

The Falklands, South Georgia & Antarctica

Naturetrek Tour Report

12th January – 4th February 2024



Chinstrap Penguin by Mick Durham & Leopard Seal by Tim Melling



Orcas by Sara Frost & Snow Petrel by Mick Durham



Adelie Penguins by Sara Frost & King Penguin by Tim Melling

Report by Richard Bashford & Mike Crewe, checklist compiled by Tim Melling, plant checklist by Mike Crewe



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Tour participants: Richard Bashford, Mike Crewe, Sara Frost and Tim Melling (leaders) with 96 Naturetrek clients.

With thanks to the Expedition Team from Oceanwide, and the crew of the Ortelius.

Summary

This was an exciting expedition – for everyone! It was the first full Naturetrek charter of the MV Ortelius since 2019, and only the third ever. We were blessed with excellent summer conditions. Things can change quickly in the southern seas, but other than the odd short blizzard or two, we had little sea swell and many beautiful clear sunny days. Even the Drake Passage was kind to us. Our collective wildlife wishlist was surpassed with all the expected highlights and a few truly exceptional sightings. Nearly 200 Humpback Whales were seen. One afternoon, we saw eight Leopard Seals – in sunshine, resting on the most beautiful icebergs. We enjoyed stunning views of Light-mantled Sooty Albatrosses one evening (again in glorious golden sunshine), but in terms of birds, pride of place must go to the adult Emperor Penguin that Mike found among some Gentoos.

It is however, the overall experience that will stick with us all – breaching whales, walking with penguins, the most beautiful scenery, a cruise to Point Wild on Elephant Island which stunned us all, A23a iceberg, eye-level albatrosses, Snow Petrels over glacial ice, and the peace of a ship's cruise into Antarctic bays watching feeding and sleeping Humpback Whales with the only sound being their blows or the gasps of the audience as the tail fluke appears and disappears.



Grey-headed Albatross by Tim Melling

Day 1

Friday 12th January

Evening flight from UK

This was day one for a third of the tour party. The next contingent would arrive a day later. A number of different factors, flights and routes made this an 'interesting' start to the tour but we aimed all to meet on the ship on the 14th!

On the evening of the 12th, Richard and 29 Naturetrek clients left on time to Buenos Aires via a stop at Rio de Janeiro, travelling on British Airways.

Day 2

Saturday 13th January

Flight to Buenos Aires via Rio de Janeiro am, Costanera Sur pm

Our overnight flight arrived at Rio at 07.00, and we started and finished our Brazilian list with over 100 Magnificent Frigatebirds around the airport. Onward to Buenos Aires, landing a little late but with all our bags gathered, and our guide Nestor was waiting for us. We were on the road just after 13.00 and at our hotel 13.45. Our rooms were ready and check in was smooth. The rest of the day was free time with a few opting to explore the city. A large party opted for a walk down the road to the fabulous Costanera Sur Ecological Park. Although less than ten minutes away, as this was our first walk, the roadside species such as Rufous Hornero, Chalk-browed Mockingbird and Monk Parakeets slowed us down. We saw both Brown-chested and Grey-breasted Martins overhead, too.

Once at the park entrance, we noted a number of interesting species including Saffron Finch, Golden-breasted Woodpecker, Southern Screamer (with large chicks), many Harris's Hawks, Limpkin, Chivi Vireo, Small-billed Elaenia, a very popular Narrow-billed Woodcreeper and Masked Gnatcatcher. After one and a half hours and a long journey, several of the group returned to the hotel, but a small group carried on and added Sooty-fronted Spinetail, Black-and-rufous Warbling Finch, Yellow-billed Cardinal, Blue-black Grassquit, Double-collared Seedeater, Tropical Parula, Hooded Siskin, Variable Oriole and many Golden-billed Saltators. Water levels were low in the pools along the promenade, but we saw Silver Teal and Rosy-billed Pochard.

Back at the hotel, although many had eaten earlier or retired to catch up on some sleep, a fair number met for bar meals at 20.00 and attempted to recap on the day's considerable sightings. We also met the four clients who had been on the pre-extension to the pampas.

Day 3

Sunday 14th January

Costanera Sur am and meet up with Iberia flight and journey to Ushuaia.

A fine breakfast buffet was on offer for the group. We were due to meet up with the Iberia airways party, coming with Tim, Sara and Mike, later that morning. As our bus was not coming until 10.30, a few of us went to Costanera Sur, adding a few species such as Creamy-bellied Thrush and Yellow-chinned Spinetail.

Back at the hotel, we regrouped to load up the bus with our bags and headed straight back to the reserve together. Shortly afterwards, we met up with the others just before noon and enormous packed lunches were distributed.

Collectively, we spent the next 90 minutes searching the reserve from steps beside the entrance (a good spot to eat lunch), the promenade and then went briefly into the reserve when the gates opened. This was just enough time for the later group to catch up with a few of the goodies seen by the earlier group the day before, with Shiny Cowbird and Greyish Baywing among the Feral Pigeons, Red-crested Cardinal and Grey-breasted Martins, while a pair of Brown-chested Martins had commandeered an old hornero nest.

With a little time to spare before we needed to carry on our way, we scanned a nearby lagoon and found a resting Limpkin, two Silver Teal, Amazon Kingfisher, Harris's Hawk and a Southern Screamer family. The likes of Great Kiskadee, Tropical Kingbird, Masked Gnatcatcher and Saffron Finch, all let us know that we were enjoying a warm day in the subtropics and we continued with Argentina's National bird: Rufous Hornero.

We gathered together and got on the road to the domestic airport at 12.30. It was busy and slightly chaotic, but we finally checked in and were soon on our way south, arriving in Ushuaia around 20.00. Coaches were ready to meet us, but so was a drop in temperature, with a cold wind reminding us we had travelled a fair way south.

We then took a short drive, passing near the waterfront (with a number of waterbirds including Crested Duck). Our large group was split between two hotels (fortunately next to each other) which offered amazing views over the town and the Beagle Channel behind. Dinner in the bar for most, and then to bed to prepare for our day in Tierra del Fuego National Park tomorrow.

Day 4

Monday 15th January

Tierra del Fuego National Park, embarkation Ortelius 16.00 and Beagle Channel

We woke to light rain, but several of us took a short walk along the road near the two hotels. Highlights included Crested Caracara, Black-faced Ibis, Patagonian Sierra Finch and White-throated Treerunner.

A bit of logistics followed breakfast, with all bags labelled and down in the lobby by 08.30 and loaded onto one of three coaches. The coaches (each with a different local guide), then made their way down to the sea front and to a building where we would leave our bags. Later, they would magically appear in our cabins on the Ortelius.

Onward to the park. Since there were approximately 90 people in three coaches, we each started at different locations, with our guides coordinating with walkie-talkies to avoid parties being in the same place at the same time.

This worked well to a certain extent. The main exception was the first location at Lago Acigami. One group went left into the forest and within a few minutes had seen a small group of Thorn-tailed Rayaditos. The light rain wasn't too bad, and we found Chilean Elaenia and the beautiful Patagonian Sierra Finch. A few minutes later, we heard our main target – a call of the Magellanic Woodpecker. After a few more calls, we saw two females distantly through the trees, feeding on a dead tree. But best was to come when a female flew into the trees above our heads. Having been contacted, the second group appeared and were also able to enjoy this huge woodpecker. A few

minutes later, it got even better with a male on show and feeding very closely. All three groups caught up with this species thankfully.

Onward, and a walk in the opposite direction where we noted Chilean Swallow, Yellow-billed Pintail and a real treat with two Spectacled Ducks (aka Bronze-winged Duck). This area provided us with collective sightings of Great Grebes, Black-necked Swans and a Coscoroba Swan. We visited the Alakush café/visitor centre for a comfort break. Another site, Lapataia, was a good place for Austral Parakeet, Magellanic Oystercatchers, Crested Duck and both Flying (unusual on salt water), and Fuegian Steamer Ducks. We had great views from the boardwalk of Grey-flanked Cinclodes and the popular Tufted Tit-Tyrant. Here too were our first Southern Giant Petrels, and Sara's group were lucky enough to see some Burmeister's Porpoises.

Time in the park was well-spent by the botanists, too, with three species of orchid being located among the wonderful mosaic of Southern-beech forest and Fachine-Barberry heath, while the trees sported a fine crop of both False and Feathery Mistletoes.

With time marching on, we left the park and visited an adjacent part of the river mouth just west of Ushuaia. Here we found Kelp Goose, Brown-hooded and Franklin's Gulls, Blackish Oystercatcher and White-rumped and Baird's Sandpipers. Other birds seen across the groups included Buff-winged, Dark-bellied and Grey-flanked Cinclodes, and Magellanic Snipe.

Embarkation was at 16.00, so we all headed to the port where we gradually collected together as one group on board the Ortelius. Phew!

