

## Solar Energy South Africa

# South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands remote power system



## Overview

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South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (SGSSI) is a British Overseas Territory in the southern Atlantic Ocean. It is a remote and inhospitable collection of islands, consisting of South Georgia and a chain of smaller islands known as the South Sandwich Islands. South Georgia is 165 kilometres (103 mi) long and 35 kilometres (22 mi) wide and is by far the largest isl. South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (SGSSI) is a British Overseas Territory in the southern Atlantic Ocean. It is a remote and inhospitable collection of islands, consisting of South Georgia and a chain of smaller islands known as the South Sandwich Islands. South Georgia is 165 kilometres (103 mi) long and 35 kilometres (22 mi) wide and is by far the largest island in the territory. The South Sandwich Islands lie about 700 kilometres (430 mi) southeast of South Georgia. The territory's total land area is 3,903 km (1,507 sq mi). The Falkland Islands are about 1,300 kilometres (810 mi) west from its nearest point. The South Sandwich Islands are uninhabited, and a very small non-permanent population resides on South Georgia. There are no scheduled passenger flights or ferries to or from the territory, although visits by cruise liners to South Georgia are increasingly popular, with several thousand visitors each summer. The United Kingdom claimed sovereignty over South Georgia in 1775 and the South Sandwich Islands in 1908. The territory of "South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands" was formed in 1985; previously, it had been governed as part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies. Argentina claimed South Georgia in 1927 and claimed the South Sandwich Islands in 1938. Argentina maintained a naval station, Corbeta Uruguay, on Thule Island in the South Sandwich Islands from 1976 until 1982 when it was closed by the Royal Navy. The Argentine claim over South Georgia contributed to the 1982 Falkla.

South Georgia17th to 19th centuriesThe island of South Georgia was first sighted and visited in April 1675 by , a London merchant and (despite his French name) an Englishman, who spent a fortnight. South Georgia17th to 19th centuriesThe island of South Georgia was first sighted and visited in April 1675 by , a London merchant and (despite his French name) an Englishman, who spent a fortnight in one of the island's bays. The island appeared as Roche Island on early maps. The commercial Spanish ship León, operating out of , sighted it on 28 June or 29 June 1756. in 1775 and made the first landing. He claimed the territory for the , naming it the "Isle of Georgia" in honour of King . British arrangements for the government of South Georgia were established under 1843 British . In 1882–1883 a expedition for the first set up its base at on the southeast side of the island. The scientists of this group observed the and recorded waves produced by the . at South Georgia began

in 1786 and continued throughout the 19th century. The waters proved treacherous and a number of vessels were wrecked there, such as , in late 1801. 20th and 21st centuries South Georgia became a base for beginning in the 20th century. A Norwegian, .

The sole official language of the territory is English, which is widely spoken amongst residents currently and used for nearly all administrative functions in the territory. Although English is used in the majority of government functions, the islands' motto *Leo Terram Propriam Protegat* is in Latin and is translated as "May the Lion protect his own land". The adoption of new plac. The sole official language of the territory is English, which is widely spoken amongst residents currently and used for nearly all administrative functions in the territory. Although English is used in the majority of government functions, the islands' motto *Leo Terram Propriam Protegat* is in Latin and is translated as "May the Lion protect his own land". The adoption of new placenames was governed by the Place-names Ordinance of 1956 and Place-names Regulation of 1957 until 11 September 2020, when a representative was appointed to the regional Antarctic Place-names Committee and a new list of three criteria was created for deciding new names within the territory. During British captain 's navigation of the islands, he set a standard for the adoption of new names in the territory based on four categories: expedition sponsors, the names of officers and crew, notable contemporary events, and descriptive names referring to the physical nature of the place or geographic formation. This standard was mostly followed by later visitors in the region, including by explorers from different countries, such as Russian explorer , who selected six new names within the territory in his 1819-1821 Antarctic expedition. Locations currently bearing names selected by Cook include , , and , amongst others. Additional English names given many years after in recognition of past visits by in the territory include , , , and . Prominent Russian-language names chosen by Bellingshausen include the .

