

The Falkland Islands

Naturetrek Tour Report

10 - 27 November 2019



King Cormorant



King Penguins



Correndera Pipit



Southern Rockhopper Penguins

Report & images compiled by Andy Pollard



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Tour participants: Andy Pollard (Leader) with six Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Sunday 10th November

Set off from RAF Brize Norton on a flight to Stanley, via Cape Verde.

Day 2

Monday 11th November

Arrived Falkland Islands

The group landed at Mount Pleasant at approximately 5pm and by 6pm were on the way to Darwin, with manager Anton. The drive through Fitzroy and Goose Green farms before arriving at Darwin Lodge about an hour later. In 1833 and 1834, HMS Beagle made voyages around the Falklands with the naturalist Charles Darwin onboard. He was reputed to have stayed the night in the vicinity of the settlement, hence how the site received its name. On the drive to Darwin birds seen included Upland Goose, Two-banded Plover, Kelp Gull, Southern Giant Petrel, Turkey Vulture and a Southern Caracara. Prior to the evening meal, a male 'pale form' Variable Hawk was visible in the trees opposite the lodge. A brief walk before dusk allowed us to see Ruddy-headed Geese with young, the endemic Falkland Steamer-duck, South American Snipe, South American Tern, Magellanic Cormorant, Austral Thrush, Long-tailed Meadowlark and House Sparrow.

Day 3

Tuesday 12th November

Darwin to Carcass Island

Before and after breakfast, short walks around the settlement allowed good views of many of the birds seen the previous evening. A pair of Chiloe Wigeon gave good views on a pond in the settlement. An adult Austral Thrush was seen with immature birds. A number of European Hares were out grazing on the settlement greens. Darwin is one of the best areas in the Falklands to see this introduced mammal species. This was the group's first occasion to enjoy the strong spring scent provided by the Gorse flowers. Remnants of the farm estate can still be seen today, including the gaucho stone corral built in 1874 and the Galpon, a stone shed built in 1894.

The group visited the sheep shearing shed at Goose Green. This shearing shed is one, if not the largest in the southern hemisphere. The group was able to view the sheep shearing gang in action. Attempts were made to look for the resident Barn Owls with no luck, this was likely due to the fact that shearing was occurring. In Goose Green settlement, we were able to see Kelp Geese and Brown Skua. Whilst waiting at the grass airstrip, a South American Snipe was heard, and a female Upland Goose found sitting on its nest. Flowers found included the Falklands Strawberry and Field Mouse-ear.

The group was split into two planes and after an eventful flight with the Falkland Island Government Air Service (FIGAS), we arrived at Carcass Island. Thick fog had led to a delay, but with the expertise of the local pilots, Troyd and Paul, we managed to land under the fog and enjoyed the latter part of the day on Carcass in beautiful sunshine. A walk was taken to Leopard Beach. New birds for the trip included Crested Duck, Yellow-billed Teal (2 families with young), Blackish and Magellanic Oystercatchers, Black-crowned Night-heron, Striated Caracara, the endemic Blackish Cinclodes and Cobb's Wren, Dark-faced Ground-tyrant, Sedge Wren, Correndera Pipit, Black-chinned Siskin, White-bridled Finch and Black-browed Albatross. The first penguins, Gentoo and Magellanic (locally called Jackass after their braying calls) were seen. The group managed to find a vagrant Red-

fronted Coot, which had been seen a couple of weeks earlier. This bird is the first confirmed record for the Falkland Islands. Young Falkland Steamer-duck, Upland Goose, Magellanic Oystercatcher were also seen. New plants included the important habitat Tussac Grass and the edible Scurvy Grass.

Day 4

Wednesday 13th November

Carcass Island

Before breakfast, time was spent on the shoreline close to the settlement. Highlights included time spent with all three of the Falklands endemic birds, the Blackish Cinclodes, Cobbs Wren and Falkland Steamer-duck. A pair of Blackish Oystercatchers were observed mating and the first pinnipeds, Southern Sea Lions were playful in the harbour.

