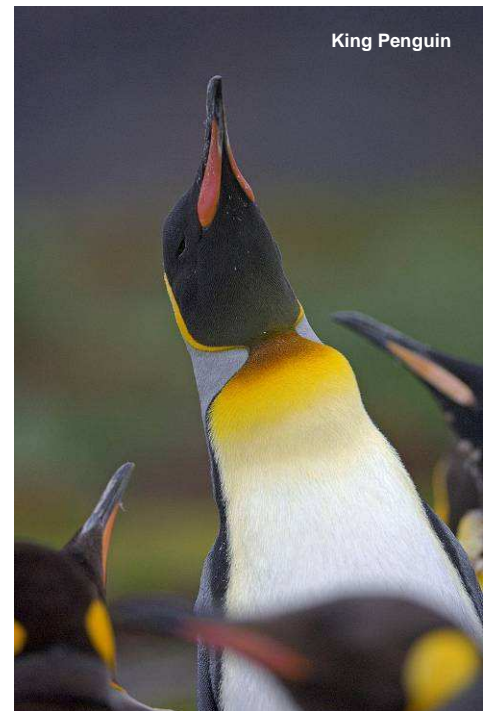


# Antarctica, the Falklands & South Georgia

Naturetrek Tour Report

1st - 23rd January 2007



Report and images courtesy of Chris Gomersall



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Mike Deverell  
Chris Watson  
Diana Watson  
John Weddell  
Jean Weddell  
Bryony Wilman

## Day 1

**Monday 1st January**

The group met at Gatwick North terminal, introduced themselves and wished each other Happy New Year. The Aerolineas Argentinas flight left on time at 11.00 and the plane was very light on passengers. A poor connection meant we had a lot of time to kill in Madrid so after a light lunch in the airport terminal we took the shuttle bus to Hotel Auditorium where we had day rooms in which to relax and freshen up. Then we returned to the airport at about 20.00 to board our night flight for Buenos Aires.

## Day 2

**Tuesday 2nd January**

Most people managed to get some fitful sleep on the plane, before there were some dramatic thunderstorms to greet us at Buenos Aires. We had to claim our baggage in order to clear customs, and it was reassuring to find everything was still with us. Jo neatly diverted into the duty-free shop and bought herself a back-up digital camera. Then we embarked on the final stage of our journey south with a connecting flight to Ushuaia in Tierra del Fuego, at the end of the Andes range. We were met here by our local guide Estefan and transferred to the Hotel Tolkeyen on the edge of town in a choice scenic and birding spot on the shores of the Beagle Channel. It was a very breezy afternoon. We took the opportunity to look around our new surroundings, and saw Kelp Goose, Ashy-headed Goose, and Flightless Steamer Duck quite easily. There were Kelp Gulls and Dolphin Gulls along the shore, and some of them were dropping shellfish on the rocks when not being chased by Chilean Skuas. Most of the group had some last-minute shopping to do so we took the short minibus drive into the rather charming town. Dinner was accompanied by a magnificent view across the Beagle Channel, before an early night.

## Day 3

**Wednesday 3rd January**

A gloriously fresh day, with occasional showers and rainbows, on which to enjoy the beautiful landscape of the Tierra Del Fuego National Park with its mountains, coastal scenery and lush southern beech forest. Estefan helped us to find and identify Dark-bellied Cinclodes, Thorn-tailed Rayadito, White-throated Tree-runner and the colourful Patagonia Sierra-finch. At one point we caught a glimpse of an Andean Condor through the trees, but unfortunately we never managed to find the imposing Magellanic Woodpecker. We were lucky though to get a close view of a red fox, and all enjoyed the opportunity to stretch their legs and get some fresh air. In the forest

we found Dog Orchids, False Mistletoe and Darwin's fungus. More birds in the afternoon session including Chiloe Wigeon, Black-chested Buzzard Eagle in flight, and a small flock of Austral Parakeets.

We were delivered to the Ushuaia quayside at about 3.30 pm and joined our ship, the Grigoriy Mikheev, where we settled into our cabins and quickly explored our new home. Everybody congregated on deck as we sailed from the pier in the early evening. This was soon followed by our mandatory safety briefing and lifeboat drill, which was enough to convince us all that we really didn't want to sink. King Cormorants and South American Terns were abundant as we sailed through the Beagle Channel, and we enjoyed our first excellent dinner in the saloon. Just in time, as the forecast for the Drake Passage was not good. Jo and Bryony soon discovered the cosy spots on the bridge.

