

Solar Energy South Africa

South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands photovoltaic system



Overview

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 whaling 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) has a population of 3592 people, with 700 in 311.

South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands photovoltaic system



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

Flag: South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands

The flag for the South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands, which may show as the letters G and S on some platforms. Check out the NRSPlus Point of Sale (POS) system, and low-rate NRSPay credit card processing from our partner, National Retail Solutions (NRS).



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

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?????(?:South Georgia and The South Sandwich Islands,?:SGSSI),????????????,????????????
 ???56°18'-59°30'????26°-28°30'???,???????



South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Closeup map of the South Sandwich Islands
 NASA satellite photograph of Montagu Island. The South Sandwich Islands comprise 11 mostly volcanic islands (excluding tiny satellite islands and offshore rocks), with some active volcanoes. They form an island arc running north-south in the region 56°18'-59°27'S, 26°23'-28°08'W, between about 350 and 500 mi (300 and 430 nmi; ...

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Tourist Visa

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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



Marine Protected Area - Government of South Georgia & the South ...



The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area (SGSSI-MPA) is one of the world's largest MPAs, covering an area of 1.24 million km² (an area 5 x larger than the UK). It was established in 2012 with the aim of conserving the rich marine biodiversity within the Territory's maritime zone and provides a framework for our

Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands

80% of Government expenditure goes towards protecting the unique environment that is South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Increases in these charges will help to ensure that the Government can continue to provide outstanding stewardship and implement the vision to protect, sustain and inspire.



South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands

Location: Shag Rocks general pelagic--over 2 miles offshore South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. Macaroni Penguin *Eudyptes chrysolophus* # Count: X. Date: 10 Dec 2024. Observer: Kevin Coburn. Location: Hercules Bay South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. All New Species. Recent Checklists

[South Georgia Island Population 2024](#)

South Georgia, sometimes referred to as Isla San Pedro, is an island that is located in the South Atlantic Ocean and is part of the British administration of the South Sandwich Islands and part of the British Overseas Territory of South

Georgia. The island is located 1400km from the Falkland Islands and is about 170km long and 35km wide.



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

15. South Georgia Pintail. Another endemic bird species to South Georgia and nearby islands is the South Georgia pintail. It's also the only wildfowl that breeds in South Georgia, and one of the first species noted by Captain James Cook when he made the first recorded landing to ...

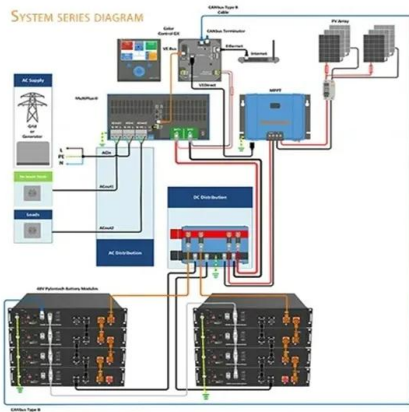
Frequently Asked Questions - Government of South Georgia & the South ...

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 km², 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.



The unique ecosystem of South Georgia island

Today's Image of the Day from the European Space Agency features a Copernicus Sentinel-2



photograph of South Georgia, a remote and rugged island located in the southern Atlantic Ocean. "Linked with the South ...

Animals of South Georgia: An Overview of South ...

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South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands , World Factbook

note: includes Shag Rocks, Black Rock, Clerke Rocks, South Georgia Island, Bird Island, and the South Sandwich Islands, which consist of 11 islands country comparison to the world: 177. Area - comparative . slightly larger than Rhode Island. Land boundaries . 0 km. Coastline . NA. Maritime claims . territorial sea: 12nm exclusive fishing zone

[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

South Georgia is an island in the South Atlantic Ocean that is part of the British Overseas Territory of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands lies around 1,400 kilometres (870 mi) east of the Falkland Islands. Stretching in the east-west direction, South Georgia is around 170 kilometres (106 mi) long and has a maximum width of 35 kilometres (22 mi).



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. The designation of a system of Terrestrial Protected Areas will form a key part of the National Biodiversity Action Plan. We are adopting an evidence



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



25 Interesting South Georgia Facts and Tips to Inspire ...

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 ...



Biosecurity Handbook Update Released - Government of South Georgia

The latest version of the Government of South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands Biosecurity Handbook is now available online. The Handbook details the procedures which are in place to help reduce the risk of harmful non-native species and disease entering the Territory, along with the steps in place to detect them and limit their spread should they arrive.



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