As the ship left the dock, the first of several announcements was made – a welcome to the expedition (and Naturetrek) team, and a mandatory safety briefing. We were also issued with muck boots – our constant companions during our various landings.

Many people nipped out on deck as much as possible, seeing the first of many Black-browed Albatrosses, Magellanic Penguins, a few jumping South American Sea Lions and Imperial Shags as we travelled along the Beagle Channel.

Dinner was slightly later than it would normally be due to the briefings, but we enjoyed our first meal and Tim then squeezed in his introductory talk on seabirds.

As it was light until 22.00, a small band of watchers went outside and were treated to three Magellanic Diving Petrels on the water, diving when an albatross passed low over their heads. But then, as the talk finished, a larger group ended the day with some great sightings of perhaps as many as ten Sei Whales. Amazing!

Day 5

Tuesday 16th January

At Sea

This was to be our first full day at sea, with a little bit of sun peeking above the horizon amidst a largely grey sky. As we headed north-east, towards the Falkland Islands, there was plenty to keep us busy, and it seemed there was

barely a moment when there wasn't a Black-browed Albatross in view. We were also introduced to the delights of prions, a difficult group to sort out and one which certainly got many members of the group joining in to take photos for later reference. As well as the Black-browed Albatrosses, a few solitary Southern Royal Albatrosses were seen, and we had some great opportunities for everyone to join in with our little study sessions as we identified Sooty and Great Shearwaters, White-chinned Petrels and dainty Wilson's Storm-petrels. All the while, a ragtag bunch of Southern Giant Petrels escorted us through the region and a few bonus birds included a Chilean Skua checking out some floating kelp, a couple of Black-bellied Storm-petrels, a Wandering Albatross, a few, wonderfully speckled Cape Petrels and a few Magellanic Penguins.

Mammals were thin on the ground (or in the water, anyway!) but some of the group did manage to pick out a Fin Whale and the occasional South American Sea Lion. In the evening, some mandatory but brief talks needed to be delivered regarding health and safety within the Antarctic region, and we also managed to find time to get to grips with our checklists!

Day 6

Wednesday 17th January

Carcass Island and Saunders Island

Several people were out on deck before 05.00 as we approached the Falklands, and the views were pretty stunning. One feature was the large number of Common Diving Petrels (perhaps as many as 200 over our approach) as well as Brown Skua, Slender-billed Prion and the first Kelp Gulls since we left the mainland.

After breakfast, we prepared ourselves for our first Zodiac trip, to Carcass Island. This island is a vital stop for any wildlife tour as it has the benefit of being rat-free following a successful eradication programme. As a result, on landing, we saw upwards of six Cobb's Wrens – a Falklands endemic. Also here were the astoundingly tame Tussockbirds – or Blackish Cinclodes. On the beach we saw Magellanic Oystercatchers and Falkland Steamer Ducks.

It was a very sunny and warm day. Our walk began by crossing the island at its narrowest point, picking up a few other species such as White-bridled Finch and Striated Caracara. Our first Gentoo Penguin colonies were positioned on small rises among the dunes. Many photos were taken. Then we walked further to see many Magellanic Penguins in the grass, with heads poking out of their burrows. Among the many Upland Geese was a family group of Ruddy-headed Geese. Austral Thrushes (Falklands Thrush), Long-tailed Meadowlark and Magellanic Snipe were all seen. The other key species to see was Grass Wren, which performed well here, as well as on our walk back. Our first few Southern Elephant Seals were hauled out on the rocks below the path.

Walking back along the bay, we reached the settlement and a small hall where we enjoyed the traditional "Smoko" – essentially a room full of cakes and biscuits, tea and coffee. Very welcome, even though our next stop was to be lunch back on board. We walked the short distance to the jetty – more Cobb's Wrens here. Back on board, we had lunch as we set off towards Saunders Island.

Around 14.30 we took Zodiacs to the landing area and enjoyed this beautiful area – known as the Neck – a narrow strip of land bordered by two beaches. Here we saw more Gentoo Penguin colonies and our first, very smart King Penguins – presumably with eggs balancing on their feet – this species has a long breeding cycle with their young

from the previous season not far away. We had time to walk up a path to the small Black-browed Albatross colony, but before reaching it, we passed a far larger mixed colony of Imperial Shags and the fabulous Southern Rockhopper Penguins. A very popular stop! The albatross colony was largely made up of chicks on tall mud cup-shaped nests with a few adults in attendance and one or two coming in to land to be pestered by their chick. Those early to the colony saw distant Sei Whales out to sea, and some closer Commerson's Dolphins. Our route back was along a beautiful beach, dotted with Magellanic and Gentoo Penguins. In the sunshine, and with the reflections of the penguins in the wet sand, it was a perfect end to the visit.

Back on board and onward. Charlotte from the expedition team was about to start a talk when some whales were seen. A very impressive 25 Sei Whales were seen around the ship!



Falkland Steamer Duck & Magellanic Penguin by Tim Melling

Day 7

Thursday 18th January

Stanley am, at sea pm

The day dawned bright and cheerful as we prepared to head into Port Stanley. Boarding our Zodiacs, we headed across the inlet and stepped ashore into a land of interesting contrasts. An old London bus, still flagged up that it was going to Tottenham Court Road, was a strange sight, while the presence of numerous red phone boxes was a real throwback to the past. We had plenty of time to wander around town, to see the monuments to various past conflicts, and to enjoy the maritime and other museum displays. For those with birds on their minds, a stroll along the waterside provided great views of Falkland Steamer Ducks, plenty of Magellanic Oystercatchers, and small colonies of nesting Rock Shags. A Magellanic Penguin put on a great display as it 'flew' underwater, right below us, giving an insight into the world of these amazing creatures.

Back at the ship, lunch was soon prepared, and then it was time to hit the open seas again. Good numbers of Sooty Shearwaters appeared for a while and some Peale's Dolphins caused debate before some excellent photos clinched their true identity. As we steadily headed eastward, we enjoyed the now familiar White-chinned and Southern Giant Petrels, Black-browed Albatrosses and Wilson's Storm Petrels, but carefully checking patches of floating kelp turned up our first Grey-backed Storm Petrels, with more to follow, zigzagging across the water. But zigzagging was taken to a whole new level by the next new bird for our lists, as wonderful Soft-plumaged Petrels became a small but regular feature of our seawatching sessions. A small party of Hourglass Dolphins made a great addition to the day's tally and an unexpected Sooty Albatross put in a brief but very welcome appearance.

Day 8

Friday 19th January

At sea

We woke to more calm and sunny conditions, but also to fog patches. The sun was trying to break through and there were occasional clear patches. There were very few birds to be seen, however. But with keen eyes, several species were clocked up during this “at sea” day. A couple of Grey-backed Storm Petrels and a few more Black-bellied Storm Petrels were welcome. A small number of diving petrels were seen, with both Common and the far more restricted South Georgia Diving Petrel being confirmed with good views and photographs. There were a couple of sightings of Southern Right Whales too. We also saw Fin Whales and Peale’s Dolphins and there was a very welcome sighting of a Spectacled Porpoise by Sara. Julian gave a talk on the geology of South Georgia during the morning.

As we continued, the fog lifted and the weather, although remaining bright, got cooler. During the afternoon, Hourglass Porpoises, Long-finned Pilot Whales and Dusky Dolphins were added. In terms of seabirds, increasing numbers of Soft-plumaged Petrels were seen, together with a Southern Royal Albatross and a couple of Wandering Albatrosses.

Esther gave part one of a talk about Shackleton at 15.30. Just after dinner, around six Wandering Albatrosses were seen as the light faded.

Day 9

Saturday 20th January

At sea, Shag Rocks

Our eastward journey continued today with another full day at sea, though with higher winds. The tranquil days we had experienced so far were put on hold as a choppy swell built up: all the better for seabirds! Choosing the right moment to be on deck and the right moment to be elsewhere is never easy and, with interesting sightings occurring throughout the day, there’s always a few things that are going to be missed, but most can be found again at a later date. Seabirds naturally ruled the day, with some interesting parties of prions to work through. A couple of Soft-plumaged Petrels early morning were to be the last of their kind to be seen for a while, and Slender-billed Prions were replaced by Antarctic Prions, the abundance of which also provided us with several Blue Petrels lurking cryptically in their midst. Wilson’s and Black-bellied Storm Petrels continued to escort us, and a wonderful array of albatrosses of five species included our first Grey-headed and Light-mantled Sooty Albatrosses. Imperial Shags of further west were now replaced by South Georgia Shags and these we saw in abundance at Shag Rocks, a remarkable, outlying cluster of jagged pinnacles that towered out of an otherwise empty ocean landscape. For some, it also turned out to be a good day for penguins, with four species seen, including our first couple of Macaronis.