## Day 4

Thursday 4th January

Whoa! Gale force winds overnight and furniture rolling around the cabins, and the sea was still pretty lumpy at daybreak. But all our group showed up for breakfast, even though Mike was sporting fresh carpet burns from falling out of his bunk. Now there were lots of Wilson's Storm-petrels following the ship, a few Southern Giant petrels, Black-browed Albatrosses, and the occasional wandering Albatross. Also some prions which for the moment remained unidentified. There were lectures on the history of the Falklands and southern ocean seabirds, and these kinds of sessions would characterise our days of long sea crossings. By nightfall the wind and sea state were gradually calming but there was still no sign of land.

## Day 5

Friday 5th January

The ship came to anchor by New Island in the West Falklands at about 05.00.

After breakfast, we all went ashore by zodiac and experienced our first beach landing (we would get better at it). There was a gentle climb up to the seabird colonies of Black-browed Albatrosses, Rockhopper Penguins and King Cormorants, and great photo opportunities here for close-ups and flight shots. Down on the rocky shore, waves of Rockhoppers were launching into the sea. Too many photo choices!

After lunch we sailed on to the nicely named Carcass Island, and went ashore here at about 16.00. Half a dozen diminutive Commerson's dolphins were playfully bow-riding the zodiacs. On the beach were Gentoo and Magellanic penguins, and a few Falklands flightless Steamer-ducks. We also had amazingly close views of the exceptionally tame Magellanic Snipe. In the stands of tussock grass there were nest burrows of Magellanic penguins which were somewhat timid at first, but with patience everybody had good views of adults and chicks. Along the coast was a nest of Striated Caracaras with well-grown juveniles and a pair of adults in attendance. Most folk enjoyed the famous and much-hyped high tea with the local residents, but Chris was just too late. There were night herons on the rocky shore here as we waited for our return zodiac.

## Day 6

Saturday 6th January

A cool and breezy day. Arrived Port Stanley on East Falkland shortly before 08.00 where the ship needed to take on bunkers. Most of us joined the minibus excursion to Long Island farm, to watch demonstrations of peat-cutting and sheep-shearing and meet the owners Neil and Galenda. Our guides pointed out landmarks from the

1982 conflict as we drove across the island. Jean kept an appointment with the formidable members of the Falklands Guild of Spinners and Weavers, some enjoyed the charms and shopping experiences of Port Stanley, while Chris G, Chris W and Mike took a short taxi ride to Gypsy Cove to find some birds to photograph. With the Magellanic penguins on the beach was our first King penguin, unusual for here. Back in town, we were befriended by a local drunk. Leaving Stanley in the evening, the ship was surrounded by lots of Sooty Shearwaters in the bay. So now we were heading east on the long sea voyage to South Georgia through further gale force winds and rocky seas. There were more Wilson's Storm Petrels, small numbers of wandering and southern Royal Albatross, and our first Pintado Petrel was seen.

## Day 7

## Sunday 7th January

After lumpy night at sea, it was still very choppy in the morning. A Snowy Sheathbill circled the ship's observation deck at first light. There were occasional sightings of White-chinned Petrel and a couple of Soft-plumaged Petrels. Down in the saloon, there were lectures from Lynn on the Polar regions and from Tariq on the biology of cetaceans. Winds and sea state slowly eased through the day, so that by late afternoon a few of us assembled on the aft deck to try photographing the albatrosses following the ship.

## Day 8

## Monday 8th January

We woke to a slightly calmer day, with low cloud and drizzle indicative of the Antarctic convergence. All the Storm-petrels around the ship appeared to have had a paint job during the night – instead of Wilson's, they were now Black-bellied Storm-petrels. Now there were fewer albatrosses about with lower wind speed. Flitting prions were eventually diagnosed as Antarctic prions, with the aid of digital photos. Some brief cetacean sightings; first three Antarctic Minke whales passed by the port beam, and later in the afternoon two Humpback whales.

