

The Falkland Islands

Naturetrek Tour Report

30th October – 15th November 2022



Blackish Cinclodes by Andy Pollard



Gentoo Penguin by Andy Pollard



South American Tern (Barry Hall)



Falklands Skua (Barry Hall)

Report compiled by Andy Pollard



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

Day 1

Sunday 30th October

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

Day 2

Monday 31st October

Arrived Falkland Islands

The group landed at Mount Pleasant early evening and were met by guide Andy Pollard, with Lucille and Hayley from Falkland Islands Holidays. A one-hour bus trip was then taken to Stanley, which in 2022 was designated with city status by the UK. Whilst tired from the long flight, this was the first opportunity for the group to see the Falkland Islands landscape and plenty of Upland Geese. Arriving at the Malvina Hotel, the group checked in and refreshed, before meeting again with Andy for an evening meal and briefing for the next day. This was the first chance to try the local beer produced by the Falkland Beerworks and the local squid or calamari.

Day 3

Tuesday 1st November

Stanley to Pebble Island

The first day of the Falkland Islands itinerary consists of two main aspects: the first, sightings of many of the Islands' breeding bird species, the second aspect being the first flight on the Islands' Bittern Norman, Islander aircraft. This is a small plane, with highly skilled local pilots that can carry a maximum of nine passengers. Technically being a group of nine, we met that capacity. However, with baggage and grass airstrip limitations, we travelled to Pebble Island via two planes, landing approximately one hour apart. Arriving at Pebble Island, we were met by Pebble Island Lodge owner Riki Evans and then took the 10-minute drive from the airstrip to the lodge. Once the whole group arrived, we managed to take a brief walk around the settlement and then enjoyed lunch in the lodge.

Whilst there was a strong breeze, it was sunny and dry, so we took a drive up the beach and walked back via the ponds. After a drop off at the ponds by Riki and Luis, we were greeted by the remarkable sight of thousands of South American Terns feeding close to the shore. It was hard to determine what they were feeding on, but the likelihood that it was plankton or other very small organisms. This is the longest sand beach in the Falklands, at four miles long.

A total of 36 species of birds was seen on the day. The ponds on Pebble Island are one of the best locations in the Islands to observe the waterfowl. Notable sightings included 10 Black-necked Swans and Yellow-billed Pintail. Pebble was the only sighting of these elegant birds on the trip. Whilst White-tufted Grebes are commonly seen in the Islands, this was only one of two days that we viewed this species. The day also brought viewings of two Variable Hawks. Three vagrant Barn Swallows were also observed, one at the large pond and two were seen on all evenings, roosting in the trees around the lodge.

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.

Day 4

Wednesday 2nd November

Pebble Island

A much-improved morning. Early morning, Andy looked around the settlement to see if any vagrant birds were around. Vagrant birds often turn up in the Falklands, particularly after a strong northerly/westerly wind. Nothing unusual was to be found. As the group recovered from the long flight to the Falkland Islands, this was the only unaccompanied morning for Andy on the trip.

After a hearty breakfast, along with our packed lunches, we gathered in two vehicles and set off on a day trip to the west of Pebble Island. 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 either side during this raid. Aircraft viewed on the day included a Skyvan and Pucara.

Whilst we stopped and viewed birds en route, the first location where we all got out of the vehicles was at Stinker Beach. This beautiful sand beach gave the group their first views of Gentoo Penguins. Through the telescope we observed the Southern Giant Petrels (stinkers) which were nesting. These birds are very flighty, so it is essential to keep a long distance away from them. Some members of the group also managed to see a Peregrine Falcon as it flew past.

We then visited a very impressive Southern Rockhopper Penguin colony off Cape Coventry. Southern Rockhoppers are classified by the IUCN as being globally vulnerable, which is one notch below endangered. In amongst the rockhoppers were three Macaroni Penguins. At this location it was fun to watch the Rockhopper Penguins bathing in the water pools by the coast. We enjoyed our packed lunch before heading off.

We then stopped to take a closer look at a Gentoo Penguin colony. This colony is approximately one mile inland, underneath Middle Peak. Whilst we looked for chicks, it was still too early in the season for any to be observed. Just before getting back to the settlement, we visited and paid our respects to the loss of life in 1982, at the HMS Coventry memorial.

During the day we observed 35 species of birds. The seabirds, Black-browed Albatross and Southern Fulmar were both observed offshore. The day finished with further experimentation of the local beers, which had arrived hours earlier, on the supply ship that comes to the islands, once every six weeks.