Wandering Albatross and Grey-headed Albatross by Tim Melling

Day 10

Sunday 21st January

South Georgia approach, Right Whale Bay, Salisbury Plain ship's cruise, Prion Island

We woke to our first views of South Georgia. As we approached, those up early (before 05.00), were treated to several groups of Macaroni Penguins porpoising and a few rafts of Gentoo Penguins. But best were sightings of two Fin Whales (fairly distant) but then several closer sightings of Humpback Whales – maybe as many as eight in three small groups – one undertook at least four breaches. Both Common and South Georgia Diving Petrels were seen, many of them on the water. We had close flybys by Grey-headed Albatross, several Northern Giant Petrels with the Southern, and one Blue Petrel. We then turned into the bay to hear the eerily beautiful song of the Antarctic Fur Seals. Increased numbers of giant petrels were on the water and King Penguins were popping up here and there. Looking at the coast, it was clear why, with many thousands on the beaches and slopes.

Into the bay to anchor, and some great conditions for our post-breakfast Zodiac cruise. As we approached the rocks, we immediately heard and saw South Georgia Pipit. We had a number of sightings of this, the most southerly songbird in the world, feeding among the seaweed-covered rocks. Moving around the bay we had closer views of the Antarctic Fur Seals and King Penguins. A rookery of King Penguins was fronted by a frenzied mass of King Penguins in the sea. Among them we saw a number of young birds – brown and fluffy. We also caught up with our first Snowy Sheathbills at the edge of the colony. Between the Zodiacs, there were sightings of both Chinstrap and Macaroni Penguins among the others.

After lunch, we arrived at Salisbury Plain – an even bigger colony. We had a great view indeed with glaciers behind. As we started to load up the Zodiacs at 14.30, it became clear that the swell was too great, and we followed the advice of the expedition leader, to cancel this Zodiac cruise. Instead, we circumnavigated Prion Island – home to a Wandering Albatross colony.

Day 11

Monday 22nd January

Grytviken landing, Stromness, Leith, Hercules Bay ship's cruise

We continued our South Georgia experience today, and the captain had repositioned us to Grytviken overnight. All of our biosecurity checks and briefings came into play today, as the government inspector came onboard for the final check before we were cleared for landing. All went well and we were soon boarding the Zodiacs and

heading for the landing site at this very historic location. We had the perfect welcoming committee as we walked up the beach, as we were soon surrounded by boisterous Antarctic Fur Seals and little gangs of endemic, South Georgia Pintails. The current presence of Highly Infectious Avian Influenza in South Georgia meant that we were limited in where we could go, to help lower the risk of spread of this disease, but we were able to visit the museum and to walk up to the little church that stands a little back from the rest of the settlement.

A few pairs of Antarctic Terns became very active whenever a Brown Skua passed through, and some people managed to chance across a couple of South Georgia Pipits. Amongst the fur seals, a few enormous Southern Elephant Seals were lurking, resting sedately on the grass. For the botanists, time ashore meant a few new plants for the list and around the outskirts of the museum, we found Antarctic Hair-grass, Alpine Cat's-tail and Tufted Fescue, as well as a small selection of introduced species, most notably Annual Meadow-grass and Buzzy Bur.

Back on ship, we had lunch then headed north-west to get as close as we could to the old settlements of Stromness and Leith. King Penguins and Antarctic Fur Seals were very much dominating the scene, but there were Gentoo Penguins, too, as well as Antarctic Terns, Kelp Gulls and Snowy Sheathbills. During the ship transfers between the various sites, we enjoyed some superb views of Grey-headed, Black-browed, Wandering and Light-mantled Sooty Albatrosses, many White-chinned Petrels, some South Georgia Diving Petrels and the now obligatory Antarctic Prions and Wilson's Storm Petrels. For our final treat of the day, we went deep into Hercules Bay and enjoyed an active Macaroni Penguin colony. Birds were porpoising along beside us in little groups, then leaping out to access the very steep breeding slopes amongst the Tussock Grass. As the day drew to a close, we made our way out towards the north-west tip of the island and began our southward journey towards Antarctica.



Zodiac cruise with King Penguins by Sara Frost

Day 12

Tuesday 23rd January

At sea

Conditions were good with bright sunshine and scattered clouds. Those up early enjoyed a good show from whales with a few Fin and many Humpbacks: as many as 10 blows could be seen at one time. An increase in Blue Petrels was also apparent, with many Common Diving Petrels and Wandering Albatrosses. Also pre-breakfast was a single Snow Petrel and a Light-mantled Sooty Albatross.

After breakfast, it was harder to find shelter from the wind on deck but some persevered, noting more of the same, and a second Snow Petrel just before Esther gave a lecture on Sealing and Whaling.

Things got a little more blowy in the afternoon and finding somewhere on deck to shelter from the wind was hard. The bridge was popular today however, with some impressive waves over the bows! A few more whale sightings, some brief Hourglass and Dusky Dolphins, but generally low numbers of seabirds except Wandering Albatrosses, which were constantly around the ship.

Paulo gave a presentation on the inner workings of the International Whaling Commission and some of the challenges of whale and dolphin conservation. A few hardy souls braved the outside seeing more of the same, but the bridge was the place to be for comfort!

A happy hour in the bar was followed by an auction in aid of the South Georgia Heritage Trust, which raised over £1,200.

Day 13

Wednesday 24th January

At sea

Ever southward, our journey took us further from South Georgia and onward towards Antarctica. The weather was, unfortunately, rather dreary for most of the day, with heavily overcast skies and periods of drizzle. It was becoming decidedly cold, too, but we were snug in our vessel and could take periodic peeps outside before retreating for hot drinks and food. The usual range of seabirds kept us company on and off, and included a great range of albatrosses, with Wandering, Grey-headed, Black-browed and Light-mantled Sooty Albatrosses all putting in regular appearances. A few Black-bellied Storm Petrels appeared alongside the more numerous Wilson's Storm Petrels and wonderfully chequered, Cape Petrels circled the ship regularly. Small parties of porpoising Chinstrap Penguins hinted at a promise of what would come later in the week and Antarctic Fur Seals seemed always to be around, no matter how far from land we were. Whales were a little less apparent today with just Fin Whale being recorded.

With the weather a little chilly, there was good take-up for the bridge tours that started today. We also had lectures from Tim on the art of wildlife photography, and from Esther on a portrait of Shackleton, one of the world's greatest leaders.

Day 14

Thursday 25th January

At sea, A23a, Elephant Island and Point Wild ship's cruise

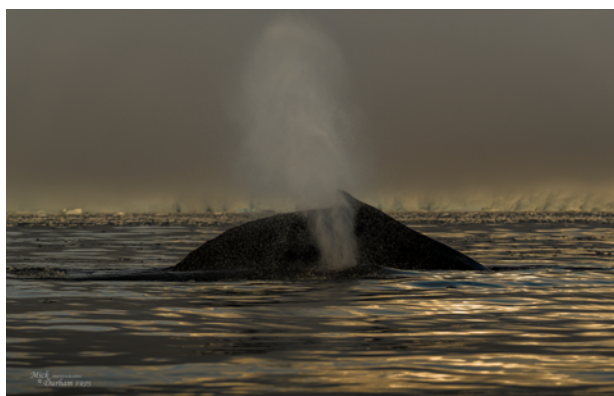
Following the information in last night's recap, we would reach the world's biggest iceberg A23a at 04.30-05.00. Those on deck woke to find the colossal berg on our port side, stretching off into the distance. The sculpted caves and arches and various smaller bergs were photographed many times, and so was the wildlife. Our new bird for the trip was Southern Fulmar: a few around the ship, and then many more with larger numbers of Cape Petrels. We also had several flybys from Grey-headed and Light-mantled Sooty Albatrosses. Of note were our first penguins on icebergs: Chinstraps. Of greater note perhaps, were four fur seals on A23a! Quite how (or why!) they got there is a mystery, but presumably there is a lower part of this berg somewhere, to allow access! More Fin Whales and Humpback Whales were seen along with one or two Antarctic Minke Whales.

Things quietened down a little after breakfast, but the weather gradually improved. Of major interest on deck (literally) was some Krill – presumably washed on board during a large wave. More photos were taken of perhaps the most important life form in this part of the world! Jess gave a talk on whale biology, and then we scanned the seas until lunch with more of the same.

We had even more pleasant conditions in the afternoon with more Fin Whales sightings and an increase in Chinstraps porpoising in the sea. Charlotte gave an afternoon talk on the “race” to the south pole between Scott and Amundsen.

By now we could see Clarence Island and, in the distance, Elephant Island. It was a beautiful afternoon simply to watch the sea and take some time to let it all soak in! We were approaching Antarctica. More whale blows ahead revealed more Fin Whales and near Elephant Island, a group of Humpbacks showed well, including tail flukes as they dived.