## Day 9

## Tuesday 9th January

Shortly before dawn the ship passed Shag Rocks. Suddenly there were lots more seabirds around the ship – large numbers of Antarctic prions, our first Northern Giant petrels, several Pintado petrels and, most impressively, a few stunningly beautiful Grey-headed and Light-mantled Sooty albatrosses glided past. The early cloud cleared, and shortly before noon we caught sight of the Willis Islands at the western end of South Georgia. Antarctic fur seals porpoised alongside the ship, later joined by Macaroni and Gentoo penguins. A few (South Georgia) diving petrels scattered before the ship's bows, reminiscent of Little Auks with their rapid wing-beats, and a Minke whale surfaced before us momentarily, spotted by Chris W.

At Elsehul, five zodiacs carried all the ship's passengers on a cruise around the bay. Here we saw great numbers of Antarctic fur seals packed on to on all of the beaches, as well as quite a few Southern Elephant seals. There was a small rookery of Macaroni penguins too, and a group of them followed the zodiacs with wary interest, periodically and suddenly popping up alongside. We were also able to get quite close to a few Grey-headed albatross rafting on the sea surface, and a couple of Chinstrap penguins were sighted as well as a fly past from a pair of the endemic South Georgia Pintail.

Mikheev then cruised eastwards (passing our first iceberg) along the island's north coast until Right Whale Bay where we were able to make a beach landing. Here we discovered just how aggressive and intimidating the male

fur seals can be, not to mention how smelly. Higher up the shore there was a breeding colony of King penguins and everybody amused themselves taking photos - the main challenge being to isolate a single bird as main subject. John and Jean (Weddell) were delighted to discover there's a Point on the island named after them, as well as their own seal.

## Day 10

## Wednesday 10th January

Overnight the ship sailed into Fortuna Bay, of Shackleton fame, and anchored. An early call from Monika over the tannoy, and we were whisked ashore at 06.00. The strand line on the shingle shore was composed entirely of moulted King penguin feathers, with the birds themselves not far away. Fewer fur seals here meant we were able to move about more freely and take time to compose photos of preening birds, and watch them torpedo through the surf. Back aboard ship, we breakfasted while the captain took us to nearby Stromness Bay. Another shore excursion near the rusty abandoned whaling station and up the hill to a rookery of Gentoo penguins. A herd of (introduced) reindeer ran ahead of us. We were interested to see HMS Edinburgh on manoeuvres hereabouts, though the marines seemed less than keen to see us.

Onwards to Grytviken, the ex-whaling capital. An eerie place with its decaying buildings and oil tanks, and the hulks of old whaling ships, some still with their rocket harpoon launchers in place. Chris W saw a ship his grandfather may have built, at Beverley. The whaling museum was very interesting, and it seemed odd to be meeting a few people living and working here. Some visited the Norwegian church while others wandered over to King Edward Point. At the end of the afternoon, we kept our appointment at Shackleton's grave and drank a toast to "the Boss." Then in the evening the British Antarctic Survey team joined us for a barbecue on the aft deck and some decidedly dodgy Russian dancing – but not until they'd given us a talk about their fisheries work on South Georgia.

## Day 11

## Thursday 11th January

I don't know why we should have been surprised, but the morning's rain and mist came as a shock. Everybody got completely drenched ashore at Godthul. Every bay on South Georgia seems to bear depressing witness to the huge scale of the former whaling industry, and here the shore was still densely strewn with whale bones. A couple of Chinstrap penguins stood by as we landed and then ascended to the picturesque Gentoo penguin rookery amongst colourful tussocks of moss and lichen. More reindeer ran away. Some hardy souls took the long walk with Lynn and were rewarded with sightings of Light-mantled Sooty albatross on the wing.

We took a little time out to dry our outer clothing and catch up on some downloading and editing of images. The plan had been to visit St Andrew's Bay after lunch, but a strong sea swell from the east ruled this out and we went instead to Jason Harbour. Here, various people gave us a laugh at their expense by slipping into the soggy peat and seal excrement as we explored uncharted (for Monika) territory. Unsurprisingly there were lots more fur seals and elephant seals, and of course the stunningly handsome king penguins. The cloud began to lift at last, and revealed some impressive snowy peaks up to almost 3000 metres.

