



FALKLAND ISLANDS HOLIDAYS

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Why choose Falkland Islands Holidays

- Longest established tour operator in the Islands since 1989
- A wealth of local knowledge
- Personal, professional and friendly service
- Tailor-made itineraries for individual and group travel
- Internal flights, transfers, accommodation, tours and excursions
- Meet and Greet with detailed information pack on arrival and available throughout your trip



Reasons to visit The Falkland Islands

- More than 227 species of birds
- 70% of the world's black-browed albatross
- 5 species of penguin – Gentoo, King, Macaroni, Magellanic & Rockhopper
- One of the rarest birds of prey, the Striated Caracara or Johnny Rook
- 14 species of Marine Mammals have been recorded in Falkland waters
- A wide variety of flora and fauna, 350 species recorded, of which 13 are endemic and 173 are native
- Military history, battlefield tours of key sites, memorials, museums
- Excellent Sea Trout fishing - recognised as one of the best wilderness fishing experiences in the world

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FALKLAND ISLANDS HOLIDAYS

	GENTOO PENGUIN	MAGELLANIC PENGUIN	ROCKHOPPER PENGUIN	KING PENGUIN	BLACK-BROWED ALBATROSS	ELEPHANT SEAL	SEA LION
Sept	Gentoo & Magellanic penguins begin to return to the Falklands to begin building their nests			Breeding cycle more than 1 yr. a pair raises 2 chicks every 3 yrs	Males return late Sept	Males arrive early in the month. Females arrive approx. 1 week later	
Oct	Both species lay their eggs around the middle of the month		Males arrive early in the month. Females arrive approx. 1 week later	Breeding adults return. Last year's chicks present in colony	Females return early Oct. Eggs are laid by mid-month	Pups are born late Sept & early Oct. Pups are suckled for 23 days. Females mate at end of lactation period & return to sea.	
Nov	The eggs are incubated during this month		Eggs are laid at the beginning of Nov	Egg laying begins mid March. Chicks from last year moult and depart to sea	Incubation lasts for 70 days		
Dec	Eggs hatch in early Dec	Eggs hatch in the middle of Dec	Eggs hatch early Dec & parents brood guard for approx. 25 days	Adult breeders of last year moult and depart for sea.	Eggs hatch late Dec & the chick is brood guarded for 25 days	Females depart. Pups stay ashore for 45 days. Males depart late Nov after 3 months lost 40% bodyweight	Bulls establish their territories. Cows arrive late Dec early Jan. Pupping late Dec-mid Jan
Jan	Chicks start to creche early Jan		Chicks begin to creche	Eggs hatch after 55 day incubation	Brood guard continues until mid Jan	Adults haul out late Jan early Feb to moult for 25 days.	Females mate 2 to 3 days after pupping. After mating females forage, returning every few days to suckle pup.
Feb	Both parents forage to feed chick. Some chicks may fledge late in the month	Chick leaves burrow		Small chick is never left unattended	Both adults feed the chick during Feb & Mar		Late Jan pups form pods. Bull territories break-up. Pups may suckle/dependant for 12+ months.
Mar	Chicks fledge early March. Adults begin their annual moult in late March	Chicks fledge mid March. Parents begin their annual moult	Chicks fledge early March. Adults feed at sea for a short period then return to moult	Both parents share feeding of large chick. Chicks begin to creche			After breeding there is no segregation & mixed groups haul out.
Apr		Adults disperse along South American coast	Adults finish moulting in late April	Adults winter at sea	Chicks fledge mid/late April at 122 days old		
May	Up to 50% of Gentoos remain in the Falklands over the winter		Rockhoppers disperse northwards foraging along Patagonian Shelf	May to August large chicks may only be fed 3 times & can lose up to 50% bodyweight	Juveniles disperse north to forage. Return to colony to breed at 6 to 7 years of age.		