The afternoon recap was called, but those with views of the sea could still see blows and flukes. The plan was to go to dinner as usual and then go back on deck, by which time we would be by Point Wild where, under the leadership of Frank Wild, 22 of Shackleton's men survived under life boats for four months in the winter of 1916, until they were rescued by the Chilean ship *Yelcho*, captained by Luis Pardo Villalón. At 20.15, the *Ortelius* entered the small bay, giving a view of the monument to Captain Villalón. The landing area seemed impossibly small and inhospitable for 22 men to have survived on. It was a privilege for us to see this part of the Shackleton story and a highlight for many on board.



Chinstrap Penguins by Tim Melling & Humpback Whale by Mick Durham

There was plenty of wildlife to see too (this was our first Chinstrap colony): the sights, sounds and smells were obvious as we neared the shore. Also here were Brown Skuas, Snowy Sheathbills and Antarctic Terns, as well as several Antarctic Fur Seals.



A23a Iceberg by Tim Melling

Day 15

Friday 26th January

Half Moon Island

We awoke this morning having covered much of our journey south-westward from Elephant Island overnight. Early risers had cloud-shrouded views of King George Island to starboard, but windy conditions persisted, and it was a case of dipping in and out to see what was around, in between warming mugs of drink. Viewing was tricky and the number of birds around was small, but a scattering of Humpback Whales kept us entertained (including one 'flipper waving'!) and we pondered over the skuas that occasionally passed by.

After lunch, we found ourselves at anchor beside Half Moon Island and, at last, the chance to go ashore. We ferried across in the Zodiacs and followed a predetermined path that allowed us to be surrounded by wonderful Chinstrap Penguins, whilst leaving them room to go about their daily business. This was a very active island with Dolphin Gulls, Snowy Sheathbills, Antarctic Shags, Northern Giant Petrels and Antarctic Terns all present. Colonies of Chinstraps held many fluffy youngsters and there was much activity on the penguin highways as birds ferried back and forth. A few Gentoo Penguins were here, too and we managed to find Antarctic Hair-grass, one of just two vascular plant species to survive this far south. It had been a fabulous visit, but for many of us, we decided to head back a little early as rain slowly became more persistent and dampened our gear.

Day 16

Saturday 27th January

Foyne Harbour Zodiac cruise, Portal Point, mainland Antarctica landing

A stunning early morning with low sunshine on impressive icebergs. Several groups of Humpback Whales were seen before breakfast. We enjoyed Richard S's wake-up call (one of the South Georgia Heritage Trust auctioned prizes). We anchored off Nansen Island, which was just spectacular. We'd travelled through a large bank of cloud, but we were now in gorgeous weather. Our Zodiac cruise took place around Foyne Harbour, once a popular whaling location due to the calm waters. A wreck nearby was of a once state-of-the-art whaling ship, destroyed by a fire during a boisterous party and grounded by the captain. It was now home to Antarctic Terns. However, our morning was largely spent travelling around this area and enjoying the relaxed encounters we had with Humpback Whales. It was quite an experience and just got better and better seeing these giants at close quarters, hearing their blows, and watching regular tail flukes. The icebergs too, were many and varied, and the subject of as many photos as the whales. Most of the Zodiacs used all available time arriving back around noon to be ready for lunch in half an hour.

We made a short passage to the Recluse Peninsula to one of the few landing areas on continental Antarctica, at Portal Point. The weather was still amazing, meaning sunglasses and suncream were in order. On land, our first encounter was with a small number of Weddell Seals and a similar number of Antarctic Fur Seals. A couple of Chinstrap Penguins entertained, but the lone Adelie Penguin was a great attraction as it was a first for this tour (except for Debbie who had photographed one a couple of days before). A stunning walk across the snow and down to some rocks provided us with our first Crabeater Seal. Kelp Gulls, Antarctic Shags and South Polar Skuas were also seen around the landing area. A second, shorter walk offered amazing views over the area, complete with a fair number of active Humpbacks, but also Oceanwide had erected an Antarctica flag in the snow. Most clients had their photos taken here! Tearing ourselves away from this beautiful place, we enjoyed another Humpback before boarding: this time, the sighting was even better, with a curious animal circling the Zodiac and showing its tail fluke.

The evening was as usual, the recap, plans for tomorrow, dinner and checklist. But with most people drifting off to their rooms, lunge-feeding Humpbacks were announced over the loud speakers around 21.30. A good showing of passengers went back out on deck to enjoy this spectacular behaviour until 22.00. What a day!



Humpback Whales by Sara Frost (left) and Tim Melling (right)

Day 17

Sunday 28th January

Lemaire Channel, Yalour Island landing, Pleneau Island area Zodiac cruise

Well, somehow, we have to find a way to describe what was a near-perfect day for most of us! Auction winners continued to claim their prizes, with a second, very much personalised, early morning wake-up call taking place, courtesy of the Mike and Kevin Show. And yet, many of us were already up and enjoying some spectacular scenery in the very heart of the Antarctic Peninsula. Our route this morning took us through the Lemaire Channel, a narrow passage bordered with spectacular cliffs, astounding glaciers and truly stunning scenery that was often referred to as 'Kodak Gap' in the pre-digital days of camera film. Birds were a little thin on the ground here at first, but many managed to get views of a Snow Petrel that zigzagged over the ice as we made our way through. After breakfast, we prepared for what looked like a tough morning, as snow flurries swirled around us. We took to the Zodiacs and landed on the largest of the Yalour Islands for a 'meet and greet' with the wonderful Adelie Penguins that nest here. Whilst the smell was, well, interesting (!), the experience was amazing, and the weather held off enough so as not to spoil the occasion. Pairs of South Polar Skuas also gave great views here and we all had an amazing couple of hours with the locals.

In the afternoon, we began our return northward, stopping for a Zodiac cruise at Pleneau Island. Things looked decidedly 'iffy' for a while as dense snow flurries and cold winds sheared across the boat. But, as if by magic, the weather cleared perfectly, and the sun came out to accompany us. Our Zodiacs headed in different directions, some to enjoy the Gentoo Penguin colony first, some to look at icebergs and some auction winners getting their special trip out with Marcel. There were Antarctic Terns with recently-fledged youngsters, and we found a remarkable total of eight Leopard Seals today, most of which stayed calmly on ice floes while we looked them right in the eye. Some people even had a playful individual chasing bubbles in the wake of their Zodiac! We also enjoyed the incredible 'iceberg graveyard', an area where massive icebergs run aground in shallow water and wait here while they gracefully melt over long periods of time.

Everything was perfect, but there was more. One Zodiac hit the jackpot. Passing a Gentoo Penguin colony, Mike noticed a bigger one: much bigger. This was an Emperor Penguin, the elusive Will o' the wisp of Antarctica. The walkie-talkies crackled into life and all boats headed to the spot. The bird became a real highlight for many, and received many a toast in the evening! A very close call with an Antarctic Minke added more special moments for some before the return of heavy snow had the last of the Zodiacs heading back to ship. All that remained was to make another spectacular return through the Lemaire Channel and to celebrate a great day over dinner. Or so we thought! At last knockings, the call went up: there were Orcas outside! Out on deck one last time, we enjoyed a busy and at times very elusive, pod of perhaps eight Orcas and, after a bit of a turn-around, we eventually had great views of these kings and queens of the seas. What a day to remember!



Emperor Penguin by Richard Bashford



Leopard Seal by Tim Melling

Day 18

Monday 29th January

Cuerverville Island, Wilhelmina Bay ship's cruise, Charlotte Bay

We dropped anchor around midnight. Our Expedition Leader had warned us this would happen, just in case we heard strange noises in the night! Sun shone on the snow-covered mountains and there was not a breath of wind. Early risers could just marvel at the scenery (and probably attempt to take in our recent experiences).

We had a 09.00 departure on the Zodiacs to Cuerverville Island. This short ride brought us to a stony beach with walks left and right, and also a steeper climb up the snowy slope. Gentoo Penguins were everywhere, many with small chicks: they were far smaller than the Gentoo chicks on the Falklands. A richly-coloured Weddell Seal was hauled out on the beach and onto the snow, nesting South Polar Skuas were here and there, and a few Antarctic Terns flew overhead. We also had time for a polar plunge, with about fifteen people participating!

Back on board for lunch, and then a slow ship's cruise around the Wilhelmina Bay area. En route, we saw many Humpback Whales: there were maybe as many as thirty, with tail-fluking, a bit of lunge feeding, and tail slapping. We spent a good 45 minutes with them alongside. Here too were other vessels: we had seen almost none, but this afternoon, the massive Norwegian Star passed on one side, while a small motorised yacht with four people passed on the other. Onward towards Charlotte Bay and more Humpbacks included a breaching individual. As we cruised in, the scenery became even more stunning. We cruised very slowly across flat calm sea, the loudest sound being the blows of Humpbacks which were our constant companions. A Crabeater Seal or two were on the ice with occasional South Polar Skuas and Antarctic Terns.

After recap, we had the helipad barbeque with many of the crew and expedition team coming together to create a fabulous atmosphere. Tables and chairs had been put out and there was mulled cider and a great spread. Then the music was turned up and a very good showing of staff and clients getting on the "dance floor". Occasional Humpback Whales could be seen and snow started to fall – the whole thing was fun but surreal! One wonders what the whales thought!

