

## Jenny Island

Possible ship anchorage:  
67°43'3"S, 68°22'46"W

Possible landing:  
67°43'18"S, 68°21'14"W

# IAATO

visitor site guide



## Key Features

- Southern Elephant seals
- Tabular icebergs
- Depending on swell size and direction, may be best suited for water sports
- Possible camping site
- ASPA No. 17X and ASPA No. 129 in vicinity.



## Description

### TOPOGRAPHY

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

Jenny Island is slightly more than 3.2 km (2mi) long, and has an altitude of 450 m (1500ft). 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 (0.25-0.5mi) long and 50 to 100 m (175-200ft) wide. Its height is 8 m (25ft) above sea level. This terrace is made up of shingle and shows all the characteristics of a former seashore.

The island is a semicircular mountain, with peaks higher than 500 metres (1650ft), and is mostly free from snow; from a distance, it looks like a breached crater. The sides are steep, often 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 long even terrace slightly sloping towards the North, 700 to 800m (0.4-0.5mi) long on the eastern side, completely covered by shingle, and about 20 metres (60ft) 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

**Suspected breeders:** Adelle penguins, Antarctic shags, Snow petrels.

**Visitors:** Antarctic fur seals, Southern Elephant seals, Weddell seals.

**Occasional:** Humpback whales, Minke whales, Killer whales.

## Landing Requirements

### SHIPS\*

Maximum passengers onboard: 200

Ships per day: 3

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

### VISITOR NUMBERS

Maximum of 50 people onshore excluding guides.

### LANDING AREA

Much of the edge of the island is composed of steep cliffs rising to 100m (310ft). In the few possible landing sites, swell and steep, slippery cobble berms make for difficult footing leading from landing to free roaming area.

Elephant seal haulouts are near the landing site.

### GUIDED WALKING AREA

Landings will have small free roaming areas with clearly marked boundaries 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 and Rothera Point are designated as Antarctic Specially Protected Areas no. 17X and no. 129, respectfully, under the Antarctic Treaty.

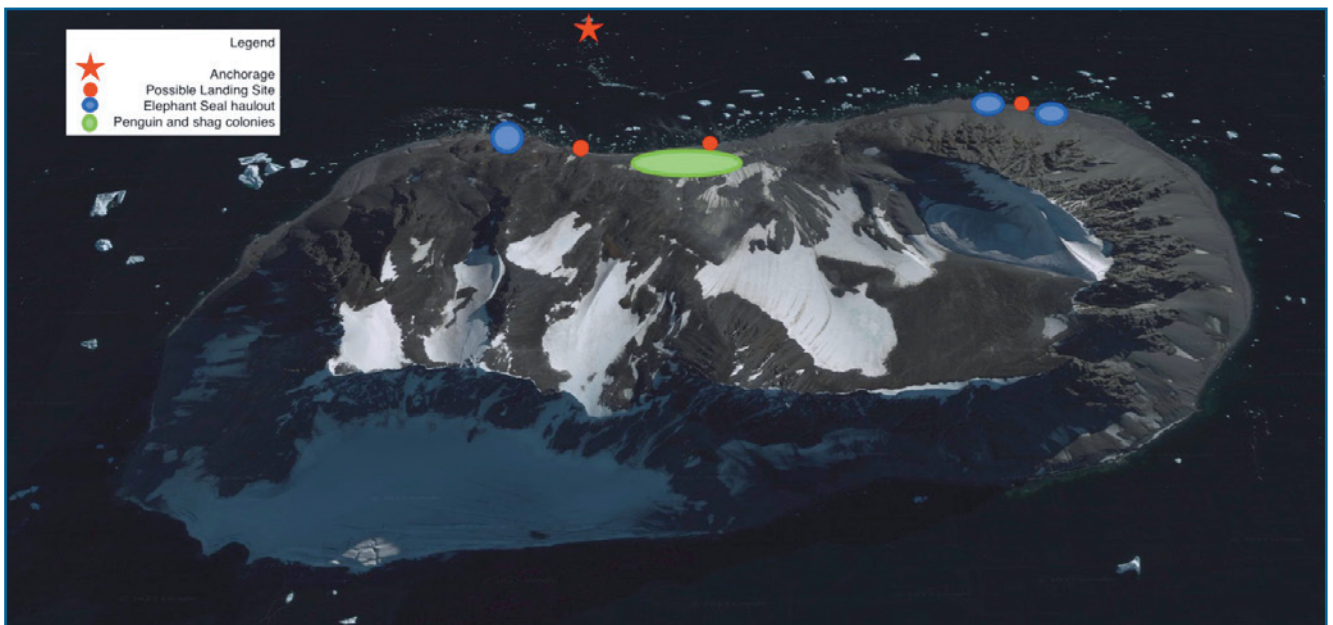
## Visitor Code of Conduct

### BEHAVIOUR ASHORE

When landing, passengers should be instructed to move away from the water line. Flag markers or staff in visible positions will guide visitors away from Elephant seal concentrations.

During the breeding season (November – January) fur seals are especially sensitive to human presence, sight, and smell.

Human presence near harems may illicit an extremely aggressive response from either females or males.



## Historical Information

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 islands 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.