

# Coastline monitoring of birds and mammals of Stanley Harbour and Cape Pembroke

Year 2 - December 2021 and June 2022



*The Cape Pembroke coastline, December 2021*

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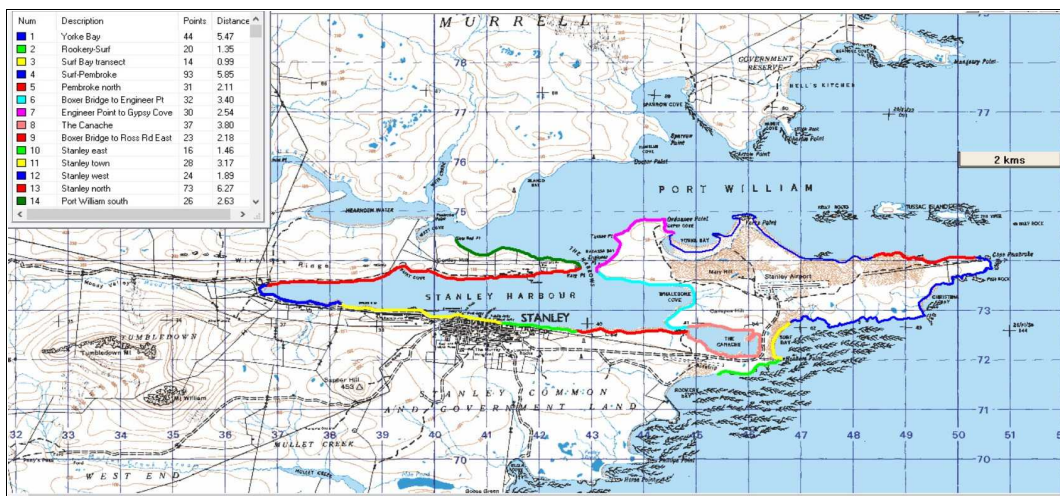
## SUMMARY

In 2020, Environmental Studies Budget (ESB) funding was approved for a 3-year wildlife monitoring programme of Stanley Harbour and Cape Pembroke coastlines, one of the most visited areas in the Falklands, where human activity is at its highest and increasing annually.

The current 3 year programme (2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23) is a continuation of annual field surveys carried out since 2013 and designed to collect distribution and abundance data for coastal birds in Stanley Harbour and Cape Pembroke Peninsula (Fig. 1) in December and June each year. The information is used to monitor the environmental health of the coastline, and provides the capacity to detect potential changes in the conservation status of the region's coastal wildlife populations. The survey data may serve also to inform environmental impact assessments for any economic development activities proposed for the area.

This report presents data for surveys carried out in December 2021 (summer) and June 2022 (winter). This year, for the first time, the former 1982 minefield area along the Yorke Bay coastline was also surveyed, following clearance of mines in 2021.

**Fig. 1.** Coastlines surveyed in Stanley Harbour, Port William and Cape Pembroke Peninsula.



## PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

- Coastal bird numbers overall appear to be unchanged
- Native passerine numbers overall appear to be unchanged
- South American Terns have abandoned their former nesting site at Yorke Point
- Gentoo Penguins continue to breed successfully at Yorke Bay
- The New Port coastline is ideally suited for a wildlife habitat remediation project

## OBSERVATIONS

> Over the past 12 months, there have been no apparent major human-related adverse impacts to coastline habitats in the area surveyed. The grazing regime on Cape Pembroke remains the same (up to a maximum of 50 horses grazing between 1 June and 30 September). Apart from permitted small-scale developments at the Canache, there have been no significant earthworks or infrastructure developments carried out on the 20 metre wide strip of coastal vegetation that borders the shoreline of Stanley Harbour and Cape Pembroke.

> Habitat changes due to weather-related impacts are evident at two locations: several hectares of grassland on the Pembroke Peninsula between Yorke Bay and Whalebone Cove are in the process of being covered by blowing sand from the Yorke Bay sand dunes, resulting in less food for horses and geese. The second location is on the coast southwest of Hooker's Point where coastal erosion caused by wave-action is impacting about 200 m of the foreshore, causing large chunks of the 2-3 metre high bank of tussac peat to collapse on to the beach below.

- In contrast, the on-going process of natural re-vegetation of coastal tussac (supplemented with tussac planting by Falklands Conservation's Watch Group near Hooker's Point) in those areas that are not grazed by horses (i.e. Surf Bay, the coastline between Engineer Point and Gypsy Cove, and the headland at Cape Pembroke itself) is slowly but steadily increasing the area of favourable habitat for wildlife on the Peninsula.
- Recreational use of the Cape Pembroke Peninsula continues to grow. The most popular areas are Gypsy Cove, Whalebone Cove, the Gentoo Penguin colony at Yorke Bay, Cape Pembroke lighthouse and Surf Bay. These areas are used by people for hiking, whale-watching, bird watching and walking dogs. Other activities include kayaking at Yorke Bay and off-road driving. Impacts on wildlife are variable. Since Yorke Bay opened in 2021, the colony of South American Terns at Yorke Point has disappeared; however, gentoos are still breeding there despite occasional disturbance by people approaching too closely, and a preliminary assessment of the bird count data collected by this study since 2013 indicates no significant change for steamer ducks. Further analyses will be carried out on all species to determine their long-term population trends over the past 10 years.
- Potential future impacts to habitat and wildlife include the new housing subdivision in Bennetts Paddock and the construction of Tussac House, both situated within 50 metres of the foreshore. Once complete, these developments will increase the footprint of built-up areas, and are likely to result in further expansion of the House Sparrow population.
- In the medium-term, the largest impact to the Stanley Harbour coastline will occur during the construction of the New Port facility adjacent to FIPASS, when approximately one kilometre of coastline between Tussac House and FIPASS will be significantly modified (see Fig. 2). The area includes the current FIPASS structure, which has a minimal onshore footprint and appears to have caused little, if any, adverse impact to wildlife; in fact for some species it has provided additional roosting and breeding habitat. The remaining area consists of Stanley Growers market garden fields with a network of polytunnels, storage sheds and access tracks for agricultural traffic, which together are classed as 'arable and horticultural' habitat. This is interspersed with 'woodland' habitat in the form of windbreaks and woodlands of introduced evergreen and deciduous trees, some of which are over 30 years old. There is also a significant area of 'standing water' in the form of a large pond used for irrigation, and several drainage ditches which flow to the shoreline across the fields. This has created an area of exceptional foraging and nesting habitat for birds, and one which will be significantly impacted during the construction of the New Port.

**Fig. 2.** Satellite image of the proposed New Port site, showing the 300 metre long stretch of coastline that will be impacted by infrastructure development.



Long-term, these impacts can be redressed, and the landscape and wildlife value of the area enhanced for the benefit of both people and birds, providing certain land management actions are carried out on completion of the port construction phase. Actions could include:

- Landscaping of the area between the proposed port access road and the coastline (see the New Port high impact zone in Fig. 2), with native plants, and ornamental trees and shrubs to create additional wildlife shelter belts and a recreational green space area.
- Planting tall-growing native grasses (tussac, Fuegian couch, bluegrass, swordgrass) and shrubs (boxwood and fachine) along the 20 metre foreshore strip between Tussac House and FIPASS, with no vertical sea walls, concrete or rock aggregate.
- Ensuring that drainage ditches and pipes channel water to the foreshore through shallow pools at the top of the beach.
- Keep 24 hour security lighting to a minimum along the foreshore.