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are a collection of islands in the South Atlantic Ocean. Most of the islands, rising steeply from the sea, are rugged and mountainous. At higher elevations, the islands are permanently covered with ice and snow. South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are a collection of islands in the South Atlantic Ocean. Most of the islands, rising steeply from the sea, are rugged and mountainous. At higher elevations, the islands are permanently covered with ice and snow. South Georgia Group The South Georgia Group lies about 1,390 kilometres (860 mi; 750 nmi) east-southeast of the Falkland Islands, at 54°–55°S, 36°–38°W. It comprises itself, by far the largest island in the territory, and the islands that immediately surround it and some remote and isolated islets to the west and east-southeast. It has a total land area of 3,756 square kilometres (1,450 sq mi),

including satellite islands, but excluding the South Sandwich Islands which form a separate island group. Islands within the South Georgia Group South Georgia Island lies at and has an area of 3,528 square kilometres (1,362 sq mi). It is mountainous and largely barren. Eleven peaks rise to over 2,000 metres (6,600 ft) high, their slopes furrowed with deep gorges filled with glaciers; the largest is . The highest peak is in the at 2,934 metres (9,626 ft).

The climate is classified as polar, and the weather is highly variable and harsh, making a () in . Typical daily maximum temperatures in South Georgia at sea level are around 0 °C (32 °F) in winter (August) and 8 °C (46.4 °F) in summer (January). Winter minimum temperatures are typically about –5 °C (23 °F) and rarely dip below –10 °C (14 °F). The climate is classified as polar, and the weather is highly variable and harsh, making a () in . Typical daily maximum temperatures in South Georgia at sea level are around 0 °C (32 °F) in winter (August) and 8 °C (46.4 °F) in summer (January). Winter minimum temperatures are typically about –5 °C (23 °F) and rarely dip below –10 °C (14 °F). Annual precipitation in South Georgia is about 1,500 mm (59.1 in), much of which falls as sleet or snow, which is possible the entire year. Inland, the snow line in summer is at an altitude of about 300 m (984 ft). Westerly winds blow throughout the year interspersed with periods of calm—indeed, in 1963, 25% of winds were in the calm category at King Edward Point, and the mean wind speed of around 8 knots (9.2 mph; 15 km/h) is around half that of the Falkland Islands. This gives the eastern side of South Georgia (leeward side) a more pleasant climate than the exposed western side. The prevailing weather conditions generally make the islands difficult to approach by ship, though the north coast of South Georgia has several large bays which provide good anchorage. Sunshine, as with many South Atlantic Islands, is low, at a maximum of just 21.5%. This amounts to around 1,000 hours of sunshine annually. The local .

Executive power is vested in the and is exercised by the , a post held by the . The current Commissioner is , who took the post on 1 July 2022. Executive power is vested in the and is exercised by the , a post held by the . The current Commissioner is , who took the post on 1 July 2022. The executive, based in Stanley, Falkland Islands, is made up of a Chief Executive, three Directors, two managers, and a Business Support Officer. The Financial Secretary and Attorney General of the territory are appointed ex officio similar appointments in the Falkland Islands' government. On the island itself, Government Officers manage vessel visits, fishing and tourism, and represent the government 'on the ground'. A summer Deputy Postmaster runs the Post Office at Grytviken during the tourism season. As no permanent inhabitants live on the islands, no and no elections are needed. The UK (FCDO) manages the foreign relations of the territory. Since 1982, the territory celebrates on

25 April. The.

Commercial occurred on the islands between 1817 and 1909. During that period 20 visits are recorded by sealing vessels. Economic activity in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands is limited. The territory has revenues of £6.3 million, 80% of which is derived from fishing licences (2020 figures). O. Commercial occurred on the islands between 1817 and 1909. During that period 20 visits are recorded by sealing vessels. Economic activity in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands is limited. The territory has revenues of £6.3 million, 80% of which is derived from fishing licences (2020 figures). Other sources of revenue are the sale of postage stamps and coins, tourism, and customs and harbour dues. Fishing takes place around South Georgia and in adjacent waters in some months of the year, with fishing licences sold by the territory for , and . Fishing licences bring in millions of pounds a year, most of which is spent on fishery protection and research. All fisheries are regulated and managed in accordance with the (CCAMLR) system. In 2001 the South Georgia government was cited by the for its sustainable Patagonian toothfish fishery, certifying that South Georgia met the MSC's environmental standards. The certificate places limits on the timing and quantity of Patagonian toothfish that may be caught. Fisheries.

