D1MPA\_GIS Version 0 README

The GIS information presented in this folder has been complied by Andrea Capurro for the Delegation of Argentina. Questions regarding the data should be directed to the data originators as identified in the metadata for each file.

1. All shapefiles have been projected into the South Pole Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area projection (EPSG: 102020). All area calculation and analyses were performed after the files were projected into this projection. All data files have been ‘clipped’ to the extent of MPA Planning Domain 1 (suffix ‘\_poly’); and in some cases, data files have additionally been ‘cut’ at a spatial resolution of 100 km2 (suffix ‘\_hexa’). All files contain the same metadata information: Description, Data Sources, Methods, Fields, References; and are based on previous D1MPA Data Forms.
2. D1MPA\_GIS.qgz is a QGIS project that was generated in the open source QGIS software version 3.16.4-Hannover that contains the basemap data and baseline data. Please note that if you cannot open the project, you can load all provided files separately in any GIS software.
3. Metadata have been provided for each shapefile in .qmd and .xml extensions for QGIS and ArcGIS users, respectively. In addition, metadata has also been compiled in a single word document for users who cannot access metadata through GIS software.
4. Basemap data are provided in their own folder and includes files for MPA Planning Domain 1, a medium-resolution Antarctic coastline, a bathymetry raster and bathymetry contours in 500m increments, and a hexagons grid useful for running spatial analyses.
5. Baseline data have been provided in 8 folders, following conservation objectives established for D1MPA. For some objectives (e.g. objective 5), additional subfolders have been generated when they contain many files (e.g. objective 5a, 5b and 5c). Baseline data file names follow the same structure: ‘Dom1\_OBJ#\_IDSP#\_Name\_poly/hexa.shp’ where IDSP is a unique number for each spatial object contain in each conservation objective, useful to run spatial analyses. When more than one IDSP is included in any given spatial object, the range of unique numbers is provided in the file name.