

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 _____

Regenerating tussac for Falklands wildlife

Tussac grass, which can grow to over 3m tall and live for 300 years or more, forms the single most important wildlife habitat in the Falklands. Of the 65 bird species breeding in the Islands, 46 use tussac for either nesting or feeding. Seals use tussac as shelter when breeding or as a hauling out ground. It is a habitat rich in invertebrates, many unique to the Islands.

The extent of tussac cover has dramatically declined by some 81%, from an original estimated area of 22,000 hectares to only 4-5,000 hectares today, and no more than 65 hectares remain in the two main islands of East and West Falkland. Not only has this seriously depleted the available wildlife habitat, but in many places has caused the soil to dry out resulting in serious soil erosion.

For farmers, tussac is important for both grazing and winter shelter. It starts growth earlier than any of the other native or introduced grasses and remains palatable all year round. For these reasons, farmers and conservationists both share a common interest in its establishment, management and long-term protection.



Restoration work at Bull Point

The tussac in the Bull Point area has been fenced off from livestock to encourage it to spread. Families from the settlement make a day out of replanting tussac in areas that are eroded or need help improving. With careful monitoring the tussac can now be used both as natural habitat for wildlife, as well as providing occasional supplementary feed for some of the North Arm cattle.

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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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*.



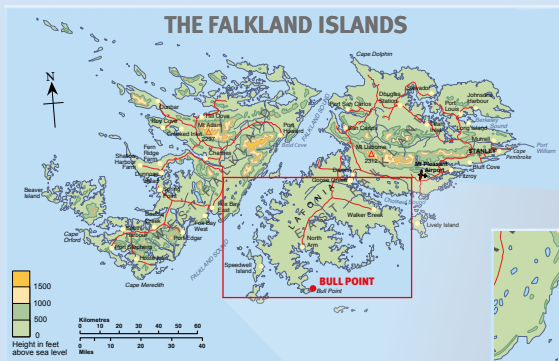
BULL POINT

Most southerly point of East Falkland



www.falklandsconservation.com

BULL POINT



The Falkland Islands archipelago lies 350km (280miles) 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.



Bull Point is situated at the southernmost tip of East Falkland, 145km (90 miles) from Stanley. Bull Point curves southeast to form the Bay of Harbours, with Eagle Passage to the west. Speedwell, George, Barren and Sea Lion Islands all lie close by.

The Bull Point area is part of a large farm called North Arm. Bull Point is reached by road to North Arm settlement, then off road for a further two hours. The drive tests the skills of the most experienced off-road driver due to the soft and peaty ground.

It is advised to visit in summer months when tracks are at their driest, and a 4x4 vehicle plus knowledge of camp driving are essential.

Visitor accommodation

The North Arm settlement self-catering property has central heating, gas cooker, 24-hour power, crockery and utensils.

Alternatively, and for a more traditional Falklands experience, choose from seven self-catering Out-side Houses away from the main settlement. Once there, maintain your own peat fire for hot water, heating and cooking, and a diesel generator for electricity.