Day 5

Thursday 3rd November

Pebble Island

Another walk around the settlement before breakfast, provided viewings of numerous birds off the jetty. In the garden around the lodge, there was numerous, Black-chinned Siskins, Austral Thrush and Long-tailed Meadowlarks.

After breakfast we left for the eastern end of the island, starting by heading up the four-mile sand beach, Elephant Beach. With the knowledge that it had been a good spring for wading vagrants, we looked carefully at the shore birds. Nothing rare to be seen, but there were great views of the migratory White-rumped Sandpiper.

On the way we managed to see another Variable Hawk. 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 sightings of Southern Fulmar and Black-browed Albatross. The day was now up to 17°C, sunny with a light breeze.

Heading south-east towards Tamar Pass, we stopped and had lunch at a series of Rockhopper Penguin colonies. Within the Rockhoppers were two more Macaroni Penguins. Whilst distressing to observe, the group got to see how aggressive the Rockhopper Penguins can be, bullying one individual. At this location we also got to see 'Spotty', a melanistic Rockhopper Penguin with black spots on its belly and the first colonies of Imperial 'King' Cormorants. These birds are a great photography subject, particularly at this time of year when they return with nesting material. We decided to take our lunch at this location.

At Tamar Pass, a channel of very rough water, we got further views of Black-browed Albatross. At least two of the group observed the Commerson Dolphin, a species common in the Islands, but proved to be elusive to some on this trip.

In total we observed 41 birds, which is an exceptional day's birding in the Falklands.

Day 6

Friday 4th November

Pebble Island and Carcass Island

Before breakfast, time was spent observing the bird life around Pebble Island settlement. A flock of Crested Caracaras was observed on the way to the Jetty. Fun was then had at the jetty photographing the cormorants in flight, oystercatchers, Crested Ducks and the Falkland Steamer Ducks. There was also an occasional Southern Sea Lion.

Late morning, we then took the short flight from Pebble Island to Carcass Island. Whilst the group was split, arriving at separate times, our flight over flat calm waters allowed us to observe from the air hundreds of Commerson Dolphins in many pods. As we landed, we flew over the beach and the population of Southern Elephant Seals. This was our first sighting of this species on the trip.

A short trip was taken back to the lodge, where we settled in and walked the settlement, prior to a wonderful lunch. Carcass Island is free of invasive rodents and feral cats, this allowed us to get close and observe the endemic Cobbs Wren and the Blackish Cinclodes for the first time.

After lunch we enjoyed the fine weather and took a walk around the harbour to Leopard Beach. On the way we found the native Common Violet. Realising the trip was a bit further than I recollected, I jogged back to the settlement to get a vehicle to help people back for our evening meal.

Day 7

Saturday 5th November

Carcass Island

Before breakfast, with a cracking sunrise, time was spent on the shoreline close to the settlement. Highlights included all three of the Falklands endemic birds, the Blackish Cinclodes, Cobb's Wren and Falkland Steamer Duck. There were also great opportunities to photograph Black-crowned Night Herons, an endemic subspecies.

After breakfast we witnessed a brutal fight between a male Kelp Goose and male, flightless Falkland Steamer Duck. Territorial fights like this are common and both birds survived. The group then headed up to the west of the Island in two vehicles, one expertly driven by Nigel, to the ponds on the north-west coast in an area known as the "The Plain". This turned out to be a popular location with lots of bird activity. This was another opportunity to enjoy the approachability of the Island small songbirds. Out in the ocean, we were treated to a pod of Peale's Dolphins.

The next stop was the sand beaches at the North-west Point and the Shedder Ponds. The latter receiving the name from the Upland Geese that congregate when it is time to shed their feathers. As the weather was calm, we observed and photographed birds on the ponds, which included Chiloe Wigeon, Silver Teal and Silvery Grebe. We then took a packed lunch and observed the Elephant Seals, enjoying their sometimes human like behaviour on the beach.

Arriving back at the lodge, the group split into two. Half of the group took time to relax and walk the settlement, the other half accompanied myself back to Leopard Beach. The main highlight at this location is watching the porpoising Gentoo Penguins return from a day feeding in the South Atlantic Ocean.

After the evening meal, with a beautiful sunset, a few of the group went outside and located the Short-eared Owls and listened to the drumming calls of the South American Snipe. This was our best birding on Carcass Island with 38 species.

Day 8

Sunday 6th November

Carcass Island

Before breakfast, with another cracking sunrise, time was spent once again on the shoreline close to the settlement. At this time of the year, the introduced European Gorse is in flower which allows fantastic photographic opportunities. One member of the group took the chance to spend time with the owner Rob who was up milking his cows.