Day 19

Tuesday 30th January

Danco Island landing, glacial sea ice cruise, heading north

We had repositioned overnight back to Charlotte Bay and morning found us anchored in a heavily overcast and snowy landscape, close to Danco Island. As many of us contemplated whether we fancied a trip ashore or not, a Snow Petrel wandered gracefully by and proved to be the incentive to get kitted out and to head for the Zodiacs. Once ashore, we were again surrounded by delightful Gentoo Penguins as we took the steep path up through the snow to a vantage point that looked out across the bay. The brief spell of clearer weather drifted away and snow returned, making for an interesting return to the ship, but it was all part of the Antarctic experience and everyone was soon back safely and enjoying warm drinks.

As we began to cruise away from the island, we found ourselves in an area rich in Humpback Whales, and they were breaching! While they were distant at first, we gradually seemed to find ever closer whales to enjoy, culminating in some spectacular breaches right next to the ship! The entire afternoon was truly spectacular, as

breaching whales gave way to wonderful views of Snow Petrels in a fairy tale land of sunny skies and blue icebergs, and all while we enjoyed rum and chocolate with a whipped cream topping. As we entered an area of floating glacier ice, we came across a number of seals, with the snake-headed Leopard Seals showing a particular contempt for our ship as they relaxed on their floating ice beds.

Eventually passing through the ice in the late afternoon, we continued into the windier waters of the open sea and a grand finale revealed itself for those that stayed up late: as the sun set, Grey-headed, Black-browed and Light-mantled Albatrosses circled the boat repeatedly, with the Light-mantled in particular making sublime, point-blank passes as we looked them right in the eye. It truly was yet another sensational day in Antarctica.



Light-mantled Sooty Albatross by Tim Melling

Day 20

Wednesday 31st January

At sea

After the glorious end to the day last night and a reasonably choppy night (although not as bad as it might have been), we woke to poor visibility with slushy snow on the foredeck and on the windows. Watching from the bridge produced few birds but a Southern Giant and a Blue Petrel were seen among the waves before breakfast. Seawatching was a little restricted to the sheltered areas today but conditions were pretty bright and sunny – but fewer species to see.

Mike gave his excellent plant talk “Flora at the End of the World” which featured species from Tierra del Fuego, Falklands and South Georgia.

Out again, and a flurry of bird sightings came around midday, with an increase in albatross sightings with Grey-headed, Black-browed and a Wandering or two. Also, a small group of Long-finned Pilot Whales showed up at the same time. Lunch coincided with the start of the Antarctic Convergence, where colder water meets warmer water.

Similar conditions continued with seawatching from sheltered spots and afternoon talks by Pierre (Humpbacks) and Fritz (inspections of Antarctic bases). Wildlife highlight was from Mush (unfortunately only him), photographing an albatross which turned out to be a Buller's Albatross! Prions were now the paler-faced Slender-billed Prions and we saw a few Common Diving Petrels too. A group of penguins were identified as Southern Rockhopper Penguins – far from land indeed.

The rest of the day started with a recap at 18.15, dinner, back to the bar for Antarctic Bird Bingo, and then checklist. A beautiful sunset was also enjoyed by many.

Day 21

Thursday 1st February

At sea, Cape Horn, Beagle Channel

Our final full day at sea saw us heading intrepidly across the Drake Passage. This waterway, whose very name can instil fear in hardened sea dogs, decided to smile upon us and, though the night was a little bumpy, the day dawned remarkably calm and we were able to be out on deck enjoying birds for much of the day. Black-browed Albatrosses and Sooty Shearwaters seemed almost always to be present, and we enjoyed some three-figure counts in the latter half of the day with large rafts of birds sitting on the water. Albatrosses were certainly at a premium today, with Grey-headed, Wandering, Light-mantled Sooty and both Northern and Southern Royal Albatrosses all putting in an appearance and we also found ourselves returning to species not seen since the beginning of the trip, including Chilean Skua, South American Tern and Imperial Shag.

As the sun continued to shine, we enjoyed several parties of Peale's Dolphins; these endearing creatures hurtled towards us at great speed once they had spotted us and played in our bow wave on a number of occasions, giving us spectacular views. We also had another brief group of Long-finned Pilot Whales.

The significant non-wildlife sighting was Cape Horn. Paulo had negotiated a close pass of the cape, and so we had good views of the albatross-shaped monument. Many of us tried to take a photo of the monument with albatrosses in shot! As a thanks to Chile, the expedition team held a Chile flag while the ship's horn was sounded and we waved.

As this was primarily a travel day, there were lectures to be enjoyed in between the many wildlife moments. Julian talked about the wonders of Antarctic meteorites, Jess covered the importance of whales to our oceans (and us!) and Chief Engineer, Floris, told us all we wanted to know about all things technical on MV Ortelius.

Our evening was both happy and sad, as we enjoyed drinks with the captain, a wonderful meal, and a celebration of the week in the form of a wonderful video of photos. But all of this joy was tempered by the fact that this would be our final evening together, before we made preliminary preparations for the long journey home.

Day 22

Friday 2nd February

Ushuaia dock area, travel to Buenos Aires

Today was a significant day today with a lot to do. We were docked at Ushuaia and surrounded by much larger ships and with a view of the impressive snow-capped mountains behind the city. The bitter-sweet placing of our bags outside our cabins before breakfast marked the beginning of the end of our trip.

After our last breakfast, we filed out to say our thanks and goodbyes to the expedition team and headed along the quay. While some went into town, most went for a walk around the nearby lagoon. Highlights included Dark-bellied Cinclodes, Correndera Pipit, Austral Negrito, Red Shoveler and White-tufted Grebe. We also added a couple of Coypu. Our transfer to the nearby airport went well, considering there was around 100 people to check in! A short walk for a small group before going into departures secured a few nice things, including a couple of distant Andean Condors hanging in the air above the mountains. Baird's and White-rumped Sandpipers were seen on the shore, and an obliging Correndera Pipit showed well.

On arrival in Buenos Aires, we were ushered to our waiting coaches for the transfer to the Madero Hotel. Again, there were quite a few people to check in, but some grabbed a cool drink and some checked in for the flight home tomorrow before getting their room keys. All that was left to do was eat and rest: many of the group had a meal in the hotel, but with many restaurants in the area, many others, explored a little and had their meals locally.

Day 23

Saturday 3rd February

Costanera Sur and flight to UK

For the majority of us, today saw us back where it pretty much began. Some were staying another day and had a relaxing start, while others were up for an early breakfast then a walk down to Costanera Sur for another look at this busy little corner of the city. Monk Parakeets were abundant, with at least one White-eyed Parakeet among their number and, later, a small group of Nanday Parakeets with their red leg warmers. Rufous Horneros strutted about on the grass under the yellow-flowered Tipu Trees (*Tipuana tipu*) and spiny-trunked Palo Borracho (*Ceiba speciosa*), while Narrow-billed Woodcreeper and Golden-breasted Woodpecker were both nice to see again. More Rufous-bellied Thrushes were seen on this occasion, together with a few Creamy-bellied Thrushes and a startling Red-crested Cardinal posed for us. Brown-chested and Grey-breasted Martins attempted to confuse us as we walked along the side of the main Laguna de los Coipos, and we picked out some Limpkins, noisy Tropical Kingbirds and Great Kiskadees. Rosy-billed Pochards, Silver Teal and a lone Muscovy Duck were noted and a single Brazilian Teal was sleeping on the far side. Some people got lucky with sightings of Giant Wood Rail, while pushing on a little further got us nice views of Maguari Stork, which is never an easy bird to find.

In the park, the tree-lined avenue provided Masked Gnatcatcher, several Chivi Vireos, Golden-billed Saltator, Chequered Woodpecker and Streaked Flycatcher, among others. The lagoons in the park were suffering from a lack of water but they did provide us with a party of Southern Screamers and some Harris's Hawks. As time ticked away, we all gradually made it back to the hotel for final check-out and buses to the airport, from where the longest leg of our various journeys home began.

Pre extension

Otamendi and Ceibas, 12 & 13th January with thanks to Michael Murray

Naturetrek arranged a superb four-day pre-tour extension for four clients. I had arranged this tour with the Naturetrek office to meet up with Ricardo Clark, but when others enquired, I was joined by John, Carol and Ian. “Five pairs of eyes were ideal”.

The birding commenced in Buenos Aires with a temperature of 28°C and perfect weather for the duration. The next day, we travelled north, crossing the wide Paraná River to the pampas around Ceibas: scrub, marshes, lagoons, woodlands etc. The full list is included, but in summary we saw: nine species of duck, two hummingbirds, three woodpeckers, four spinetails, two woodcreepers, flycatchers and of course, Argentina’s national bird, the Rufous Hornero.