## **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The survey area comprises 22 km of coastline within Stanley Harbour and 21 km on the exposed outer coastlines of Port William and Cape Pembroke Peninsula (see Fig. 1).

The coastline is divided into 14 transects that vary in length from 1 km to 6.27 km (details in Appendix, Table 3). Factors that determine the start and end points of each transect include habitat type, land use and geographical and topographical features.

Transects can be grouped to provide area-specific data, for example for the outer exposed coastlines (Cape Pembroke Peninsula and Port William) and the sheltered waters of Stanley Harbour and the Canache. Note that up until the minefields were cleared in 2021, most of the north shore of the Cape Pembroke Peninsula coastline was out of bounds and therefore not surveyed until this year.

Surveys take place in summer (late November/December) and winter (June). Fieldwork is carried out by Sally Poncet and Ken Passfield and requires approximately 20 person hours, working 5 - 6 hours each day (plus travel time to and from the sites) in favourable weather conditions (less than 20 knots of wind and no rain).

The resulting bird survey data are effectively 'snapshots' in time, and while they may not capture 100% of all species or birds that are using the site during the course of a year, they have been shown to be a sufficiently accurate indicator of bird occupancy along any given stretch of coastline (Tabak et al 2014).

The identity of each bird species and the number of birds detected along the coastline transects are recorded following a standardised data collection protocol (Tabak et al 2015). The surveyor walks along the coastline at a slow and consistent pace, noting birds that move ahead or accompany the surveyor to avoid counting the same bird multiple times. Counts are of adults and subadults (except for burrow nesting species such as Magellanic Penguin and Sooty Shearwater, for which only breeding status is recorded). Breeding status and social structure are also recorded; breeding status is assessed on the basis of the number of birds present, their behaviour, the habitat they are seen in, time of year and field experience of the surveyors. The geographical location of individuals, pairs and groups of birds is recorded using a mobile phone app, then stored in an Access database. The sampling unit (transect) consists of a 100 m wide swathe of coastline extending from 20 m inland of the high tide mark out to about 80 m offshore. The presence of mammal species (native and introduced) and any evidence of their presence are also recorded. Data are submitted to FIG's Information Management System at SAERI, and are available for public use in accordance with IMS terms and conditions.

## Species monitored

All bird species present on the day of survey are recorded. Seven of these species (Falkland Steamer Duck, Kelp Goose, Crested Duck, Kelp Gull, Rock Shag and both species of oystercatchers) are key indicator species: they are the most evenly distributed and/or abundant species in the Falklands; they are present year-round on any given stretch of coastline, are visually conspicuous and easily identifiable and hence are the most suitable indicator species for monitoring change in the near-shore marine environment. Rock Shag and Falkland Steamer Duck are also 2 of the 12 bird species recently identified as suitable for identifying Key Biodiversity Areas for seabirds in the Falklands (Handley et al 2022).

## RESULTS

Between 40 to 50 bird species may be present year-round and/or seasonally (not including vagrants) along the coastlines of Stanley Harbour and Cape Pembroke. A list of species and their breeding status is presented in the Appendix. Seal records this year include several non-breeding southern sea lions (the majority were hauled out in tussac between Ordnance Point and Tussac Point, and several large bulls at Cape Pembroke), subadult elephant seals, and a single leopard at Yorke Bay in June. Non-native mammals recorded were cats, Norway rats, mice, hares and horses. A summary of bird species, total number of birds counted and number of birds per kilometre of coastline for each transect is in Table 1. Table 2 shows the number of birds for each species.

**Table 1.** Numbers of birds (but not including numbers of Sooty Shearwaters, Gentoo Penguins or Magellanic Penguins) and number of species for each transect surveyed in summer (December 2021) and winter (June 2022).

Area	Transect	Length (km)	No. species		Total no. birds		Birds/km	
			summer	winter	summer	winter	summer	winter
Cape Pembroke Peninsula & Port William	Rookery Bay to Surf Bay	1.35	13	10	62	53	46	39
	Surf Bay	1	7	3	15	24	15	24
	Surf Bay to Cape Pembroke	5.85	16	21	193	243	33	42
	Pembroke north	2.11	13	7	46	33	22	16
	Yorke Bay	5.47	19	18	279	175	51	32
	Gypsy Cove to Engineer Pt	2.54	17	12	169	98	67	39
	Port William	2.63	13	6	57	67	22	26
<b>Totals for Cape Pembroke Peninsula and Port William</b>		<b>20.95</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>
Stanley Harbour & the Canache	Engineer Pt to Boxer Bridge	3.4	10	11	148	151	44	44
	Boxer Bridge to Ross Road	2.18	17	18	147	146	67	67
	Stanley east	1.46	9	11	85	80	58	55
	Stanley town	3.17	11	12	122	188	39	59
	Stanley west	1.89	15	14	229	95	121	50
	Stanley north	6.27	17	16	232	221	37	35
	The Canache	3.8	16	16	90	332	24	87
<b>Totals for Stanley Harbour and the Canache</b>		<b>22.17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>55</b>

**Table 2.** Species in Stanley Harbour (22.17 km coastline) and Cape Pembroke (20.95 km coastline) in summer (December 2021) and winter (June 2022). Species in blue font are key coastal indicator species. P = present but not counted.

Species	Stanley Harbour and the Canache				Cape Pembroke and Port William			
	summer		winter		summer		winter	
	count	birds/km	count	birds/km	count	birds/km	count	birds/km
Falkland Steamer Duck	254	11.46	211	9.52	150	7.16	67	3.20
Kelp Gull	155	6.99	41	1.85	91	4.34	49	2.34
Rock Shag	130	5.86	153	6.90	116	5.54	215	10.26
Upland Goose	113	5.10	123	5.55	26	1.24	33	1.58
House Sparrow	109	4.92	71	3.20	5	0.24	0	0
Crested Duck	73	3.29	116	5.23	7	0.33	4	0.19
Magellanic Oystercatcher	26	1.17	41	1.85	15	0.72	15	0.72
Brown-hooded Gull	50	1.16	0	0	6	0.29	0	0
Kelp Goose	19	0.86	107	4.83	133	6.35	24	1.15
Turkey Vulture	17	0.77	10	0.45	6	0.29	29	1.38
Black-throated Finch	16	0.72	11	0.50	11	0.53	79	3.77
Blackish Oystercatcher	12	0.54	8	0.36	8	0.38	6	0.29
Dark-faced Ground-tyrant	12	0.54	30	1.35	18	0.86	21	1.00
South American Tern	11	0.50	0	0	84	4.01	0	0
Two-banded Plover	11	0.50	146	6.59	40	1.91	26	1.24
Black-chinned Siskin	9	0.41	14	0.63	3	0.14	2	0.10
Long-tailed Meadowlark	8	0.36	19	0.86	10	0.48	20	0.95
Southern Giant Petrel	5	0.23	0	0	2	0.10	3	0.14
Black-crowned Night-heron	4	0.18	3	0.14	8	0.38	1	0.05
Falkland Thrush	4	0.18	14	0.63	12	0.57	18	0.86
Falkland Pipit	3	0.14	0	0	5	0.24	4	0.19
White-rumped Sandpiper	3	0.14	0	0	4	0.19	0	0
Dolphin Gull	2	0.09	15	0	44	2.10	18	0.86
Ruddy-headed Goose	2	0.09	5	0.23	0	0	0	0
Speckled Teal	2	0.09	63	2.84	2	0.10	0	0
Falkland Skua	1	0.05	0	0	1	0.05	0	0
Grass Wren	1	0.05	1	0.05	12	0.57	1	0.05
Black-necked Swan	0	0	2	0.09	0	0	0	0
Domestic Goose	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05
Gentoo Penguin	0	0	0	0	31	1.48	250	11.93
King Cormorant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05
King Penguin	0	0	0	0	3	0.14	0	0
Magellanic Snipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05
Peregrine Falcon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Red-backed Hawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05
Rufous-chested Dotterel	0	0	5	0.23	0	0	0	0
Snowy Sheathbill	0	0	1	0.05	1	0.05	48	2.29
Tussacbird	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.33
White-tufted Grebe	0	0	2	0.09	0	0	0	0
Magellanic Penguin	0	0	0	0	n/a	P	0	0
Sooty Shearwater	0	0	0	0	n/a	P	0	0
Cattle Egret	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chilean Swallow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chiloe Wigeon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobb's Wren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crested Caracara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Teal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Striated Caracara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>47.50</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>54.71</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>40.76</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>70.66</b>