Rob, the manager, allowed us to take two vehicles to the north end of the Island, Bill and I the drivers. Bill, can now claim to be a Falkland Island qualified off-road driver! This was welcomed as the weather was again thick fog and damp. On the ponds, we managed to see a male Cinnamon Teal. This is a vagrant/potential breeder, that is seen in the islands annually, but with no records of any young being seen. It was also our first sightings of both grebe species, White-tufted (1 bird) and silvery grebe (3 birds). At least two Magellanic Oystercatcher nests with eggs were found. The highlight at this end of the island is the breeding Elephant Seal population. This is the Islands second biggest breeding colony after Sea Lion Island. Biggest males were approximately 10-12 feet in length. All pups had already been weaned. Our first flowering Sea Cabbage was found at this location.

In the afternoon, we returned to Leopard Beach. Whilst some members of the group took the opportunity to spend time observing the penguins, a group of us explored Needles Point and found a large population of the flower, Lady's Slipper. An estimate was made of 200 plants, with another 100 yet to flower. We also managed to see another two Southern Caracara.

Other birds during the day that were the group's first finds included: Greylag Goose, Snowy Sheathbill and Dolphin Gull. The groups first plover chicks were also observed.

Day 5

Thursday 14th November

Carcass Island and West Point

Early morning was spent within the settlement area. On the shoreline a brutal fight was witnessed between two male Kelp Geese, an older bird trying to displace the younger male's role in the family. Both birds did survive. Carcass is a haven for the Islands passerines with all species, bar the introduced House Sparrow found easily. The shearing shed and wooden pens provide a great perch for all the Striated Caracaras to observe from. Whilst these birds are locally abundant, the world population is thought to be a mere 1,500 to 2,000 individuals. These inquisitive birds are part of a research project and the following yellow tagged birds were seen P56, V62, W26, Y57, K55 and G29.

After breakfast, we left promptly with Mike and Nikki, to visit West Point Island. This was a glorious crossing, flat calm on the catamaran vessel. Onboard we had our first sighting of King Cormorants and as we got closer to West Point, lots of Black-browed Albatross were seen. On arrival we were met with the Islands managers Alan

and Jacqui, who drove us straight to Devil's Nose, to see the stunning Black-browed Albatross and Rockhopper Penguin colony. The latter being our first birds of the trip. This colony allows you to view these majestic species at very close quarters. Rockhopper Penguins were on eggs and the Albatross were paired up. It was a tremendous experience to watch the albatross courting rituals. Closer to the cliffs we got incredible views of five Peale's Dolphins. At one stage, a dolphin was almost directly below us. On the boat trip back, we also got to see nine Commerson's Dolphins, with a couple of these following the boat all the way into the Jetty. The evening meal was fish and chips, made from the local Patagonian Toothfish, which went down a treat!

Day 6

Friday 15th November

Carcass Island and Pebble Island

Before breakfast more time was spent observing the Striated Caracaras, passerine species and shorebirds. After breakfast we headed out to the airstrip and took the flight to Pebble Island. The route took us over the north coasts of Saunders Island and Keppel Island.

On arrival at Pebble Island we were met by the lodge owner Rikki. There was time for the group to settle into their rooms and enjoy some lunch at the lodge. The weather wasn't very hospitable, very windy, so after lunch, Rikki and Jamie dropped us all off at the Big Pond. The group then walked back to the lodge via the ponds and the longest sand beach in the Falklands, which is 4 miles long.

On the Big Pond, we saw our first sighting of a Black-necked Swan, a single Silver Teal, two Yellow-billed Pintail, White-tufted and Silvery Grebes. At this location we also found Falkland Lavender and Water-milfoil. Unfortunately, this was still early in the season to see the lavender in flower. In general, most of the flowering plant species seem to have been a week or two slower to flower. The grebes were starting to build their nests on the Water-milfoil. On the walk, we also viewed our first Rufous-chested Dotterel and a flock of White-rumped Sandpiper, a summer migrant from North America.

In the evening, after our meal, a photographer called Erik Malm gave us a presentation and insight into his work which he describes "to paint with the camera". Erik uses a technique, Intentional Camera Movement or ICM, which he has been perfecting for 17 years. Erik's website can be found at <https://www.erikmalm.com/>

Great excitement occurred, when six varieties of local beer, produced by Falklands Beerwork's, were found in the honesty bar.