PlantsNative plantsThe parts of the islands that are not permanently covered in snow or ice are part of the Islands . In total there are 26 known sp. PlantsNative plantsThe parts of the islands that are not permanently covered in snow or ice are part of the Islands . In total there are 26 known species of native to South Georgia; six species of , four , a single , six , one and nine small . There are also about 125 species of , 85 of and 150 , as well as about 50 species of macrofungi. There are no trees or shrubs on the islands. The largest plant is the tussock grass . This grows mostly on raised beaches and steep slopes near the shore and may reach 2 m (7 ft). Other grasses include the tufted fescue ( ), the Alpine cat's-tail ( ) and Antarctic hair-grass ( ), and one of the most common flowering plants is the greater burnet ( ). Introduced plantsA number of introduced species have become naturalised; many of these were introduced by whalers in cattle fodder, and some are considered invasive. There have been 76 introduced plant species recorded in South Georgia. 35 of these are considered eradicated, with 41 still considered present on the island. 33 of these species are pl.

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (SGSSI) 3592 700 311.

Why is the South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands marine protected area undergoing a review?

The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area is undergoing its second five-yearly review. Recovery of baleen whales coupled with climate change, means managers must be alert to alternative future ecosystem states. Areas of little economic interest within the MPA remain data poor with little monitoring.

What is the ccTLD for South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands?

The Internet country code top-level domain (ccTLD) for South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands is .gs. The parts of the islands that are not permanently covered in snow or ice are part of the Scotia Sea Islands tundra ecoregion.

Are South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands mountainous?

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are a collection of islands in the South Atlantic Ocean. Most of the islands, rising steeply from the sea, are rugged and mountainous. At higher elevations, the islands are permanently covered with ice and snow.

What are the priority recommendations to the South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands MPa review?

Priority recommendations to the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands MPA Review (see main paper for more details) include: 1. Implement the revised CCAMLR management framework for the krill fishery, with initial priority emphasis on the winter period at South Georgia.

Who owns South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands?

The United Kingdom claimed sovereignty over South Georgia in 1775 and the South Sandwich Islands in 1908. The territory of "South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands" was formed in 1985; previously, it had been governed as part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

What is the future of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands?

The future management of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands For more than two centuries, exploitation of the wildlife of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands has provided revenue, albeit interrupted as serial

overharvesting has destroyed stocks, in some instances taking species to the verge of extinction (see Introduction).

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### South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Published: September 2018. Citation: UNEP-WCMC. 2018, A review of terrestrial protected areas: South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Cambridge, UK. The UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is the specialist biodiversity assessment centre of

### SGSSI Environment

South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands is a haven for wildlife. They are home to about five million seals of four different species, and 65 million breeding birds of 30 different species. Amongst these is the world's only sub-Antarctic songbird, the endemic South Georgia pipit.



### Double spiral galaxies and the extratropical cyclone in South

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## The future of the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands ...

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are remote, and as such, most likely experience fewer direct threats than many other more populous parts of the world (e.g. [17]). Indeed, many of the major threats are now well managed within the SGSSI MPA, including, inter alia, a prohibition on the carriage and use of heavy fuel oils, a



## South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Facts & Worksheets

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands is a British Overseas Territory and archipelago in the Southern Atlantic Ocean. Click for PDF and Google Slides worksheets. Solar System Black Holes Eclipse Stars and Constellations The Moon Comets. The South Sandwich Islands are a remote archipelago located about 500 kilometers (310 miles)

## South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands: Marine P

One of these 10 overseas territories is the focus of our debate today--South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, a remote archipelago in the South Atlantic ocean, perhaps made famous in the minds of many of us by the events of 1982. Our overseas territories are an important part of our maritime systems, and are crucial to understanding



[South Georgia - A Visitor's Guide](#)





## How to Visit

South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands are only accessible by sea. There is no visitor accommodation ashore, therefore most people visit by cruise ship or yacht. All visits require a visit permit. Visit permit applications for both commercial and private vessels are submitted by the vessel owners or operators.

## Animals of South Georgia: An Overview of South Georgia's Wildlife

14. South Georgia Pipit. South Georgia wildlife includes several species unique to the island. The South Georgia pipit is endemic to the archipelago, and is the southernmost songbird in the world. The small bird is the size of a sparrow, and is one of the region's only non-seabirds.