Maps 1 to 16 show the seasonal distribution and abundance and nest sites of the seven key indicator species: Falkland Steamer Duck, Kelp Goose, Crested Duck, Rock Shag, Magellanic Oystercatcher and Blackish Oystercatcher, as well as passerines. Numbers of birds are grouped at 50 m intervals along the coast into ranges of 1, 2, 3, 4-10, 11-20, 20+. Nest sites include records of adults with chicks and fledglings.

Overall, there does not appear to be any significant difference in the total number of birds present this year compared with last year (2020-21). The Cape Pembroke coastline density this year (39 in summer, 33 in winter) is similar to last year's (34 and 33 respectively); the slightly higher summer density (39) is mostly due to a large number of Rock Shags. The Stanley Harbour summer bird density (48 birds per km of coastline) is higher than last year's (39). Comparing this year's count data for each species (Table 2) with last year's (Poncet 2021), there appear to have been a marked increase in the summer populations of Kelp Gull (155 individuals compared with 34) and Rock Shag (130 cf. 65). South American Terns also increased in Stanley Harbour this year, with a pair nesting on the jetty at the Camber for the first time; this is mostly likely as a result of disturbance to nesting birds at the former colony site at Yorke Bay after the area was opened to the public once the minefields were cleared in 2021.

Falkland Steamer Ducks, Crested Ducks, House Sparrows and other passerines, and both species of oystercatchers showed little inter-annual change. Steamer ducks were once again the most numerous species year-round in both the harbour and along the outer coastline. Their average clutch size this year (December 2021) was 4.8 chicks which is above the long-term average of 4.5 (Table 3). The number of native passerines (all species combined) present in December 2021 was 124, compared with the long-term average of 130, and there does not appear to be any marked change over the last 10 years.

**Table 3.** Falkland Steamer Duck breeding pairs and brood size (number of ducklings) and of total number of native passerines recorded in December each year.

Year	Falkland Steamer Duck			Native Passerines total no. individuals
	No. Pairs	No. chicks	Average brood size	
2013	31	129	4.2	141
2014	32	171	5.3	147
2016	39	172	4.4	157
2018	36	141	3.9	156
2020	29	118	4.1	134
2021	32	155	4.8	124

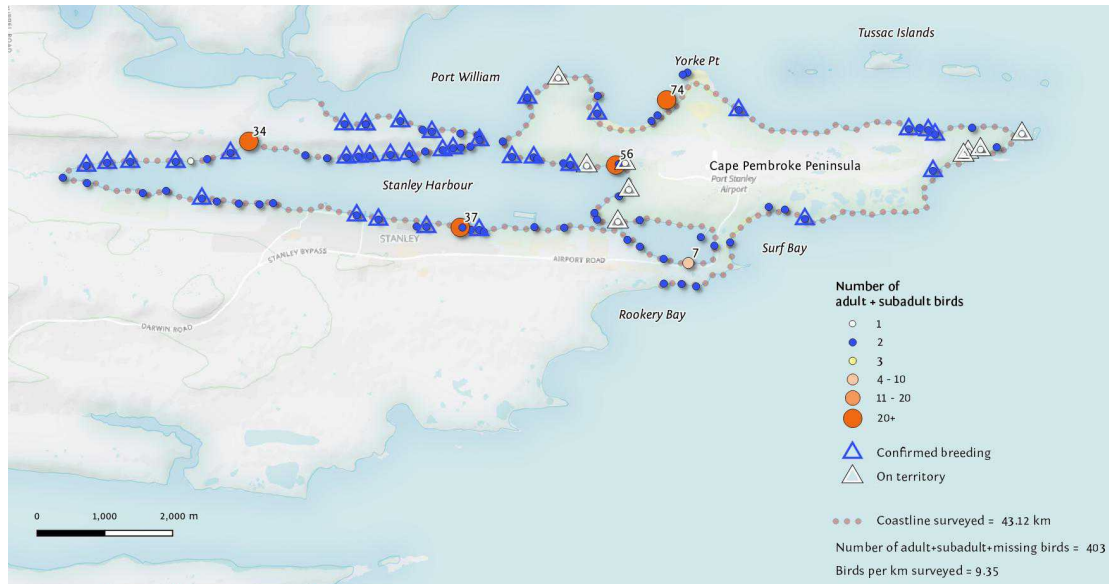
The summer population of Kelp Geese in Stanley Harbour was lower than in previous years (only 19 birds compared with 42 last year). This species tends to frequent the outer coast during the summer months, moving into Stanley Harbour during the winter. Once again, large wintering flocks of Two-banded Plovers were recorded feeding on the Canache mudflats. Rare winter visitors included a pair Black-necked Swans at the Moody Brook end of the harbour in June 2022, and a large group of black-hooded gulls in December.

Rock Shags were abundant in both the winter and summer months feeding in the offshore kelp beds, very often accompanied by Kelp Gulls which appear to scavenge any left-over food taken by Rock Shags, and steamer ducks. Interestingly, despite the very high number of King Cormorants that feed in outer Port William and Berkeley Sound waters, this species is very rarely seen in Stanley Harbour, and only in small numbers on the Cape Pembroke coastline.

## Falkland Steamer Duck

This is one of the most abundant and widely distributed species in the Falklands and is considered to be an excellent indicator of a healthy inshore marine environment. Pairs occupy coastal territories all year round, located at regular intervals around most coastlines, although less commonly along exposed ocean coasts and sandy beaches.