Day 7

Saturday 16th November

Pebble Island

Thankfully a much better day. Early morning, Andy took a look around the settlement as a vagrant bird had been sighted recently. It did not take long to find the Shiny Cowbird, amongst the Austral Thrush, in the trees close to the lodge. The group managed to see the bird before we went on our day tour to the west end of the Island. Andy driving one vehicle, along with our excellent guide Josh.

In 1982, the British SAS attacked the airfield where the Argentine forces had established a small air base. This led to the destruction of 11 Argentine aircraft and we were able to see some of the wreckage from this raid. It is reported that no loss of life occurred on both sides during this raid.

Our first stop allowed us to view Southern Sea Lions, along with Magellanic Cormorants and Black-crowned Night-herons nesting on the cliffs. After a tea break, we continued the journey and stopped on a sand beach with Gentoo Penguins. Through the telescope we observed the Southern Giant Petrels which were nesting. These birds are very sensitive, so it is essential to keep a long distance away from them.

After consuming our packed lunches, next to the penguins, we visited a very impressive Rockhopper Penguin colony. In amongst the rockhoppers were three Macaroni Penguins and we managed to find a hybrid returning from feeding at sea. The hybrid is a Rockhopper x Macaroni Penguin. Interestingly their offspring are fertile.

Heading back on another track we stopped to take a closer look at a Gentoo Penguin colony. Josh, with his great hearing ability found some chicks, perhaps the first reported this season across the Falklands. On route, we also observed young South American Snipe, Yellow-billed Teal and Rufous-chested Dotterel. The highlight of the day for some was seeing a vehicle get “bogged”, requiring a tow from the other vehicle. The only comment to make was that the driver stuck was not Josh!

Day 8

Sunday 17th November

Pebble Island

Another walk around the settlement before breakfast, provided sightings of Black-chinned Siskin, Crested Ducks with chicks, large flock of Magellanic Oystercatchers, both Magellanic and King Cormorants perched on the Jetty and Austral Thrush carrying nesting material.

After breakfast we left for the eastern end of the island, visiting the various penguin colonies. Passing the Big Pond, the group spotted a vagrant Barn Swallow. On the Barossa Ponds, a pair of Flying Steamer Duck. Both of these sightings were the first for the species on this trip.

At Cape Tamar, we sat and enjoyed the spectacular coastal cliff scenery, with Southern Sea Lions below. Through the telescope we were able to get our first distant sightings of Southern Fulmar and Sooty Shearwaters.

Heading south-east towards Tamar Pass, we stopped and had lunch at a series of Rockhopper Penguin colonies. At this location we found the resident Peregrine Falcons and was delighted to spot a Brazilian Painted Lady Butterfly. At this site we watched a Striated Caracara being harassed by several Brown Skuas. At Tamar Pass, a channel of very rough water, we got excellent views of South American Terns and Black-browed Albatross.

In total we observed 45 birds, which is an exceptional days birding in the Falklands. Andy's previous best day was 41!

Day 9

Monday 18th November

Pebble Island to Bleaker Island

As our FIGAS flight was not due until early afternoon, we headed back towards the ponds to get further views of the pintail and grebes. Again, we located the Barn Swallow that had been seen the day before. Walking back to the settlement we took a route along Elephant Beach, observing the marine life and shells along the way.

Again, we travelled on two separate planes, a journey of about 45 minutes. Arriving first, we were met by Nick and taken on a quick orientation tour on our way back to the settlement. Driving past the numerous Gentoo Penguin colonies we stopped at Sandy Bay to see if we could find the large female Leopard Seal that has been around for the past couple of months. It did not take long to find the seal thrashing about in the water, having caught a Gentoo Penguin, it's regular source of prey! After this spectacle, we then drove past the large King Cormorant colony, which proved to be one of the favourite spots on this entire trip.

An hour later and the second plane arrived. They were met by Nick and received the same orientation tour as we did upon arrival. Again, they managed to see the female Leopard Seal, only this time astoundingly, its prey was an adult Southern Sea Lion.

Time was spent at the King Cormorant colony watching these birds, nest building and courting. The King Cormorants with their blue eyes and large orange knob above the base of the beak, are one of the islands most stunning birds. At the same location a pair of skuas were also observed mating.

