Glacier joins with the Geyser Glacier and the combined tributaries then converge with the main Lambert Glacier near Mt Stinear. The Fisher and Geyser glaciers each contribute approximately 10% of the total ice flow in the Lambert system.

Radio echo-sounding measurements show that the ice thickness in the middle of the glacier is about 2000 metres. Past, but undated, lateral moraines on Mt Menzies and Mt Scherger suggest that the Fisher Glacier was once 200 metres thicker.



**Landsat Thematic Mapper**  
Scenes acquired 18 November 1989, 29 November 1989  
16 January 1991  
WRS co-ordinates 131-112, 128-112 and 131-111  
Spatial resolution 30m

**SPOT XS**  
Scene acquired 18 February 1989  
GRS co-ordinates 097-670  
© CNES - 1989 SPOT R  
Spatial resolution 20m

Processed by the Australian Centre for Remote Sensing (ACRES)

PROJECTION : Transverse Mercator  
GRID : Universal Transverse Mercator, grid zone 41  
HORIZONTAL DATUM : WGS 84  
MAGNETIC VARIATION : 68.6° west in February 1997 and moves westerly by about 0.1° each year  
NOMENCLATURE : Names have been approved by the Antarctic Names Committee of Australia

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For further information write to:  
Australian Antarctic Division  
Channel Highway, Kingston  
Tasmania 7050  
Telephone: (03) 6232 3209  
Fax: (03) 6232 3288  
Internet address <http://www.antdiv.gov.au>