**Map 1. Falkland Steamer Duck – summer December 2021**



**Map 2. Falkland Steamer Duck – winter June 2022**

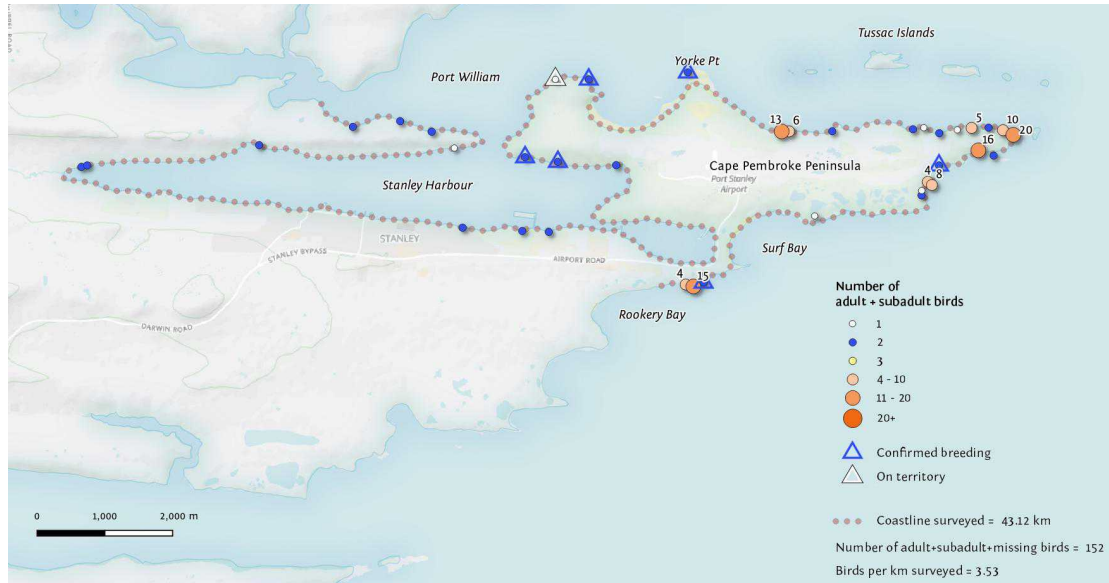




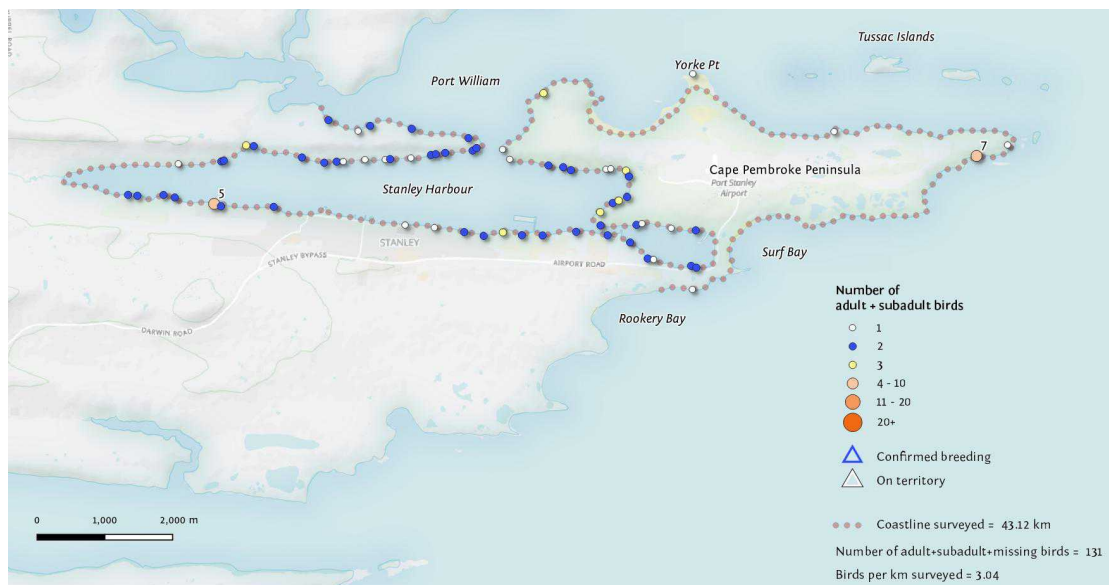
## Kelp Goose

Breeding pairs of this species defend coastline territory during the breeding season only, and disperse once young have fledged. Nest sites are restricted to steep rocky ledges mostly at the Narrows and Ordnance Point near Gypsy Cove.

**Map 3. Kelp Goose – summer December 2021**



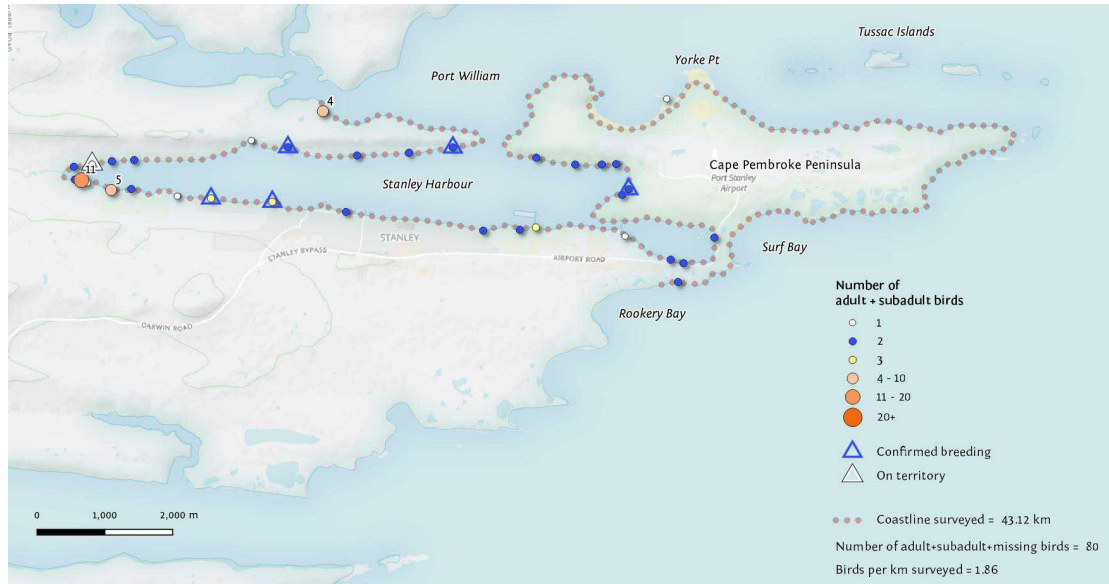
**Map 4. Kelp Goose – winter June 2022**