## Day 12

Friday 12th January

To everybody's immense relief we awoke to a gloriously clear day and prepared to land at Prion Island. This is the only Wandering albatross colony still open to visitors, so we were all very anxious that conditions remain favourable for our one photo opportunity. Chris was promoted to "platoon commander" (with his very own vhf radio), as the ship's company had to organise in to groups of no more than twelve persons – so that was our Naturetrek group and a couple of hand-picked, invited guests. We climbed through the inevitable fur seal colony up through the tussac grass and on to the island plateau. En- route we saw our first South Georgia Pipits, this being a rat-free island. Our group duly settled on to a low hillock overlooking a few incubating Wandering albatrosses, with the sun behind us. There wasn't much activity for quite a while, but eventually a few wanderers began to soar against the jagged mountain peaks of South Georgia. After an hour or so, we moved towards the shore where we'd been told of Light-mantled Sooty albatross nest. From the cliff top we were able to look down on to a nest ledge, and also photograph other Sootys wheeling past against the sea. Then we were fortunate enough to be able to watch a pair of Wanderers in semi-display, though sadly not the full courtship ritual with the spread wings. All too soon, it was time to return to the ship.

In the afternoon we had another big session at Salisbury Plain with the enormous rookery of 100,000 pairs of King penguins. Weather continued to be kind to us, and we even had a little light cloud making almost perfect conditions for photographing the Kings, many of them already incubating eggs. King penguins have an odd breeding cycle, so there were also a lot of well-grown, brown "woolly" penguins around the margins of the colony. Back on the beach there was fun to be had watching and attempting to photograph the King penguins surfing and porpoising. A tiring but immensely rewarding day.

## Day 13

Saturday 13th January

Mist slowly yielded another bright day. The ship was now anchored at Cooper Bay where we were taken on a zodiac cruise amongst the coastal cliffs and stacks, and looking at Macaroni penguin landing rocks. We were also able to land and climb up to a Macaroni rookery amongst the tussac grass, and see that a few pairs already had small chicks – but it was a challenge to get any clear photos.

After lunch, the ship was navigated up the Drygalski Fjord right up to the glacier face where we had superb close views of the ice formations. Pintado petrels and Antarctic terns were feeding close to the ice. On a couple of dramatic occasions the glacier calved fresh icebergs, making a thundering sound and giving rise to some impressive waves. The terns and petrels were quick to exploit the newly available food source as the bottom sediments were disturbed. A final zodiac cruise in Larsen Harbour enabled us to find a few Weddell seals, and then it was time to make ready for our next sea voyage and leave South Georgia. On departure, we caught sight of "The World", the gigantic ocean-going apartment block, and made appropriate noises of disapproval. As we sailed south in to the Scotia Sea, we passed a few very large icebergs, and as the daylight faded a few Wandering albatross followed in the wake of the ship against the muted outline of South Georgia.

## Day 14

Sunday 14th January

At sea all day, in patchy fog and some light rain. A good opportunity to catch up on picture editing and file back-ups. Bird activity was slow, but there were now a few Blue petrels and Snow petrels in the mix. Those who spent time on the observation deck were rewarded with views of Minke whale crossing the bows, and then a couple of large rorqual whales on the starboard beam – probably Fin whale. A pod of twenty or so hourglass dolphins were uncharacteristically far south, and another four in the early afternoon even more so. One Grey-headed albatross and a couple of light-mantled Sooty albatross made brief appearances near the ship.

## Day 15

Monday 15th January

By daybreak we had arrived at Laurie Island in the South Orkney Isles, and found ourselves surrounded by icebergs. Many expeditioners' dreams were realised when a blue iceberg bearing a small party of Chinstrap penguins floated close to the ship's stern – some lucky passengers were even able to photograph them without leaving their cabins. After breakfast we were whisked away on an exhilarating zodiac cruise among the icebergs as the sun started to break through the mist. We found more Chinstrap penguins, Crabeater seals, and one or two Leopard seals hunting, not to mention wondrously sculpted bergs and ice arches. There were also great rafts of Pintado petrels on the sea surface, feeding intermittently. Looking more closely at the cliff ledges on the island, we could see that there were thousands of Pintados nesting here.

Next we were invited ashore to the Orcadas Argentine Antarctic Station where we were made very welcome indeed by the base personnel - not least because we were the first ship to visit for some months, and they had ran out of fresh fruit and vegetables some time ago. We were shown the oldest building on the Antarctic continent dating back to the 1904 Bruce expedition, and the remnants of the stone shelter built by those early Scottish explorers. The modern base was a bit more comfortable and our hosts gave us coffee and biscuits while stamping our passports and trying to find some meagre souvenirs to sell. We were interested to discover there had been an earthquake here three days ago, but the worst of the damage was a few bottles of wine lost. Back on the beach, our first Adelie penguins mixed with the Chinstraps. Mike wisely skipped lunch, opting instead to stay on deck and photograph the porpoising Chinstrap penguins alongside the ship. Then we were out to sea again bound for the Antarctic peninsula.