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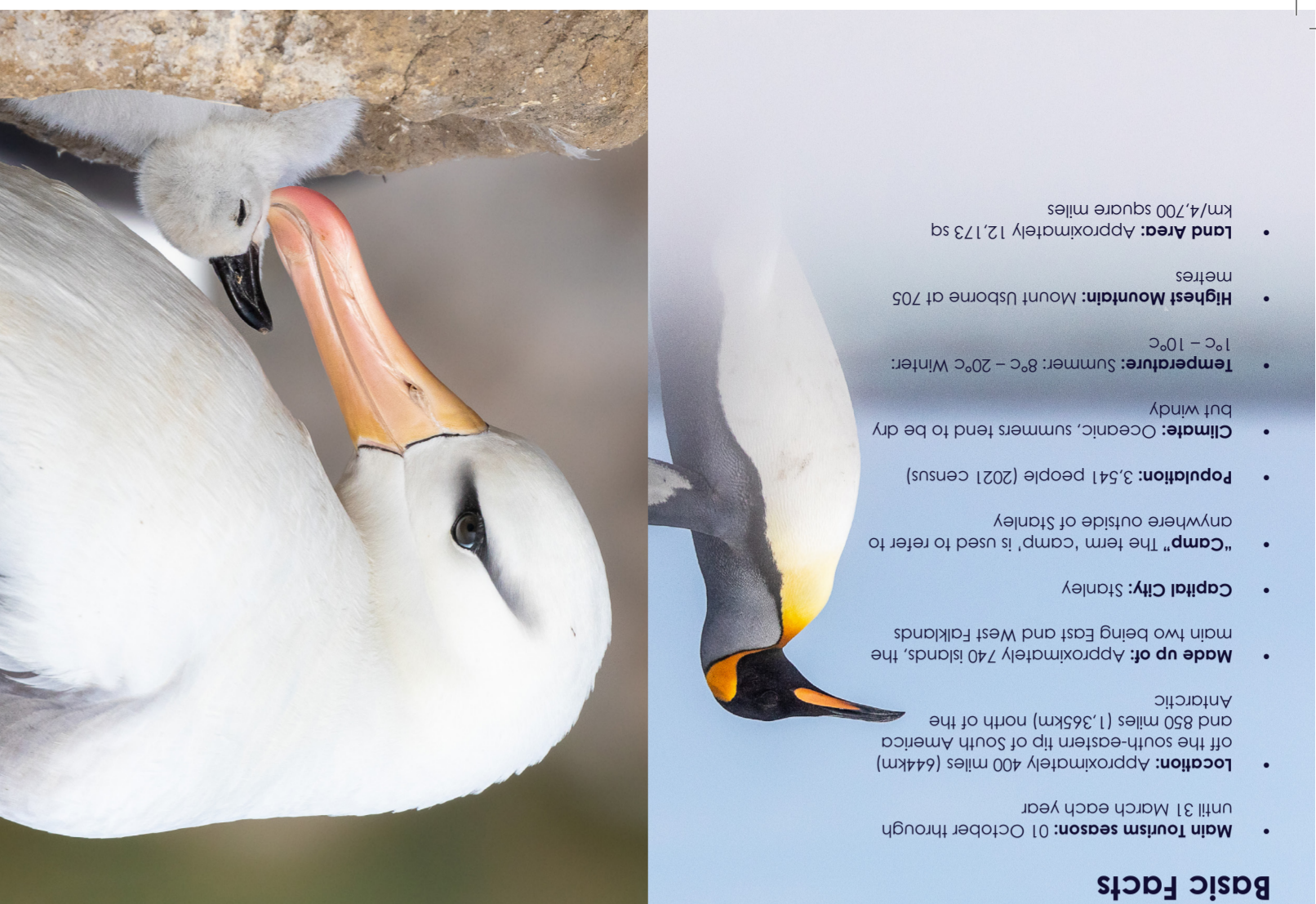


How to get to the Falkland Islands

International Airport - Mount Pleasant Airport (MPN)

There are two flight connections to the Falkland Islands -

- **South Atlantic Airbridge** departing RAF Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, UK. Bi-weekly scheduled departures - Monday and Thursday early mornings (Check in Sunday and Wednesday evenings respectively). Flight time approximately 18 hours - direct with refuel at Ascension Island.
- **LATAM** connection via Santiago & Punta Arenas, Chile each Saturday.