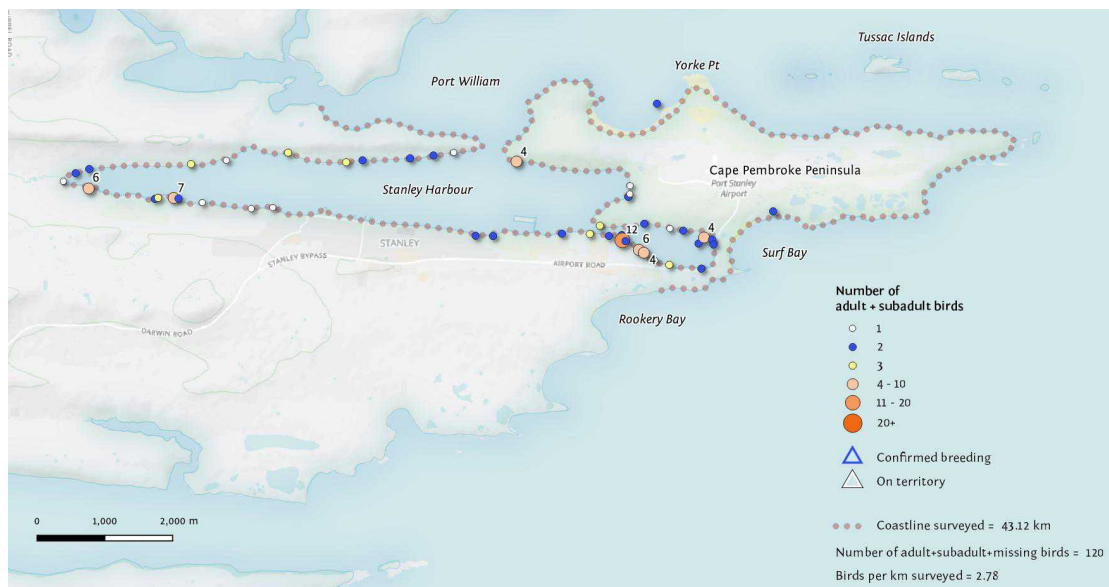
## Crested Duck

This species appears to be mostly confined to the sheltered waters of Stanley Harbour, with very few records on the exposed outer coasts of Cape Pembroke.

**Map 5. Crested Duck – summer December 2021**



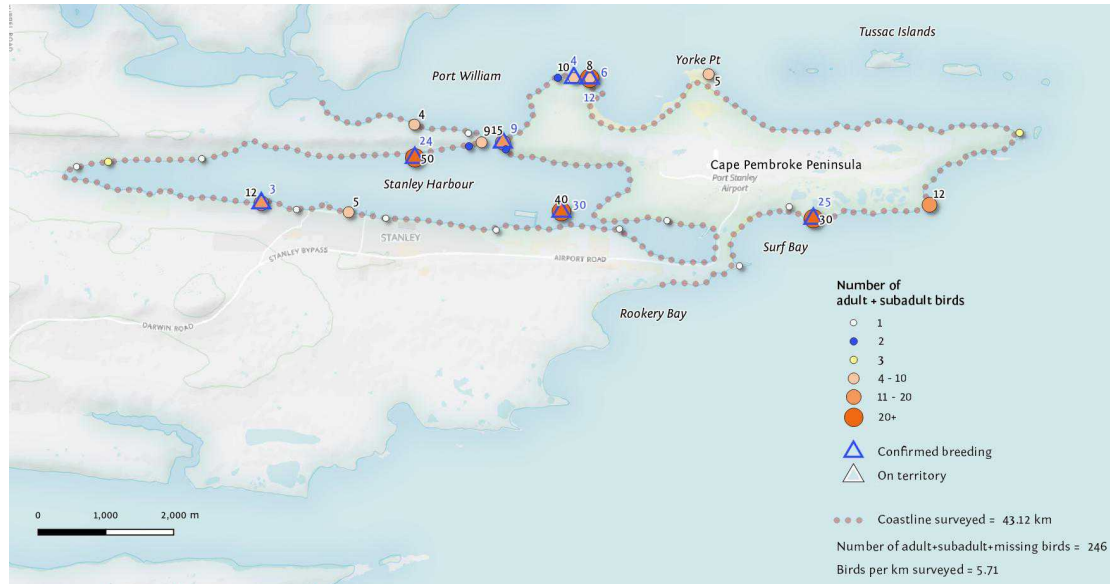
**Map 6. Crested Duck – winter June 2022**



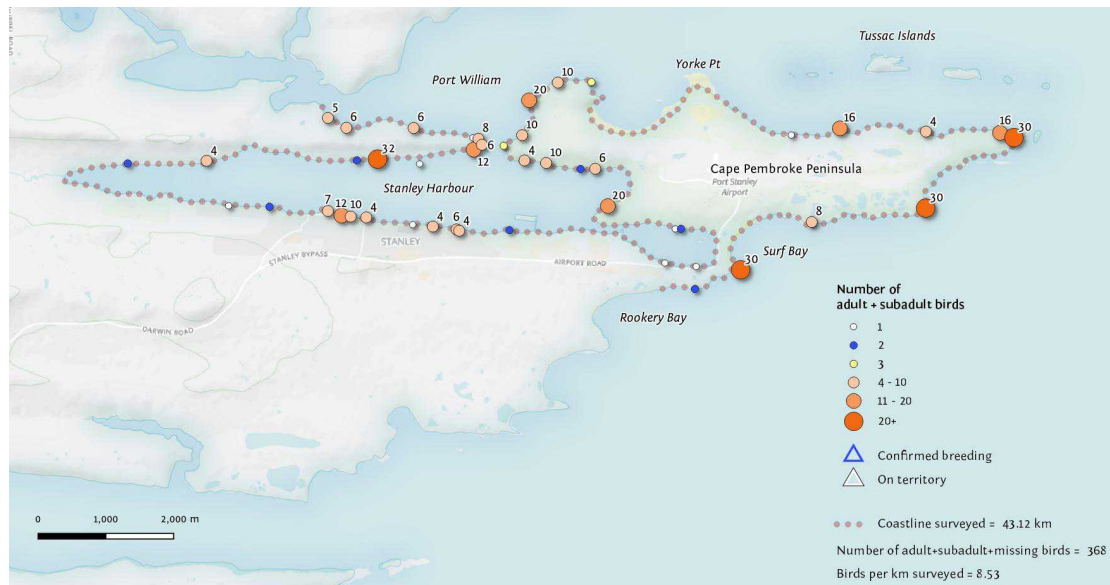
## Rock Shag

Rock Shags are one of the most common and widely distributed shoreline species in the Falklands and are considered to be a good indicator of a healthy inshore marine environment. Present year-round in Stanley Harbour and along the outer coasts of Cape Pembroke and Port William, they breed on the wreck of the *Jhelum*, the Camber dock, TDF, on rock ledges at Engineer Point and near Gypsy Cove, and on an un-named point east of Surf Bay.