## Day 16

Tuesday 16th January

Icebergs, and more icebergs. A fairly gloomy start to the day, with low cloud and light snow showers, but the sea was the calmest we had experienced on the voyage so far. Southern fulmars were new to us, and there were a few Snow petrels around, but otherwise birdlife was pretty sparse. At one point, two Chinstrap penguins were seen cosying up to a Leopard seal on an ice floe. Then in the afternoon a couple of Antarctic petrels were seen, but the real excitement occurred when two Fin whales blew ahead of us and then surfaced a few minutes later right alongside the bows. Most of our group were either on the bridge or on the fore-deck and managed to get good views, albeit briefly. The ice closed in as the afternoon progressed, and the ship's course became quite a zig-zag affair which had everybody out on deck for a time. After dinner, everybody on the ship was invited to celebrate Pete and Joss's silver wedding anniversary with a glass of champagne.

## Day 17

## Wednesday 17th January

The ship arrived at Paulet Island in the early hours of the morning. Freezing fog made the decks quite treacherous, but the ice was resolutely chipped away from the zodiacs and we made a beach landing to visit the Adelie penguin colony. Driving snow and sleet made conditions very testing, but we all made a sterling effort and remarked how it felt like “proper” Antarctic now. 95,000 breeding pairs of Adelie penguins make a lot of mess, and soon the ship was rank with the odour of penguin poo. We then sailed west through the Antarctic Sound in horizontal snow, which unfortunately made our planned landing at Brown Bluff on the Antarctic peninsula impossible. This setback was partly redeemed when a Humpback whale breached ahead of us in the late afternoon, seen by many of the guests from the bridge. Some time about now Jo made the astute observation, “there’s a penguin over there”! Remarkably, the evening was rather clear and the bridge was crowded with sunset snappers.

## Day 18

## Thursday 18th January

Topsy-turvy weather again, and a bright dawn greeted us on our arrival at Deception Island in the South Shetlands. We sailed into the sheltered caldera of this volcanic island and anchored at Telefon Bay, where we were delivered ashore for a tidy walk to view the volcanic scenery of ash slopes and crater lakes. Not much on the wildlife front here. Temperatures soared to 9C, and although the sea temperature only made 2C, Chris G represented England and the over 30’s in the Antarctic Ocean swimming trials, while the Naturetrek guests sensibly kept warm, giggled and took photos. From here we sailed in the lee of Livingston Island and in perfect viewing conditions we soon started to see the spouts of whales blowing. There were at least fifteen Humpback whales identified on this stretch of the voyage – one or two breaching well ahead of the ship, but some surfacing close alongside giving everybody fantastic views. One obligingly presented its tail flukes before a deep dive. Our final landing of the voyage took place in ideal conditions at Barrientos Island in the Aitcho group, to see the Chinstrap and Gentoo penguin colonies there, in which we were preceded by a group of Ecuadorian researchers. By 18.30 we were back aboard the Mikheev and heading out into the Drake Passage for the last leg of our expedition. The evening remained calm, and this helped us to see at least a dozen more Humpbacks blowing against the low sun as we sailed northwards to end a really splendid day.

## Day 19

## Friday 19th January

A somewhat benign sea in the Drake Passage. This made for a comfortable day on board ship even if there weren’t so many birds as a result. Two Grey-headed albatross first thing in the morning were the highlight of the day, while the Antarctic prions returned and the Pintado petrels gradually faded away. Jo glimpsed an unidentified whale surfacing briefly at one point. In the late afternoon, Chris G gave an illustrated lecture on bird photography to the ship’s company which seemed to be well-received.

## Day 20

## Saturday 20th January

Glorious weather together with unusually calm sea conditions made for another gentle day. Two or three Wandering albatross accompanied the ship for a while, and most of us took the opportunity to stock up on more flight photos. Bar bills were settled and packing begun, signifying that our voyage was nearing its end. By early evening the ship was already entering the Beagle Channel, passing great rafts of Sooty shearwaters, and had to



anchor for a while until the pilot was available. By then most of the ship's passengers were basking on deck. After dinner, official thank-yous and hugs were exchanged.