Basic Facts

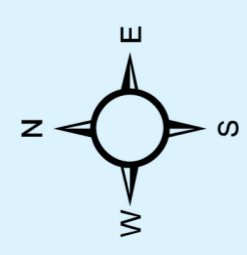
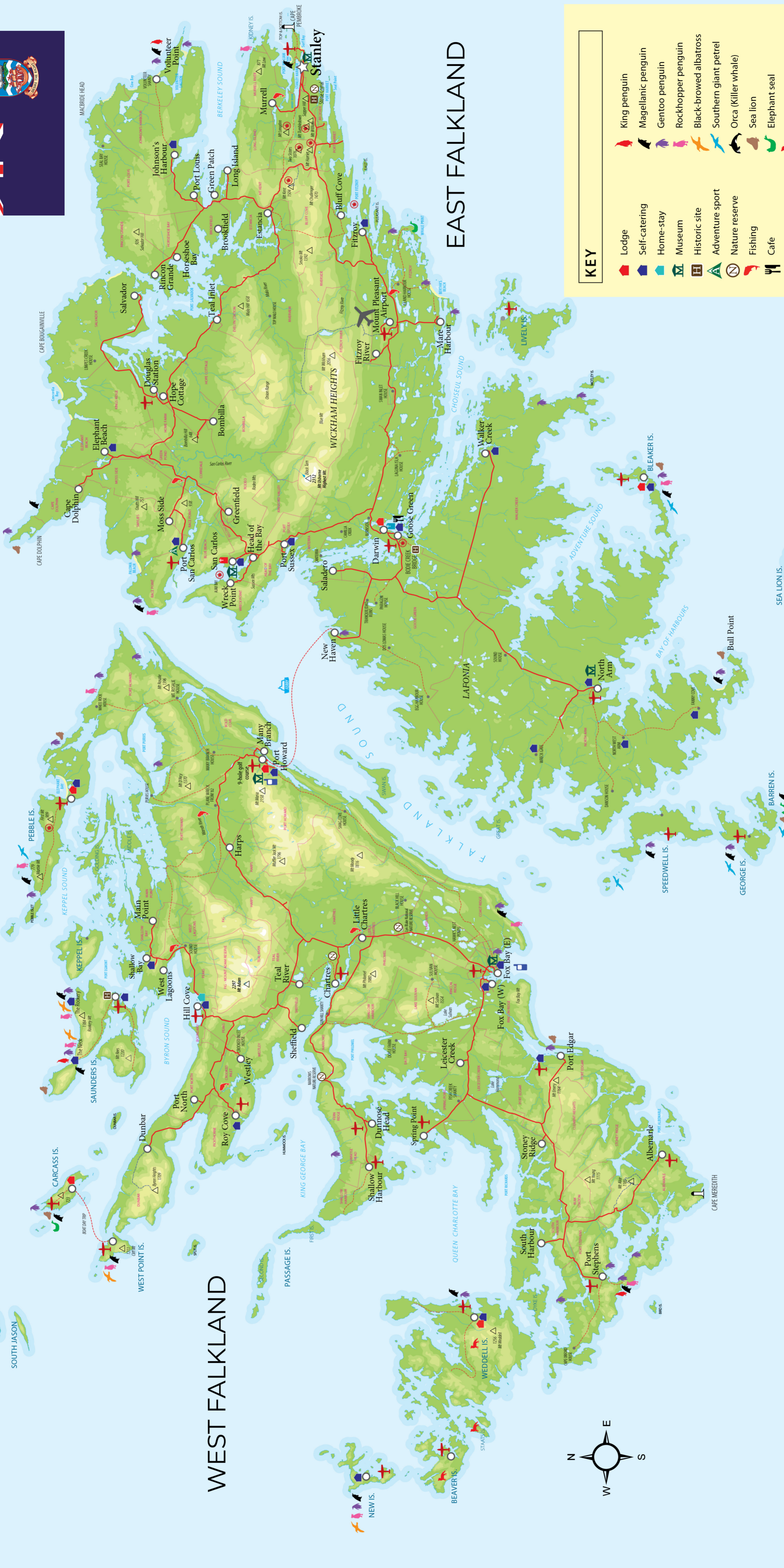
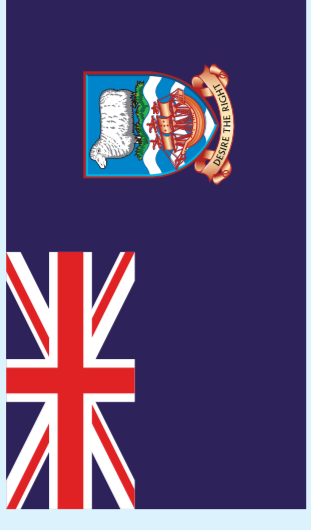
- **Main tourism season:** 01 October through until 31 March each year
- **Location:** Approximately 400 miles (644km) off the south-eastern tip of South America and 850 miles (1,365km) north of the Antarctic
- **Made up of:** Approximately 740 islands, the main two being East and West Falklands
- **Capital City:** Stanley
- **"Camp":** The term 'camp' is used to refer to anywhere outside of Stanley
- **Population:** 3,541 people (2021 census)
- **Climate:** Oceanic, summers tend to be dry but windy
- **Temperature:** Summer: 8°C - 20°C Winter: 1°C - 10°C
- **Highest Mountain:** Mount Usborne at 705 metres
- **Land Area:** Approximately 12,173 sq km/4,700 square miles