**Map 7. Rock shag – summer December 2021**



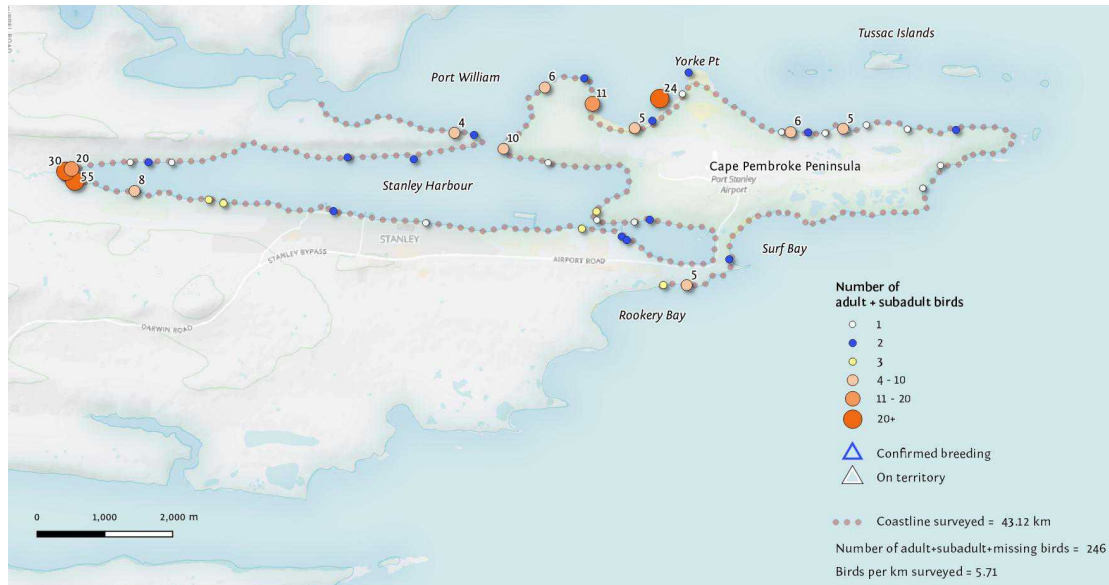
**Map 8. Rock shag – winter June 2022**



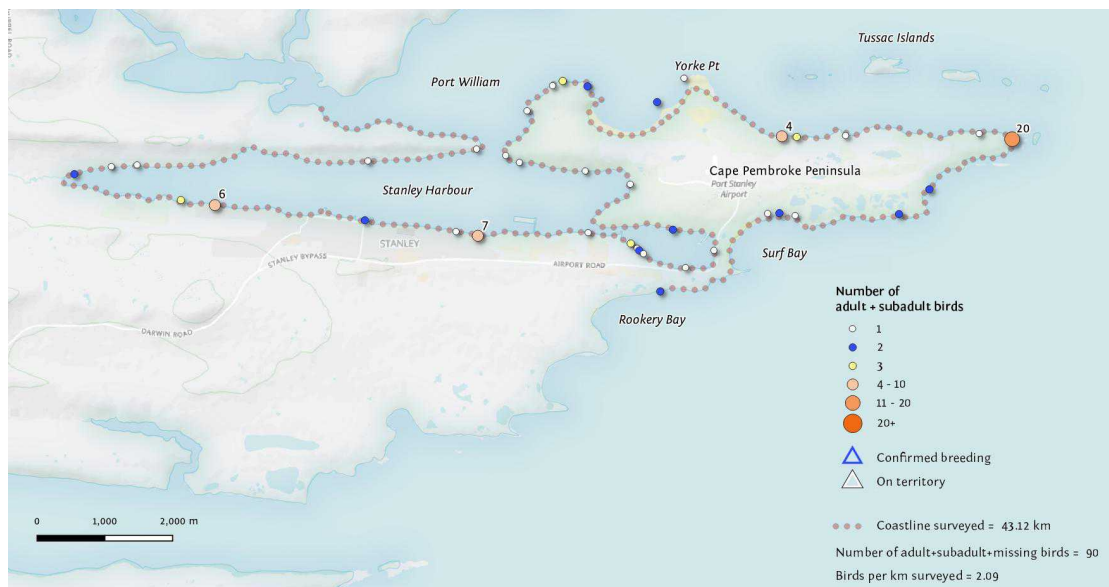
## Kelp Gull

Kelp Gulls are present year-round in Stanley Harbour, being most often seen in association with groups of foraging Rock Shags and Falkland Steamer Duck. This species is widely distributed around all Falklands coastlines and is considered to be a good indicator of a healthy inshore marine environment.

**Map 9. Kelp Gull – summer December 2021**



**Map 10. Kelp Gull – winter June 2022**



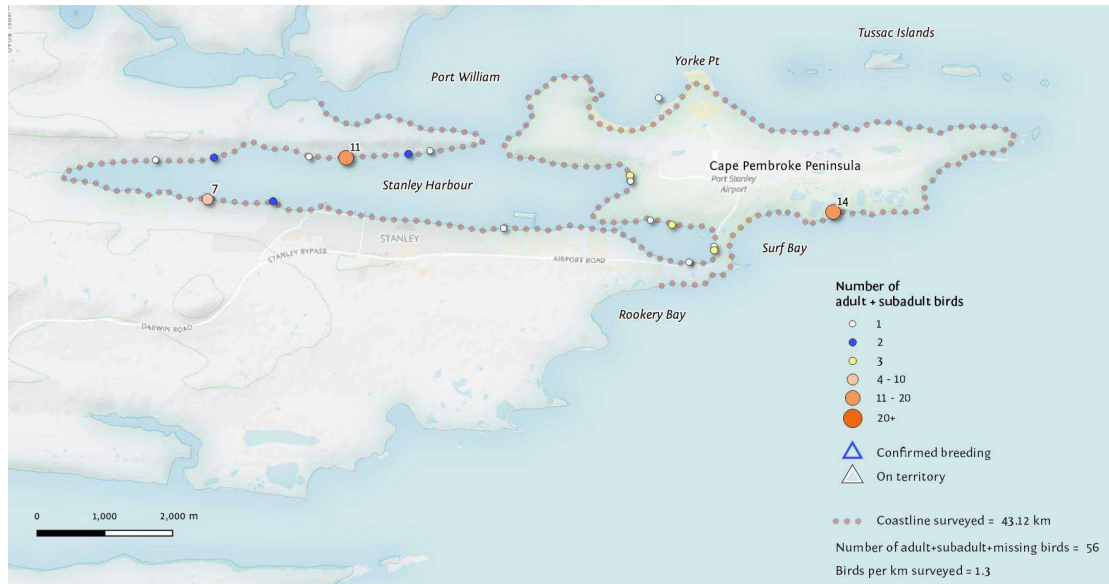
## Magellanic Oystercatcher

Four pairs are known to nest in Stanley Harbour and two more on the outer coast. The harbour is a favoured foraging area, with birds feeding along the shoreline in both winter and summer, sometimes in groups of over a dozen in the winter.

**Map 11. Magellanic Oystercatcher - summer December 2021**



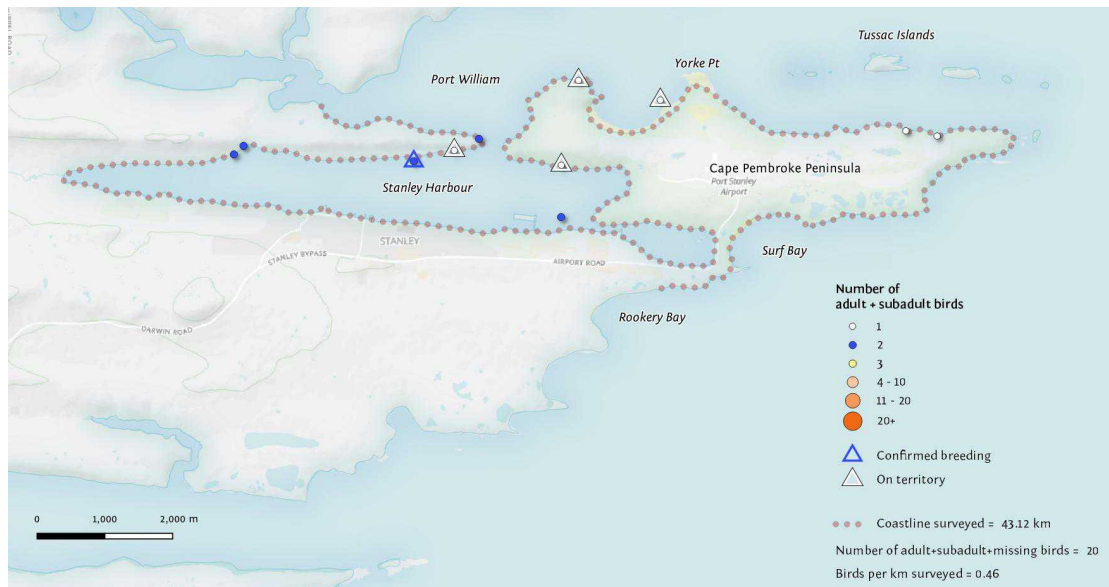
**Map 12. Magellanic Oystercatcher – winter June 2022**