## Day 21

## Sunday 21st January

We disembarked the Mikheev about 08.00 and said goodbye to our cruising companions on the quayside before going our separate ways. Our guide and driver were on hand to take us up to the glacier on the hottest day of the summer, at well over 20C. The chairlift wasn't yet operating so we had to walk up, like it or not. Beautiful mountain scenery and southern beech forest on a warm, still day was most agreeable, but there wasn't so much birdlife here – a few Black-faced ibis flying over were the highlight. All of us were a little tired after our marathon voyage and shared a feeling of anti-climax, so we were grateful to arrive at the Hotel Tolkeyen to crash out. We revived for a convivial dinner.

## Day 22

## Monday 22nd January

A relaxed morning allowing time for re-packing, chilling out in the coffee bars of Ushuaia, and photographing birds along the shore. The noon courtesy bus arrived back at the hotel minus Chris, causing mild concern among the group, but their immense relief when the taxi pulled up moments later was almost believable. We paid our airport taxes at Ushuaia airport, and boarded our flight to Buenos Aires where we paid more airport taxes. Problems with the ground power supply meant a hot and sultry wait for a delayed take-off, but eventually the air-conditioning was restored and we commenced our long overnight flight.

## Day 23

## Tuesday 23rd February

We got our connection at Madrid Barajas, and onwards to Gatwick - our journeys' end.

## Summary

A truly fabulous expedition with some mind-blowing sights and photo opportunities! We experienced gales and stormy seas, magnificent icebergs, great whales, and vast numbers of seabirds. Our ship was well-suited to the task, and its Russian officers and crew were extremely competent and obliging. Our expedition leader, Monika, and her team also did us proud, even if they did shout at us sometimes (for our own good). Most of all, we were extremely fortunate that good weather prevailed at all of the key locations, and we only missed one scheduled landing. Particular highlights were our day at Prion Island and Salisbury Plain on South Georgia, the zodiac ice cruise at Laurie Island, and the afternoon the ship was surrounded by humpback whales. And, as we all now know, there is more than one way to photograph a penguin!

*"I now belong to a higher cult of mortals, for I have seen the Albatross"*

Robert Cushman Murphy

## Species lists

## Birds

	Common name	Scientific name	January 2007																							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
1	Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>	1																							
2	Wandering Albatross	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>		✓		✓		✓				✓											✓			
3	Southern Royal Albatross	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>				✓																				
4	Black-browed Albatross	<i>Diomedea melanophrys</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓						✓		✓		✓		✓		
5	Grey-headed Albatross	<i>Diomedea chrysostoma</i>						✓				✓														
6	Light-mantled Sooty Albatross	<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>							✓			✓														
7	Northern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i>							✓			✓														
8	Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓						✓		✓		✓		✓		
9	Southern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>																✓		✓		✓		✓		
10	Cape (Pintado) Petrel	<i>Daption capense</i>					✓					✓						✓		✓		✓		✓		
11	Snow Petrel	<i>Pagodroma nivea</i>										✓						✓		✓		✓		✓		
12	Antarctic Petrel	<i>Thalassoica antarctica</i>																								
13	Blue Petrel	<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>										✓														
14	Soft-plumaged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>																								
15	Antarctic Prion	<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>										✓														
16	White-chinned Petrel	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>										✓														
17	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>					✓																			
18	Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanites</i>		✓			✓					✓										✓		✓		
19	Black-bellied Storm Petrel	<i>Fregatta tropica</i>							✓																	
20	Common Diving Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>																								
21	King Penguin	<i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>										✓														
22	Gentoo Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>			✓							✓												✓		
23	Chinstrap Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis antarctica</i>										✓											✓		✓	