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Wildlife Check List

- King Penguin, Aptenodytes patagonicus
- Gentoo Penguin, Pygoscelis papua papua
- Rockhopper Penguin,
- Eudyptes chrysocome chrysocome
- Macaroni Penguin, Eudyptes chrysolophus
- Magellanic Penguin, Spheniscus magellanicus
- White-tufted Grebe, Rollandia rollandia rollandia
- Silvery Grebe, Podiceps occipitalis
- Black-browed Albatross, Thalassarche melanophrys
- Southern Giant Petrel, Macronectes giganteus
- Northern Giant Petrel, Macronectes halli
- Southern Fulmar, Fulmarus glacialis
- Cape/Pinnacled Petrel, Daption capense
- Fairy Tern, Pachyptila turtur
- Thin-billed Tropicbird, Pachyptila belcheri
- White-chinned Petrel, Procellaria aequinoctialis
- Great Shearwater, Puffinus gravis
- Sooty Shearwater, Puffinus griseus
- Wilson's Storm-Petrel, Oceanites oceanicus
- Grey-backed Storm-Petrel, Garroaia neriis
- Common Diving Petrel, Pelecanoides urinator
- Rock Shag, Phalacrocorax magellanicus
- Imperial/King Shag,
- Phalacrocorax atriceps albiventris
- Black-crowned Night-heron,
- Nycticorax nycticorax falklandicus
- Black-necked Swan, Cygnus melancoryphus
- Coscoroba Swan, Coscoroba coscoroba
- Upland Goose, Chloephaga picta leucoptera
- Kelp Goose, Chloephaga hybrida malvinarum
- Ashy-headed Goose, Chloephaga palliacea
- Ruddy-headed Goose, Chloephaga rubidiceps
- Flying Steamer Duck, Tachyeres patachonicus
- Falkland Steamer Duck, Tachyeres brachypterus
- Chilean Wigeon, Anas sibiratica
- Speckled Teal, Anas flavirostris
- Crested Duck, Lophonetta specularioides
- Yellow-billed Pintail, Anas georgica speniccauda
- Silver Teal, Anas versicolor frelatensis
- Cinnamon Teal, Anas cyanoptera
- Turkey Vulture, Cathartes aura jata
- Variable Hawk, Buteo polyosoma
- Striated Caracara, Phalacrocorax australis
- Southern Caracara, Caracara plancus
- Peregrine Falcon, Falco peregrinus castri
- White-winged Coot, Fulica leucoptera
- Magellanic Oystercatcher, Haematopus leucopodus
- Blackish Oystercatcher, Haematopus ater
- Two-banded Plover, Charadrius falklandicus
- Rufous-chested Dotterel, Charadrius modestus
- Magellanic Snipe,
- Gallinago paraguayae magellanica
- Whimbrel, Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus
- Sandpiper, Callitis alba
- Baird's Sandpiper, Callitis bairdi