Ricardo was an excellent guide for our most successful and interesting trip. I would thoroughly recommend it to others.



Peale's Porpoise and Cobb's Wren by Sara Frost

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Humpback Whale by Sara Frost



Antarctic Prion by Tim Melling



Adelie Penguin by Tim Melling



"Iceberg graveyard", Pleneau Island, Antarctica Peninsula by Mick Durham

Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		January - February 2024																					
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>	7																					7
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	1	8																				
Coscoroba Swan	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>			1																			
Black-necked Swan	<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>			2																			
Flying Steamer Duck - N	<i>Tachyeres patachonicus</i>			4																			
Fuegian Steamer Duck - N	<i>Tachyeres pteneres</i>			30																		4	
Falkland Steamer Duck - E	<i>Tachyeres brachypterus</i>					40	30																
Upland Goose	<i>Chloephaga picta</i>			12		✓	✓															✓	
Kelp Goose	<i>Chloephaga hybrida</i>			4		30																4	
Ruddy-headed Goose	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>					5																	
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>																						1
Brazilian Teal	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>																						1
Crested Duck	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>			✓		✓	✓															✓	
Bronze-winged Duck - N	<i>Speculanas specularis</i>			2																			
Silver Teal	<i>Spatula versicolor</i>	10	2																				3
Red Shoveler	<i>Spatula platalea</i>			20																		✓	
Chiloe Wigeon	<i>Mareca sibilatrix</i>			5																		2	
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica spinicauda</i>			✓		2																30	
South Georgia Pintail	<i>Anas georgica georgica</i>									1	✓												
Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>		2	3																		✓	5
Rosy-billed Pochard	<i>Netta peposaca</i>	20	10																				✓
Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>	2	1																				1
Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>		1																				
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓																				✓
Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	✓	20																				✓
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	✓	10																				✓

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Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
Giant Wood Rail	<i>Aramides ypecaha</i>																						2	
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	2	8																				10	
Red-fronted Coot	<i>Fulica rufifrons</i>	1	2																				2	
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	4	2																				8	
White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>																					1		
Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>			15																				
Snowy Sheathbill	<i>Chionis albus</i>									5	20			2	20		10		12					
Magellanic Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus leucopodus</i>			10		✓	✓																	
Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>			4		10																		
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	✓	✓	✓																		20	✓	
Two-banded Plover - N	<i>Charadrius falklandicus</i>						10																	
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	8	5																				5	
White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>			30			10															30		
Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>			10																		5		
Magellanic Snipe	<i>Gallinago magellanica</i>			1		5	1															2		
Brown-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>			10		5	1															✓		
Franklin's Gull	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>			2																				
Dolphin Gull - N	<i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>			✓		✓	✓															✓		
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>			✓		✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	10		5	5		
South American Tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>			10		20	50														20	✓		
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>																12							
Antarctic Tern	<i>Sterna vittata</i>									30	50			1	12	20	20	20	20					
Chilean Skua	<i>Stercorarius chilensis</i>			2	1																12			
South Polar Skua	<i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i>														10	20	30	30	30	1				
Brown Skua	<i>Stercorarius antarcticus</i>					30	20	5	2	30	40	1	1	10	5	1								
King Penguin	<i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>					40	20		2	✓	✓	10												
Emperor Penguin	<i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>																1							
Adelie Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>													1		1	✓							
Chinstrap Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis antarcticus</i>									1			5	50	✓	2	1	2	3					

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		January - February 2024																						
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
Gentoo Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>					✓	20		50	✓	✓			✓	✓	1	✓	✓	✓					
Magellanic Penguin	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>			20	5	✓	20														20			
Macaroni Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>								2	50	✓	4			4									
Southern Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>					✓			2											15				
Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>				✓	20	30	20	20	✓	✓	20	20	25	25	20	10	20	20	1	10			
Grey-backed Storm Petrel	<i>Garrodia nereis</i>						20	2																
Black-bellied Storm Petrel	<i>Fregetta tropica</i>				2			50	20	1	2	10	2	50	5				5	3	1			
Wandering Albatross	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>				1		1	8	15	✓	30	✓	2							10	10			
Southern Royal Albatross	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>				15		1	1	1												20			
Northern Royal Albatross	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>																				1			
Sooty Albatross	<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>						1																	
Light-mantled Albatross	<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>								2	2	10	4	3	4					5	1	1			
Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>				✓	✓	✓	10	10	10	20	30	20	20	5				10	20	✓			
Grey-headed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>								6	5	5		1	2					2	8	1			
Buller's Albatross	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>																			1				
Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>			3	✓	✓	✓	30	20	✓	✓	30	10	10	20	2	8	5	20	1	30	20		
Northern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i>				1			2	2	✓	✓	10	5	5	5									
Southern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>													✓	1	1			✓					
Cape Petrel	<i>Daption capense</i>				5				2	30	20	1	5	✓	8									
Snow Petrel	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i>											4	1					4	12					
Blue Petrel	<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>				1				5	1		✓	2	20					1	5				
Antarctic Prion	<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>							20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					20	2				
Slender-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>				✓	✓	✓													30	2			
Fairy Prion	<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>								1	1														
Soft-plumaged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>						20	40	2											1	1			
White-chinned Petrel	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>				✓	10	30	20	✓	20	✓	30	10	20	2				1	50	10			
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>				✓	✓	✓	5			1									1	✓			
Great Shearwater	<i>Ardenna gravis</i>				10		10	10													30			

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Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
Magellanic Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides magellani</i>			3																			
South Georgia Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i>							5		✓	5	✓											
Common Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>				20	✓		2		✓	✓	✓	10							20			
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	3	1						1														5
Rock Shag - N	<i>Leucocarbo magellanicus</i>					30	30																
Imperial Shag	<i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>			✓		✓	✓														✓	✓	
South Georgia Shag - N	<i>Leucocarbo georgianus</i>								✓	✓	✓												
Antarctic Shag - N	<i>Leucocarbo bransfieldensis</i>													✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>																						1
Black-faced Ibis	<i>Theristicus melanopis</i>			6																			
Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	2	1																				1
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1	2	1		1	1															5	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	10	8																				5
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	20	8																				10
Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>																					2	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>			1		10	10																
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	1																					2
Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	8	4																				5
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>		1																				
Checkered Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis mixtus</i>																						1
Golden-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanolaemus</i>	1	2																				1
Magellanic Woodpecker - N	<i>Campephilus magellanicus</i>			2																			
White-throated Caracara - N	<i>Phalcoboenus albogularis</i>																					5	
Striated Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus australis</i>					10																	
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>			2		2																10	3
Chimango Caracara - N	<i>Milvago chimango</i>	✓	✓	✓																		✓	✓
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		1																				

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Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					1																		
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	✓	✓																				✓	
Austral Parakeet - N	<i>Enicognathus ferrugineus</i>			5																				
Nanday Parakeet	<i>Aratinga nenday</i>	✓	✓																				10	
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>																						2	
Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>		4																					
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>	1																					1	
White-throated Treerunner - N	<i>Pygarrhichas albogularis</i>			1																				
Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	✓	✓																				✓	
Blackish Cinclodes - N	<i>Cinclodes antarcticus</i>					✓																		
Buff-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>			2																		2		
Grey-flanked Cinclodes - N	<i>Cinclodes oustaleti</i>			1																		3		
Dark-bellied Cinclodes - N	<i>Cinclodes patagonicus</i>			1																		3		
Thorn-tailed Rayadito - N	<i>Aphrastura spinicauda</i>			10																				
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>		1																					
Sooty-fronted Thorntail	<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i>	3																						
Chilean Elaenia	<i>Elaenia chilensis</i>			4																				
Small-billed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	2																						
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>			2																				
Dark-faced Ground Tyrant - N	<i>Muscisaxicola maclovianus</i>					20	1																	
Austral Negrito	<i>Lessonia rufa</i>																					20		
Fire-eyed Diucon - N	<i>Pyrope pyrope</i>			4																				
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>	3	4																				2	
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	✓	✓																				10	
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	8	4																				10	
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes solitarius</i>		1																				1	
Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>	2																					2	
White-rumped Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>	20	1																				1	

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Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
Chilean Swallow - N	<i>Tachycineta leucopyga</i>			✓																		2		
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	10																						
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	2																						
Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>	4	2																				4	
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	✓	✓																				20	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2																					4	
Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>					5																		
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	6	8	10																			1	
Cobb's Wren - E	<i>Troglodytes cobbi</i>					20																		
Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>	2	1																				1	
Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>	✓	✓																				✓	
Crested Myna - I	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	1																						
Common Starling - I	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓																				✓	
Austral Thrush	<i>Turdus falcklandii</i>			✓		✓	2																	
Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>		1																				4	
Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	✓	10																				✓	
House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓															✓	✓	
Correndera Pipit	<i>Anthus correndera</i>			1			1															2		
South Georgia Pipit - E	<i>Anthus antarcticus</i>									10	2													
Black-chinned Siskin - N	<i>Spinus barbatus</i>			✓		✓																2		
Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>	30	2																					
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	✓	✓	✓																		5	✓	
Long-tailed Meadowlark - N	<i>Leistes loyca</i>			2		20	2																	
Variable Oriole	<i>Icterus pyrrhopterus</i>	2																					1	
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	✓	✓																				✓	
Austral Blackbird - N	<i>Curaeus curaeus</i>			5																				
Greyish Baywing	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>	✓	✓																				✓	
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitayumi</i>	1																						
Golden-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator aurantiirostris</i>	10	1																				3	

