

PAYMENT DETAILS

PLEASE COMPLETE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

GIFT AID

With Gift Aid on every £1 you give us we can claim an extra 25p back from HM Revenue & Customs. To qualify, what you pay in UK Income and/or Capital Gains Tax must at least equal the Gift Aid all your charities will reclaim in the tax year.

YES: I would like Falklands Conservation to treat all the donations I have made in the last four years, and all I will make until I notify you otherwise, as Gift Aid donations. I am a UK taxpayer and understand that if I pay less Income Tax and/or Capital Gains Tax than the amount of Gift Aid claimed on all my donations in that tax year it is my responsibility to pay any difference.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

DATA PROTECTION

We respect your privacy. Falklands Conservation will not make your name and address available to other organisations, and will treat your details as confidential. If however, you would be happy to receive information, about other aspects of our work from time to time, please tick the box .

**RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO:
Falklands Conservation,
The Gatehouse, The Lodge,
Sandy, Beds, SG19 2DL, UK**

Have you considered a Standing Order?

(UK BANK ACCOUNT HOLDERS ONLY)

This helps us keep our administration costs down. Either download the form from our website or set up your own using the following details: **Falklands Conservation**, Barclays Bank, King George Street, Yeovil, Somerset BA20 1PX. Sort code: 20-99-40 / Account Number 90442542

You can also purchase securely online at www.falklandsconservation.com/our-shop

Falklands Conservation is a UK registered charity no. 1073859 and a company limited by guarantee in England and Wales no. 03661322.

Please use this form for both Penguin Adoption and Membership purchase, completing the relevant sections.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____ Tel. _____

Email _____

Please tick this box if you would like to receive updates by email

PURCHASE INFORMATION

Penguin adoption for a year - £25 / \$40 *

Membership fee payable *
(see overleaf for categories)

***Please indicate £ sterling or US\$** **Donation** *

Please make cheques payable to Falklands Conservation. **Total** *

I wish to pay by Visa/Mastercard (please tick)

My card number is

Expiry date /

Signature _____

Cardholder's name _____

Cardholder's address (if different from applicant)

_____ Postcode _____

Protecting wildlife from invasive species



Tussacbird (above), still occasionally found on Bleaker Island, is particularly threatened by rats accidentally introduced in the 1980s whose presence has led to a reduction in the number of Falkland songbirds. However, the offshore islands of North Point, Halt and Sandy Bay remain rat-free and support populations of the endemic **Cobb's wren**. It is hoped that rats can be eradicated from the main island and wildlife diversity restored to its former level. It is vitally important that invasive species are prevented from spreading to new islands in the Falklands archipelago. In the absence of trees, native ground-nesting bird populations can be devastated by rodent predation.

To prevent the spread of invasive species and diseases, you are asked to comply with a few simple measures when travelling around the islands: make sure all of your clothing, equipment and luggage is free from soil, animal faeces, seeds, insects and rodents, and scrub your footwear before each visit to a new wildlife site or seabird colony. If you have any questions about biosecurity, or wish to report diseased wildlife, please speak to the landowners or call the Department of Agriculture 27355 / Falklands Conservation 22247 for advice.

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Falklands Conservation is a company limited by guarantee in England and Wales No 03661322 and registered charity

No 1073859. Falklands Conservation is registered as an Overseas Company in the Falkland Islands.

Falkland Office: Jubilee Villas, Ross Road, Stanley FIQQ 1ZZ | UK Office: The Gatehouse, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds SG19 2DL

Falklands Conservation works to conserve the wildlife of the Falkland Islands. To find out more about us and how you can support what we do, visit us at Jubilee Villas, Ross Road, Stanley or go to our website:

www.falklandsconservation.com

Information about other areas of outstanding wildlife and scenery, can be found in *A Visitor's Guide to the Falkland Islands*.



BLEAKER ISLAND

Wonderful wildlife on a Falkland farm



www.falklandsconservation.com

BLEAKER ISLAND



Bleaker Island lies close to the south-east coast of East Falkland, at the entrance to Adventure Sound.

Cassard Point (named after a French sailing vessel wrecked here in 1906) is only half a mile (800m) away from Driftwood Point on the mainland.

Bleaker Island is reached by a 30-minute flight from Stanley, or Mount Pleasant Complex, with the Falkland Islands Government Air Service (FIGAS). Passengers from cruise ships arrive by Zodiac on the 1.6km (1 mile) long beach at Sandy Bay.