		January 2007																				
	Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24	Adelie Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>													✓		✓					
25	Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysolome</i>			✓																	
26	Macaroni Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>							✓					✓								
27	Magellanic Penguin	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>			✓																	
28	Rock Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax magellanicus</i>	1	✓																		✓
29	Imperial Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax atriceps</i>		✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓
30	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>			✓																	✓
31	Black-faced ibis	<i>Theristicus melanopis</i>																				✓
32	Kelp Goose	<i>Chloephaga hybrida</i>	✓			✓																✓
33	Ashy-headed Goose	<i>Chloephaga poliocephala</i>	✓																			
34	Ruddy-headed Goose	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>			✓																	
35	Upland Goose	<i>Chloephaga picta</i>			✓																	
36	Crested Duck	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>	✓		✓																	✓
37	Southern (Chiloe) Wigeon	<i>Anas sibilatrix</i>		2																		
38	Brown (Yellow-billed) Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>								2	✓	✓	✓	✓								
39	Falkland Flightless Steamer-Duck	<i>Tachyeres brachydactyla</i>				✓																
40	Flightless Steamer-Duck	<i>Tachyeres ptereres</i>	4	9																		✓
41	Flying Steamer-Duck	<i>Tachyeres patachonicus</i>		1																		
42	Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>		1																		
43	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>		2		✓																
44	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanolencus</i>		1																		
45	Red-backed Hawk	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>																				1
46	Crested Caracara	<i>Polyborus plancus</i>		✓		✓																✓
47	Chimango Caracara	<i>Milvago chimango</i>	1	✓																		✓
48	Striated Caracara	<i>Phalcooenus australis</i>				✓																✓
49	Magellanic Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus leucopodus</i>	5	1		✓																✓

		January 2007																				
	Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
50	Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>			1	2																✓
51	Two-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius falklandicus</i>				1																
52	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	✓	✓																		✓
53	White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>					✓															
54	Common (Wilson's) Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			✓																	
55	Snowy Sheathbill	<i>Chionis alba</i>						1		✓		✓	✓	✓					✓			
56	Antarctic Skua	<i>Catharacta antarctica</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
57	Dolphin Gull	<i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓															✓
58	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
59	South American Tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>	1	✓		✓	✓															✓
60	Antarctic Tern	<i>Sterna vittata</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
61	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>									1											
62	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	1																			
63	Blackish Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes antarcticus</i>				✓																
64	Dark-bellied Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes patagonicus</i>		2																		2
65	Thorn-tailed Rayadito	<i>Aphrastura spinicauda</i>		✓																		
66	White-throated Treerunner	<i>Pygarrhichas albogularis</i>		1																		
67	Fire-eyed Diucon	<i>Xolmis pyrope</i>		2																		
68	Dark-faced Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola macloviana</i>				✓	✓															✓
69	Rufous-backed (Austral) Negrito	<i>Lessonia rufa</i>	2	✓																		✓
70	White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>		2																		✓
71	Chilean Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucopyga</i>	✓	✓																		✓
72	Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>				✓	✓															
73	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>		✓																		
74	Austral Thrush	<i>Turdus falklandii</i>		✓		✓	✓															✓
75	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓																		✓

		January 2007																				
	Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
76	Black-throated Finch	<i>Melanodera melanodera</i>				√	√															
77	Patagonian Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus patagonicus</i>		√																		√
78	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	√	√																		√
79	Black-chinned Siskin	<i>Carduelis barbata</i>		√		√																√
80	Long-tailed Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella loyca</i>	2	2		√	√															√
81	Georgian diving-petrel	<i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i>								√				√								
82	Chilean skua	<i>Catharacta skua chilensis</i>	√	√		√	√														√	√
83	Brown-chested martin	<i>Phaeoprogne tapera</i>	√																			
84	Tufted tit-tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>		2																		
85	Austral parakeet	<i>Enicognathus ferrugineus</i>		3																		√
86	Cobb's wren	<i>Troglodytes cobbi</i>					√															
87	South Georgia pipit	<i>Anthus antarcticus</i>											√									

## Mammals

	Common name	Scientific name	January 2007																					
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Fin Whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>											2		2			√						
2	Antarctic Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>											1		√					?				
3	Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaengliae</i>												2			1	30						
4	Hourglass Dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus cruciger</i>											25											
5	Commerson's Dolphin	<i>Cephalorhynchus commers</i>			8	2																		
6	Weddell Seal	<i>Leptonychotes seddelli</i>											√											
7	Crabeater Seal	<i>Lobodon carcinophagus</i>													√	√	√							
8	Leopard Seal	<i>Hydrurga leptonyx</i>														√								
9	Southern Elephant Seal	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>													√	√								
10	South American Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>					√																	
11	Antarctic Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus gazella</i>													√	√	√							
12	Rabbit			√																				
13	Red fox			√																				
14	Reindeer															√	√							