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Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	15																						
Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulea</i>	10																						
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	6																					1	
Patagonian Sierra Finch - N	<i>Phrygilus patagonicus</i>			20																		1		
White-bridled Finch	<i>Melanodera melanodera</i>					✓																		
Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	2	2																				2	
Yellow-billed Cardinal	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	4	1																					
Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>		1																				1	

Mammals

		January – February 2024																						
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
South American Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>					5																		
Antarctic Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus gazella</i>								3	✓	✓	20	20	50	5	5			1					
South American Sea Lion	<i>Otaria flavescens</i>			20	20	10	10														2			
Leopard Seal	<i>Hydrurga leptonyx</i>																8		3					
Weddell Seal	<i>Leptonychotes weddellii</i>															5			2					
Crabeater Seal	<i>Lobodon carcinophaga</i>															2	1		4					
Southern Elephant Seal	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>				3	5	1			20	40			1	1									
Southern Right Whale	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>							2																
Common Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>			1				2				1												
Antarctic Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>													2			1		1					
Sei Whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>			12		30			1			1		1										
Blue Whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>								3															
Fin Whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>			2	1			3	5	2		10	10	30	2									

		January – February 2024																						
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>								10	10	4	20	10	12	20	20	10	40	40					
Commerson's Dolphin	<i>Cephalorhynchus commersonii</i>					10	2																	
Long-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala melas</i>							15												4	4			
Killer Whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>																10							
Peale's Dolphin	<i>Sagmatias australis</i>						15														27			
Hourglass Dolphin	<i>Sagmatias cruciger</i>						8	5				4												
Dusky Dolphin	<i>Sagmatias obscurus</i>			25				4	2			4							1		7			
Burmeister's Porpoise	<i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i>			2																				
Spectacled Porpoise	<i>Phocoena dioptrica</i>							1																
European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			1																				
Coypu	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>																					4	1	

Others

		January – February 2024																						
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
Cytheris Fritillary	<i>Yramea cytheris</i>					1																2		
A butterfly	<i>Riodina lysippoides</i>	5																						
Gulf Fritillary	<i>Agraulis vanillae maculosa</i>																						1	
Argentine Black-and-white Tegu	<i>Salvator merianae</i>	1																					1	
Hilaire's Side-necked Turtle	<i>Phrynops hilarii</i>	✓																						

Plants

E= Endemic N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		Notes:
Common name	Scientific name	
Clubmosses	<i>Lycopodiaceae</i>	
	<i>Lycopodium confertum</i>	Patagonia
Spleenworts	<i>Aspleniaceae</i>	
	<i>Asplenium dareoides</i>	Patagonia
Hard Ferns	<i>Blechnaceae</i>	
Tall Fern	<i>Blechnum magellanicum</i>	Falklands
Small Fern	<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>	Patagonia, Falklands
Cypress Family	<i>Cupressaceae</i>	
Monterey Cypress - I	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Patagonia, Falklands
Winter's Bark Family	<i>Winteraceae</i>	
Winter's Bark	<i>Drimys winteri</i>	Patagonia
Orchids	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	
Dog Orchid	<i>Codonorchis lessonii</i>	Patagonia
Green/White Orchid	<i>Gavilea araucana</i>	
Green Orchid	<i>Gavilea australis</i>	Patagonia
Yellow Orchid	<i>Gavilea litoralis</i>	
Yellow Orchid	<i>Gavilea lutea</i>	Patagonia
Rushes	<i>Juncaceae</i>	
Tall Rush	<i>Marsippospermum grandiflorum</i>	Patagonia
Native Rush	<i>Juncus scheuchzerioides</i>	Patagonia, Falklands, South Georgia
Native Woodrush	<i>Luzula alopecurus</i>	Falklands
Prickly-bog	<i>Oreobolus obtusangulus</i>	Falklands
Sedge Family	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	
White Sedge	<i>Carex canescens</i>	Falklands
Dusky Sedge	<i>Carex fuscula</i>	Falklands
Glaucous Sedge - I	<i>Carex flacca</i>	Falklands
Sword-grass	<i>Carex trifida</i>	Falklands
Grasses	<i>Poaceae</i>	

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Common name	Scientific name	
Mat-grass - I	<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Falklands
Common Bent - I	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Patagonia
Early Hair-grass - I	<i>Aira praecox</i>	Patagonia
Wavy Hair-grass - I	<i>Avenella flexuosa</i>	Falklands
Fuegian Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus magellanicus</i>	Patagonia
	<i>Anthoxanthum redolens</i>	Falklands
Sweet Vernal Grass - I	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Patagonia, Falklands
European Marram - I	<i>Calamagrostis arenaria</i>	Falklands
Cock's-foot - I	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Patagonia, Falklands
Antarctic Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia antarctica</i>	South Georgia, Antarctica
Tufted Fescue	<i>Festuca contracta</i>	Falklands, South Georgia
Red Fescue - I	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Patagonia
Yorkshire-fog - I	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Patagonia, Falklands
Alpine Cat's-tail	<i>Phleum alpinum</i>	South Georgia
Magellan Saltmarsh-grass	<i>Puccinellia magellanica</i>	Patagonia
Annual Meadow-grass - I	<i>Poa annua</i>	Patagonia, Falklands, South Georgia
Tussock Grass	<i>Poa flabellata</i>	Falklands, South Georgia
	<i>Poa alopecurus</i>	Falklands
Smooth Meadow-grass - I	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Patagonia
Rough Meadow-grass - I	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Patagonia
Shore Meadow-grass	<i>Nicoraepoa robusta</i>	Falklands
Red Barley	<i>Hordeum comosum</i>	Patagonia, Falklands
White-grass	<i>Cortaderia pilosa</i>	Falklands
Barberry Family	Berberidaceae	
Holly-leaved Barberry	<i>Berberis ilicifolia</i>	Patagonia
Box-leaved Barberry	<i>Berberis microphylla</i>	Patagonia
Buttercup Family	Ranunculaceae	
Globe Anemone	<i>Anemone multifida</i>	Patagonia
Arrow-leaved Marigold	<i>Caltha sagittata</i>	Patagonia
Skottsberg's Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acaulis</i>	Falklands
Marsh Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus hydrophilus</i>	Patagonia

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Common name	Scientific name	
Long-stemmed Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus peduncularis</i>	Patagonia
Meadow Buttercup - I	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Patagonia
Creeping Buttercup - I	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Patagonia
Gunneras	Gunneraceae	
Magellanic Gunnera	<i>Gunnera magellanica</i>	Patagonia, Falklands
Currant Family	Grossulariaceae	
Magellanic Currant	<i>Ribes magellanicum</i>	Patagonia
Stonecrop Family	Crassulaceae	
	<i>Crassula moschata</i>	Falklands
Pea Family	Fabaceae	
Russell Lupin	<i>Lupinus x regalis</i>	Patagonia
Common Bird's-foot Trefoil - I	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Falklands
Lesser Trefoil - I	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Patagonia
Red Clover - I	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	
White Clover - I	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Patagonia
Brown Moor Clover - I	<i>Trifolium spadiceum</i>	Patagonia
Gorse - I	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Patagonia
Magellan Vetch	<i>Vicia magellanicum</i>	Patagonia
Rose Family	Rosaceae	
Native Yarrow	<i>Acaena lucida</i>	Falklands
Buzzy Bur	<i>Acaena magellanica</i>	Falklands, South Georgia
Oval-leaved Burnet	<i>Acaena ovalifolia</i>	Patagonia
Argentinian biddy-biddy	<i>Acaena pinnatifida</i>	Patagonia
	<i>Geum magellanicum</i>	Patagonia
	<i>Rubus geoides</i>	Falklands
Japanese Rose - I	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Falklands
Southern-beeches	Nothofagaceae	
Magellan's Southern-beech	<i>Nothofagus betuloides</i>	Patagonia
Lenga Southern-beech	<i>Nothofagus pumilio</i>	Patagonia
Spindle Family	Celastraceae	
Dwarf Pickwood	<i>Maytenus disticha</i>	Patagonia