Together with its outlying islands, the Bleaker Island Group is internationally recognised as an Important Bird Area (FK04). The northern part of the Island is a National Nature Reserve.



Cobb's Cottage

Cassard House

COVER PHOTO: Imperial cormorants

The Falkland Islands archipelago lies 350km (280 miles) to the east of the South American continent. It consists of two large islands, East and West Falkland, and more than 750 small islands and islets.

Visitor Accommodation

Constructed in 2011, **Cassard House** (named after the shipwreck of the same name) provides high quality accommodation for eight people in four ensuite bedrooms. The house has solar-powered underfloor heating and hot water, triple glazing, high insulation levels, a large conservatory and a heat recovery unit.

The nearby **Cobb's Cottage** (named after Arthur Cobb, farm manager and naturalist, who lived on the Island from 1906 to the 1920s) sleeps up to five, in three bedrooms, with full central heating, a bath/shower room and TV/radio.

Both units have fully equipped kitchens, provided bed linen and 24-hour power, and are available on a self-catering or full board basis. They are located within easy walking distance to penguins, cormorants, seals and wildfowl.

Booking enquiries to:

Tel: +500 21084/32491

Email: bleakerislandfarm@horizon.co.fk

Website: www.bleakerisland.com

Seabirds of Bleaker Island

This Island is particularly important for its colonies of cormorants. Over 8,000 pairs of **king cormorants** breed in the main colony in the centre of the Island. During the breeding season these handsome birds develop a bright blue eye-ring, deep orange caruncles and a recurved crest on their forehead, which all diminish as the season progresses. The Long Gulch is favoured by the smaller **rock cormorants**, often seen as solitary feeders in kelp patches.

Seven sub-colonies of **southern rockhopper penguins** (about 720 pairs) breed along the southern side of the Long Gulch. They climb up very steep cliffs with ease bounding together with both feet and using their bill for support in difficult places. They are summer visitors and will leave their colony in April to spend the winter at sea. A single pair of **macaroni penguins** (with golden yellow head plumes and a larger bill) can sometimes be seen amongst the rockhoppers, with the **king penguin** also an occasional visitor. There is one large colony of **gentoo penguins** on Penguin Hill. They will approach sitting observers if you avoid sudden movements, but will panic and rush away if approached too closely. **Magellanic penguins**, which nest in 2m (6ft) deep underground burrows, can be found right across the island.

Southern giant petrels nest at a number of sites along the Adventure Sound coast. When breeding (from September to December with young fledging in late March), these large birds are very sensitive to disturbance and must not be startled or approached any closer than 200m. They are scavengers which seek out carcasses of dead seals, penguins, sheep or whales – and are an excellent indication of beach strandings.

Bleaker Island qualifies as an Important Bird Area (FK04), a global standard set by BirdLife International.



Southern rockhopper penguin

Imperial cormorant colony



PENGUIN ADOPTION FORM

- Adopt a king penguin at the remote colony of Volunteer Point in the Falkland Islands for £25/ US\$40 for 12 months.
- Help conservation efforts to protect the penguins of the Falklands.
- Receive a personalised adoption certificate, king penguin photo and penguin pin badge.
- Receive updates from Falklands Conservation.

Yes, I would like to Adopt a Penguin! (payment form overleaf)

You may wish to Adopt a Penguin as a gift or on behalf of someone else, if so just let us know the details.

I would like the adoption pack to be sent to:
PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____ Tel. _____

Email _____

Penguin Name _____

MEMBERSHIP



- Join Falklands Conservation and help to protect the spectacular wildlife of the Falkland Islands.
- Receive a joining pack and membership badge.
- Receive regular updates from the Islands and two magazines a year.

I would like to become a member of Falklands Conservation (payment form overleaf)

Membership category (please tick)

- Individual (UK, EU or FI) £30/\$50
- Individual (overseas) £50/\$80
- Household/family £50/\$80
- Gold £100/\$170
- Life (one-off payment) £1,000/\$1,700
- Student £15/\$20

To either adopt a penguin and/or become a member please complete both sides of this form

You can also purchase securely online at www.falklandsconservation.com/our-shop

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About Bleaker Island

Bleaker Island was first known as Long Island (and referred to as such on the chart compiled by the *Beagle* survey of which Charles Darwin was a part in 1834). It subsequently became Breaker Island, after the large waves that crash against it, but since at least 1857 it has been called Bleaker Island – although it is far from bleak.