Day 10

Tuesday 19th November

Bleaker Island

The Rockhopper Penguin colony on Bleaker Island has tremendous early morning light. In amongst the Rockhopper Penguins was a lone Macaroni Penguin that appeared to be paired up with a Rockhopper. On Semaphore Hill, there was a number of leg banded Two-banded Plovers and Rufous-chested Dotterels, part of a study to understand more about their life cycle and behaviour.

After breakfast we all climbed into the Land Rover and took a drive up to the north end of the Island. Nature can be cruel to observe at times and shortly after departing we witnessed a fight between a Falkland Steamer Duck family and an Upland Goose family. This appeared to be the geese moving into the duck's territory, which resulted in a goose chick being drowned.

At Gull Point we stopped to observe a large group of terns. In amongst the terns were several Brown-hooded Gulls, a species that had eluded the group until now. In the First and Second Neck locations, we observed a lot of Two-banded Plover chicks and nesting Southern Giant Petrels. At the fence to the North point, we sat and observed the Magellanic Cormorants returning to their nests with nesting material.

On the return trip we stopped at the Gentoo Penguins to look for any chicks. Whilst we did not find any chicks, we did observe a penguin leave its eggs, for a skua to come in and take it. It was our opinion that this bird may have lost its partner to the Leopard Seal, despite waiting, sadly there is a time when the bird has to address its own survival, sacrificing its eggs.

After lunch the group split off into different directions. In the valley, populations of both Lady's Slipper and Common Violet were found. Violets are the plant normally associated with the Falklands only native butterfly, the Queen of the Falklands Fritillary. Unfortunately, it was still too early in the season to find any butterflies.

Nick informed me that a vagrant Ashy-headed Goose and a King Penguin had both been seen in the Sandy Bay area. After tracking down the other members of the group, we headed out to find these birds. Both were found very quickly, allowing us to complete the Falkland Islands version of the big five - all five species of breeding penguins in one day/location. To round off the day, we observed the Gentoo Penguins returning from the feeding grounds, porpoising through the surf. Unfortunately, one bird didn't make it, taken again by the Leopard Seal.

Day 11

Wednesday 20th November

Bleaker Island

A terrible, stormy day, the first real bad weather of the trip. The morning was spent inside, with the odd brief walk close to the settlement. This gave everyone the chance to download, backup and sort photos. Also, to recharge our own batteries!

After lunch we wrapped up well and took a drive to the south end of the Island. A visit to the Sea Lion colony proved to be the best location, as there was some aspect of shelter from the wind. Amongst the Sea Lions were half a dozen Elephant Seals.

Day 12

Thursday 21st November

Bleaker Island to Sea Lion Island

The morning provided an opportunity to return to Pebbly Bay and photograph the Lady's Slipper and Common Violets. Amongst the Prickly Burr, we were treated to great close views of the Sedge Wren and South American Snipe. A little further around the coast were approximately 20 Black-crowned Night-herons, in both Adult and immature plumage.

After lunch we had time to go and look for the Leopard Seal, before our flights to Sea Lion Island. Once again, we were able to observe the seal and got to appreciate the speed it can travel, when chasing a penguin in the surf. On this occasion the Gentoo Penguins won. As we arrived at the airstrip, a pair of Upland Goose was spotted with 17 chicks. As they consistently lay seven eggs, this pair had obviously stolen chicks, from at least two other pairs.

After arriving on Sea Lion Island, we were greeted by Micky. Once everyone had settled in their rooms and grabbed a quick of cup tea, we took a walk down both the South Beach and North Beach. The highlight was the Elephant Seals. Whilst most of the seals were various ages of males, or the seasons weaned pups, a few females and pups were still around to see. On the North Beach we watched Gentoo Penguins return from the feeding grounds. As we walked towards Cow Point, we found numerous patches of the Fuegian Violet. This is a different species to the Common Violet that we found on Bleaker Island. This species is also a host for the native butterfly, but again, no butterflies were found.

After the evening meal, Andy took a walk at dusk to look for a Short-eared Owl, managing to find it in the valley south-west of the airstrip. In the tree next to Sue Whitley's grave was a juvenile Variable Hawk.