- Pale-faced Shearwater, Puffinus pacificus
- Falkland Skua, Catharacta antarctica
- Dolphin Gull, Leucophaea scoresbii
- Kelp Gull, Larus dominicanus
- Brown-headed Gull, Larus maculipennis
- South American Tern, Sterna hirsuticollis
- Barn Owl, Tyto alba tulidara
- Short-eared Owl, Asio flammeus sanfordi
- Tusssockbird, Cinclodes antarcticus antarcticus
- Dark-faced Ground-Hyrant,
- Muscisaxicola maclovianus maclovianus
- Chilean Swallow, Tachycineta meyeri
- Barn Swallow, Hirundo rustica
- Falkland Pipit, Anthus carolinera grayi
- Falkland Grass Wren,
- Cisticolus platensis falklandicus
- Cobb's Wren, Troglodytes cobbi
- Falkland Thrush, Turus falklandii falklandii
- Black Throated Finch,
- Melanoderia melanoderia melanoderia
- Long-tailed Meadowlark,
- Stumella loyca falklandica
- Black-chinned Siskin, Carduelis barbata
- House Sparrow, Passer domesticus
- Pinnipeds (seals and sea lions)
- Southern Sea Lion (Otaria foveasens)
- South American Fur Seal (Arctocephalus australis)
- Leopard Seal (Hydrurga leptonyx)
- Cetaceans (whales and dolphins)
- **Coastal waters**
- Peale's Dolphin (Lagenorhynchus australis)
- Commerson's dolphin - Local name Puffing pig (Cephalorhynchus commersonii)
- Killer whale (Orcinus Orca)
- **Oceanic water**
- Long-finned pilot whale - local name Black fish (Globicephala melas)
- Sperm whale (Physeter macrocephalus)
- Southern Right Whales (Eubalaena australis)
- Fin whale (Balaenoptera physalus)
- Sei whale (Balaenoptera borealis)
- Southern Minke whale (Balaenoptera acutorostrata)

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KEY

- Lodge
- Self-catering
- Home-stay
- Museum
- Historic site
- Adventure sport
- Nature reserve
- Fishing
- Cafe
- Battlefield
- British cemetery
- Argentine cemetery
- FIGAS - Falkland Islands Government Air Service
- Farm boundary
- Government road
- Off-road track
- Private Road
- Mountain summit
- King penguin
- Magellanic penguin
- Gentoo penguin
- Rockhopper penguin
- Black-browed albatross
- Southern giant petrel
- Orca (Killer whale)
- Sea lion
- Elephant seal
- Patagonian fox
- Mobile coverage can be accessed on large areas of the East Falklands and in the Fox Bay and Port Howard areas.
- Land over 2000 feet
- 1000-2000
- 500-1000
- 250-500
- 0-250



ALL VISITORS MUST SEEK THE LANDOWNER'S PERMISSION BEFORE GOING OFF THE MAIN ROADS