## Personnel

The Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands is made up of a small band of passionate people from all over the world, all of whom are dedicated to the environmental recovery and resilience of this remote UK Overseas Territory. Managing compliance with environmental legislation and co-ordinating the Regulated Activity Permit

## South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

The territory of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands was formed in 1985. Argentina raised a territorial claim for South Georgia in 1927 and for the South Sandwich Islands in

1938. Argentina maintained a naval station, Corbeta Uruguay on Thule Island in the South Sandwich Islands from 1976 until 1982 when it was closed by the Royal Navy

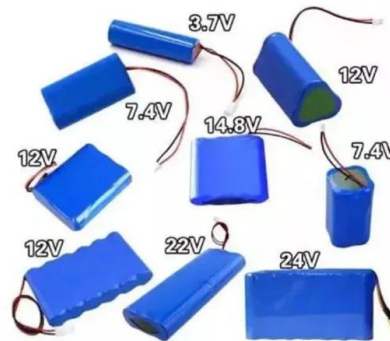


## South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Find the best posts and communities about South Georgia And The South Sandwich Islands on Reddit. Find the best posts and communities about South Georgia And The South Sandwich Islands on Reddit This subreddit is dedicated to the fascination of remote regions. It is the place to link travel journals, pictures or articles related with these

## [South Georgia Island Cruises & Tours](#)

Revel in the immense vastness and immeasurable beauty of an Antarctica Cruise as you float past extraordinary landscape after extraordinary landscape on your journey to South Georgia Island from Argentina. Push your adventure-loving spirit out of its comfort zone as you take in the sea's icy surface and marvel at the towering glaciers that rise above you from aboard the ...



## Flag: South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands

Check out the NRSPlus Point of Sale (POS) system, and low-rate NRSPay credit card



processing from our partner, National Retail Solutions which may show as the letters G and S on some platforms. The flag for the South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands, which may show as the letters G and S on some platforms. blue power button

## News Stories - Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands

GSGSSI would like to congratulate Tristan da Cunha on the establishment of their new Marine Protection Zone. With the establishment of this protected area, Tristan da Cunha joins South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands and other UK Overseas Territories, including Ascension, St Helena, Pitcairn and the British Indian Ocean Territory, in making a lasting commitment to ...



## Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) distribution and ...

Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) are showing strong recovery from commercial whaling in the western South Atlantic this region, humpback whales migrate annually from their winter breeding grounds off the coast of Brazil to their summer feeding grounds near to the Polar Front, an area that includes the waters of South Georgia and the ...

## Polar Report Card , Marine Climate Change Impacts ...

During the southern hemisphere winter, sea ice extends across the BAT to encompass the South Shetland Islands, South Orkney islands and much of the South Sandwich Islands (though not South Georgia). It has a major modifying ...

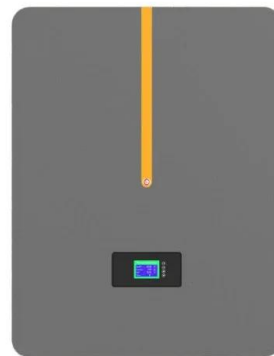


## 25 Interesting South Georgia Facts and Tips to Inspire Your Visit

1. South Georgia is not part of Antarctica. South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are a chain of sub-Antarctic islands in the Southern Ocean. They are located more than 2,000km from the continent of Antarctica but the reason many people associate the two is that many cruises to Antarctica also stop by South Georgia..
- 2.

## South Georgia and the Falklands: here's all you need to know

Both island clusters float due-east of the southern Patagonian coast, with the Falklands being about 500km off the shores (about the latitude of Rio Gallegos, Argentina) and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (as the archipelago is known) floating a further 1,500km southeast of that. South Georgia is obviously the most remote and



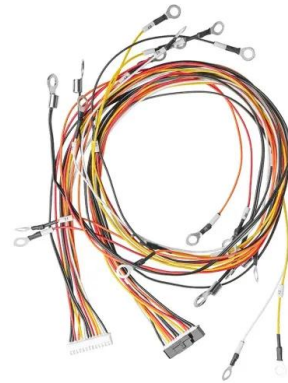
## South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands



South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (SGSSI) is an overseas territory of the United Kingdom in the southern Atlantic Ocean. The territory was formed in 1985; previously it was governed as part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies. It is a remote and inhospitable collection of islands, consisting of South Georgia - which measures approximately 100 miles by 18 miles ...

## South Georgia & The South Sandwich Islands

o The Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI) is committed to a system of terrestrial protected areas and has chosen to adopt a phased approach to deliver this. o As part of the initial phase of this work, two Specially Protected Areas have been designated; the South Georgia Terrestrial Protected Area (SG TPA) and the



## Visitor Sites

A list of 49 approved visitor sites is included as an annex in the Visiting South Georgia. Some approved sites are only suitable for Zodiac cruising and cruise ships carrying in excess of 200 passengers are only permitted to land passengers at certain sites.

## Contact Us

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