Day 13

Friday 22nd November

Sea Lion Island

If there is one morning to get up early in the Falkland Islands, it is whilst visiting Sea Lion Island, in November and December. Elephant Seals are more active in the morning and weaned pups entering the water, provide an attraction for the Killer Whales. Despite the whole group getting up early (4am for earliest ones), on this occasion we were not lucky. A walk before breakfast did allow us to find more flowering Sea Cabbage and I managed to find a King Penguin on the North Beach.

After Breakfast, we received a lift up to Rockhopper Point, at the west end of the Island. Hoping to see another day of five penguin species. We looked for the resident Macaroni Penguin with no luck. It is likely that this individual was out feeding on this occasion. At this location is a memorial to HMS Sheffield, which was sunk during 1982 by an Exocet missile.

Walking to the south-west, we observed the King Cormorant colony. This colony is very different to the Bleaker Island colony, as the colony is on the coast, as opposed to being slightly inland. We then walked across to Beaver Pond, finding numerous snipes on the way. At Beaver Pond, named after the float-plane aircraft that used to land on the pond, we had our lunch in the presence of the Cobb's Wren. At this site the group were also able to see plantations of tussock grass, an effort to restore this important habitat to the areas that it historically once occupied.

We then headed past a smaller pond that contained at least a dozen Black-crowned Night-herons nesting on its fringes. Walking towards Long Pond, we managed to see a lot of flowering Scurvy Grass, including the lilac varieties. There was great excitement from the group at the front as we approached East Loafers and the Sea Lion breeding area. Several Killer Whales were swimming past, allowing us brief views. The female Sea Lions had not yet returned to their breeding site. Sat at this location, a Striated Caracara sat metres away from us, providing a great photographic opportunity.

In the late afternoon, we took a look at Weaner Pool, a location made famous during the BBC documentary 'Life'. One of Sea Lion Islands regular female Killer Whales, Puma, goes into a pool via a narrow passage and takes weaner Elephant Seals. We were thrilled to watch Puma and her four young of various ages (Tazzina, Nene, Pinnino and Micky). Puma entered the pool on several occasions without making a kill. Puma is arguably the most famous Killer Whale on the planet (not in captivity) because of this unusual hunting technique, and the coverage it has received.

After the evening meal we were grateful to receive a presentation on the Elephant Seals and Killer Whales research being conducted by Filippo Galimberti and Simona Sanvito. Filippo and Simona have been studying the seals on this Island since 1995. More information can be found here <http://www.eleseal.org/>

Day 14

Saturday 23rd November

Sea Lion Island

Our last full day on the outer islands and it certainly did not disappoint. Up again at 4am, we went straight down to the Weaner Pool. On arrival, it was evident that the Killer Whales had made a kill, as well as the whales being visible, there were a lot of Southern Giant Petrels on the water. For three hours we watched the five Killer Whales, who made three kills in total. This was another example of the brutality of nature, as when Puma caught a weaner Elephant Seal, on one occasion it was at least half an hour before the kill was made. There is a reason for this, as she was passing vital hunting information onto her offspring.

After breakfast, having enjoyed the taste of Diddle-dee jam, and lots of hype after the mornings sighting, the group agreed to spend the remaining time visiting the areas that interested individuals the most. Andy was joined by two members of the group, taking a walk across to Cow Point and along the North Beach and then back up to the lodge via the pond between both beaches. The weather was glorious and the landscape in itself was a pleasure. Relatively close to the lodge several Vanilla Daisy plants, an endemic flower species, were found. There were lots of Elephant Seals including the seasons biggest alpha male. On the north side Andy managed to sight and photograph a Northern Giant Petrel, differing to the southern species, by the colour of the bill tip.

The group of five Orcas were again seen basking of the North Beach. Walking past the pond we managed to see another Barn Swallow. In amongst the Gentoo Penguins, several chicks were spotted.

Late evening, Andy went out with one of the group to look for a Short-eared Owl. Whilst there was no luck with finding an owl, we did manage to find more Vanilla Daisy and Dog Orchids in the valley.

Day 15

Sunday 24th November

Sea Lion Island to Stanley

After the success of the previous morning, the group once again woke early and looked for Killer Whales. Unfortunately, there was no luck on this occasion.