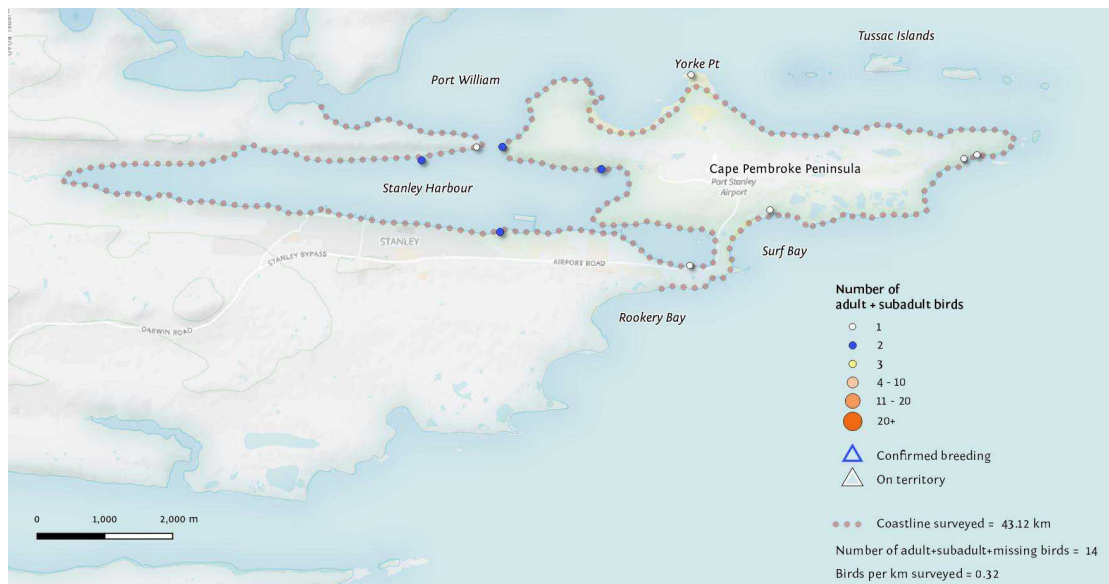
## Blackish Oystercatcher

Although the least abundant of the key indicator species, the Blackish Oystercatcher is nonetheless an important monitoring species, being distributed at low density on all coastlines of the Falklands. Five, possibly six pairs were recorded nesting this year: on the Camber dock, the TDF, at Gypsy Cove and Yorke Bay.

**Map 13. Blackish Oystercatcher - summer December 2021**



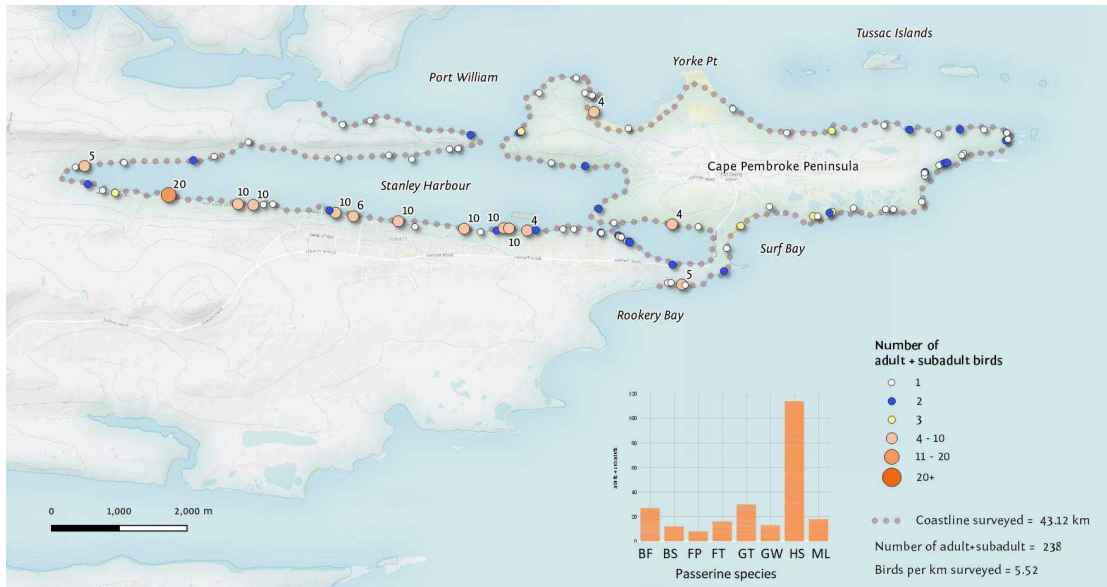
**Map 14. Blackish Oystercatcher – winter June 2022**