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Common name	Scientific name	
Pickwood	<i>Maytenus magellanica</i>	Patagonia
Wood-sorrels	<i>Oxalidaceae</i>	
Scury Grass	<i>Oxalis enneaphylla</i>	Falklands
Violets	<i>Violaceae</i>	
Magellanic Yellow Violet	<i>Viola maculata</i>	Patagonia
Fuegian Violet	<i>Viola magellanica</i>	Patagonia
Hybrid Pansy - I	<i>Viola x hampeana</i>	Falklands
Willow Family	<i>Salicaceae</i>	
Hybrid Crack Willow - I	<i>Salix x fragilis</i>	Falklands
Flaxes	<i>Linaceae</i>	
Purging Flax - I	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Patagonia
Myrtle Family	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	
Teaberry	<i>Myrteola nummularia</i>	Falklands
Cabbage Family	<i>Brassicaceae</i>	
Common Shepherd's-purse - I	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Falklands
Lesser Swine-cress - I	<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	Falklands
Feathery Mistletoes	<i>Misodendraceae</i>	
Feathery Mistletoe	<i>Misodendrum linearifolium</i>	Patagonia
False Mistletoe	<i>Misodendrum punctulatum</i>	Patagonia
Leadwort Family	<i>Plumbaginaceae</i>	
Falkland Thrift	<i>Armeria curvifolia</i>	Falklands
Knotgrass Family	<i>Polygonaceae</i>	
Northern Dock - I	<i>Rumex longifolius</i>	Patagonia
Broad-leaved Dock - I	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Falklands
Sheep's Sorrel - I	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Patagonia
Campion Family	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	
Field Mouse-ear - I	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Patagonia, Falklands
Common Mouse-ear - I	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	South Georgia
Sticky Mouse-ear - I	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Falklands
Antarctic Pearlwort	<i>Colobanthus quitensis</i>	South Georgia
Subantarctic Pearlwort	<i>Colobanthus subulatus</i>	Falklands

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Common name	Scientific name	
Procumbent Pearlwort - I	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Falklands, South Georgia
Corn Spurrey - I	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Falklands
Lesser Sea Spurrey	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Patagonia, Falklands
Blinks Family	Montiaceae	
Blinks	<i>Montia fontana</i>	Falklands
Heath Family	Ericaceae	
Diddle-dee	<i>Empetrum rubrum</i>	Patagonia, Falklands
Prickly Heath	<i>Gaultheria mucronata</i>	Patagonia
Mountain Berry	<i>Gaultheria pumila</i>	Patagonia
Bedstraw Family	Rubiaceae	
Heath Bedstraw - I	<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Falklands
Common Cleavers - I	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Patagonia
Borage Family	Boraginaceae	
Field Forgetmenot - I	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Patagonia
Plantain Family	Plantaginaceae	
Antarctic Starwort	<i>Callitriche antarctica</i>	Patagonia
Sea Plantain - I	<i>Plantago maritimus</i>	Patagonia
Thyme-leaved Speedwell - I	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Patagonia, South Georgia
Shore Hebe	<i>Veronica elliptica</i>	Falklands
Broomrape Family	Orobanchaceae	
Eyebright - I	<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i>	Patagonia
Bellflower Family	Campanulaceae	
Berry-lobelia	<i>Lobelia oligophylla</i>	Patagonia
Daisy Family	Asteraceae	
Yarrow - I	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Patagonia
	<i>Adenocaulon chilense</i>	Patagonia
Patagonian Christmas Bush	<i>Baccharis magellanica</i>	Falklands
Common Daisy - I	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Patagonia
Fachine	<i>Chiliodotum diffusum</i>	Patagonia
Common Cat's-ear - I	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Patagonia
Buttonweed	<i>Leptinella scariosa</i>	Patagonia

E= Endemic N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		Notes:
Common name	Scientific name	
Coastal Nassauvia	<i>Nassauvia gaudichaudii</i>	Falklands
Common Blue Perezia	<i>Perezia recurvata</i>	Falklands
Orange Fox-and-cubs - I	<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Falklands
	<i>locenes virens</i>	Patagonia
Sea Cabbage	<i>Senecio candidans</i>	Falklands
Cabbage Daisy	<i>Senecio smithii</i>	Patagonia
	<i>Senecio tricuspidatus</i>	Patagonia
Common Groundsel - I	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Falklands
Prickly Sow-thistle - I	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Falklands
Marsh Daisy	<i>Symphyotrichum vahlII</i>	Patagonia
Dandelion - I	<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Patagonia
Gillies' Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum gilliesii</i>	Falklands
Sea Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Patagonia
Umbellifers	Apiaceae	
Western Grasswort	<i>Lilaeopsis occidentalis</i>	Falklands
Austral Celery	<i>Apium australe</i>	Falklands
Cow-pat Azorella	<i>Azorella trifurcata</i>	Patagonia
Mountain Sweet Cicely	<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>	Patagonia

Bird list from pre extension

		Otamendi	Ceibas
Common name	Scientific name	12	13
Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>	✓	✓
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>		✓
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>		✓
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>		✓
Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	✓	✓
Brazilian Teal/Duck	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>	✓	✓
Ringed Teal	<i>Callonetta leucophrys</i>		✓

Common name	Scientific name	Otamendi 12	Ceibas 13
Yellow-billed Teal / Speckled Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>		✓
Greylag Goose - I	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓
Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>	✓	✓
Gilded Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>	✓	✓
Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>	✓	✓
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	H	H
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	
Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	✓	✓
Spot-winged Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas maculosa</i>		✓
Picui Ground Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>	✓	✓
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	✓	
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	✓	✓
Giant Wood Rail	<i>Aramides ypecaha</i>	✓	
White-winged Coot	<i>Fulica leucoptera</i>	✓	
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	✓	✓
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	✓	✓
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	✓	✓
Brown-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>	✓	
Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	✓	
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	✓	✓
Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>	S	✓
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	✓	✓
Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>		✓
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	✓	✓
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	✓	✓
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	✓	✓
Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	✓	
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	✓	
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	✓	

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Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	✓	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓
Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>	✓	✓
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	✓	
Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>	✓	
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	✓	✓
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	✓	✓
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	✓	✓
White-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cactorum</i>		✓
Checkered Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis mixtus</i>	✓	✓
Golden-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	✓	✓
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	✓	✓
Chimango Caracara - N	<i>Milvago chimango</i>	✓	
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	✓	✓
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>	✓	
Scimitar-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Drymornis bridgesii</i>		✓
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>		✓
Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	✓	✓
Curve-billed Reedhaunter	<i>Limnornis curvirostris</i>	✓	
Tufted Tit-Spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura platensis</i>		✓
Freckle-breasted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus striaticollis</i>	✓	
Short-billed Canastero	<i>Asthenes baeri</i>		✓
Stripe-crowned Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca pyrrhophia</i>		✓
Brown Cacholote	<i>Pseudoseisura lophotes</i>		✓
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>	✓	
Chotoy Spinetail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i>		✓
Spix's Spinetail / Chicli Sp.	<i>Synallaxis spixi</i>	✓	
Pale-breasted Spinetail / Austral	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>		✓
Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>	✓	

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Rufous-capped Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus ruficapillus</i>	✓	
White-naped Xenopsaris	<i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i>		✓
Small-billed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>		✓
Sooty Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga nigricans</i>	✓	
White-crested Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga subcristata</i>		✓
Yellow-browed Tyrant	<i>Satrapa icterophrys</i>	✓	
Spectacled Tyrant	<i>Hymenops perspicillatus</i>	✓	
White Monjita Flycatcher	<i>Xolmis irupero</i>	✓	✓
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>		✓
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	✓	✓
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	✓	
Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>		✓
Vermillion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus obscurus</i>	✓	
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	✓	✓
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	✓	✓
White-tipped Plantcutter	<i>Phytotoma rutila</i>		✓
White-rumped Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>		✓
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoaleuca</i>	✓	
Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>		✓
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	✓	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	
American Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	✓	✓
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	✓	✓
Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila dumicola</i>	✓	✓
Common Starling - I	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	
Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>	✓	✓
Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	✓	
Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	✓	✓
House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓

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Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>	✓	
Grassland Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>		✓
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	✓	✓
Screaming Cowbird	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>		✓
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	✓	✓
Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>	✓	
Greyish Baywing Cowbird	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>	✓	✓
Yellow-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus thilius</i>	✓	
Unicoloured Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>	✓	
Chestnut-capped Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus ruficapillus</i>	✓	
Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>	✓	
Brown-and-yellow Marshbird	<i>Pseudoleistes virescens</i>	✓	
Southern / Masked Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis velata</i>	✓	
Great Pampa Finch	<i>Embernagra platensis</i>	✓	
Golden-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator aurantirostris</i>		✓
Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulea</i>	✓	
Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>	✓	
Black-and-rufous Warbling Finch	<i>Poospiza nigrorufa</i>	✓	
Long-tailed Reed Finch	<i>Donacospiza albifrons</i>	✓	
Grey-throated Warbling Finch	<i>Microspingus cabanisi</i>	✓	
Black-capped Warbling Finch	<i>Microspingus melanoleucus</i>		
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	✓	✓
Grassland Yellow Finch	<i>Sicalis luteola</i>	✓	✓
Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	✓	✓
Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	✓	