

## Solar Energy South Africa

# South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands n c power systems



## 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

What is South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands?

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands 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.

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.

Is South Georgia a small island?

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.

What happened to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands?

In 1985, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands ceased to be administered as a Falkland Islands Dependency and became a separate territory. The King Edward Point base, which had become a small military garrison after the Falklands War, returned to civilian use in 2001 and is now operated by the British Antarctic Survey.

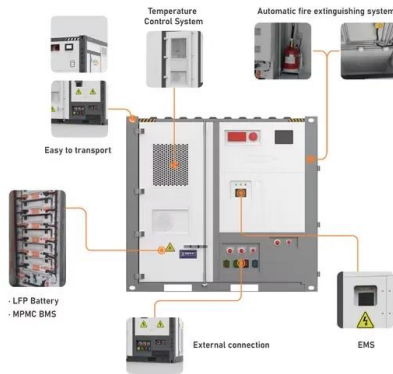
Why is South Georgia a marine protected area?

On 23 February 2012, to protect marine biodiversity, the territory's government created the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area - comprising 1.07 million km<sup>2</sup> (410,000 sq mi). After the Falklands War in 1982, a full-time British military presence was maintained at King Edward Point on South Georgia.

When did South Georgia become a part of the Falkland Islands?

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.

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### SOUTH GEORGIA AND SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

British naval task forces invaded South Georgia on 3 April 1982. A British naval task force recovered the Island on 25 April 1982. AREA AND POPULATION. South Georgia lies 800 miles south-east of the Falkland Islands and has an area of 1,450 sq. miles. The South Sandwich Islands are 470 miles south-east of South Georgia and have an area of 130 sq. miles.

### 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 ...

To Strive forward No Energy Waste



### [TRAVEL to SOUTH GEORGIA](#)

General Information. Capital: King Edward Point  
 Other Main Settlements: Grytviken, Stromness (now abandoned)  
 Currency: British Pound  
 Language: English  
 Population: Around 30 temporary residents, no permanent population.  
 Area: 3903km<sup>2</sup> (including the South Sandwich Islands)  
 Where is South Georgia Island? South Georgia Island is one of the most remote destinations ...





## Frequently Asked Questions - Government of South Georgia & the South ...

South Georgia is situated 800 miles SE of the Falkland Islands. The main island of South Georgia is approximately 170 km long and between 2 and 40 km wide and occupies an area of 3,755 km<sup>2</sup>, more than half of which is permanently ice covered. The coast is rich in wildlife and home to huge colonies of penguins, seals and albatross.



## Territories of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Territories of South Georgia and the South

The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands MPA (hereafter, SGSSI MPA) 4 covers the entirety of the Maritime Zone, extending to 200 nm. The MPA is one of the world's largest, covering an area of 1.24 million km<sup>2</sup>. It was established with the aim of conserving the rich marine biodiversity and for providing a framework for marine environmental



## South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

South Sandwich Islands, located about 750 kilometres east-south-east of South Georgia, are administered from the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) as a separate territory; the Governor of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) acts concurrently as Commissioner for South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

Sandwich Islands COLIN ROBERTS C.V.O.,  
 Commissioner. POLICE ORDINANCE 2017 (No: 2  
 of 2017) (enacted: 27 February 2017) (published:  
 1 March 2017) (commencement: on publication)  
 AN ORDINANCE To make provision for policing in  
 the Territories of South Georgia and the South  
 Sandwich Islands.



## 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 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 ...



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

Our film 'South Georgia - A Visitor's Guide' is compulsory viewing for all visitors to South



Georgia. Its aim is to inspire visitors to respect and protect the island and its wildlife during their visit. Narrated by Sir David Attenborough, and produced by leading wildlife film-makers Silverback Films, the story showcases the incredible story of South Georgia's ecological recovery

## Rail transport in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Locomotive used on the railway in South Georgia, Ocean Harbour, c. 1910 There are currently no operational railways in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. However, small industrial railways operated on the quayside of certain ports in South Georgia, to support the whaling industries in the early 20th century, and some of their remains are still present. [1]



## 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 ...

## 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.



## 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 ...

## Territories of South Georgia and the South Sandwich ...

Territories of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands NIGEL JAMES PHILLIPS C.B.E., Commissioner. ENTRY CONTROL ORDINANCE 2022 (No. 2 of 2022) (enacted: 4 May 2022) (published: 13 May 2022) (commencement: in accordance with section 2) AN ORDINANCE To provide for the control of entry into and residence in South Georgia and the South



## South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Tourist Visa ...

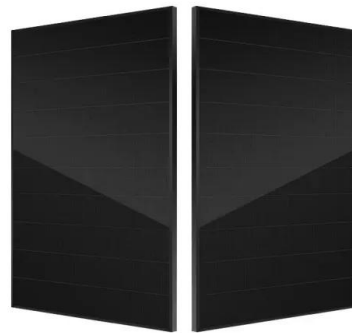
If you're considering exploring South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands beyond the usual tourist spots, our comprehensive guide on South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands tourist

visa offers deeper insights and broader options for travelers of different nationalities. For those transiting through other countries en route to South



## South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Geographic

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Geographic coordinates. South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands is located at latitude -54.429579 and longitude -36.587909. It is part of Antarctic and the southern hemisphere.



## Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands

Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands , 560 followers on LinkedIn. Leo Terram Propriam Protegat , As a United Kingdom Overseas Territory (UKOT), South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands is an example of world-leading evidence-based sustainable management that has delivered globally significant environmental recovery.

## South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands

Together, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands form part of the Scotia Arc, which extends from the tip of South America to Antarctica (and also includes the South Shetland and South Orkney Islands, though these are not part of the British dependency). The island of

South Georgia is 105 mi (170 km) long, and about 25 mi (40 km) wide.



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