

Jenny Island (Draft)

Possible Ship Anchorage:
67°43'3"S, 68°22'46"W

Primary Landing:
67°43'18"S, 68°21'14"W

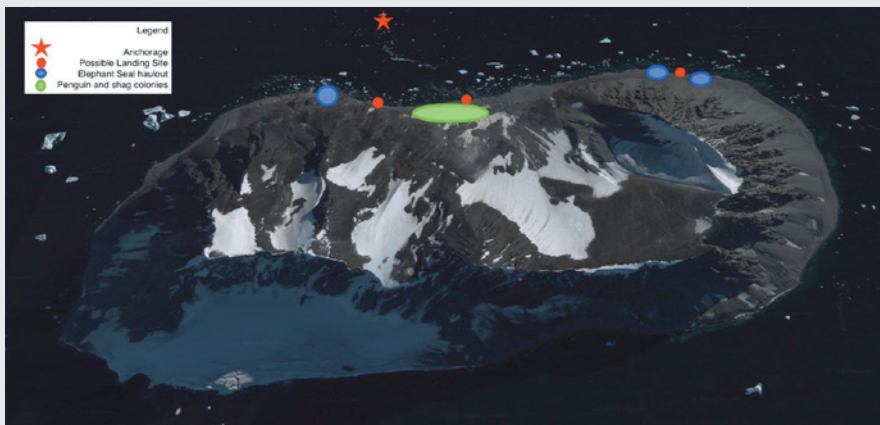
IAATO

visitor site guide



Key Features

- Southern elephant seals, tabular icebergs.
- Tall, a matrix of severe, conical rock, cracked and broken by omnipresent ice.
- Depending on swell size and direction, may be best suited for water sports and zodiac cruising.



Description

TOPOGRAPHY

The island was discovered by the French Antarctic Expedition (1908-1910) under Jean-Baptiste Charcot and named by him for the wife of Sub-Lieutenant Maurice Bongrain, French Navy, second officer of the expedition. Charcot had climbed to the top of the island's ice cliffs to understand that the outlying Adelaide Island was indeed an island. Following he had made expeditions into nearby havens to find a wintering harbor, but each time was forced to return to Jenny Island until eventually he moved on.

Steep cobble berm from landing site up to small free roaming area

It is slightly more than 2 miles long, and has an altitude of 450 m. In the south-west, at the foot of the highest summit, is a terrace with a very even surface, which is 400 to 500 m long and 50 to 100 m wide. Its height is 8 m above sea level. This terrace is made up of shingle and shows all the characteristics of a former seashore. A whale bone found on the terrace led to the conclusion that this feature is due to a recent upheaval.

It is formed by a semicircular mountain, more than 500 metres high, and is mostly free from snow; from a distance, it looks like a breached crater. Its sides are steep, often even vertical, its crests sharp and very split. A long scree of debris fills the inlet and falls away towards the east. There is a small glacier halfway up this slope. A terminal glacier lies on the north side. The rest of the coast is formed by screes; a belt of shingle extends to the east and to the south. The most unusual feature of this coast is a vast terrace, even, slightly sloping towards the North, 700 to 800 m long on the eastern side, completely covered by shingle, and about 20 metres above sea level. It has all the characteristics of a former shoreline. The rock is granitic, quite dark in colour, crossed by numerous, thick volcanic veins.

FAUNA

Adelie penguins, Antarctic fur seals, southern elephant seals, Weddell seals, Antarctic shags, snow petrels.

Occasional: Humpback whales, Minke whales, Killer whales.

Landing Requirements

SHIPS*

Maximum 3 Category 1 ships per day.

*A ship is defined as a vessel which carries more than 12 passengers.

VISITOR NUMBERS

Recommend maximum of 50 people onshore excluding guides.

LANDING AREA

Much of the edge of the island is composed of steep cliffs rising to 100m. in the few possible landing sites, swell and slippery cobble demand careful guidance to landing.

Elephant seal haulouts are near the landing site.

Steep gravel berm can be slippery from landing to free roam area.

GUIDED WALKING AREA

Any landings will have small free roaming areas dictated by wildlife presence. Elephant seal haulouts, as well as fur seals and Adelie penguins, will likely cover most flat terrain.

RESTRICTED ZONES

Leonie Islands ASPA No. 17X, Rothera Point ASPA No. 129.