Shortly after arriving back in Stanley, we were informed that because of the rough sea conditions our planned pelagic chumming trip had to be cancelled. Whilst this was disappointing, the majority of the group took the opportunity to visit the Museum, which all thoroughly enjoyed. Andy took one of the group to Cape Pembroke, to look for several plant species that we had not found on this trip thus far. At Yorke Bay Pond it was pleasing to find the Duson's Moonwort and *Gavilea chica*. The latter is an orchid that has recently been separated from the Pale-Yellow Orchid and therefore has no local name. At Gypsy Cove, we found both endemic species of ragwort, the Woolly and Smooth species. Falklands Thrift and Fachine were also found.

Day 16

Monday 25th November

Volunteer Point

Leaving at about 8.30am the group set off in two vehicles, Andy and Carrot driving, on the 2.5-hour trip to Volunteer Point. The first hour of the trip was on gravel road, the latter part on the native camp (countryside). A lot of rain meant that driving conditions were very tricky.

The highlight of this trip is the colony of approximately 2000 breeding King Penguins. This is the largest breeding group in the Falkland Islands. At this time of the year, there was some courtship visible. There were still a number of last season's chicks in juvenile plumage and those in transition to their immature plumage.

Once back in Stanley, unfortunately the group found out the plane to the UK, had been delayed for 24 hours. As Andy had a commitment the following day, that evening we had to say our goodbyes.

Day 17

Tuesday 26th November

Stanley

The group spent the morning visiting the museum and shopping for gifts in Stanley. In the afternoon, Falkland Island Holidays dropped people off in various locations so they could enjoy a walk close to Stanley.

Day 18

Wednesday 27th November

Stanley & flight back

Despite the 24 hour delay the group were able to leave Stanley and return back to the UK via Mount Pleasant Airport.

I would just like to take this opportunity to thank all members of the group for what a thorough enjoyable two weeks.

Day 19

Thursday 28th November

Arrival back at RAF Brize Norton

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Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted)

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November														
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Greylag Goose (Domestic type)	<i>Anser anser</i>			✓												
2	Black-necked Swan	<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>					✓		✓								
3	Upland Goose	<i>Chloephaga picta leucoptera</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Kelp Goose	<i>Chloephaga hybrida malvinarum</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
5	Ashy-headed Goose	<i>Chloephaga poliocephala</i>									✓	✓					
6	Ruddy-headed Goose	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Flying Steamer-Duck	<i>Tachyeres patachonicus</i>							✓								
8	Falkland Steamer-Duck	<i>Tachyeres brachypterus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9	Crested Duck	<i>Iophonetta specularioides</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Silver Teal	<i>Spatula versicolor</i>					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
11	Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>			✓												
12	Chiloe Wigeon	<i>Mareca sibilatrix</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
13	Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>					✓		✓	✓							
14	Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flaviostris</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland rolland</i>			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓						
16	Silvery Grebe	<i>Podiceps occipitalis</i>			✓		✓		✓	✓				✓			
17	Red-fronted Coot	<i>Fulica rufifrons</i>		✓	✓												
18	Snowy Sheathbill	<i>Chionis albus</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
19	Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
20	Magellanic Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus leucopodus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Two-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius falklandicus</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Rufous-chested Dotterel	<i>Charadrius modestus</i>						✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓
23	White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
24	South American Snipe	<i>Gallinago paranguaiae</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
25	Brown Skua	<i>Stercorarius antarcticus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Brown-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>								✓	✓	✓		✓			
27	Dolphin Gull	<i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
28	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus domeinicanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	South American Tern	<i>Sterna hiriundinacea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November														
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
30	King Penguin	<i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>										✓		✓			✓
31	Gentoo Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Magellanic Penguin	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Macaroni Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>							✓			✓		✓			
34	Southern Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>				✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		
35	Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
36	Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Northern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i>														✓	
38	Southern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>								✓							
39	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>								✓	✓		✓				
40	Magellanic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax magellanicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
41	King Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax atriceps</i>				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
42	Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax falklandicus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
43	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓				✓			
45	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus sanfordi</i>												✓			
46	Striated Caracara	<i>Phalacrocorax australis</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
47	Southern Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓
48	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>								✓							
49	Blackish Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes antarcticus antarcticus</i>		✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
50	Dark-faced Ground-tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola maclovianus maclovianus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
51	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>								✓	✓					✓	
52	Cobb's Wren	<i>Troglodytes cobbi</i>		✓	✓	✓									✓	✓	
53	Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis falklandicus</i>		✓	✓	✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	
54	Austral Thrush	<i>Turdus falcklandii falcklandii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
55	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓														
56	Correndera Pipit	<i>Anthis correndera grayi</i>		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
57	Black-chinned Siskin	<i>Spinus barabatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
58	Long-tailed Meadowlark	<i>Leistes loyca falklandicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
59	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>							✓								
60	White-bridled Finch	<i>Melanodera melanodera melanodera</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Mammals