The island covers 2,070 ha (5,155 acres) with a varied coastline of low cliffs, sloping bedrock beaches, wide sandy bays and sheltered coves. It is long and thin, never more than 3.2 km (2 miles) wide and low-lying, rarely exceeding 1.5 m (4½ ft), except for Semaphore Hill (27 m, 89 ft), north-east of the Settlement.

For many years the Island was owned by the Falkland Islands Company and it has been a sheep farm for over 100 years. Now privately owned, and under organic sustainable management, it has

1,000 sheep and a nucleus of 55 Hereford breeding cows (imported from Chile in 2004). Here wildlife and domestic animals happily co-exist.

Extensive greens around the Island provide excellent pasture – naturally fertilised by geese and seabirds. Some tussock grass has survived a high level of grazing in the past. Other bare and eroded areas are now being replanted in protected paddocks. This is managed sustainably to provide winter fodder for the domestic animals. The farm is organic using no fertilisers or drugs.

Flowers to be found on Bleaker include the **yellow** and **dog orchids** and **lady's slipper**. Forty different breeding birds have been recorded, including **Magellanic**, **southern rockhopper**, **macaroni** and **gentoo penguins** and a very large colony of **imperial cormorants**.



BLEAKER ISLAND

Please follow the guidelines

MAINTAIN A DISTANCE of **6m (20ft)** between you and any wildlife at all times.



WILDLIFE HAVE RIGHT OF WAY AT ALL TIMES. Do not block wildlife from returning or entering the sea.



TAKE CARE on steep slopes and slippery rocks.



LEAVE GATES as you find them.



BE AWARE of biosecurity. Do not introduce invasive species to the area.



BE CAREFUL not to trample the burrows of nesting seabirds, particularly those of Magellanic penguins. Avoid walking across areas of high burrow density.



LAMBING SEASON

The lambing season is from **October** to **December**. During this time visitors are asked to take extra care not to disturb ewes as they may abandon lambs if startled.

KEY

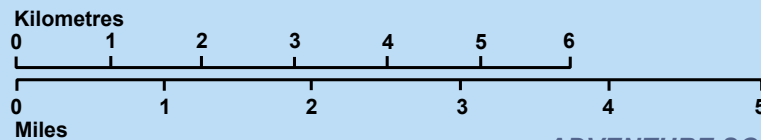
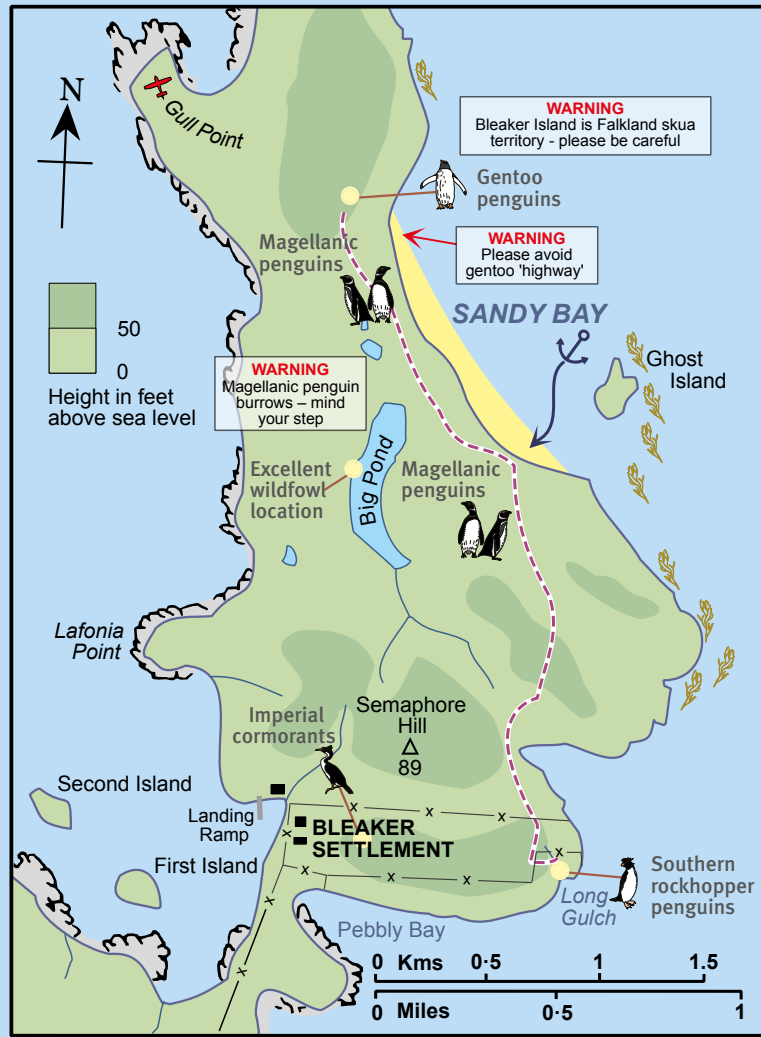
- Hiking route
- Pond
- Stream
- Kelp Beds
- Wildlife Viewing Area
- Cruise Ship Anchorage
- Airstrip
- Wire Fence
- Gate



