

South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands future energy

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).

Should the South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands have a no-take marine area?

Scientists and governments are calling for large no-take marine areas, free from industrial exploitation. 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.

Are South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands tectonically active?

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are located in the Southern Ocean in a tectonically active area. The South Sandwich island arc is a typical intra-oceanic island arc (Vanneste et al., 2002), but is the only one in the Southern Ocean.

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 UK Overseas Territory of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (SGSSI) was formed in 1985, whereas previously it had been governed as part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

Are the South Sandwich Islands a natural resource?

There has been little attempt to explore and exploit the South Sandwich Islands for natural resources in comparison with the neighbouring waters of South Georgia, which saw both the boom and bust of the whaling and seal fur industries in the early 20 th century.

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.

We present a case study on the islands of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, part of British Antarctic Territory. We note that the bioregionalisation scheme undertaken by CCAMLR identified both South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as priority areas within the entire Southern Ocean and Antarctic coastal seas.

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South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands sit about 4,000 kilometres (2,500 miles) north of Antarctica and 2,700 kilometres (almost 1,700 miles) east of South America in the South Atlantic Ocean. In 2012, the United Kingdom established a sustainable use marine protected area (MPA) around these largely uninhabited islands to manage the local ...

We show that the provisions of the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area ensure that chinstrap penguins, and other krill-dependent predators with similar foraging ranges...

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Semantic Scholar extracted view of "The future of the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands marine protected area in a changing environment: The choice between industrial fisheries, or ecosystem protection" by P. Trathan

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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 ...

Today, and despite such concerns for the future, the waters within the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Maritime Zone (SGSSIMZ) remain among the most productive in the Southern Ocean, supporting a great diversity and abundance of wildlife (Trathan et al., 1996), including benthos (Hogg et al., 2011, Rogers et al., 2012), pelagic ...

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (SGSSI) comprise an Overseas Territory of the UK. For over two centuries, the islands and surrounding waters were subject to serial over-exploitation of commercially

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valuable marine species. First seals, then whales, and later some species of fish were harvested to virtual economic extinction.

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