- RESEARCH -





South Africa Polar Research Infrastructure (SAPRI) hosted by SAEON

South Africa, a founding member of the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS), has a long-term track record of, and commitment to undertaking oceanic, terrestrial and atmospheric research in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. This includes work at its sub-Antarctic Prince Edward Islands, in collaboration with the United Kingdom at Gough Island, where it has a weather station, and at the Tristan islands. South Africa is also a party to several treaties that relate to the conservation of biodiversity in the Southern Ocean, including the conservation of species that occur at the PEIs. In response to its obligations to treaties, South Africa has established permanent bases in Antarctica, currently the South African National Antarctic Expedition (SANAE) IV in Dronning Maud Land and at Marion Island, one of the Prince Edward Islands.

South Africa has a comparative geographic advantage for conducting research in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. It is the closest African nation to the Austral Polar region, separated from the continent of Antarctica by approximately 4000 km of Open Ocean that contains a regionally unique configuration of ocean circulation, making the region key to understanding past, present and future evolution of global climate

Within a reconstructed Gondwana Supercontinent, southern Africa shares a common geological history and continental boundary with Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica. Consequently an understanding of the geological evolution of that sector of Antarctica provides insights into the evolution of southern Africa and vice versa. South Africa therefore bears a regional responsibility and serves as a springboard for broader African scientific research interests in the Antarctic region. (From Antarctic and Southern Ocean Research Plan)











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