The lady's slipper is endemic to the Falkland Islands.



Avoid areas where Magellanic penguins are nesting underground.



The yellow orchid is protected by law.



Exploring Bleaker Island

The northern end of Sandy Bay (cruise ship landing beach) teems with **gentoo penguins**. There are 2,000 breeding pairs on Penguin Hill. An easy short walk south from Sandy Bay to Long Gulch will reward the visitor with good views of many Falkland breeding birds. Watch out in particular for **Magellanic penguins**, **crested** and **striated caracaras**, **Falkland skuas** and **ruddy-headed geese**. **Snowy sheathbills**, a non-breeding summer visitor, can be seen particularly around the colonies of penguins and imperial cormorants.

Between Sandy Bay and the Settlement lies Big Pond. This and the two smaller ponds to the north are popular with **Chiloë wigeon**, **silvery** and **white-tufted grebes**, **speckled** and **silver teal** and **flying steamer duck**. **Black-necked swans** also breed here.

On the south-east facing coast, among the tussac plantations (watch out for **Falkland grass wrens**), is a deep fissure in the cliffs known as the Long Gulch. It is a favourite spot for an impressive number of seabirds which breed on the rocky ledges. Because it is an area inaccessible to rats, **tussacbirds** can also be found here.



Crested caracara



Snowy sheathbill



White-tufted grebe

Bird checklist

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> King penguin | <input type="checkbox"/> Flying steamer duck | <input type="checkbox"/> White-rumped sandpiper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gentoo penguin | <input type="checkbox"/> Falkland steamer duck | <input type="checkbox"/> Snowy sheathbill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Macaroni penguin | <input type="checkbox"/> Chiloë wigeon | <input type="checkbox"/> Falkland skua |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Southern rockhopper penguin | <input type="checkbox"/> Speckled teal | <input type="checkbox"/> Kelp gull |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Magellanic penguin | <input type="checkbox"/> Crested duck | <input type="checkbox"/> Dolphin gull |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White-tufted grebe | <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow-billed pintail | <input type="checkbox"/> Brown-headed gull |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Silvery grebe | <input type="checkbox"/> Silver teal | <input type="checkbox"/> South American tern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Southern giant petrel | <input type="checkbox"/> Turkey vulture | <input type="checkbox"/> Short-eared owl |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Southern fulmar | <input type="checkbox"/> Variable hawk | <input type="checkbox"/> Tussacbird |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rock cormorant | <input type="checkbox"/> Crested caracara | <input type="checkbox"/> Dark-faced ground-tyrant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Imperial cormorant | <input type="checkbox"/> Striated caracara | <input type="checkbox"/> Falkland pipit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black-crowned night heron | <input type="checkbox"/> Peregrine falcon | <input type="checkbox"/> Falkland thrush |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black-necked swan | <input type="checkbox"/> Magellanic oystercatcher | <input type="checkbox"/> Falkland grass wren |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kelp goose | <input type="checkbox"/> Blackish oystercatcher | <input type="checkbox"/> Long-tailed meadowlark |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Upland goose | <input type="checkbox"/> Two-banded plover | <input type="checkbox"/> White-bridled finch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ruddy-headed goose | <input type="checkbox"/> Rufous-chested dotterel | <input type="checkbox"/> Black-chinned siskin |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Magellanic snipe | |