This day proved to be the only significant disappointment of the entire trip. Unfortunately, the boat that operates from Carcass Island to West Point Island had struck and unexpected reef whilst returning from 'dry dock' in Stanley. As the boat needed assessment and approval to take passengers, we did not get to seeing nesting Black-browed Albatross on the trip. I am very grateful for how the group dealt with this disappointment, accepting that this unfortunate accident was out of anyone's control.

As it turns out the day was thick fog with average winds, with periodic sunshine in between. In the morning we spent time relaxing around the lodge and settlement, taking a walk to Stanley Hill and the point. This allowed us to get for many, their first good views of the South American Snipe.

In the afternoon, we once again returned to Leopard Beach in the vehicles. Some of the group braved the climb up Needles Point (not easy), from here we could observe a pair of Crested Caracara and the native Lady Slipper flower.

Day 9

Monday 7th November

Carcass Island to Sea Lion Island

A morning of fog with a slight breeze, meant a delay flying until the fog lifted. Thankfully, this did happen, and we arrived at Sea Lion Island for a late lunch.

The afternoon was spent close to the lodge with its abundance of wildlife. Sea Lion Island is home to the largest Southern Elephant Seal colony in the Falkland Islands. Elephant Corner is a popular area to sit and observe their behaviour.

Afterwards the group walked down the South Beach, cutting across at the pond to get to the North Beach. A highlight here is the Gentoo Penguins, watching them come back from the ocean and return to their colony. We then walked to the east end of the beach, where the largest Elephant Seal harem is located. Whilst on the beach we observed a pod of Killer Whales, which was Lola's pod of three and the male Pinnone. Our first sighting of a Northern Giant Petrel was seen, identified by the different colour of the bill tip.

Day 10

Tuesday 8th November

Sea Lion Island

Early morning produced some wonderful light. The group spent time on the South Beach looking for the Killer Whales again. Whilst there were no whales, time was spent with the Elephant Seals, particularly the recently weaned pups. Also resident in the area was a family of the endemic flightless Falkland Steamer Duck.

After breakfast we walked the same area as the previous day hoping to see Killer Whales again. Magellanic Oystercatcher nests were walked past, South American Snipe, Chiloe Wigeon, South American Terns, and lots of Ruddy-headed Geese. Early afternoon we managed to see Pinnone again on the South Beach. Whilst on the beach there was a male Elephant Seal that had been injured fighting with another male. This individual was being pestered by the birds, especially the Striated Caracara.

Another first sighting for the trip, was a lone King Penguin on the beach. It was a good day for native flowers, with viewings of the Vanilla Daisy and Fuegian Violet. Later in the day we also managed to get further viewings on Lola's Killer Whale pod on the North Beach. At the time we were viewing good numbers of Black-browed Albatross, Southern Fulmars and Sooty Shearwaters. After our evening meal we took the vehicle with Micky up towards the Sea Lion cliffs, where we observed the Short-eared Owls.

Day 11

Wednesday 9th November

Sea Lion Island

As always on Sea Lion Island, another early morning start to look for Killer Whales. The logic for early morning viewings at 'Weaner Pool' is connected to the Elephant Seals being more active earlier and later in the day. Ideal conditions involve a high tide and low winds, or swell. Great joy occurred (particularly from the guide!) when Puma's pod of Killer Whales, now thought to be eight whales, was sighted on the North Beach for the first time in the season. Puma is arguably the world's most famous wild Killer Whale, featuring in the BBC documentary 'Life' as well as National Geographic and Disney. Puma has the unusual behaviour of going into Weaner Pool, an area where the young seals learn to swim. Whilst Puma went into the pool, no weaners were caught in the pool. At least one seal was caught outside the pool.

After breakfast we returned to the South Beach, hoping to show the rest of the group the Killer Whales with no luck. Once the vehicles became available, with Micky, we then went up to the west end of the island, passing a Crested Caracara up by the gardens.

At Rockhopper Point we observed Rockhopper Penguins and the one Macaroni Penguin that lives in the colony. There was also an opportunity to see a conservation project that Sarah had established, using models of Imperial Cormorants on nests, with the hope of attracting them back to the area. At this location is a memorial to HMS Sheffield, which was sunk during 1982 by an Exocet missile.

During the afternoon, we visited Beaver Pond, Cinnamon Pond, and the Gulch, the former receiving its name from the float plane that was used to access the Island prior to the Islander aircraft. On the way back we stopped near Small Pond, as we had seen a bird of prey fly into the Tussac Grass opening. Initial reaction was that we had flushed a Short-eared Owl, but the bird turned out to be juvenile pale Variable Hawk.

After the evening meal, we once again went out to look for the Short-eared Owl. After what seemed like a lifetime, we got a view. It was a very cold evening. This was our best birding day on Sea Lion Island with 39 species of bird seen.