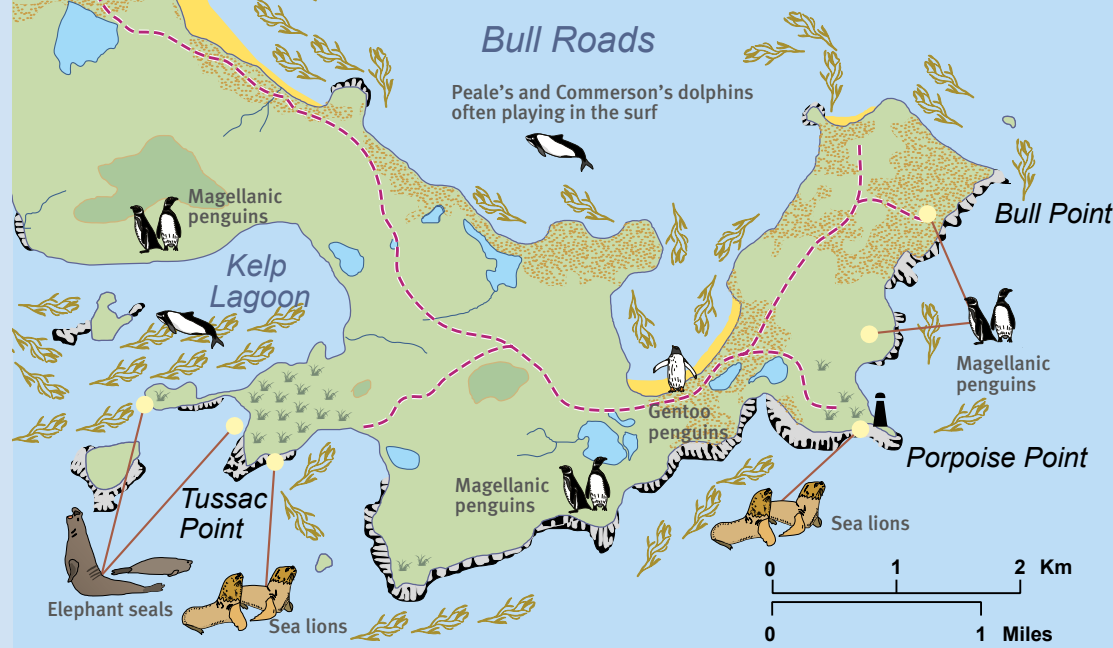
North Arm has an informative museum converted from the old Store Building, built when the settlement was first established.

Contact

To book contact the managers at North Arm:
Tel: +500 32080
Email: north.arm@horizon.co.fk
Or through local travel advisors FITB or ITT.



Cobb's Cottage



In all, 64 native and 20 introduced plant species are known to grow in the Bull Point area. The beaches contain the most extensive known populations of the nationally rare **southern dock**, whilst neighbouring coastal marshy grasslands hold populations of the nationally very rare **Dusen's moonwort**, rare **small dusky sedge** and the rare **Antarctic eyebright**. Two endemic species occur: the charismatic **lady's slipper** and **coastal nassauvia**. Another plant to look out for is the yellow-flowered **common violet**, upon which the **Queen of Falkland fritillary** butterfly lays her eggs.

North of Bull Point towards Lion Creek House a further 24 native and 12 introduced plant species have been recorded. Of note are the two endemic species: **silvery buttercup** and **vanilla daisy**, as well as the native **dog orchid**, **Gaudichaud's orchid** and the endemic **clubmoss cudweed** is also found here. Above Fanny Cove House, Tweed's Valley is particularly botanically diverse, with 43 native plants species recorded in this area alone.



Dog orchid



Antarctic eyebright



Dusen's moonwort



Lady's slipper

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

About the Bull Point Area

Bull Point is the southernmost area of North Arm, a working sheep farm of 215,000 ha and one of the largest farms in the Falklands. North Arm was originally established in the early 1860s to run cattle before progressively turning to sheep. Bull Point was originally named for its purpose of holding the breeding bulls away from the main herd. The original lighthouse at the very tip of Porpoise Point was built in 1932. The Bull Point area was fenced off from sheep over 10 years ago to protect the biodiversity of the area. Fanny Cove Out-Side House was built for shepherds over 100 years ago and is now available to rent as self-catering accommodation.

The entire area south of the Darwin isthmus is known as Lafonia. It is low-lying with Standing Man Hill the highest point at 94 m. In comparison, the highest point of the Falklands is Mount Osborne at 705 m.

The dominating vegetation of **Falkland whitegrass** creates scenic wide, open plains. These, together with soaring cloud

formations, provide a contrast of colours between sky and land. The coastal area of Bull Point itself is more varied, with heath in higher areas, rocky and sandy beaches, several permanent ponds, small greens and tussac stands.