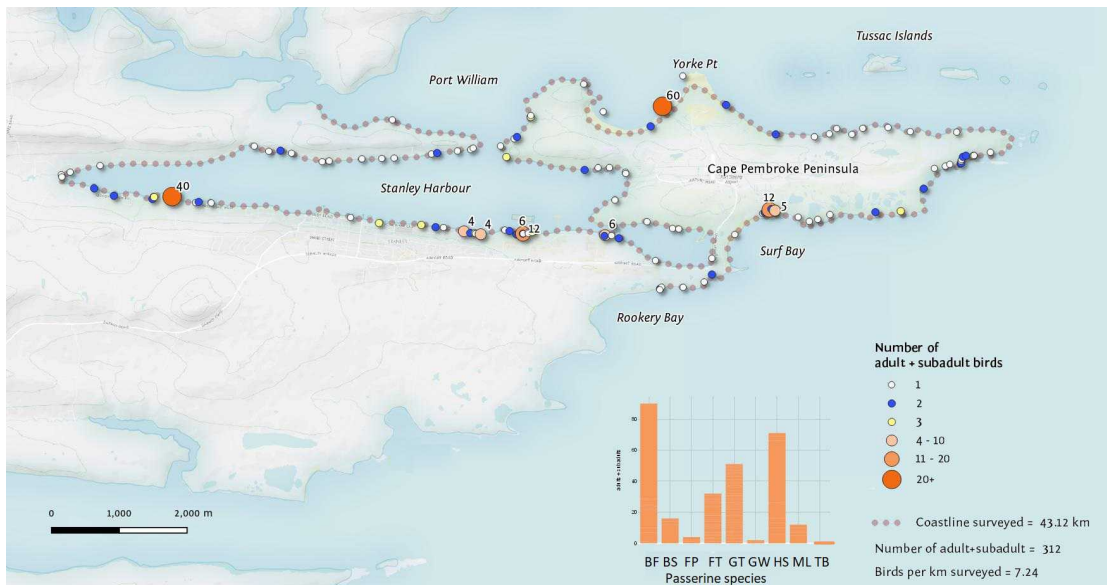
## Passerines

As an assemblage, passerines serve as a reliable indicator of invasive predator status (Norway rat, mice, cats) (Tabak et al 2014). All but one of the nine native passerines (Black-chinned Siskin BS, Black-throated Finch BF, Cobb's Wren CW, Dark-faced Ground-tyrant GT Grass Wren GW, Falkland Pipit FP, Falkland Thrush FT, Long-tailed Meadowlark ML and Tussacbird TB) are found in the survey area. Due to the presence of rodents and cats, Cobb's Wren is absent. Tussacbirds, also negatively impacted by introduced predators, are nonetheless present but in low numbers. They are seen more frequently during the winter on the Cape Pembroke coastline, having dispersed from nearby rat-free Top and Bottom Islands in Port William at the end of the breeding season. The introduced passerine, House Sparrow HS, is abundant in the Stanley Town area, and is expanding its range as new housing subdivisions and warehouses are erected.

**Map 15. Passerines - summer December 2021**



**Map 16. Passerines - winter June 2022**



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## APPENDIX

**Table 3. Details of transects**

Area	Transect name	Length (km)	Stop and start points	Broad habitat type
<b>Cape Pembroke Peninsula and Port William</b>	Rookery Bay to Surf Bay	1.35	End of fence line south of Megabid/south end of sand beach at Surf Bay	Exposed rock and some cobble beach coastline, ungrazed
	Surf Bay	1	South end of sand beach/north end of sand beach	Exposed sand beach shoreline, ungrazed
	Surf Bay to Cape Pembroke	5.85	North end of sand beach/end of fence on north coast near lighthouse	Exposed rock and some cobble beach coastline, lightly grazed
	Cape Pembroke north	2.11	End of fence on north coast near lighthouse to Yorke Bay minefield fence	Exposed rock and cobble beach, coastline, 2 sand beaches, lightly grazed
	Yorke Bay	5.47	Yorke Bay minefield fence to Gypsy Cove	Mostly sand beaches
	Gypsy Cove to Engineer Pt	2.54	End of fence on point at south end of Gypsy Cove/fence just south of Engineer Point	Moderately exposed rock and cobble beach coastline, one sand beach, ungrazed
	Port William south	2.63	Navy Point/Clam Bed Point	Moderately exposed rocky coastline, lightly graze
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20.95</b>		
<b>Stanley Harbour and the Canache</b>	Engineer Point to Boxer Bridge	3.4	fence just south of Engineer Point/north end of Boxer Bridge (west side)	Sheltered cobble beach and rock coastline, lightly grazed
	The Canache	3.8	north end of Boxer Bridge (east side)/south end of Boxer Bridge (east side)	Very sheltered, intertidal mudflats, ungrazed; partially cultivated
	Boxer Bridge to Ross Road	2.18	south end of Boxer Bridge (west side)/Ross Road East	Sheltered urban coastline, rocky foreshore, ungrazed, partially cultivated
	Stanley east	1.46	Ross Road East/FIC yard chainlink fence	Sheltered urban coastline, rocky foreshore, ungrazed
	Stanley town	3.17	FIC yard chainlink fence/Maiden Haven west boundary fence	Sheltered urban coastline, concrete and large boulder seawalls, mown verges
	Stanley west	1.89	Maiden Haven west boundary fence/Moody Brook bridge	Sheltered coastline, rocky foreshore with mudflats at Moody Brook area, lightly grazed
	Stanley north	6.27	Moody Brook bridge/Navy Point	Moderately exposed rocky coastline, one beach at Fairy Cove, lightly grazed
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22.17</b>		

Common Name	Stanley Harbour		Cape Pembroke & Port William		Latin name
	summer	winter	summer	winter	
Magellanic Penguin	P		X		<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>
Gentoo Penguin			X	P	<i>Papua pygoscelis</i>
Southern Giant Petrel	P	P	P	P	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>
Sooty Shearwater			X		<i>Puffinus griseus</i>
King Shag	P	P	P	P	<i>Phalacrocorax atriceps albiventer</i>
Rock Shag	X	P	X	P	<i>Phalacrocorax magellanicus</i>
Falkland Skua	P		P		<i>Catharacta antarctica</i>
Kelp Gull	P	P	P	P	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>
Brown-headed Gull		P	P	P	<i>Larus maculipennis</i>
Dolphin Gull	P	P	P	P	<i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>
South American Tern	X		X		<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>
White-tufted Grebe	X	P			<i>Rollandia rolland rolland</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	P	P	X	P	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax falklandicus</i>
Coscoroba Swan		P			<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>
Feral Goose			P	P	<i>Anser anser</i>
Kelp Goose	X	P	X	P	<i>Chloephaga hybrida malvinarum</i>
Upland Goose	X	P	X	P	<i>Chloephaga picta leucoptera</i>
Ruddy-headed Goose	X	P	X	P	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>
Falkland Steamer Duck	X	P	X	P	<i>Tachyeres brachypterus</i>
Crested Duck	X	P	X	P	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>
Speckled Teal	X	P	X	P	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>
Snowy Sheathbill		P		P	<i>Chionus albus</i>
Magellanic Oystercatcher	X	P	X	P	<i>Haematopus leucopodus</i>
Blackish Oystercatcher	X	P	X	P	<i>Haematopus ater</i>
Two-banded Plover	X	P	X	P	<i>Charadrius falklandicus</i>
Rufous-chested Dotterel		P	X	P	<i>Charadrius modestus</i>
Magellanic Snipe	X	P	X	P	<i>Gallinago magellanica magellanica</i>
White-rumped Sandpiper	P		P		<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>
Turkey Vulture	P	P	P	P	<i>Cathartes aura jota</i>
Red-backed Hawk	P	P	P	P	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>
Peregrine Falcon	P	P	P	P	<i>Falco peregrinus cassini</i>
Crested Caracara		P			<i>Caracara plancus</i>
Falkland Thrush	X	P	X	P	<i>Turdus falcklandii falcklandii</i>
Long-tailed Meadow lark	X	P	X	P	<i>Sturnella loyca falklandica</i>
Dark-faced Ground-tyrant	X	P	X	P	<i>Muscisaxicola maclovianus</i>
Tussacbird				P	<i>Cinclodes antarcticus antarcticus</i>
Grass Wren	X	P	X	P	<i>Cistothorus platensis falklandicus</i>
House Sparrow	X	P	X	P	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Falkland Pipit	X	P	P	P	<i>Anthus correndera grayi</i>
Black-chinned Siskin	X	P	X	P	<i>Carduelis barbata</i>
Black-throated Finch	X	P	X	P	<i>Melanodera melanodera</i>

**Table 4.** Bird species present along the surveyed coastlines of Stanley Harbour, Cape Pembroke and Port William. X = breeding or probably breeding P = Present