Day 12

Thursday 10th November

Sea Lion Island to Bleaker Island

A windy morning with a cold south-westerly breeze. Before flying to Bleaker Island, the group took a walk to Elephant Corner, down to the Gentoo Penguin colonies and back to the lodge. As the weather wasn't very pleasant, time was taken to relax in the lodge, eat our packed lunches, charge batteries, and sort the many photographs taken thus far.

The flight to Bleaker Island was the shortest of the trip, 10 - 15 minutes. The accommodation on Bleaker Island is very new, constructed in 2011 and very comfortable. Named after the shipwreck, it is known as Cassard House. Once everyone had settled into their rooms, we then took a short walk up to the Imperial Cormorant colony. As the day progressed the wind dropped and got warmer.

The Imperial Cormorant Colony is probably the most impressive in the Islands, with an estimation of over 8000 pairs. During the breeding season these attractive birds develop a bright blue-eye ring, deep orange caruncles and a recurved crest on the forehead. Afterwards we then walked up to Long Gulch, which is the breeding area for approximately 750 pairs of Rockhopper Penguins. In amongst the Rockhoppers was a solitary Macaroni Penguin that has now been seen for many years.

Day 13

Saturday 11th November

Bleaker Island

The morning once again started with a cracking sunrise. Those that got up early, either went up to the Imperial Cormorant colony or to the Rockhoppers.

After breakfast (which included homemade hashbrowns!) we grabbed our packed lunches and headed out for the day. As the group was nine people and we only had access to one vehicle, I decided to ferry people back and forth so everyone got some time to see the whole of the north of the Island.

Sandy Bay is a wonderful beach that teems with Gentoo Penguins. There are approximately 2000 breeding pairs on Penguin Hill. West of Sandy Bay are two ponds that host a good diversity of waterfowl. Whilst the group was split into two, both groups got to witness nine vagrant Hudsonian Godwits fly overhead. Other waterfowl included Yellow-billed Teal, Silver Teal, White-tufted Grebe, and Crested Duck.

At the north end of the Island, which is a National Nature Reserve. The group got to observe nesting Southern Giant Petrels. It is important to view this species of bird from a distance, about 50 metres, as they are very skittish and will abandon the nest.

Later in the afternoon, we walked down into Pebbly Bay, locating the Common Violets and Lady Slippers. These plants are associated with the one butterfly species in the Falklands, the Queen of the Falklands Fritillary. Unfortunately, it was too early in the season to observe the butterfly. A little further along the coast we sat and watched the nesting Magellanic Cormorants and Black-crowned Night Herons.

This was our joint best day for the number of bird species observed on the trip, with 41 in total.

Day 14

Sunday 12th November

Bleaker Island

The morning started brightly, with a few light showers of rain. We decided to head west and visit the colony of Southern Sea Lions on the south coast. Whilst the initial location provided reasonable views, the sun was directly in our faces and therefore not good for photography. Cautiously we went through the Tussac Grass, being careful not to disturb any of the Sea Lions, ending up in a better location to photograph the wildlife. In this location offshore there was also some impressive flocks of Imperial Cormorants flying back to the nearby nesting area.

The weather turned very windy late morning and was in fact, the only 'bad weather day' for the entire trip. After eating a packed lunch in Cassard House, we then took a walk around the settlement, as the Island is still a working sheep farm.

As there had been a vagrant Lesser Yellowlegs reported days before our visit, a few of us took the vehicle up to the ponds in the afternoon to see if we could find the bird. It was previously seen leaving the settlement in that direction. It didn't take us long to find this bird, which was a first for the trip. At Big Pond, we also got views of a Peregrine Falcon on the ground.

Day 15

Sunday 13th November

Bleaker Island and back to Stanley

There was not a lot to report on this day as once back in Stanley it was a free day for people to walk around the town (now a city!), take lunch in the Malвина House Hotel and visit the museum

Day 16

Monday 14th November

Volunteer Point

Leaving at about 8.30am the group set off in two vehicles, with 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). This is one of the more notorious off-road drives in the Falkland Islands, conditions were dry which made the journey relatively straight forward.

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 few last season's chicks in juvenile plumage and those in transition to their immature plumage. At this destination there is also an abundance of Gentoo and Magellanic Penguins.

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 after sharing a meal, we had to say our goodbyes.