Killer Whale, *Orcinus orca*
Southern Sea Lion, *Otaria flavescens*

Peales Dolphin, *Lagenorhynchus australis*
Southern Elephant Seal, *Mirounga leonina*

Commersons Dolphin, *Cephalorhynchus commersoni*
Leopard Seal, *Hydrurga leptonyx*

Butterflies

Brazilian Painted Lady, *Vanessa braziliensis*

Plants

Native Yarrow, *Acaena lucida*
Wild Celery, *Apium australe*
Clubmoss Azorella, *Azorella lycopodioides*
Small-fern, *Blechnum penna-marina*
Lady's Slipper, *Calceolaria fothergillii*
Fachine, *Chiliotrichum diffusum*
Whitegrass, *Cortaderia egmontiana*
Fuegian Couch, *Elymus magellanicus*
American Cudweed, *Gamochaeta americana*
Felwort, *Gentianella magellanica*
Native Rush, *Juncus scheuchzerioides*
Lilaeopsis, *Lilaeopsis macloviana*
Tall Rush, *Marsippospermum grandiflorum*
Teaberry, *Myrteola nummularia*
Pale Maiden, *Olsynium filifolium*
Thrift Plantain, *Plantago barbata*
Dusty Miller, *Primula magellanica*
Ladle-leaved Buttercup, *Ranunculus trullifolius*
California Club-rush, *Schoenoplectus californicus*
Falklands Smooth Ragwort, *Senecio vaginatus*
Fuegian Violet, *Viola magellanica*

Prickly-burr, *Acaena magellanica*
Thrift, *Armeria maritima*
Christmas-bush, *Baccharis triuncea*
Balsam-bog, *Bolax gummifera*
Water-starwort, *Callitriche antarctica*
Dog Orchid, *Codonorchis lessonii*
Native Stonecrop, *Crassula moschata*
Diddle-dee, *Empetrum rubrum*
Mountainberry, *Gaultheria pumila*
Pigvine, *Gunnera magellanica*
Buttonweed, *Leptinella scariosa*
Native Wood-rush, *Luzula alopecurus*
Blinks, *Montia fontana*
Coastal Nassauvia, *Naussauvia guadichaudii*
Scurvygrass, *Oxalis enneaphylla*
Tussac, *Poa flabellata*
Arrow-leaved Marigold, *Psychrophila sagittata*
Short Rush, *Rostkovia magellanica*
Sea Cabbage, *Senecio candidans*
Native Boxwood, *Veronica elliptica*

Cinnamon Grass, *Anthoxanthum redolens*
Wiry Azorella, *Azorella filamentosa*
Tall-fern, *Blechnum magellanicum*
Dusen's Moonwort, *Botrychium dusenii*
Sword-grass, *Carex trifida*
Emerald-bog, *Colobanthus subulatus*
Spike-rush, *Eleocharis melanostachys*
Antarctic Bedstraw, *Galium antarcticum*
N/a, *Gavilea chica*
Jointed Rush, *Juncus articulatus*
Vanilla Daisy, *Leucheria suaveolens*
Almond-flower, *Luzuriaga marginata*
Water-milfoil, *Myriophyllum quitense*
Spikeygrass, *Nicoraepoa robusta*
Falkland Lavender, *Perezia recurvata*
Sea Knotgrass, *Polygonum maritimum*
Antarctic Buttercup, *Ranunculus biternatus*
Falkland Strawberry, *Rubus geoides*
Falklands Woolly Ragwort, *Senecio littoralis*
Common Violet, *Viola maculata*

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Lady's Slipper, *Calceolaria fothergillii*



Rufous-chested Dotterel