Bull Point has a fantastic range of wildlife. **Gentoo** and **magellanic penguins** breed here, as well as **upland** and **ruddy-headed geese**. Both **Peale's** and **Commerson's dolphins** come close to shore, with **Falkland steamer ducks** and **kelp geese** on the beach. A variety of wildfowl can be seen on the ponds. Bull Point is an internationally recognised Important Bird Area (FK018).

Due to careful grazing management, there is also a variety of rare and native plants. A total of 59 species was recorded in 2001, including large populations of both white and blue **Falkland lavender** and **coastal nassauvia**.

Although locally valued for its diversity, Bull Point has yet to be formally recognised as a Natural Nature Reserve.



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.



no smoking

TAKE CARE on steep slopes and slippery rocks.



no fires

LEAVE GATES as you find them.

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



do not litter

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



no flash

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.



Plant fossils can be found on the west coast. These driftwood remains carried by rivers and stranded on sandbars were buried then petrified, with every detail of their cellular structure replaced by silica. The fine detail of the growth rings can be clearly seen.



Many ships have been wrecked around the point, and the *Craigie Lea* (wrecked in 1879) can still be seen today.

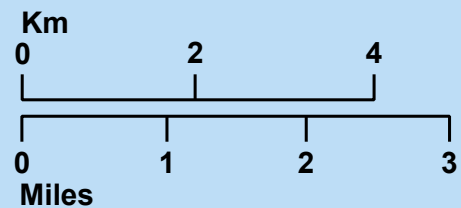


BAY OF HARBOURS

Fanny Islands

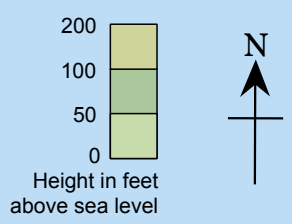
Harbour Islands

Breeding Cobb's wren



KEY

- Sand dunes
- Sand beach
- Rocky foreshore
- Tussac grass
- Kelp beds
- Fence and gate
- Track
- Shipwreck
- Lighthouse



BULL POINT

IBA boundary

Magellanic penguins

Gentoo penguins

Bull Roads

Bull Point

Tussac Point

Porpoise Point

See enlargement for more detail

Exploring Bull Point

Not far from Fanny Cove House and continuing on to the tip of Bull Point lie large ponds, perfect for breeding waterfowl and wading birds. Regular inhabitants include **Chiloë wigeon**, **speckled** and **silvery teal**, **silvery** and **white-tufted grebes**, and **black-necked swans**.

Coscoroba swans, **cinnamon teals** and **red shovelers** may occasionally be seen.

There are a variety of beach types at Bull Point, ranging from smooth and sandy to rocky with interesting stack formations. In the shelter of Bull Roads harbour a large sand beach teems with **gentoo penguins**; and with some luck you may see a leucistic gentoo penguin or visiting **king penguin**. **Magellanic penguins** breed in burrows all around the coast, and **Falkland steamer ducks** and **kelp geese** are easily seen. Coastlines around the southernmost tip provide homes for **white-rumped sandpipers**, **two-banded plovers**, **rufous-chested dotterels** and **magellanic** and **blackish oystercatchers**.

The coastal greens around Bull Point are grazing areas for **ruddy-headed** and **upland geese**. Small birds such as **white-bridled finches**, **tussacbirds**, **long-tailed meadowlarks**, **dark-faced ground tyrants** and **Falkland thrushes** are common, whilst the much larger **striated caracaras** and **variable hawks** can also be seen occasionally.

Out to sea, both **Peale's** and **Commerson's dolphins** play in the surf. **Orcas** and **baleen whales** can be spotted in summer months. The tussac stands and rocky beaches at Porpoise and Tussac Points provide breeding habitats for southern sea lions. These can also be haul-out sites for both **southern sea lions** and **southern elephant seals** from neighbouring Sea Lion Island. Female sea lions pup in December to January.



Normal and leucistic gentoo penguin



Red shoveler



Sea lion family