Day 17

Tuesday 15th 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 16th November

Stanley & flight back

Despite the delay the group were able to leave Stanley and return 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 17th November

Arrival back at RAF Brize Norton

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Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted)

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November													
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	
1	Black-necked Swan	<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>	✓		✓											
2	Upland Goose	<i>Chloephaga picta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Kelp Goose	<i>Chloephaga hybrida</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Ruddy-headed Goose	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5	Falkland Steamer Duck	<i>Tachyeres brachypterus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	Crested Duck	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7	Silver Teal	<i>Spatula versicolor</i>	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		
8	Chiloe Wigeon	<i>Mareca sibilatrix</i>	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
9	Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>	✓													
10	Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11	White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>	✓											✓		
12	Silvery Grebe	<i>Podiceps occipitalis</i>	✓				✓					✓				
13	Snowy Sheathbill	<i>Chionis albus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14	Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
15	Magellanic Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus leucopodus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
16	Two-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius falklandicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
17	Rufous-chested Dotterel	<i>Charadrius modestus</i>		✓	✓		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	
18	White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
19	Magellanic Snipe	<i>Gallinago magellanica</i>				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			
20	Brown Skua	<i>Stercorarius antarcticus antarcticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
21	Brown-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>		✓									✓			
22	Dolphin Gull	<i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
23	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
24	South American Tern	<i>Sterna hiriundinacea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
25	King Penguin	<i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>								✓	✓				✓	
26	Gentoo Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
27	Magellanic Penguin	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
28	Macaroni Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>		✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		
29	Southern Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>		✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November													
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	
30	Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
31	Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
32	Northern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i>							✓							
33	Southern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialoides</i>		✓	✓					✓						
34	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>								✓						
35	Rock Shag (Magellanic C)	<i>Leucocarbo magellanicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
36	Imperial Shag (Cormorant)	<i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
37	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax falklandicus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
38	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
39	Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i>	✓		✓		✓				✓					
40	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus sanfordi</i>				✓	✓			✓	✓					
41	Striated Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus australis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
42	Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus plancus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		
43	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓							✓		
44	Blackish Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes antarcticus antarcticus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
45	Dark-faced Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola maclovianus maclovianus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
46	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓											
47	Cobb's Wren	<i>Troglodytes cobbi</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
48	Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>			✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		
49	Austral Thrush	<i>Turdus falcklandii falcklandii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
50	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓													
51	Correndera Pipit	<i>Anthus correndera grayi</i>	✓	✓	✓								✓		✓	
52	Black-chinned Siskin	<i>Spinus barbatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
53	Long-tailed Meadowlark	<i>Leistes loyca falklandicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
54	White-bridled Finch	<i>Melanodera melanodera melanodera</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
55	Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>							✓					✓		
56	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>												✓		

Mammals

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

Peale's Dolphin, *Lagenorhynchus australis*
 Southern Elephant Seal, *Mirounga leonina*

Commerson's Dolphin, *Cephalorhynchus commersoni*
 European Hare, *Lepus europaeus*

Plants (Native)

Native Yarrow, *Acaena lucida*
 Wild Celery, *Apium australe*
 Small-fern, *Blechnum penna-marina*
 Lady's Slipper, *Calceolaria fothergillii*
 Fachine, *Chiliodactylum diffusum*
 Whitegrass, *Cortaderia egmontiana*
 Fuegian Couch, *Elymus magellanicus*

Prickly-burr, *Acaena magellanica*
 Thrift, *Armeria maritima*
 Christmas-bush, *Baccharis triuncea*
 Balsam-bog, *Bolax gummifera*
 Diddle-dee, *Empetrum rubrum*
 Mountainberry, *Gaultheria pumila*
 Pigvine, *Gunnera magellanica*

Cinnamon Grass, *Anthoxanthum redolens*
 Tall-fern, *Blechnum magellanicum*
 Vanilla Daisy, *Leucheria suaveolens*
 Water-milfoil, *Myriophyllum quitense*
 Falkland Lavender, *Perezia recurvata*
 Falkland Strawberry, *Rubus geoides*
 Common Violet, *Viola maculata*
 Bluegrass *Poa alopecurus*

Native Rush, *Juncus scheuchzerioides*
 Tall Rush, *Marsippospermum grandiflorum*
 Pale Maiden, *Olsynium filifolium*
 California Club-rush, *Schoenoplectus californicus*
 Fuegian Violet, *Viola magellanica*

Buttonweed, *Leptinella scariosa*
 Native Wood-rush, *Luzula alopecurus*
 Field Mouse-ear *Cerastium arvense*
 Scurvygrass, *Oxalis enneaphylla*
 Tussac, *Poa flabellata*
 Arrow-leaved Marigold, *Psychrophila sagittata*
 Short Rush, *Rostkovia magellanica*
 Sea Cabbage, *Senecio candidans*
 Native Boxwood, *Veronica elliptica*